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CONTACTS

Phone: **+998 50 737 87 88**

Website: <https://ist-journal.uz>

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FORECASTING ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF GREEN INNOVATION IN MINING THROUGH COST REDUCTION, ENERGY SAVINGS AND LONG-TERM COMPETITIVENESS

Kurbanova Mehriniso Nematjanovna

Tashkent State Transport University

Associate Professor of the Department of Transport Economics, PhD.

E-mail: kurbanovanisoxon@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Navoiy kon-metallurgiya kombinati misolida konchilik sanoatida yashil innovatsiyalarning iqtisodiy ta'siri prognoz qilinadi. Tadqiqot barqarorlikni tavsiflovchi tahlildan chekinib, yashil innovatsiyalarning iqtisodiy uzatish mexanizmiga, ya'ni energiya tejamkorligi, xarajatlarni kamaytirish, ishlab chiqarish uzluksizligi, qo'shimcha daromad va uzoq muddatli raqobatbardoshlik kabi omillarga e'tibor qaratadi. Maqolada konchilik sanoatidagi yashil innovatsiyalarni ekologik xarajat sifatida emas, balki investitsiyaviy yondashuv asosida talqin qilish lozimligi ko'rsatiladi. Natijalar energiya tejamkor chora-tadbirlar, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya, raqamli boshqaruv va resurslardan samarali foydalanishga yo'naltirilgan modernizatsiya jamlanma iqtisodiy samara berishi hamda yirik konchilik korxonalarining strategik raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlashi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yashil innovatsiyalar, konchilik iqtisodiyoti, prognozlash, xarajatlarni kamaytirish, energiya tejamkorligi, raqobatbardoshlik, Navoiy KMK.

Аннотация: В данной статье прогнозируется экономическое воздействие зеленых инноваций в горнодобывающей промышленности на примере Навоийского горно-металлургического комбината. Исследование отходит от описательного анализа устойчивого развития и сосредоточено на механизме экономической трансмиссии зеленых инноваций, включающем энергосбережение, снижение затрат, непрерывность производства, получение дополнительного дохода и долгосрочную конкурентоспособность. В статье показано, что зеленые инновации в горнодобывающей промышленности следует рассматривать не как экологические расходы, а как инвестиционную логику развития. Результаты показывают, что энергосберегающие мероприятия, возобновляемая энергетика, цифровое управление и модернизация, ориентированная на эффективное использование ресурсов, способны формировать совокупный экономический эффект и укреплять стратегическую конкурентоспособность крупных горнодобывающих предприятий.

Ключевые слова: зеленые инновации, экономика горнодобывающей промышленности, прогнозирование, снижение затрат, энергосбережение, конкурентоспособность, НГМК.

Abstract: This article forecasts the economic effects of green innovation in the mining industry through the case of Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Company. The study departs from descriptive sustainability analysis and focuses on the economic transmission mechanism of green innovation: energy savings, cost reduction, production continuity, additional income and long-term competitiveness. The article shows that green innovation in mining should be interpreted as an investment logic rather than an ecological expense. The results indicate that energy-saving measures, renewable energy, digital control and resource-efficient modernization can generate cumulative economic effects and strengthen the strategic competitiveness of large-scale mining enterprises.

Keywords: green innovation, mining economics, forecasting, cost reduction, energy savings, competitiveness, Navoi MMC.

INTRODUCTION

In mining economics, innovation is often discussed as a technological necessity, while environmental modernization is frequently treated as a compliance burden. This separation is no longer adequate. Under the conditions of green industrial transition, green innovation becomes an economic mechanism that can reduce energy costs, stabilize production, increase added value and improve long-term competitiveness. For energy-intensive mining enterprises, the key question is not simply whether green technologies reduce environmental

impact, but whether they can change the cost structure and create measurable financial outcomes.¹

Gold mining enterprises are especially suitable for this discussion. They operate with complex technological chains, high energy demand, long equipment cycles, significant water use and strict environmental requirements. Even relatively small improvements in electricity consumption, gas use, equipment availability or process continuity can generate large cumulative effects. Therefore, forecasting the economic effects of green innovation requires a broader logic than standard cost-benefit calculation. It should connect energy savings, unit cost, production continuity, additional revenue and strategic competitiveness within one analytical narrative.

Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Company provides a relevant case. The company's modernization trajectory shows how energy-saving measures, green technologies, digital control and resource-efficient production can influence industrial performance. The dissertation materials indicate that additional income increased from zero to 45 million US dollars as a result of energy savings, cost reduction and improved production continuity, while capital productivity and competitiveness also strengthened. This makes the case suitable for analyzing green innovation as a financial and strategic phenomenon.

The purpose of this article is to forecast the economic effects of green innovation in mining through the channels of cost reduction, energy savings and long-term competitiveness. Unlike previous articles that focused on integrated indicators, technological transformation or digital ESG management, this article concentrates on economic causality. It asks how green innovation moves from technology to money, from ecological modernization to competitiveness, and from resource saving to strategic growth.²

LITERATURE REVIEW

Green innovation in mining can be understood as the introduction of technologies, processes and management systems that reduce environmental pressure while improving economic performance. It includes energy-efficient equipment, renewable energy integration, closed-loop water systems, digital energy management, waste reduction, tailings recovery, predictive maintenance and low-carbon production planning. Its distinctive feature is dual value creation: it produces ecological benefits and economic gains simultaneously.³

Theoretically, this dual effect is consistent with the innovation–competitiveness hypothesis proposed by Porter and van der Linde [1]. They argue that environmental constraints may stimulate innovation, and innovation may offset compliance costs by improving resource productivity. In mining, this mechanism is highly relevant because resource inefficiency directly increases production cost. Energy losses, water losses, equipment downtime and waste accumulation are not only ecological problems; they are economic leakages.

Schumpeter's innovation theory also helps explain why green technologies can reshape industrial competitiveness [2]. Innovation changes the combination of production factors. In mining, this may mean replacing energy-intensive equipment with efficient systems, using digital platforms to prevent downtime, or transforming waste into secondary raw material. Such changes do not merely improve one process; they alter the productivity structure of the enterprise.

From a green growth perspective, the OECD emphasizes that economic growth should be achieved with lower resource intensity and reduced environmental damage [3]. The World Bank's climate-smart mining approach similarly argues that mineral production should support global transition while reducing ecological and social risks [4]. These approaches imply that future mining competitiveness will increasingly depend on resource efficiency, energy productivity and sustainability credibility.

Forecasting green innovation effects therefore requires a multi-channel model. Direct savings appear in lower electricity, gas and material costs. Indirect effects appear in higher equipment reliability, fewer interruptions, lower ecological risks and better access to capital. Strategic effects appear in stronger ESG reputation, investment attractiveness and global market positioning.

GY

This article uses a scenario-based economic interpretation method. Instead of presenting green innovation as an environmental program, the article models it as a sequence of economic effects. The method follows a transmission-chain approach (Fig.1.).

1 In this article, "green innovation" refers to technologies and management solutions that reduce environmental pressure while generating economic benefits through lower resource intensity and higher operational efficiency.

2 "Economic transmission mechanism" means the chain through which a technological or ecological change affects financial outcomes, such as energy savings, cost reduction and additional income.

3 The Green Economy Efficiency Index is used here as a synthetic measure that combines energy efficiency, renewable energy contribution and cost-saving dynamics.

