



**Nazilli
Chamber of
Commerce**



2019

AZERBAIJAN COUNTRY REPORT

İÇİNDEKİLER

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- **OFFICIAL NAME:** REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
- **MANAGEMENT TYPE:** REPUBLIC
- **POPULATION:** 10 060 000
- **TONGUE:** AZERI TURKISH
- **RELIGION:** ISLAM
- **CAPITAL:** BAKU
- **AREA:** 86.600 Km²
- **MAJOR CITIES:** SUMGAYT, GANJA, MINGACHEVIR, KHIRDALAN, SHIRVAN
- **PRESIDENT:** ILHAM ALIYEV
- **PRIME MINISTER:** ALI ASADOV
- **CURRENCY:** MANAT
- **INTERNATIONAL CODE:** AZ
- **PHONE CODE:** +994
- **NATURAL RESOURCES:** NATURAL GAS, OIL , GOLD, MERCURY, COPPER, ZINC, SANDSTONE, SAW STONE, CEMENT RAW MATERIAL, SALT AND VARIOUS PRECIOUS STONES
- **MAJOR PORTS AND MARITIME ACTIVITIES:** BAKU SEA TRADE PORT, AZERBAIJAN STATE CASPIAN SEA SHIPPING CO.
- **COUNTRIES WITH BORDER:** ARMENIA, IRAN, GEORGIA, RUSSIA, TURKEY
- **HISTORY OF INDEPENDENCE:** AUGUST 30, 1991
- **WORKING DAYS:** MONDAY TO FRIDAY (SOME OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WORK UNTIL NOON ON SATURDAY.)

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Azerbaijan is located between 38 °-25 north latitude, 44 °-50 east longitude in the region. Borders length are 3600 km. Azerbaijan is 657 meters above sea level and 50% of its territory is mountainous. Mountainous areas consist of Greater Caucasia, Small Caucasia and Talis mountains. The highest place is 4489 meters. Hinal mountain, Delidagi and , Kedidagiare the important mountains. Kura-Aras area is the largest plain. The Republic of Azerbaijan is located on the transition point of the Caucasia, between the Greater Caucasia and the Small Caucasia. The most important feature of the region is that it is located on historical passages and trade routes. At the North Georgia (480 km) and the Dagestan Autonomous Republic (390 km) ,at the south Islamic Republic of Iran (756 km) at the west of Armenia (1,007 km) and the Republic of Turkey

[Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic with 11 km length has a common border] at the east is the Caspian Sea (713 km). The total area of 86.600 square km , consist of 11.5% forest, 1.6% water basin and 50% agriculture land . The remaining 27% are pastures and 36.9% are other lands. The distance from Baku to North Pole is 5,550 km and the distance to Ecuador is 4,440 km. Caspian Sea, the largest lake in the world is 400,000 square km and the deepest place is 1025 meters. Approximately 50% of the land structure are in the mountainous region covers areas up to 3,000 meters, above sea level areas 1% and 3,000 meters above sea level. The average height of Azerbaijan is 657 meters above sea level . The lowest altitude (Caspian Sea) is -28 m and the highest point (Bazardüzü Mountain) is +4.466 m. The climate of Azerbaijan, which has nine of the 11 climate types in

the world, is influenced by cold air masses from the north of the Greater Caucasia Mountains, hot tropical air currents from the south of the Small Caucasia Mountains and the Caspian Sea. Azerbaijan is one of the countries with different climate types in the world. The annual average temperature of 10 C around the year. The largest lake is Hacikabul Lake with 17.5 km² area. The longest river of Azerbaijan is the Kura River 1364 km, which flows into the Caspian Sea . Aras is a branch of the Kura , it is 1072 km. As the eastern and central parts are low and flat, winters are mild and summers are very hot. The south-eastern part has a subtropical climate. Average annual rainfall of 1200-1400 mm. Other regions have arid and semi-arid appearance. Most of the agricultural activities are carried out around the Kur and Aras rivers.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Parliament of Azerbaijan declared the independence of the country on August 31, 1991. And on 18 October 1991, the Parliament accepted the Law of Independence. The country was governed under the authority granted by the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan in 1991 until 12/11/1995 by the law on the readmission of the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Therefore, at the moment, Azerbaijan is governed by the new Constitution, which was submitted to the referendum on 12 November 1995 and accepted with 91.9% of the votes. According to the Constitution, the republic is the form of government of the country. In the country where the presidential system is dominant, the election of the President is held every five years. The National Assembly of Azerbaijan consists of 125 Members of Parliament. Of these, 25 were elected from

political parties and 100 were elected independently.

The independent Republic of Azerbaijan, which exists today, is governed by the Constitution accepted on 12 November 1995 through a referendum. According to this Constitution, the Azerbaijan state is a democratic, legal, secular, unitary republic. The principle of separation of powers was accepted by the Constitution. The legislative power is left to the National Assembly, which consists of 125 deputies and renewed every 5 years. The executive power is left to the President and the judicial power is left to the courts. The National Assembly is charged with adopting laws and its audit authority is limited.

In Azerbaijan, the citizen elects the President for 5 years. The requirement that no one can be elected more than two times as President was abolished in the

Referendum held on 18.03.2009. The President is the head of both the state and the executive. It has the authority to take all kinds of administrative decisions and to give shape and direction to the state organization. It has the authority to appoint and remove the Prime Minister, Ministers and other state officials. According to the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is the supreme executive body of the President and is subordinate to and also accountable to him. The Prime Minister and the Ministers were not required to be members of the National Assembly. It is emphasized in the constitution that the only source of sovereignty of the state is the citizen. The Constitution is a modern Constitution for the determination and regulation of the people and freedoms.

POPULATION AND LABOR STRUCTURE

Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin nüfusu 2017 yılı itibariyle 9,9 milyon kişiye yükselmiştir. Nüfusun % 54,1'i şehirlerde, % 45,9'u ise köylerde yaşamaktadır. Nüfusun % 49'u erkek, %51'i ise kadındır. Ülke nüfusunun %22,6'sını 0-14 yaş gurubu, %70,2'sini 15-64 yaş grubu, % 6,8'ini ise 65 yaş üstü bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Ülkede çalışabilir

nüfus toplam nüfusun % 50,09'ini oluşturmaktadır. Azerbaycan, diğer dağılan SSCB ülkelerinde olduğu gibi, 1990'lardan itibaren kentlerde yaşayan nüfusunun bir kısmını kaybetmiştir. Bunda çoğunluğu kentlerde yaşayan etnik azınlıkların ülke dışına göç etmesi önemli rol oynamıştır. 2003

yılından itibaren kentsel nüfusta yeniden artış gözlenmeye başlamıştır. Kentsel nüfusun toplam nüfusa oranı 2010 yılı itibarı ile %53'e çıkmıştır. Kentsel nüfusun artışında petrol sektöründeki gelişmeye bağlı olarak artan yeni iş olanakları etkili olmuştur.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY CITIES

Baku	2.204.000
Sumgayt	333.000
Gence	328.000
Mingacevir	96.000
Khirdalan	92.000
Sirvan	77.000
Nahcivan	74.500
Seki	63.000
Yevalakh	58.000
Lankaran	50.000

Source: Statistical Institute of Azerbaijan

The Azeri population constitutes 90.6% of the total population. The main ethnic minorities in the country Lezgins (2.2% of Russia's Dagestan region of origin, a Muslim Caucasian people), Russians (1.8%) and Armenians (1.5%).

