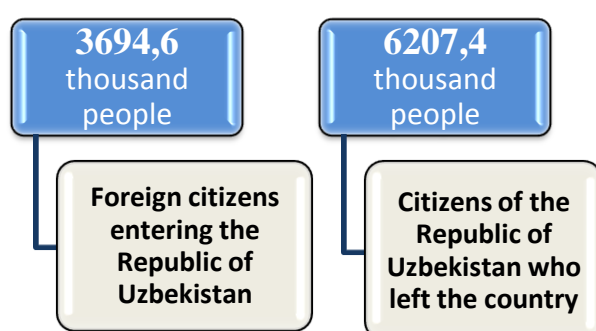


## XVIII. TOURIST FLOWS

The tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan is gaining momentum. The country is consistently implementing comprehensive measures to develop tourism as one of the strategic sectors of the national economy, which ensures its diversification and accelerated development, the creation of new jobs, increasing incomes and the quality of life of the population, as well as improving investment attractiveness.

*The number of foreign citizens visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 amounted to 3694.6 ths. people<sup>1)</sup>.*



Foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the CIS countries amounted to 3424.3 ths. people, which reached 92.7% of their total number, from non-CIS countries-270.3 ths. people (7.3% of their total number )

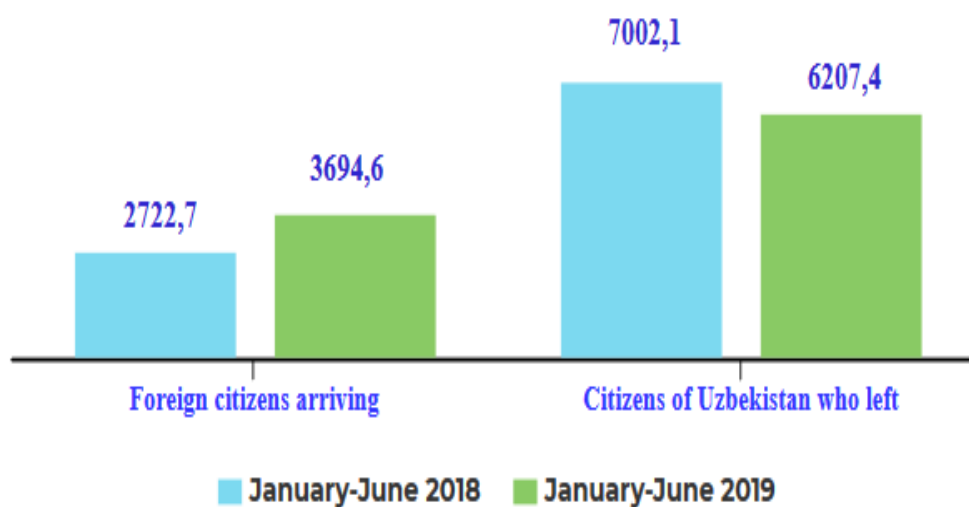
*The number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the republic in January-June 2019 amounted to 6,207.4 ths. people<sup>1)</sup>.*

The number of Uzbek citizens who left the republic in January-June 2019 to the CIS countries reached 5918.5 ths. people, which accounted for 95.3% of the total number of citizens who left, and 288.9 ths. people to non-CIS countries (4 , 7% of their total number).

1) *in the total number of people who left the republic and entered it, one person can be counted several times, and this is considered as a separate case*

## Dynamics of foreign citizens moving in and leaving Uzbek citizens

for January-June 2018-2019, ths. people



### Foreign citizens arriving

	January-June 2018	January-June 2019
from the CIS	2553,8	3424,3
from far abroad	168,9	270,3

### Citizens of Uzbekistan who left

	January-June 2018.	January-June 2019
In the CIS	6753,2	5918,5
to foreign countries	248,9	288,9

Judging by the dynamics of the number of foreign citizens who came to Uzbekistan, their significant influx was noted between January-June 2018 to January-June 2019 - an increase of 971.9 ths. people. Meanwhile, the flow of Uzbek citizens abroad decreased from 7,002.1 ths. people in January-June 2018 to 6207.4 ths. people for the corresponding period of 2019.

In order to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the republic and attract more visitors, a number of important documents have been adopted since the beginning of 2019:



Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [“On Additional Measures for the Accelerated Development of Tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan”](#)

No. UP-5611 of January 5, 2019

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [“On measures to accelerate the development of the tourism industry”](#)

No. PP-4095 from 01/05/2019

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [“On measures for the effective use of the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region”](#)

No.198 of March 08, 2019

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [“On additional measures for the development of the tourism sector in the Khorezm region in 2019-2020”](#)

No 119 on February 13, 2019

Resolution of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development [“On the approval of the standard form of a tourist permit \(voucher\)”](#)

No.3146 of March 26, 2019

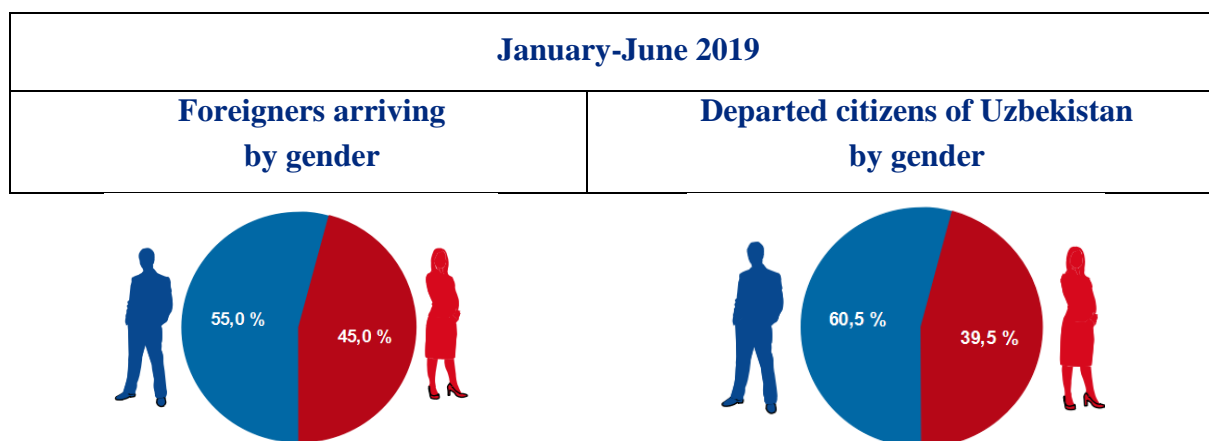
Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [“On Amendments and Additions into some acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ”](#)

