NATIONAL AGENCY OF INVESTMENT AND PRIVATIZATION
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

AGRICULTURE in Belarus

2025

Contents

1. Current state of the industry

Agriculture is a significant sector of an economy of the Republic of Belarus, ensuring food security of the country.

In 2023 the contribution of agricultural production to GDP amounted to 7.2%, and more than 246,000 people worked in organizations of this sector. As of January 1, 2024 there were almost 1.5 thousand agricultural organizations and 3.4 thousand peasant (farm) households in the industry.

Agricultural production per capita in Belarus corresponds to the level of developed countries and in many aspects exceeds the indicators achieved in the CIS countries. The Belarusian food sector not only fully meets the domestic food needs of the population, but is also one of the main sources of foreign exchange earnings.

The level of self-sufficiency of the republic in 2023:

- potato – 110.8%;
- vegetables and melon crops – 103.2%;
- eggs – 123.2%;
- milk – 283.0%;
- meat – 134.9%.

1.1. The main industry indicators

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of agricultural organizations	1 382.0	1 428.0	1 443.0	1 468.0	1 485.0
Number of peasant (farm) households	2 794.0	3 001.0	3 181.0	3 344.0	3 364.0
Agricultural products in households of all categories, mill dollars	10 372.0	9 688.4	10 298.6	12 113.0	11 072.7
Gross added value of agriculture, mill dollars	4 377.3	4 344.4	4 673.3	5 926.3	5 206.9
Gross added value of agriculture to GDP, %	6.8	7.1	6.7	8.1	7.2
Investments in capital asset, mill dollars	1 449.0	1 422.0	1 418.8	1 570.0	1 805.4
List number of employees, th people	273.2	267.4	259.4	251.3	246.5
List number of employees in % of the national number	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9
Nominal accrued average monthly salary of employees, dollars	361.1	361.0	394.8	456.6	490.4
Profit from the sale of products, goods, work and services, mill dollars	296.6	327.3	416.9	759.8	485.1
Net profit , mill rubles	473.6	373.2	599.4	908.5	708.9
Sales profitability, %	4.6	5.3	6.1	9.3	6.4

A steady increase in the number of farms should be highlighted separately. In 2024, there were 3,822 farms in the country, of which 3,364 carried out agricultural activities. About 75% are engaged in crop production, which accounts for more than 90% of all their products. The share of peasant (farm) farms in grain production amounted to 4.3%, potatoes – 14.8%, vegetables – 14.3% of the national production volume.

1.2. Legal environment

Agriculture, including the agro-industrial complex (AIC), is a priority area of the country's development, which ensures national and technological security. Work in the industry is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus. There are 52 organizations under the departmental subordination of the Ministry, in 22 organizations it owns shares in the charter funds.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 156 dated 07.05.2020 approved 6 priority areas of scientific, scientifically technical and innovative activities. These include agro-industrial and food technologies, as well as digital information and communication and interdisciplinary technologies; biological, medical, pharmaceutical and chemical technologies and products; energy, construction, ecology and environmental management; mechanical engineering, engineering technologies, instrumentation and innovative materials; ensuring the security of a person, society and the state.

Work in the field of agriculture is subordinated to the state program «Agrarian Business» for 2021-2025. The state program involves work under such subprograms as subprogram 1 «Development of crop production, processing and utilization of crop production», subprogram 2 «Development of seed production of agricultural plants», subprogram 3 «Development of livestock production, processing and sale of livestock products, fish processing», subprogram 4 «Development of breeding animal husbandry», subprogram 5 «Development of fisheries activities», subprogram 6 «Engineering flood prevention measures», Subprogram 7 «Development of agricultural land amelioration», subprogram 8 «Development and support of small businesses», subprogram 9 «Ensuring the general conditions of the agro-industrial complex». 94 billion US dollars have been allocated for the implementation of the program for 5 years (at the exchange rate of 2024), approximately 20 billion US dollars for each year.

Subprogram 1 «Innovative biotechnologies» of the state program «High-tech technologies and equipment» for 2021-2025 is being implemented, within the framework of which the tasks of developing and introducing new types of high-tech and high-tech products and services for agriculture are being solved.

The state is interested in increasing the efficiency and development of the crop industry as a whole

and increasing the potential of farms. A wide range of measures and support measures was outlined in Presidential Decree № 347 «On State Agrarian Policy» and in the program «Agrarian Business for 2021-2025», which provided for:

- cheaper fuel costs for agricultural enterprises and peasant farms;

- provision of loans at a preferential interest rate or the possibility of partial payment from the state budget;

- reimbursement of part of the costs of enterprises for product certification and agrochemical maintenance;

- exemption from taxation, except for taxes on income from activities that are not related to the production of products;

Also, Resolution of the Council of Ministers № 66 of February 3, 2025 establishes the amount of allowances and payments to agricultural enterprises from local budgets for products sold and sent for processing.

It should be noted separately that today work is underway to harmonize the norms of Belarus and Russia in the field of agriculture. The main goal is to reduce restrictions to strengthen the cooperation of farmers. At the moment, the union program is being implemented, aimed at forming a unified agrarian policy of Russia and Belarus. Within the framework of this program, a memorandum of cooperation was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Belarus. The document provides for joint work on the implementation of common areas of scientific and technological development in the agriculture of the Union state. Food security remains a priority.

The plans of the Union State include the development of technologies and equipment for the mechanization of horticulture and livestock farming, as well as the joint production of automated machinery and equipment for dairy farming, as well as the creation of a center for breeding new breeds of chickens.