The official language of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijani (Azeri Turkish). The Arabic alphabet was used in the country until the 1920s, and then Latin alphabet was used till 1929. However, it was compulsorily switched to the Cyrillic alphabet in 1939. A new Latin alphabet was created in 1992, modeled on Turkish, and has been used compulsorily since 2001.

After independence, the state began phasing

out the use of Russian, however Russian is still widely used. The age limit of the working class is 16-65 for men and 16-60 for women. There are very few people working outside the age of the active population (working age). The working section is usually concentrated between 30 and 40 years old.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Azerbaijan has large agricultural lands. About 50% of the country's land is made up of agricultural land ,2.5% is made up of urban areas and 11.5% of is forested land. Azerbaijan exhibits an ecologically various geographical structure. The country is covered with plains below sea level, mountains 4,000 meters high in the Caucasus region, deserts and sub-tropical areas. More than half of the country's territory consists of low-lying land. All of the rivers flowing in the Caucasus Basin are not conducive to shipping. Irrigation systems are regulated by water depots. The largest water reservoir is Mingacevir dam lake located on Kura River in the west of the country. Azerbaijan is a very rich country in terms of underground resources. Major sources are oil, natural gas, lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, barite, aluminum, cobalt, arsenic, marble, lime stone, kyanite, salt, and rock salt. Precious metals such as gold and silver are also found in small amounts.

The country's largest underground wealth is oil. Oil and natural gas are mined Bahar, Sand Island, Neft Stones, neftcala and Sangaçal areas. Despite the use of most of the resources, mining needs urgent modernization. Oil and gas production and refining are the basis of the economy. According to the "Review of World

Economy" published by British Petroleum (BP), the country has 7 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. This figure corresponds to 0.6% of the world's total reserves. The reserve to production ratio of the country is 29.3. According to the data of the state oil company of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOCAR), the country's proven oil reserves are 17.5 billion barrels. However, the classifications used in the calculation of these data are according to the Soviet system and it has larger area. The country's oil reserves therefore appear to be much greater in SOCAR data. The country's oil reserves are low compared to the Middle East. Proven reserves in the Middle East are 742.7 billion barrels, amounting to 61.5% of the world total. Azerbaijan's proven natural gas reserves are estimated at 1.35 trillion cubic meters as of the end of 2006 (0.7% of the world's total natural gas reserves), while the condensate amount is estimated at about 2.2 billion barrels. The gas to be extracted from Shahdeniz-II, which is scheduled to start production in December 2018, is planned to be delivered to Turkey and Europe by TANAP from 2019. 16 billion m³ per year and 105 thousand barrels of condensate per day will be produced in the field of gas .6 billion m³ of Turkey for its own domestic consumption while the remaining 10 billion m³ will be

transported to Europe via Turkey.

Azerbaijan exports 70% of the oil it produces. Azerbaijan's oil is exported through three pipelines. These; 1 - the line connecting Baku to Supsa port on the Black Sea coast of Georgia, 2 - the line connecting Baku to Novorossisk port of Russia and 3 - the BTC crude oil pipeline connecting Baku to Ceyhan via Tbilisi with a length of 1,776 km and an annual capacity of 50 million tons of crude oil extracted from Azeri-Çıralı-Güneş deposits. In addition to these, oil shipments are also carried out to Batum via railway.

In addition, some studies on how sustainable Azerbaijan's oil and gas revenues are should be considered. For example, according to the calculations of the international credit rating agency Fitch, if production continues at its rate in 2009, the oil reserves in Azerbaijan are projected to be depleted in 18 years. Fitch reports that oil production in Azerbaijan will decline in the coming years and therefore, in a few years, Azerbaijan's annual growth rates will decrease to 2-3 percent.

Main Economic Indicators

Azerbaijan Economic Data (2018)

GDP: 45 milyar ABD Doları

GDP Growth Rate: %1

GDP Distribution: Agriculture: 6.2%, industry: 51.7%, services: 42.1%

GDP Per Capita: US \$ 4.340

Inflation Rate: 2.3 %

Unemployment Rate: 5 %

Total Foreign Exchange Reserves: US \$ 44.5 billion

Total exports: US \$ 17.9 billion

Total imports: US \$ 10.3 billion

Trading partners: Russia, Italy, Turkey, India, Israel, Romania

Exports: Crude Oil And Derivatives, Food Products, Aluminum, Textiles

Import items: Machinery And Equipment, Automotive, Tobacco Products, Grain, Machinery And Parts

Turkey-Azerbaijan Economic Relations

Export items: iron and steel construction materials and parts, cleaning materials, transmitting equipment for radio/television broadcasting, and etc.

Import items: Petroleum, Natural Gas, plastic products, unprocessed aluminum, organic chemicals

Turkish investments in Azerbaijan: \$ 11 billion (2002-2018)

Azerbaijan investments in our country: \$ 11.2 billion (2002-2018)

Number of tourists coming to our country: 802.820 (2018)

Our bilateral trade volume - 2018 (\$ billion)

Exports: 1,58

Imports: 1,82

Volume: 3,4

Balance: 240 (milyon Dolar)

Azerbaijan faced significant political, military, social and economic problems after gaining its independence in 1991. Dependence between the republics during the Soviet period had sudden collapse for the economic structure of systematically mandating to transition market economy ; lack of Economic, Political, Legal, Infrastructure, old technology, the free market model is unknown.

As a result of the occupying attitude of the Armenians, 20% of their territory was lost, 1 million people became refugees in their own country and so on, production came to a halt and as a result, initiative on the economy was completely lost. Because of the problems that emerged after the war and disintegration, the economy suffered a major deterioration and disintegration, resulting in negative growth in national income, decline and high inflation. Azerbaijan is the world's 87th major economy among 194 countries as of 2018. According to current prices GDP is projected to be \$ 45 billion in 2018, it is expected to be \$ 45 billion in 2019 and \$ 55 billion in 2024. The average annual inflation rate in consumer prices, which is 2.3% in 2018, is projected to be 2.5% in

2019. The ratio of the current balance of payments to GDP, which is estimated to yield a surplus of 13% in 2018, is expected to yield a surplus of 12% in 2019 and 13% in 2024. Azerbaijan is one of the countries most affected by the drop in oil prices, which began in half of 2014. As a result of devaluations, which reduced revenues by 100% in one year, a comprehensive reform was undertaken to prevent risks and ensure sustainable development. In the first phase, customs, transit, banking and tax system and production and export incentives were reflected in this.