No. UP-5731 dated 05/28/2019

### The number of arriving foreign citizens and departing citizens of Uzbekistan on the basis of sex in January-June 2019

In January-June 2019, the following trend was observed in the country: mainly men, from the number of foreigners who arrived, accounted for 55.0% (2030.5 ths. people), women accounted for 45.0% (1664.1 ths. person).

Along with this, men (citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan) who left the country accounted for 60.5% (3752.7 ths. people), women-39.5% (2454.7 ths. people).



### The number of foreign citizens crossing the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan from neighboring countries



The largest flow of foreign citizens to our republic was noted from the following neighboring countries: Kazakhstan-1,187.6 ths. people (32.1% of the total number of arrivals), Tajikistan-1,034.0 ths. people (28.0%), Kyrgyzstan -680.7 ths. people (18.4%), Russia-260.4 ths. people (7.0%), Turkmenistan-233.4 ths. people (6.3%), Belarus-9.1 ths. persons (0.2%).

## The number of foreign citizens entering from far-off countries foreign countries in January-June 2019

From far abroad, the largest flow was observed from Turkey - 49.3 ths. people (1.3%), China - 26.9 ths. people (0.7%), South Korea - 18.6 ths. people (0.5 %), India - 16.8 ths. people (0.5%), Germany - 11.7 ths. people (0.3%), Japan - 9.5 ths. people (0.3%), France, Italy and Israel - 9.3, 8.8 and 6.0 ths. people respectively.



## Foreign citizens from nearby foreign countries in January-June 2019



Foreign citizens who entered Uzbekistan  
from non-CIS countries in January-June 2019, %



