



Seven Wonders of Jeti-Oguz District, Issyk-Kul Region

KYRGYZSTAN

A holiday that will
recharge and inspire you.

**Projects that can
generate income.**

Competitive advantages



Unique natural landscapes



An environmentally clean area



Favourable investment climate



Availability of free land plots



Support from government authorities



A well-developed tourism brand for the region



Promising investment opportunities



Creation of a tourism cluster in the Jeti-Oguz Gorge



Construction of a health resort complex in Chong-Kyzyl-Suu

This booklet is intended for:

investors:

- Overview of the district's investment potential (pages 3–4).
- Tourism -related opportunities (business ideas).
- Investment suggestions and priority sectors.
- Forms of support from the local state administration (page 22).

tourists:

- fairytale-like rocks, caves, waterfalls, mountain valleys, sacred stones;
- main tourism areas (page 20);
- information on accommodation options (page 21);
- a schematic map of attractions (page 23).

Jeti-Oguz District

is one of the largest and most promising territories of the Issyk-Kul Region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Total area:
over 14,000 km²

Population:
about 105,000 people

The district is strategically located on the southern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, an internationally recognized tourism destination in Central Asia.

The combination of a large territory, rich natural resources and favorable climatic conditions form a solid foundation for sustainable, long-term investment.

The administrative centre, the village of Kyzyl-Suu, is located 44 km from the city of Karakol and 365 km from the capital, Bishkek, ensuring the district's integration into the region's transport and economic system.

Low population density and the availability of significant free land resources create a rare opportunity for the development of infrastructure, tourism, and production projects without the constraints typical of more urbanised territories.

The district borders Naryn Region of Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China (the state border runs along the eastern part of the Kakshaal-Too Range). This location opens up prospects for cross-border cooperation, logistics development, and participation in international trade and tourism routes. Another advantage is its proximity to the major regional center of Karakol and the resort zone of Issyk-Kul.

The district's tourism potential

is a key driver of investment attractiveness. The Teskey Ala-Too Mountain system, glaciers, alpine valleys, thermal springs and scenic gorges enable year-round tourism. The southern shore of Issyk-Kul still contains a significant untapped market niche, creating favorable conditions for new investors to enter at a growth stage. Development of premium eco-resorts, boutique hotels, glamping sites, sanatorium and spa complexes, and mountain infrastructure can provide high margins and a fast payback.

The district's agro-industrial potential

is based on a land fund exceeding 1.4 million hectares, of which more than 500,000 hectares are agricultural land. Extensive pastures and arable lands provide a stable foundation for livestock farming, organic agriculture and deep processing of products. The region's environmental cleanliness and favourable climate create prerequisites for producing high value-added goods for domestic and export markets.

Climatic conditions in the district

are diverse and allow flexible investment solutions. In the Issyk-Kul valley, the climate is mild and comfortable, supporting year-round tourism and agriculture. High-mountain zones create unique landscapes that strengthen the area's competitive advantage in the eco and active tourism market.

An additional factor of sustainability is the

area's environmental status.

Part of the district lies within the Issyk-Kul State Nature Reserve, which increases the attractiveness of projects focused on sustainable use of natural resources and the green economy. Growing international demand for environmentally responsible tourism and production represents a long-term trend that aligns well with the development of Jeti-Oguz District.

The district's mineral and raw-material base

includes deposits of gold, tin, tungsten, lead, graphite and construction materials. The presence of thermal and mineral springs enhances its potential for balneological and medical tourism of international level. Glacial systems form a significant hydrological resource, giving rise to major rivers, including the Naryn, creating opportunities for projects in water management and small hydropower.

Overall, the area offers investors

- ▶ a large land base,
- ▶ a growing tourism market,
- ▶ and substantial natural capital.

The current development stage of the southern shore of Issyk-Kul creates a window of opportunity for early market entry with strong potential for long-term asset value growth.

Investing in Jeti-Oguz District

is a strategic investment in a region with high natural value, an emerging tourism cluster and a resource base capable of delivering sustainable returns in the medium and long term.

Seven Wonders of Jeti-Oguz District

Wonder #1.

Thermal and mineral springs

Jeti-Oguz District has unique reserves of thermal and mineral waters, forming the foundation for the development of spa resorts, sanatorium complexes, and international medical tourism.