Finally, the strategic road maps for the national economy and eleven different sectors that the group of experts formed to diversify Azerbaijan's economy has been working on for a long time were approved by President Aliyev on 6 December 2016. In the economy of Azerbaijan, a significant part of the industrial sector is heavy industry, which was established about 20 years ago. The most important sectors within heavy industry are iron, aluminium and cement, most of which have been neglected after the development of the petroleum industry.

For the revival of the country's

industry, 2014 has been declared the "year of industry" in Azerbaijan. Despite the rapid decline of real industrial production, the construction sector has grown very rapidly over the last two years due to housing construction, rural infrastructure work and improvement of transportation infrastructure.

The service sector has also grown rapidly due to developments in transport and communication. More than half of the assets in the banking sector is managed by two state banks. Although investment in non-oil fields has increased, the IMF notes that business sectors outside the energy sector still appear to be quite weak. In particular, it states that the undeveloped legal system, the barriers to competitive conditions and the problems experienced in the financial system are the most important obstacles to the growth of non-oil fields.

Most of the economy in Azerbaijan is still managed by the state. Many public enterprises are monopolies in their fields. These enterprises set high prices and restrict the supply of goods and often have a significant share in the purchase of goods.

Foreign trade of Azerbaijan (million dollars)

YEARS	EXPORT	IMPORT	VOLUME	BALANCE
2016	13 381	8 473	21 854	4 908
2017	15 306	8 768	24 074	6 538
2018	19 459	11 459	30 918	8 000

Kaynak: ITC-Trademap

Main Products For Export (\$1000)

GTIP	PRODUCTS	2016	2017	2018	Share of product in total (%)	Product change in total (%)
					2018	2017 - 2018 years (%)
	TOTAL EXPORT	13 380 819	15 306 018	19 458 633	100	27,1
2709	Crude oil	10 692 836	12 171 339	15 719 482	80,8	29,2
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	1 107 514	1 255 489	1 514 712	7,8	20,6
2710	Petroleum oils and oils from bitumen minerals	409 733	339 159	520 600	2,7	53,5
0702	Tomatoes (fresh/chilled)	94 174	151 595	177 381	0,9	17
0810	Other fruits (fresh)	80 906	105 556	134 750	0,7	27,7
7108	Gold (including platinum plated gold) (unprocessed or semi-processed or powdered)	35	125 397	118 039	0,6	-5,9
0802	Other shelled fruits (fresh/dried) (Groats/peeled)	105 017	115 015	94 162	0,5	-18,1
5201	Cotton (not carded or combed)	6 040	32 548	79 530	0,4	144,3
3901	Ethylene polymers (in initial shapes)	81 283	75 448	74 366	0,4	-1,4
7601	Unprocessed aluminum	49 820	51 229	71 439	0,4	39,5
2716	Electric Power	28 344	50 969	65 628	0,3	28,8
0809	Apricot, cherry, peach, plum and coyote plum (fresh)	28 992	36 764	54 288	0,3	47,7
2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfolated, nitroated or nitrozated derivatives	33 928	52 396	44 725	0,2	-14,6
7606	Aluminum sheets ,sheets, strips (thickness 0.2 mm. those who pass)	47 691	66 148	40 086	0,2	-39,4
0808	Apples, pears and quince (fresh)	25 215	32 347	39 878	0,2	23,3
2707	Oils and other products from distillation of high temperature coal tar	21 331	34 596	39 516	0,2	14,2
7304	Thin and thick pipes of Iron (except cast iron) and steel and hollow profiles (seamless)	6 426	29 268	37 049	0,2	26,6
3911	Petroleum, kumaron resins, polyterpenes, polysulfides, polysulfones (first figure)	12 751	21 595	30 594	0,2	41,7
0701	Potatoes (fresh/chilled)	15 789	25 822	29 628	0,2	14,7
1701	Cane / beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose (in solid form)	62 030	39 515	24 975	0,1	-36,8

5205	Cotton yarn (excluding sewing thread) (heavy cotton ratio →=85% and not sold in retail)	17 921	15 923	23 668	0,1	48,6
2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons	7 460	14 532	19 226	0,1	32,3
2603	Copper ores and concentrates	14 743	19 495	19 103	0,1	-2
6305	Bags and bags used in packing of goods	9 145	15 993	17 412	0,1	8,9
7415	Nails, pins of copper or heads of copper and bodies of iron and steel; nuts, screws, nails, pins etc. of copper	443	7 519	17 341	0,1	130,6
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or unalloyed steel	34 446	23 614	16 941	0,1	-28,3
2713	Oil coke, Petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or oils derived from bitumen minerals	10 401	15 468	14 678	0,1	-5,1
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys (crude)	12 480	13 665	13 936	0,1	2
2523	Cement	8 218	12 296	13 703	0,1	11,4
2401	Eaf tobacco and tobacco spills	7 983	14 266	12 668	0,1	-11,2
7214	Construction Iron	2 153	8 581	11 398	0,1	32,8
7801	Unprocessed Lead	6 489	10 013	10 920	0,1	9,1
8431	Parts of work and Mining Machinery	5 487	6 816	10 118	0,1	48,4
4104	Skins and skins of cattle (including buffalo) and horses	5 236	8 668	9 893	0,1	14,1
2009	Fruit and vegetable juices	6 265	10 262	9 674	0	-5,7
0703	Onions, shalot, garlic, leeks and other bulbous vegetables (fresh/chilled)	1 116	16 327	9 623	0	-41,1
0902	Tea	6 179	10 233	9 373	0	-8,4
0707	Cucumbers and cornichons (fresh/chilled)	13 648	10 716	9 094	0	-15,1
2508	Other clays, andaluzite, cyanite soils	4 117	9 952	8 520	0	-14,4
4907	Postage, stamp etc. stamps; banknotes, stocks, checkbooks, bonds, etc.	0	1 178	7 958	0	575,6

Main Products For Import (\$1000)

GTIP	PRODUCTS	2016	2017	2018	Share of product in total (%) 2018	Product change in 2017 - 2018 years (%)
		13 380 819	15 306 018	19 458 633	100	27,1
8703	Cars	120 255	214 622	407 636	3,6	89,9
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	48 802	69 857	340 781	3	387,8
7304	thin and thick pipes of Iron (except cast iron) and steel and hollow profiles (seamless)	216 672	186 862	337 347	2,9	80,5
2710	Petroleum oils and oils from bitumen minerals	189 295	280 122	318 420	2,8	13,7
3004	drugsprepared for treatment or protection (dosed)	166 464	211 145	253 333	2,2	20
1001	Wheat and mixtures	295 018	227 168	205 968	1,8	-9,3

