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From Tbilissi to Sheki and Baku in Azerbaijan in July 2025. 1)- Has anyone taken this route via marshrutka, rental car, or private car with a driver, crossing the border at Lagodekhi on the Georgian side and Balakan on the Azerbaijani
side? 2)-Do I need to change vehicles on the Azerbaijani side of the border, and should I arrange for a guide/driver in advance—one for Georgia and another for Azerbaijani—or can the same person and vehicle handle the entire trip from Tbilisi to Sheki? 3)- Is this road safe and recommended for its landscapes ? 4)Iam also considering stopping in
Lagodekhi for one or two nights to explore the town and its surroundings. Would it be worth it? 5) Once in Sheki, what are the must-visit places before continuing to Baku? Additionally, does anyone know a guide/driver who can provide the tour in English or Arabic? Is it advisable to rent a car, and are the roads in good condition with safe driving
conditions? If so, can you recommend a reliable car rental agency? To increase the chances of getting responses from Azerbaijan as well, I will post this message on the forums of both countries. Thank you. Crossing the Azerbaijan as well, I will post this message on the forums of both countries.
most beautiful border crossing we have ever done. We crossed from Azerbaijan to Gerogia starting in Sheki (AZ) and finishing in Sighnaghi (GEO) from Balakan to Lagodheki. Here is everything you need to know about the Lagodheki border crossing. Now (2025) while you can fly into Azerbaijan without restrictions and exit via land or sea, you
cannot enter via a land or sea border. Azerbaijan has kept its land and sea borders closed for entry since the beginning of the pandemic. There are two crossings on the Azerbaijan Georgia border: Balakan / Lagodekhi: Connecting Sheki (AZ) and Sighnaghi (GEO). Tsiteli/Red Bridge - Shikhli/Sixli: Connecting Qazax (AZ) and Rustavi (GEO). This guide
details how to cross the Azerbaijan Georgia border from Balakan to Lagodheki - starting in Sheki and ending in Sighnaghi. We crossed the Azerbaijan Georgia border from Balakan to Lagodheki - starting in Sheki and ending in Sighnaghi. We crossed the Azerbaijan Georgia border from Balakan to Lagodheki starting in Sheki and ending in Sighnaghi.
From the Central Bus Station in Sheki - Sheki Avtovagzal - you need to find the marshrutka (mini bus) to Balakan. Each marshrutka will have a sign in the front window stating the destination. Signs for Balakan. Buses depart at 10:00am and 2:00pm. Though it pays to get there at
least 30 mins in advance to secure a (good) seat. Despite being scheduled to depart at that time the marshrutka departs when it is full. If the van is full, it will leave earlier than scheduled. Or if not full it will likewise hang around for an extra 20-30 minutes until all the seats are sold. On board the waiting marshrutka to the Balakan. The marshrutka
(mini bus) from Sheki to Balakan takes 2 hours. And, I have to add that this 2 hours' drive and border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery we have ever experienced on a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery when a border crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia is by far the most beautiful scenery when a border crossing 
cafes and kiosks. A bottle of water costs 0.50 AZN (0.30 $USD) and there is a selection of packaged and baked snacks at the kiosks. There are toilets at the far end of the complex. It costs 0.20 AZN to use the public toilets. Stocking up with water and snacks at the Avtovagzal in Sheki. The bus only stops to pick up or drop off passengers en route to
Balakan. The drive is a smooth and steady pace. Well, smooth apart from the potholes. But truly they are cancelled out by the beautiful views of snow on the mountain tops, fruit trees and orchards, horse and cards and sheep and cattle in herds along the roadside. The only large town you pass through is Zaqatala. Then from here you are about 40
minutes onwards to Balakan. In Balakan you will be dropped at a large open bus stop and taxi terminal. There are shared taxis (waiting) to choose from and you can negotiate (attempt to) and agree on a price to take you to the Azerbaijan Georgia border. We paid 4 AZN per person ($2.35 USD) for a shared taxi to the border terminal. There are shared taxis (waiting) to choose from and you can negotiate (attempt to) and agree on a price to take you to the Azerbaijan Georgia border.
16km from Balakan to the border. The square in Balakan where the marshrutka dropped us to the waiting taxis (pictured). The Azerbaijan Georgia because at this stage the border is only open
one-way for tourists - crossing from Azerbaijan to Georgia. The marshrutka will drop you outside the large gates to the border terminal. Albeit this crossing is not used much (at the moment) so it appears closed (the gates are all locked). But a guard will come and unlock the entry, sight your passports and you begin the long walk up a one-way
outdoor corridor to passport control. Exiting from Azerbaijan to Georgia is straightforward. At the end of the corridor you enter the border terminal office and have your bags x-rayed. An officer will stamp your passport and ask if you enjoyed your time in Azerbaijan. Then off you go into No-Man's Land towards the Georgia terminal. Our new
friends from Hong Kong exiting a taxi from Balakan to the Azerbaijani border terminal walk across the bridge (and past the line of friendly waiting truck drivers). It may seem in stark contrast but you enter an air conditioned and rather fancy terminal building. There is a small duty free
stop, baggage x-ray machine and then passport control and customs. It is all straightforward and you exit into a lobby with an ATM and toilets available. Yes. And yes, to both. Our Visa card worked first try to withdraw money at the Georgia border terminal.
