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The Present Condition of Agricultural Mechanization in UZBEKISTAN

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2016-2026

227 000 pcs *(67%)* ⟩ **270 000 pcs** *(81%)*
Equipment supply

2500 pcs *(91%)* ⟩ **3300 pcs** *(100%)*
Combines

- *Cotton-Wheat – **91 %** (+15%)*
- *Vegetables-field - **53 %** (+10%)*
- *Horticulture - **44 %** (+14%)*
- *Husbandry – **57 %** (+12%)*

20 pcs ⟩ **1600 pcs** *(80 times)*
Laser levelling

1100 pcs ⟩ **3100 pcs** *(3 times)*
Seeders

11000 ton *(0,3%)* ⟩ **1,2 mln ton** *(35%)*
Cotton harvesters

Crop growing

26,2 mln ha.
Total agriculture area

36 000 ha.
Paddy area

1,25 mln ha.
Wheat area

36 000 ha.
Potato area

1 mln ha.
Cotton area

101 000 ha.
Cucurbitaceae area

446 000 ha.
Vegetables area

40 000 ha.
Horticultural area

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND BY TYPE

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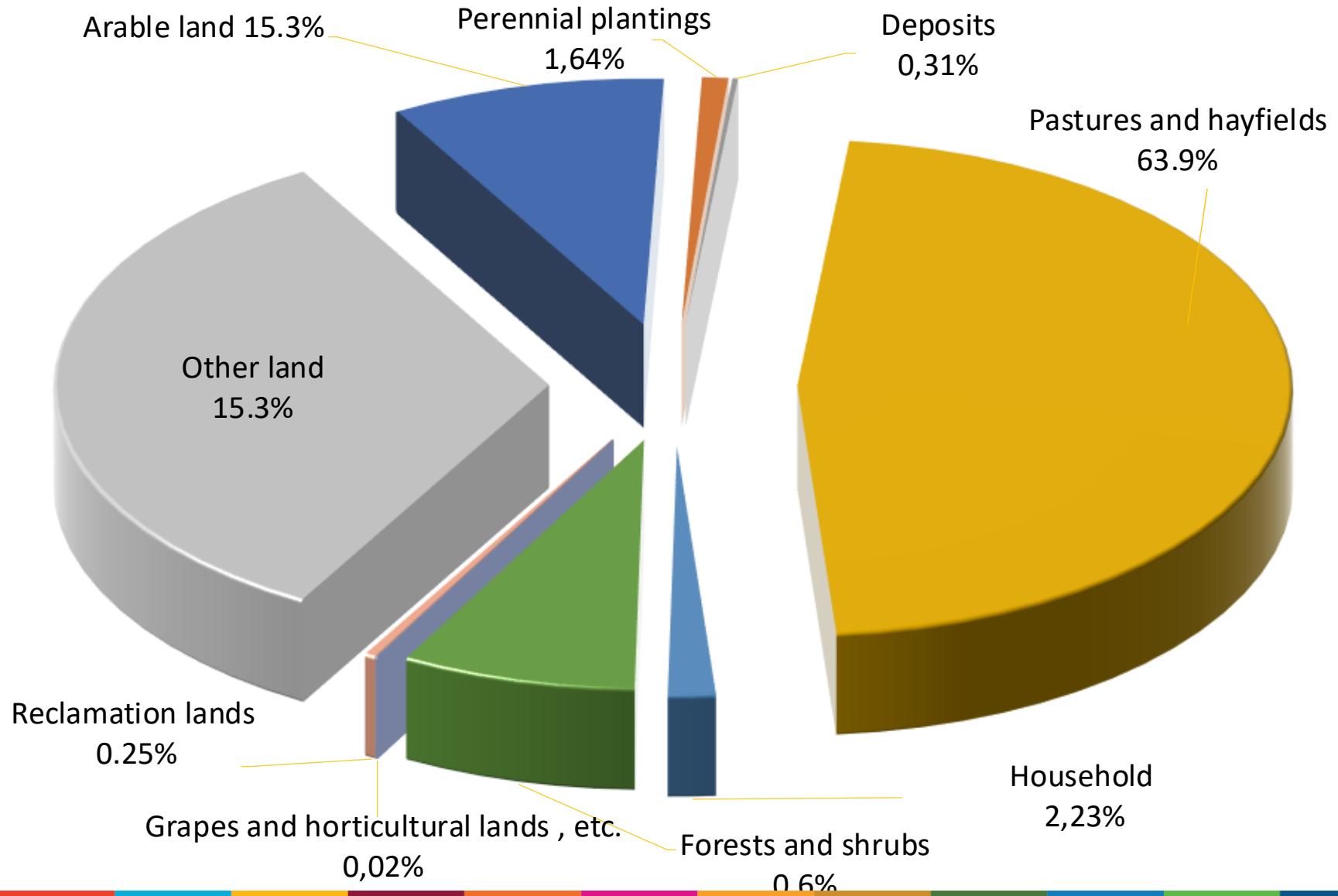
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL AREA

26,2 mln.ha



PARTNERSHIP ON THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINARY

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LOVOL



JOHN DEERE



DONG FENG
The Tractor People



LS Mtron





CLAAS



CASE IH AGRICULTURE



NEW HOLLAND AGRICULTURE



LEMKEN

Service Provision Models and Government Policies

Service Provision Model

Shift from Centralized to Private Models

Transition from centralized state-owned enterprises to private agricultural clusters providing machinery services.