8517	Telephone devices, other devices for receiving or providing audio, video or other information	95 450	134 379	183 289	1,6	36,4
8481	taps, valves and etc.	330 809	180 064	159 516	1,4	-11,4
2402	Tobacco tobacco substitutes for cigars, cigars and cigarettes	146 958	160 056	152 588	1,3	-4,7
4407	longitudinal cut, sawn tree;thickness → 6 mm	73 206	92 989	127 110	1,1	36,7
7308	iron or steel construction and construction components, iron or steel sheet, Rod, etc., prepared for use in construction	116 287	83 993	106 668	0,9	27
8473	84.69 to 84.72 suitable for use in machines and devices parts and accessories (box, case, etc.)	4 769	17 814	106 041	0,9	495,3
7210	flat rolling mill made of iron or unalloyed steel, width ≥600 mm (coated)	68 377	83 309	94 455	0,8	13,4
8431	parts of work and Mining Machinery	187 602	105 894	90 478	0,8	-14,6
8411	Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines	35 687	8 395	86 762	0,8	933,5
1701	Cane / beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose (in solid form)	152 757	169 572	86 529	0,8	-49
8544	Isolated wires, cables and other electrical conductors; fiber optic cables consisting of individual coated fibers	103 455	56 470	85 135	0,7	50,8
7208	flat rolling mill products of iron or unalloyed steel (width →= 600mm)	91 839	91 197	84 903	0,7	-6,9
8479	other machines and mechanical devices with a unique function	165 738	72 770	83 625	0,7	14,9
8433	Harvesting and threshing, lawn mowers, egg and agricultural products according to their size and cleaning machines	34 448	79 707	81 923	0,7	2,8
8413	pumps for liquids (measuring device or not)and liquid elevators	56 890	63 986	80 423	0,7	25,7
8419	devices for processing substances by heat Change Method, non-electric water heaters or water heaters with storage	64 514	33 141	79 802	0,7	140,8
8414	air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors, fans, hood for ventilation with aspirator	39 523	43 293	76 818	0,7	77,4
8421	centrifuges;machinery and equipment for the treatment or treatment of liquids or gases	72 940	75 546	76 270	0,7	1
9403	other furniture and parts	81 764	61 549	75 739	0,7	23,1
8418	refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerants and freezers and heat pumps	37 613	49 516	71 528	0,6	44,5
8528	Monitors and projectors, television receiver devices	36 381	46 877	70 066	0,6	49,5
0405	milk oils, dairy products eaten by rubbing	48 384	66 900	69 691	0,6	4,2
7302	railway and tram line material of iron or steel (rail, scissor tongues, scissor hubs, tensioners, etc.	20 411	55 133	68 692	0,6	24,6

8708	parts for road vehicles	46 843	52 456	68 431	0,6	30,5
3402	washing and cleaning preparations (except soaps)	57 106	63 217	67 548	0,6	6,9
7306	other thin and thick pipes of iron or steel and hollow profiles	35 259	51 626	66 260	0,6	28,3
7214	construction iron	25 284	38 170	64 409	0,6	68,7
8471	automatic computing machines and their units; magnetic or optical readers, machines that convert and process data into code	48 321	69 129	64 320	0,6	-7
8701	Tractors	41 770	84 776	63 526	0,6	-25,1
2202	water (including mineral and gas water) and other non-alcoholic beverages (sweetened, flavored)	39 437	44 814	62 652	0,5	39,8
1806	chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	44 877	52 906	62 465	0,5	18,1
4011	rubber new outer tires	43 923	60 714	62 084	0,5	2,3
7305	other thin and thick pipes of iron or steel (stitched, riveted) (sections circled, outer diameter → 406.4 mm)	194 698	16 433	58 493	0,5	255,9
8415	air conditioners	33 903	39 129	58 465	0,5	49,4

Exports With Main Countries (\$1000)

RANK	COUNTRIES	2016	2017	2018	Share of the country in total (%) 2018	2017-2018 Change (%)
	TOTAL EXPORT	13 380 819	15 306 018	19 458 633	100	27,1
1.	Italy	4 333 747	5 352 489	5 879 775	30,2	9,9
2.	Türkiye	1 185 663	1 393 786	1 825 981	9,4	31
3.	Israel	664 113	638 938	1 310 824	6,7	105,2
4.	Czechia	214 366	556 855	938 384	4,8	68,5
5.	India	551 967	404 068	819 538	4,2	102,8
6.	Germany	610 831	450 462	780 847	4	73,3
7.	Taiwan	921 011	267 294	714 186	3,7	167,2
8.	Russia	409 258	587 034	665 741	3,4	13,4
9.	Canada	98 132	593 761	601 176	3,1	1,2
10.	Indonesia	77 457	465 126	597 517	3,1	28,5
11.	Portugal	331 279	501 618	528 718	2,7	5,4
12.	Georgia	416 644	487 757	485 347	2,5	-0,5
13.	France	626 434	460 005	441 674	2,3	- 4
14.	Spain	495 149	384 222	396 368	2	3,2
15.	Ukraine	44 405	428 788	358 738	1,8	-16,3

Kaynak: ITC-Trademap

Imports With Main Countries (\$ 1000)

RANK	COUNTRIES	2016	2017	2018	Share of the country in total (%) 2018	2017-2018 Change (%)
	TOTAL EXPORT	8 472 500	8 767 799	11 459 395	100	30,7
1.	Russia	1 640 930	1 552 735	1 884 217	16,4	21,3
2.	Türkiye	1 181 435	1 273 793	1 576 853	13,8	23,8
3.	China	703 806	854 519	1 196 673	10,4	40
4.	Germany	387 555	441 747	658 614	5,7	49,1
5.	US	471 685	721 123	527 232	4,6	-26,9
6.	Switzerland	48 545	42 368	507 810	4,4	1098,6
7.	Ukraine	286 591	460 393	469 791	4,1	2
8.	Iran	171 473	239 706	414 754	3,6	73
9.	Japon	282 650	170 774	383 890	3,4	124,8
10.	Italy	331 836	318 100	335 730	2,9	5,5
11.	England	495 214	239 862	263 541	2,3	9,9
12.	South Korea	72 046	85 405	226 640	2	165,4
13.	France	150 259	154 859	183 243	1,6	18,3
14.	Belarus	76 296	130 214	180 762	1,6	38,8
15.	Kazakhstan	98 110	107 810	174 068	1,5	61,5

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND TAXES

Energy is the decisive factor in Azerbaijan's foreign trade policy. Oil and natural gas have a 90percent share in Azerbaijan's exports. Around 80 percent of the imports are from manufactured materials. In this respect, it does not face a significant difficulty in its exports. Although free market transition activities are seen, the decisive and restrictive effects of sectoral monopolization in foreign trade activities continue. Although customs tariffs vary between 0.5-15%, non-tariff tax practices, which have become customary,

continue to be a cost-raising factor in customs as well as a non-tariff barrier at most times.

On the other hand, Azerbaijan is not expected to become a member of WTO in the near future, although it has held membership talks with the organization. Azerbaijan; Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Georgia has a free trade agreement, and the products from these countries within the framework of the agreement (the

agreement specified in the tobacco, alcohol products such as automotive) are exempt from customs tax. VAT and excise tax are charged in the country of consumption (arrival) in foreign trade transactions with these countries. The countries applying GTS to Azerbaijan are: USA, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, Japan.

