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NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2016 - 2030



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, ASSESSMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, PILOT
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS

Public Private Partnerships - Minsk, 2015

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**NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN
2016-2030**



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NIP INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure development is one of the key drivers of long-term sustainable and balanced economic growth of any country.

The greatest challenge, however, is to find and diversify the sources of its financing.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute estimates, the total cost of infrastructure assets should be 70% of GDP in average in order to maintain an adequate infrastructure. The countries where this percentage is lower should increase investment in infrastructure at a faster pace.

Investment in infrastructure results in creating new job places, reducing the production and transportation costs of enterprises, developing the social sphere. Sustainable economic growth and improved quality of life are the cumulative result of infrastructure investments.

Despite the importance of infrastructure development, as well as significant increase in the demand for infrastructure, in the Republic of Belarus there is a shortage of funds for financing it.

The state accounts for the bulk of investment in infrastructure due to the lack of business models that generate cash flow and encourage private investors to participate in infrastructure development. Moreover, due to the high capital intensity, many infrastructure facilities are not yet able to provide a level of return that would attract a private investor, so their implementation is assumed by the state.

The potential for further expansion of public investment in infrastructure, however, is limited by budget constraints. The state has no possibility to finance all necessary infrastructure needs in the respective domains, which, therefore, raises the question of the selection and prioritization of projects.

In this regard, the role of private investment grows, but in order to attract it, a set of incentives that provide a reasonable balance of risk and return of infrastructure projects should be developed.

Insufficient guarantees of return on investment, imperfect conditions of selection of infrastructure project executors, and lack of understanding of the infrastructure investment prospects are significant obstacles to attracting private investment in infrastructure projects.

There is a need to significantly improve the planning of infrastructure projects, which should be based on the criteria of the transparency and competitiveness of tendering procedures, the competitive selection of projects, the attraction of private investment, and the increase of return on investment.

One of the reasons that hinder the development of infrastructure is the lack of clear and detailed strategy for infrastructure development.

In this context, in 2014, during the preparation of new policy documents for the next five years, in particular, the draft Concept and Main provisions of the Program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020, the draft Law on public-private partnership, the question was raised about the development of a long-term infrastructure planning document. It was decided to develop the National Infrastructure Plan of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2030 (hereinafter referred to as the NIP).

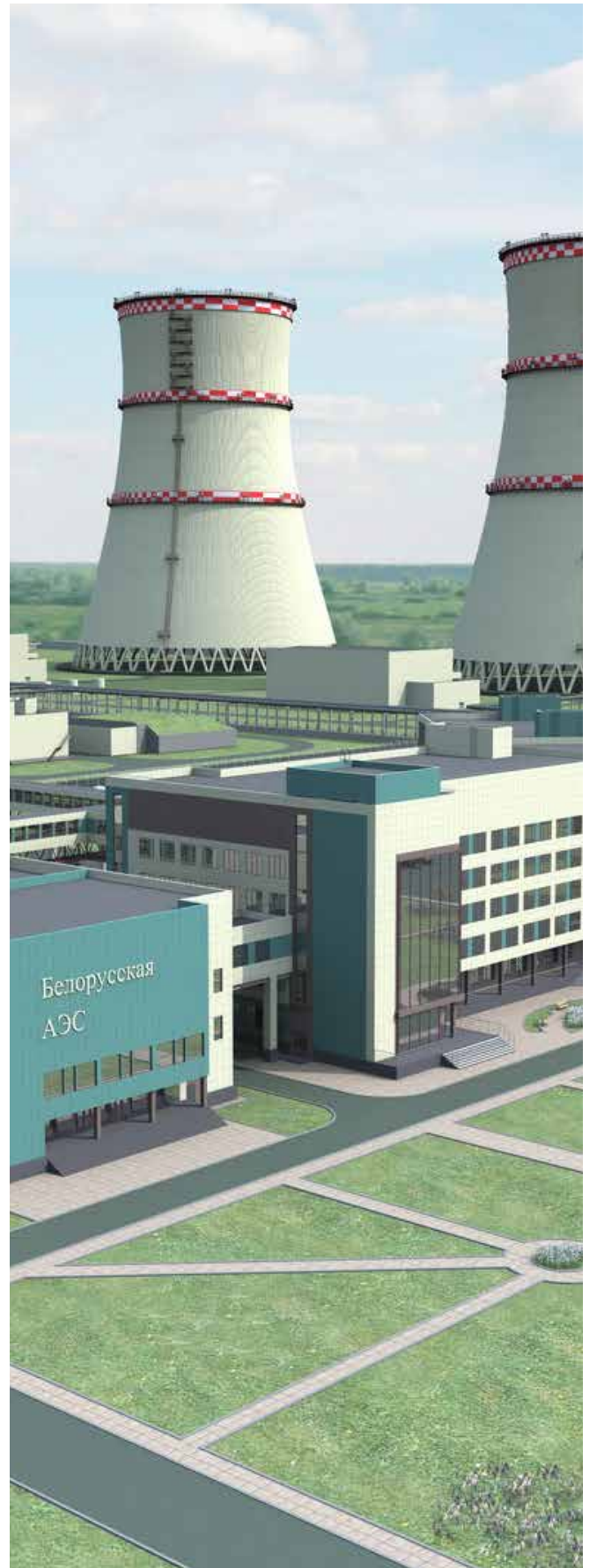
The basis for its development is the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 27.05.2014 No. 508 "On Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board" (hereinafter referred to as the Resolution No. 508), which was adopted for the purpose of consistent state policy and coordinated infrastructure development, and specifically on the principles of public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP).

The Resolution No. 508 defines the NIP as a long-term planning document (10-15 years) adopted (developed) in compliance with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the NSSD 2030), which is based on the priorities and needs of the state for the development of industrial and social infrastructure, the analysis of costs and benefits when choosing the optimal model of financing infrastructure projects, the necessary volume of investment.

In accordance with the Resolution, the national bodies of state administration and other state organizations subordinated to the Government of the Republic of Belarus, the oblast executive committees and the Minsk city executive committee, other entities (hereinafter referred to as the state bodies and organizations) interested in infrastructure development were tasked to provide the Ministry of Economy with offers for including infrastructure facilities into the NIP and information on the volume of financing and planned territorial location of these facilities.

The NIP is a pilot version of the assessment of existing infrastructure needs of the country in the long term and the improvement of the methodology of strategic planning of infrastructure development.

The NIP is one of the guiding documents for the business community, which aims to encourage it to participate in financing the construction of new infrastructure facilities and reconstruction of existing ones on the principles of PPP.





CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The aim of the NIP development is to prioritize infrastructure projects to ensure their optimal compliance with the state requirements in rational use of public funds with the provision of economic, social and environmental benefits to society, the acceleration of fiscal consolidation and significant cuts in budget expenditure.

The NIP gives the possibility to determine the amount of financing required for infrastructure construction, to compare these figures with the budget and determine the financing gap that should be covered by other sources, including private investment under PPP.

The NIP development was based on the following approaches defined by the Resolution No. 508:



1

Assessment of country needs in infrastructure facilities in conjunction with the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, the draft Program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020, other state, sectoral, and territorial programs

2

Assessment of cost effectiveness, risk allocation for effective decisions when choosing investment options for the implementation of infrastructure development projects (public investment, foreign direct investment, attracting a private partner on the basis of public-private partnership, others)

3

Assessment of environmental consequences and possible environmental impact of any infrastructure development measures.

DEFINITION AND TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Taking into account the continuity of the perspective directions of economic development of the Republic of Belarus and the role of the most important factors in achieving socio-economic development goals, the NIP development is focused on the following priorities defined in the NSSD for the coming decade:

- human development by ensuring high-quality service delivery within the framework of social infrastructure;
- economic growth through high-quality production infrastructure;
- increase of environmental security of infrastructure;
- development of entrepreneurship and initiatives through the use of new forms of agreements on the principles of public-private partnership;
- implementation of innovative solutions and new technologies in the creation, management and maintenance of infrastructure;
- sustainable regional development.

The definition of the list of infrastructure projects and their financing needs should be based on a uniform methodology for classifying infrastructure facilities.

The development of this NIP by the Ministry of economy of the Republic of Belarus was based on the following definition which best corresponds to the understanding of this term in relation to the specifics and assigned tasks of the country development and can be used for the purposes of the present document preparation.

Infrastructure refers to the totality of the immovable property consisting of one or more individual facilities and (or) technological complexes (hereinafter referred to as the facilities) intended to ensure the activity of transport, energy, social sphere, housing and utilities, telecommunications, and to enable proper production and commodity circulation, as well as vital activities of population.

Under this NIP, the development of infrastructure for 2016-2030 is projected based on the following main directions:

- energy infrastructure;
- transport infrastructure;
- social infrastructure (excluding housing and utilities);
- housing and utilities infrastructure;
- other infrastructure.

Development of infrastructure of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2030 is projected based on the following main directions:



Energy and transport infrastructure



Social infrastructure

Education, healthcare, culture and religion, sport and tourism



Housing and utilities infrastructure, other

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the main tasks in the area of energy is meeting the needs of the country economy and population in electric and thermal energy, increasing the reliability, economic and technological efficiency of the power system operation.

According to the above-mentioned tasks, the energy infrastructure, within the framework of the NIP,

includes:

- external power supply systems (power transmission lines, transformer and traction substations, etc.);
- external heat supply systems (urban heating networks, heat points and intradistrict networks);
- external gas supply systems (gas distribution points, gas pipelines, etc.).



TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Under this NIP, in view of the main functions performed by the infrastructure for the purpose of transportation of materials, items and people, all transport infrastructure is divided into road, rail, air and pipeline transport facilities.

Thus, the transport infrastructure includes:

- railway and tramway lines, contact lines;
- roads, tunnels, overhead passings, bridges,

passenger stations;

- train and bus stations;
- subways, pipelines, airfields and airports;
- facilities of communication, navigation and traffic management systems;
- other buildings, constructions, devices and equipment that ensure the functioning of a transport complex.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Under this NIP, the social infrastructure includes the following facilities (excluding housing and utilities):

- education (kindergartens, child development centers, pedagogical complexes, schools, etc.);
- health care (hospitals, clinics, outpatient centers, diagnostic centers, sanatoriums, ambulance buildings, maternity homes, etc.);
- culture and religion (cultural centers, cultural and entertainment centers, museum complexes, monuments, galleries, arts centers, libraries, churches, cathedrals, etc.);
- sport and tourism (stadiums, football arenas, sports centers, swimming pools, sports complexes, tourist complexes, etc.);

water supply and sewage systems of buildings and constructions);

- ventilation and air conditioning systems (residential and public buildings and constructions, and utility facilities);
- internal heating systems (hot water and heating systems of buildings and constructions);
- internal power supply systems (home networks with voltage up to 380 V);
- outdoor lighting systems (streets, roads, shop-windows, stands, etc. and related transmission lines with voltage of 10 kV and below);
- gas supply systems (pressure regulators, filters, safety valves, meters, etc.);
- facilities of municipal solid waste placement, processing, utilization, neutralization, and processing;
- territory improvement facilities.

Objects that are not included in the energy, transport, social, housing and utilities infrastructures, fall into other infrastructure facilities.

In addition, the other infrastructure includes information infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure, research and innovation infrastructure, military infrastructure and other facilities that can be separated as independent directions if necessary.