Turkey 1,3%



India 0,5%



China 0,7%



Japan 0,3%

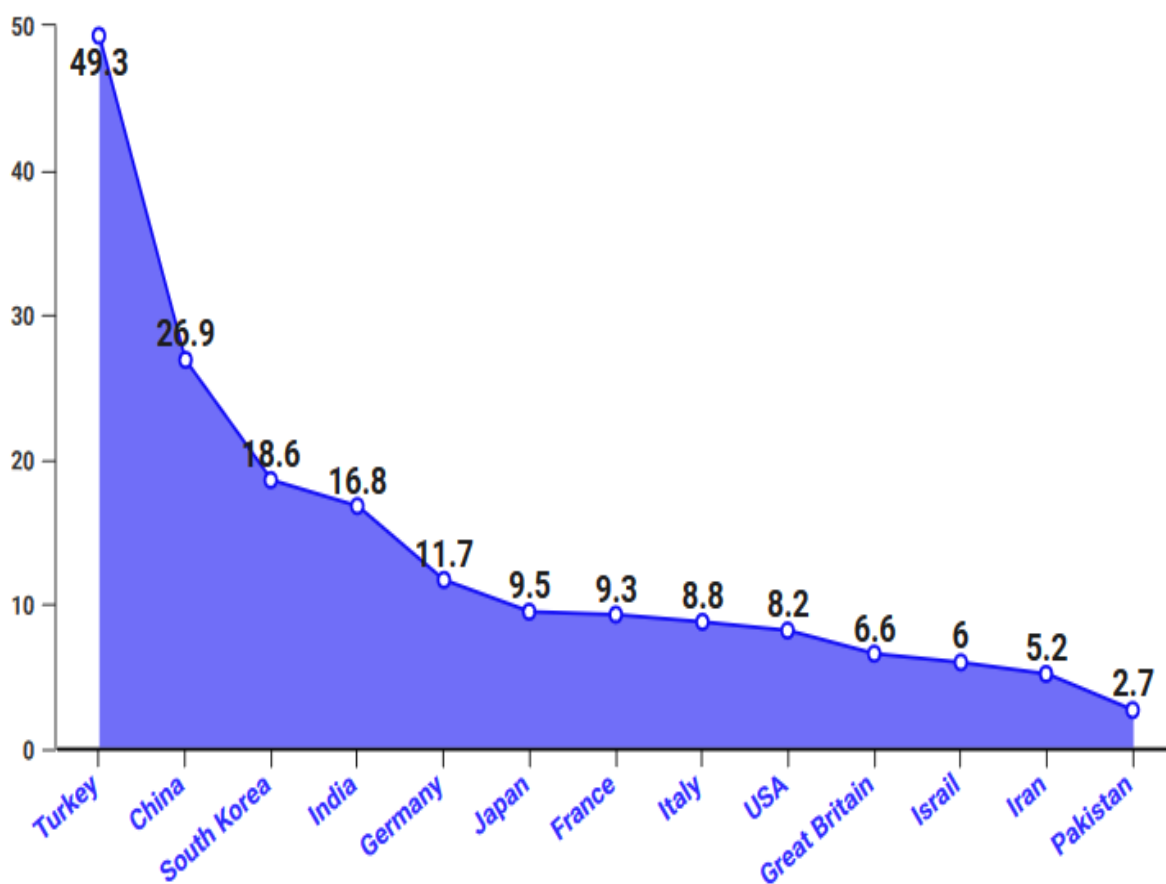


Republic of Korea 0,5%



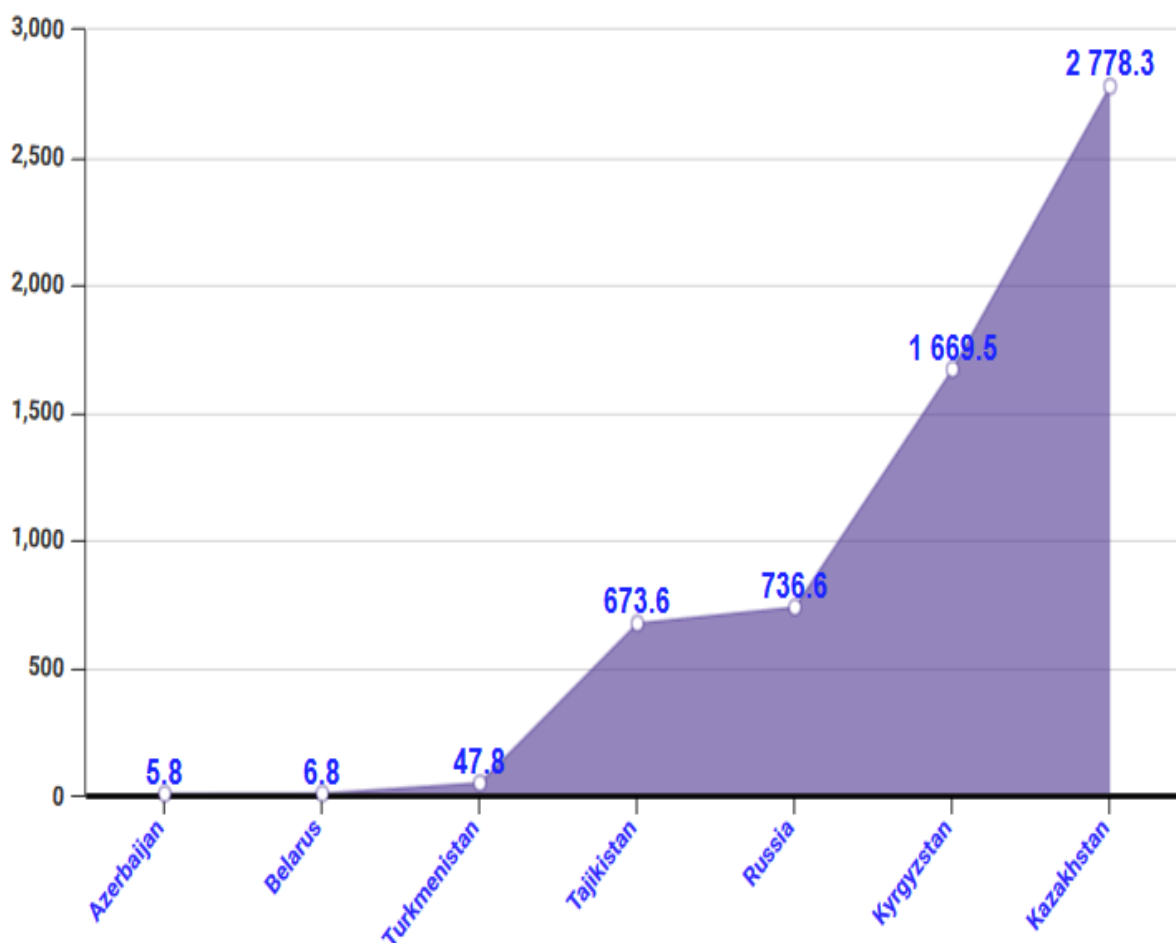
France 0,3%

ИСТ ҚОҢИРАТЛАРИ (ТУНУБ ҚИССА)



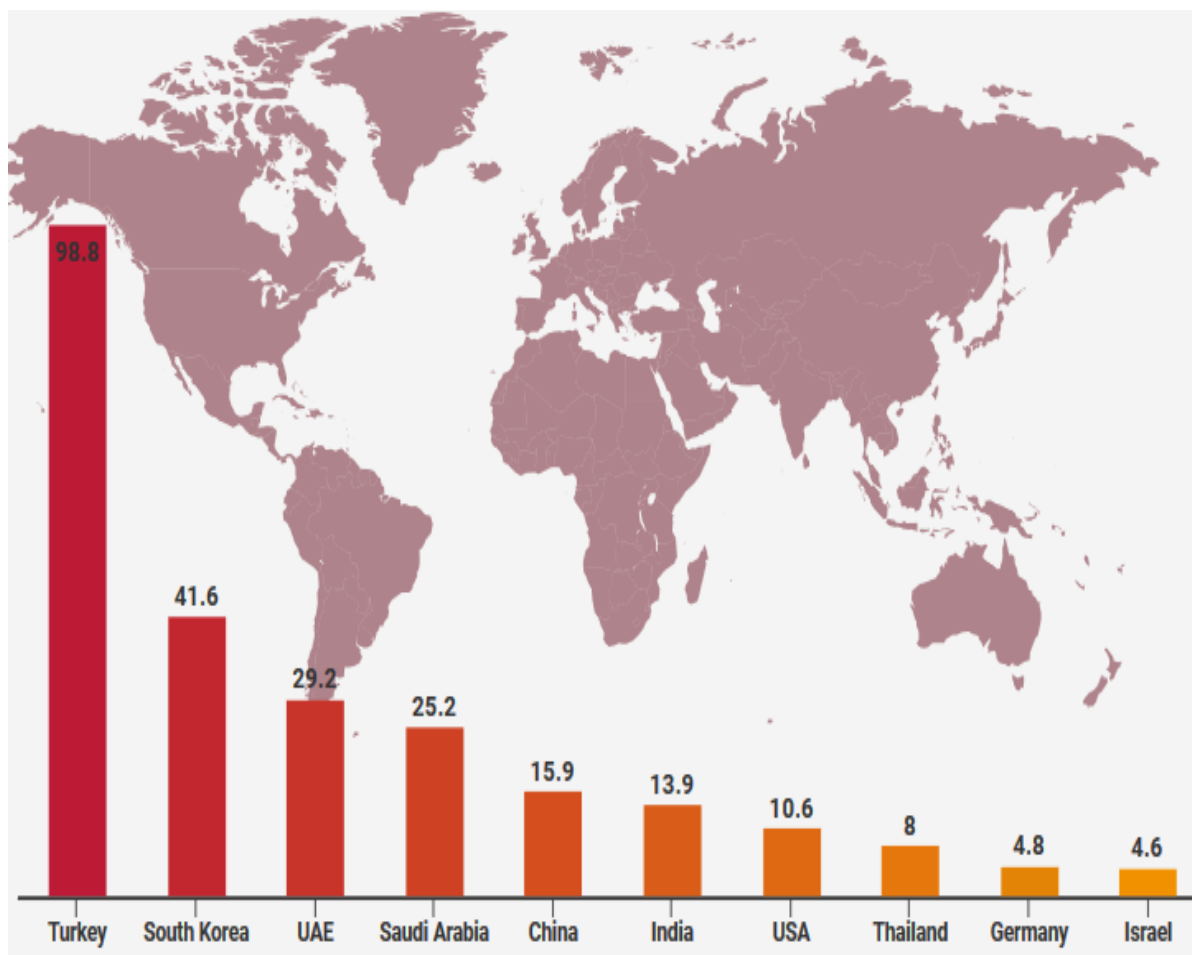
### The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveling to neighboring countries in January-June 2019