exchange just beyond. Tip: Here you can change your leftover Azerbaijani Manat into Georgia border terminal (walk beyond the waiting taxis). The process of getting to Tbilisi from the Azerbaijani Georgia border will be the same. However, our day of travel and
border crossing was ending in Sighnaghi. We were quoted 80 GEL for the four of us to get from the border toxi from just outside to the nearby border town of Lagodheki you then have the option to take a smaller shared taxi to Sighnaghi or a
marshrutka (mini bus) to Tbilisi. Be sure to negotiate a fair price for everyone. We teamed up with two other travellers (friendly backpackers from Lagodheki to Sighnaghi takes around 50 minutes. Our taxi from the border to Lagodheki cost 10 GEL. We did
see signs in the small border kiosk shop (just outside the border by the money exchange) for a SIM card. But we didn't investigate any further. It is easy enough (as long as you know the name of your destination) to navigate a taxi and transport onwards without. Plus SIM cards are always more expensive at the border. A SIM card for Azerbaijan is
available in Sighnaghi or more easily if you are heading onwards to Tbilisi. We had a great stay on either side of the Azerbaijan Georgia border and I can recommend both guesthouses! Baku, Azerbaijan - Maajid HotelA great location within the Old City walls of Baku! We really enjoyed the friendly staff and a great breakfast included each morning.
Sheki, Azerbaijan - Tubram HotelWe had a great stay at Tubram! The lovely lady manager is very friendly and welcoming and will send you a message on WhatsApp to check your arrival time. We arrived off the bus from Baku to Sheki and the
hotel even made a birthday cake for Harry! Sighnaghi, Georgia - Nato & LadoThe friendliest guesthouse in Sighnaghi! Only a small, basic guesthouse but with a beautiful view from the shared verandah and breakfast is available. Owner Lado and her family will make sure you are well welcomed to Georgia. Tbilisi: Kindli HotelA very friendly small
boutique hotel in Tbilisi. Only a few metres from the famous Clock Tower! Beautiful buffet breakfast and a balcony with chairs that is perfect in the evening with live music. Highly recommend. If you hadn't considered going to Sighnaghi before then we can recommend a stop for the night. Sighnaghi is a beautiful hilltop town and the capital of
Georgia's Kakheti wine region. You could easily spend a couple of days here exploring and it makes for an achievable distance from the border (and with lots of accommodation options). You could be handy to have saved the
written translation for bus station and SIM card in Georgian if you need. We found people (including taxi drivers) to be friendly and more than helpful. A special thank you to the lady at the peach stand in Lagodheki for tell the taxi drivers off for trying to overcharge us. In exchange we spent the money we saved on peaches from her fruit stall! View
from the friendly Nato & Lado Guesthouse in Sighnaghi. These are the companies we use while traveling fulltime as a family and that we would recommend to anyone planning and booking travel. Booking com - The best all-around accommodation booking site that constantly provides the cheapest and lowest rates. They have the widest selection of
budget accommodation and it's easy to filter and sort into price and availability with all the extras you are looking for personally. (We love their flexible cancellation policy!). Skyscanner- This is by far our favourite flight search engine. They are able to search small websites and budget airlines that larger search sites often miss. We book all our flights
through Skyscanner. GetYourGuide- Get Your Guide is a huge online marketplace for tours, to street-food tours, cooking classes, desert safari's and more! SafetyWing - A global travel insurance that covers people from all over the world while outside their home
country. You can buy it short or longterm; and even if you are out of the country. World Nomads - Travel insurance tailored for longterm travel and nomads (including those who have already left home). Sequence of rulers considered members of the same family This article is about the general concept of a line of rulers. For other uses, see Dynasty
(disambiguation). Not to be confused with Political dynasty. "Ruling family" redirects here. For other uses, see Palace and Royal house" redirects here. For royal residences and headquarters, see Palace and Royal house" redirects here.
generations (from left) Empress Michiko, Emperor Akihito, their son Emperor Naruhito and his consort Empress Masako, Crown Princess Akishino, and behind them the children (2021) A dynasty is a sequence of rulers from the same family,[1] usually in the context of a monarchical system, but sometimes also appearing in
republics. A dynasty may also be referred to as a "house", "family" or "clan", among others. Historians periodize the histories of many states and civilizations, such as the Roman Empire (27 BC - AD 1979), Ancient Egypt (3100-30 BC), and Ancient and Imperial China (2070 BC - AD 1912), using a framework of
successive dynasties. As such, the term "dynasty" may be used to delimit the era during which a family reigned. Before the 18th century, most dynasties throughout the world were traditionally reckoned patrilineally, such as those that followed the Frankish Salic law. In polities where it was permitted, succession through a daughter usually