HOUSING AND UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Housing and utilities sector is an important infrastructure element that ensures the compliance with social standards by providing a range of services, including those related to the maintenance of residential premises and other capital structures (buildings, constructions), and utilities (hot and cold water supply; sewage (sanitation); gas, electricity and heat supply; use of elevators; municipal solid waste removal, neutralization and recycling). In this connection, it is also allocated in a separate direction.

Under this NIP, the housing and utilities infrastructure includes:

- external and internal water supply and sanitation systems (water supply sources, waterworks, water and sewer treatment plants, collectors, pumping stations, intradistrict networks,



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The main source of information in the NIP development is the state bodies that ensure the development of measures and mechanisms for the development of the relevant infrastructure directions specified in the respective sections

of the NIP. The evaluation of these offers determined the overall need for infrastructure financing, the list of infrastructure projects planned for implementation over the next 15 years, as well as the list of pilot PPP projects.



NATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030;
the National security concept of the Republic of Belarus;
the draft Program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020.



STATISTICAL REPORTING, PLANNING AND FORECASTING INFORMATION -

information from ministries and other national bodies of state administration



STATISTICAL YEARBOOKS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The NIP development took into account the following:

1. the infrastructure development of the country and its sectors in the forecast period should be within the permitted corridor of the safe economic development in accordance with the threshold values (limits) of economic security indicators aimed at ensuring a balanced and sustainable socio-economic development;
2. creating opportunities for the emancipation of entrepreneurial activity and initiative in order to ensure the participation of private capital in infrastructure projects;
3. enabling the development of mechanisms for the introduction of modern technologies and innovations (both domestic and foreign) in the implementation of infrastructure projects.

The NIP development will contribute to the following:

- analysis of the infrastructure of the Republic of Belarus, including the latest data on its performance;
- formation of a common vision for existing infrastructure needs of the state in various sectors of the economy at the moment and in the long term with a view to the effective planning of available resources and the formation of the strategy for infrastructure development of the Republic of Belarus;
- implementation of infrastructure projects according to their priority;
- definition of budget deficit in financing the current infrastructure needs, and necessary actions of the state to overcome it;
- implementation of measures to improve the environment through the introduction of new technologies and the infrastructure development;
- development of PPP in the Republic of Belarus.

In addition, the NIP will serve as a marketing tool for the state in dealing with the public and the private business. The NIP will provide the business community representatives, who are interested in cooperation with the state in the implementation of infrastructure projects, with full and reliable information about the long-term plans and strategies of the Government of the Republic of Belarus in respect of the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities, which will enable them to take decisions on the allocation of resources for implementation of long-term infrastructure projects. The



population, in turn, will be able to take an active part in the collection of public opinion in forming national programs in terms of infrastructure development planning, taking into account its existing demand for services.

The NIP implementation will:

- a) solve the task of infrastructure support and development amid budgetary constraints;
- b) increase the level of infrastructure development in the regions of the Republic of Belarus, which directly affects the efficiency of a specific territory development;
- c) ensure the provision of infrastructure services of better quality to the citizens of the Republic of Belarus.



Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board (IIB) was established in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated May 25, 2014 № 508.



CHAPTER 2

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS



Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board (IIB)

To determine the overall strategy for the development of infrastructure of the Republic of Belarus, including PPP, Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board (IMIB) was established in accordance with the Government's Resolution dated May 25, 2014. The IMIB is a permanent collegial

body. It consists of the representatives of key ministries, executive committees, public organizations, business entities, and financial institutions.



Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board (IIB) - permanent collegial body, created for the coordination of long-term development of infrastructure, including public-private partnership projects



IIB SESSIONS

Since the formation of Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board, 11 IIB meetings and 3 workshops were held. On the basis of the decisions made, the list of pilot PPP projects of the Republic of Belarus was approved, the National Infrastructure Plan was developed, the cooperation with international development institutions is maintained.

Since the establishment of the IIB, its meetings are held at least once in 2 months. In the framework of the agenda of any meeting of the IIB, topical issues of preparation of PPP projects and infrastructure planning are discussed.

In the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the decisions taken by the IIB following the meetings held, pilot PPP projects have been selected and now undergo a preparation stage, the first National Infrastructure Plan has been formed, personnel is being trained on PPP, legislation in the field of PPP is being developed.

The IIB's meetings are always open and involve both the IIB's members, and other invited participants - representatives of the banking sector, private business, public and international organizations, government bodies, and foreign experts.



The main objectives of the Interministerial Board are as follows:

- formulate the main directions of the long-term infrastructure development;
- define the approaches and methodology for the development of the NIP;
- approve the NIP and the annual reports on its implementation;
- provide assistance in formulating and implementing the state policy in regard to attracting private capital to create and modernize infrastructure facilities on the principles of PPP;
- organize interministerial interaction in infrastructure development, including the attraction of investment to implement infrastructure development projects on the principles of PPP

To fulfill its tasks, the IIB performs the following functions:

- coordinate the directions for infrastructure development;
- form the approaches and approve the methodology for the development of the NIP;
- review and approve the NIP for 10-15 years taking into account the NSSD 2030;

- take decisions on updating and introducing necessary amendments and additions to the NIP in the framework of short-term and medium-term planning;
- review and approve the annual reports on the implementation of the NIP;
- develop proposals for the creation of organizational, legal, economic and informational environment to attract private capital, including foreign capital, to implement infrastructure development projects on the principles of PPP;
- develop proposals for improvement of legislation regulating the interaction of state bodies and organizations in attracting investment to implement infrastructure development projects on the principles of PPP;
- submit proposals for the amendment of legal acts to government agencies and organizations for consideration to encourage private business to implement infrastructure development projects, as well as proposals for the adoption of new acts that contribute to attracting foreign capital to the Republic of Belarus to create and modernize infrastructure facilities on the principles of PPP;
- inform the Government of the Republic of Belarus on the results of work of the IMIB.

Principal directions of the work of IIB are as follows:

- coordinate the preparation and monitor the implementation of the first pilot PPP projects;
- select new PPP projects in collaboration with the private business and international financial institutions in order to implement this NIP;
- improve infrastructure planning approaches and update the NIP;
- improve the legal base in the framework of the course to develop PPP and infrastructure planning.



CHAPTER 3

THE ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS UNTIL 2030

In 2001-2013, the growth rate of capital investment was 2 times higher than that of GDP. In 2008-2014, about 15-20 billion USD were annually invested in the economy of the Republic of Belarus

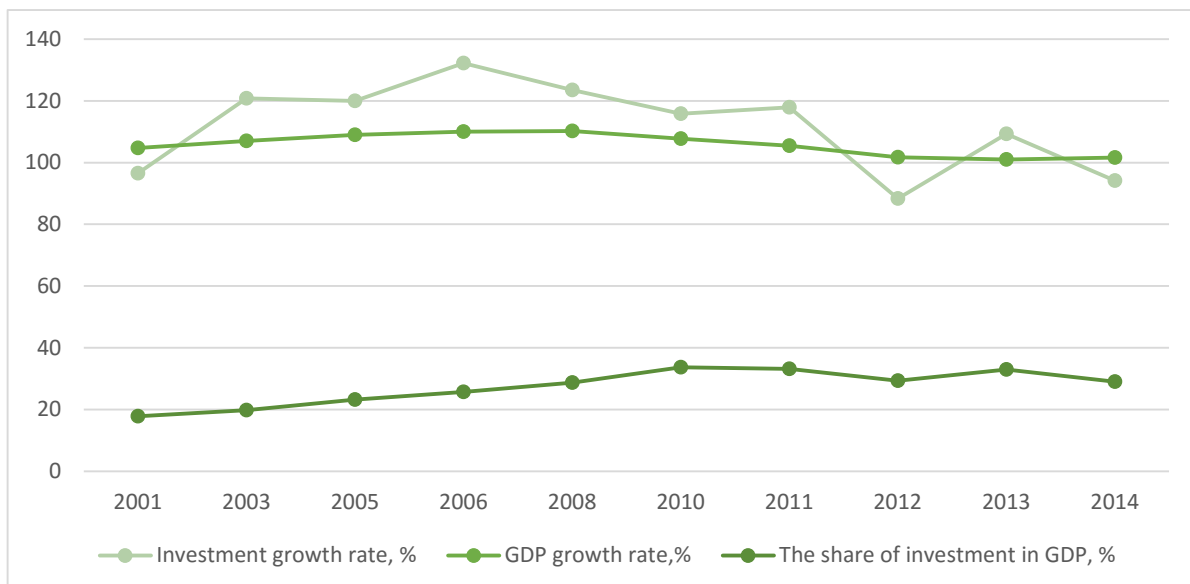
As a result, the share of capital investment in GDP grew from almost 18% in 2001 up to 29% in 2014.

However, since 2012, due to the tightening of monetary and fiscal policy and the reduction in lending to state programs, the investment policy vector has changed from maximizing investment growth rate to increasing investment efficiency.

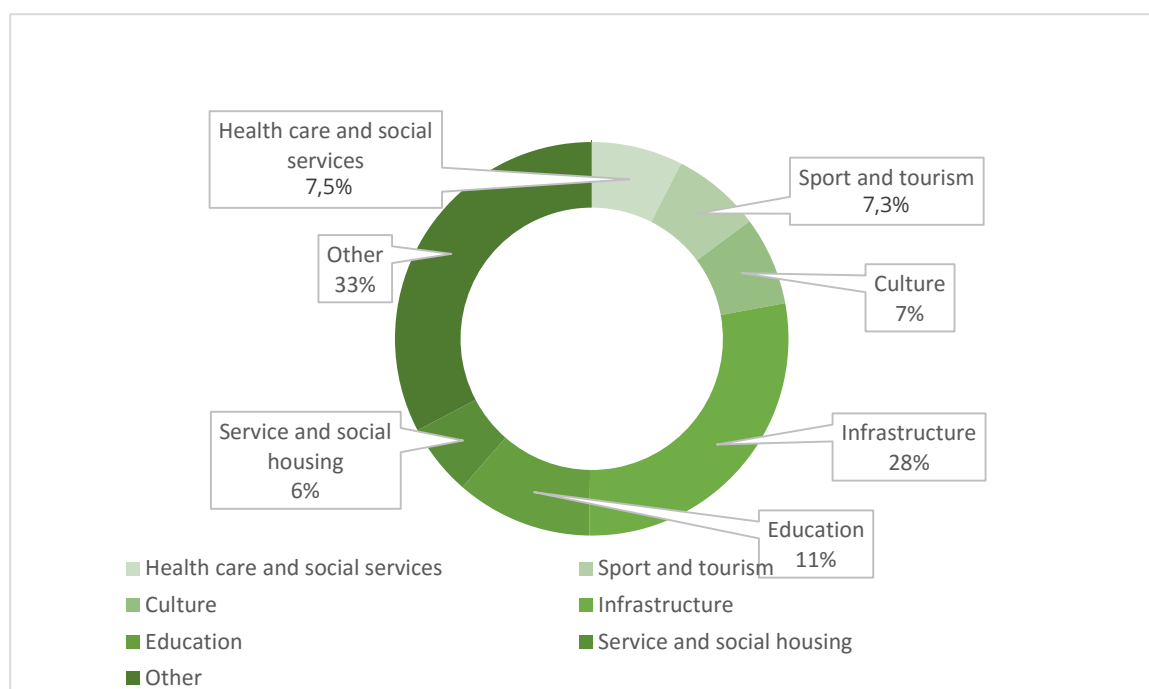
About 40-45% of the total investment accrue to the transport, communications, real estate operations (including housing construction), and social sphere.