MARKET CONDITIONS AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

In accordance with the "law on protection of Consumer Rights" of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the sale and use of products that do not have a certificate of conformity (standard certificate) is prohibited. In order to import goods from foreign countries to Azerbaijan, the standard certificate of goods and test protocols must be presented to the State Committee of Standardization, Metrology and

Patent of Azerbaijan in accordance with the National Certificate certificates and tests of these goods must be done in the national certification system. However, the standard documents issued by the standard institutions of CIS countries and TSE are accepted as valid for imported goods.

As a result of the agreement between TSE and Azerbaijan State Committee on

Standardization, the goods that come from Turkey with TSE certificate are in an advantageous position compared to the goods of other countries. Turkish Russian English labels on imported products are considered sufficient until recently, and since 2010, it has been applied to be in Azerbaijani Turkish.

Trade With Türkiye (Million Dolars)

YEARS	EXPORT	IMPORT	VOLUME	BALANCE
2016	1 285	278	1 563	1 007
2017	1 357	351	1 708	1 006
2018	1 475	379	1 854	1 096
2018 (January-August)	964	271	1 235	694
2019 (January-August)	980	271	1 251	709

Main Products Export To Azerbaijan From Turkey (\$1000)

GTIP	PRODUCTS	2016	2017	2018	Share of product in total (%) 2018	Product change in 2017 - 2018 years (%)
		TOTAL EXPORT	1 285 127	1 356 999	1 474 596	100
8517	Telephone devices, other devices for receiving or providing audio, video or other information	7 970	7 418	49 005	3,3	560,6
7308	iron or steel construction and construction components, iron or steel sheet, Rod, etc., prepared for use in construction.	30 172	49 670	40 674	2,8	-18,1
7113	jewellery and accessories (precious metals or precious metals coated)	4 140	14 084	34 661	2,4	146,1
3402	washing, cleaning preparations (except soaps)	32 508	33 198	33 890	2,3	2,1
9403	other furniture and their parts	39 110	26 304	30 871	2,1	17,4
9619	Hygienic towels and tampons, nappies and similar sanitary ware	32 267	26 601	29 268	2	10
3004	drugs prepared for treatment or protection (dosed)	19 024	23 053	26 213	1,8	13,7
1905	Sweet Biscuits and waffles	17 550	20 001	23 535	1,6	17,7
8418	refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerants and freezers and heat pumps	9 787	16 600	22 660	1,5	36,5
8544	isolated wires, cables and other electrical conductors; fiber optic cables consisting of individual coated fibers	17 222	20 278	20 163	1,4	-0,6
8702	motor vehicles for carrying 10 or more persons	6 712	11 864	19 029	1,3	60,4
2710	Petroleum oils and oils derived from bitumen minerals	10 996	15 385	16 643	1,1	8,2

3208	paints and varnishes, mainly synthetic polymers or natural polymers, that melt or disperse in a waterless environment	16 060	13 124	15 608	1,1	18,9
8421	Scentrifuges; machinery and equipment for the treatment or treatment of liquids or gases	8 825	13 593	15 473	1	13,8
3808	vermin killer, disinfecting,exterminating pests, preventing shoots, regulating the growth of plants	11 083	17 536	15 246	1	-13,1
8424	mechanical devices for spraying and dispersing liquids or powders, fire extinguishing devices, Fire and sand spraying mak	5 726	10 692	15 219	1	42,3
9406	Prefabricated buildings	5 324	9 054	14 965	1	65,3
8481	taps, batteries, valves	10 258	10 809	14 593	1	35
7604	Aluminum bars and profiles	9 401	11 978	14 533	1	21,3
3923	materials, Stoppers, caps, capsules and other closing materials for transportation or packaging of goods from plastics	11 356	12 741	14 148	1	11
3920	other sheet, plate, strip, film, foil (non-porous)	15 158	16 386	13 962	0,9	-14,8
4819	paper, cardboard, cellulose wadding or cellulose fiber layers box, , bag etc.	12 356	14 299	13 807	0,9	-3,4
8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (e.g. rectifiers) and inductors	15 046	10 487	13 351	0,9	27,3
8432	machines and devices used in soil preparation, processing, planting, Forestry; rollers for grass, sports fields	9 418	21 232	12 739	0,9	-40
8537	Electrical control, distribution tables, panels, consoles, cabins, other bearings and digital control devices	7 824	9 552	12 456	0,8	30,4
0805	citrus (fresh / dried)	8 274	8 728	12 031	0,8	37,8
8536	electrical circuit equipment with Voltage not exceeding 1000 volts (switches, relays, fuses, plugs, boxes, etc.)	7 678	9 815	11 675	0,8	19
8502	generators	6 525	7 936	11 649	0,8	46,8

9401	furniture for sitting and their parts	9 827	9 628	11 446	0,8	18,9
8708	parts for road vehicles	9 616	12 804	11 417	0,8	-10,8
3921	other plastic plates, sheets, leaves, films, foils and strips	9 668	11 072	11 313	0,8	2,2
3917	Plastic hoses, pipes and fasteners (sleeve, nipple, elbow, flanges, etc.)	9 866	13 884	11 153	0,8	-19,7
8403	central heating boilers (except those in position 84.02)	4 447	11 127	11 093	0,8	-0,3
3907	Polyacetals, other polyesters, epoxy resins, polycarbonates, alkite resins, polyalyesters, etc. (first figure)	8 008	9 498	10 713	0,7	12,8
8474	earth, stone, metal ore etc. extraction, sifting, sorting, sorting, washing, crushing, grinding, kneading, molding etc. Machines	5 926	3 729	10 050	0,7	169,5
8516	Electric water heaters, electrothermic devices, ambient heaters, hair and hand dryers, irons	8 439	9 757	9 979	0,7	2,3
8414	air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors, fans, hoods	6 233	8 526	9 662	0,7	13,3
0802	other shelled fruits (fresh/dried)	628	3 293	9 585	0,7	191,1
8437	seed, grain , dry legumes, machinery and equipment for cleaning	5 161	4 991	9 370	0,6	87,7
9018	instruments and devices used in medicine, surgery, dentistry and Veterinary Medicine	8 173	9 348	9 190	0,6	-1,7

Main Products Import From Azerbaijan To Turkey (\$1000)

GTIP	PRODUCTS	2016	2017	2018	Share of product in total (%) 2018	Product change in 2017 - 2018 years (%)
	TOTAL IMPORTS	1 285 127	1 356 999	1 474 596	100	8,7
5201	Cotton (not carded or combed)	4 420	34 006	69 650	18,4	104,8
7601	unprocessed aluminum	47 259	59 262	58 235	15,4	-1,7
2905	acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfolated, nitroated or nitrozated derivatives	14 683	36 707	45 867	12,1	25

