

About Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is the one of the most ancient regions of Central Asia and its rich historical past is the main heritage. Such world-famous cities as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva have been existing here over 2000 years. Beside archaeological artifacts and ancient historical monuments Uzbekistan has rich and diverse natural world: valleys and plains buried in verdure, the Kyzyl Kum desert covered with sands and dunes, Tyan-Shan and Pamir-Alai Mountains in thick juniper forests. Almost two-thirds of the country's territory is desert and steppes; the rest part of it is mountains, valleys and oases.

Uzbekistan consists of 12 provinces and an autonomous republic (The Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, also spelled Qaraqalpaqstan).

Population: over 29 million (2012 estimate): urbanites - 37%, and rural population - 63%. The density is 60/km². The ethnic structure: Uzbeks - 80%, Russians - 5.5%, Tajiks - 5%, Kazakhs - 5%, Karakalpaks - 2%, Tatars - 1.5%.

Government: Uzbekistan is a presidential republic whereby the President of Uzbekistan is both head of state and head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of parliament, the Legislative Chamber and Senate.

The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent, with a population of over 2.5 million. Tashkent is the only Central Asian city which has an underground railway system (Tashkent Metro). Its stations are probably among the world's most beautiful.

Religions in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is a secular state, where representatives of different religions and confessions live together. According to the official data, today there are 2225 registered religious organizations, 16 different religious confessions. This varied ethnic image of Uzbekistan states that there is high tolerance to the issue of religion in the country. **Sunni Islam** is the dominant religion in Uzbekistan consisting 93% of the population of the country except for 1% of Shia Muslims mostly living on the territory of Bukhara and Samarkand.

Christianity is the other religion with most followers having its both streams: Orthodox (4%) and Catholicism (3%)

History

Bactria was the first state formed on the territory of modern Uzbekistan in the 8th century BC. Later other states were created, such as Khorezm, Sogd, Parthia. This ancient land went through a number of invasions and conquests. Kir II conquered it in the 6th century. Two centuries later it became a part of the empire of Alexander the Great. In the 6th century AD the territory of modern Uzbekistan was conquered by Turks. It experienced the invasion of Arabs in the 7th -8th century. The country passed through the second conquest of Turks in the 10th century. The region was conquered by Mongolian Empire in the 13th century and remained as a part of the empire until the end of the 15th century. In the beginning of the 16th century the territory was conquered by Uzbek tribes. In the 19th century it became a part of the Russian Empire. In 1924 there was formed Uzbek Soviet Socialistic Republic. Only in August 1991 after the collapse of the USSR, Uzbekistan declared its independence.

Customs and Traditions

Hashar

Hashar is one of the most unique traditions of Uzbekistan and all the East in general. In fact, it is the voluntary help to a neighbor, colleague or other close person. Usually several people are called to hashar and they together solve an occurred problem. This part of culture exists for centuries, as people always tried to help each other. One of the meanings of hashar – is voluntary community work. In this day people try to improve their house, yard, street, district and city becomes cleaner and better. Hashar has long been the embodiment of the best qualities of the Uzbek people.

Kelin Salom

Kelin Salom is one of the wedding traditions in Uzbekistan. Kelin (meaning "bride" in Uzbek) is waiting for the guests in a special room, where all of her dowry is placed. Kelin is dressed in Uzbek traditional ceremonial satin dress and gold embroidered skullcap. A thin spangled bridal veil should cover Kelin's head and face. Kelin stands in the center of the room and her four bridesmaids hold a traditional cover over her head. Guests in turns come in to Kelin's room with gifts and presents expressing their wishes and blessings. Kelin welcomes each guest with low bow to the waist. All the girls practise this movement long before the wedding because there are some special rules of how to bow. Tables with national dishes are waiting for guests in another room. Some of women may sing folk songs. Kelin should bow several times to welcome guests. This ceremony is called "Kelin Salom". "Kelin" means bride and "salom" - a greeting. Kelin, as a rule, receives a gift for her each bow.