1.3. Scientific research base

There are 28 scientific and practical centers, scientific and design institutes in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture. Serious scientific work is carried out by such institutions as

• **Scientific and Practical Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Food** (development of new food products, as well as equipment and technologies for its production);

• **Institute of System Research in Agriculture of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus** (development of state programs, sectoral strategies and agricultural policy measures);

• **Institute of Meat and Dairy Industry** (development of new types of meat and dairy products, sourdough, bio-preservatives, specialty and baby food products);

• **Scientific and Practical Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Agriculture** (creation and implementation of competitive varieties of hybrids of cereals, legumes, cereals, fodder, industrial crops, perennial grasses; development of new forms of complex fertilizers and technologies for their application; development of integrated plant protection systems; production of elite and original seeds of new varieties of agricultural plants);

• **Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry** (the only scientific and methodological center in the republic for soil and agrochemical research, responsible for the development of theoretical and applied aspects of protection and reproduction of soil fertility);

• **Institute of Plant Protection** (is a leading scientific and methodological center that coordinates scientific research on the protection of agricultural plants from pests, diseases and weeds in Belarus);

• **Flax Institute** (breeding of new varieties of flax and oilseed flax, primary seed production of zoned flax varieties; development of environmentally friendly, resource-saving technologies for flax cultivation and harvesting);

• **Polessky Institute of Crop Production** (breeding of hybrids of universal corn, grain and silage; breeding of sunflower hybrids; breeding of annual and perennial fodder crops (sorghum

crops, alfalfa, double-source, green rye, silfia); breeding of grain and leguminous crops (winter wheat, winter barley, peas, soybeans);

• **Scientific and Practical Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Animal Husbandry** (improvement of breeds, crosses, types and lines of farm animals, birds and fish breed in the republic and breeding; development of new feed formulations and feed additives based on local sources of raw materials; development of therapeutic, preventive and diagnostic veterinary drugs; improvement of feeding technology, the maintenance and use of animals, birds and fish);

• **S.N. Vyshelessky Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine** (Center for the development of veterinary medicine in Belarus, develops and manufactures vaccines, diagnostic test systems, veterinary medicines; performs diagnostics and treatment of common diseases of cattle, birds, pigs and fish);

• **Institute of Fisheries** (breeding and breeding work with carp and other pond fish, aimed at breeding new highly productive breeds and improving existing production stocks of farmed fish; development of technologies for pond fish farming);

• **Scientific and Practical Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for Potato and fruit growing** (conducts targeted work in the field of breeding, seed production and technologies for the production of potatoes, fruit, berry and vegetable crops);

• **Scientific and Practical Center of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for the Mechanics of agriculture** (creation of samples of modern domestic complexes of machinery and equipment for the mechanization of technological processes of tillage and sowing, fertilizers and chemical plant protection products, production, harvesting and post-harvest of grain and seeds, vegetable and fruit products, flax, harvesting of grass forages, production of concentrated feed mixtures, milk, meat, and the use of alternative energy sources);

• **Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus** (the leading scientific research center of the Republic in the field of genetics, genomics and biotechnology);

• **Polessky Agrarian and Ecological Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus** (conducts research in various scientific fields in ecology, soil science, zoology and botany, hydrology, biogeochemistry and ecotoxology, plant physiology and biochemistry in the field of agricultural sciences).

Scientific work is also carried out in higher educational institutions of the republic. Scientific and pedagogical schools and research laboratories are well developed.

1.4. Personnel support

Leading universities that train personnel for the industry:

• **Belarusian State Agricultural Academy** (training is carried out at the Faculties of Agrotechnology, Land Management, Land Amelioration and Construction, Biotechnology and Aquaculture, and Agriculture);

• **Belarusian State Agrarian Technical University** (training is carried out at the Faculties of Agromechanics and Agroenergy, as well as at the Faculty of Technical Service in Agriculture, Entrepreneurship and Management);

• **Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine** (training is carried out at the Faculty of Biotechnology and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine);

• **Grodno State Agrarian University** (training is carried out at the Faculties of Agronomy and Biotechnology, as well as the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).

Graduation of specialists from institutions of higher education in the field of education «Agriculture and forestry. Gardening and park construction» – 3,900 people in 2023, 5,400 in 2022.

Secondary specialized and vocational education can be obtained in 42 agricultural colleges of the republic. The number of qualified workers (employees) from vocational education institutions is 2,683 in 2023, 2,761 in 2022; 3,000 from specialized secondary education institutions in 2023, and 3,200 in 2022.

Number of students, admission and graduation from graduate school (adjunct) in the agricultural sector in 2023, there were 237 people, 72 were accepted into graduate school, and 43 were graduated from graduate school.

The number of students, admission and graduation from doctoral studies in the agricultural sector in 2023 amounted to 30 people, 6 were accepted into doctoral studies, 10 were graduated from doctoral studies.

Additional education can be obtained at the Center for Training, Advanced Training and Retraining of Personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus.

1.5. Technologies

Technology is transforming agriculture, making it more efficient, ecological and sustainable. This is the key to addressing resource scarcity, climate risks, and the growing demand for food.

It should be noted that 6 complex projects of the future are being implemented: electric transport, biotechnologies in the agro-industrial complex, precision agriculture, innovative healthcare, biotechnologies for pharmaceuticals, and smart cities in Belarus. They are points of economic growth in the future.

A whole range of activities is envisaged in the field of biotechnology. In particular, the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus has developed a registry of animals that are hidden carriers of gene mutations that reduce the reproductive characteristics of beef cattle breeds. A method of molecular genetic evaluation of seed material for use in breeding winter soft wheat for fire resistance has also been developed.

Modern technologies in the agricultural sector are aimed at increasing efficiency, automatization of processes and cost reduction. Among the key innovations:

• Drones – allow monitoring fields using cameras and sensors, analyzing the condition of soil and plants, detecting diseases and pests; they allow for multispectral imaging, which reduces crop losses and the use of chemicals.

• Artificial intelligence – allows you to analyze soil data, predict crop yields, select optimal crops; make accurate forecasts.

• Sensors and the Internet of Things - they allow you to control the parameters of air and soil moisture; monitor the health of animals and their living conditions to increase productivity.

• Robotics – allows you to automate harvesting, weed control, and crop monitoring; accurately apply fertilizers and reduce dependence on manual labor.

A pilot project to study the effectiveness of precision farming technologies will take place in Belarus in 2025-2026. It is part of the information and analytical system «Digital Platform of Precision Agriculture» (first stage) of the State Program «Digital Development of Belarus» for 2021-2025.

In each region, one agricultural enterprise was selected for the pilot project on the introduction of precision farming technology. There will be two of them in the Minsk region alone. These are SE «Olekshitsy» (Berestovitsky district), MAUE «Experimental Base «Krinichnaya» (Mozyr district), JSC «Dostoevo» (Ivanovo district), RAUE «Shipyany-ASK» (Smolevichi district), RUE «Uchkhoz BHSA» (Goretsky district), Agricultural branch office of JSC «Minskoblagroservice» (Myadel district), and UE Dolzha Agro (Lioznensky district). In 2025, they will receive 6 tractors, 7 grain and fodder harvesters and seeders using strip-till technology, as well as other equipment. The project provides for retrofitting the equipment available in farms with automatic navigation systems (autopilot) for tractors with an engine power of 350 hp, installing a yield mapping system for combine harvesters and a GPS system for forage harvesters. It is planned to spend about $ 2.1 million on this.