The bulk of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left to neighboring countries (44.8%), account for the outflow to Kazakhstan (2778.3 ths. people) and, further, to Kyrgyzstan-26.9% (1669.5 ths. people). 736.6 ths. people (11.9%) left for Russia. 673.6 ths. people (10.9%) left for Tajikistan, 47.8, 6.8 and 5.8 ths. people, Turkmenistan, Belarus and Azerbaijan, respectively.



### The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveling to foreign countries in January-June 2019

The largest outflows to foreign countries were, in particular, recorded in Turkey (98.8 ths. people), South Korea (41.6 ths. people), the United Arab Emirates (29.2 ths. people), Saudi Arabia (25, 2 ths. people), China, India and the USA (15.9, 13.9 and 10.6 ths. people, respectively).

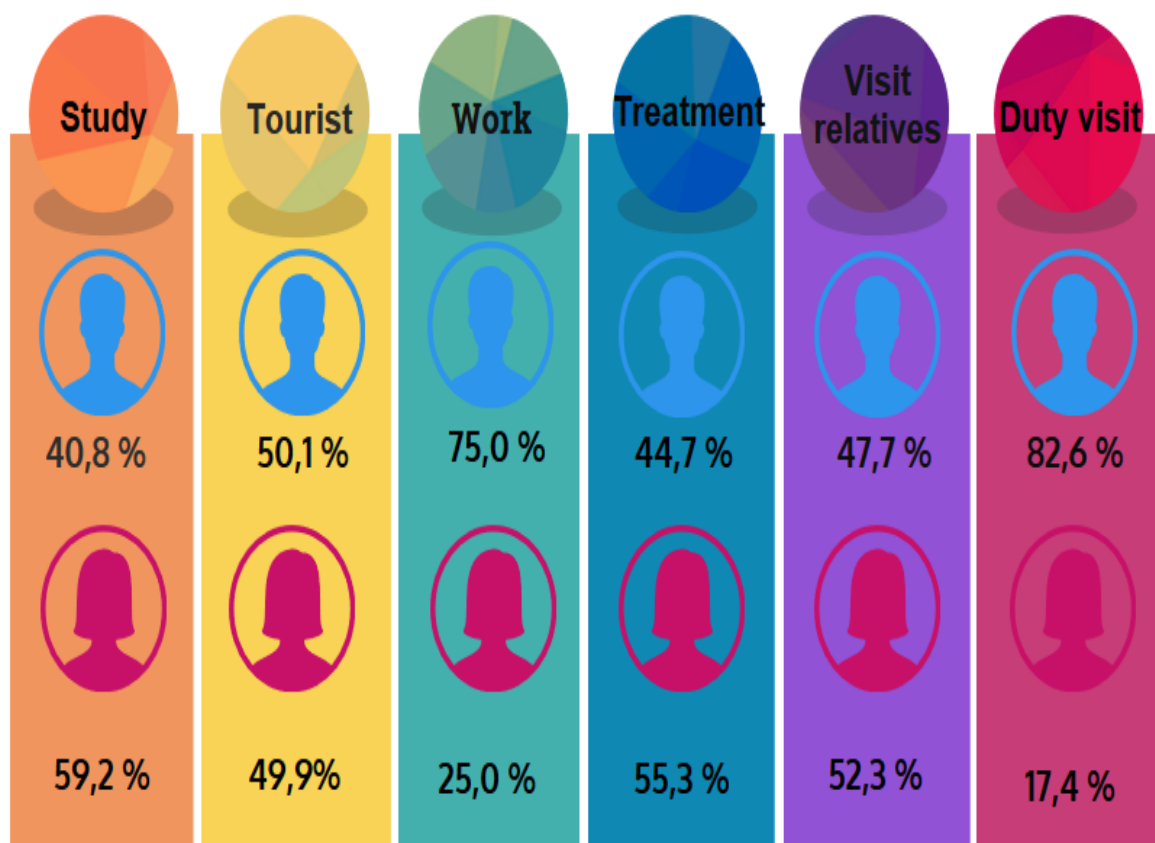


The goal of a significant number of foreign citizens entering Uzbekistan is to visit relatives (68.6%). The smallest share of foreign citizens who entered the country is for tourism purposes - 10.9%, transit - 9.9%, treatment - 0.9%, work - 0.8%, permanent residence and official - 0.7% each, commercial - 0.6%, study - 0.4% and others - 6.5%. Men accounted for 55.0% of all foreigners who entered, women - 45.0%.