Nikokh

According to Uzbek traditions, the marriage must be assigned not only in State Registry Office, but “in the heavens”. Marriage ceremony in Islam looks like Christian ceremony and it is called “nikokh-tuyi”. The ceremony takes place the day before, but sometimes on the day of the wedding in the bride's house and in presence of two witnesses and elders from both sides. The groom and his close friends and relatives come to bride's house. Guests are usually treated with pilaf. Then in separate room groom with his friend and bride with her friend are listening to Mulla's (priest) explanations about their duties and responsibility. In the end of the ceremony the Mulla asks the bride whether she agrees to marry the groom. The bride is asked three times. Then the same question is addressed to the groom but only once. If everyone agrees, then Mulla declares them as husband and wife.

Beshik-Tui

Beshik-Tui is one of the oldest Uzbek traditions coming from ancient times. Beshik-Tui is a celebration of the birth of a child. It is a great family holiday and all relatives are involved. Beshik-Tui is usually held on the 40th day after childbirth. “Beshik” means “cradle” in Uzbek and “tui” means wedding. Beshik-Tui unites all relatives and families of both sides. Happy parents invite all their relatives to the event. Parents of a newborn's mother present beshik (a cradle). Besides all guest bring traditional uzbek bread, sweets, presents, toys, etc. Ceremony is followed by Karnai Surnai melody. The guests in turns come in to the room of a newborn's mother, give their presents and bless a newborn and his mother.

Uzbekistan National dress

Women's national clothing

Since ancient times national clothing of uzbek women have had to be long and loosefitting, so no one can see her figure. Traditionally, women wore a long and wide dress, trousers and a skullcap or headscarf. The clothing was made of silk. The traditional clothing of women's wardrobe included: Kulak is a long wide silky dress, with long sleeves and a shallow cut. Lazim is wide national pants made of light material, narrowing to the bottom. The belt of lazim was decorated by webbing. Camisole is a dress with short narrow sleeves, narrowed at the waist. It appeared in the

women's wardrobe later. Mursak is long loosefitting robe like tunic. It is worn in winter and summer, and differed by the cut. On holidays women wore several dresses at once in order to show the richness of her wardrobe. Women had to wear paranja until the 20-th of the XX century (full Islamic veil).

Men's national clothing

The traditional clothing of men included the following elements: Chapan is a long warm robe without buttons and pockets, which is usually tied up by short laces in front, or it is tied by shawl. Bilbog is bright colored shawl of quadrangular form. Bilbog was used for bonding of clothing instead of buttons. For this purpose it was folded in half diagonally and tied up on the waist. Ishton is a trouser, narrow in the bottom, without straps and pockets. Tyubeteika (skullcap) is a traditional attribute of male and female clothing. It is a headdress of quadrangular form with sharp corners. Skullcaps were embroidered with different national patterns. Female skullcaps were decorated with golden thread, beads and other accessories. Chalma (turban) is another popular headdress in some regions. It is a piece of cloth coiled on skullcap or hat. Chugurma is Karakul hat which is usually made in Khorezm region.

Khan –Atlas

The khan-atlas is a thick silk textile with unique interweaving of threads and beautiful color palette. Nowadays its manufacture based on breeding silkworms as many years ago. Uzbek people still keep the secret of handmade production of the khan-atlas; especially cities of Fergana Valley (Margilan, Fergana, Kokand). The khan-atlas brings to mind combination of green leaves, rain, tulip petals, the glare of the sun - everything is about Uzbekistan. A lot of famous designers of Europe and the USA use the khan-atlas and national patterns of Uzbekistan in their new collections.

Gold Embroidery

The gold embroidery is one of the most popular arts in Uzbekistan. The origin of this craft dates back to the I-II centuries AD when golden threads were used for decoration of clothes. Later the clothes with golden threads became the privilege of khans and emirs.

To the XVIII century the gold embroidery art has been divided into three styles:

- “Daukur”. Decorative base is oriented as golden rim (“kur”). Decoration is focused on rim and roundel of chapan.
- “Butador”. Decorative base is central field of chapan with identical patterns.
- “Dirxam”. Decorative base looks like net with vertical and horizontal patterns.

Nowadays you can visit masters of gold embroidery whose ancestors used to work in the palaces of emirs. They create not only clothes and shoes but also panels, drapes and curtains decorated with national patterns.

