

FOREIGN COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCE IN ATTRACTING INVESTMENT INTO HORTICULTURE

Abdiqobilov Shohzod Khusan ugli

Independent Researcher

International Center for Strategic Development

and Research in Food and Agriculture

Annotation

This article analyzes the main directions and mechanisms for attracting investment into the horticulture sector in foreign countries. Based on the experience of the United States, the European Union, China, Turkey, India, and Thailand, the study highlights the role of infrastructure modernization, innovation, public-private partnerships, and financial incentive instruments. Particular attention is given to the possibilities of adapting international best practices to the conditions of Uzbekistan in order to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the national horticulture sector.

Keywords

horticulture, investment, foreign experience, agrarian policy, innovation.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются основные направления и механизмы привлечения инвестиций в отрасль садоводства зарубежных стран. На основе опыта США, Европейского союза, Китая, Турции, Индии и Таиланда раскрывается значение модернизации инфраструктуры, внедрения инноваций, развития государственно-частного партнерства и применения финансовых стимулов. Особое внимание уделяется возможностям адаптации передового зарубежного опыта к условиям Республики Узбекистан с целью повышения эффективности и конкурентоспособности национального садоводства.

Ключевые слова

садоводство, инвестиции, зарубежный опыт, аграрная политика, инновации.

Introduction

In the context of globalization and economic integration, the modernization and development of agriculture—particularly the horticulture sector—based on advanced technologies has become one of the priority tasks for almost all countries worldwide. Rapid population growth, increasing demand for food products, and the necessity of rational use of natural resources require higher efficiency in agricultural production. In this regard, horticultural products play an important role not only in ensuring domestic food security but also in generating stable foreign currency earnings through exports.

Ensuring food security, expanding export potential, increasing employment in rural areas, and accelerating regional socio-economic development largely depend on the investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector. Long-term investments in horticulture contribute to the establishment of intensive production systems, the introduction of modern agrotechnologies, and



the expansion of value-added chains. Therefore, studying foreign experience—especially mechanisms for attracting investment into horticulture—is of significant scientific and practical importance for Uzbekistan.

Global practice shows that investments in horticulture in developed countries are concentrated in several priority areas. First, considerable attention is paid to the modernization of production infrastructure, including the establishment of intensive and super-intensive orchards, the widespread introduction of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, efficient water resource management, and the development of cold storage facilities and modern logistics centers. These measures increase productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and ensure year-round market supply with high-quality fruit and vegetable products.

The second key area involves financing research and innovation. Foreign countries actively invest in the development of high-yield and climate-resilient varieties, improvement of agrotechnologies, digital monitoring systems, and smart agriculture solutions. These innovations enhance production efficiency while ensuring environmental sustainability.

The third area focuses on supporting farmers and entrepreneurs. Developed countries widely apply preferential loans, subsidies, tax and customs incentives, and agricultural insurance systems, creating favorable conditions for attracting private capital into agriculture. As a result, small and medium-sized farms gain access to modern technologies and become more competitive in the market.

In the United States, investments in horticulture are implemented comprehensively through large agribusiness companies, farms, and government programs. The federal government supports agricultural research institutions through grants and encourages the practical application of innovative developments. At the same time, farmers benefit from subsidies, insurance mechanisms, and guaranteed loans, which ensure stability in agricultural production. Consequently, intensive orchards achieve high productivity and supply competitive products to global markets.

In the European Union—particularly in Italy, France, and Spain—investments in horticulture are often implemented through public–private partnership mechanisms. Investment policy covers not only production but also processing, packaging, certification, and export preparation. The EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) stabilizes farmers’ incomes through subsidies and promotes sustainable rural development.

China’s experience is characterized by the development of agriculture based on cluster models. Horticultural clusters integrate production, storage, processing, and export within a unified system. Preferential loans, tax incentives, and infrastructure support provided by the state significantly increase private investment inflows into the sector.

In Turkey, investments in horticulture are primarily aimed at supporting small and medium-sized farms. Through grants for irrigation system modernization, subsidies for high-quality seedlings, and export support mechanisms, the country has become one of the world’s leading exporters of fruits and vegetables.

The experience of developing countries is also highly relevant for Uzbekistan. For example, India has achieved significant economic results within a short period through a rational investment policy and the integrated development of agriculture and industry. The high share of processed and value-added products in the country’s export structure demonstrates the



effectiveness of investment strategies focused on value creation.

Thailand's experience is characterized by the successful attraction of foreign direct investment through the creation of a favorable investment climate. Tax incentives, protection of investors' rights, and the free repatriation of profits have increased investment activity in the agricultural sector.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the experience of the United States, the European Union, China, Turkey, India, and Thailand shows that effective attraction of investment into horticulture requires macroeconomic stability, a favorable legal and institutional environment, the extensive use of tax and customs incentives, the development of modern infrastructure, and the active introduction of innovative technologies.

For Uzbekistan, adapting these practices to national conditions—expanding public–private partnerships, improving preferential lending and insurance mechanisms, and developing export-oriented horticultural clusters—will contribute to increasing the economic efficiency of the agricultural sector. As a result, food security will be strengthened, and the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of the country's horticulture sector will significantly improve.

References:

1. Подшеваленко В. И. Инвестиции. Учебник. – М., 2006. – С. 7.
2. Староверова Г. С., Медведов А. Ю., Сорокина И. В. Инвестиции: экономическая оценка. Учебное пособие. – М.: «КНОРУС», 2006. – С. 11.
3. Зубченко Л. А. Иностранные инвестиции. Учебное пособие. – М.: «Книгодел», 2006. – С. 7.
4. Шарп У., Александр Г., Бейли Дж. Инвестиции. Пер. с англ. – М.: «Инфра-М», 1997. – С. 16, 979.
5. Эклунд Клас. Эффективная экономика: шведская модель. – М.: «Экономика», 1991. – С. 96.
6. Кэмпбелл Р. Макконнелл, С. Л. Брю. Экономикс: принципы, проблемы и политика. Т. 2. – М.: «Республика», 1992. – С. 388.
7. Всемирный банк. Анализ реализации Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан за 2020–2021 годы. – Вашингтон: Всемирный банк, 2022.

