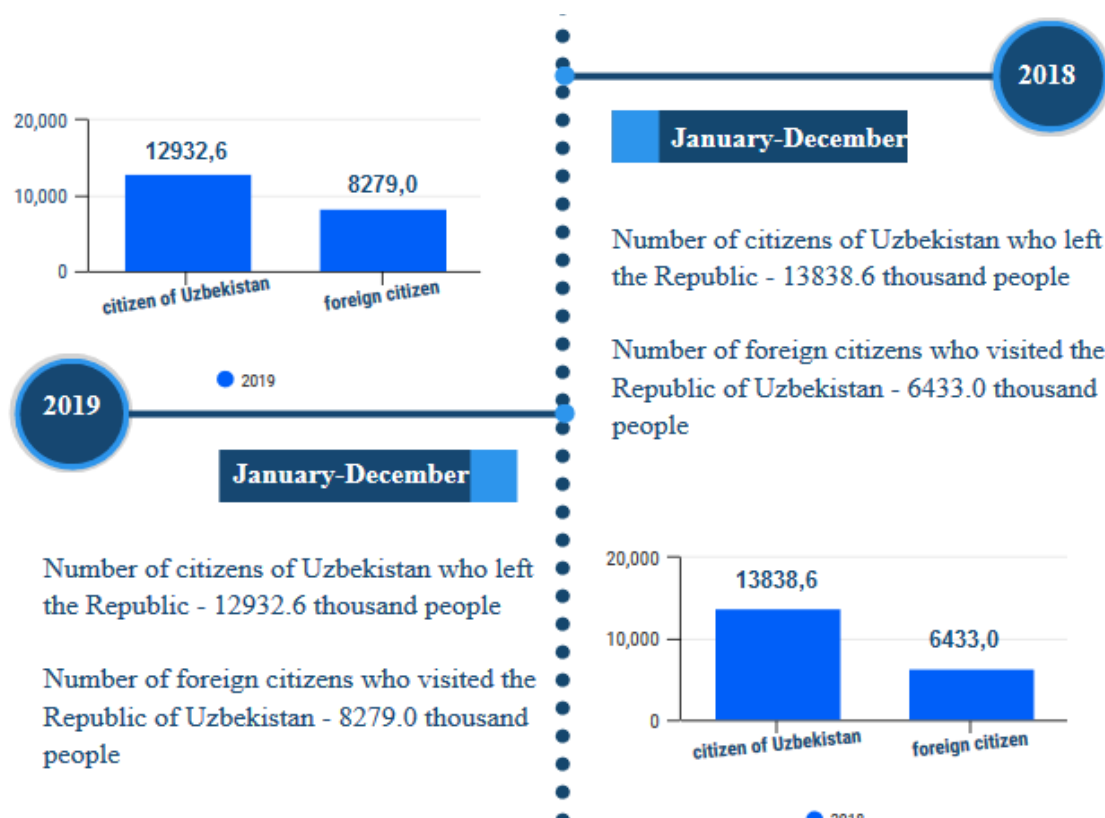


XVIII. TOURIST FLOW

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, creating new jobs, increasing incomes and the quality of life of the population, as well as improving investment attractiveness.

The number of foreign citizens who visited the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-December 2019 amounted to 8 279.0 thousand people ¹⁾.

Number of foreign citizens who entered and left the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-December 2018-2019, thousand people



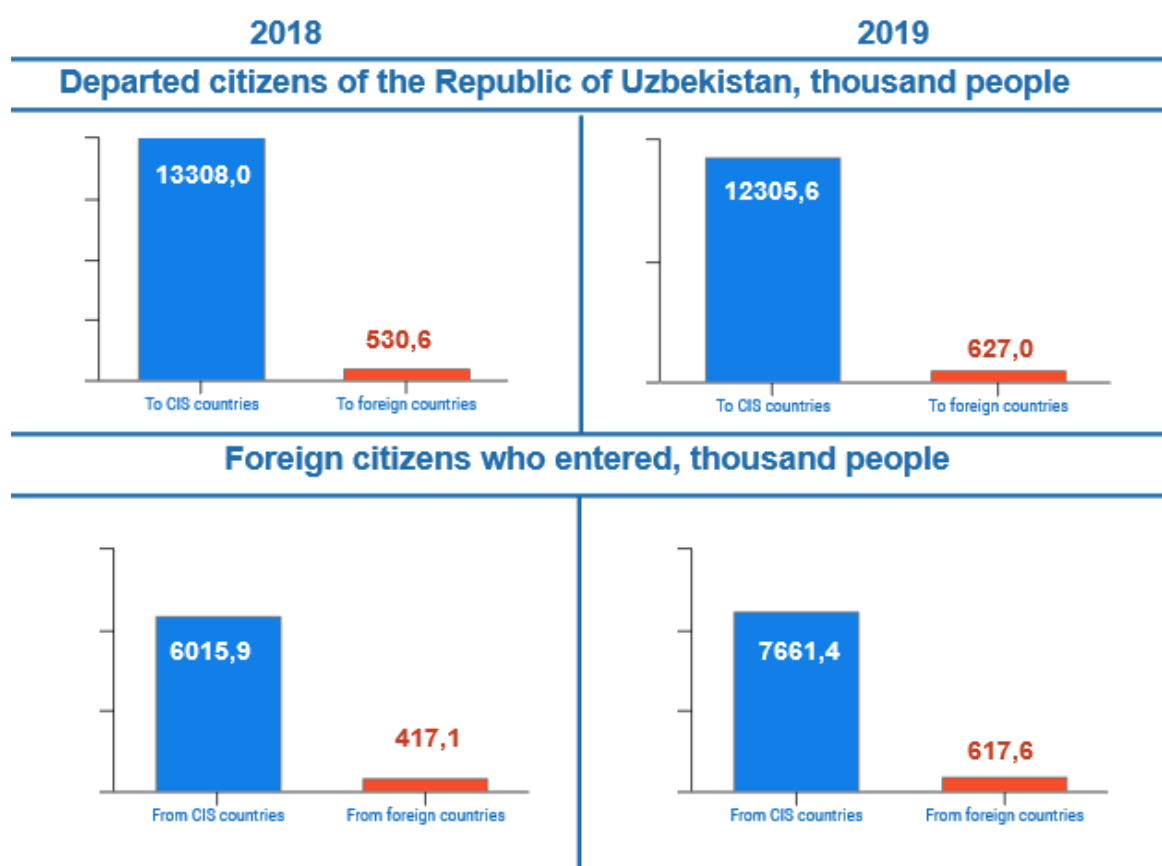
The number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the Republic in January-December 2019 amounted to 12932.6 thousand people ¹⁾.