established a new dynasty in her husband's family name. This has changed in all of Europe's remaining monarchies, where succession law and conventions have maintained dynastic names de jure through a female. Dynastic politics has declined over time, owing to a decline in monarchy as a form of government, a rise in democracy, and a reduction
within democracies of elected members from dynastic families.[2] The word "dynasty" (from the Greek: δυναστεία, dynasteía "power", "lordship", from dynasteía "power", "lords
of a major company, or any family with a legacy, such as a dynasty of poets or actors. It is also extended to unrelated people, such as major poets of the same school or various rosters of a single sports team.[4] The dynastic family or lineage may be known as a "noble house",[5] which may be styled as "imperial", "royal", "princely", "ducal", "comital"
or "baronial", depending upon the chief or present title borne by its members, but it is more often referred by adding the name afterwards, as in "House of Habsburg". The Spanish royal family of the House of Bourbon dates its roots to the Capetian dynasty of the 9th century, thus making it the oldest still reigning dynasty in Europe (photograph of
King Felipe VI, Queen Letizia, the Princess of Asturias and her younger sister Infanta Sofía, in 2019) A ruler from a dynasty is sometimes referred to as a "dynasty is sometimes referred to a someti
Windsor following his abdication. In historical and monarchist references to formerly reigning families, a "dynast" is a family member who would have had succession rights, were the monarchy's rules still in force. For example, after the 1914 assassinations of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife, their son Maximilian, Duke
of Hohenberg, was bypassed for the Austro-Hungarian throne because he was not a Habsburg dynast. Even after the abolition of the Austrian monarchists, nor have they claimed that position. The term "dynast" is sometimes used only to
refer to agnatic descendants of a realm's monarchs, and sometimes to include those who hold succession rights through cognatic royal descent. The term can therefore describe overlapping but distinct sets of people. For example, David Armstrong-Jones, 2nd Earl of Snowdon, a nephew of Queen Elizabeth II, is in the line of succession to the British
crown, making him a British dynast. On the other hand, since he is not a dynast of the House of Windsor. Comparatively, the German aristocrat Prince Ernst August of Hanover, a male-line descendant of King George III, possesses no legal British name, titles or styles (although he is entitled to
reclaim the former royal dukedom of Cumberland). He was born in the line of succession to the British throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and was bound by Britain's Royal Marriages Act 1772 until it was repealed when the Succession to the Eritish throne and the Eritish throne and the Eritish throne and the Eritish throne and the Erits and 
the Roman Catholic Princess Caroline of Monaco in 1999. Yet, a clause of the English Act of Settlement 1701 remained in effect at that time, stipulating that dynasts who marry Roman Catholics are considered "dead" for succession to the British throne.[7] That exclusion, too, ceased to apply on 26 March 2015, with retroactive effect for those who
had been dynasts before triggering it by marriage to a Roman Catholic.[6] Family portrait of Empress Maria Theresa of the Habsburg dynasties. Marriage policy amongst dynasties led to the Pax Austriaca. A "dynastic marriage" is one that complies with monarchical house
law restrictions, so that the descendants are eligible to inherit the throne or other royal privileges.[8] For example, the marriage of King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands to Máxima Zorreguieta in 2002 was dynastic, making their eldest child, Princess Catharina-Amalia, the heir apparent to the Crown of the Netherlands. The marriage of his
younger brother, Prince Friso of Orange-Nassau, in 2003 lacked government support and parliamentary approval. Thus, Prince of the Netherlands", and left his children without dynastic rights. Empress Maria Theresa of the Habsburg
dynasty had her children married into various European dynasties. Habsburg marriage policy amongst European dynasties led to the Pax Austriaca. Historians periodize the hi
framework of successive dynasties. As such, the term "dynasty" may be used to delimit the era during which a family reigned, and also to describe events, trends and artefacts of that period (e.g., "a Ming dynasty vase"). Until the 19th century, it was taken for granted that a legitimate function of a monarch was to aggrandize his dynasty: that is, to
has changed in all of Europe's remaining monarchies, where succession law and conventions have maintained through the children of Queen Elizabeth II, as it did with the monarchy of the Netherlands, whose dynasty remained the House of Orange-Nassau
through three successive queens regnant. The earliest such example among major European monarchies was in the Russian Empire in the 18th century, where the name of the House of Romanov was maintained through Grand Duchess Anna Petrovna. This also happened in the case of Queen Maria II of Portugal, who married Prince Ferdinand of
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha-Koháry, but whose descendants remained members of the House of Braganza, per Portuguese law;, since the 1800s, the only female monarch in Europe who had children belonging to a different house was Queen Victoria and that was due to disagreements over how to choose a non German house. In Limpopo Province of