Agrobiotechnology is actively developing (molecular diagnostics of phytopathogenic microorganisms, new-generation biological plant and animal protection products, complex biofertilizers, DNA technologies for creating highly productive plant varieties and animal breeds, etc.); environmental biotechnologies (bioremediation of soils, water and air, biotechnological waste processing, biodegradable polymers, biofuels);

genetic engineering (allows you to make specific changes to the DNA of organisms to achieve the desired results, helps to create new plant varieties with improved resistance to diseases, pests, and changing climatic conditions, and also allows you to create animals with increased dairy or meat productivity, resistance to infections and diseases).

1.6. Industrial and territorial clusters

Innovative industrial cluster of biotechnologies and green economy «Polesye». A multidisciplinary Biotechnological Center operates on the basis of the cluster, created on the basis of the industry laboratories «Longitudinal studies», «DNA and cellular technologies in crop and livestock production» and «Innovative technologies in the agro-industrial complex», as well as laboratories «Cell Culture Biotechnologies».

Biotechnological cluster for deep processing of agricultural raw materials (based on BNBC CJSC) with the production of basic substances (proteins, micro- and macroelements). Active work is underway with the People's Republic of China on the implementation of the BNBC project for the deep processing of full-cycle grain. The goal is to launch fundamentally new products for Belarus and the CIS countries: several amino acids, citric acid and crystalline glucose. The successful implementation of the project will allow not only to replace the existing imports of these products, but also to enter new markets. BNBC fully covers Belarus' needs for compound feeds and feed additives, and exports more than 85% of its products. All products are certified according to international standards.

An **«Agricultural cluster of Orsha and Sennensky districts»** has also been created. The cluster structure includes the most active agricultural enterprises of the Vitebsk region, wishing to realize their economic potential. First of all, these are agricultural enterprises with their division by industry: meat farming, dairy farming, crop farming, poultry farming. To date, the cluster includes 4 peasant farms.

In 2021, **an agrotechnological cluster was established in the Goretsky district** on the basis of the Gorki Technopark and the Belarusian State Agricultural Academy educational institution. The purpose of its creation was:

– holding joint events for the exchange of experience and results of work in the innovative and scientific and technical fields of activity;

– the possibility of using the material, technical and information resources of the parties to the agrotechnological cluster for the implementation of innovative technologies in the reproduction of cattle;

– promotion of modern agricultural technologies.

2. Resource and raw material base

2.1. Agricultural lands

The basis of agriculture is land. Agricultural lands occupy 39% of the total area of the republic. For comparison, forest lands – 43%, surface waters, including swamps – 6%, other lands – 12%.

The total area of agricultural land at the end of 2023 was 8,036.3 thousand hectares, of which the crop area was 5,775 thousand hectares, or 71.6% of the total area of agricultural land.

Distribution of agricultural land by user categories in thousands of hectares.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total land area	8460.1	8390.6	8283.9	8176.2	8096.8
Agricultural organizations	7408.3	7377.2	7298.2	7244.9	7215.8
Farming households	194.1	213.9	247.4	285.7	309.0
Citizens	755.8	712.4	666.1	588.8	521.2

There is a tendency to decrease the total land area of agricultural organizations, as well as those in use by citizens, and an increase in the area of land owned by farming households.

Distribution of cropland by user categories in thousands of hectares.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total land area	5712.3	5713.1	5660.0	5624.2	5606.0
Agricultural organizations	4991.5	4999.5	4970.1	4966.2	4984.8
Farming households	137.4	150.7	170.6	198.6	213.4
Citizens	560.7	543.3	502.9	445.4	396.0

There is also a downward trend in arable land for agricultural organizations and citizens. but there is an increase in farms.

Distribution of meadow lands by user categories in thousands of hectares.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total land area	2629,6	2567,5	2520,8	2454,4	2398,3
Agricultural organizations	2384,0	2346,6	2297,9	2249,1	2203,0
Farming households	51,6	57,3	70,0	80,0	88,1
Citizens	123,9	101,1	101,4	85,6	71,4

There is also a downward trend in meadow lands for agricultural organizations and citizens. but there is an increase in farms.

Distribution of land under permanent crops by user categories in thousands of hectares.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total land area	110.8	106.5	100.0	95.2	90.1
Agricultural organizations	32.8	31.1	30.2	29.6	28.0
Farming households	5.1	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.5
Citizens	71.2	68.0	61.8	57.8	53.8

If we consider the area of ameliorated lands (those lands where a set of measures have been taken to improve hydrological, soil and agro-climatic conditions), then it averages about 40% of the total agricultural land area.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total area of ameliorated lands:	3453.7	3454.8	3337.5	3263.6	3273.7
- drained	3423.4	3424.5	3308.8	3237.4	3247.9
- irrigated	30.3	30.3	28.7	26.2	25.8
crop lands:	2882.1	2876.4	2865	2837.8	2836
- drained	2851.8	2846.1	2836.4	2811.8	2810.4
- irrigated	30.3	30.3	28.6	26	25.6
arable lands:	1473.1	1478.3	1485.2	1498.1	1504.1
- drained	1448.3	1453.4	1461.8	1477.4	1483.8
- irrigated	24.8	24.9	23.4	20.7	20.3
meadow lands:	1403	1391.9	1373.6	1333.2	1325
- drained	1397.9	1386.9	1368.8	1328.3	1320.2
- irrigated	5.1	5	4.8	4.9	4.8
The share of ameliorated land in the total land area. in %:	16.6	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.8
- drained	16.5	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.6
- irrigated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

2.2. Agricultural machinery

Agricultural machinery is widely used to increase labor productivity and overall agricultural efficiency. It is the most important factor in the sustainable development of agriculture.

Its availability, including machinery and equipment, in thousands is shown in the table below.

Main types of machinery, machines and equipment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tractors	38966	38111	37158	36259	35834
Trucks	17873	17371	16746	16290	15928
Grain harvesters	8798	8681	8270	7901	7978
Potato harvesters	778	714	660	614	574
Beet harvesters	298	290	271	251	225
Fodder harvesters	4138	4132	4046	3927	3760
Flax harvesters	428	415	389	355	314
Milking machines and aggregates	10758	10474	10113	9682	9408
Potato diggers	1254	1150	1056	978	894
Potato planters	1198	1131	1060	1001	931
Grain cleaning machines	6939	6762	6520	6361	6195
Grain cleaning and drying complexes	2559	2478	2345	2246	2146

As can be seen from the table, tractors, trucks and harvesters are mainly used in agriculture in Belarus.