On the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, near the **Kara-Bulun peninsula**, warm mineral waters were brought to the surface by two boreholes.

The first reaches thermomineral waters from a depth of **1,960 m** and the second from a depth of **1,925 m**

By chemical composition, the waters are sulphate–chloride–hydrocarbonate with sodium and potassium.

The temperature reaches **t=49°C**



making the water suitable for year-round therapeutic and wellness use.

Near the village of Tamga, about 200 m from the lake shore, thermal springs of *sulphate–hydrocarbonate sodium composition* were also found **on the territory of the Zhemchuzhina guesthouse.**

Radon hot waters are located in the scenic mountain area of the Jeti-Oguz balneological resort, which operates on natural mineral springs.

The temperature of the Chong-Kyzyl-Suu spring in the village of **Chong-Kyzyl-Suu** reaches

t=42°C

By chemical composition, the water is sulphate–hydrocarbonate sodium–potassium, with elevated levels of silicic acid and fluorine.



Jeti-Oguz mineral water:

the Jeti-Oguz resort successfully operates on the basis of mineral waters and specialises in treating diseases of the musculoskeletal system, the nervous system and related pathologies.

It is a high-mountain balneological resort located in the picturesque Jeti-Oguz Gorge on the northern slope of the Teskey Ala-Too Range.

The resort is about 28 km south-west of Karakol, 30 km from the district centre Kyzyl-Suu, and 410 km from Bishkek.

Issyk-Kul

The area

lies at an altitude of 2,200–2,400 m above sea level, among coniferous forests and the unique red rocks of Kyzyl-Zhar, which have become a symbol of the district.

The resort zone

is especially scenic: on one side rises the famous Kyzyl-Zhar rock, which gave the gorge its name, and on the other side the mountain slope is covered with dense coniferous forests.

*Average temperatures are about -9°C in January and about $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$ in July.
Annual precipitation is within 350–500 mm, with relative humidity around 65%.*

The climate

is moderately continental: winters are mild, and the number of sunshine hours per year is around 1,800 or more.

The mineral waters have been known for their healing properties since ancient times. The core of healing procedures consists of radon thermal waters containing chloride–sodium–calcium compounds and nitrogen.



 $t=41-43^{\circ}\text{C}$

Mineralisation reaches **13 g/l**

The resort was developed in the twentieth century, when a sanatorium complex for 248 beds with a medical building and bath departments was first put into operation, and later a new sanatorium building for 350 beds was opened.

The resort has potential to expand to 700 beds and is awaiting investors.

Tourism opportunities (business ideas)

Year-round thermal pools:

creating small open-air pools with heated mineral water (family format), with an emphasis on domestic tourism (residents of Bishkek, Karakol and southern regions).

“Issyk-Kul + hot springs” tour:

combined packages where summer includes beach time plus evening bathing in thermal water, and winter includes relaxation by the lake plus hot springs with a mountain backdrop.

Weekend tour (2–3 days):

accommodation in guest houses, visiting springs, light hiking routes, national cuisine; suitable for middle-income travellers and corporate trips.

Budget wellness holidays:

simple baths, tubs and family zones without expensive spa complexes; in high demand among local residents.

Rehabilitation mini-programmes:

5–7 day programmes including massage, physiotherapy, mineral baths and therapeutic exercise; can be organised on the basis of existing guesthouses.

Eco-tourism with wellness elements:

combining mountain trekking, yurt stays and evening procedures in hot springs.

What to invest in?

Small thermal complexes (1–3 pools):

medium-scale investment with quick payback due to year-round operations.

Renovation of existing sanatoriums:

upgrading rooms, medical equipment and recreation areas.

Guest houses and mini-hotels:

10–20 rooms near springs, with opportunities for local entrepreneurs.

Site amenities:

parking, changing rooms, sanitation facilities, lighting and a national cuisine café; small investments with fast returns.

Winter infrastructure:

covered tubs, canopies and insulated relaxation areas, helping to increase revenue during the low season.

Service projects:

bicycle rental, souvenir shops, transfers and guided tours.

Wonder #2.