This data indicates the priority development of infrastructure projects in the Republic of Belarus. During 2004-2014, new housing supply amounted to more than 50 million square meters, the number of beds in health care organizations increased by more than six thousand, roads became longer by two thousand kilometers, the number of places in preschool and general secondary education institutions increased by almost sixty thousand.

The ratio of the growth rates of the capital investment and GDP of the Republic of Belarus in 2001-2014



The priorities of investment under the State Investment Program



The state used the following basic mechanisms in the implementation of infrastructure projects:

1. funding of domestic banks to provide affordable credit resources;
2. provision of guarantees of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for domestic and foreign loans (credits);
3. attraction of foreign government loans for infrastructure purposes by the Government or the Republic of Belarus;
4. direct financing from the budget.

Within the second and third mechanisms, the Republic of Belarus most actively and effectively cooperates with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank of China, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The level of cooperation and collaboration with the World Bank is high.

The examples of successful infrastructure projects are those implemented jointly with:

- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - in the field of energy efficiency, use of wood biomass for district heating, development of water supply and sanitation systems;
- the banks of the People's Republic of China - the construction of roads and power transmission lines.

The fourth mechanism (direct financing from

the budget) is determinative in the development of infrastructure, including that of social orientation. The budgetary funds are allocated at the national and regional levels.

At the national level, the State investment program (hereinafter referred to as the SIP) is annually developed. The priorities of investment from the SIP are shown in Figure.

At the regional level, every oblast executive committee and the Minsk city executive committee develop their respective investment programs.

The strategic goal of the SIP is the budgetary financing of the development of material-technical base of the social sphere having no alternative sources of financing.

During 2006-2014, about 5.8 billion USD of the national budget were spent for the construction of the facilities under the SIP.

INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

State investment program and resources of local budgets

TABLE - ALLOCATION OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET TO THE SOCIAL SPHERE UNDER THE SIP AND LOCAL BUDGETS IN 2006-2014 (MILLION USD).

DIRECTIONS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2006 - 14
The SIP amounts, including:	731	425,3	543,7	595,3	587,2	5764,4
Transport and customs infrastructure	276,9	123,3	112,0	142,1	195,7	1618,1
Education	81,5	57,8	71,2	62,3	58,6	646,6
Culture	31,2	31,6	50,9	31,9	16,2	418,6
Sport and tourism	59,9	36,3	34,1	31,6	52,1	421,8
Healthcare	45,0	39,5	50,7	37,8	59,7	433,1
Housing of privileged categories	27,8	21,4	38,7	53,0	82,8	339,0
Other	208,7	115,1	186,1	236,6	122,1	1887,2
TERRITORY						
TOTAL :	1742,8	983,2	1687,4	1791,9	1345,4	12049,4
Brest oblast	281,5	164,5	140,0	165,1	189,9	1485,9
Vitebsk oblast	145,3	65,8	116,1	116,7	138,5	980,1
Gomel oblast	262,9	129,9	178,7	161,7	64,9	1331,7
Grodno oblast	143,6	112,2	172,2	150,7	134,1	1236,4
Minsk oblast	200,4	141,8	198,3	104,5	97,7	1210,6
Mogilev oblast	149,6	58,6	126,2	144,7	128,4	1043,5
The city of Minsk	559,5	310,4	755,9	948,5	591,9	4761,2

These funds were spent to construct roads and forest roads, bridges, overpasses, border and customs infrastructure, educational buildings of higher education institutions (the Belarusian National Technical University, the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics, the Belarusian State Agrarian Technical University, and the Belarusian State Academy of Agriculture), 7 student hostels of the "Student village" complex, to reconstruct the health care (the Mother and Child National Research Center, the Scientific and Practical Center of Cardiology, the Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Pulmonology and Tuberculosis, the Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Neurology and Neurosurgery), culture (castle complexes, Belarusfilm, theaters, and museums), sports and tourism (the Republican Centers of Olympic Training "Raubichi" and "Stayki") and other facilities.

Over 2006-2014, about 12 billion USD of local budgets were spent to finance the infrastructure. At present, the

socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus has faced a number of challenges, one of which is the need to increase capital investment in modern infrastructure: roads, hospitals, schools, etc. (the zone of the state responsibility) in order to develop the economic potential and improve the quality of life with very limited budget financing for these purposes.

Moreover, the number of fulfilled requests for allocation of funds from the budget tends to decrease in recent years. The share of expenditures under the SIP in relation to GDP has been reducing year after year (0.8% in 2014 against 1.2% in 2006); this indicates the need to find new mechanisms of financing infrastructure projects to improve the quality of life and maintain social standards already achieved.

THE SHARE OF THE SIP IN GDP, %.

YEAR	GDP, MILLION USD	THE SIP AMOUNTS, MILLION USD	THE SHARE OF THE SIP IN GDP, %.
2006	36932	456	1,2
2007	45216	709	1,6
2008	59948	890	1,4
2009	48796	827	1,7
2010	54430	731	1,3
2011	44240	425	1
2012	63011	544	0,8
2013	70983	595	0,8
2014	72984	587	0,8

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEED FOR INVESTMENT BY MAIN DIRECTIONS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDIUM AND LONG TERM (MILLION USD)

DIRECTIONS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	UNTIL 2020	2021-2030
Total, including:	18 060,3	44 458,3
Social	2870,3	6885,2
Transport	5600,0	17441,0
Energy	1757,9	2609,2
Housing and utilities	7832,1	17522,9

PROSPECTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The estimated need for funds to create infrastructure facilities is 18.1 billion USD until 2020, and 62.3 billion in the following decade.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of social infrastructure is aimed at improving the quality of services in health care, education, culture, sports and tourism, as well as their accessibility for all citizens of the country. The development of social infrastructure in the regions and satellite towns will be a priority.

The main directions of social infrastructure development are as follows:

1) in the field of education - the reconstruction and construction of kindergartens, schools, child development centers, educational and pedagogical complexes.

2) in the field of health care - the reconstruction and construction of hospitals, clinics, outpatient and diagnostic centers;

3) in the field of culture - the construction and reconstruction of cultural centers, cultural and entertainment centers, museum complexes, as well as the reconstruction of historical and cultural heritage;

4) in the field of sports and tourism - the construction and reconstruction of sport and health centers, indoor tennis courts, swimming pools, and stadiums.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Taking into account the geographical position of the Republic of Belarus (the junction of two economic spaces, the European Union and Eurasia), the Republic of Belarus pays great attention to the upgrading of roads and railways, airports (including regional ones), the construction of new subway stations and the development of transport infrastructure in order to strengthen its transport capacity.

However, in order to maintain the well-developed

road network (total length is 86.6 thousand km, including national roads – 15.7 thousand km, local roads – 70.9 thousand km), it is necessary to modernize about 5 thousand km of national roads and about 30% of bridges and overpasses, and reconstruct other transport infrastructure facilities.

So, the State program for the development and maintenance of highways of the Republic of Belarus for 2015-2019 envisages the reconstruction and construction of 992 km of national roads, including the second ring road around the city of Minsk, the sections of the highways M-5/E 271 “Minsk - Gomel”, M-6/E 28 “Minsk - Grodno - the border of the Republic of Poland (Bruzgi)”, M-8/E 95 “The border of the Russian Federation (Ezerische) - Vitebsk - Gomel - the border of Ukraine (Novaya Guta)”, M-10 “The border of the Russian Federation (Selishche) - Gomel - Kobrin”, P-20 “Vitebsk - Polotsk - the border of the Republic of Latvia (Grigorovshchina)”, P-23 “Minsk - Mikashevichi”, P-45 “Polotsk - Glubokoe - the border of the Republic of Lithuania (Kotlovka)”, the entrance to the town of Gomel from the highway M-10 “The border of the Russian Federation (Selishche) - Gomel - Kobrin”, and others.

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The main priority of the development of the energy sector is meeting the needs of the country economy and population in electric and thermal energy, increasing the reliability, economic and technological efficiency of the power system operation taking into account commissioning of the Belarusian NPP.

This objective is supposed to be achieved through the balanced development and modernization of generating sources, electricity and heat networks of the energy system on the basis of the introduction of innovative technologies

and the decommissioning of outdated energy equipment, thereby reducing costs of production and transportation of electricity and heat.

It is necessary to ensure the effective integration of the Belarusian NPP in the balance of the power system, taking into account the possibility of using electric energy in the period of the failure loads in the power system for the purpose of heating in heat supply systems and separate technologies in the industry.

In addition, the issues of diversification of primary energy sources in the fuel balance of the power system through the use of nuclear fuel, local fuels and renewable energy sources will be addressed.

The development of electricity networks will be focused on the construction and reconstruction of the 330 kV transmission line to deliver electricity from the Belarusian NPP, as well as a number of other 330 kV transmission lines and substations (330 and 750 kV), the 0.4 - 10 kV electric networks in the amount of about 1500 km, the change-over of the 35 kV and 220 kV networks to 110 kV and 330 kV, the modernization of electric networks through the use of technology that automatically increases the efficiency, reliability, economic benefits, and sustainability of electricity production and distribution (Smart Grid technology).

As priority investment projects in the field of renewable energy sources, the direct investment projects for construction of hydropower plants are planned in the medium term.

The main hydropower potential of the Republic of Belarus is concentrated on the Western Dvina, Neman and Dnieper rivers.

HOUSING AND UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of housing and utilities infrastructure in the medium term provides for:

- the commissioning of 14.6 million square meters of completely renovated residential buildings, which would increase the share of completely renovated housing up to 3% of the served area and ensure that renovation works are performed once in 30-35 years;
- improvement of the quality of services through the timely prevention of heavy wear, the restoration of serviceability and the elimination of damage to structural elements and engineering systems;
- replacement of 11,3 thousand elevators, which would decommission the elevators that have completed the standard operating life;
- replacement of 3.2 thousand km of heat networks, which would reduce thermal energy losses in the networks by up to 10%;
- implementation of energy saving measures, which would result in savings of energy resources of minimum 625 thousand tons of oil equivalent;
- improvement of the quality of services and reduction of water losses through timely repair of networks, as well as other water supply and sanitation facilities.



At the same time, there is a need to construct more than 1,000 iron removal stations; a complex of water intake facilities and water treatment plants in more than 500 agrotowns, which currently do not meet the “Water supply standard.”

The projects are aimed to provide drinking water of standard quality for 100% of the population (in settlements with centralized water supply); centralized water supply for 100% of the urban population and 72% of the rural population (including 85% of population of agrotowns); centralized and local household sewage systems for 95% of the urban population and 42% of the rural population.