South Africa, Balobedu determined descent matrilineally, while rulers have at other times adopted the name of their mother's dynastic (or polydynastic) system—that is, the most senior living members of parallel dynasties, at any point in
Length of rule 400 BCE - 1618 Pandya 2,018 years (estimation) c. 300 BCE - 1279 Chola 1,579 years (estimation) c. 300 BCE - 1279 Chola 1,579 years (estimation) c. 300 BCE - 1300s Chera 1600 years (approximate estimation) c. 493 - present Imperial House of Japan 1,458 years c. 5th century - 1947 Eastern Ganga dynasty 1,454 years (estimation) c. 5th century - 1971 Guhila / Sisodia 1,371 years
(estimation) c. 730 - 1855 Bohkti 1,125 years (estimation) c. 780 - 1812 Bagrationi 1,032 years (estimation) 987 - present Capetian 1,037 years (estimation) c. 1700 - 722 BCE Adaside 978 years (estimation) 950s - present (title Tu'i Tonga to 1865) Tonga 974 years
(estimation) c. 891 - 1846 Sayfawa 955 years (estimation) 665 - 1598 Baduspanids 933 years 1128 - 1971 Kachhwaha 843 years 1046 - 256 BCE Zhou 790 years 750 - 1258, 1261 - 1517 Abbasid 764 years 862 - 1598 Rurikid 736 years 1243 - 1971 Rathore 728 years 37 BCE - 668 Goguryeo 705 years 1270 - 1975 Solomon 705 years 651 - 1349
Bavand dynasty 698 years 18 BCE - 660 Backje 678 years 1360s - present Bolkiah 664 years (estimation) 1278 - 1914 Habsburg 636 years 1299 - 1922 Ottoman 623 years 1448 - Present Bolkiah 664 years 1260 BCE - 1046 BCE - 1046 BCE - 1122 BCE Shang 554 years or 644 years
1392 - 1910 Joseon and Korean Empire 518 years 1370 - 1857 Timurid 487 years 918 - 1392 Goryeo 474 years 247 BCE - 224 Arsacid 471 years 1586 - present Mataram 438 years (estimation) 224 - 651 Sassanian 427 years 1010 BCE -
586 BCE Davidic 424 years 220 - 638 Jafnid 418 years 960 - 1370 Piast 410 years 730 - 330 BCE Achaemenid 400 years 127 - 1635 Yuan and Northern Yuan 364 years 127 - 1635 Yuan 185 - 1059, 1081 - 1185, 1204 - 1461 Komnenos 363 years 1428 - 1059
1527, 1533 - 1789 Later Lê (Primitive and Revival Lê) 355 years 1047 - 1375, 1387 - 1412 Estridsen 353 years c. 268 - 602 Lakhmid 334 years 1371 - 1651, 1660 - 1714 Stuart 334 years 1154 - 1485 Plantagenet 330 years 905 - 1234 Jiménez 329 years 1699 - present
Bendahara 325 years (estimation) 960 - 1279 Song 319 years 1613 - 1917 Romanov 304 years 1616 - 1218 Liao and Western Liao 302 years 1616 - 1912 Later Jin and Qing 296 years 1616 - 1912 Later Jin and Qing 296 years 1616 - 1912 Later Jin and Qing 296 years 1616 - 1917 Romanov 304 years 1616 - 1917 Romanov 
909 - 1171 Fatimid 262 years 1230 - 1492 Nasrid 262 years 1550 BCE - 1292 BCE Thutmosid 258 years 1034 - 1286 Dunkeld 252 years For non-sovereign dynasties currently ruling subnational monarchy and List of current constituent monarchy and List of current constituent monarchy and List of current constituent monarchy and List of currently ruling subnational monarchy and List of current constituent monarchy and List of current current current current current monarchy and List of current current
41 are ruled by dynasties.[a] There are currently 26 sovereign dynasties. Dynasty Realm Reigning monarch Dynastic founder[b] Dynastic founder[b] Dynastic place of origin[c] Windsor[d][e] Antigua and Barbuda King Charles III King-Emperor George V[f] Thuringia and Bavaria(in modern Germany) Commonwealth of Australia[g] Bahamas Belize Canada Grenada
 Jamaica New Zealand[h] Papua New Guinea Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Solomon Islands Tuvalu United Kingdom[i] Khalifa Bahrain King Philippe King Albert I[k] Thuringia and Bavaria(in
 Denmark[o] King Frederik X Friedrich Wilhelm, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (in modern Germany) Norway King Harald V Dlamini Eswatini King Mswati III Chief Dlamini I East Africa Yamato[p] Japan Emperor Naruhito Emperor Jimmu[q] Nara(in modern Japan) Hashim[r] Jordan King Abdullah II King Hussein
ibn Ali al-Hashimi Hejaz(in modern Saudi Arabia) Sabah Kuwait Emir Mishal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah I bin Jaber Najd(in modern Saudi Arabia) Moshesh Lesotho King Letsie III Paramount Chief Moshoeshoe I Lesotho Liechtenstein Prince Hans-Adam II Prince Karl I Lower Austria(in modern Austria) Luxembourg-
Nassau[s] Luxembourg Grand Duke Henri Grand Duke Henri Grand Duke Adolphe Nassau(in modern Germany) Temenggong Tun Abdul Jamal I Johor(in modern Malaysia) Grimaldi Monaco Prince Albert II François Grimaldi Genoa(in modern Italy) Alawi Morocco King Mohammed VI Sultan Abul Amlak Sidi Muhammad
as-Sharif ibn 'Ali Tafilalt(in modern Morocco) Orange-Nassau[v] Netherlands[w] King Willem-Alexander Prince William I Nassau(in modern Germany) Busaid Oman Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Sultan Ahmad bin Said al-Busaidi Oman Thani Qatar Emir Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani Sheikh Thani bin Mohammed Najd(in modern Saudi Arabia) Saud Saudi
Arabia King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud Emir Saud I Diriyah(in modern France) Bernadotte Sweden King Charles XIV John Pau(in modern France) Chakri Thailand King Vajiralongkorn King Rama I Phra Nakhon Si
Ayutthaya(in modern Thailand) Tupou VI King George 
pass automatically by inheritance, political power often accrues to generations of republics and constitutional monarchies. Eminence, influence, tradition, genetics, and nepotism may contribute to the phenomenon. See also: Personalist dictatorships are personalist dictatorships are personalist dictatorships are personalist dictatorships and constitutional monarchies.