3901	Ethylene polymers (in initial shapes)	80 122	73 730	39 381	10,4	-46,6
7108	gold (including platinum plated gold) (unprocessed or semi-processed or powdered)	6 384	11 931	26 715	7,1	123,9
2707	oils and other products obtained from distillation of coal tar at high temperature	0	0	21 062	5,6	0
7207	semi-finished products of iron or unalloyed Steel	6 740	32 683	12 254	3,2	-62,5
5205	cotton yarn (excluding sewing thread) (heavy cotton ratio →=85% and not sold in retail)	7 184	6 903	10 683	2,8	54,8
2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons	1 843	1 298	9 186	2,4	607,7
7404	copper spills and scraps	786	10 218	9 143	2,4	-10,5
7606	Aluminum sheets ,sheets, strips (thickness 0.2 mm. passers-by)	23 960	28 357	8 130	2,1	-71,3
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys (crude)	7 803	13 783	8 040	2,1	-41,7
2710	Petroleum oils and oils derived from bitumen minerals	12 338	3 154	7 153	1,9	126,8
3902	Polymers of propylene and other olefins (in initial shapes)	0	0	5 463	1,4	0
4104	decayed or crustal skins of cattle (including buffalo) and horse breeds	4 859	4 957	5 332	1,4	7,6
2716	Electric Power	34 090	17 688	3 549	0,9	-79,9
7801	unprocessed lead	6 204	1 197	2 648	0,7	121,2
9306	Bombs, torpedoes, mines, guided projectiles etc. War ammunition and parts; flares, projectiles and other ammunition	0	0	2 100	0,6	0
7204	cast iron, cast iron or steel debris and scrap or ingots extracted by melting them	941	414	1 070	0,3	158,5
5202	Cotton spills	139	1 768	1 023	0,3	-42,1
4102	raw skins of sheep and lambs	1 149	1 628	975	0,3	-40,1
7602	Aluminium spills and scrap	187	78	849	0,2	988,5
9305	Parts and accessories of goods in positions 93.01 to 93.04	192	518	790	0,2	52,5
0802	other shelled fruits (fresh/dried) (Groats/peeled)	0	315	761	0,2	141,6
4805	other papers and cartons (non-coated or plastered, rolled or sheet	753	1 593	729	0,2	-54,2

7304	thin and thick pipes of Iron (except cast iron) and steel and hollow profiles (seamless)	26	1 188	720	0,2	-39,4
4101	raw hides and skins of cattle (including Buffalo) and horse animals	5 018	2 832	531	0,1	-81,2
1106	flour, paste and powder of dried legumes, root and tubers containing starch/ insulin	210	369	337	0,1	-8,7
2302	Bran, and other residues of cereals and legumes	423	13	298	0,1	2192,3
3808	vermin killer, disinfecting, exterminating pests, preventing shoots, regulating the growth of plants	21	14	276	0,1	1871,4
0508	coral-like substances, crustacean shells, spills and powders	0	0	270	0,1	0
0504	animal gut, bladder and stomach (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, brine, dried or smoked)	7	83	242	0,1	191,6
4105	decayed or crust skin of sheep and lambs	153	299	190	0,1	-36,5
4107	fur and leather and leathery of cattle (including buffalo) and horses, aged and highly prepared	0	993	157	0	-84,2
8462	forging metals, hammering, forging in mold, cutting, drafting, polishing, machine tools for processing carbides	0	0	156	0	0
5002	Silk; raw (uncirculated)	0	0	150	0	0
8479	other machines and mechanical devices with a unique function	87	13	146	0	1023,1
7901	untreated zinc	251	521	114	0	-78,1
1211	plants and plant parts (mainly in perfumery, pharmacy, etc. used)	111	1	105	0	10400
6802	carved or constructed stones (except kayagan stone), cube-shaped stones for mozik, granules	5	52	94	0	80,8

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan, which has increased its investments outside of this area after the fluctuation and fall in oil prices, has started intensive efforts in recent years especially for the development of the agricultural sector.

The Government of Azerbaijan decided to implement different reform and incentive programs in the sector and first set the goal of providing domestic demand for agricultural products, increasing productivity, implementing scientific approaches in the sector and expanding export opportunities. President Ilham Aliyev signed a series of resolutions in the field of Agriculture.

The state started to give incentives to producers of cotton, tobacco, sugar beet, wheat, rice and silk cocoons for the expansion of agricultural activity, while

the farmers were given fuel support. Citrus fruits, cotton, tea, silk cocoons, grapes, rice, such as the fruit of the programs applied for the cultivation of a large number of products are now being collected. Thanks to incentives and reforms, the agricultural sector grew 4.3 percent in the first 9 months of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017, according to the Azerbaijan Ministry of Agriculture.

January-June 2019, the value of Agricultural and livestock sector products of Azerbaijan was 3,675.8 million Manats. Of this figure, 1,902.2 million manat are covered by the livestock sector and 1,773.6 million manat are covered by the agricultural sector. In January-June 2019, agricultural and livestock sector production increased by 13%, while livestock

products increased by 2.9% and agricultural sector products by 25.6% compared to the same period of the previous year. Compared to the same period of the previous year, including bird Meat live weight meat production increased by 3% 252,5 thousand tons, milk production up 2% 1.037,2 thousand tons, egg production is a 4.5% increase 926,9 million units wool production by 0.8% and 14.6 thousand tons has been increased. In addition, 636.6 tons of silk cocoons have been produced in the country, which is the highest indicator of the last 21 years. According to statistics from July 1, 2019, there are 2,674, 0 thousand cattle, as well as 1,284, 9 thousand head cows and Buffalo, 8,542, 7 thousand sheeps throughout the country.

MARKET CONDITIONS AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The sale and use of products that do not have a certificate of conformity (standard certificate) is prohibited in accordance with the law "on the protection of Consumer Rights" of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In accordance with the National Certificate documents for the import of goods

from foreign countries to Azerbaijan, the standard certificate of goods and trial protocols to Azerdevletstandart (<http://www.azstand.gov.az/index.shtml>) must be presented and tested in the national certification system of these goods.

However, the standard documents issued by the standard institutions of CIS

countries and TSE are accepted as valid for imported goods. Due to the agreement between TSE and Azerdevletstandart, goods coming from Turkey with TSE certificate are advantageous compared to other country goods.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

There can be only one distributor of different goods. There may be only one distributor of goods originating from Turkey, Russia or the United Kingdom. Since the markets price sensitive, it is necessary to work with the local distributor and give importance to promotional activities. It is also important to make a detailed contract with the distributor.

The marketing system of Azerbaijan's private sector is still under development.

Private companies that started to be established after independence began to gradually replace the central purchasing system in trade. Small shops have shown significant improvement by self-financing. The marketing of consumer goods by state institutions is not possible due to insufficient solvency. Azerbaijan's economy operates only as a cash economy.

There are small shops in the country

where food, clothing and small tools and equipment can be supplied. Electronic imported goods can also be easily supplied.

There are around 5000 small markets selling food in Baku and around 3000 markets in the nearby Rayons. Due to price sensitivity, different quality and price application are required for success in the market.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERSHIPS

ADB, BSEC, CE, CICA, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, GCTU, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, NAM (Observer), OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SECI

(Observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (Observer)

FACTORS AFFECTING SALES AND SALES TECHNIQUES

Personal relations play an important role in trade with Azerbaijan. It is more effective to establish relationships by having mutual meetings rather than long-distance communication. Therefore, it is useful for companies wishing to export to Azerbaijan to visit the country in order to establish personal relations and establish distribution channels. Visits to the country are also important

for monitoring the financial situation of the companies in which business will be conducted. Cash payment is largely preferred in trade. The other preferred form of payment in foreign trade transactions is letter of credit. Private banks in the country own only 15% of total deposits in the commercial banking sector. The banking system is dominated by public banks. Credit card use has not

yet become widespread enough.