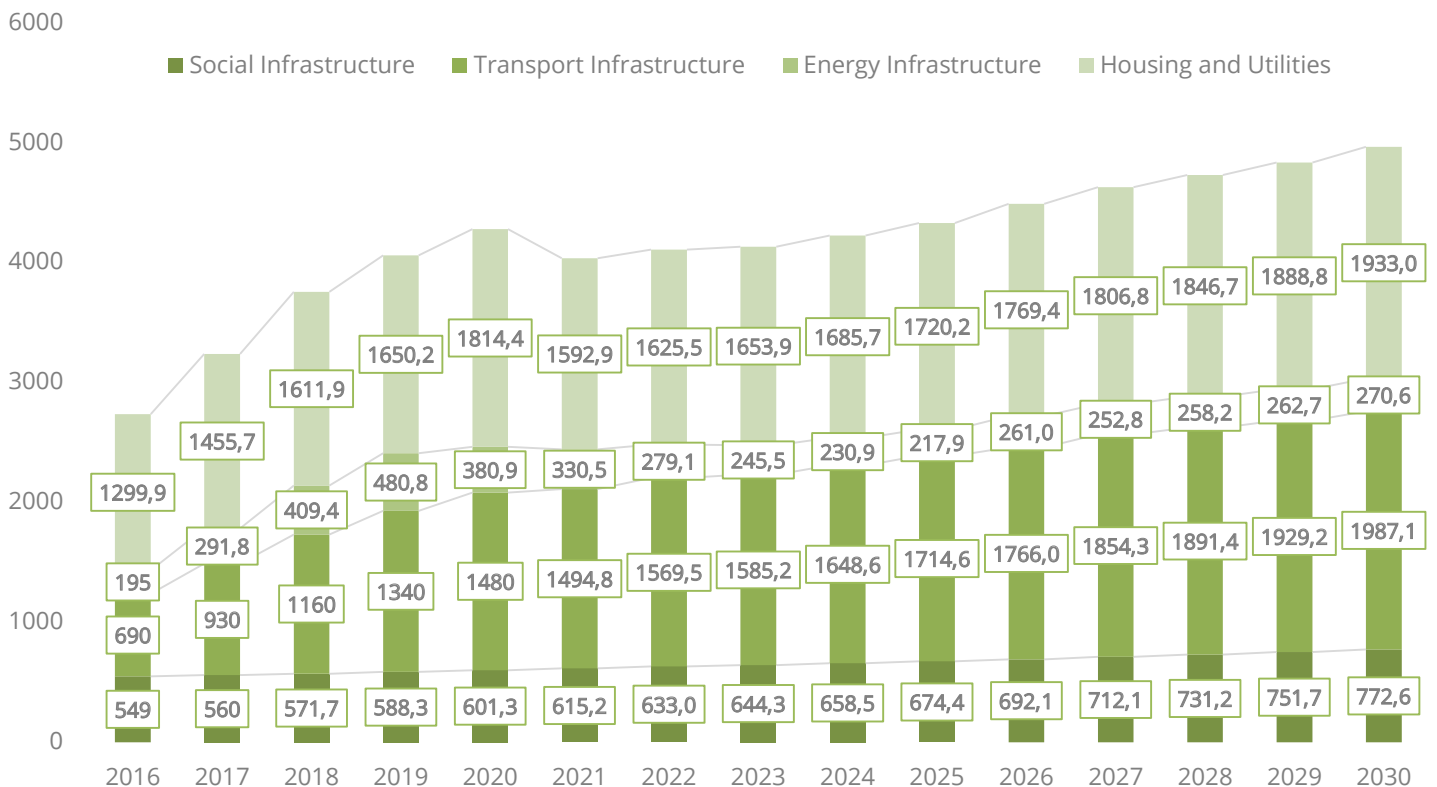
It is also planned to increase the usage of secondary material resources (paper and cardboard waste, glass waste, plastic waste, worn tires, household appliances waste, used batteries, used motor oil) by 1.5 times in comparison with 2014 and to achieve the level of extraction of secondary material resources from municipal waste at least 25% by 2020.

One of the ways of social support of the population housing standards is to create and develop the engineering infrastructure, and improve human settlements and inter-settlement territories.

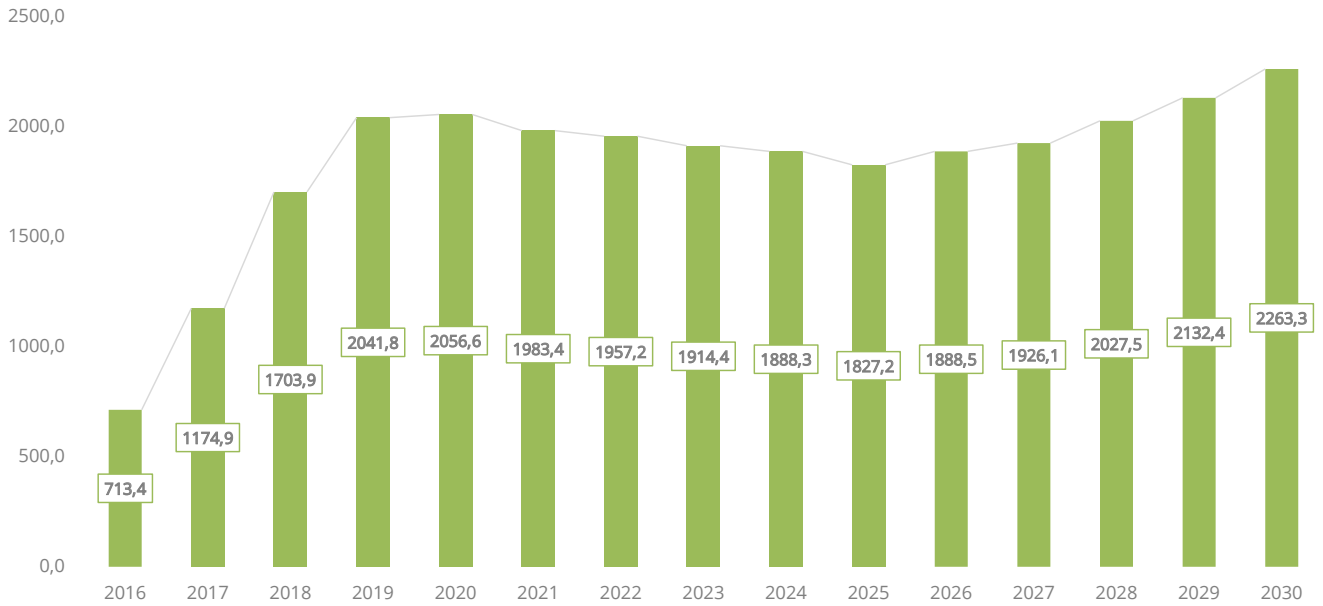
In order to improve the living conditions of citizens and ensure the availability of new housing, it is planned to increase the volume of rental housing construction in conjunction with the financial resources, and specifically using the funds of organizations and investors from the private sector.



The need for infrastructure investment by sectors for 2016-2030, million USD



The need for infrastructure investment for 2016-2030, million USD



Based on the data of local and regional budgets and state investment programs for 2016 - 2030, the needs of the Republic of Belarus for infrastructure investment, as well as the existing gap (budget deficit) in financing them have been assessed.

The projected average annual volume of expenses for 2016-2020 will be 2 billion USD with projected growth to 2.7 billion USD by 2027. At the same time, the average annual need of the Republic of Belarus for infrastructure investment for 2016-2020 will be 3.58 billion USD. Thus, the average annual budget deficit for infrastructure development in the Republic of Belarus in 2016-2020 will be 1.5 billion USD.

The projected average annual volume of expenses for infrastructure development in the Republic of Belarus will be 2.7 billion USD in 2021-2030. The projected average annual need for infrastructure investment in this period will be 4.45 billion USD. Thus, the average annual budget deficit for infrastructure development in the Republic of Belarus in 2021-2030 will be 1.95 billion USD.

Based on data of local and regional budgets and state investment programs, in 2014 the actual total expenditures connected with infrastructure amounted to 1,932.6 million USD, and average annual expenditures for infrastructure development for the period from 2006 to 2014 - about 2 billion USD. Based on the forecast needs of the Republic of

Belarus in 2016-2030, the infrastructure gap (financing gap) was calculated, which is the difference between needs and actual expenditures for infrastructure projects. The minimum value of the gap is 713,4 million USD, the maximum one - 2263,3 million USD. The average forecast deficit for 2016-2030 amounts to 1.83 billion USD, i.e. its increase by almost 4 times over the next 15 years is projected.



THE NEED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS FOR THE PERIOD UNTIL 2030, MILLION USD

ITEM	2016-2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	Yearly average
Total, including:	18060,3	2733,9	3237,5	3753	4059,3	4276,6	20,820.36	23,637.9	4,157.9
1. Social	2870,3	549	560	571,7	588,3	601,3	3,225.5	3,659.7	650.4
1.1. Health care facilities	1353,7	258,9	264,1	269,6	277,5	283,6	1,517.3	1,745.8	307.8
1.2. Education facilities	931,3	178,1	181,7	185,5	190,9	195,1	1,049.8	1,170.6	210.1
1.3. Sport and tourism facilities	281,2	53,8	54,9	56	57,6	58,9	320.2	361.8	64.2
1.4. Culture facilities	304,1	58,2	59,3	60,6	62,3	63,7	338.2	381.4	68.2
2. Transport	5600	690	930	1160	1340	1480	8,012.8	9,428.1	1,536.1
3. Energy	1757,9	195	291,8	409,4	480,8	380,9	1,303.9	1,305.3	291.1
3.1. New housing infrastructure, including:	680,1	120,6	145	145,7	134,5	134,3	564.5	529.2	118.3
3.1.1. Electricity and heat supply networks	633,5	112,4	136,5	136,9	125,5	125,2	523.7	487.6	109.9
3.1.2. Gas supply networks	46,6	8,2	8,5	8,8	9	9,1	40.8	41.6	8.4
3.2. Infrastructure of rural settlements ¹ , including:	372	74,4	124,3	122,2	104	96,7	344.1	339.7	80.4
3.2.1. Electricity and heat supply networks	307,8	67	114,7	109,8	88,4	77,5	292.7	293.5	69.6
3.2.3. Gas supply networks	64,2	7,4	9,7	12,4	15,5	19,2	52.4	46.2	10.9
3.3. Power facilities (HPPs)	556,1		22,5	141,5	242,3	149,9	395.3	436.4	99.1
4. Housing and utilities	7832,1	1299,9	1455,7	1611,9	1650,2	1814,4	8,278.1	9,244.7	1,690.3
4.1. Complete renovation of housing	1746,9	246,91	298,23	349,98	397,46	454,28	2,291.6	2,378.8	427.8
4.2. Routine repair of housing	333,7	60,2	64,3	67,79	70,01	71,4	1,086.1	1,246.0	177.7
4.3. Replacement of heat networks	288,5	52,2	55,8	58,7	60,4	61,4	348.3	420.9	70.5
4.4. Replacement of elevators	325,7	50,2	70,1	75,1	67,4	62,9	310.6	305.9	62.8
4.5. Complete renovation of water supply and sanitation facilities	112,6	20,4	21,8	22,9	23,6	23,9	135.9	148.0	26.4
4.6. Increased use of secondary material resources	45,9	5,8	11,6	15,4	10,4	2,7	14.5	17.1	5.2
4.7. Introduction of other energy saving measures	517,1	93,6	100	105,2	108,3	110	588.6	652.1	117.2
4.8. Territory improvements	1895,0	344,7	369	388,6	395,8	396,9	2,137.9	2,323.3	423.8
4.9. Construction of artesian wells, water pipes and iron removal plants	472,5	104	109,5	99,9	79	80,1	386.9	400.6	84.0
4.10. Collection and use of secondary raw materials	54,8	17,4	9	9,3	9,5	9,6	48.6	51.4	10.3
4.11. Construction of rental housing	618,2	92,1	108,1	124,3	140	153,7	929.1	1,300.6	189.9

¹ the volume of funds is subject to annual improvements



CHAPTER 4

100 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Based on the overall needs of the country in infrastructure facilities, in coordination with the government agencies, Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board has selected and approved a list of 100 infrastructure projects that meet the priorities of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus - the TOP 100 (Appendix A). The main sources of funding for the implementation of the NIP TOP 100 projects are considered to be the funds attracted by the Government under PPP agreements, investment contracts, borrowed funds, as well as other sources not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

TOP 100 PROJECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The TOP 100 includes 15 transport infrastructure development projects totaling 1,260.1 million USD, including:

- 14 projects on construction and reconstruction of road infrastructure facilities totaling 1,075.7 million USD;
- 1 project on the creation of the infrastructure for air transport to the value of 184.5 million USD.