 which political power stays within a dictator's family due to the overwhelming authority of the dictator, rather than by the democratic consent of the people. The dictator typically fills government positions with their relatives. They may groom a successor during their lifetime, or a member of their family may manoeuvre to take control of the
dictatorship after the dictator's death. Current hereditary dictatorships Dynastic founded [aa] Length of rule Kim family[12] Togo Gnassingbé Eyadéma Faure Gnassingbé Eyadéma Faure Gnassingbé 1967 58 years, 42 days Bongo family[13] North Korea Kim Il Sung Kim Jong Un 1948 76 years, 259 days Gnassingbé Eyadéma Faure Gnassingbé Eyadéma Faure Gnassingbé family[13] Togo Gnassingbé Eyadéma Faure Gnassingbé Eyadéma
[14] Gabon Omar Bongo Brice Oligui Nguema 1967 57 years, 179 days Nguema Family[15][16] Equatorial Guinea Francisco Macías Nguema Teodoro Obiang Nguema Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo 1968 56 years, 226 days Gulleh family[17][18][19] Cambodia Hun Sen Hun
 Manet 1985 40 years, 132 days Déby family[20] Chad Idriss Déby Mahamat Déby 1991 34 years, 87 days Aliyev family[21] Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev Ilham Aliyev Ilham Aliyev 1993 31 years, 336 days Berdimuhamedow family[22] Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow Serdar Berdimuhamedow 2006 18 years, 156 days Former hereditary dictatorships
Dynasty Regime Dynastic founder Last ruler Year founded Year ended Length of rule Chiang family Republic of China Chiang Kai-shek Chiang Ching-kuo 1928 1988 59 years, 95 days Duvalier family Haiti François Duvalier Jean-Claude Duvalier 1957 1986
28 years, 108 days Assad family[23][24] Syria Hafez al-Assad Bashar al-Assad B
Antonio López Francisco Solano López 1844 1870 25 years, 293 days Main article: List of wealthiest families Politics by country Politics by subdivision Political economy Political history of the world Political
philosophy Political systems Anarchy City-state Collective leadership Confessional system Democracy Dictatorship Directorial Federacy Feudalism Hybrid regime Meritocracy Monarchy Parliamentary Presidential Republic Semi-parliamentary Semi-presidential Theocracy Academic disciplines Political science (political scientists) International
relations (theory) Comparative politics Election science Political analysis Political sociology Public administration Bureaucracy (street-level) Technocracy Adhocracy Service (Public / Civil) Policy Public interest Government branches
Separation of powers Legislature Executive Judiciary Election commission Related topics Sovereignty Polity / State / Country Biology and political organisations Theories of political behavior Subseries Elections voting Unitarism Federalism Government (forms /
Governance) Ideology Culture Political campaigning Political parties Politics portalvte Main article: Lists of dynastic cycle Dynastic union Elective monarchy Family seat Genealogy Heads of former ruling families Hereditary monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of currents of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Intermezzo List of dynastic union Elective monarchy Iranian Irani
constituent monarchs List of current monarchs List of current monarchs of sovereign states List of dynasties List of monarchy Royal family Royal family Royal family Royal intermarriage Self-proclaimed monarchy
Existing sovereign entities ruled by non-dynastic monarchs include: Principality of Andorra Holy See (ruling the Vatican City State) Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of a dynasty need not necessarily equate to the first monarch of a particular realm. For example, while William I was
the dynastic founder of the House of Orange-Nassau, which currently rules over the Kingdom of the Netherlands, he was never a monarch of the House of Windsor is descended from the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which is a branch of the House of Wettin. The
dynastic name was changed from "Saxe-Coburg and Gotha" to "Windsor" in AD 1917. ^ A sovereign state with Charles III as its monarch and head of state is known as a Commonwealth realm. ^ George V was formerly a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha before 1917. ^ Including: Australian Antarctic Territory Coral Sea Islands
Territory Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands Christmas Island Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands New Zealand Niue Ross Dependency Tokelau Anguilla Bailiwick of Guernsey (Crown dependency) Bailiwick of Cocos (Keeling) Islands New Zealand Niue Ross Dependency Tokelau Anguilla Bailiwick of Guernsey (Crown dependency) Bailiwick (Crown dependency) Ba
Jersey (Crown dependency) Bermuda British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Gibraltar Isle of Man (Crown dependency) Montserrat Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Akrotiri and Dhekelia
 Turks and Caicos Islands British Virgin Islands The crown dependencies of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, and the Isle of Man are neither part of the United Kingdom nor British overseas territories. ^ The House of Belgium is descended from the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which is a branch of the House of Wettin. The
dynastic name was changed from "Saxe-Coburg and Gotha" to "Belgium" in AD 1920. Albert I was formerly a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha before AD 1920. Claimed by the royal house, but the historicity is questionable.
Sonderburg-Glücksburg is a branch of the House of Oldenburg. ^ Including: Faroe Islands Greenland ^ The Imperial House of Japan, or Koshitsu (皇室), is the world's oldest continuous dynasty. The dynasty has produced an unbroken succession of Japanese monarchs since the legendary founding year of 660 BC. ^ Most historians regard Emperor
Jimmu to have been a mythical ruler. Emperor Õjin, traditionally considered the 15th emperor, is the first who is generally thought to have existed, while Emperor Kinmei, the 29th emperor according to traditional historiography, is the first monarch for whom verifiable regnal dates can be assigned. ^ The House of Hashim is descended from Banu
Qatada, which was a branch of the House of Ali. ^ The House of Luxembourg-Nassau is descended from the House of Nassau and the
Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. ^ The throne of Malaysia rotates among the nine constituent monarchies of Malaysia, each ruled by a dynasty. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers. ^ The House of Orange-Nassau is a branch of the House of Nassau. Additionally, Willem-Alexander is also linked to the House of Lippe
 through Beatrix of the Netherlands. ^ The Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of: Aruba Curaçao Netherlands Sint Maarten ^ The House of Bourbon. Anjou is a branch of the House of Bourbon of the House of Bourbon. Of the United Arab Emirates
^ The President of the United Arab Emirates is elected by the Federal Supreme Council. The office has been held by the Emir of Abu Dhabi since the formation of the United Arab Emirates in AD 1971. ^ Year authoritarian system began Look up dynasty in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. ^ English Dictionary, 1st ed. "dynasty, n." Oxford University
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Azerbaijan is a relatively straightforward and exciting journey, offering travelers a chance to explore the stunning landscapes and vibrant cultures of both countries. Here is all the information you need to know about this journey, including transportation options and important considerations. To travel from Georgia to Azerbaijan, you have several
transportation options available to you. The most common and convenient way is by taking a direct flight from Tbilisi, the capital city of Georgia, to Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan. Several airlines operate regular flights between this and
Baku is usually around 1 to 1.5 hours, making it a quick and efficient way to travel. Ensure you check the flight schedules and book your ticket in advance to secure the best prices and availability. Most international airlines offer this route, so you have flexibility in choosing the carrier that suits your preferences. Alternatively, if you prefer a more
adventurous and scenic journey, you can opt for a land route that takes you through the picturesque landscapes of Georgia and Azerbaijan. This route is especially popular among travelers who have more time and want to explore the captivating rural areas along the way. One common land route is to take a train or bus from Tbilisi to the Georgian
town of Lagodekhi, located on the border with Azerbaijan. From there, you can cross the border on foot or arrange for a taxi to take you to the Azerbaijani town of Balakan. Once in Balakan. Once in Balakan, you can cross the border on foot or arrange for a taxi to take you to the Azerbaijani town of Balakan. Once in Balakan, you can continue your journey by taking a bus or taxi to take you to the Azerbaijani town of Balakan.