Bukhara carpets:

Bukhara carpets is a brand emerged in the early Middle Ages. Bukhara carpet was one of the most popular goods of the Great Silk Road. The carpets made in Bukhara were always famous for their colorfulness, unusual patterns and soft pile. The colorants were natural: bark of pomegranate trees and roots of morena – this tintured famous red palette of Bukhara carpets. The patterns were different – especially images of people were popular and made in the form of rhombus and geometrical figures. There were a lot of different legends about patterns of Bukhara carpets among the Uzbek people: the patterns of sun, amulet-tumors and horns of muttons kept people from troubles and brought good luck and well-being. Nowadays Bukhara carpets continuous to enrapture people all over the world with their unique patterns and beautiful palette of red colors.

Geography

Uzbekistan is a country situated in central part of Central Asia. Uzbekistan borders with Afghanistan on the south, with Tajikistan on the south-west, with Kyrgyzstan on the north-east, with Turkmenistan on the south-west and with Kazakhstan on the north. Southern part of Aral Sea coast is a part of Uzbekistan (length-420 km). About 4/5 part of the territory is desert plains. Tian-Shan mountains and Hissar Mountain ridge are situated in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the country. The highest point of the country is on the Hissar Mountain ridge (4643m).

Climate:

Traveling about Uzbekistan is possible at any time of the year but the best periods to come are from March to July and from September to October inclusive. The period from the end of June to mid-August, called chilla by the locals, is the hottest: the day temperature frequently rises to 40°C and even higher in some parts of the country. Autumn is warm and abundant in agricultural produce; the bazaars are full of a wide variety of cheap and quality fruits, vegetables and cucurbit crops. At the end of November the day temperature may still remain around 10°C. Although the average winter temperatures are not far below zero, they may occasionally drop to around minus 15° in the cities and lower in the mountains and the steppe areas. Showers, rains and snows in spring, autumn and winter are occasional; they are less frequent and shorter than in Europe, because Uzbekistan situated far away from oceans and other natural reservoirs, that 's why the climate is hot, very dry, sharp continental, what is expressed in a contrast of day and night, summer and winter temperatures. The north of the country is in the temperate zone and the south - is in the subtropical. Duration of the day is 15 hours in summer and 9 hours in winter. The average number of hours of sunshine is 2500-3000 on the north and 2800-3130 on the south. Many clear days and some overcast days are typical for the whole region. The rainfalls are distributed irregularly. About 100 to 200 mm of rainfall usually falls yearly in desert regions, but in separate regions rainfall falls less often. In mountains and foothills of mountains the annual amount of rainfall reaches 900 mm. Larger part of annual rainfall falls in spring and winter, but only 1- 6% in summer and 10-20% of annual amount falls in autumn. The average temperature is from -7C to +3C in winter period and from +26C to +40C in summer period.

Time difference

GMT + 05:00

Uzbek Cuisine

Uzbek traditional cuisine is probably the best in Central Asia. It adopted and modified recipes foreign merchants once shared with the locals during the Silk Road times.

The most popular Uzbek dishes are the following: pilaf, laghman, samsa, shurpa, manti, nahud, and shashlik.

Pilaf (osh in Uzbek) is Uzbekistan's signature dish. It is made of rice cooked in stock with oil, meat, spices, and carrots. Every Uzbek region has its own unique pilaf recipe.

Laghman (also lagman) is dough noodles in gravy with small pieces of meat and vegetables. The dish was adopted from China and modified.

Samsa is a triangular or rectangular pasty filled with meat, onion and little piece of broadtail fat, or with chopped potatoes or pumpkin. Samsa pasties are baked in Uzbek traditional clay oven tandir.

Shurpa is a soup with mutton chunks and vegetables.

Manti is steamed Uzbek dumplings with meat and potato fillings or pumpkin fillings - all with little broadtail fat pieces, onion and spices (cumin and pepper).

Nahud is braised chickpeas (garbanzos) and mutton.

Shashlik is Uzbek shish kebab made from a variety of meats and having a lot of recipes.

Various Uzbek **flat breads baked** in tandir clay ovens are also extremely popular.

Green tea is the national hot beverage taken throughout the day; teahouses (*chaikhanas*) are of cultural importance. Black tea is preferred in Tashkent, but both green and black teas are taken daily, without milk or sugar. Tea always accompanies a meal, but it is also a drink of hospitality that is automatically offered: green or black to every guest. Ayran, a chilled yogurt drink, is popular in summer, but does not replace hot tea.