The largest of them include:

- reconstruction of M-10 highway: the border of Russian Federation (Selishe) - Gomel - Kobrin, km 109.9 - km 184.5;
- reconstruction of the section (54.3 km long) of the M-8/E95 highway: border of the Russian Federation

(Ezerishe) - Vitebsk - Gomel - border of the Ukraine (Novaya Guta), km 402.0 - km 456.3;

- development of infrastructure of the Vitebsk branch of the State Enterprise "Belavia Belarusian Airlines" (construction of transport and logistics park, hangar complex, enterprise to provide refueling complex of services).

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The main projects the TOP 100, representing the energy infrastructure have become the projects on construction and reconstruction of substations, as well as a number of investment projects on construction of hydropower plants for a total amount of 751.2 million USD.

The largest projects include:

- construction of 330/110/10 kV Slutskaya substation with access road and reconstruction of 110 kV transmission lines, 330 kV in Slutsk district, Minsk oblast;
- construction of Beshenkovichi HPP (33 MW) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast;
- construction of Verkhnedvinsk HPP (13 MW) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure is presented by 48 projects on construction, reconstruction, modernization and restoration of health, education, culture, religion, sports and tourism infrastructure facilities totaling 968.25 million USD.

HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE

The TOP 100 includes 9 projects on construction and reconstruction of health infrastructure, particularly hospitals, pavilions, outpatient center and the military sanatorium totaling 402.1 million USD.

The largest projects include:

- reconstruction of the group of buildings of the “City Clinical Hospital No.3 of Grodno city” health care institution into “Grodno Regional Clinical Oncology Center”;
- construction of the building for the Center for Reproductive Health of the “Clinical Maternity Hospital of Minsk oblast” health care institution in Minsk city;
- construction of a building for the department of surgery and critical care of “Minsk Regional Hospital of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor”.

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The TOP 100 includes 29 projects on construction and reconstruction of education infrastructure, buildings of kindergartens, schools, higher education institutions and student dormitories, etc., totaling 344.05 million USD.

The largest projects include:

- Biotechnology Center of the educational institution “Polessky State University”;
- construction of educational and pedagogical complex “High school for 720 pupils and a kindergarten for 230 children in the eighth microdistrict of Zhodino city in Minsk oblast”;
- dormitory No.2 of the student housing complex “Student Village”;

CULTURE, RELIGION, SPORTS AND TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

The TOP 100 includes 10 projects on construction and reconstruction of culture, religion, sports and tourism infrastructure, particularly sports and recreation, historical and cultural complexes totaling 222 million USD.

The largest projects include:

- historical and cultural complex “Brest” within the boundaries of the outer defense walls of the Brest Fortress. The first stage.
- reconstruction of the sports complex of the Belarusian Sports Society “Dynamo”, 23 Daumana Str., Minsk (athletics arena, bicycle facility, rowing facility).



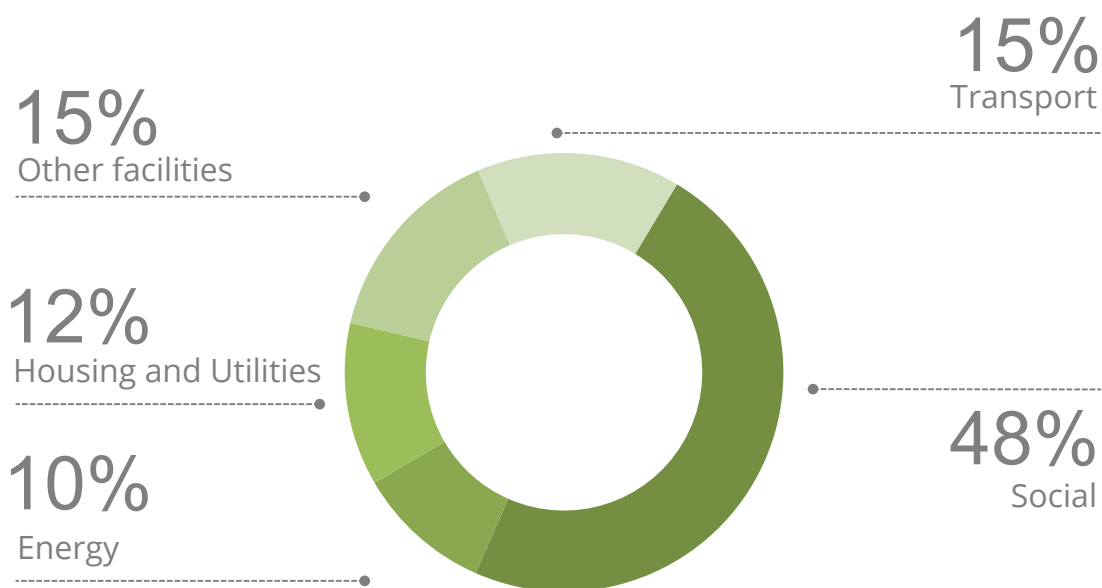
HOUSING AND UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The TOP 100 includes 12 projects on construction and reconstruction of housing and utilities infrastructure, particularly water treatment plants, waste treatment plants, water and sewage facilities, solid waste landfills totaling 351.1 million USD.

The largest projects include:

- construction of plants for waste incineration in the cities of Mogilev and Bobruisk;
- construction of off-site utilities and water supply facilities of the satellite town Skidel in Grodno oblast;
- construction and reconstruction of the road network and landscape and recreational zone under the reconstruction of the embankment in Brest city from the “17 September” street to the “Club of the sailors.”

Percentage of the NIP TOP 100 projects by directions of infrastructure development



OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to the facilities referred to the main directions of infrastructure, the TOP 100 NIP projects also include 15 projects on construction of hotels, residential buildings, administrative buildings for a total amount of 111.9 million USD.

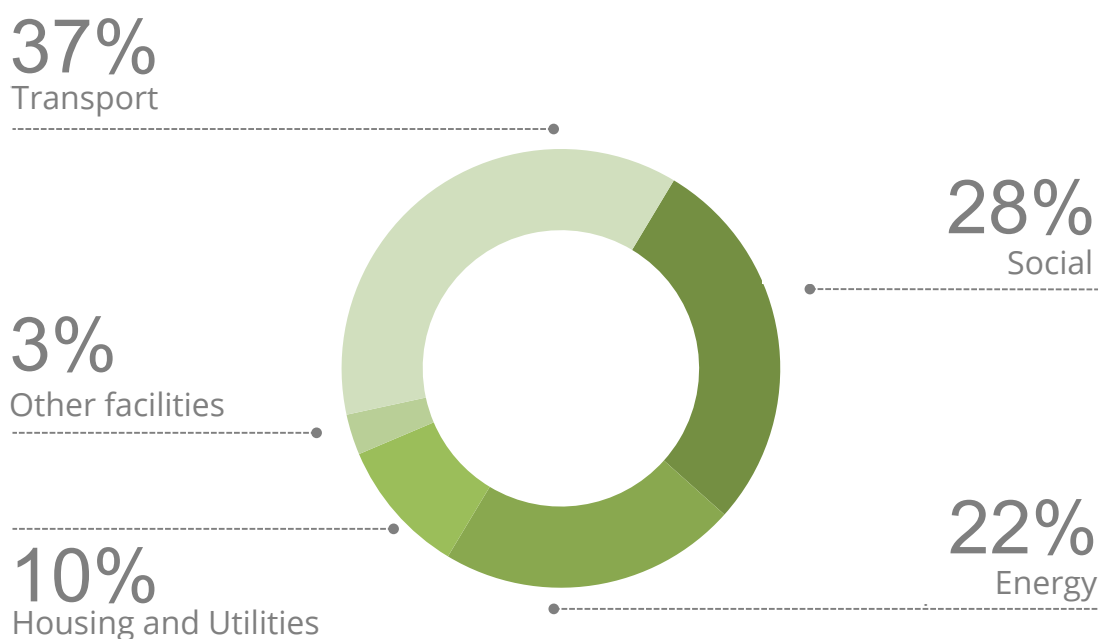
These facilities include:

- construction of maintenance center for ships of the Republican Unitary Dnieper-Dvina Waterways Enterprise "Belvodput" upstream Grodno HPP;
- modernization of transport infrastructure of common use by the installation of the equipment

(electronic) for the collection of electronic passenger fare in transport in Mogilev city.

- Courthouse of Soviet District of Minsk city on the Bogdanovich Str.

Percentage of the NIP TOP 100 projects by the volume of investment



SUMMARY ON NIP PROJECTS

In terms of the basic types of infrastructure

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Energy	10
Transport, including:	15
Road transport infrastructure	14
Air transport infrastructure	1
Social, including:	48
education	29
healthcare	9
sport and tourism, culture and religion	10
Housing and utilities sector	12
Other infrastructure	15
Total:	100



CHAPTER 5

PILOT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

One of the main objectives of the formation of the NIP is to involve the private sector in the implementation of projects included in the list of the NIP TOP 100. In the future, it is planned to develop a separate list of projects that can be implemented on the principles of PPP from the list of the NIP TOP 100 projects on the basis of the relevant assessments and the work carried out, including the involvement of experts in the field of PPP.

Establishment of a portfolio of PPP projects is organized in the Republic of Belarus with account of the recommendations of UNECE and the international best practices in these matters. In simplified form, the main stages of PPP projects selection include:

1. Formation of the NIP for 10-15 years;
2. Selecting from the list of projects of the NIP, the projects that are possible to be implemented on the principles of PPP;
3. Justification of the selected NIP projects for the implementation on PPP principles with account of the criteria for classifying a project as PPP project, a preliminary analysis of the Value for Money, and availability of budget funds for their implementation;
4. Based on these evaluations - Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board approval to implement the projects on PPP principles.

At the time of formation of the NIP, Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board has selected and approved for further stages of preparation 7 pilot PPP projects, representing various economy sectors of the Republic of Belarus.