Therefore, sales through catalogues and through electronic commerce have not yet developed in the country. Face-to-face sales (especially in beauty and health products) are used as a direct marketing method. In the coming years, catalog and electronic commerce sales are expected to increase due to lower distribution costs.

ADVERTISING AND COMMERCIAL PROMOTION

Russian Monday English Azerbaijani newspapers are published on a daily basis and English newspapers are published on a weekly basis, with the exception of Monday Russian and Azerbaijani newspapers published in the country. Newspapers and magazines are good channels in terms of reaching middle-class Azeri consumers because they are widely read and sold.

There are two state television and three private television broadcasts in the

country. It is possible to watch three Russian televisions from Baku. Turkish television can also be watched in the country. In addition, government radios can broadcast advertisements via FM and medium wave channels.

Advertising is still in development. Advertising channels are restricted to newspapers, televisions and billboards on streets and streets. Large and small billboards (billboards) on the streets are widely used for advertising and promo-

tion, especially in Baku. The state's billboard rents are fixed and are around \$ 20-25 per m2. A month's billboard rent is around \$ 360 downtown.

The Advertising Division of the State Executive Dominion has designated three zones, A-B-C, for billboards, with prices varying by region. Central places fall into Class A. Radio and TV commercials are effective ways to reach the public and 18:00 is the most popular time on Sunday.

PRICING

Only retail gazolin sales have price control. Prices can be determined in dollars, but the actual sales are in Manat. Azeri citizens tend to haggle over the price. Prices include 18% VAT.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND WORKING HOURS

Public holidays - religious holidays are practiced as of the Islamic calendar. In Azerbaijan, public holidays for Ramadan

and Eid al-Adha are practiced as two days.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

- 1-2 January New Year's Eve
- January 20 Martyrs ' Memorial Day
- 8 March International Women's Day
- 20-24 March Nowruz Feast
- May 9, Victory Day Against Fascism
- 28 May Republic Day
- June 15 National Liberation Day
- 26 June Armed Forces Day
- 18 October Independence Day
- 31 December World Day Of Solidarity

- Of Azerbaijanis
- Opening hours are Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 18:00 pm.
- Lunch breaks are between 13:00 and 14:00.
- Lunch time for business circles varies between 12:00 and 15:00.
- The majority of managers work after 18: 00 in the evening.
- Azerbaijanis prefer to eat dinner

- early.
- However, a large portion of the population able to speak Russian fluently. And able to understand other languages like Istanbul Turkish, Persian, Georgia.
- English is common in hotels, bars and company offices.

TRANSPORT

Transportation between Baku airport and the city centre, about 25 km from the city centre, is from \$ 5-10 by taxi.

The use of taximeters is almost non-existent and the prices are determined by

bargaining.

There are also metro and bus systems left over from the USSR period.

Only 3 regions can be reached by air within the country.

Road Transport is developed. Bus services are available from the capital Baku to all cities and to Tbilisi and Tehran.

LOCAL TIME

The time difference between Azerbaijan and Turkey is +2 hours, for example in Turkey the time is 18.00 in the evening while in Azerbaijan it is 20.00 in the evening.

AZERBAIJAN VISA PROCEDURES

Citizens of the Republic of Turkey who will travel to Azerbaijan, there is no gate visa application at Azerbaijan border crossings. Azerbaijan visa (30 days) can be obtained upon entry from Baku Heydar Aliyev airport. Turkish citizens obtain Gate visas with Azerbaijan Visa Application Form and 2 photographs and residence address information at the airport customs gate.

People who will cross over to Azerbaijan cannot benefit from the gate visa application. Prior to travel, they must

obtain an Azerbaijani visa from the foreign representative offices of Azerbaijan located in Turkey. The foreign representative offices of Azerbaijan in Turkey are the embassy of Azerbaijan in Ankara, the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Istanbul and the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Kars, the authorized institutions for visa procedures in Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan visa procedure is subject to ordinary passport certificates;T.C. Holders of private, service and diplomatic pass-

ports travel to Azerbaijan without a visa (90 days substitution). Turkey resident permit holder 3th. citizens of the country are required to apply to the Consulates of Turkey Azerbaijan for visa procedures prior to their travel to Azerbaijan.

There is no obligation to apply in person for visa applications at the Consulate of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan Consulate accepts Visa processing applications made through Visa Service Centers and Tourism/ Travel Agencies.

VISA TYPES OF AZERBAIJAN

People wishing to travel to the Republic of Azerbaijan can apply to the Consulate of Azerbaijan with a commercial visa, tourist visa of Azerbaijan, medical treatment visa of Azerbaijan, family visit visa of Azerbaijan, student visa of Azerbaijan and Transit visa of Azerbaijan according to the purpose of their trip to the country. This period for the right of entry into Azerbaijan and temporary free movement is the period of stay specified in the visa of Azerbaijan. Holders of Special, Service and diplomatic passports who enter Azerbaijan without a visa, stay in Azerbaijan for 90 days. The Consulate of Azerbaijan issues a

single-entry 30-day Azerbaijani tourist visa for tourist trips. Azerbaijan Transit visa is issued for transit through Azerbaijan to other countries. If there is no data record or seal on the Transit visa at the Azerbaijan customs gates, the person can substitute no more than 5 days in Azerbaijan. The Consulate of Azerbaijan considers the application sufficient if a petition stating the travel request of visa applicants and documents suitable for the purpose of travel are submitted together with the visa application form of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan Consulate processes online applications in applications made by

Authorized Travel Agencies.

The Consulate of Azerbaijan receives visa applications every weekday between 09:00 and 13:00. Passport delivery hours are between 14:00 and 16:00. The Consulate of Azerbaijan finalizes visa applications within 5-7 business days. The Azerbaijani visa issued by the Consulate of Azerbaijan is issued for 30 days of residence entry. State of the Republic of Turkey residence permit holder of foreign nationals 3. citizens of the country and citizens of Macedonia can apply for visas to Azerbaijan consulates in Turkey.