National Currency of Uzbekistan

The national currency of Uzbekistan is the som (UZS). There are 100, 200, 500, 1 000 and 5 000-som banknotes and 25, 50, 100 and 500-som coins used currently. The banknotes are similar in size but vary in color; they depict Uzbekistan's cultural and heritage sites.

You can exchange money at Uzbekistan's National Bank outlets, most of the hotels and official currency exchange offices commonly located near bazaars and at shopping centers. You will need your passport and stay permit to exchange money through them.

There is also a black market of currency exchange in Uzbekistan. Although its rates are higher, we do not recommend that you exchange money through its dealers (commonly individual money changers in the street, usually near bazaars). There is a risk of falling prey to cheaters or be arrested red-handed if you go for their services.

Note that the most common foreign currency in Uzbekistan is US dollars. The US banknotes you exchange in the country should be in good condition - without defects, bad folds, worn areas and scribbles - or it will be hard to exchange them.

You can use Visa and MasterCard cards mainly in Tashkent and at fewer locations in Samarkand and Bukhara for cash withdrawals through ATMs (cash machines) in their large hotels or banks. You can also make payments with these cards at some hotels, restaurants and stores in Tashkent. However, technical failures of the card handling equipment may occur, so it is advisable to always have enough cash on you.

Photographing and Videoing Sites

Using a camera at the tourist sites is permitted unless a site has a prohibition sign. They charge fees for taking pictures at most tourist attractions though. Photographing and videoing Tashkent metro, the airports, railway stations and facilities of strategic importance is prohibited. If you want to use a camera in a functioning mosque, you should first ask the worshippers there for permission.

Tips

Uzbekistan has long been renowned for the hospitality of its people. Hospitality is both their tradition, a family rule and a national feature. They always welcome every guest in their homes very warmly, and immediately offer them tea and food they have. If a foreign guest wants to repay their treatment by giving them money, they may get offended, saying 'Why? We welcomed you straight from the heart!' So it is always better to give them souvenirs than cash in this case.

When it comes to dealing with local service workers, such as waiters, potters, drivers, guides, interpreters, etc, giving tips to them is appropriate - and of course very welcome - if you liked their services. If you did not, or you are short of cash, it is not a problem: giving tips is never a rule in the country, since service workers' commissions are usually included in the prices you pay for the services that include their work. In the local restaurants, for instance, your bill will be composed of the price of the food you have eaten and from 5% to 10% of it for the services (of the waiter and others).

Uzbek Souvenirs

The thriving industry of traditional arts and crafts in Uzbekistan is a traveler's attraction as well. The offer is enormous, and there is always a handmade piece of superb artistry you can buy at a very modest price. Traditional Uzbek handicrafts are very diverse and extremely appealing. They are ceramics, wood carving, ganchalabaster carving, knife forging, metal chasing and embossing, carpet weaving, silk making, miniature painting on varnished surfaces, wicker weaving, painting on leather and gourds, gold and bead embroidery, suzani tapestry making, national dress and footwear making (chapan caftans, duppi skullcaps, sharp-end mules, leather high boots, etc), household utensil making (**kurpacha** blankets, beshikcradles, various chests, etc) and many others.

You can easily buy Uzbek souvenirs at local bazaars, tourist sites, hotels or department stores. Almost all handicrafts can be taken out of the country but there are some regulations you can ask your guide or tour organizer about. There is a limit on carpets, for instance, and taking out antiques is forbidden.

Uzbekistan Visa

General information about Uzbekistan visas

To enter Uzbekistan or transit through its territory, a visa is generally required. However, a visa-free entry regime applies to citizens of certain countries. In addition, citizens of 54 countries can transit Uzbekistan for up to 5 days without a visa.

Electronic visas were introduced on **15 July 2018**. More information on Uzbekistan's visa requirements and the application process are provided below.