The list of selected pilot PPP projects is as follows:

- Reconstruction of M-10 highway: the border of Russian Federation (Selishe) - Gomel - Kobrin, km 109.9 - km 184.5;
- Construction of Beshenkovichi HPP (33 MW-130 million KWh) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast;
- Reconstruction of the group of buildings of the "City Clinical Hospital No.3 of Grodno city" health care institution into "Grodno Regional Clinical Oncology Center";
- Construction of the plant for waste incineration (thermal capacity of 1.2 MW and electrical capacity of up to 1.0 MW) in Bobruisk city;
- Construction of the main street in Gomel city 41.35 km long, taking into account the construction of the bridge across the Sozh river and five overpasses;
- Construction of preschool educational institutions in the regions of Minsk oblast;
- Major repairs, restoration and reconstruction to a hotel complex of barracks of the former regiment of light artillery, Polish army, barracks in the casemates of the Western tenaille fortification, barracks and guardhouse in the casemates of the northern tenaille fortification, powder magazine and Bridget monastery in a separate building on the Kobrin fortification of the Brest Fortress.

PROJECT “RECONSTRUCTION OF M-10 HIGHWAY: THE BORDER OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION (SELISCHE) - GOMEL - KOBRYN, KM 109.9 - KM 184.5”



Initiator of the project - Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus.

Project Location: the Republic of Belarus, Gomel oblast.

The project involves the reconstruction of the M-10 road section (km 109.9 - km 184.5) with upgrading to category I, as well as its subsequent efficient operation on a paid basis. In addition, the project provides for an increase in the number of lanes from two to four, an increase in the permissible axle load from 10 to 11.5 tons, an increase in the speed limit for cars from 90 km/h to 120 km/h, for trucks from 70 km/h to 100 km/h.

Reconstruction of M-10 highway involves enabling the transit of domestic and foreign haulers and passenger cars registered outside the Customs Union on a paid basis, as well as passenger cars of residents of the Republic of

Belarus free of charge.

Preliminary capital expenditure - 343 million USD.

The project is included in the State Program for Development and Maintenance of Motorways in the Republic of Belarus for 2015-2019.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to manage and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.

PROJECT “CONSTRUCTION OF BESHENKOVICHI HPP (33 MW-130 MILLION KWH) ON THE WESTERN DVINA RIVER IN VITEBSK OBLAST”



Initiator of the project - Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Belarus.

Project location: the Republic of Belarus, Vitebsk oblast, Beshenkovichi district.

The project involves the construction of hydroelectric power plant on the Western Dvina River with 33 MW capacity of installed equipment and design electric power output for an average year in terms of dryness - 130 million KWh.

Commissioning of the facility will contribute to the diversification of fuel and energy resources in the Republic of Belarus, reduction of the country's dependence on imported gas, and will increase the production of

electricity using renewable energy sources, reduce the environmental load of fuel and energy complex by decreasing the emission of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 186 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to manage and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.

PROJECT “RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GROUP OF BUILDINGS OF THE “CITY CLINICAL HOSPITAL NO.3 OF GRODNO CITY” HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION INTO “GRODNO REGIONAL CLINICAL ONCOLOGY CENTER”



Initiator of the project - Grodno Oblast Executive Committee.

Project Location: the Republic of Belarus, Grodno oblast, Grodno city.

The project involves reconstruction of the existing the group of buildings of “City Clinical Hospital No.3 of Grodno city” health care institution, equipping it with modern equipment, enlargement of buildings by construction of new facilities, functional service and maintenance of the complex. This includes reconstruction of a 5-story medical treatment building of the “City Clinical Hospital No.3 of Grodno city” and adjoining polyclinic building; construction of 8-story building with 6 facilities of the radiological building; construction of premises required to accommodate the diagnostic equipment. This group of buildings will house departments of surgical oncology, radiology, chemotherapy, surgery, and anatomic pathology. Also, the purchase of radionuclide diagnostics

equipment, linear accelerators, gamma therapy devices, brachytherapy equipment, and other equipment is expected. Today, in Grodno city, the departments for the treatment of oncology patients are located discretely in the premises of the Grodno Oblast Clinical Hospital.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 200 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Handover”. The private partner provides funding, design, construction and operation of the leased facilities with the possibility for providing additional services on a paid basis for the period of the lease.

PROJECT “CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLANT FOR WASTE INCINERATION (THERMAL CAPACITY OF 1.2 MW AND ELECTRICAL CAPACITY OF UP TO 1.0 MW) IN BOBRUISK CITY”



Initiator of the project - Mogilev Oblast Executive Committee.

Project Location: the Republic of Belarus, Mogilev oblast, Bobruisk city.

The project involves construction of waste incineration plant in Bobruisk city with thermal capacity of 1.2 MW and an electrical capacity of 1.0 MW, equipping the facility with the equipment required for waste disposal; operation of the facility by the private partner, and its maintenance and functional service during the term of the PPP agreement for the environmentally safe disposal of municipal waste. The construction period of such plant is usually about 12 months. The main goals of the project include reduction in the volume of household waste disposal, and the use of additional energy from the combustion for the production of electricity and heat. The environmental aspect is also important in the project implementation, as currently,

the main method of waste disposal is landfill dumping, which adversely affects the ecological situation not only in Bobruisk city, but in the entire region. The project also aims to contribute to reducing dependence on energy imports.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 130 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to manage and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.

PROJECT “CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN STREET IN GOMEL CITY 41.35 KM LONG, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SOZH RIVER AND FIVE OVERPASSES”



Initiator of the project - Gomel Oblast Executive Committee.

Project Location: the Republic of Belarus, Gomel oblast, Gomel city.

The project involves the construction of five sections of Gomel city bypass road, 41.35 km long, construction of five overpasses and one bridge over the Sozh river, functional service and maintenance of the facility after completion of construction to address issues related to the environment and the lack of infrastructure development, reduction of traffic load on the center of the city, providing transport links to new residential areas under development.

Currently, implementation of the project on the basis of budget financing is not possible, since the annual volume of funds allocated for the development of road infrastructure of Gomel city does not exceed 10 million USD.

Construction of the Eastern bypass highway involves

enabling the transit of domestic and foreign haulers and passenger cars registered outside the Customs Union on a paid basis, as well as passenger cars of residents of the Republic of Belarus free of charge.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 199.3 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to manage and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.

PROJECT “CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS IN THE REGIONS OF MINSK OBLAST”



Initiator of the project - Minsk Oblast Executive Committee.

Location: the Republic of Belarus, Minsk oblast, Minsk district.

The project involves construction of 7 preschool establishments in Minsk district: Lesnoy settlement, Borovliany village, Senitsa agrotown, Kolodishi agrotown, Hatezhino village, Mihanovichi agrotown, Machulishi urban settlement; operation of facilities, their maintenance and functional servicing during the term of the PPP agreement. The average construction time of each building of a preschool institution is 11-12 months. Construction of all of the facilities is expected to be implemented concurrently. Construction of preschool institutions will contribute to

the development of infrastructure of preschool education, meeting social standards and implementation of the main directions of the program of socio-economic development of the region.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 25.7 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to manage and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.

PROJECT “MAJOR REPAIRS WITH RESTORATION OF FACADES AND RECONSTRUCTION TO A HOTEL COMPLEX OF BARRACKS OF THE FORMER REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY OF THE POLISH ARMY, WESTERN FORT, TWO CASEMATES OF THE TENAILLE FORTIFICATION, GUARDHOUSE AND POWDER MAGAZINE IN KOBRIN FORTIFICATION OF THE BREST FORTRESS WITH RECONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION UNDER THE HOTEL FUNCTIONS OF THE BRIDGET MONASTERY LOCATED THERE”



Initiator of the project - Brest Oblast Executive Committee.

Project location: the Republic of Belarus, Brest oblast, Brest city.

The project involves major repairs, restoration and reconstruction to a hotel complex of barracks of the former regiment of light artillery, Polish army, barracks in the casemates of the Western tenaille fortification, barracks and guardhouse in the casemates of the northern tenaille fortification, powder magazine and Bridget monastery in a separate building on the Kobrin fortification of the Brest Fortress. Project involves implementation in three stages. Reconstituted and reconstructed facilities include residential buildings based on existing barracks, headquarters and medical unit of artillery regiment;

complex of sports and health services; center of social and cultural services; heated underground passage, the ensemble of Bridget monastery.

Preliminary capital expenditure: 31 million USD.

Estimated PPP model - “Design-Construction-Funding-Operation”. After the construction, the private partner is entitled to operate and maintain the facility during the term of the agreement, after which it is handed over to the public partner.



NIP CONCLUSION

This NIP is the first document on the assessment of the infrastructure needs of the country and the ability of the budget to meet them. In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Belarus dated May 27, 2014 No. 508, the national bodies of state administration and other state organizations subordinated to the Government of the Republic of Belarus, the provincial executive committees and the Minsk city executive committee shall update the information provided in the present NIP before October 1 of each subsequent year. NIP information will be updated and new infrastructures will be added to it based on the best international practices and the requests of investors (including foreign ones) and other interested organizations.

Cost analysis on financing of infrastructure of the Republic of Belarus held under the NIP, shows that annual investments from 2006 to 2014 amounted to about 2 billion USD. The total investment need from 2016 to 2030 is estimated at 62.3 billion USD. With the same volumes of financing, only 30 billion USD can be invested in construction and reconstruction of infrastructure, which is 48% of the total infrastructure investment needs. Thus, the infrastructure gap (shortage) is forecasted at 32.3 billion USD or 2,15 billion USD annually.

One of the most promising options for reducing this gap

is the use of the PPP mechanism.

Interministerial Infrastructure Coordinating Board and the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Belarus expresses its gratitude to the following organizations that took an active part and assisted in the development of this document: donors of international technical assistance - United Nations Development Programme in Belarus, the EU Delegation to Belarus; UN Economic Commission for Europe, as well as all ministries and oblast executive committees that provided information for the IP.