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

Foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the CIS countries amounted to 7661.4 thousand people, which reached 92.5 % of their total number, and from foreign countries-617.6 thousand people (7.5 % of their total number).

The number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the Republic in January-December 2019 for the CIS countries reached 12305.6 thousand people, which was 95.2% of the total number of citizens who left, and 627.0 thousand people (4.8% of the total number) for foreign countries.

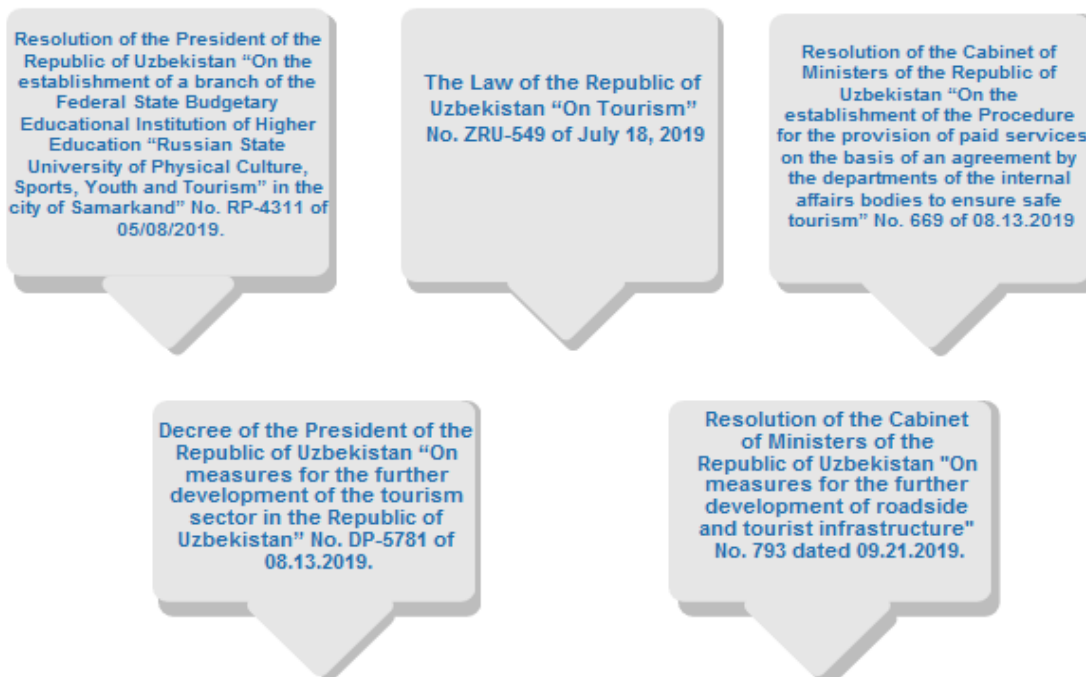
**Dynamics of foreign citizens entering and leaving the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-December 2018-2019, thousand people**



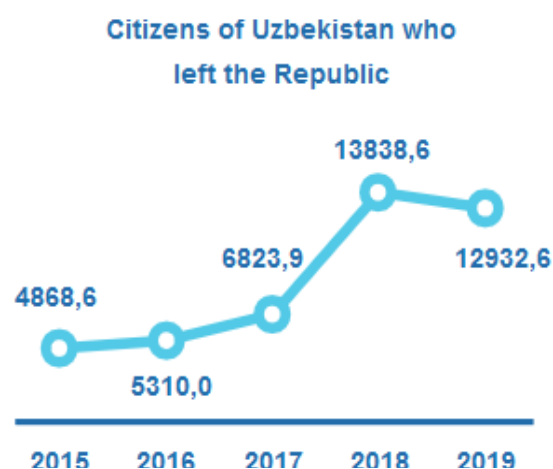
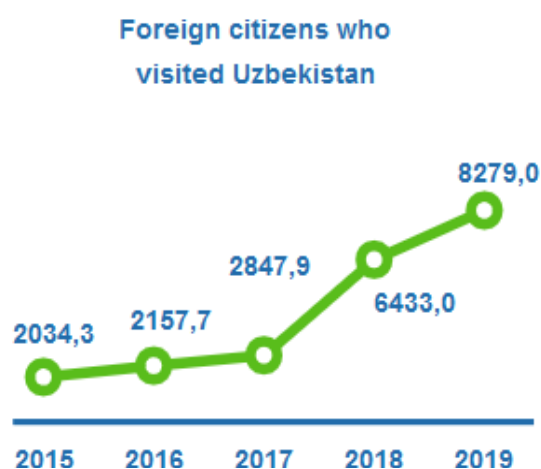
According to the dynamics of the number of foreign citizens who came to Uzbekistan, their significant influx was noted in the period from January-December 2018 to January-December 2019 – an increase of 1846.0 thousand people. Meanwhile, the flow of Uzbek citizens abroad decreased from 13838.6 thousand people in January-December 2018 to 12932.6 thousand people for the corresponding period in 2019.

