





UZBEKISTAN AIRWAYS

your reliable air carrier

Since 1992 when Uzbekistan Airways company was set up, Uzbekistan national airline company has been rapidly developing and has become a major air carrier of Central Asia.

Currently UZBEKISTAN AIRWAYS company operates the flights to over 40 global destinations including the countries of America, Europe, Middle and Far East, South East and Central Asia, and CIS countries. The company offers its passengers international standards of air and ground services, constantly expanding range of services, invariable hospitality and courtesy of its personnel.

The company has 45 representative offices in 25 countries of the world. To effectively serve its route network the company possesses a large aircraft fleet including long distance airliners

Airbus and Boeing. The renovation of the fleet with most up-to-date comfortable airliners is carried out on a permanent basis.

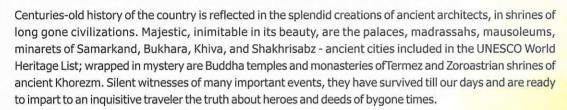
High level of service and safety of Uzbekistan airlines is attested by a number of prestigious awards: the International Fund for Aviation Safety Diploma for the outstanding achievements in the flight safety control, the International Fund for Aviation Safety Diploma "For Excellence in Flight Safety", the Flight Safety Foundation Diploma and a Recognition Award of the Boeing Company for safety and reliable performance in operation of Boeing airplanes during ten years. Uzbekistan Airways underwent the International Air Transportation Association Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) and entered the official register of IOSA certificated operators.





Welcome to Uzbekistan

Jekistan - a rich tapestry of architectural wonders, diverse natural reserves and modern booming development attracts the attention of the whole world. For centuries, Uzbekistan sat at the intersection of the Great Silk routes, in the past traveled by merchants, geographers, missionaries, and in modern times by tourists.



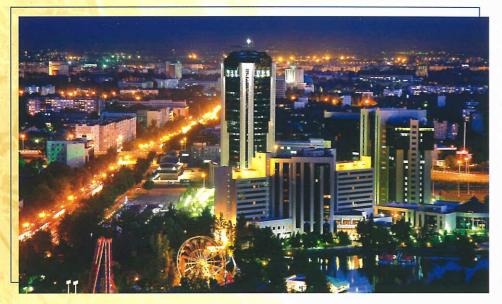
But Uzbekistan is not only the treasure-house of history where monuments of ancient cultures of various epochs are concentrated. Big city residents, weary of the comforts of civilized life, can find here a range of exotic, full of unforgettable memories itineraries: trekking along the picturesque Tien Shan mountains, journey on camel back across the sandy dunes of the Kyzylkum Desert, rafting down the rapid mountain rivers, bike tour along the Ferghana valley which gladdens the eye with abundance of its gardens and vineyards, heli-ski and snowboarding down the snow-covered slopes, and unique birdwatching tours in the numerous nature reserves of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is the land of amazing local culture. Uzbek ceramics, chased work, wood carving, gold embroidery, lacquer miniatures, and jewelry are well-known far beyond the country. And delicious Uzbek cuisine with its abundance of spices, vegetables and fruits is unlikely to leave indifferent even the most pernickety gourmet.

But underscoring it all are the Uzbekistan people renowned for their hospitality and kindness. Wherever you go, be it large megalopolis Tashkent, or a small village in the middle of the desert, you will be charmed by the warmth of the people you meet, their easy acceptance of you in their midst.

Welcome to Uzbekistan!





TASHKENT – the capital of Uzbekistan

very tour round Uzbekistan starts with Tashkent, the country's metro-polis and one of the biggest cities of Central Asia. Tashkent today is the city with the population of over 2 million people and 2200 years of history.

Tashkent is rich in archeological and architectural monuments of antiquity which are concentrated in the old part of the city with the labyrinth of its narrow winding streets,

small adobe houses, impressive mosques and madrassahs. The monumental building of Kukeldash madrassah, Barak-khan complex with its two mausoleums and a Madrassah arrest the attention of the visitors. The masterpieces of ancient architecture are the Sheikhantaur ensemble consisting of three mausoleums: Yunus-khan mausoleum (ISth century), Sheikh at-Takhur mausoleum (15th-19th centuries), and Kaldirgoch-biy

mausoleum (15th century). No less interesting are picturesque mosques: Juma-mosque (16th century), Mirza Yusuf mosque (19th century), Khairabat-Eshon (18-19th centuries) Tilla-Sheikh mosque.