APPENDIX A. THE TOP 100 PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	NAME OF APPLICANT - ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	GOAL OF THE PROJECT	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST in million USD
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE				
Road transport infrastructure	Brest Oblast Executive Committee	1. Reconstruction of local roads (to agrotowns, farming and production cooperatives, Malorita city) of Brest oblast with a total length of 55 km with the replacement of gravel surface to asphalt	The goal is to solve the problem of establishing hard pavement on roads between district center and rural settlements	10.5
		2. Construction of Western Bypass, including the construction of a road bridge over the Mukhavets river in line with Zubachov Street with a flyover from the road P-17, overpass over the railway and Brestskie divizii Street in line with Leytenant Ryabtsev Street, with reconstruction of crossed existing road junctions of the road network	The goal is the construction of the Western bypass of Brest city with the construction of the road bridge over the river Mukhavets	36.6
	Minsk Oblast Executive Committee	3. Reconstruction of the road H-9638 "Radkovo-Soligorsk" km0.0-7.5 of Minsk oblast	The goal - reconstruction of the highway H-9638 "Radkovo-Soligorsk" km 0.0-7.5 to connect the city with 2-RU and ensure gateway to Minsk	4.5
		4. Reconstruction of the road H-9555 "Smolevichi - Plisa" of Minsk oblast, category V, 3.7 km long with a width of the roadway - 5.5 m, road shoulder - 1.25 m	The goal - reconstruction of the road H-9555 Smolevichi - Plisa	2.2
		5. Constuction of the section (5 km) of the road "Southwest bypass of Kletsk city" of Minsk oblast	The goal - construction of the road section 5 km long	2
		6. Reconstruction of the road H 9637 "Radkovo-Krasnaya Sloboda-Gulevichi" of Minsk oblast	The goal - reconstruction of the road H 9637 "Radkovo-Krasnaya Sloboda-Gulevichi", km 24.031 - 35.07	2
		7. Construction of the road "Cherven - Lyubishino" km 0 - km 8.0 (eastern bypass of Cherven city) of Minsk oblast	The goal - resolve the transportation problem of relocating materials, equipment, as well as reducing the cost of	4

			transportation of agricultural products	
	Mogilev Oblast Executive Committee	8. Construction of the road (11.3 km) - Mogilev city bypass: from km 0 of the road P-123 Priso-Mostok Drybin-Gorki to km252 of the road M-8/E95 Russian Federation border (Ezerishe) - Vitebsk - Gomel - border of the Ukraine (Novaya Guta)	The goal - construction of a bypass around the city of Mogilev	60
		9. Reconstruction of the section (5.51 km) of the road P-122 Mogilev-Cherikov-Kostyukovichi	The goal - reconstruction of the road	20
	Gomel Oblast Executive Committee	10. Construction of the section (16.8 km) of the road - bypassing Bobruisk city from km 27.5 of the road P-31 "Bobruisk-Mazyr-border of the Ukraine" to km 164.5 of the road M-5/E271 "Minsk-Gomel"	The goal - construction of a bypass around the city of Bobruisk	82
		11. Construction of the main street in Gomel city 41.35 km long, taking into account the construction of the bridge across the Sozh river and five overpasses	The goal is to decrease the traffic load on the oblast center	136.5
		12. Construction of the main street in Gomel city 6.3 km long, taking into account the construction of two overpasses	The goal - construction of the "North-South" main street in Gomel city	122.4
	Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus.	13. Reconstruction of the section (54.3 km long) of the M-8/E95 highway: border of the Russian Federation (Ezerishe) - Vitebsk - Gomel - border of the Ukraine (Novaya Guta), km 402.0 - km 456.3	The goal - reconstruction of the road in accordance with the parameters of the category I	250
		14. Reconstruction of M-10 highway: the border of Russian Federation (Selishe) - Gomel - Kobrin, km 109.9 - km 184.5	The goal - reconstruction of M-10 road section (km 109.9 - km 184.5) with upgrading to category I, as well as its subsequent efficient operation on a paid basis	343
Total:	14 projects on the development of road transport infrastructure			1,075.7
Air transport infrastructure	Vitebsk Oblast Executive Committee	1. Development of infrastructure of the Vitebsk branch of the State Enterprise "Belavia Belarusian Airlines" (construction of transport and logistics park, hangar complex, enterprise to provide refueling complex of services)	The goal - creation of a transport and logistics center for general use in the area of the Vitebsk city airport	184.5
Total:	1 project on the development of air transport infrastructure			184.5
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTION:	15 PROJECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE			1,260.2

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (INCLUDING HPP)

Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Belarus	1. Reconstruction of Stolbtsy 220 kV substation with transfer to 330 kV voltage and construction of 330 kV transmission lines Stolbtsy - Baranovichi	The goal - reconstruction of the existing 220 kV substation with transfer to 330 kV voltage and construction of 330 kV transmission lines Stolbtsy - Baranovichi to output power from the second unit of the Belarusian nuclear power plant	57.0
	Construction of 110/10 kV "Cherkassy" substation with entries of 110 kV transmission lines for electric power supply of the free economic zone "Minsk", site 10, "Fanipol" area	The goal - construction of 110/10 kV "Cherkassy" substation with entries of 110 kV transmission lines for electric power supply of the free economic zone "Minsk", site 10, "Fanipol" area	18
	3. Reconstruction of 330-750 kV open distribution unit and relay protection and automation and emergency control system of 750 kV "Belorusskaya" Substation of Staryya Darohi district of Minsk oblast	The goal - replacing outdated equipment of 330-750 kV open distribution unit relay protection and automation and emergency control system of 750 kV "Belorusskaya" Substation of Staryya Darohi district of Minsk oblast	30.0
	Construction of 330/110/10 kV Slutskaya substation with access road and reconstruction of transmission lines 110 kV, 330 kV in Slutsk district, Minsk oblast	The goal - construction of a new 330/110/10 kV Slutskaya substation to ensure uninterrupted and reliable electric power supply to existing and newly added consumers in Slutsk city and Slutsk and Soligorsk districts	63.3
	5. Construction of Beshenkovichi HPP (33 MW) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	186
	6. Construction of Verkhnedvinsk HPP (13 MW) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	158
	7. Construction of Mogilev HPP (5.1 MW) on the Dnieper river in Mogilev oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	29.4

		8. Construction of Nemnovskaya HPP (20 MW) on the Neman river in Grodno oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	133.4
		9. Construction of Orshanskaya HPP (13 MW) on the Western Dvina river in Vitebsk oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	48.1
		10. Construction of Shklovskaya HPP (4.89 MW) on the Dnieper river in Mogilev oblast	Goal- substitution of imported fuel and production of clean electric power	28
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTION:	10 PROJECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE			751.2

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Health care	Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Belarus	1. Reconstruction of the outpatient center of the Main Military Clinical Medical Center in Minsk city on Kuibyshev street (with adjusting design and estimate documentation)	The goal - reconstruction of the outpatient center	5.43
		2. Reconstruction of the Lepel military sanatorium in Borovka settlement of Lepel district, Vitebsk oblast with the construction of a swimming pool	The goal - reconstruction of the military sanatorium	9.36
	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus	3. Construction of a dormitory and a boarding house for the SE "Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N.N. Alexandrov"	The goal - construction of a dormitory and a boarding house for the SE "Republican Scientific and Practical Center of Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N.N. Alexandrov"	20.5
	Ministry of Sport and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus	4. Construction of the building of the Republican Center for Sports Medicine in Minsk city	The goal - improving the quality and accessibility of medical care to athletes	16.8
	Brest Oblast Executive Committee	5. Reconstruction of the surgery department building, territory improvement of the central district hospital of Malorita city in Brest oblast	The goal - major repairs and modernization of surgery department buildings of the central district hospital	2.5
		6. Reconstruction/construction of an emergency medical care station on 96 Kuibyshev street, Baranovichi, Brest oblast;	The goal - construction of the station emergency medical care station	7.5
	Grodno Oblast Executive Committee	7. Reconstruction of the group of buildings of the "City Clinical Hospital No.3 of Grodno city" health care institution into "Grodno Regional Clinical Oncology Center" (as a separate legal entity)	The goal - improved treatment and diagnostic process, introduction of new methods of treatment of oncology patients	200

	Minsk Oblast Executive Committee	8. Construction of the building for the Center for Reproductive Health of the "Clinical Maternity Hospital of Minsk oblast" health care institution in Minsk city	The goal - improving the quality of services, introduction of new treatment technologies and prevention of infertility	60
		9. Construction of a building for the department of surgery and critical care of "Minsk Regional Hospital of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor"	The goal - improving the quality and accessibility of medical care to the population of Minsk oblast	80
Total:	9 projects on the development of health infrastructure			402.1
Education	Brest Oblast Executive Committee	1. Reconstruction of a secondary school No.1 in Luninets city of Brest oblast with the construction of a new additional building	The goal - resolve the problem of expansion of student space in the oldest school in Luninets city	9.5
		2. Construction of a secondary school for 765 pupils with a sports complex in Bereza city of Brest oblast	The goal - construction of a secondary school with a sports complex in Bereza city	18
	Minsk Oblast Executive Committee	3. Construction of preschool child development center for 230 children in Ivenets urban settlement of Volozhin district, Minsk oblast	The goal is to provide places in preschool institutions for residents of Ivenets urban settlement and nearby villages	4.5
		4. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Borovliany village of Minsk district" for 230 children	The goal - reducing the queue for placing children to a kindergarten	4.7
		5. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Kolodishi agrotown" for 230 children	The goal - reducing the queue for placing children to a kindergarten	3.76
		6. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Machulishi urban settlement of Minsk district" for 230 children	The goal - reducing the queue for placing children to a kindergarten	3.76
		7. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Mihanovichy agrotown of Minsk district" for 230 children	The goal - reducing the queue for placing children to a kindergarten	5.5
		8. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Senitsa agrotown of Minsk district" for 150 children	The goal - reducing the queue, implementation of social standards	3.76
		9. Construction of State Educational Institution "Kindergarten in Hatezhino village of Minsk district" for 230 children	The goal - reducing the queue, implementation of social standards	3.76
		10. Reconstruction of the existing building of secondary school No.2 in the resort settlement Naroch of Myadel	The goal - construction of a new and reconstruction of the existing building	2.5

		district, Minsk oblast, with the construction of a new additional building	of secondary school No.2 in the resort settlement Naroch of Myadel district	
		11. Construction of educational and pedagogical complex "High school for 720 pupils and a kindergarten for 230 children in the eighth microdistrict of Zhodino city in Minsk oblast	The goal - provide 15,000 residents of the eighth microdistrict of Zhodino city with educational and training services in an educational institution	23.3
		12. Construction of educational and pedagogical complex "Kindergarten for 230 children and a secondary school for 720 pupils in Stolbtsy city", Minsk oblast	The goal - compliance with social standards in the educational institutions of Stolbtsy city	16.9
		13. Construction of educational and pedagogical complex "Kindergarten for 100 children and a secondary school for 150 pupils in Severniy microdistrict" Vileyka city, Minsk oblast	The goal - provide residents of the microdistrict with social standards on educational services	5.6.
		14. Construction of a kindergarten for 150 children and an elementary school for 321 pupils microdistrict No.11 "Vostochniy" in Molodechno city, Minsk oblast	The goal - provide residents of the microdistrict with social standards on educational and pedagogic services	7.5
		15. Construction of a secondary school for 720 pupils in Borisov city, Minsk oblast	The goal - provide residents of the microdistrict with social standards on educational and pedagogic services	14.1
		16. Construction of a secondary school for 720 pupils in Logoysk city, Minsk oblast	The goal - provide residents of the microdistrict with social standards on educational and pedagogic services	11.3
	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus	17. Dormitory No.7 for 500 students of the Educational Institution "Vitebsk State Order of Peoples' Friendship Medical University"	The goal - improve the availability of dormitory accommodation for students of the Vitebsk State Order of Peoples' Friendship Medical University	9.8
	Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus	18. Dormitory for 1,030 students with a canteen for 140 seats in Grodno city	The goal - construction of a dormitory for 100 students with a canteen for 140 seats in Grodno city	20.5
		19. Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics, adjustment of design and estimate documentation for the incompleted construction of engineering and design bureau with pilot production in terms of the conversion of the two-story block of the club-canteen (the second start-up complex) on Kozlov Street for arrangement of educational and	The goal - conversion of the two-story block of the club-canteen for arrangement of educational and laboratory classrooms with an increase in the number of stories to five stories	1.15