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

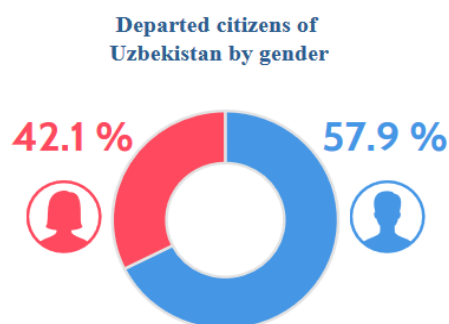
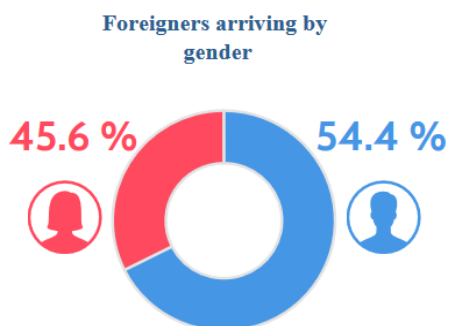
Normative documents developed by the state on the development of the tourism sector



Dynamics of foreign citizens entering and leaving the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2015-2019, thousand people



**Number of foreign arrivals and departures based on gender
in January-December 2019, %**



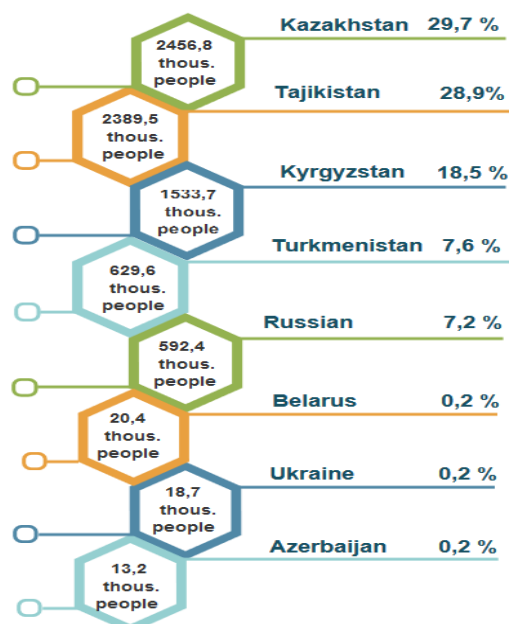
In January-December 2019, the following trend was observed in the country: mostly men, among the foreign arrivals, made up 54.4 % (4500.3 thousand people), while women accounted for 45.6 % (3778.7 thousand people).

At the same time, men (citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan) who left the country made up 57.9 % (7488.3 thousand people), women-42.1 % (5444.3 thousand people).

**Number of foreign citizens who crossed the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan
for travel purposes in January-December 2019, thousand people**

	<i>Total:</i>	<i>purpose of travel:</i>									
		<i>Business trip</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Touristic</i>	<i>Visiting relatives</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Permanent residence</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Transit</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	8279,0	53,1	21,4	54,0	1043,9	5520,7	55,5	53,6	53,9	883,0	540,0
from CIS countries	7661,4	23,5	19,5	31,1	689,6	5457,5	55,4	47,8	14,7	869,5	452,9
from non-CIS countries	617,6	29,6	1,9	22,9	354,3	63,2	0,1	5,8	39,2	13,5	87,1

Number of foreign citizens who crossed the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan from CIS countries



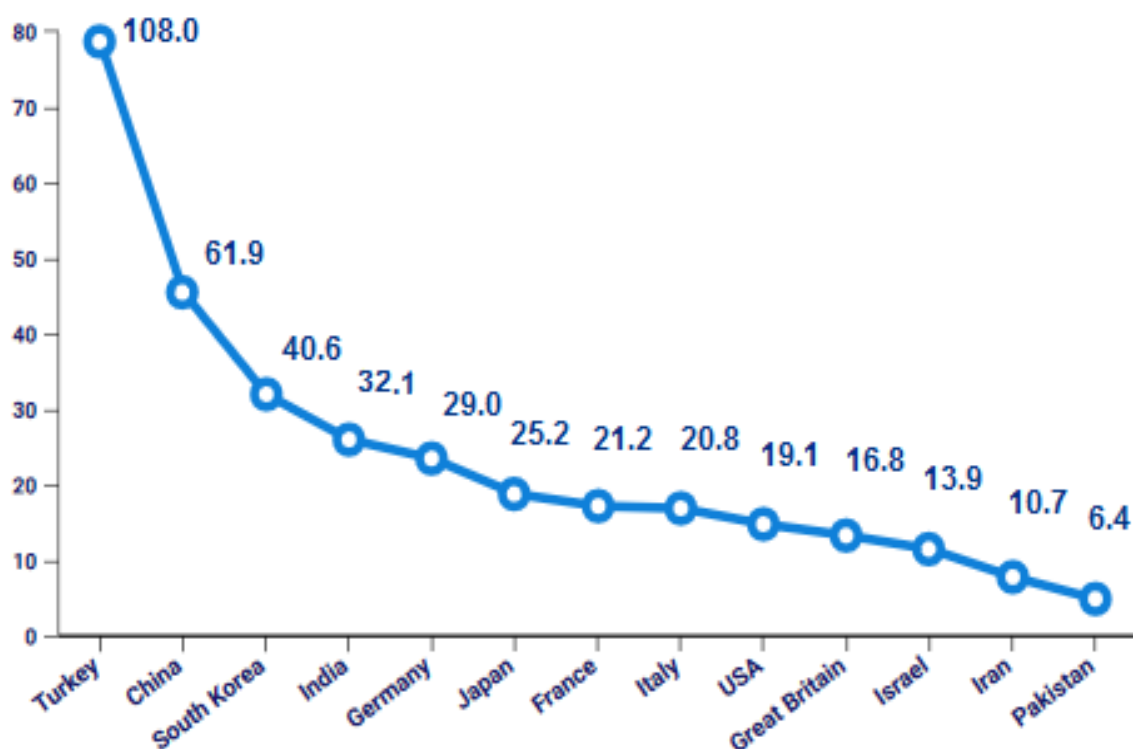
The largest flow of foreign citizens to our Republic was registered from the following neighboring countries: Kazakhstan – 2456.8 thousand people (29.7 % of the total number of all arrivals), Tajikistan-2389.5 thousand people (28.9 %), Kyrgyzstan-1533.7 thousand people (18.5 %), Turkmenistan – 629.6 thousand people (7.6%), Russia – 592.4 thousand people (7.2%), Belarus – 20.4 thousand people (0.2%), Ukraine – 18.7 thousand people (0.2%), Azerbaijan – 13.2 thousand people (0.2%).