Visa-free regime countries

Citizens of the following CIS countries do not need an Uzbekistan visa for visits of up to 60 days: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

The citizens of the countries listed below do not need a visa for visits of up to 30 days:

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Andorra | 21. Hungary | 41. Poland |
| 2. Argentina | 22. Iceland | 42. Portugal |
| 3. Australia | 23. Indonesia | 43. Romania |
| 4. Austria | 24. Ireland | 44. San Marino |
| 5. Belgium | 25. Israel | 45. Serbia |
| 6. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 26. Italy | 46. Singapore |
| 7. Brazil | 27. Japan | 47. Slovakia |
| 8. Brunei Darussalam | 28. Republic of Korea | 48. Slovenia |
| 9. Bulgaria | 29. Latvia | 49. Spain |
| 10. Canada | 30. Liechtenstein | 50. Sweden |
| 11. Chile | 31. Lithuania | 51. Switzerland |
| 12. Croatia | 32. Luxembourg | 52. Tajikistan |
| 13. Cyprus | 33. Malaysia | 53. Turkey |
| 14. Czech Republic | 34. Malta | 54. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 15. Denmark | 35. Monaco | |
| 16. Estonia | 36. Mongolia | |
| 17. Finland | 37. Montenegro | 55. United Arab Emirates |
| 18. France | 38. Netherlands | 56. Vatican |
| 19. Germany | 39. New Zealand | |
| 20. Greece | 40. Norway | |

Who can apply for an electronic visa?

Citizens of many countries can now get e-visas (single, double, or multiple entry) through the e-visa portal. After completing the application form, you will receive confirmation by email that your application has been received, and will be asked to pay the visa fee. The fee is US\$20 for a single-entry visa, US\$35 for double-entry, and US\$50 for multiple-entry. Within 3 working days you will receive the electronic visa by email in PDF format. In the unlikely event that the e-visa is not granted, you will be notified by email. In this case, you may wish to try applying for an Uzbekistan visa at an embassy or consulate instead.

Citizens of the following countries can obtain e-visa:

Albania	Ghana	Palau
Algeria	Grenada	Panama
Angola	Guatemala	Paraguay
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Peru
Bahamas	Honduras	Philippines
Bahrain	Hong Kong	Qatar
Bangladesh	India	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Barbados	Iran	Saint Lucia
Belize	Jamaica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bhutan	Jordan	Samoa
Bolivia	Kiribati	Saudi Arabia
Cabo Verde	North Korea	Senegal
Cambodia	Kuwait	Seychelles
Cameroon	Laos	Solomon Islands
China	Lebanon	South Africa
Colombia	Macedonia	Sri Lanka
Costa Rica	Maldives	Suriname
Côte d'Ivoire	Marshall Islands	Thailand
Cuba	Mauritius	Tonga
Dominica	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Micronesia	Tunisia
Ecuador	Morocco	United States
Egypt	Nauru	Uruguay
El Salvador	Nepal	Vanuatu
Fiji	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Gabon	Oman	Vietnam

More detailed information on the electronic visa to Uzbekistan is available in e-visa.gov.uz.

Who Need Entry Visas to Uzbekistan

The citizens of all other countries are to obtain an entrance visa to Uzbekistan

To get a tourist visa for Uzbekistan through an embassy or consulate requires two stages:

Obtaining visa support (permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

Obtaining a visa from an Embassy or Consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan — or, in sometimes, obtaining a visa on arrival at the airport.

Uzbekistan Visa Support / Letter of Invitation (LOI)

Visa support is a kind of permission for a tourist to apply for a visa to Uzbekistan. A travel agency licensed by the State Committee for Tourism Development must submit, on the tourist's behalf, a letter of invitation (LOI) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. The Ministry reviews the document within 7 working days. After this, the Ministry sends its permission by telex to the embassy or consulate at which the tourist plans to apply for the visa. Once the Ministry has granted its permission, the travel agency provides the tourist with the telex number that he or she will need to provide as a reference when applying for the visa. The Ministry has the right to refuse to issue the visa support without providing an explanation.

If you haven't found your nationality in the visa-free and e-visa lists, you will need to obtain Visa Support, a.k.a. a Letter Of Invitation (LOI) and apply for an Uzbekistan visa at the embassy.