FAIRS

22-25 October 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Aqua-Therm Baku-International Heating, Ventilation-Air Conditioning, Sanitation, Water Supply, Environment Technologies, Swimming Pools, Renewable Energies Fair
International heating, ventilation, air conditioning, water supply and Health, Environmental Technology, swimming pool and Renewable Energy Fair
Business Sectors: Heating, Health Care, Cooling, Air Conditioning

22-25 October 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

BakuBuild-International Azerbaijan Construction Fair - International Azerbaijan Building Fair
Business sectors: building and construction technologies and products, interior decoration and products

22-25 October 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Mebel Expo Caspian-International Caspian Furniture, interiors and Design Fair-International Caspian Furniture, Interior Decoration and Design Fair
Business sectors: Home and office furniture, accessories

22-25 October 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Securex Caspian-International Caspian Protection Security and Rescue Fair
Business sectors: Disaster Control, safety and security

5-7 November 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Stomatology Azerbaijan-Azerbaijan International Stomatology Exhibition
Business Sectors: Odontology (Dental Science), Dentistry

5-7 November 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

BIHE-Azerbaijan International Healthcare Exhibition
Business sectors: Hospital, Clinic and Equipment, Pharmaceuticals

13-15 November 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Caspian Ecology-Azerbaijan International Environmental Exhibition
Business Sectors: Environmental Protection

3-6 December 2019 Baku, Azerbaijan

Bakutel-Azerbaijan International Telecommunications and Information Technologies Exhibition and Conference
Business sectors: telecommunications and Information Technologies

WHERE TO VISIT IN AZERBAIJAN

BAKU



BAKU TELEVISION TOWER

The Azeri TV Tower, which has a revolving restaurant on 62 th floor, has different lighting for certain activities from time to time. Watching the specially illuminated tower from the outside becomes a visual feast. Since 2004 , parts of the tower, which has been providing a riot of colors with various lighting in every new year, d in the colors of blue, red and green from the flag of Azerbaijan. The television tower, known as the tallest structure in Azerbaijan and the tallest reinforced concrete building in the Caucasus with 310 meters, is often used for the filming Baku and is one of the most important symbols of Baku.



KIZ CASTLE

Kiz Castle, which is located in the Inner City section and which is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List along with the Palace of Shirvanshahs, it is the most well known of Azerbaijan's landmarks. The interior of the castle, which is considered the most mysterious and magnificent architectural monument of the city, is divided into 8 floors. Each floor was built with chipped stones and covered with a dome-shaped ceiling. There are circular holes in the middle of the stone ceiling, looking through the hole in the middle of the 8 th floor ceiling you can see the 1 st floor ground.



SHIRVANSHAHS PALACE

It is known as the most magnificent palace in the Near East. It's not hard to understand how it made it onto the Unesco World Heritage list. Within the walls of the 52 room palace, a shrine and a palace bath were reserved for the Shah's family. Another notable part of the palace is the underground water tank, which is reached by 34 steps. It used to supply the palace with water on its own. The two storey palace of Shirvanshahs was used as the residence of the Shah and his family on the upper floor and the lower floor as the residence of the guests for state affairs. The Murad Darvasa section, known as "the Great Gate", dates from the Ottoman period in the palace, which has Keykubad Masjid and Shah Masjid sections built for children to receive education.



AZERBAIJAN CARPET MUSEUM / LETIF KERIMOV CARPET MUSEUM

Carpet weaving and weaving are important in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan Carpet Museum located in downtown Baku is one of the most important museums in Baku. More than 6,000 carpets are on display inside. Thanks to the country's famous painter and carpet artist Letif Kerimov, the museum has been named after the famous artist since its construction began. When you look at the rolled-up carpet-shaped roof of the museum building, where architectural art is given as much priority as carpet-making art, it is revealed.

BAKU



BAKU BOULEVARD

Baku Boulevard, which runs parallel to the Caspian coast strip of the city of winds, has begun to be protected under the name of the seaside National Park. After the construction, many Western and Eastern Avenue in the direction of thoroughly expanding the restoration project on the 2012 host of the Eurovision Song Contest in Baku Crystal Hall, Baku Ferris wheel, the new building of the Azerbaijan Carpet Museum, Park Bulvar shopping mall, Baku Business Centre and 5D cinema outside the yacht club and musical fountain has various monuments and statues.



GOYGOL NATIONAL PARK

Göygöl National Park, which has become a popular tourist destination near Gence, the landscapes where you can take pictures again and again and never get bored of looking. Lake Göygöl is the cleanest mountain lake in the Caucasus. The shores of the lake are covered with hornbeam and oak forests, and while you are strolling around you come across fruit trees such as apples, cherries, pears and plums. When it is rainy, you can pick mushrooms and forest fruits by the lake and face wild boars, deer, wolves, bears and Lynx in the forest.



HACMAZ

Located 10 kilometers from the Caspian Sea, the name Khachmaz (Khacmaz) is thought to have been taken from the khachmataki tribe, who came from the Hun Empire. Economically, this city enjoys agriculture and tourism and attracts tourists especially to Nabran region with its suitable summer climate. It has a great cultural richness with its museums, monuments, mosques and architectural structures.



KEBELE (QABALA)

The colourful city of Azerbaijan is famous for its pistachio and chestnut forests. Kebele, which is also very fascinating with its pure nature, has historical, civilizational and ethnographic monuments. The town of Vendam means "roof built from Ven tree" and is the place most favoured by tourists. Another suggestion is that the "seven beautiful waterfalls" have become a symbol of both Kebele and Vendam. It looks like 7 waterfalls apart from each other, but it's actually one waterfall that flows very high. For tourists, different places have been created on different floors, but going all the way to the end is quite challenging because of the height. Another place to go is Tufan Dağ, which offers different beautiful views in summer and winter. If you want to stay in Tufan Dağ, which is green in summer and white in winter, there are hotels. Lake Nohur is a completely different view with a combination of green and blue.

AZERBAIJAN'DA ZİYARET EDİLEBİLECEK YERLER

BAKU



ATEŞGAH-ATEŞ TEMPLE

Atesgah is one of the three Mecusi temples in the world. Atesgah, which means "Temple of fire", is located on the Absheron Peninsula. Azerbaijan is thought to have taken its name from these fires, Azerbaijan means "Odlar yurdu". On Nevruz day, this fire is constantly burning and visitors flock.



MUD VOLCANOES, BAKU AND ABSHERON PENINSULA

The mud volcanoes, whose appearance is even extremely exciting, are one of the places that provide an influx of tourists. Azerbaijan has one of the third world's mud volcanoes. Although it gives a scattered impression in the regions, they are highly intrigued by researchers and those who come for tourist purposes. Natural mud mask for both care and skin health, what more do you want?



SHEKI KHANS PALACE, SHEKI

The Sheki Khans Palace, one of the world's monuments, fascinates those who see it with its external appearance from the first minute. The palace, the former residence of the Sheki Khans, is part of the "Yuxarı Baş" State History-Architecture Reserve. The palace built during the reign of Huseyin Khan, the grandson of Hacı Çelebi Khan, who was working for the first independent Khanate in the country around 1762, is also known as "Mushtag Palace" because of Huseyin Khan, who was named "Mushtag". Two floors and surrounded by castle walls, the palace is separated from other palaces due to the use of nails during the construction and the embroideries on its walls.



FRIDAY MOSQUE COMPLEX, GANJA

The Friday mosque, where red bricks are used in its construction, is definitely a place to be seen with both its architecture and its interesting embroideries. An administration room is placed in each corner of the mosque and next to it is the Tomb of Cevat Khan. Inside the complex there is a bath called Çökek Bath,, the color of the bricks is the same, of course. This complex, considered one of the most important symbols of the city, is one of the most visited places.

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