Decentralization Benefits

Improves access to modern equipment and specialized services for individual farmers who lack capital for direct purchases.

Cluster Effectiveness

Private clusters enhance both availability and efficiency of agricultural machinery services across regions.

Government Policies

Subsidies

State subsidies covering 30% of new agricultural machinery costs, making equipment more accessible to farmers.

Preferential Loans

Lower interest rates and longer repayment periods for modern equipment acquisition by farmers and enterprises.

Customs Duty Exemptions

Exemptions for import of modern agricultural machinery and spare parts, reducing overall equipment costs.

Development Strategy

"Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" outlines comprehensive mechanization measures.

Key Challenges: Obsolete Technology

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Aging Equipment Fleet

A substantial portion of Uzbekistan's agricultural machinery is outdated:

- 70% of tractors need replacement
- 60% of grain harvesters are obsolete
- 80% of cotton harvesters are obsolete
- Average tractor age: 15.6 years

Operational Impact

Obsolete equipment leads to:

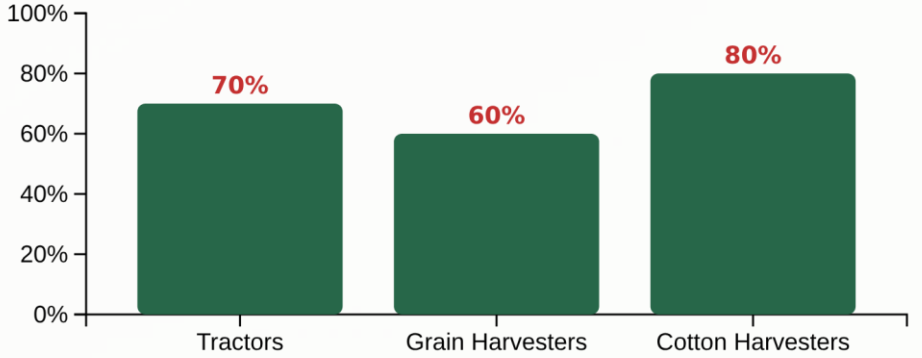
- Low productivity and efficiency
- High fuel consumption
- Frequent breakdowns

Environmental Consequences

Inefficient machinery contributes to:

- Soil degradation
- Reduced crop yields
- Increased greenhouse gas emissions

Percentage of Obsolete Agricultural Equipment



State Support Programs

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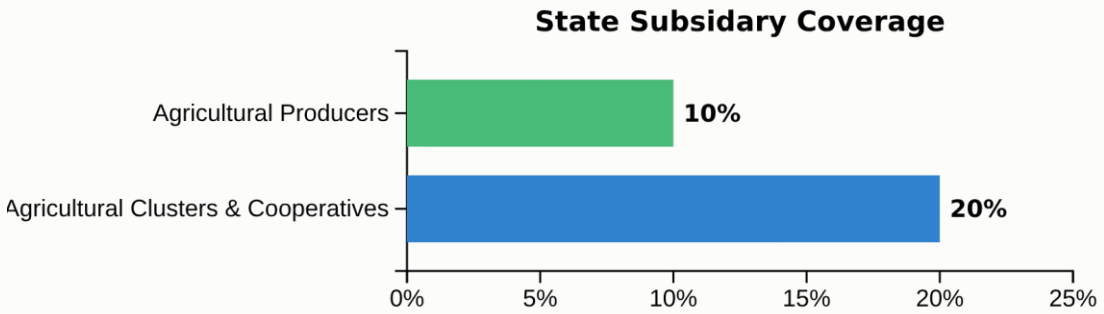
Key Support Initiatives

State Subsidies
Cover 10% of machinery costs for agricultural producers and 20% for clusters and cooperatives

Preferential Loans
Lower interest rates and extended repayment periods for modern equipment acquisition

Customs Duty Exemptions
Exemptions for imported agricultural machinery and spare parts

Subsidy Distribution



Development Strategy
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Technological Advancement

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Laser Land Leveling

- Optimizes irrigation efficiency
- Improves crop uniformity
- Creates perfectly level fields
- Reduces water waste

Drip Irrigation Systems

- Significantly reduces water consumption
- Essential for Uzbekistan's arid climate
- Delivers water directly to plant roots
- Improves water use efficiency

Precision Agriculture

- GPS-guided tractors for accurate planting
- Optimizes input use
- Minimizes environmental impact
- Maximizes productivity

Conclusion and Future Outlook

- Application of automated technologies to existing equipment.
- Implementation of technologies operating on alternative energy sources.
- Implementation of technologies in climate change and desertification, in addition progressively enhancing soil fertility.
- Implementation of physicochemical technologies for preparing high-quality seeds to increase yields.
- Laser land leveling, drip irrigation, and precision agriculture are being adopted to improve efficiency and sustainability in water-scarce conditions.
- Application of robotic and intelligent technologies to reduce the impact of chemical preparations in plant protection.

Future Outlook

The sector is moving toward a more productive, efficient, and sustainable future, with continued government support and international cooperation driving further modernization.

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THANK YOU

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