The availability of tractors and combines for agricultural organizations is shown in the table below.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tractors per 1000 hectares of arable land, units	8	8	7	7	7
Arable land load per tractor, hectares	128	130	134	137	140
There are harvesters per 1000 hectares of crops (planting) of the corresponding crops, units:					
grain	4	4	4	4	4
potato	34	36	36	32	35
flax	8	8	9	8	7
beet	3	4	3	3	2

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
There are for the sowing (planting) of the corresponding crops per harvester, hectares:					
grain	242	249	258	272	242
potato	29	28	27	31	28
flax	119	118	108	125	145
beet	314	285	312	364	442

Despite the availability of equipment for organizations, the agro-industrial complex now faces the task of updating the machine and tractor fleet, as the current market situation requires more powerful equipment with high throughput. At the moment, the National Academy of Sciences, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, have developed a system of promising machinery and equipment for 2021-2025 and until 2030. The system includes 612 items — most of the machines are manufactured and supplied. At the same time, 55 fundamentally new names of agricultural machinery are being developed.

3. Production infrastructure

Traditionally, Belarus is a leader in the dairy and meat industries. It is actively putting into operation new farms, poultry farms, storage facilities and other production infrastructure.

The commissioning of production facilities is shown in the table below.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Livestock facilities (including complexes), thousands of places:					
- cattle	44.3	54.1	36.8	36.6	49.6
- pigs	22	37.1	66.1	26.9	35.6
Dairy farms:					
- units	18	19	12	22	23
- capacity of a productive dairy herd, places	10894	15927	10468	17126	17954

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Poultry farms:					
- egg production, thousands of hens	34	–	105	105	–
- meat production, million heads of meat poultry per year	10.4	0.6	–	1.7	1.2
Storage facilities for potato, vegetables and fruit, thousands of tons	6	–	8	2	9
Greenhouses, thousand sq m:					
- enclosed in glass	27.8	–	14.6	–	–
- film	1.9	7	0.4	–	5
Storage facilities of mineral fertilizers and microbiological products, thousands of tons	1.3	8.7	4	3.8	25.5

Annually, the republic increases the number of cattle and pigs, increasing the number of dairy farms. Such an increase in livestock requires an increase in the food supply.

The acreage of major crops in farms of all categories is shown in the table below (in thousands of hectares).

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total crop area	5781	5843	5747	5772	5756
grain and leguminous crops	2416	2499	2490	2533	2345
potato	188	177	175	173	163
vegetables	102	97	95	93	91
flax	52	49	42	45	46
sugar beet	96	85	87	94	103
fodder crops	2516	2528	2431	2412	2586

In general, there is a decrease in a crop area, as well as a crop area for grain and leguminous crops, potato, vegetables and flax. We can see the growth of sugar beet and fodder crops.

3.1. Logistics capabilities

In 2023, there were 67 logistics centers in Belarus. 18 logistics centers have a state form of ownership or a share of over 50% of the state's shares. The rest of the centers are private.

Thus, 51 logistics centers were established with the participation of national companies (Eurotorg, A-100, Tabak-invest, Belinterproduct, Darida, ALIDI-West, Alitrade-ALMI, Vitalur, ELECTROSILA, MILLENNIUM GROUP, BelVillesden, Romax, Astomstroy, Libretik, M&M) and foreign investors (Azerbaijan, Belgium, Germany, Iran, China, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Serbia, Turkey, and the Czech Republic).

Temporary storage warehouses, customs warehouses, and vacant warehouses are located in such logistics centers as Brest-Beltamozhservice, Kolyadichi, Transit, Bremino-Orsha, Ozertso-Logistik, Borisovintertrans, Dominik, Belsotra, and Velikiy Kamen. According to experts, logistics centers owned by Beltamozhservice, Brestvneshtrans, JV Transit, and JV Dominik are the leaders in the number of services provided.
18 logistics centers are multimodal: Brest-Beltamozhservice, Brest-Beltamozhservice-2, Beltamozhservice (Minsk), Beltamozhservice-2, Beltamozhser-vis-Mogilev, Beltamozhservice-Gomel, Beltamozhservice-Bobruisk, Kolyadichi shopping center, Khatezhinsky Refrigerating Plant, Ozertso-logistik, Great Stone, Bremino-Orsha, Br-mino-Berestovitsa, Mikhanovichi Logistics Center, Eurosklad, Eurasia, Dobrada, Minsk National Airport. Business entities also have 13 container terminals for handling containers of various types.

A number of logistics centers in Belarus either lease warehouse space (in whole or in part – without identifying an «anchor» tenant) to third parties without providing them with any services, or have organized economic activities of a production or service nature on these areas. In terms of services provided:

- about 20 specialize in providing transport and logistics services;

- about 20 offer distributional and allocative functions;

- the rest work in the niche of warehousing and goods processing services for their own needs or rent out space for production.

In 2023, there were 9 logistics provider companies: Logi–stix, ALIDI-West, Pradius nova, Vladprodimport (Agrostalstroy), Belta-Mozhservice, Bug-Market, Karavan-Logistik, VIT-LOGISTIK, New Logistics.

At the same time, among the 9 companies today, only 6 provide logistics services with a discount in Belarus.

It should also be noted that Belarus ranked 79th in the logistics efficiency index, published in 2023. Kazakhstan, Georgia and Ukraine also took 79th place. China – 19th place, Poland – 26th, Latvia – 34th, Lithuania and Turkey – 38th, Russia and Uzbekistan – 88th. Compared to the last year of the index publication (2018), the country improved the index by 24 positions. Belarus ranks highest in terms of infrastructure development related to logistics and transport, efficiency of customs border crossing procedures and compliance with delivery deadlines.

4. Market overview

4.1. Main trends

The agricultural complex of the republic is a high-tech export-oriented industry, the main task of which is to increase the presence of domestic goods on the world market, while maintaining the country's food security.

In order to achieve the competitiveness of agriculture, a bet was placed on the development of large-scale production. Most of them operate according to the model of agro-plants and agricultural holdings. This makes it possible to ensure the efficient use of land, material, technical and financial resources. The strengthening of the position of agriculture was facilitated by the Rural Revival and Development Program in 2005-2010, during the implementation of which 1,481 agro-towns were formed.