		laboratory classrooms with an increase in the number of stories to five v in Minsk city		
		20. Belarusian-Russian University. Academic and laboratory building with a sports complex on Lenin street, in Mogilev city	The goal - construction of academic and laboratory building with a sports complex on Lenin street, in Mogilev city	11.14
		21. Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno Dormitory for 1,030 students with a canteen for 140 seats in Grodno city	The goal - construction of a dormitory for 1030 students with a canteen for 140 seats (including design and survey work) in Grodno city	23.58
		22. Expansion and reconstruction of the group of buildings of the Belarusian State University on Independence Avenue in Minsk city. Main building	The goal - expansion and reconstruction of the group of buildings of the Belarusian State University in Minsk city	11.01
		23. Belarusian National Technical University. Reconstruction of the academic building No.15 of the educational institution "Belarusian National Technical University" at 150 Independence Avenue, Minsk city	The goal - reconstruction of the academic building No.15 of the educational institution "Belarusian National Technical University"	5.83
		24. Biotechnology Center of the educational institution "Polesky State University"	The goal - construction of Biotechnology Center of the educational institution "Polesky State University" in Pinsk city	44
		25. Institute of retraining and advanced training of judges, prosecutors, courts and justice institutions of the Belarusian State University, reconstruction of the building of the educational institution "Institute of retraining and advanced training of judges, prosecutors, courts and justice institutions of the Belarusian State University" at 38 Myasnikov str., Minsk city	The goal - reconstruction of the building of educational institution "Institute of retraining and advanced training of judges, prosecutors, courts and justice institutions of the Belarusian State University" at 38 Myasnikov str., Minsk city	4.52
		26. International Sakharov Environmental University. Conversion of engineering and laboratory building at 18 Dolgobrodskaya str., in Minsk city into the academic and laboratory building	The goal - conversion of engineering and laboratory building into academic and laboratory building	3.13
		27. Belarusian National Technical University. Academic and laboratory building of power engineering faculty of the Belarusian National Technical University, Minsk city	The goal - construction of academic and laboratory building of power engineering faculty of the Belarusian National	4.82.

			Technical University, Minsk city	
		28. Dormitory No.2 of the student housing complex "Student Village"	The goal - construction of the student housing complex in within the area of Dzerzhinsky Avenue, Semashko str.- Loshitsa river - projected Lyubimov Avenue, including dormitory No.2 for 1800 students according to the Master Plan	33.37
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus	29. Educational institution "Belarusian State Agricultural Academy." Academic library. Media Center at 14a Timiryazeva street, Gorki city	The goal - construction of the library and media center of the educational institution "Belarusian State Agricultural Academy" in Gorki city	32.8
Total:	29 projects on the development of education infrastructure			344.05
Culture, religion, sports and tourism	Brest Oblast Executive Committee	1. Construction of a multi-purpose sports complex in Drogichin city, Brest oblast	The goal - construction of a multi-purpose sports complex	7.4
		2. Construction of a of the Palace of Culture for 600 seats in Luninets city, Brest oblast	The goal - construction of a Palace of Culture	14.2
		3. Historical and cultural complex "Brest" within the boundaries of the outer defense walls of the Brest Fortress. The first stage.	The goal - create a unique tourist, museum and recreational and cultural complex on the basis of the existing memorial "Brest Hero-Fortress", remaining outside the memorial fortifications and landscape, as well as reconstituted buildings of the old town	140
		Including the subproject: 3.1 Major repairs, restoration and reconstruction to a hotel complex of barracks of the former regiment of light artillery, Polish army, barracks in the casemates of the Western tenaille fortification, barracks and guardhouse in the casemates of the northern tenaille fortification, powder magazine and Bridget monastery in a separate building on the Kobrin fortification of the Brest Fortress	The goal - adaptation of an unused structure into a hotel complex, including the reconstruction of the Bridget monastery complex	31
	Grodno Oblast Executive Committee	4. Construction indoor tennis courts in Grodno city	The purpose - construction of sports infrastructure facilities for health	6

			improvement and health promotion	
		5. Reconstruction and modernization of the specialized building of sports and recreation complex "Lazurniy" in Grodno city	The goal - reconstruction of the specialized building of sports and recreation complex	5
		6. Reconstruction and adaptation as a historical museum of the building of a monument of architecture of the 18th century - Radziwill family palace in Dyatlovo city, Grodno oblast	The goal - preservation of historical and cultural heritage property, increase the attractiveness of the territory of Dyatlovo district through the development of industry of historical and informative and ethnocultural tourism	0.8
	Gomel Oblast Executive Committee	7. Construction of the Center of team sports in Svetlogorsk city (at the first stage - Ice Palace)	The goal - enhanced role of physical education in a all-round and harmonious development of a person, encouraging a healthy lifestyle, and health promotion	13.6
		8. Construction of a sports track ("Path of Health") in the park area on the left bank of the Sozh river in Gomel city	The goal - improving the positive image of the city, increasing investment and tourist attractiveness of the region	0.7
	Ministry of Sport and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus	9. Construction of an indoor ice rink on the territory of the institution "National Winter Olympic Training Center "Raubichi"	The goal - construction of an indoor ice rink on the territory of the institution "National Winter Olympic Training Center "Raubichi"	5.6
	Republican State and Public Union "Belarusian Sports Society "Dynamo"	10. reconstruction of the sports complex of the Belarusian Sports Society "Dynamo", 23 Dauman str., Minsk city (athletics arena, bicycle facility, rowing facility)	The goal - reconstruction of the sports complex of the Belarusian Sports Society "Dynamo" in Minsk city	28.7
Total:	10 project on the development of culture and religion, sports and tourism infrastructure			222
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTION:	48 PROJECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE			968.25

HOUSING AND UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The Ministry of Housing and Utilities of the Republic of Belarus	1. Construction of combined boiler in Medkov settlement in Svetlogorsk district of Gomel oblast with capacity of 5.0 MW	The goal - construction and commissioning of a 5MW combined boiler (natural gas and wood chips) for social services and housing heat supply Medkov settlement	0.7
Vitebsk Oblast Executive Committee	2. Construction waste recycling plant (180,000 tons of municipal solid waste/year) in Vitebsk city	The goal - construction of a waste recycling plant for the processing of municipal solid waste with extraction of secondary material resources and obtaining RDF fuel	40
Brest Oblast Executive Committee	3. Construction of sewage treatment facilities full-scale biological treatment (5,000m³/day) in Zhabinka city, Brest oblast	The goal - construction of sewage treatment facilities of full-scale biological treatment	4.75
	4. Construction of public infrastructure and reconstruction of water facilities within the Vedma river bank territory improvement and creation of a recreation area with the trade and public catering facilities in Brest city	The goal - improving the quality of services in the recreation area	0.8
	5. Construction and reconstruction of the road network and landscape and recreational zone under the reconstruction of the embankment in Brest city from the "17 September" street to the "Club of the sailors."	The goal - rehabilitation and territory improvement of the existing recreation area	14.2
	6. Construction of a solid domestic waste landfill (6,200 tons/year) near Mikhnovichi village of Ivatsevichi district, Brest oblast	The goal - construction of a solid domestic waste landfill near Mikhnovichi village	0.6
Mogilev Oblast Executive Committee	7. Construction of the plant for waste incineration (thermal capacity of 1.2 MW and electrical capacity of up to 1.0 MW) in Bobruisk city, Mogilev oblast	The goal - construction of the plant for waste incineration in Bobruisk city	130
	8. Construction of the plant for waste incineration (thermal capacity of 1.2 MW and electrical capacity of up to 1.0 MW) in Mogilev city;	The goal - construction of the plant for waste incineration in Mogilev city	130
	9. Construction of a biogas plant (thermal power up to 700 kW, electrical capacity up to 500 kWh) on wastewater treatment facilities of Mogilev city	The goal - construction of a biogas plant	9
Ministry of Architecture and Construction of	10. Construction of off-site utilities and water supply facilities of the satellite town Skidel, Grodno oblast	The goal - provision of water supply to the population of Skidel city	9

	the Republic of Belarus	11. Construction of artificial biological treatment facilities (sewerage structures) in satellite town Skidel, Grodno oblast	The goal - reduced pollution of the Neman river	8
		12. Construction of solid domestic waste landfill with a waste sorting station in satellite town Skidel, Grodno oblast	The goal - reduced adverse environmental impact	4
TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTION:	12 PROJECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING AND UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE			351.1
OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE				
	Minsk Oblast Executive Committee	1. Construction of a hotel with a SPA center and a restaurant for 100 seats in Myadel city, Minsk oblast	The goal - completion of a hotel construction project Myadel city.	6
	Minsk City Executive Committee	2. Administrative unit with the depositary of the Museum of the Great Patriotic War near 1st Ring - Timiryazev streets	The goal - construction of administrative unit with the depositary of the Museum of the Great Patriotic War	17.3
	Ministry of Sport and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus	3. Reconstruction of the hotel No.1 of the Olympic sport complex "Stayki"	The goal - reconstruction of the hotel No.1 of the Olympic sport complex "Stayki"	1.6
		4. Reconstruction of the hotel No.1 of the institution "National Winter Olympic Training Center "Raubichi"	The goal - reconstruction of the hotel No.1 of the institution "National Winter Olympic Training Center "Raubichi"	3.2
	Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus.	5. Construction of maintenance center for ships of the Republican Unitary Dnieper-Dvina Waterways Enterprise "Belvodput" upstream Grodno HPP	The goal - construction of maintenance center for ships on channel upstream	40
	Belarusian Production and Trade Concern of timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industry	6. Construction of a small-family hostel in Dobrush city	The goal - construction of a small-family hostel in Dobrush city	7.3
	The Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus	7. Courthouse of Soviet district of Minsk city on Bogdanovich str.	The goal - providing appropriate conditions for the delivery of justice	8.2
		8. Construction of courthouse of Zavodskoy district of Minsk city	The goal - providing appropriate conditions for the delivery of justice	5
		9. Construction of courthouse of Glubokoye district	The goal - providing appropriate conditions for the delivery of justice	1.6
		10. Construction of courthouse of Iwye district	The goal - providing appropriate	1.6

			conditions for the delivery of justice	
		11. Construction of courthouse of Krupki district	The goal - providing appropriate conditions for the delivery of justice	1.4
	Mogilev Oblast Executive Committee	12. Modernization of transport infrastructure of common use by the installation of the equipment (electronic) for the collection of electronic passenger fare in transport in Mogilev city.	The goal - introduction of an electronic passenger fare system	12.5
	Gomel Oblast Executive Committee	13. Construction of residential and commercial infrastructure, engineering and transport infrastructure in the framework of integrated development of the district with mansion houses construction in Romanovichi residential area in Gomel city	The purpose - resolve the problem of affordable housing	3.9
		14. Construction of 10-story residential house No.33 in the microdistrict No.16 in Gomel city with integrated preschool institution for 24 children	The goal - creation of preschool places within walking distance for the public	0.75
	Ministry of Architecture and Construction	15. Construction of a bearing-wall 9-story house series M-464-U, M-464-M for the purpose of renting it out in Minsk city	The goal - organization of the construction of a standard residential house, followed by renting out the apartments to persons in need of better housing conditions, and other categories of citizens in accordance with the established procedure	1.5
TOTAL: FOR THE DIRECTION	15 PROJECTS ON CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE			111.9
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS	100 infrastructure development projects		TOTAL VOLUME OF INVESTMENT FOR THE PROJECTS:	3,442.65



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Interministerial Infrastructure
Coordinating Board (IMIB)



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NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2016-2030

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INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS, BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, PILOT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS

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