



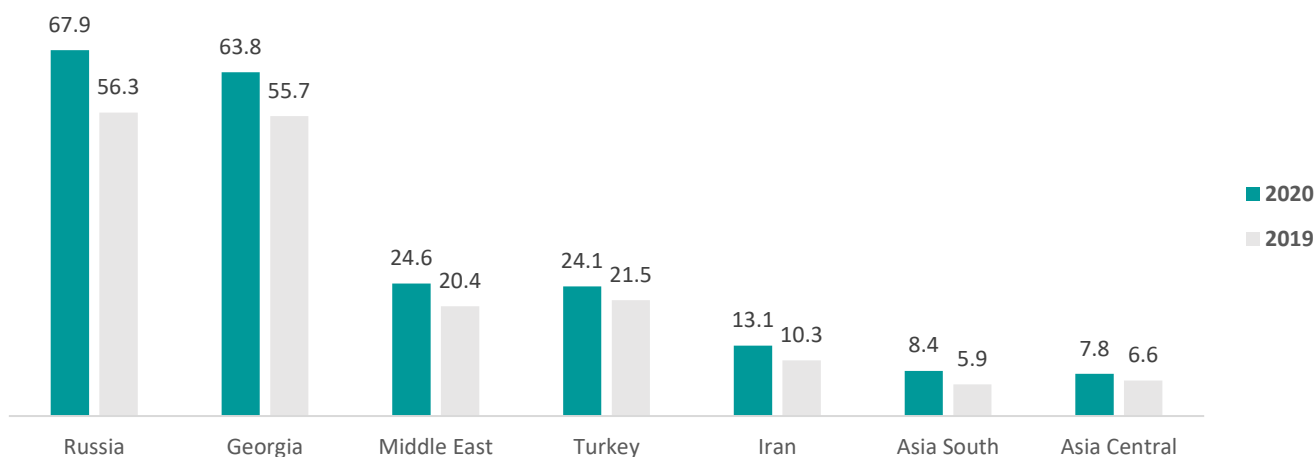
Number of arrivals in January 2020 increased by 18%!

This Monthly Report of the STA provides with the most actuals statistics

- Arrivals in Azerbaijan in January 2020
- Inbound tourism in 2019
- Expenditures by inbound tourism in 2019

In January 2020, 226 thousand international travelers crossed the borders of Azerbaijan which is 35 thousand or 18.1% more compared to January 2019; this increase is six-fold of that in January 2019. The largest growth, as well as the largest numbers of travelers are observed for Russia and Georgia; 12 thousand or 20.5% and 8 thousand or 14.6% more travelers arrived from Russia and Georgia, respectively, totaling to 68 thousand and 64 thousand. From both Middle East and Turkey, 24 thousand guests arrived each, growth rates of 20.8% and 12.1%. Among Middle East countries the most outstanding increases, 321.5% or 5 thousand and 73.7% or 1.7 thousand, are observed for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, respectively. From Iran arrived 13 thousand travelers which is 3 thousand or 26.5% more compared to 2019. The number of travelers from South and Central Asia having increased by 43% and 18.4%, totaled to 8 thousand each. Like in the recent past, most of the travelers from South Asia arrived from India (5 thousand; a substantial growth of 80.2%) and Pakistan (3 thousand). From the UAE, the 5.1 thousand travelers correspond to a decrease by 40.4%.

Figure 1: Foreign travellers (in thousands) from 7 countries/regions in January 2020 and 2019



From countries where Representation Offices have been established (China, India, Russia, Germany, Saudi Arabia, UAE), 87 thousand travelers arrived in January 2020, the growth of arrivals, 18.5%, being close to the total growth of arrivals in Azerbaijan, 18.1%. With UAE out of consideration, the number of travelers from countries with Representation Offices increased by 23.8%.

Inbound tourism in 2019

From 3.168 million travelers who arrived in Azerbaijan during 2019, 2.864 million were visitors who came to Azerbaijan with touristic purposes; about 90.3% of the travelers came for touristic purposes. However, this percentage varies for the countries of residence of the visitors. For some countries, particularly for neighboring countries, the percentage is lower: E.g., from travelers from Georgia and Turkmenistan, only 82.8% and 85.9%, respectively, came as visitors. From Arabic countries, higher portions of travelers are visitors; e.g., 96.7% from Saudi Arabia and 97.6% from UAE; travelers from India, China, and from European countries like UK and Germany came in a percentage above 95% with touristic purpose.

Expenditures by inbound tourism in 2019

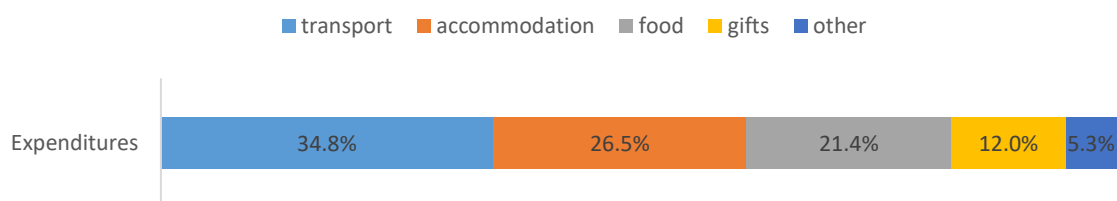
According to the SSC, inbound visitors spent 2.97 billion AZN in the year 2019. More than half, 54.2%, of these expenditures were incurred by the visitors from neighboring countries (Russia: 590 mln. AZN; Turkey: 295 mln. AZN; Iran: 229 mln. AZN; Georgia: 228 mln. AZN) and from Saudi Arabia (268 mln. AZN). Of course, these amounts reflect the number of visitors from these countries.