Of particular note is the Concept of the sectoral Personnel policy for 2026-2030. It involves the introduction of a system of labor motivation and the involvement of young specialists, the development of infrastructure in rural areas to improve living conditions, and the introduction of advanced technologies in agricultural production. In general, the implementation of this concept is aimed at modernizing the industry and suggests the following development priorities:

• technological breakthrough – ensuring sovereignty in critical industries based on Industry 4.0 and artificial intelligence;

• investment maneuver – prioritization of investments in projects with high multiplier effect;

• personnel of the future – formation of human resources to meet the needs of a digital economy;

• proactive export – intensive trade and economic cooperation with promising countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America;

• regions for humans – creation of ecologically safe and developed regions with high standards of quality of life.

The key directions of modernization of agriculture, laid down in the Concept, are:

- optimization of crop rotations and improvement of soil fertility, satellite monitoring of crops, introduction of resource-saving technologies;

- automation and robotisation of agriculture;

- the use of precision farming systems;

- introduction of digital technologies for monitoring and managing the production of

agricultural products;

- introduction of advanced biotechnological developments;

- introduction of new farming methods;

- the introduction of modern animal feeding systems, the use of innovative feed additives;

- development of infrastructure for agrotourism.

In general, agriculture in Belarus continues to develop thanks to a combination of traditional approaches and modern technologies. At the same time, the focus is on improving production efficiency, preserving natural resources and strengthening positions in international markets. These trends make Belarusian agriculture sustainable and competitive in a changing world.

GLOBAL TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE

1. Automation and robotisation of the industry – for example, automatic irrigation systems, weeding, fruit picking, milking cows, etc. using machinery with minimal or no human involvement.

2. Artificial intelligence and machine learning – they help analyze data and predict events, for example, analyzing diseases, predicting the timing of planting and harvesting.

3. Precision farming and the Internet of Things – using sensors, weather stations, drones, satellites, and other decision-making tools, such as optimizing irrigation, fertilization, pest control, and tracking the location, health, and behavior of livestock.

4. Digital marketplaces and mobile applications are specialized applications and services that provide additional access to resources and information, technologies and markets. This can be the sale of products, purchase of resources, rental of equipment, logistics solutions, consulting. This also includes blockchain technologies that create a system of records for tracking products from the field to the consumer.

5. Genetic engineering and biotechnology – research in the field of genetic modification of plants and animals to increase yields, disease resistance and improve product quality; development of biological products to stimulate crop growth and protect against pests; use of cellular technologies for the production of protein sources in laboratories.

6. Vertical and urban agriculture – the first involves growing plants in vertical systems on a limited area. It can be a multistory farm, where plants are located on different levels. The same system can work on livestock farms. The second is the cultivation of plants in an urban environment, including vegetable gardens on roofs, balconies, basements, parks and other accessible spaces.

STARTUPS IN AGRICULTURE

1. Agrila is developing an IoT-based sensor station that allows you to track humidity, soil temperature, wind speed and direction, rain, solar radiation, and more.

2. Farmer's Hive offers sensors for remote monitoring of agricultural equipment, crops and microclimate, providing cloud services for data storage.

3. Advanced.The farm offers robotic autonomous harvesting using robots equipped with stereo cameras. They identify and collect fresh produce based on its size and ripeness.

4. Nexus Robotics is developing a robot that detects and removes weeds from fields. The robot uses deep learning algorithms and cameras to distinguish between weeds and crops.

5. Arva Intelligence uses artificial intelligence to give farmers advice on crop planning. The program collects all the data about the farm and analyzes the genetics, soil composition, weather, plant species and quantity of products.

6. Smart Agritech is developing a digital system for automatic pig weighing. She uses cameras and artificial intelligence.

7. Wakan Tech creates drones for the care of date palms. Unmanned systems monitor the condition of trees and spray pesticides and pollen.

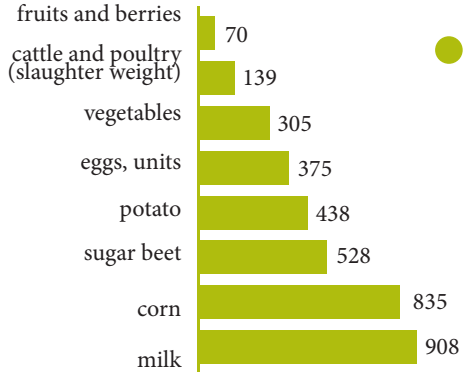
8. Equinox's Drones offers unmanned solutions for farmers – for crop monitoring, air inspection, and data analysis. Drones are used to create field maps, three-dimensional terrain models, and other useful materials.

9. Data Farming offers digital solutions for precision farming through cloud services.

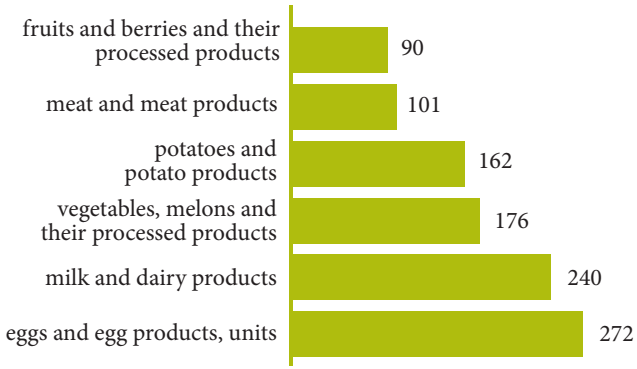
10. Agricolus develops precision farming tools to measure plant viability, water stress, and chlorophyll levels. Then maps are created that help you apply fertilizers and other substances correctly.

4.2. Production and Consumption

In 2023, agricultural production amounted to $11.07 billion, of which $5.15 billion was crop production and $5.92 billion was livestock production. In the structure of agricultural production per capita the leading positions are held by the production of milk, grains and sugar beets, while in the structure of food consumption, eggs, milk and dairy products, vegetables, and processed vegetable products dominate.



Production of main agricultural products per capita, 2023 (kg)



Consumption of basic food products per capita, 2023 (kg)

If we consider only crop production, the country mainly grows grain and leguminous crops, potatoes and sugar beets.