From non-CIS countries, the largest flow was observed from Turkey - 108.0 thousand people (1.3%), China - 61.9 thousand people (0.7%), South Korea - 40.6 thousand people (0.5 %), India - 32.1 thousand people (0.4%), Germany - 29.0 thousand people (0.3%), Japan - 25.2 thousand people (0.3%), France, Italy and Israel - 21.2, 20.8 and 13.9 thousand people respectively.

Foreign citizens who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan from non-CIS countries in January-December 2019,%



**Foreign citizens who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan from non-CIS countries
in January-December 2019, thousand people**

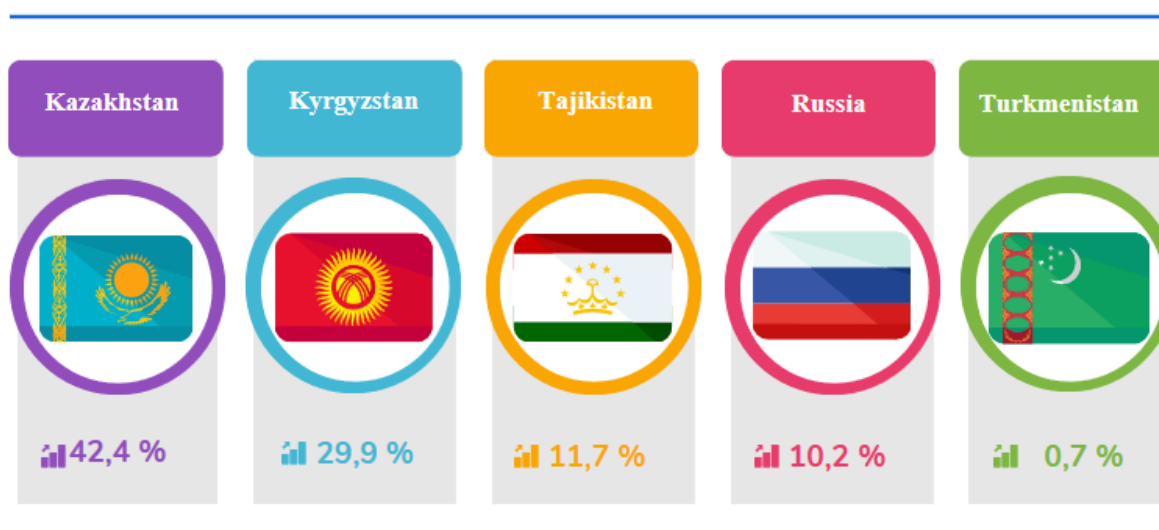


**Number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who went abroad for travel
purposes in January-December 2019, thousand people**

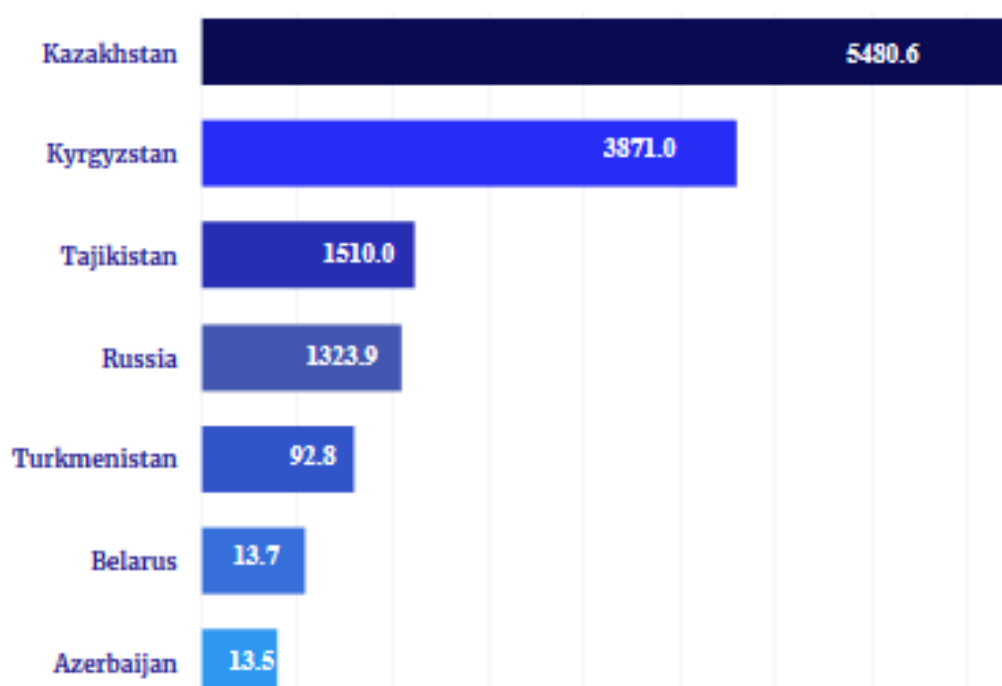
	<i>Total:</i>	<i>purpose of travel:</i>								
		<i>Business trip</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Touristic</i>	<i>Visiting relatives</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Permanent residence</i>	<i>Transit</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	12932,6	90,8	104,4	3452,5	606,1	7599,3	37,2	369,2	53,7	619,5
to CIS countries	12305,6	83,4	89,5	3364,4	216,0	7559,4	29,5	364,5	53,3	545,7
to non-CIS countries	627,0	7,4	14,9	88,1	390,1	39,9	7,7	4,7	0,4	73,8

Most of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for non-CIS countries (42.4%) accounted for outflow to Kazakhstan (5480.6 thousand people) and Kyrgyzstan - 29.9% (3871.0 thousand people). 1323.9 thousand people (10.2%) went to Russia, Tajikistan - 1510.0 thousand people (11.7%), Turkmenistan - 92.8 thousand people (0.7%), Belarus - 13, 7 thousand people (0.1%) and Azerbaijan - 13.5 thousand people (0.1%).

**Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for the CIS countries
in January-December 2019, %**

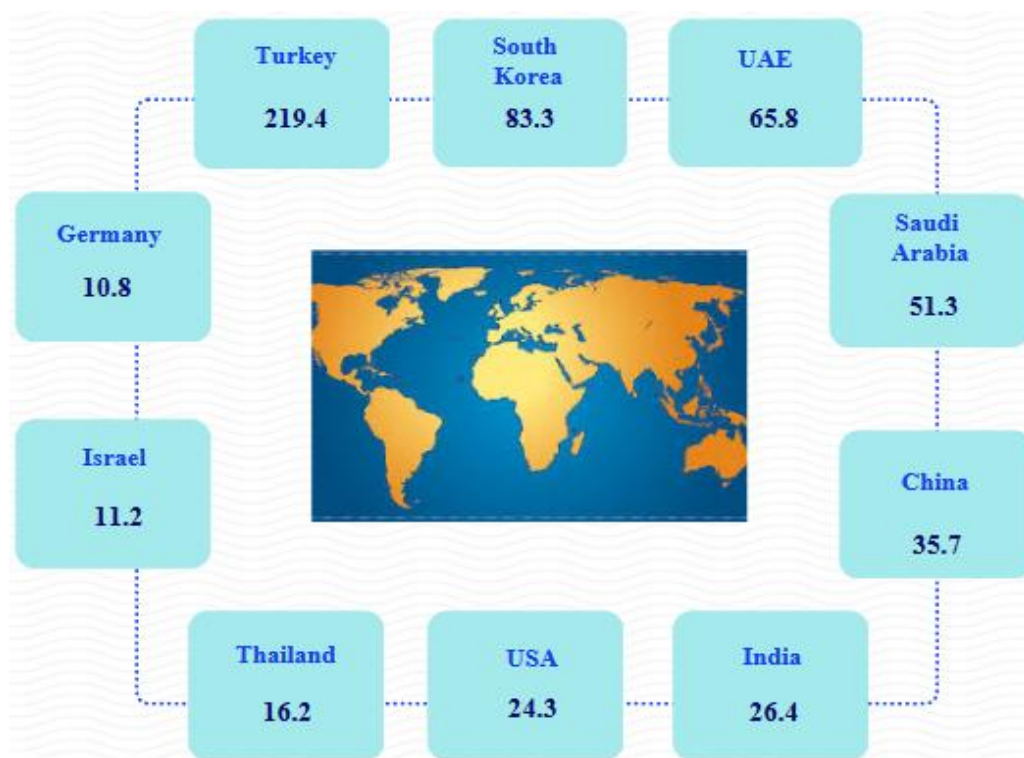


**Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for the CIS countries
in January-December 2019, thousand people**



The largest outflows to foreign countries were, in particular, recorded in Turkey (219.4 thousand people), South Korea (83.3 thousand people), the United Arab Emirates (65.8 thousand people), Saudi Arabia (51, 3 thousand people), China (35.7 thousand people), India (26.4 thousand people) and the USA (24.3 thousand people).

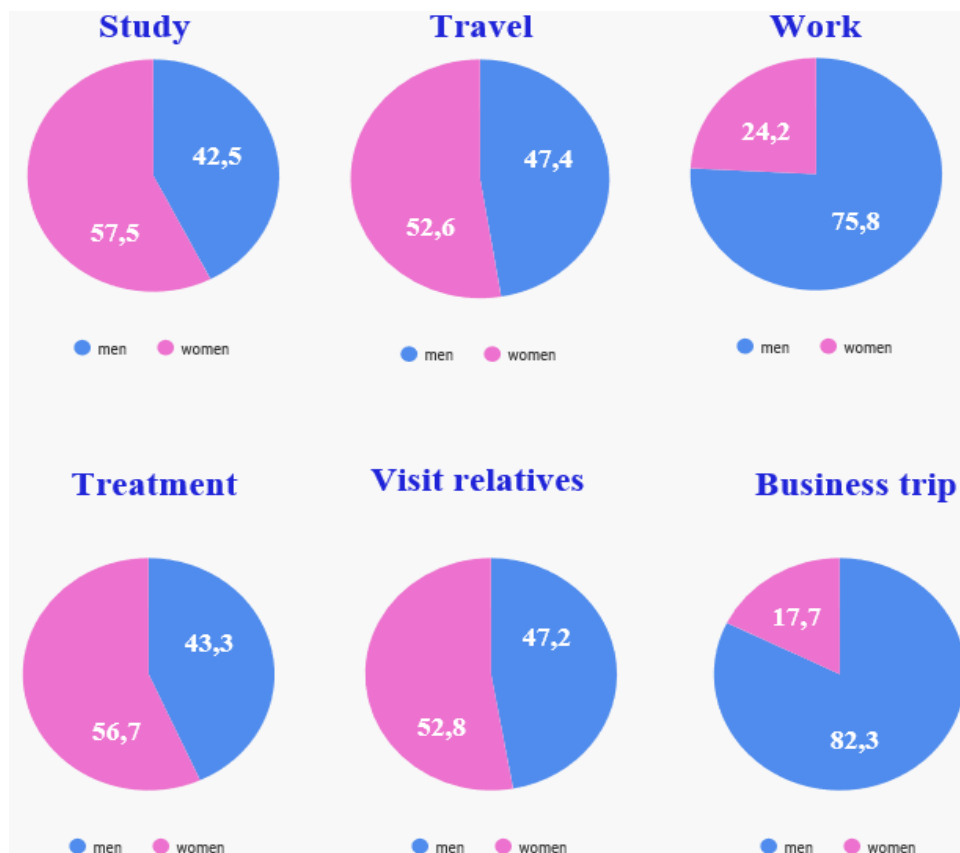
**Number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for non-CIS countries
in January-December 2019, thousand people**