The per capita expenditures vary considerably for visitors from the various countries. Visitors from Russia spent on average 612 AZN, those from Georgia spent on average 380 AZN; visitors from Turkey and from Iran spent on average 1000 AZN. The per capita expenditures of other visitors are much higher: visitors from Arabic countries like Saudi Arabia and UAE spent on average 2,600 AZN; visitors from western countries like UK and Germany spent between 1,700 and 1,900 AZN. The highest per capita expenditures were found for visitors from Japan with 2,885 AZN and from USA with 2,841 AZN.

Structural analysis of these expenditures shows (see Figure 2) that visitors spent 34.8% on transportation, 26.5% for accommodation, 21.4% for food and 12% for gifts and souvenirs; other types of expenses, for cultural activities, tour packages, car rental etc., accounted for 5.3% of the total payments. The structure of expenditures depends on the country of residence of the visitors. Visitors from Georgia spent only 10.8% for transportation and 20.8% for accommodation, but 33.4% for food; corresponding portions for visitors from Russia are 20.5%, 23.4% and 26.5%, respectively. This structure changes for visitors from more remote countries like UK or China who spent 50.9% and 55.5% for transportation, respectively, and only 16.2% and 13.7%, respectively, for food.

Figure 2: Structure of tourism expenditures, 2019

Total: 2.97 bln.



Methodological note: The numbers of foreign travellers (**A traveller** is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics ([IRTS 2008, 2.4](#)) are counts of border crossings as registered by the State Border Service. These numbers cover touristic visitors but also other travellers who do not fulfil the definition of being a touristic visitor given by IRTS 2008, such as border workers, long-term workers and students and patients, etc. **A visitor** is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited ([IRTS 2008, 2.9](#)). The numbers of foreign visitors are provided by the State Statistics Committee (SSC). **Inbound tourism expenditure** is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference ([IRTS 2008, 4.15\(b\)](#)); data source – SSC.

Table 1: Number of foreign travelers from various countries and regions, January 2020 and 2019.

Region	2020	2019
	January	January
Russia	67 884	56 339
Georgia	63 824	55 685
Middle East	24 617	20 375
Turkey	24 075	21 481
Iran	13 076	10 336
Asia South	8 388	5 865
Asia Central	7 833	6 615
Europe East	6 351	5 351
Europe West	5 210	5 138
Asia East-North	1 765	1 235
America	1 391	1 313
Asia East-South	735	571
Africa	611	765
Rest	405	355
Grand Total	226 165	191 424

Table 2: Number of foreign visitors and travelers from various countries and regions, 2019.

Countries	Total person	tourism purpose, person	other purpose, person	tourism purpose, %	other purpose, %
Russia	932 984	840 618	92 366	90.1%	9.9%
Georgia	725 465	600 685	124 780	82.8%	17.2%
Turkey	316 628	291 931	24 697	92.2%	7.8%
Iran	255 628	237 989	17 639	93.1%	6.9%
Saudi Arabia	107 230	103 691	3 539	96.7%	3.3%
UAE	68 346	66 706	1 640	97.6%	2.4%
India	65 118	62 253	2 865	95.6%	4.4%
Ukraine	59 116	54 919	4 197	92.9%	7.1%
Turkmenistan	52 127	44 777	7 350	85.9%	14.1%
Iraq	50 723	47 325	3 398	93.3%	6.7%
Kazakhstan	47 551	44 222	3 329	93.0%	7.0%
Israel	47 056	45 268	1 788	96.2%	3.8%
Pakistan	46 602	43 386	3 216	93.1%	6.9%
Great Britain	36 914	36 028	886	97.6%	2.4%
Kuwait	30 303	29 485	818	97.3%	2.7%
Other countries	328 582	314 248	14 334	95.6%	4.4%
Grand total	3 170 373	2 863 531	306 842	90.3%	9.7%

Table 3: The tourist expenses made by foreigners and stateless persons arriving in Azerbaijan for the tourism purpose, 2019.

Countries	Receipts, thousand AZN	per capita, thousand AZN
Russia	590226.1	0.7
Turkey	294587.6	1.0
Saudi Arabia	267865.0	2.6
Iran	228939.8	1.0
Georgia	228425.6	0.4
UAE	175856.9	2.6
India	106487.5	1.7
Kuwait	80147.1	2.7
Israel	79513.5	1.8
Pakistan	73886.4	1.7
Ukraine	68404.3	1.2
United Kingdom	66996.4	1.9
Iraq	65571.1	1.4
Kazakhstan	55782.0	1.3
USA	51942.6	2.8
Other	536811.4	1.7
Grand total	2971443.3	