Gross harvest of agricultural crops, thousand tons

Types of crop production	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cereals and leguminous crops	7232.6	8660.6	7319.8	8701.4	7665.3
Potatoes	4354.7	3707.9	3405.1	3858.8	4020.8
Vegetables	2952.0	2796.4	2724.5	2863.1	2801.2
Fruits and berries	534.7	770.3	609.4	820.0	643.0
Rapeseed	578.3	732.7	715.1	806.0	898.7
Flax (fiber)	46.2	47.8	35.7	47.6	37.2
Sugar beet	4945.3	4008.5	3873.7	4226.8	4844.1

On average, the yield per hectare of land is 3.5–3.7 tonnes of agricultural crops. The most productive crops are sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables.

If we look solely at livestock farming, the country primarily raises poultry, cattle, and pigs (by number of heads). As for now, the total livestock population is approximately 58,622.9 thousand head of cattle.

Livestock population, thousand heads

Types of Livestock and Poultry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cattle	4290.8	4287.7	4232.4	4209.3	4197.3
of which Cows	1492.1	1482.6	1456.7	1447.3	1443.5
Pigs	2853.1	2844.7	2526.3	2512.7	2493.0
Sheep and goats	142.9	144.4	136.0	130.7	125.9
Sheep	85.2	87.4	82.7	78.7	75.7
Goats	57.6	56.9	53.3	52.0	50.3

Types of Livestock and Poultry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Horses	33.0	29.1	25.6	22.7	20.2
Rabbits	235,1	215,1	186,3	178,4	164.0
Beekeepeng families	155.6	160.3	156.2	154.2	153.7
Poultry	53005.6	47531.5	48108.7	52771.2	49899.3

In 2024, across all categories of farms (in agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) farms, and household farms), the production of agricultural products at current prices amounted to USD 11.18 billion (with agricultural enterprises producing USD 9.15 billion), representing a 1% increase compared to 2023.

The largest share of total agricultural production comes from Minsk (26.4%) and Brest (23%) regions, followed by Grodno (18.3%), Gomel (11.3%), Vitebsk (11%), and Mogilev (9.9%) regions.

Farms of all categories produced 1,824.8 thousand tonnes of livestock and poultry (live weight) which is 2.6% more than in 2023; milk production reached 8,749.7 thousand tonnes (5% more); and 3,713.3 million eggs were collected (8% more). The gross harvest of grain and leguminous crops was 8.3 million tons (an 8.8% increase over 2023), rapeseed reached 1 million tonnes (15.8% more), and sugar beet amounted to 5 million tonnes (2.2% more). Additionally, 3.1 million tonnes of potatoes were harvested, and 2.8 million tonnes of vegetables were gathered.

Agricultural enterprises account for 97.3% of the republic's total production of livestock and poultry (live weight), 97.9% of milk, 86.8% of eggs, 95% of grain, 95.1% of rapeseed, 97.8% of sugar beet, 10.8% of potatoes, and 5.7% of vegetables.

More than 95% of grain, sugar beet, and flax is grown in agricultural enterprises, while 70% of the total volume of vegetables and 80% of potatoes are supplied to the market by household farms. Household farms also supply 80% of berries and fruits, with the remainder going to the public sector. On average this amounts to 60 kg per capita per year.

Milkprocessing has traditionally been the key driver of the sector's growth, providing the highest foreign currency earnings from the export of finished products. Dairy products occupy the largest share of 28% in the structure of food commodity production. Belarus produces approximately 1,800 types of dairy products, including about 500 types of cheeses. Overall, the cheese-making sector is actively developing in the republic. Production of complex recipe cheeses such as "Maasdam" and "Parmesan" has been mastered, and production of blue-veined cheese has been achieved. In Vileyka, production of "Camembert" with white mold has been launched.

There is also active development in the production of ice cream mixes, whole-milk product mixes, enriched and protein mixes, whey protein concentrates, instant dry milk, and clarified butter.

Plans for 2027 include launching production lines for milk protein concentrates from skimmed milk at the Lida Dairy and Canning Plant and the Luninetsky Milk Plant, as well as starting lactoferrin production at the Slutsk Cheese-Making Plant.

Regarding the meat market, more than 1,200 types of meat products are currently produced in Belarus, including 800 types of sausage products, about 250 types of semi-finished products, and over 150 types of canned products. Large retail

outlets consistently offer at least 50 varieties of meat and its semi-finished products, 150 types of sausage products, and more than 15 types of smoked products. The most promising areas are semi-finished products, convenience foods, raw smoked and dry-cured sausages. Beef is in particularly high demand on foreign markets.

4.3. Foreign Trade

In 2023, the export of Belarusian agricultural products amounted to USD 7.93 billion. According to preliminary data, in 2024 the turnover of agro-industrial complex products exceeded USD 8 billion.

The Russian Federation has traditionally been the main trade partner of the Republic of Belarus in this sector. At the same time, active efforts to diversify exports have enabled Belarus to export products to more than 107 countries worldwide—including all CIS countries, EU countries, as well as nations in Asia, South and North America, the Middle East, and Africa. In 2023, new export markets were opened in Bahrain, Somalia, Mexico, Senegal, and Cape Verde.

The key export markets remain Russia, China, and Kazakhstan, while markets in countries such as Vietnam, Iran, Egypt, and Algeria are being actively developed.

Nevertheless, more than 80% of export shipments are directed to the Eurasian Union market.

In foreign trade, Belarus has gained the status of one of the world's leading food exporters. Food products and agricultural raw materials account for more than 20% of the country's total exports. Belarus ranks among the top five global dairy exporters and the top 20 leading exporters of meat products.

Meat, milk, and their processed products make up about 60% of the country's external trade structure. There has also been an increase in the export of crop production, including fresh vegetables, berries, and fruits. The demand for fish and fish products is also growing.

Belarusian food products have entered new markets in Algeria, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Chile, Libya, Zimbabwe, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Antigua and Barbuda, South Africa, India, Japan, and Mauritius. This export growth has been driven by the country's high level of self-sufficiency in agricultural products and the supply of high-value-added goods. Exports of butter increased by more than 52%, meat products by 46%, and cheese and cottage cheese by nearly 12%.

4.4. Key Players

The meat industry in Belarus includes approximately 200 production facilities. The dairy industry comprises 32 large dairy processing holdings and more than 3,000 dairy farms, including over 1,600 modern dairy complexes equipped with milking parlors and robotic milking systems.

The most well-known companies are:

JSC Poultry Farm «Druzhba» – one of the largest enterprises in Belarus specializing in broiler chicken farming and high-quality chicken meat production.