Warm springs and therapeutic mud

The Zhyluu-Suu

spring is located in the village of Boz-Beshik (Orgochor ayil aimak), near the Jeti-Oguz Gorge and the Seven Bulls rocks. Warm mineral water reaches the surface year-round, so the place is used for wellness procedures even in winter. Two recreation facilities operate on the site.



The Juukuchak mineral spring is located in the Juuku valley at an altitude of about 3,030 metres above sea level.

Water forms in tectonic fractures of granite rocks;

discharge is about

0.4 l/sec



and the temperature is

t=31-34°C

The composition includes radon, iodine, bromine, iron, fluorine, oxygen and hydrogen sulphide, making it beneficial for conditions affecting joints, skin, and the nervous system.

The Tamga therapeutic mud deposit

deposit is located in Ak-Chiy bay (discovered and used since 1963), about 8 kilometres west of the village of Tamga.

The mud lies at a depth of 1–2 metres in the nearshore zone of Lake Issyk-Kul and contains hydrogen sulphide, iron and trace elements, including strontium, manganese, copper, nickel, chromium, lithium and titanium. The mud is used in the Tamga sanatorium and other medical institutions in the district.

Investment potential:

the explored mud area is about 3,000 square metres; reserves are estimated at about 40,000 tonnes.

Tourism opportunities (Zhyluu-Suu) (business ideas)

Weekend tour (1–2 days):

bathing in the hot spring, staying in a guest house, national cuisine, light walks. Main audience: residents of Karakol and Bishkek, as well as tourists visiting the southern shore of Issyk-Kul.

Winter thermal holidays:

hot tubs outdoors in winter are a popular and affordable format; can be developed as an alternative to ski holidays.

Family budget holidays:

creating simple, affordable recreation zones with separate family tubs, gazebos, barbecue areas and a children's playground.

Eco routes + spring:

combining horse riding and hiking routes in the Juuku valley with evening relaxation in thermal water.

Corporate mini-trips:

small bases for team-building, retreats and training seminars.

What to invest in? (Zhyluu-Suu)

Site improvement:

parking, sanitation facilities, changing rooms, lighting, and safe access to the water; providing a quick increase in comfort and profitability.

Small thermal complex:

building 2–4 pools (one shared, several family pools, and one covered tub for winter). Medium investment with payback period of 3–5 years through year-round operation.

Mini-hotel (10–15 rooms):

economy + standard format, on-site meals, a “stay + spring” package; can be implemented by local entrepreneurs.

National cuisine café:

a small restaurant or ethno-café using local products, with options for banquets and events.

Development of the Zhylyu-Suu area (Boz-Beshik):

expansion of room capacity, installation of covered pools, introduction of simple wellness procedures (massage, herbal steam barrels), and creation of insulated winter recreation areas on the basis of the two existing recreation facilities.

Tourism opportunities (Juukuchak) (business ideas)

Balneological resort:

mud therapy, a rehabilitation centre, physiotherapy, family programmes.

Spa complex by the lake:

mud baths, tubs, a thermal pool and beach holidays.

Cosmetics production:

therapeutic mud packaged for sale, cosmetic masks, export potential.

Tamga sanatorium:

renovation and expansion of the sanatorium base, a four-star spa hotel, and a production workshop for packing therapeutic mud.

Wonder #3.

The Jeti-Oguz rocks

The unique red rocks are the main symbol of Jeti-Oguz.

This natural site attracts thousands of tourists every year and has strong potential for viewpoints, eco-hotels, national cuisine restaurants and other tourism infrastructure.



“Zharylgan Zhürök” (“Broken Heart”) is a picturesque rock formation of Kyzyl-Zhar and Kyzyl-Aska, which has become a symbol of love and the tragic fate of two lovers.

According to legend, the young man Jetigen and the girl Cholpon lived in the gorge and loved each other. Their happiness was ruined by a rival who decided to separate the couple by force. Jetigen was mortally wounded in a fight. The legend says that his heart remained on the ground and turned into a red rock, and Cholpon, unable to bear the loss, threw herself from a cliff. It is believed that this is how the heart-shaped rocks appeared, symbolising eternal love.



Nearby rise seven red rocks resembling the silhouettes of bulls—the main symbol of Jeti-Oguz.

Today, “Broken Heart” is one of the best-known attractions on the southern shore of Issyk-Kul, drawing travellers with its beauty and romantic legend.