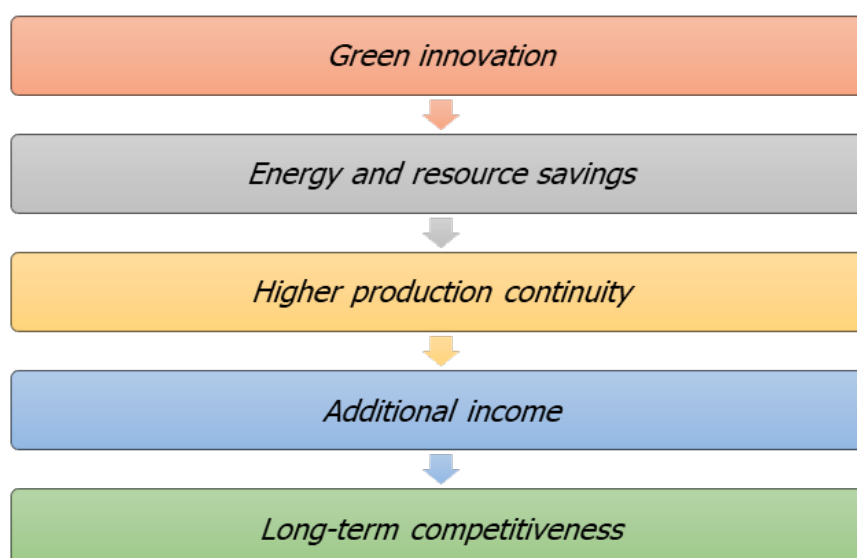


Figure 1. Economic transmission chain of green innovation in mining⁴

This approach is useful because it shows that the economic effect of green innovation is rarely immediate and linear. A new energy-saving technology may first require investment and adaptation. Later, it reduces energy use. After that, lower energy use reduces unit cost. If the technology also improves process stability, production continuity rises. Finally, these effects create additional income and strengthen competitiveness.

The analysis uses selected economic and technological indicators from the case materials. These include electricity savings, gas savings, total monetary savings, cost reduction percentages, cost index, energy use per ton of ore, operational continuity, additional income, green economy efficiency index and projected financial effects. The aim is not to build a formal econometric model but to present a structured economic forecast grounded in observed dynamics (Table 1).

Table 1.
Forecasting logic used in the article⁵

Forecasting channel	Main indicator	Economic interpretation
Energy saving	Electricity and gas savings	Direct reduction in operating costs
Cost reduction	Product cost decline and cost index	Improvement in unit economics
Production continuity	Continuous operation rate	Lower downtime and higher output stability
Additional income	Income generated by modernization	Monetized result of innovation
Competitiveness	Capital productivity and market resilience	Long-term strategic effect

This article treats cost reduction as the central measurable pathway. In mining, energy use affects extraction, crushing, grinding, pumping, ventilation, transportation and metallurgical processing. Therefore, energy savings produce a chain reaction across the entire cost structure.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The first result concerns energy savings. The case materials show that energy-saving measures generated measurable economic outcomes during 2020-2025. In 2020, electricity and gas savings were zero, and there was no cost reduction. In 2021, electricity savings reached 50 million kWh and gas savings reached 10 million

⁴ Source: developed by the author.

⁵ Author's elaboration.

m³, generating 5.3 million US dollars in total savings and reducing product cost by 0.18 percent. In 2022, electricity savings increased to 120 million kWh, gas savings reached 25 million m³, total savings rose to 13.3 million US dollars and product cost decreased by 0.44 percent. In 2023, the effect became stronger: electricity savings reached 220 million kWh, gas savings 45 million m³, total savings 25.0 million US dollars and cost reduction 0.83 percent (Table 2).

Table 2.

Energy savings and product cost reduction in Navoi MMC⁶

Year	Electricity savings, million kWh	Gas savings, million m ³	Total savings, million USD	Product cost reduction, %
2020	0	0	0.0	0.00
2021	50	10	5.3	0.18
2022	120	25	13.3	0.44
2023	220	45	25.0	0.83
2024	201.4	3.5	14.7	0.49
2025	262.4	7.09	21.2	0.71

The table reveals a non-linear pattern. The strongest cost reduction occurred in 2023, when both electricity and gas savings were high. In 2024, total savings fell to 14.7 million US dollars despite still significant electricity savings, mainly because gas savings were lower. In 2025, savings recovered to 21.2 million US dollars, supported by 262.4 million kWh of electricity savings. This demonstrates that green innovation effects depend not only on technological capacity but also on the composition of saved resources.