Molochny Mir JSC – a leading dairy company in Belarus, producing a wide range of dairy products.

SODRUGESTVO Group – the company's activities are focused on the processing of soybeans and rapeseed.

Servolux Group – an international agroholding specializing in poultry farming and food production.

Agro-Industrial Complex "Dzerzhinsky" – one of the largest agri-industrial enterprises in Belarus, specializing in meat production and processing.

ZAO "Belarusian National Biotechnology Corporation" – engages in deep grain processing using modern biotechnology methods to produce essential amino acids, balanced compound feeds, and premixes.

LLC "Molochnaya Pravda" – это 9 современных сельскохозяйственных предприятий по производству молока в Минской, Витебской и Гомельской областях Беларуси.

OJSC "Polotsk Dairy Plant" – the largest dairy enterprise in Vitebsk region, producing dairy products, dry milk, and butter.

OJSC "Savushkin Product" – the largest Belarusian company producing natural dairy products (milk, sour cream, cottage cheese, kefir, cheese) and juices.

Slutsk Cheese-Making Plant JSC – one of the largest dairy enterprises in the Republic of Belarus, producing a wide range of cheeses (hard, soft, and processed), butter, ice cream, mayonnaise, whole milk products, and dry dairy products.

JSC Vitebsk Broiler Poultry Factory – one of the largest enterprises in the Republic of Belarus producing poultry meat on an industrial basis with a total closed production cycle from the production of hatching eggs and chick rearing to the complete processing of poultry meat into semi-finished products, finished products (smoked meat, sausages, ham rolls) and its selling.

Kupala Agroholding – specializes in dairy and meat cattle breeding, pedigree heifer breeding, and grain cultivation.

OJSC «Soligorsk poultry» – specializes in the production of chicken and quail eggs and also produces poultry meat.

5. Investment and Export Potential, Industry Development Prospects

Belarusian agriculture has significant development potential. The industry's prospects are connected with the growth of production and exports, the implementation of innovative technologies, effective import substitution based on the strengthening of its raw material base, developing organic agriculture, providing state support for small and medium-sized farms, and the development of rural tourism.

International cooperation, particularly with Russia, should be singled out separately.

Within the framework of trade and industrial relations, food products, agricultural machinery, seeds and fertilizers are exchanged, joint ventures for the production of agricultural products and machinery are established, joint scientific research and development is carried out, experience and specialists are exchanged.

CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Agricultural land forms the backbone of Belarusian agriculture, covering about 40% of the country's total area and characterized by high fertility. Crops contribute significantly to food security, providing essential products for the population and serving as raw materials for the food, processing, and light industries. A significant part of the harvest (over 60%) is used for livestock breeding needs, in its original form or after processing it is used as fodder for livestock. Additionally, cultivated plants help to preserve the natural landscape and ecosystem.

A promising direction in crop production is the cultivation of new crops to replace imports and their subsequent processing. This will allow to create new production chains in sectors related to agriculture.

Currently, the country cultivates spring and winter wheat, barley, rye, and oats as grain crops. High-quality food-grade wheat varieties are supplied from southern regions Russia and Kazakhstan.

The climate conditions and soil structure allow for the production of a wide variety of vegetable crops — around 60 types, including melons. Traditional crops include white cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, beetroots , carrots, onions, garlic, bell peppers, eggplants, zucchini, various leafy salads, as well as berries and fruits.

Fodder production is a priority sector in Belarus, with crops such as root vegetables, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, lupine, peas, annual and perennial grasses, cereals, and clover cultivated for livestock feed.

In the coming years, it is planned to move the crop production sector to an innovative technological level and implement investment projects for constructing modern vegetable storage facilities.

LIVESTOCK FARMING PROSPECTS

Meat and dairy farming are highly developed in the Republic, accounting for 55% of the total marketable output of animal-based products. Farms also engage in sheep breeding, pig breeding, horse breeding, poultry farming, fishing, and beekeeping. The sector is a leading source of revenue for the entire agro-industrial complex, with livestock production and sales generating 60% of agricultural organizations' income. It ensures the country's food security, providing population with food products: meat at 130%, milk and dairy products at 260%, supplying raw materials for processing and light industries and enriching sown areas with organic fertilizers.

By 2030, the President of Belarus has set a goal to modernize and reconstruct existing facilities and build 570 new dairy complexes. By 2025, it is planned to increase cattle and poultry output to 2 million tonnes, milk production to 9.2 million tonnes, and dairy herd productivity to 6.5 kg per cow.

Key development plans for the livestock industry include:

- Maximizing the capacity utilization of processing enterprises and further modernizing of production facilities;

- Implementing advanced technologies in farms and livestock complexes;
Improving fodder production to enhance the quality and availability of animal nutrition;

- Advancing selective breeding programs to improve animal productivity.

A promising area is the breeding of cattle of specialized meat breeds. Currently, 6 genetic-selection centers and 28 breeding farms are engaged in this.

The most popular meat breeds of cattle in Belarus are Hereford (43% of total beef cattle), Aberdeen Angus (31%), Limousin (24%), and Charolais (2%). Pedigree livestock is also exported, mainly to the EAEU countries. It should be also noted that within breeding farms, purebred cattle are raised for high-quality marbled beef production.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INDUSTRY

Belarus is actively integrating new technologies into agriculture, increasing the efficiency of agro-industrial organisations. At the same time, 87% of agricultural machinery and equipment is domestically produced and meets world-class requirements.

Future-oriented projects such as "Precision Agriculture" and "Biotechnologies in the Agro-Industrial Complex" have been developed, aiming to establish high-tech production with significant economic potential.

The "Precision Agriculture" project will be based on a digital platform that integrates various precision farming elements into a unified software and hardware complex. Existing technologies include parallel driving systems, fuel consumption tracking, differential fertilizer application, plow operation monitoring, and soil sampling and analysis. Full-scale implementation of precision agriculture will provide tools for field monitoring, machinery control, and crop production management.

The "Biotechnologies in the Agro-Industrial Complex" project envisions the creation of an innovative scientific and educational center for biotechnologies in agriculture, the production of vitamins, amino acids, starch and glucose-based products, and the development of genomic biotechnologies for marker-assisted selection in crop and livestock production.