Documents Required for LOI:

1. We need the following:

- passport copy in good quality (passport should be valid for at least 3 months after the date of arrival);
- 2 passport-size photo;
- occupation;
- place of work and position;
- work address and phone;
- home address and phone;
- spouse's name;
- place of application to obtain a visa (location of Uzbekistan Consulate);
- letter of employment with supervisor's stamp and signature.

We would be pleased to provide you with visa support at no extra cost as a part of a tour package booked with us. Please note that, to obtain the visa, you will also have to pay consular fees at the Embassy or Consulate. These fees range from US\$40 to US\$200, depending on your citizenship and the duration of your stay.

Obtaining the visa from an embassy or consulate

After you receive the **reference number**, you can apply for your visa at an embassy or consulate. You will need to provide your completed visa application form, your passport, reference number, and one passport-size photo; and pay the consular fees.

You can download the official application form for an Uzbek tourist visa from: evisa.mfa.uz. This form is accepted in all embassies and consulates of Uzbekistan.

To get a visa on arrival at the airport

You can get a visa on arrival at the airport in Tashkent if:

- You are a citizen of a country that does not have an embassy or consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan and/or
- You have insufficient time to get a visa at an embassy or consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan (if you are travelling to Uzbekistan via a country with an embassy but only spending a short time there, or if you live in a country with an embassy but your visit to Uzbekistan is within the next 2 months).

If you are from a country eligible for an e-visa, we recommend that you apply for an e-visa rather than a visa on arrival.

To obtain a visa on arrival, you must present your passport, return ticket, and visa fee (in cash) at the visa desk in the airport. If you are from a country that is not eligible for the e-visa, you must also present a visa support letter. You must apply for visa support in advance (see process above).

Transit visa for Uzbekistan

Passport holders of the countries listed below are permitted to transit Uzbekistan for up to 5 days without a visa. To be eligible for visa-free transit, you must arrive in and depart from Uzbekistan on Uzbekistan Airways, and present your airline ticket on arrival at the airport.

If you need a transit visa (valid for 3 days/72 hours), you must apply in advance via an embassy or consulate of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition to the standard documents required to apply for a tourist visa, you must provide an airline or rail ticket that shows your arrival and departure dates.

The processing time for a transit visa is 3 working days.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Albania | 19. Guatemala | 37. Qatar |
| 2. Algeria | 20. Guyana | 38. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 3. Antigua and Barbuda | 21. Honduras | 39. Saint Lucia |
| 4. Bahamas | 22. India | 40. Saint Vincent and the |
| 5. Bahrain | 23. Jamaica | 41. Grenadines |
| 6. Barbados | 24. Kuwait | 42. Saudi Arabia |
| 7. Belize | 25. Lebanon | 43. Seychelles |
| 8. Bhutan | 26. Macedonia | 44. South Africa |
| 9. China, incl. Hong Kong | 27. Maldives | 45. Sri Lanka |
| 10. Colombia | 28. Mauritius | 46. Suriname |
| 11. Costa Rica | 29. Mexico | 47. Thailand |
| 12. Dominica | 30. Morocco | 48. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 13. Dominican Republic | 31. Nauru | 49. Tunisia |
| 14. Ecuador | 32. Oman | 50. Turkmenistan |
| 15. Equatorial Guinea | 33. Palau | 51. USA |
| 16. Fiji | 34. Panama | 52. Uruguay |
| 17. Gabon | 35. Peru | 53. Venezuela |
| 18. Grenada | 36. Philippines | 54. Vietnam |

Uzbekistan Visa for Applicants under 16:

Foreign citizens under the age of 16 do not need a visa to enter Uzbekistan if they:

- are accompanied by a parent or guardian who has an entry visa to Uzbekistan, and
- have a passport or biometric travel document.

The length of the child's stay is limited to the period of validity of his parent or guardian's visa (but, in any case, cannot exceed 90 days). A foreign citizen who will reach the age of 16 during his or her stay in Uzbekistan needs to obtain an exit visa at the Office of Entry, Exit and Citizenship.

2. After receiving the above details, our company applies to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Within 7-10 days the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approves the application, issues a reference number and sends it to the Uzbekistan consulate mentioned in the application.
4. Our company sends the Letter of Invitation to the tourist (applicant) with the above mentioned reference number and copy of a tourist voucher, to be presented at the Consulate.