Tourism opportunities (business ideas)

Nature and educational tourism:

guided excursions to the rocks; “legend tours” (the story of Jetigen and Cholpon); photo tours and wedding photo sessions; viewpoints with safe railings; information stands in several languages.

Romantic and event tourism:

the “Broken Heart” is a strong emotional brand. Opportunities include a festival of love and ethno-culture, wedding ceremonies, photo zones, evening lighting of the rocks, and evening storytelling tours.

Eco-tourism and trekking:

hiking routes of varying difficulty, horse rides, linking routes with Barskoon waterfalls, yurts set at a safe distance, and a camping zone.

Gastronomic tourism:

an ethno-café with a view of the rocks, a national cuisine restaurant, kumys and farm-product tastings, and a craft fair.

What to invest in?

Viewpoint + visitor centre (public–private partnership format):

parking, ticketing zone, sanitation facilities, souvenir shop and café.

Eco-hotel (15–25 rooms):

stable demand for comfortable accommodation in the gorge; possible formats include panoramic rooms, a spa with mountain views, a restaurant and a horse yard.

Yurt glamping (10–15 comfortable yurts):

with a shared dining area and eco-friendly sanitation facilities.

“Legend of Love” tourist park:

art installations, viewing walkways, evening lighting, and a small amphitheatre.

National cuisine restaurant

with a summer terrace in an ethno-style design.

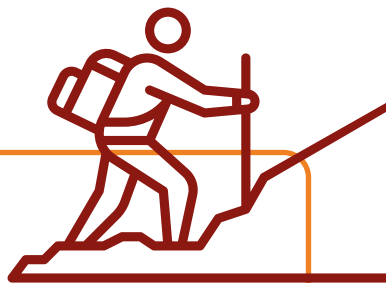
Wonder #4.

Kyzyl-Unkur Cave and the Kyzyl-Zhar rock landscape



Kyzyl-Unkur is a cave located at the confluence of the Chon-Juuku and Juukuchak rivers in the high-mountain zone of Jeti-Oguz District. The cave has significant historical value and has been known to local residents since ancient times.

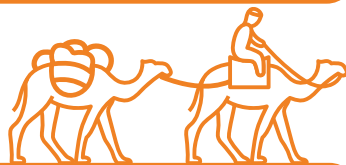
During the era of caravan trade, international routes passed through the Juuku gorge, connecting Central Asia with Eastern Turkestan and the cities of Kashgar and Kokand.



In 1843, the manap Borombai Menmurat uulu ordered the construction of the “Kyzyl-Unkur” fortification to protect trade caravans and travelers from bandit attacks.

Up to ten yurts could be accommodated inside the fortification. The complex included a storage facility where large harvests of barley, wheat and millet were kept annually.

Caravans travelling along the international trade route through the Jeti-Oguz Gorge would stop here for one to two days.



Merchants from Semirechye and the city of Verny (now Almaty), crossing the San-Tash pass, could safely continue towards China thanks to armed escort units provided by local authorities.

The name “Kyzyl-Unkur” is also linked to the natural features of the area: soils and rocks here have a reddish colour, which is reflected in local toponyms.

The large cave and surrounding red mountain landscape formed the basis for this name.

Tourism opportunities (business ideas)

Open-air museum:

“Kyzyl-Unkur Caravanserai”, with a reconstruction of a caravan stop and historical excursions such as “The Caravan Route”. Interactive tours recreating caravan protection scenarios and archaeological tours.

Speleo tours:

guided visits into the cave.

Adventure tourism:

mountain trekking routes, horse routes along the historic road, and cycling routes.

Geo-tourism and photo tourism:

photo tours, viewpoints and panoramic routes.

Ethno-tourism:

a “Caravanserai” yurt camp featuring caravan cuisine, horse shows, and a “Juuku Caravan” festival.

What to invest in?

Historical tourism park “Kyzyl-Unkur Caravanserai”:

reconstruction of the fortification, a yurt camp, museum exhibition and craft workshops.

Speleo park and safe infrastructure:

arrangement of the cave entrance, eco-friendly lighting, pedestrian walkways and safety railings.

“Juuku Caravan” glamping:

10–15 comfortable yurts, a stable, panoramic terrace and an ethno-restaurant.