The purpose of a significant number of foreign citizens entering Uzbekistan is to visit relatives (66.7%). The smallest proportion of foreign citizens who entered the country is for the following purposes: travel - 12.6%, transit - 10.7%, treatment and work - 0.7% each, commercial, permanent residence and business trip - 0.6% each, study - 0.3% and others - 6.5%.

In January-December 2019, the purpose of the trip for 21.4 thousand foreign citizens who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan (42.5% of men and 57.5% of women) was to study, 54.0 thousand people (75.8% of men and 24, 2% of women) - work, 53.1 thousand people (82.3% of men and 17.7% of women) – business trip, 55.5 thousand people (43.3% of men and 56.7% of women) - treatment, 1043.9 thousand people (47.4% of men and 52.6% of women) - travel, 5520.7 thousand people (47.2% of men and 52.8% of women) - visits to relatives.

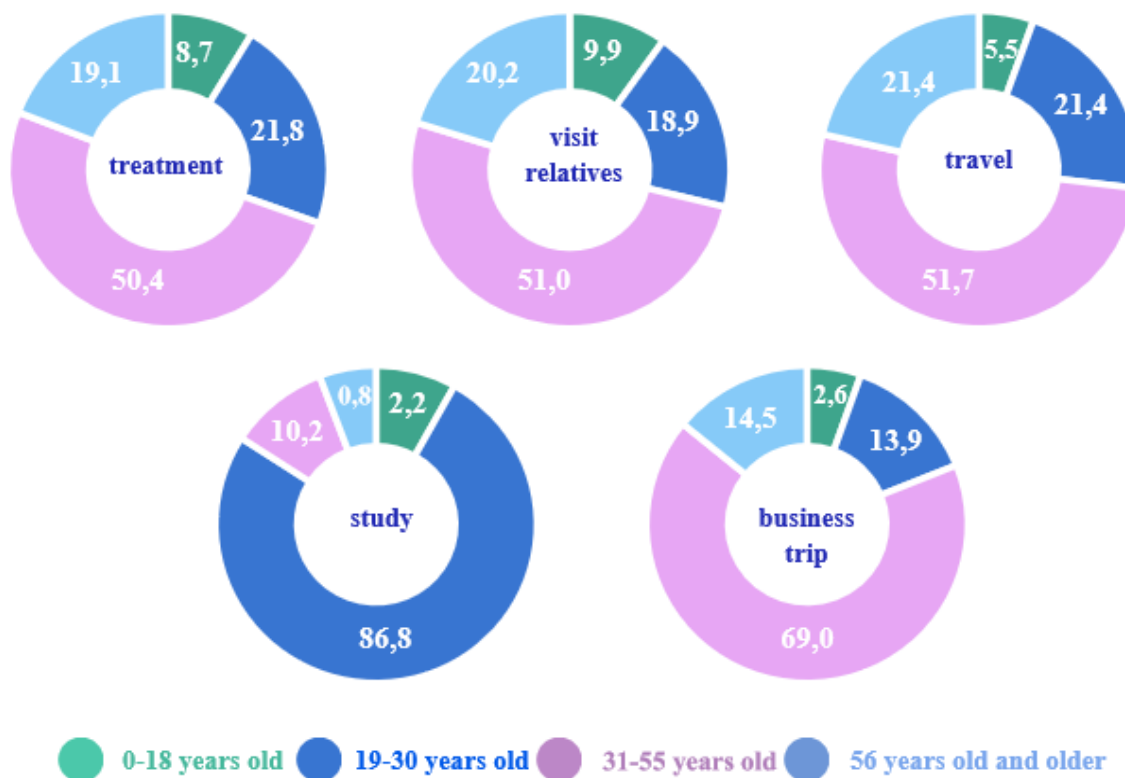
Foreigners arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of gender and purpose of travel in January-December 2019, %



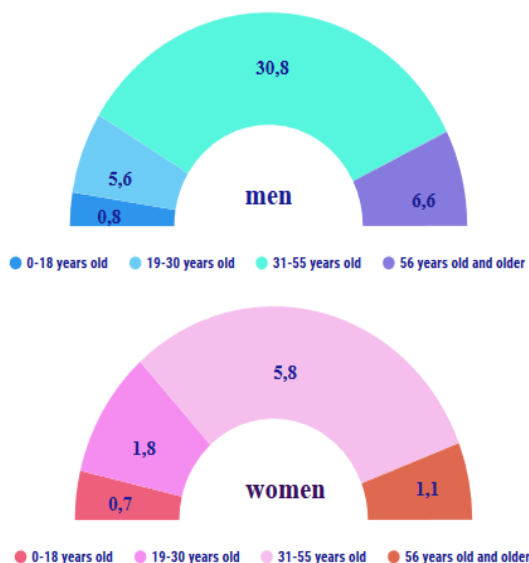
Based on the analysis of the distribution of foreigners who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan in January-December 2019 by age, the main contingent was people aged 31-55 years old - 52.3%, 19-30 years old - 21.1%, 56 years old and older –17.9%, 0–18 years – 8.6%.