In January-June 2019, the purpose of the trip for 13.4 ths. foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan (40.8% of men and 59.2% of women) was to study, 28.6 ths. people (75.0% of men and 25, 0% of women) - work, 27.1 ths. people (82.6% of men and 17.4% of women) - official, 32.6 ths. people (44.7% of men and 55.3% of women) - treatment, 404.7 ths. people (50.1% of men and 49.9% of women) - tourist, 2534.0 ths. people (47.7% of men and 52.3% of women) - visits to relatives.

#### Foreigners arriving by sex and purpose of travel in January-June 2019,%

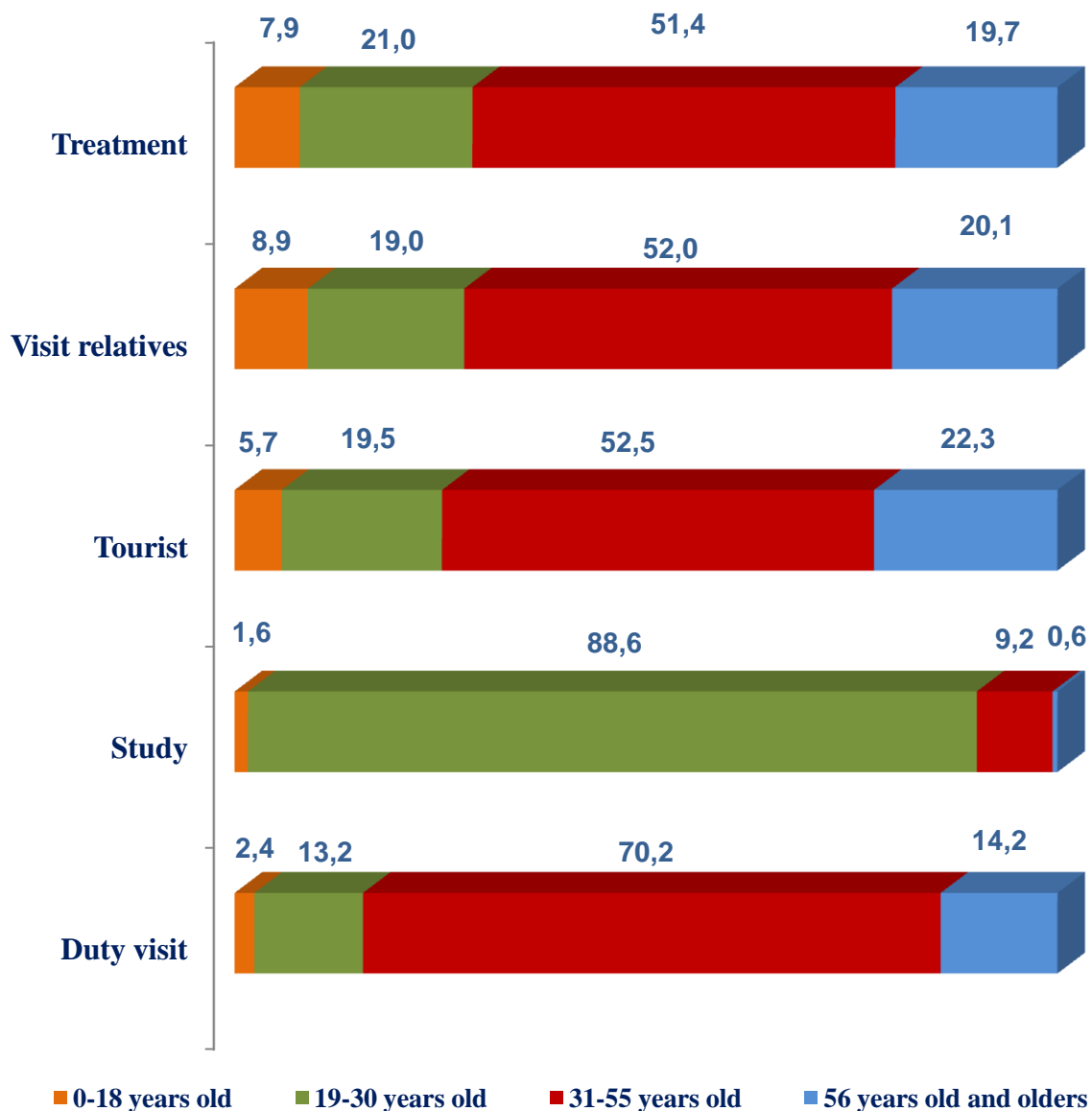


#### Distribution of foreign arrivals in January-June 2019 by age

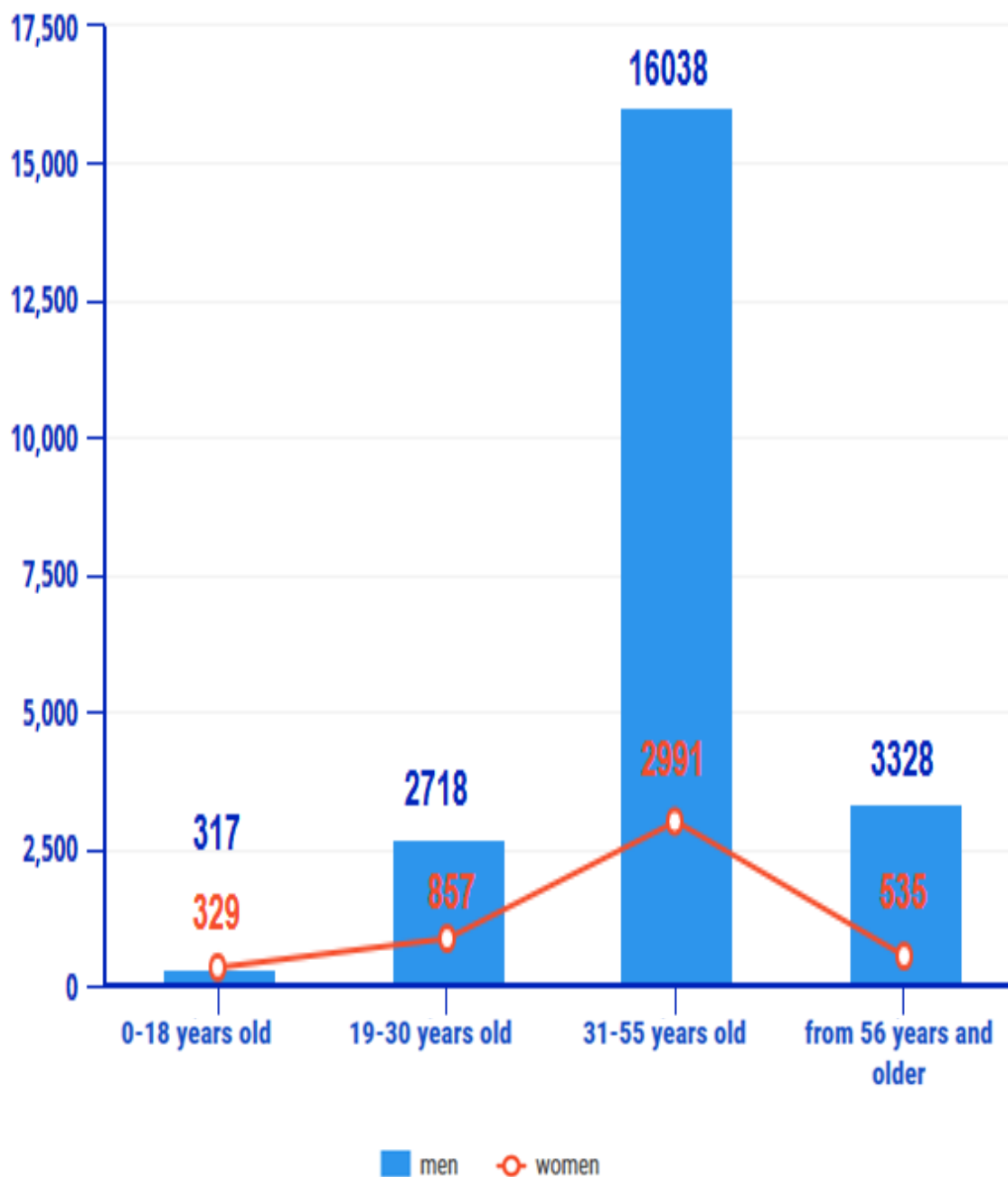