Annual festival “The Caravan Route”:

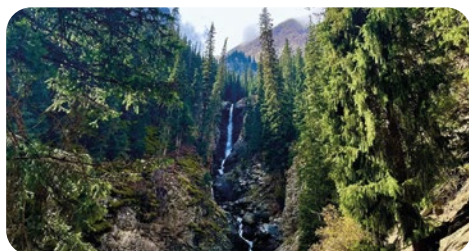
revenues from tickets, renting stalls, sponsors and tourist packages.

Wonder #5.

Waterfalls of Jeti-Oguz District

The Barskoon waterfall is located in the Barskoon Gorge and consists of three cascades: the largest reaches 24 metres, while a smaller one is about 12 metres. The flow falls into the Barskoon river from the western side.

Nearby, a bas-relief of Yuri Gagarin was carved in memory of his stay at Issyk-Kul after his space flight and his visit in the Jeti-Oguz Gorge.



In the Chon-Kyzyl-Suu area there is a waterfall

about 9 m high.

A third waterfall is located in the upper part of the Jeti-Oguz Gorge near a small mountain lake, where water flows between rocky cliffs, forming a natural cascade.

Proximity to Lake Issyk-Kul further enhances the recreational appeal of the area.

These sites are suitable for eco-tourism, hiking routes and photo tourism, while maintaining the natural balance. The waterfalls are important natural heritage sites and have high potential for developing eco, hiking and photo tourism. Preserving the natural environment while developing tourism infrastructure is a key priority for the region's sustainable development.

Tourism opportunities (business ideas)

Eco tourism:

historical and educational excursions, photo and video tours, family routes and patriotic tourism. A unique combination of space history and a natural site.

Chon-Kyzyl-Suu waterfall (about 9 metres):

trekking routes, horse tours, eco-picnics, yoga tours and retreats.

Upper waterfall in the Jeti-Oguz Gorge:

high-mountain tourism, photo expeditions, linking routes leading to the Seven Bulls rocks, and a camping zone.

“Waterfalls” tourism cluster:

eco tourism, hiking and mountain tourism, photo tourism, family tourism, event tourism (water festival, eco forum) and educational tours for schoolchildren.

What to invest in?

Eco-trails:

safe stairs and bridges, viewpoints, information stands and sanitation zones.

Panoramic café in Barskoon Gorge:

terrace with a view and local cuisine.

Eco-glamping in Barskoon Gorge:

10–20 yurts or cabins, a bath complex and trekking guides.

Tourism centre “Space and Mountains”:

a mini-museum about Gagarin’s visit, an interactive zone about the first space flight, and souvenir products.

Wonder #6.

The “Kok-Zhaiyk” valley

Kok-Zhaiyk is one of the most beautiful and tranquil places near the famous Jeti-Oguz resort. This scenic valley is located just 3–4 kilometres south of the resort, in the upper reaches of the Jeti-Oguz river, and is considered one of the widest and most open areas of the gorge.



The valley lies at an altitude of

2,400-2,600 m

above sea level and is surrounded by majestic mountains reaching

up to 3,000 m

Kok-Zhaiyk is about **3 kilometres** long and approximately **1 kilometre** wide.



Here visitors enjoy panoramic views: dense conifer forests, alpine meadows covered with bright flowers, clear mountain streams and fresh air create a strong sense of connection with nature.

The slopes are covered with spruce, pine and birch, alongside diverse mountain plants. In summer, alpine meadows turn into a flowering carpet, while the cool mountain climate makes time here especially pleasant.

Visitors can also try traditional **kumys**, a **refreshing drink** made from mare's milk, known for its health benefits.

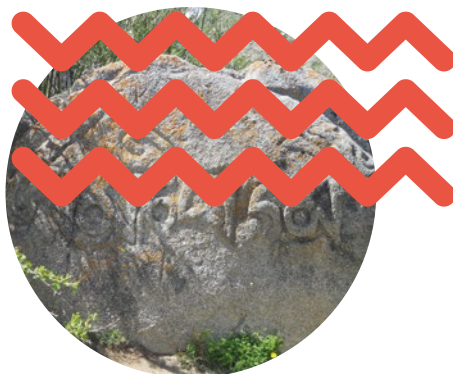
Kok-Zhaiyk is a popular place for summer holidays, eco-tourism and hiking. Tourists can enjoy mountain trails, admire scenic landscapes and feel the silence and harmony of high-mountain nature.