50.4% of foreigners aged 31-55 years, 21.7 % – aged 19-30 years, 19.1 % – aged 56 years and older arrived for health purposes. 51.0% of foreign citizens aged 31-55 years, 18.9% of those aged 19-30 years, and 20.2% of those aged 56 years and older visited relatives. For the purpose of travel, 51.7% of foreigners aged 31-55 years, 21.4 % – aged 19-30 years, 21.4 % – aged 56 years and older arrived.

**Distribution of foreign persons who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan
in January-December 2019, %**

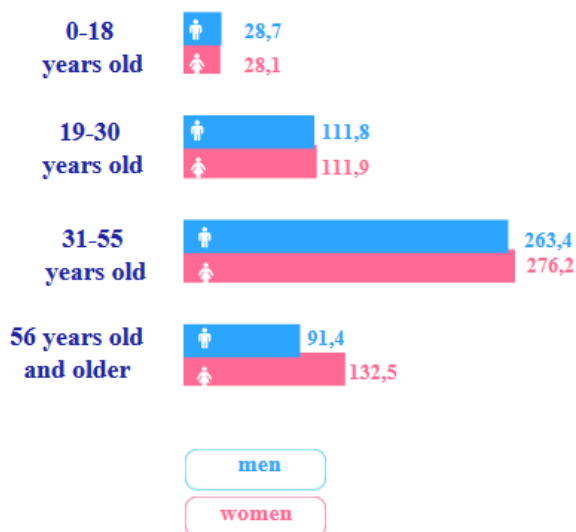


**Distribution of foreign arrivals to the Republic of Uzbekistan for business trip by
gender and age in January-December 2019, thousand people**



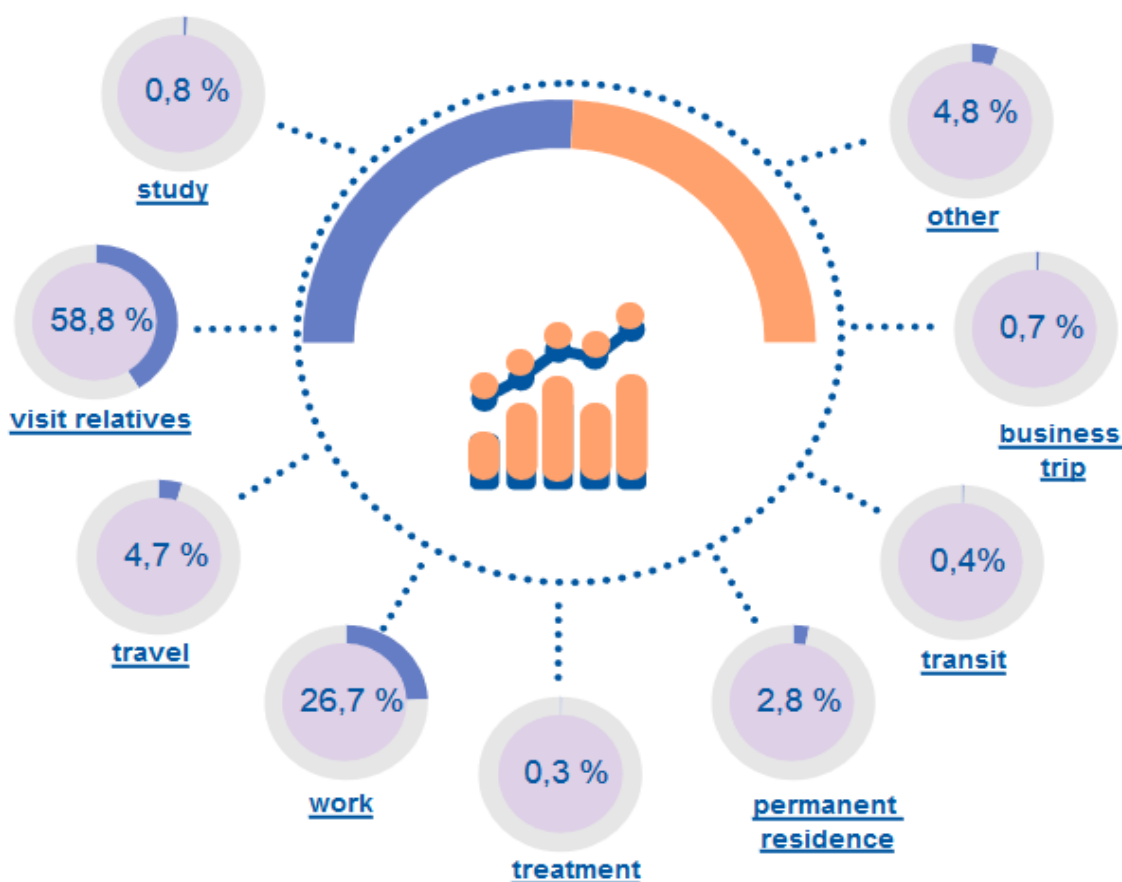
In January-December 2019, 0.8 thousand foreign citizens who arrived for business trips under the age of 18 were men and 0.7 thousand women, at the age of 19-30 years – 5.6 thousand men and 1.8 thousand women, 31-55 years-30.8 thousand men and 5.8 thousand women, from 56 years and older-6.6 thousand men and 1.1 thousand women.