With all its oriental peculiarity, Tashkent is endowed with the characteristics of a modem metropolis. The silhouettes of towering buildings of the banks, businesscentres and luxury hotels made of glass and metal, highway flyovers, amusement parks and fountains, busy avenues harmoniously blending with ancient monuments, create the panorama of the city.

The Uzbek capital offers the tourist numerous museums among which of special mention is State Art Museum with its unique collection of exhibits, Museum of Temuhds dedicated to Amir Temur and his descendants, Museum of applied art.

And in the evening there open the doors of numerous Tashkent theatres, night-clubs and restaurants where one can delight in the delicacies of the Uzbek national cuisine.

The Tashkent International airport is the country's major air gateway which links Uzbekistan with over 50 countries of the

Samarkand — the gem of the East

amarkand - one of the most ancient Ocities of the world, the con-temporary of Rome, Athens and Babylon, turned 2500 years old. "The Radiate Point of Globe", "The Jewel of Islam", "The Mirror of the World"- these are oriental titles bestowed upon Samarkand from ear-liest times. During its centuries-old history, the city has risen and declined in terms of material prosperity time and time again, and suffered devastating raids by foreign invaders, but

each time Samarkand has been revived, it with folk legends and myths, whereas domes has become more and more beautiful. Its golden age occurred during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids (14th-15th centuries).

Today the former capital of Tamerlane's empire boasts monuments of such magnificence as to stun the mind. In this city each monument keeps a story of its own, the story where historical reality is often blended

and minarets towering into blue skies call forth images of oriental tales imparting mystic atmosphere to the city.

From a distance the dome of Gur Amir mausoleum - the Temurids burial vault, looks like a blue tulip, with gently folded, turquoise petals. The Bibi-khanum mosque towers above the city creating a giant silhouette; its dome competing with the vault of heaven. Shah-i-Zin-da architectural ensemble with its numerous mausoleums stretches like a glittering blue necklace on the slopes of Afrosiab site.

But the number one architectural site of the city as well as of the whole Central Asia is by right the legendary Registan square. Since ancient times, this square has been the trade and public center of Samarkand. In the 17th century there was formed one of the most grandiose architectural complexes both in Central Asia and in the whole Moslem world -Registan square ensemble. Today three ma-jestic madrassahs - Ulugbek madrassah, Sher Dor and Tillya Kari madrassahs -. proudly dominate the square and fascinate the visi-tors with variety of multi-colored ornaments, gilt and glazed tiles.



ncient city of Bukhara, which once hosted 350 mosques and 100 madrassahs, deserves such ac-colades as "blessed' and "noble" bestowed on it by ancient scientists. The architec-tural monuments of this ancient city are really unique. Already on approach to the city there appear on the horizon the outlines of the sublime Kalyan minaret, with its top proudly shooting up into the sky and towering the city skyline, just as it used to do in the past when its function was that of a landmark for numerous caravans that traveled along the Great Silk Road. Being one of the major trade stopovers on the Silk Road, Bukhara for centuries provided shelter to caravans. No wonder the city layout included covered bazaars and caravanserais many of which still impress the visitors.

Ark fortress, Chor Minor madrassah, Ulugbek's madrassah, Miri Arab madrassah - the only active madrassah in Central Asia, are the memorable creations of ancient architects.

But the gem of the Central Asian architecture is **Ismoil Samani Mausoleum** (9th-10th centuries) which impresses with



The Bukhara – the blessed city

its com-position completeness and wealth of delicate lace-like figure brickwork covering the wall space of the mausoleum.

The city's welcoming atmosphere is favourable for long walks along its labyrint-hine alleyways of the old quarters. And you can complete the walk in the **Labi-Hauz**

square where in a tea-house, in the shade of century-old trees, sipping refreshing green tea; you can relax and conjure up the evocative images of the ancient city.

Khiva – a fairytale town

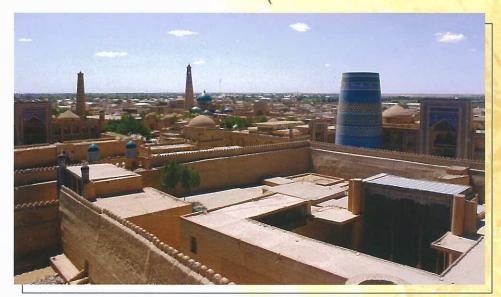
Standing in the remote north-west desert, Khiva is the most intact of Central Asia's Silk Road cities.