Based on the analysis of the distribution of foreigners who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-June 2019 by age, the main contingent was people aged 31-55 years old - 53.5%, 19-30 years old - 20.8%, 56 years old and older - 18.0%, 0-18 years old - 7.7%.

51.4% of foreigners aged 31-55 years old, 21.0% - aged 19-30 years old, 19.7% - aged 56 years and older, arrived for recreational purposes. Relatives visited 52.0% of foreigners aged 31-55 years, 19.0% - aged 19-30 years, 20.1% - aged 56 years and older. For tourism purposes, 52.5% of foreigners aged 31-55 years old, 19.5% - aged 19-30 years old, 22.3% - aged 56 years and older.

**Distribution of foreigners entering Uzbekistan  
in January-June 2019, %**



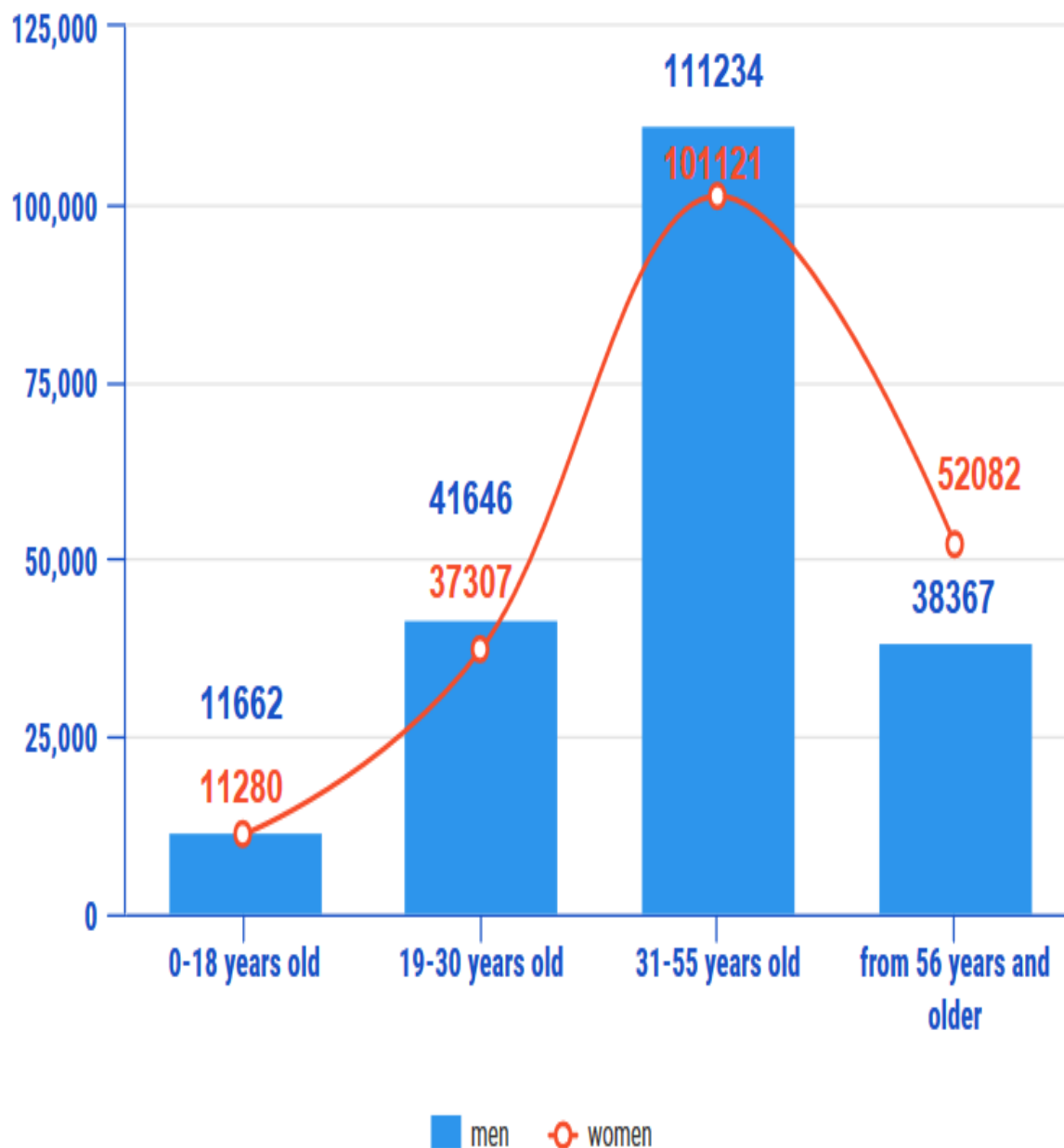
**Distribution of foreign arrivals for official purposes  
in January-June 2019, persons**