An automobile road leads to the valley, making it accessible for both day trips and longer stays in nature.

Kok-Zhaiyk is a place where one can see the true beauty of Kyrgyz mountains, breathe crystal-clear air and feel the spirit of nomadic culture and traditional mountain pastures.

Wonder #7.

Sacred stones



The sacred Tamga-Tash stone is located on the shore of lake Issyk-Kul between Tamga and Tosor, about 7 kilometres east of the Zhemchuzhina recreation area. It is a large smooth stone consisting of two parts; on its surface, ancient Tibetan inscriptions can be seen, although they are now almost faded.

Legends link the name to the era of battles with the Kalmyks: the hero Er Tabyl is said to have left his tamga here after a battle and the capture of a herd of a thousand horses. Another version says the mark could have been left by Manas. Tamga-Tash is perceived by local residents as a historical and cultural symbol connected with martial valour and ancient traditions. Today it is of interest for cultural, historical and ethno- tourism.



The Nephrite Stone is located in the Ak-Tash gorge near the village of Chon-Kyzyl-Suu and is a monolith weighing about 180 tonnes.

Geological studies indicate that it is not pure nephrite, but a rock similar in colour and structure; its unusual size, greenish hue and shape have made it a well-known attraction. Legends and beliefs are also associated with it, including a belief that touching the stone brings calm and good fortune.

The stone can be included in tourism routes together with the district's natural zones and the Issyk-Kul shoreline, complemented by a photo spot, an information stand and a safe path.

Tourism opportunities (business ideas)

eco tourism, mountain routes, horse tours, hiking excursions, meditative and wellness tourism, yoga tours, retreats and meditative practices in nature, a photo location, a panoramic viewpoint and drone filming.

Festival calendar

Festival “Ak ilbirsti korgoo”

Time:

January–February

Venue:

Jeti-Oguz District, Chon-Kyzyl-Suu village (Orgochor ayil aimak).

Main theme:

Conservation of the snow leopard, a symbol of mountain nature and a rare protected species.

The event is aimed at raising environmental awareness, promoting a responsible attitude towards nature and supporting biodiversity conservation in mountain territories. The program includes cultural performances, national games, exhibitions, environmental activities and master classes for young people and guests. On the way to the festival site, there is a natural stone resembling nephrite, which also attracts tourists and may serve as an additional point of interest.

Festival “Oruk gülü”

Time:

April–May

Venue:

Jeti-Oguz District, Ak-Terek village (Zhargylchak ayil aimak).

Main theme:

Apricot blossom, one of the symbols of rural nature and the region’s fertility.

The festival takes place during the peak blooming season of apricot orchards and combines cultural traditions, ecological education and support for local producers. It includes agricultural exhibitions, tastings of dried fruits, national games, musical performances and handicraft master classes. The festival supports agritourism, horticulture and attracting visitors in spring and showcasing the district’s natural beauty and local culture.

Festival “Tangor Fest”

Time:

June

Venue:

Jeti-Oguz District, Yrdyk village (Jeti-Oguz ayil aimak).

Main theme:

A summer cultural and tourism event aimed at developing local tourism and promoting regional traditions.

Special attention is given to Dungan cuisine, with a fair and tasting of national dishes prepared by culinary master chefs. Visitors can try traditional dishes and get acquainted with Dungan culture and cuisine. The festival features creative groups, musical performances, folk games and craft exhibitions, contributing to the development of gastronomic tourism and attracting guests to the Issyk-Kul shoreline.

Festival “Arashan Fest”

Time:
July

Venue:

Jeti-Oguz District,
Kok-Zhaiyk area.

Main theme:

Promotion of summer holidays in the district’s
mountain nature zone.

A key feature is support for agriculture and livestock development, including demonstrations of new livestock breeds and knowledge exchange among farmers. The event includes exhibitions of farm animals, presentations of modern breeding methods, consultations with specialists and awards for leading farmers, as well as cultural performances, national games and a local products fair. The festival supports rural tourism, farmers and promotion of the district’s natural areas.