The capital of Khiva-Khanate in the 17th century, the town still has the exotic flavour of a medieval Oriental town in the old part of the city - **Ichan-Kala**, where the majority of architectural monuments are located. There are no high-rise buildings and wide avenues here. But walking along the labyrinth of its narrow streets, here and there the travelers encounter inimitable, palaces and mausoleums, mosques and madrassahs, decorated with glazed tiles, adobe trade structures and caravanserais.

And everywhere one can marvel at intricate wood carving - the traditional craft of Khiva.

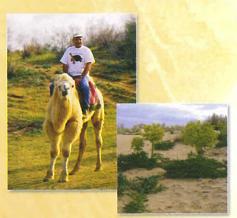
The ancient Ark fortress, Tash Hauli palace, Juma mosque, Pakhla-van Makhmud shrine and other stunning structures of Khiva en-rapture the imagination of the visitors. And towering the town is the huge Islom Hojja minaret.

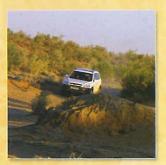
The majority of architectural monuments of Ichan Kala date back to the late 18th - early 19th centuries. By decision of UNESCO, the city-museum of Khiva is by right included into the World Heritage List.

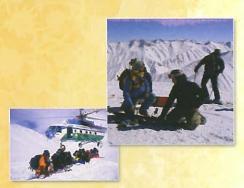


Main types of tourism in Uzbekistan











Historical and architectural tourism

istorical and architectural tourism is the most popular and mass type of tourism of Uzbekistan.

Based on acquaintance with the rich historical heritage of the country - monuments of architecture, history and art.

Folklore and ethnographic tourism

Based on acquaintance with local folklore, national features of Uzbek people, customs and handicrafts.

Traditional folk customs, celebrations and crafts are the foundation upon which the development of folklore and ethnographic tourism.

The objects of folklore-ethnographic tourism are represented by the centers and houses of crafts, folk architecture monuments, museums, religious buildings and estates. While designing the whole tour program all the excursions and leisure program is based on principles of dating to local folklore, the national peculiarities, and local crafts.

Active and ecological tourism

The most variable type of tourism in Uzbekistan. Rich ecological resources of Uzbekistan provide all the necessary conditions for the development of summer and winter kinds of active tourism, including sports' directions.

Safari

Undoubtedly, one of the most exotic and popular tours in Uzbekistan is camel safari in the sands and dunes of the Kyzyl Kum desert. Such trips are possible on the territory of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi and Jizzakh regions. Entire nature and beauty of the desert and tent desert nomads, where the guests will have a chance to taste the national meals, is to be discovered during the journey.

Rafting

In the beautiful countryside around Tashkent where Syrdarya river and its tributaries – Angren, Ugam, Chatqal and Pskem is disclosed to the eyes of the tourists in its entire beauty, there are a lot of chances to raft down the river with the well qualified instructor. The most appropriate for such activities time is fall months September and October. The course of Syrdarya and Angren river is quite, whereas Ugam, Chatqal and Pskem is more flashy.

REGULAR FLIGHTS TIMETABLE

Winter 2012(local time)

Tash	kent-	Bang	kok
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Mon	HY531	TAS	2350	BKK	0750+
Thu	HY531	TAS	2305	BKK	0705+
Wed	HY533	TAS	0815	BKK	1615
Sat	HY533	TAS	1000	BKK	1800
Sun	HY533	TAS	1535	BKK	2335
		Bangkok-Tasl	nkent		
Tue	HY532	BKK	0950	TAS	1440
Fri	HY532	BKK	1120	TAS	1610
Mon	HY534	BKK	0115	TAS	0605
Wed	HY534	BKK	2105	TAS	0155+
Sat	HY534	BKK	1935	TAS	0025+
		Tashkent-Kuala-	Lumpur		
Mon, Thu	HY551	TAS	2215	KUL	0840+
Wed	HY553	TAS	1040	KUL	2105
		Kuala-Lumpur-T	ashkent		
Tue, Fri	HY552	KUL	1010	TAS	1505
Wed	HY554	KUL	2235	TAS	0330+

Summer 2013 (local time)

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Mon	HY531	TAS	2320	BKK	0735+
Wed	HY533	TAS	0945	BKK	1800
		Bangkok-Tash	nkent		DEKI
Tue	HY532	BKK	0950	TAS	1420
Wed	HY534	BKK	2235	TAS	0305+
		Tashkent-Kuala-	Lumpur		
Mon, Thu	HY551	TAS	2215	KUL	0840+
Wed	HY553	TAS	1040	KUL	2105
		Kuala-Lumpur-T	ashkent		
Tue, Fri	HY552	KUL	1010	TAS	1505
Wed	HY554	KUL	2235	TAS	0330+

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