11,662 men and 11,280 women under the age of 18 years, 41,646 men and 37,307 women between the ages of 19 and 30, 111,234 men and 101,121 women between the ages of 31 and 55, 38,367 men and 52,082 women over the age of 56 arrived for tourist purposes. years old.

## Distribution of foreign arrivals for tourist purposes

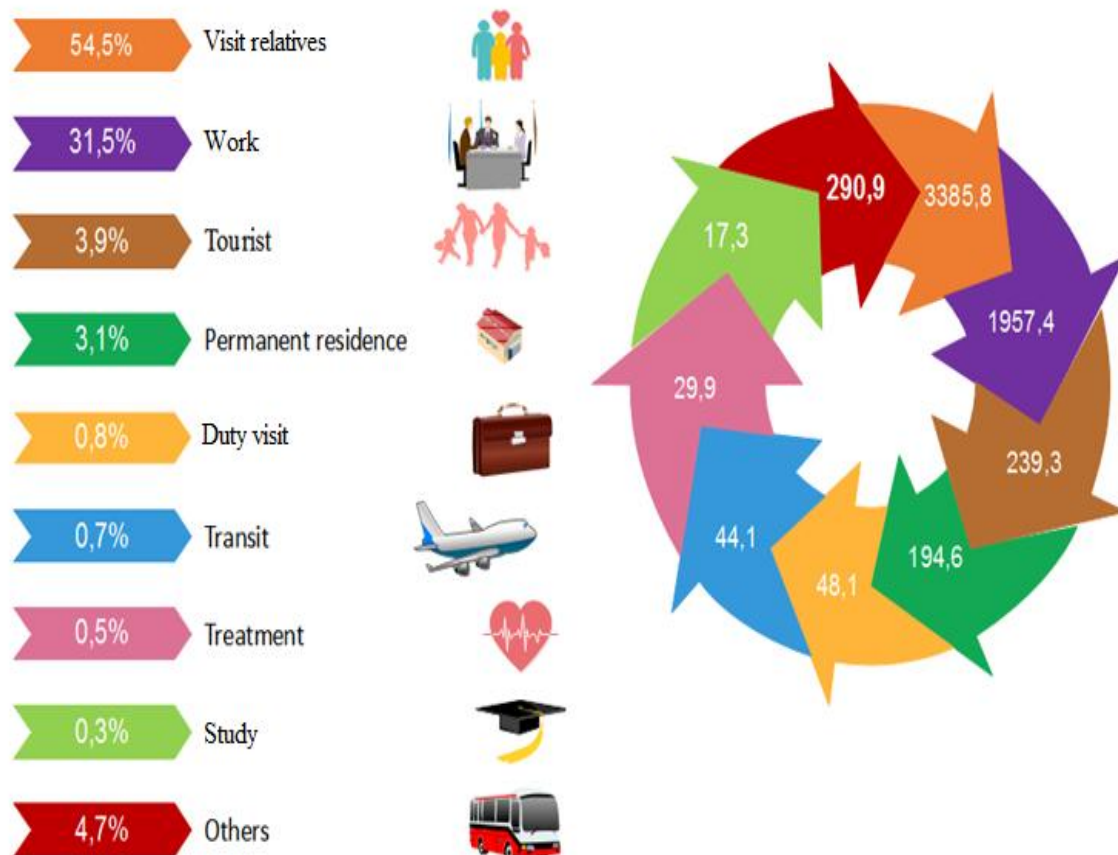
in January-June 2019, persons



## Distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for travel purposes in January-June 2019

The largest number of Uzbek citizens who have gone abroad is visiting relatives - 54.5%, work - 31.5%, the smallest - permanent residence - 3.1%, tourist - 3.9%, official - 0.8 %, transit - 0.7%, study - 0.5%, treatment - 0.3%, others - 4.7%.

### The number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan leaving in January-June 2019, ths. People



### Distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left by sex in January-June 2019

In January-June 2019, the purpose of the trip for 48.1 ths. departing citizens of Uzbekistan (91.2% of men and 8.8% of women) was official, 29.9 ths. people were studying (60.6% of men and 39, 4% of women), 239.3 ths. people (52.6% of men 47.4% of women) - travel, 1957.4 ths. people (78.6% of men and 21.4% of women) - work, 3385, 8 ths. people (48.3% of men and 51.7% of women) - visiting relatives, 17.3 ths. people (44.9% of men and 55.1% of women) - treatment.