The second result concerns the cost index and operational continuity. The case materials describe 2020 as the baseline year with a cost index of 100, energy consumption of 72 kWh per ton of ore and a continuous operation rate of 92 percent. In 2021, the cost index decreased to 97, energy use declined to 70 kWh/t, operational continuity rose to 94 percent and additional income reached 12 million US dollars. In 2022, the cost index fell to 94, energy use declined to 68 kWh/t and operational continuity increased to 96 percent.

The third result concerns green economy efficiency. The Green Economy Efficiency Index increased from 40.0 in 2020 to 113.0 in 2025. The energy efficiency component increased from 100 to 135, the renewable energy share index rose from 0 to 100, and the cost saving index rose from 0 to 100 by 2025. This suggests that the company moved from a traditional energy-intensive model toward a more balanced green economy model (Table 3).

Table 3.

Green Economy Efficiency Index of Navoi MMC⁷.

Year	Energy efficiency	Renewable share index	Cost saving index	GESI
2020	100	0	0	40.0
2021	103	11	25	53.7
2022	107	27	62	72.3
2023	113	43	117	92.2
2024	122	67	69	95.9
2025	135	100	100	113.0

The findings demonstrate that green innovation in mining should be understood as an economic system rather than a collection of environmental measures. Energy-saving technologies, renewable energy, digital control and resource-efficient modernization work together to change the enterprise's cost-performance structure. Their main contribution is not only ecological improvement but also a stronger relationship between resource input and economic output.

The 2020-2025 energy savings data show that green innovation produces measurable financial effects. However, the effect is not uniform across years. The decline in total savings in 2024 suggests that the economic outcome of green innovation depends on the mix of electricity savings, gas savings, technology load and

⁶ Prepared by the author based on the research data.

⁷ Prepared by the author based on the research data.

production conditions. This means that green innovation forecasting should not assume simple linear growth. It should examine the structure of savings.

The cost index data show another important point. A decrease from 100 in 2020 to 94 in 2022 means that modernization had already produced a six percent real cost reduction compared with the baseline. This reduction is economically meaningful in a large-scale mining enterprise because even small percentage changes in unit cost can generate substantial financial outcomes. When combined with higher operational continuity, the effect becomes stronger.

Operational continuity is a hidden but crucial economic channel. Mining enterprises lose money not only through high energy prices but also through technical interruptions, inefficient maintenance and process instability. When continuous operation increases from 92 percent to 96 percent, the company gains additional production time, reduces emergency repair costs and improves planning reliability. Therefore, green innovation should also be evaluated by its effect on stability, not only by its effect on energy use.

The GESI dynamics indicate that green innovation gradually becomes institutionalized. In 2020, the index stood at 40.0, reflecting a weak green economy structure. By 2025, it reached 113.0, showing that energy efficiency, renewable energy and cost savings became integrated into the economic model. This confirms that green innovation evolves from a technical project into a management system.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This article forecasted the economic effects of green innovation in mining through the case of Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Company. The study showed that green innovation affects economic performance through several channels: energy savings, product cost reduction, operational continuity, additional income, capital productivity and long-term competitiveness.

The results indicate that electricity and gas savings generated measurable financial outcomes during 2020–2025. Product cost reduction reached 0.83 percent in 2023 and 0.71 percent in 2025, while total savings reached 25.0 million US dollars in 2023 and 21.2 million US dollars in 2025. The cost index declined from the baseline level of 100 in 2020 to 94 in 2022, while operational continuity improved from 92 percent to 96 percent. The Green Economy Efficiency Index increased from 40.0 to 113.0 by 2025.

The main conclusion is that green innovation in mining should be treated as a strategic investment mechanism. It reduces costs, improves production stability, increases additional income and strengthens long-term competitiveness. For large-scale mining enterprises, green innovation is not simply a response to environmental pressure. It is a pathway toward intensive economic growth, stronger capital productivity and sustainable industrial leadership.

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