Festival “Jeti-Ögüz yshkybozdoru”

Time:
July

Venue:

Barskoon ayil aimak: Tosor village
and the Tamga-Tash site.

Main theme:

Support for amateur creative arts, talent discovery and
promotion of the cultural heritage of Jeti-Oguz District.

The main idea is to identify and promote local talent among youth and adults. The programme includes performances by novice singers and dancers, artistic reading, folk melodies and author songs, as well as competitions in vocal, dance, arts and crafts and national folklore. Winners and active participants receive diplomas and commemorative prizes. An exhibition of works by local masters, photographers and craftsmen is also held. The festival supports cultural tourism, creates opportunities for self-expression among residents and strengthens a positive image of the district as a place of talented people and rich traditions.



For tourists:

KEY TOURISM AREAS AND WHERE TO STAY

Main types of tourism:



Eco-tourism



**Mountain and
hiking tourism**



**Horse riding
tourism**



Mountaineering



Ethno-tourism



Winter tourism



Agritourism

Visits to berry cooperatives, family farms, ethno festivals, national cuisine master classes, and accommodation and meals in traditional yurts.

Hotels and resorts

Jeti-Oguz Resort

Capacity:
225 beds

A well-known wellness resort in a scenic mountain area near unique red rocks. Offers recreation and treatment based on natural mineral springs.

Tamga Sanatorium

Capacity:
500 beds

A large, comfortable wellness hotel-sanatorium on the shore of Issyk-Kul in the village of Tamga. Offers modern accommodation and wellness services.

Marco Polo Guesthouse

Capacity:
400 beds

Located in the scenic village of Boz-Beshik by the lake. A modern hotel complex with comfortable rooms.

Natali Resort

Capacity:
150 beds

Offers peaceful relaxation in nature with comfortable accommodation. Located in the village of Kyzyl-Suu.

Edelweiss Guesthouse

A hotel and guesthouse complex in the village of Chon-Zhargylchak, surrounded by mountain nature, creating an atmosphere of peace and comfort.

Svet Lyubvi Recreation Centre

Capacity:
70 beds

A small hotel in the village of Zhenish with a warm atmosphere and personalized approach to guests.

Ak-Tulpar Recreation Centre

Capacity:
97 beds

Located in the village of Barskoon by the river and oriented towards fans of active holidays and mountain tourism.

Topolyok Children's Camp

Capacity:
70 beds

Located in the village of Ak-Terek; combines camp and hotel functions, offering comfortable accommodation and a rich summer programme for children.

In the Chon-Kyzyl-Suu and Barskoon gorges,

private entrepreneurs have established traditional yurt hotel complexes, offering eco holidays in the style of nomadic culture - a unique accommodation experience for visitors wishing to immerse themselves in national traditions.

The village of Tosor

offers the best beaches and many private guest houses.



For investors:

OPPORTUNITIES AND SUPPORT

In tourism:



Construction of hotels and guest houses



Creation of eco-lodges and glamping sites



Development of sanatorium and spa complexes



Organisation of tourism routes



Creation of tourism service centres



Government support for investors

The district administration offers:

Facilitation of investment projects:

Jeti-Oguz District State Administration supports investment projects at all stages of implementation, helping coordinate interactions between investors, government agencies, ayil okmotu, and regulatory authorities, especially in tourism development.

Consultation support:

Investors receive consultations on land legislation, environmental requirements, tourism operations and specifics of project implementation in mountain and coastal zones, including areas near the Jeti-Oguz Rocks zone.

Assistance with allocating land plots:

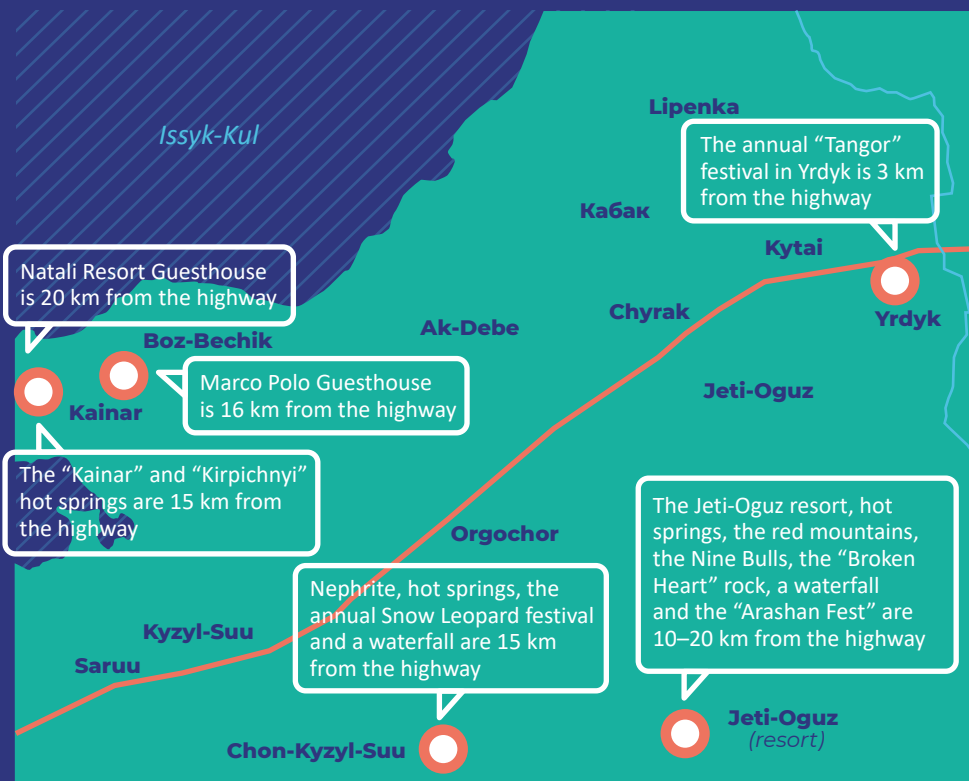
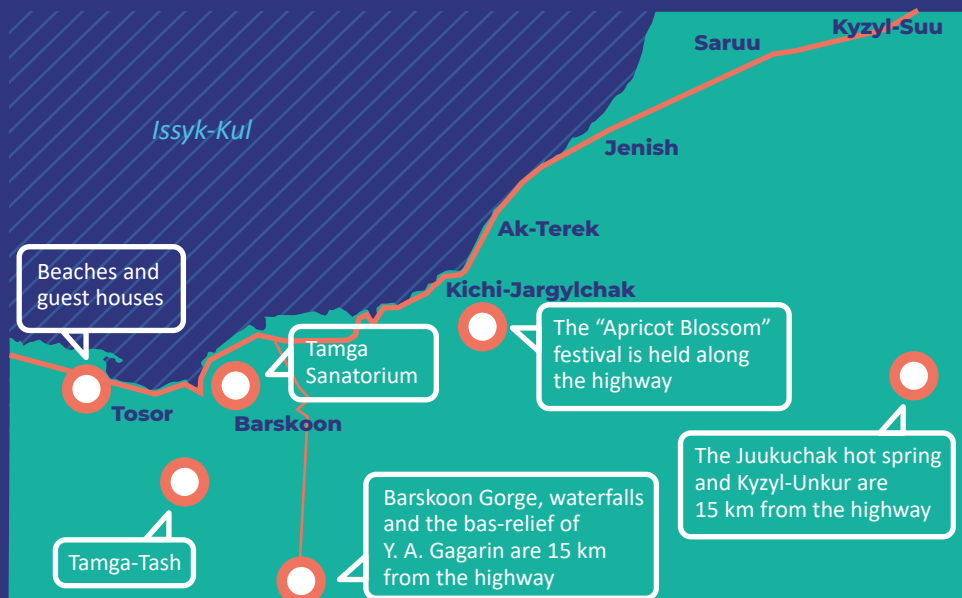
The administration helps inform investors about available land plots and supports review of applications for lease or use, including zones for tourism and recreational projects near the Juukuchak mineral springs and other promising areas.

Support in administrative procedures:

The district administration assists investors in accelerating approvals with architecture, environmental and utility services, and supports obtaining construction and commissioning permits for projects within the tourism cluster.

Links with state and international development institutions:

The administration helps establish partnerships with state development programmes and international financial organisations to attract grants, preferential financing and investment support for tourism development projects in the district.



We invite you to Jeti-Oguz District -

**a territory of dynamic
and sustainable development
with high tourism, natural
and investment potential!**

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