Baku

**The Flame Tower** is the tallest skyscraper in Baku, Azerbaijan with a height of 190 m. The buildings consist of apartments, a hotel and office blocks. The estimated cost of Flame Towers is around US$350 million.

**The Turkish Mosque (Mosque of the Martyrs)** was built in the beginning of the 1990s with assistance of the Turkish government. The mosque currently is used as an official residence of religious attaché of the Turkish embassy. The mosque has been under construction since 2009.

**Hazi Aslanov Monument** (January 22, 1910 — January 24, 1945) was an Azerbaijani Major-General of the Soviet armoured troops during World War II. Aslanov was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title twice. The second Hero title was awarded on July 12, 1991 by Mikhail Gorbachev, at the constant recommendations by Heydar Aliyev.

**Icheri Sheher (Old City)** or Inner City is the historical core of Baku. In December 2000, the Old City of Baku, including the Palace of the Shirvanshahs and Maiden Tower, became the first location in Azerbaijan to be classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

**Palace of the Shirvanshahs** is the biggest monument of the Shirvan-Absheron branch of the Azerbaijan architecture, situated in the Inner City of Baku. The complex contains the main building of the palace, Divanhane, the burial-vaults, the Shah's mosque with a minaret, Seyid Yahya Bakuvi's mausoleum, a portal in the east - Murad's gate, a reservoir and the remnants of the bath-house. The palace is depicted on the obverse of the Azerbaijani 10,000 manat banknote of 1994-2006, and of the 10 new manat banknote issued since 2006.

**The Dzuhuma Mosque (Juma Mosque)** is located in the historic Icheri Sheher, the mosque has been rebuilt several times. The present Friday Mosque was built in 1899 under the financing of Baku merchant Haji Shikhali Dadashov. There are traces of a Zoroastrian temple at the site. A minaret, constructed in 1437, adjoins Friday Mosque.

**Gobustan National Park** Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape is a hill and mountain site occupying the southeast end of the Greater Caucasus mountain ridge in Azerbaijan. The territory of Gobustan is cut up with numerous, sometimes rather deep ravines. In 1966 Gobustan was declared a national historical landmark of Azerbaijan in an attempt to preserve the ancient carvings, relics, mud volcanoes and gas-stones in the region. In 2007 Gobustan was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site considered to be of "outstanding universal value" for the quality and density of its rock art engravings, for the substantial evidence the collection of rock art images presents for hunting, fauna, flora and lifestyles in prehistoric times and for the cultural continuity between prehistoric and medieval times that the site reflects.

**Ateshghah** Often called the "Fire Temple of Baku" is a castle-like religious temple in Surakhani, a suburb in Baku, Azerbaijan. Based on Persian and Indian inscriptions, temple was used as a Hindu, Sikh and Zoroastrian place of fire worship. "Atash" is the Persian word for fire. The pentagonal complex, which has a courtyard surrounded by cells for monks and a tetra pillar-altar in the middle, was built during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was abandoned after 1883 when oil and gas plants were established in the vicinity, ending the flow of natural gas to the temple and extinguishing the holy fire.
SHEKI

- Sheki Palace (The Palace of Shaki Khans) was a summer residence of Shaki Khans. It was built in 1797 by Muhammad Hasan Khan. The Palace of Shaki Khans was nominated for List of World Heritage Sites, UNESCO in 1998 by Gulnara Mehmandarova — president of Azerbaijan Committee of ICOMOS — International Council on Monuments and Sites.

TBILISI

- Sighnaghi Sighnaghi’s economy is dominated by the production of wine, traditional carpets and Georgian traditional food Movadi. The town and its environs are also known for their landscapes and historical monuments. Sighnaghi has recently undergone a fundamental reconstruction program and has become an important center of Georgia’s tourist industry.

- Abanotubani is the ancient district of Tbilisi, known for its sulphur baths. Located at the eastern bank of the Mtkvari River at the foot of Narikala fort is an important historic part of the city - the place, where according to a legend the King of Iberia, Vakhtang Gorgasali’s falcon fell, leading to a discovery of the hot springs and, subsequently, to founding of a new capital.

- Narikala Fortress is an ancient fortress overlooking Tbilisi. The fortress consists of two walled sections on a steep hill between the Sulphur baths and the botanical gardens of Tbilisi. On the lower court there is the recently restored St Nicholas church. Newly built in 1998–1997, it replaces the original 13th-century church that was destroyed in a fire. The new church is of “preserved cross” type, having doors on three sides. The internal part of the church is decorated with frescoes showing scenes both from the Bible and history of Georgia.

The fortress was established in the 4th century as Shuris-tsikhe. It was considerably expanded by the Umayyahs in the 7th century and later, by king David the Builder. The Mongols renamed it “Narin Qala”. Most of extant fortifications date from the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1827, parts of the fortress were damaged by an earthquake and demolished.

- Bridge of Peace which stretches 150 metres (490 ft) over the Kura River was ordered by the City Hall of Tbilisi to create a contemporary design feature connecting Old Tbilisi with the new district. The official opening took place on May 6, 2010. The bridge stretches over Kura River providing a unique view of Metekhi Church, Narikala Fortress and statue of city’s founder Vakhtang Gorgasali on one side, and Baratashvili Bridge and Presidential Office on the other.

ARRIVAL KUALA LUMPUR

- Baku Old Town - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Famous and Beautiful Vineyards of Kakheti Region
- Known as “Love City” in the Sighnaghi
- Wine and Gala Dinner in Tbilisi with Folklore Show
- Local specialties of Sulfur Baths - Abanotubani

HOTELS OR SIMILAR (6 NIGHTS)

- ALMATY – STPC provided by Air Astana
- BAKU X 2 NIGHTS
- SHEKI X 1 NIGHT
- TBILISI X 2 NIGHTS

5 Breakfast / 5 Lunch / 5 Dinner
LOCAL CUISINE

Disclaimer: Due to local / religious festivals, public holidays, weather condition, transport technical issue, act of nature, Golden Destinations reserve the right to alter the sequence or change, amend or alter the itinerary if necessary, with or without prior notice.

Remark: There will be no refund or replacement if the tour logistic affected by the above issue. Picture are for illustration purpose only.
### General Information

#### CENTRAL ASIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Azerbaijan New Manat (AZN) Georgian Lari (GEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exchange Rate</strong></td>
<td>1 USD : RM 4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage</strong></td>
<td>220-230 V / 50 Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time Different</strong></td>
<td>Approximately 4 hours behind Malaysia time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weather</strong></td>
<td><img src="4%C2%B0C-22%C2%B0C" alt="Spring" /> <img src="20%C2%B0C-31%C2%B0C" alt="Summer" /> <img src="14%C2%B0C-26%C2%B0C" alt="Autumn" /> <img src="2%C2%B0C-10%C2%B0C" alt="Winter" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aircraft Type</strong></td>
<td>A320, A330, Boeing 777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Credit Card
- Call credit card centre to extend your credit card limit
- *Credit Card are used widely in Central Asia*

### Dial Code
- Baku : +994 12
- Sheki : +994 177
- Tbilisi : +374 1

### Power Socket
- 2 round pin plugs
- Type: C
  *Please bring a universal electric plug adapter*

### Luggage Allowance
- Each individual are entitled to check in 1 luggage of not more than 20kgs and a hand carry bag not more than 7kgs.

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**Departure Date:**

**Tour Fare:**

**Tipping:**

**Visa:**

**Flight:**

**Airport Tax & Fuel Surcharge:**

**Agent Collection Fee:**

**Travel Insurance:**

**TOTAL :**

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**Travel Agent:**

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