Distribution of foreign arrivals to the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of travel in January-December 2019, thousand people



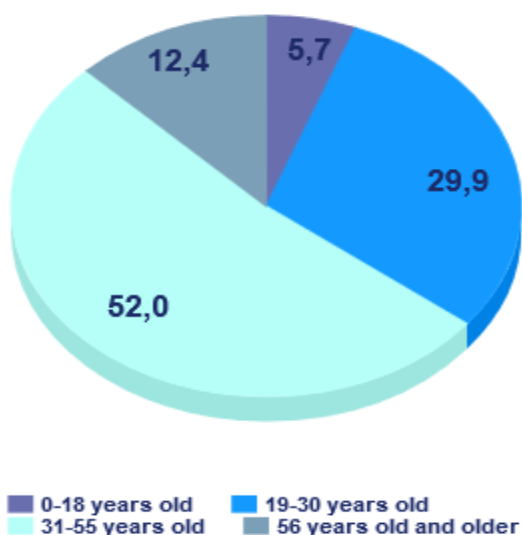
For the purpose of the trip, 28.7 thousand men and 28.1 thousand women aged under 18 years, 111.8 thousand men and 111.9 thousand women aged 19 to 30 years, 263.4 thousand men and 276.2 thousand women aged 31 to 55 years, 91.4 thousand men and 132.5 thousand women aged over 56 years arrived.

Number of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left for the CIS and non-CIS countries for travel purposes in January-December 2019, %



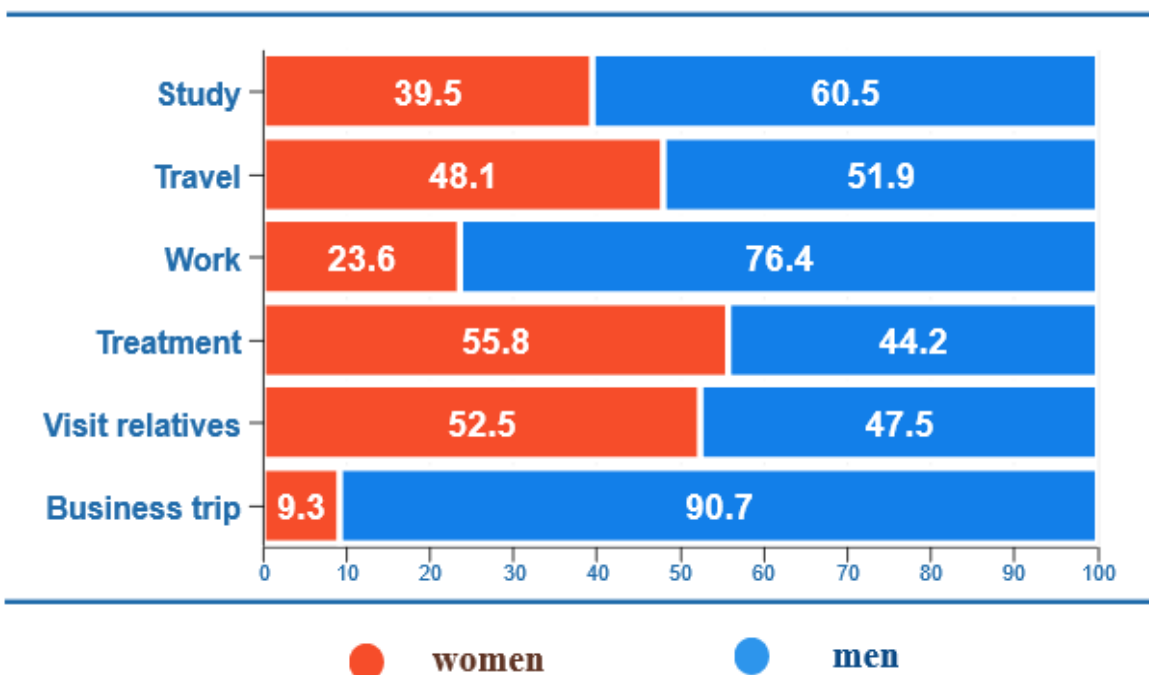
The largest number of citizens of Uzbekistan who have left its borders, aims to visit relatives-58.8 %, job search-26.7 %, the lowest-permanent residence – 2.8 %, study – 0.8 %, travel-4.7 %, service-0.7 %, transit-0.4 %, treatment-0.3 %, other-4.8 %.

**Distribution of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left
in January-December 2019 by age, %**



Based on the analysis of the distribution data of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who left in January-December 2019 by age, we can conclude that the majority of those who left were people aged 31-55 years old - 52.0%, 19-30 years old - 29.9 %, 56 years and older - 12.4%, 0-18 years old - 5.7%.

**Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who went abroad for the purpose of travel
on the basis of gender, %**



In January-December 2019, 90.8 thousand (90.7% of men and 9.3% of women) had an official purpose, 104.4 thousand people (60.5% of men and 39.5% women) - study, 606.1 thousand people (51.9% of men and 48.1% of women) - travel, 3452.5 thousand people (76.4% of men and 23.6% of women) - work, 7599.3 thousand people (47.5% of men and 52.5% of women) - visiting relatives, 37.2 thousand people (44.2% of men and 55.8% of women) - treatment.

For the purpose of travel, 50.7% of citizens aged 31-55 years old, 20.3% - 19-30 years old, 20.0% - 56 years old and older left. 75.6% of people aged 19-30 years went to study, 18.2% - under the age of 18 years. For business trip, 69.6% of people aged 31-55 years left the country, 18.4% - aged 19-30 years.

Explanations of statistical indicators

Inbound tourism comprises the activities are not resident in the country concerned visitor within the country at the time of the entry of a 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 for either by employers or other organizations/persons, taking specific training programmes or acquiring specific skills in courses, including tuition fees, language learning, vocational or other special courses, sabbatical leave, etc.

Medical and health treatments to the tourism sector- this category includes receiving services from hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums for post-hospital follow-up and a wider range of medical and social institutions, visits to the sea, spas and other resorts, as well as other specialized institutions for medical services based on medical advice, including cosmetic surgery with the use of 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 the tourism sector.

Transit -this category includes stopping at a place without any specific purpose other than 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 the categories of visitors. Transit passengers from the scope of the subject, only those individuals that remain, at least for one night.

Business and professional purposes - this category includes the activities of self-employed persons and employees, if it does not show evidence of an explicit or implied employment relationship with a resident producer in the country or place visited, as well as the activities of investors, businessmen, etc.