The level of digitalization in the industry is increasing. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus is implementing:

— Testing of the automated information system "BELFITO" for digital agricultural interactions;

— Development of the "Precision Agriculture" digital platform concept;

— Creation of a national automated system for registering, maintaining, and utilizing a unified database of agricultural plant varieties;

— Creation of the "AITS" system for regulating, identifying, registering, and tracking agricultural animals (herds) and animal-based products, with additional functional modules: "AITS-Traceability" and "AITS-Veterinary Safety";

— Use of search systems "TechService" and "VetSupply", which assist farmers in finding spare parts for agricultural machinery and veterinary drugs.

6. Investment Climate

6.1. Macroeconomic Indicators of the Country

Key macroeconomic indicators of Belarus

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross Domestic Product, billion USD	64.41	61.38	69.69	72.80	71.82
Population (end of year), thousand people	9410.30	9349.60	9255.50	9200.60	9155.98
Average annual number of people employed in the economy, thousand people	4334.20	4319.60	4284.50	4215.90	4152.20
Nominal accrued average monthly salary, USD	522.57	514.39	568.67	620.35	632.18
Average pension size (end of year), USD	206.23	197.87	202.65	239.94	230.14
Industrial production, billion USD	55.32	48.54	61.42	64.51	62.23
Agricultural production in all categories of farms, billion USD	10.38	9.68	10.28	12.10	11.01
Retail turnover, billion USD	23.72	21.94	23.68	25.68	25.38
Paid services to the population, billion	6.12	5.13	6.03	6.50	6.71
Fixed capital investment, billion USD	13.77	12.14	12.21	10.57	11.88
Foreign trade turnover of goods and services, billion USD	84.40	72.40	94.90	89.20	86.67
Export	42.00	37.20	49.40	46.80	43.70
Import	42.40	35.20	45.50	42.40	42.97
Balance	-0.40	2.00	3.90	4.40	0.73

6.2. Rankings

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, Belarus ranks 3rd in the world in flax fibre production, 4th in rye and triticale production, 10th in buckwheat production. It is among the top 20 in the production of sugar beet and oats. In the world ranking of agricultural and food producers, Belarus ranks 6th in the production of skimmed milk powder, 10th in animal butter, 12th in potatoes, 15th in whole milk powder, and 16th in rapeseed oil.

Belarus is among the leaders of the world ranking in terms of consumption of whole milk products and butter per capita, ahead of the European Union countries, as well as Canada and the United States. Belarus leads in the consumption of whole-milk products (milk, kefir, yoghurt, etc.), in particular 113.2 kg/person, and is second after New Zealand (6.2 kg/person) in the consumption of butter per capita (Republic of Belarus - 4.7 kg/person).

6.3. Preferential regimes

General guarantees

Belarusian legislation provides the following basic guarantees to investors:

- the right of private property and its protection without discrimination
- protection against illegal actions of state bodies, which violate rights of investors and/or cause losses
- equality of rights for national and foreign investors
- free repatriation of profits
- protection of investments against nationalization and requisitioning

By law, nationalization can only be carried out on the basis of public necessity and subject to appropriate compensation. Compensation for nationalized property must be paid in a timely manner and include the value of the nationalized property and other losses caused by nationalization. The legislation also establishes a number of circumstances under which requisitioning is possible. These are mainly emergencies such as natural disasters, accidents, epidemics and epizootics, as well as when the public interest requires these measures.

Investment agreement

- VAT deduction in full amount
- exemption from import duties and taxes on import of technological equipment, raw materials and materials into the territory of the Republic of Belarus
- exemption from reimbursement of losses in forestry and agricultural production

Small and medium-size cities, rural territories

- exemption from income tax for 7 years
- exemption from real estate tax for 7 years
- exemption from import customs duties on imported (imported) goods contributed to the statutory fund, from the date of manufacture of which not more than 5 years have passed for some commodity items
- exemption from profit tax in the part of profit received from sale of goods of own production; exemption from income tax for 7 years

Bremino-Orsha

- 0% VAT and duty on customs
- 0% corporate tax for 9 years
- 0% property tax for 20 years
- 0% VAT for 15 years at realization, rent (leasing) to residents of real estate objects till 1 January 2033
- 0% income tax, tax on dividends and similar income for 5 years from the announcement of profits (for the founders of resident companies and joint ventures)
- 0% tax on dividends and similar income from the date of declaration of profits up to 1 January 2033 (for joint ventures if accrued from a management company)
- 5% on royalties until January 1, 2028

Free economic zones (FEZ)

- exemption from profit tax when selling products for export and to other FEZ residents
- exemption from real estate tax on properties in FEZ within three years of registration
- exemption from land tax and land lease for the period of design and construction, but for no longer than 5 years from the date of registration. Exemption irrespective of the direction of their use (if sold for export or to other FEZ residents)
- exemption from payment for the right to conclude a land plot lease agreement

Industrial park «Great Stone»

- exemption from income tax on revenue from the sale of goods (works, services) of own production within ten years from the date of registration as residents
- exemption from property tax on properties
- exemption from tax on land plots
- until 1 January 2027, the income tax rate is 9%
- full deduction of VAT amounts charged for imported goods (works, services) as well as property rights used in designing, construction and equipping of buildings and structures in the Industrial Park
- exemption from customs duties and VAT on goods (production equipment, components and spare parts, materials and raw materials) imported to Belarus for the implementation of investment projects

The choice of preferential treatment will depend on a number of factors and components of the investment project, such as the need to create infrastructure facilities, export orientation of the project, implementation of innovative technologies and many others.

More detailed information about the business environment, investment opportunities in the Republic of Belarus can be found on the website of the National Agency of Investment and Privatization of the Republic of Belarus at www.investinbelarus.by/en/business-environment, as well as to get necessary advice and assistance in implementation of the investment project in Belarus by contacting representatives of the Agency at the contacts specified on the website www.investinbelarus.by/en/contacts.

National Agency of Investment and Privatization

The Agency is a state institution that provides assistance at no cost or foreign investors interested in launching a business in Belarus:

- provision of information about investment opportunities, preferential regimes and benefits granted, economic sectors and legislation
- provision of up-to-date information about investment projects
- assistance in selection of sites and premises
- search for prospective partners for investment projects, arranging meetings and negotiations for establishing cooperation
- providing a platform for negotiations and support during negotiations
- organization of visits to the Republic of Belarus (schedule development, visa support)
- representation of investor's interests during negotiations with governmental representatives concerning implementation of investment projects, as well as improvement of investment climate in the Republic of Belarus
- aftercare

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