enter Azerbaijan. However, citizens of certain countries, such as the United States, United Kingdom, and many EU countries, are eligible for a visa on arrival. It's recommended to check the latest visa requirements and procedures before your trip. 2. Are there any vaccination requirements? At the time of writing, there are no specific vaccination
requirements for travelers entering Azerbaijan from Georgia. However, it's always a good idea to consult with your healthcare provider or a travel clinic to ensure you are up to date on routine vaccinations and any recommended vaccines for the region. 3. How much time should I allocate for the journey? The flight from Tbilisi to Baku takes
approximately 1 to 1.5 hours. If you choose the land route, it may take longer, depending on the mode of transportation and the time spent at the border crossing. It's recommended to allocate at least a full day for the journey to make the most of your experience. 4. What is the best time to visit Georgia and Azerbaijan? The best time to visit both
countries is during the spring (April to June) and autumn (September to November) seasons when the weather is mild and pleasant. Summers can be cold, especially in higher elevations in Georgia. 5. Are there any cultural considerations I should be aware of? Both Georgia and Azerbaijan
have rich cultural traditions and values. It's important to dress modestly, especially when visiting religious sites or rural areas. Respect the local customs, traditions, and etiquette, and be mindful of your behavior to ensure a positive and enjoyable experience. 6. What are some must-see attractions in Georgia and Azerbaijan? In Georgia, popular
attractions include the historic city of Tbilisi, the stunning mountain landscapes of Svaneti, the ancient cave city of Uplistsikhe, and the wine region of Kakheti. In Azerbaijan, highlights include the modern architecture of Baku, the ancient city of Sheki, the mud volcanoes of Gobustan, and the stunning landscapes of the Guba region. 7. Is it safe to
travel in Georgia and Azerbaijan? Both countries are generally considered safe for travelers. However, it's always essential to exercise caution, especially in crowded places and tourist areas. It's advisable to take necessary precautions, such as safeguarding your belongings, being aware of your surroundings, and following any local safety advisories.
and plan your journeys accordingly. 9. Are English speakers common in Georgia and Azerbaijan? While English is not widely spoken, especially in rural areas, you can generally find English speakers common in Georgia and Azerbaijan? While English is not widely spoken, especially in rural areas, you can generally find English speakers, particularly in tourist areas, hotels, and restaurants. It's helpful to learn a few basic phrases in Georgia and Azerbaijani to enhance your interactions
with locals and show respect for their languages. 10. Can I use my credit cards in Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan? Credit cards are widely accepted in major hotels, restaurants, and shops in both Georgia and Azerbaijan?
Georgia and Azerbaijan? Yes, you can rent a car in Georgia and drive to Azerbaijan. However, it's important to check and understand the specific requirements, such as an international driving permit and valid insurance coverage, before embarking on
your journey. Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Mongolia, Russia, Caucasus and beyond. Expert: Milad odyssee orient Posts: 1 Joined: Thu Mar 16, 2023 12:01 pm Hi I am a Belgian guy trying to reach Kazakhstan from Georgia by car and it doesn't seem easy to get across Azerbaidjan atm. I was thinking
about sending my car by train from Tbilisi to Baku while I take a plane to Baku and then leaving the country with a ferry for Aktaou in Kazakstan. Because the border is closed for pandemic reasons but not airports, is it possible to leave with a ferry and my car? What do you suggest to do in this situation? Thanks in advance 0 x Lagerfeld Posts: 276
Joined: Tue Mar 14, 2023 11:18 am x 13 x 26 Post by Lagerfeld » Thu Mar 16, 2023 5:31 pm At the moment you can enter Azerbaidshan only by plane to Baku; all land borders open for tourists again. And than you can use the shipping company ASCO
to go from Alat / Baku to Agtau in Kasakstan. From this company I received few month ago this message: It depends on the weather condition and when the vessel is full and ready to travel. You can see the routes by following the link or by calling ticket office Alat (Baku) - Kurik +99455 9999 124 And this also: ASCO - Representative in Kazakhstan
Republic of Kazakhstan, Aktau Gasimov Ilgar | Tel.:+77072929955 | Email: [email protected] 2 x agshin Posts: 27 Joined: Wed Jun 28, 2023 5:33 pm Hi, I know what people do in Azerbaijan. They just load the car onto the tow-truck to let it cross the border. But you will definitely not be able to cross
the land border. You have to fly into Azerbaijan. The second biggest city is Ganja which is just 140 km away from Georgian-Azerbaijani border. Baku is 500 km. So, you might search for Tbilisi-Ganja flights. But I have no idea about direct flights. Ganja is the name of the city ))) 0 x Agshin agshin Posts: 27 Joined: Wed Jun 28, 2023 5:16 pm x 1 x 4 Post