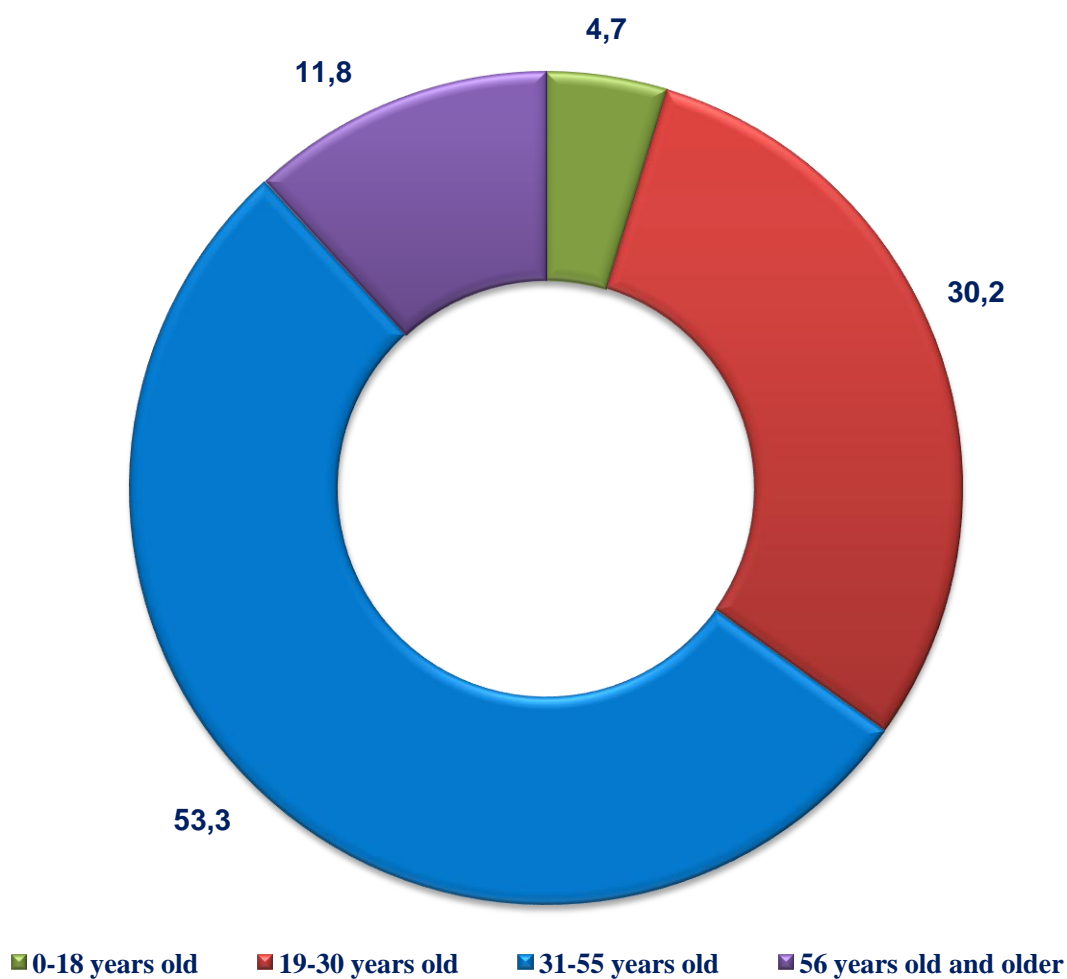
## Uzbek citizens traveling by sex and travel purpose



## Age distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for January-June 2019

Based on the analysis of data on the distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for January-June 2019 by age, we can conclude that the majority of those who left were people aged 31-55 years old - 53.3%, 19-30 years old - 30.2 %, 56 years and older - 11.8%, 0-18 years old - 4.7%.

**Distribution of citizens of Uzbekistan  
who left in January-June 2019 by age, %**



52.6% of citizens aged 31-55 years old, 19.4% - 19-30 years old, 20.0% - 56 years old and older left for tourist purposes. 84.5% of people aged 19-30 years went to study, 7.7% - under the age of 18 years. For official purposes, 70.0% of people aged 31-55 years left the country, 18.5% - aged 19-30 years.

## **Explanation of statistical indicators**

**Inbound tourism** includes activities of a visitor who does not reside in the country in question within the country during an inbound tourist trip.

**Outbound tourism** includes activities of a visitor permanently residing in the country in question outside of it as part of an outbound or domestic tourist trip.

**Visiting friends and relatives** - this category covers activities such as visiting relatives or friends; attending weddings, funerals or any other family events; short-term care for the sick or elderly, etc.

**Education and training** - this category includes attending short-term courses paid either by employers or other organizations / persons, taking specific training programs or acquiring specific skills in courses, including paid tuition, language learning, professional or other special courses, study leave and etc.

**Medical and wellness procedures** - this category includes receiving services from hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums for after-hospital care and a more general range of medical and social institutions, visits to sea, spa and other resorts, as well as other specialized institutions for receiving medical services based on medical counseling, including cosmetic surgery using medical equipment and services. This category includes only short-term treatment, since long-term treatment, requiring a stay in a medical institution for a year or more, does not apply to tourism.

**Transit** - this category includes stopping at some place without any specific purpose, except continuing to another destination. Only those who do not enter the legal and economic territory and those who enter the legal and economic territory but do not stay overnight are excluded from the scope of categories of visitors. Of transit passengers, only those who remain for at least one night are eligible for coverage.

**Business and professional goals** - this category includes the activities of self-employed persons and employees, if it has no signs of explicit or implied employment relations with the resident producer in the country or place visited, as well as the activities of investors, businessmen, etc.