

WELCOME TO TASHKENT!

A brief practical guide for your stay during IPEC

A METROPOLIS ON THE SILK ROAD

Historically known as “**the Stone City**”, Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and the most populous urban center in Central Asia. The city embodies a millennia-long history: once a vital crossroads of trade along the Silk Road, it stands today as the beating heart of Uzbekistan’s economy.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION



Uzbek (official)
Russian (vehicular)
English (common)



Visa and
Mastercard are
widely accepted in
stores and
restaurants



App: **Yandex Go**
Reliable and
convenient taxis



Type C/F plugs



Affordable physical
SIM and eSIM
options available
at the airport

ENTRY, TRANSPORT AND SAFETY

Tashkent offers a smooth and safe travel experience for business visitors. EU citizens may enter visa-free for up to 30 days, provided their passport has at least three months of remaining validity. If you do not hold a EU passport, please check [**this page**](#).

Temporary registration is required for stays longer than three working days and is handled directly by accommodation facilities. The city center can be reached from the airport in about 40 minutes using official taxis or Yandex Go. Tashkent is well-maintained and consistently ranks as a very safe city, where standard travel precautions are sufficient. Overall, it presents a stable, orderly and business-friendly environment for professional activities.

WHERE TO EAT

Uzbek cuisine is vibrant and diverse: **plov** is the country’s signature dish, around which many festive celebrations revolve. Alongside traditional Uzbek gastronomy, Korean and Georgian cuisine are also widespread. We recommend trying:

- Restaurant Caravan — to experience authentic Uzbek flavours
- Lali Restaurant — modern interpretations of local cuisine
- Plov Museum — ideal for tasting traditional *plov*
- Minor Somsa — an informal *choyxona* (tea house), perfect for a quick somsa-based lunch

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

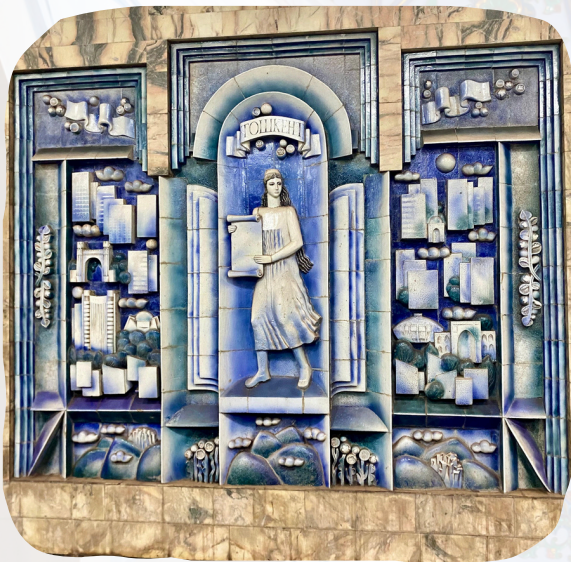
In case of emergency, please refer to your Embassy’s emergency contacts.
Uzbek police contacts:

- Tashkent: +998 99 0109242
- Tashkent Region: +998 70 7624029

WHAT TO VISIT IN TASHKENT

CHORSU BAZAAR

Built in the late 1980s, the complex of Chorsu Bazaar (from the Persian "crossroads") is one of the most distinctive sites in the capital. The architectural project was developed on the grounds of Tashkent's historic market, preserving several original areas and creating a space that blends tradition with modernity. Chorsu offers an extensive variety of dried fruits, textiles, tea and spices. Inside the complex, visitors will also find the **Plov Center**, where they can taste local cuisine and observe the preparation of plov. A short walk away are the **Dzhuma Mosque** and the **Kukeldash Madrasa**.



TASHKENT UNDERGROUND

First opened to the public in 1977, the Tashkent Underground was the first rapid public transport system in Central Asia. Like other renowned lines built during the Soviet era, its stations are true architectural and design masterpieces: underground galleries enriched with mosaics, bas-reliefs and striking chandeliers. For under half a dollar, visitors can tour the main stations. Recommended stops include: **Alisher Navoi, Kosmonavtlar, O'zbekiston, Toshkent and Tinchlik**.

MONUMENT TO COURAGE

Erected ten years after the 1966 earthquake, the monument commemorates the courage and resilience of the citizens who rebuilt the city throughout the 1970s, as well as the support provided by the many communities across the USSR that contributed to the reconstruction effort. From a black cube bearing the date of the quake, a fissure opens in the ground and leads to a family standing heroically in the face of catastrophe. Behind them, a series of panels with elaborate bas-reliefs narrate the story of Tashkent's urban reconstruction. In some neighbourhoods, such as Chilanzar, it is still possible to see plaques, inscriptions and emblems on buildings indicating the places of origin of the workers who helped rebuild them.



MOSAICS AND MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE

Late-20th-century modernist architecture is the first site in Tashkent to be recognised as **UNESCO World Heritage**. The listing comprises ten iconic locations across the city, including **Chorsu Bazaar, the State Circus and the "Kosmonavtlar" metro station**. These buildings embody a significant phase in Tashkent's urban history: from the 1960s onwards, the city's reconstruction led to the development of a style that blends Soviet modernism with Central Asian architectural traditions and local environmental conditions. Among the most characteristic decorative elements are mosaics, which adorn the city extensively — from building façades to metro stations. More information on the website www.tashkentmodernism.uz



HAZRATI IMAM COMPLEX

Located in Tashkent's old city, the complex was built from the 16th century onwards around the tomb of the city's first imam, Hazrati Imam. In addition to the mausoleum, the site includes two madrasas, a mosque and a library-museum. In 2026, the **Islamic Civilization Center** was opened near the complex; it currently houses one of the oldest surviving editions of the Qur'an, previously held in the library-museum of the complex. This area of the city partly survived the 1966 earthquake and still preserves examples of medieval architecture, with low buildings and narrow streets.

AMIR TEMUR SQUARE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Situated at the heart of modern Tashkent, this square is dedicated to Amir Temur — known in Europe as Tamerlane — a central figure in Uzbek history. The square consists of a monumental public garden, at the centre of which stands the **statue of Tamerlane**. From here, visitors can see the **Uzbekistan Hotel**, with its imposing modernist façade, as well as the dome and colonnades of the **Amir Temur Museum**. A short walk along Sailgokh Street leads to the **Palace of Grand Duke Nikolai Konstantinovich**, a Romanov residence dating back to the late Russian imperial period, and to **Mustaqillik Square**, home to the memorial complex celebrating the country's independence, achieved in 1991.