by agshin » Mon Dec 11, 2023 10:16 am In Azerbaijan, quarantine due to pandemic has been officially extended until 2 April 2024. Land (sea) borders will still be closed for entry of individuals, only be open for leaving foreigners 0 x Agshin Kstein Posts: 1 Joined: Wed Oct 04, 2023 4:50 am Post by Kstein » Sun Mar 03, 2024 7:57 am Hello, We want to
enter Azerbaijan from Georgia with our 2006 Toyota Landcruiser at the end of April or beginning of May 2024. Of course we hope that the border will be open again (is there any valid information on this?) or we will have the car transported to Azerbaijan. We then want to travel on to Kazakhstan or Turkmenistan in September, i.e. 4-5 months later. In
the meantime, we want to fly home and then come back. Can we leave the car in Azerbaijan? Unfortunately, I've read so much different information here, ranging from 30 days to a year, that I'd rather ask again. Thank you! 0 x bwv812 China expert Posts: 970 Joined: Sat Jan 10, 2015 11:02
pm x 5283 x 250 Post by bwv812 » Sun Mar 03, 2024 8:07 am It's not going to re-open by then. As long as the war continues they will keep extending their border closure under the guise of Covid. 0 x Lagerfeld Posts: 276 Joined: Tue Mar 14, 2023 11:18 am x 13 x 26 Post by Lagerfeld » Tue Mar 05, 2024 1:54 pm As I have heard, AZ want to open his
land borders at the 1st of April - is this not truth? 0 x TheNonFlyingDutchman Posts: 110 Joined: Fri Apr 07, 2023 8:07 am x 24 x 44 Post by TheNonFlyingDutchman » Thu Mar 14, 2024 3:06 pm Lagerfeld wrote: ↑ As I have heard, AZ want to open his land borders at the 1st of April - is this not truth? They have been saying this since covid. Every time
they schedule to reopen, and then 1-2 days before they extend the border closure for another 2 months. I don't expect anything to change here anytime soon. Please don't be deceived by these opening rumours. I have been, it was a waste of time. Until they have actually opened their borders I would plan on closed borders. 0 x 24 Replies 24693 Views
Last post by I35TX Mon Feb 03, 2025 12:43 am 135 Replies 66657 Views Last post by magdalenaap Fri May 23, 2025 2:59 pm 39 Replies 28240 Views Last post by realstewarty Sat Mar 15, 2025 9:22 am 50 Replies 34074 Views Last post by magdalenaap Fri May 22, 2025 5:46
am You are here: Home / Armenia / 7 Things to Know Before Driving in Armenia, Georgia or Azerbaijan while on holiday? Renting a car is a great way to explore the Caucasus but read the below post first. It sets out what to expect since the other drivers and road conditions are unlikely to be
what you are used to in your home country. Is it a good idea to drive? The questions to ask yourself are whether you have rented cars abroad previously and are you comfortable driving in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will be
fine and I would highly recommend renting a car for at least part of the trip. I was worried about renting a car for at least part of the trip. I would avoid driving here since the traffic is crazy! Rent a car from the airport or another location outside Baku to
stay clear of the city centre if you are driving to countryside towns such as Sheki.Driving attitude: Overtaking on bends or other blind spots is not unusual, so drive defensively. We rented a car in Armenia itinerary we started and ended our trip in Yerevan. In Georgia and Azerbaijan, we did not rent a car and relied upon taxis, trains
and buses. Some car rental companies offer drop off/ pick up in different locations for a fee but in general car rental works best when doing a round trip. Driving licence requirements: Check with the car rental company whether they will ask for an Internal Driving licence requirement but we were told by the
rental company it was not necessary. Drivers with a non-Roman alphabet driving license will need an IDP. Age for rentals: 21 years in Armenia, 18 in Georgia and 17 in Azerbaijan. Right or left hand drive? All three countries drive on the right-hand side of these areas
it is 90 km/h. The only exception is the highway (there is a short stretch south of Yerevan) where the speed limit is 10 km/h, in rural areas it is 90 km/h, and on the motorways 110 km/h. Both countries have a reasonable number of motorways around the capitals. Keep to the speed limit and
obey road regulations: All three countries are trying to stamp out corruption, so you are unlikely to be asked for a bribe if stopped by the police. However, you might get a fine. Azerbaijan has plenty of speed cameras and fines can run into 100s of dollars. Seat Belts: Passengers in the front seats must wear a seat belt. Failure to wear one could result in
a fine Using a Phone while driving: Don't. Not only is it dangerous, you will get a fine if the police catch you. Drink-drive limits: There is zero tolerance for drink driving in Armenia Road conditions vary by country: Armenia - The roads are paved but bumpy due to
potholes having been poorly refilled. There is no need for a 4×4 to get to the Top 10 Tourist Spots in Armenia such as Noravank and Garni and Geghard. Georgia - Has the best maintained roads and the newest carpool across the three countries (excluding Baku). The road from Mestia to Ushguli was in the process of being paved at the time of writing.
Locals drive this road in 'standard' cars, but a 4×4 is recommended until the roads are good, but the traffic is crazy. Outside of the capital roads are in reasonable condition but you can see that most of the oil money has been spent in and around the capital. A 4×4 is only
required to go to remote mountain areas. Navigation: Do not rely solely on road signs! Download the maps.me app and relevant country maps (free). The app enables you to use your phone as a sat nav with the phone accessing its GPS rather than using data. Internet access: To help with directions consider renting a SIM device providing internet
access inside your car. While driving in Armenia we paid our rental company $3 per day for this service. We would have got lost without it. Choose routes on smaller roads: Avoid roads through or close to larger towns. The smaller roads might not be in as good condition but there will be significantly less traffic. But make sure it is an actual road: Check
the route Google maps sends you on. In the past I have found that what Google maps considers to be a road and what I regard as a road is not always the same. Make sure the route is on a road with a number. Drive times are longer than you think: Distances often take longer to cover than the Google maps drive time. To estimate the time it will take
to get somewhere I would assume an average speed of 50 km/h. Driving on the motorway will make the trip quicker whilst any trip into the mountains will take longer since the roads are narrow and twist and turn. Don't forget a USB lead: To charge your phone whilst in the car. Speaking Russian helps: Everyone who grew up during the times of the
Soviet Union speaks Russian. English is much less widely spoken. Driving on country roads in Georgia Why should I rent a car? Renting a car gives you the freedom to travel to more off the beaten track locations and the flexibility to stay as long (or short) as you want at each site. There are few public transportation options for tourists between the
main areas of interest. On any Georgia itinerary you must often go back to Tbilisi to change bus, with few or no services between towns. Can I take my car across a border? It is complicated, with Armenia and Azerbaijan having a particularly difficult official relationship (the two countries are officially at war) so I would not plan to do this. What about
pick up and drop off in different locations? Most car rental companies offer drop off and/ or pick from different locations for a fee. However, it can be quite expensive so car rental works best if you start and end at the same location. 7. Other Tips I Wish I Had Known Before Going Don't drive when it is dark: Roads are generally poorly lit, livestock
roam free and drink driving can be an issue (despite the local laws and regulations). Get excess insurance when hiring a car in adventurous destinations. It is cheaper to buy this in advance than from the car rental company. We use insurance when hiring a car in adventurous destinations. It is cheaper to buy this in advance than from the car rental excess insurance when hiring a car in adventurous destinations.
and would recommend this company. Weather in the winter: between November and February ice and snow sometimes result in closed roads in the mountain regions. Fill up when you can: In rural areas it can be far between petrol stations. Eating while on the roads. There are few restaurants along the roads, so plan ahead. Check for car parks at hotels:
Remember to check whether your hotel (especially in larger cities) has a car park and whether there is a charge for parking overnight. My view: In Armenia you are almost certain to start and end the trip in the capital which means that renting a car in Yerevan is the perfect option. We used Caravan. You can pick up the rental car outside official
opening hours (e.g. on a Sunday) for a fee.Our car had a few small scratches but was otherwise in good condition. I never mind a few scratches on return when the car was spotless when picked up.Our rental contract stated that we had to return the car cleaned or
there would be a 3,000 AMD fee. All the car wash companies in Yerevan seemed to be aware of this fee so charge the same. When we visited, in return for posting a photo of the car wash company rather than waste
time trying to find a car wash. The well-known international car rental companies are located in the southern part of Yerevan or at the international airport. I would not pick up a car at the airport and renting a car in the city centre will mean a less
stressful start to your holiday. Departing on a Sunday, or in the early morning, will also allow for a calmer exit from Yerevan. The motorways around the capitals are of a good standard My view: Hopefully you will follow my suggestion in my Georgia Travel Guide and itinerary and add either Azerbaijan or Armenia to your trip. If you are travelling by
train between either of these two countries you are likely to start and end in Tbilisi - although I think you should cross the border into Azerbaijan in Kakheti (so you can add Sheki to your itinerary). Rental cars can be returned in Sighnaghi, or at the border, for a fee. We did not rent a car in Georgia but spoke to many people who did. They all found the
road conditions to be good and driving standards acceptable. I was expecting the roads and carpool to have the best standard in Azerbaijan but was surprised to see that it was higher in Georgia. The reason we decided to rely on taxis and trains was twofold. Firstly, we did not do a round trip but started and ended in different locations. Secondly, it
worked better using the overnight train to get to Svaneti than taking a day out of our holiday for the full day drive. On a shorter holiday, I would not rely on public transport for most journeys since they often go via Tbilisi, which adds significant time. Car rental locations can be found both in the larger towns (mainly Tbilisi and Kutaisi) and at the
international airport. The number of car rental companies continues to grow and include most of the better-known companies. From the travelers we spoke to, no one who rented with an international company had any complaints about the condition
of the car. As mentioned above, a 4×4 is not required unless you plan on going to the most remote mountain regions. Driving in Azerbaijan My view: As detailed in my Azerbaijan Travel Guide adding Georgia and Armenia makes for a more interesting itinerary. I suggest crossing the border via Sheki and into Kakheti in Georgia. However, this would
make car hire in Azerbaijan more expensive since the car would be picked up and returned in different locations. Car rental is a good option for a round trip or a day trip to the mud-volcanoes. Otherwise I would travel by taxi. As you leave the city behind, the traffic and the standard of the other cars (as well as the roads) drops. Although the roads are
not as smooth as in Baku, driving is a good way to get to some of the more remote villages. Most well-known car rental companies can be found at the airport and it is a better option than downtown offices (I would be hesitant to drive in central Baku). You are still likely to have to cross through part of the city but at least it will be on the motorway. I
think renting a car is the best way to travel around the Caucasus if you start and end in the same location. Most of us can only go on holiday for a couple of weeks at a time and using public transport significantly adds to the time it takes to get from one place to another. Except for a few overnight train routes, I would rely on car rental and taxis to be
able to see as much as you can of this beautiful region.
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