



Growth Economy

The economy of the Republic of Belarus has been demonstrating a stable innovation-based growth

Sergei SIDORSKY,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus

The rate of economic growth in Belarus is one of the highest in the CIS and other transition economies. This is a result of the purposeful socio-oriented policy, clear-cut strategy of the President of our country, Alexander Lukashenko, aimed at building an independent and economically advanced state

New Conditions

Belarus has been developing in an uneasy geopolitical and economic environment, which was once again proved by the events of 2007. New energy supply terms and new terms of foreign trade in oil products necessitated the Government's taking urgent measures to step up energy-efficiency and energy-saving, boost trade, tap additional reserves in all economy sectors and embrace a new-level approach to the role of government in economic development. The main aim of the measures taken by the Government was and remains to ensure a favourable social and economic environment for Belarusian citizens in all parts of Belarus.

Matters relating to further sustainable socio-economic development of Belarus, and the role of the Government in that process were subjects of numerous in-depth and constructive discussions at meetings held by the Head of State in 2007 and early 2008.

The results of those meetings were practical efforts on the part of the Government, ministries, government committees, concerns and local authorities aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the President in order to meet the country's social and economic targets.

As a result of the measures we took last year, we managed to achieve stability in economy and

social stability in the country as a whole.

The Government ensured the meeting of 13 essential socio-economic targets out of 19 and thus managed to keep the real production sector competitive. Belarus' economic growth rate in 2007 was within the forecast range. The GDP growth was 8.2% (the forecast ranged between 8% to 9%), mostly due to the production increase in the industrial sector, which amounted to 8.5% (7.5%-8.5%).

In 2007, Br 25.3 trillion was invested in the economic and social sectors, up 15.1% from 2006 (14.5%-17%).

In addition, we ensured a considerable growth in foreign investments into the national economy (without banks). In 2007, over \$5.4 billion came from abroad in the form of investments, up 34.3% from 2006, including \$1.3 billion of direct investments.

We were paying special attention to boosting our construction industry, responding to negative processes in construction of residential housing. Some 4.678 million square meters of housing were commissioned in 2007 (the planned amount ranged between 4.2 million to 4.7 million square meters), including 1.494 million in rural areas and 613,000 square meters in small and medium towns.

The image of Belarus and the social wellbeing of the Belarusians depend heavily on the living,



working and recreation conditions we will create for them, and on whether we will manage to provide them with quality and accessible goods. In this respect, the Government pays much attention to developing trade and services sector. In 2007, Belarus met the respective targets. The retail turnover grew by 15.3% (9.5%-10.5%), chargeable services for the population by 11.5% (9%-10%). The growth in domestic demand was met due to sustainable increase in the real earnings of the population, which rose by 14.7% while the forecast was 7.5%-8.5%.

Basic Criteria

The basic economic growth criteria in both 2007 and 2008 are an increase in labour productivity and simultaneous decrease in the energy-intensity of our production. In 2007, labour productivity grew by 8.8%, slightly more than the upper forecast margin (7%-8.6%), while the GDP energy-intensity was reduced by 7.9% (6%-7%).



Achievement of major goals of the 2007 social and economic development forecast of the Republic of Belarus

	2007 in % as against 2006	
	forecast for 2007	actual figures in 2007
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	108–109	108,2
Industrial output	107,5–108,5	108,5
Agricultural output	106–107,5	104,1
Fixed-capital investments	114,5–117	115,1
Production of consumer goods, including: foods non-foods	108,5–109,5 109–110 108–109	108,2 104,2 111,7
Foreign trade (including services), including: export import balance (in million US dollars)	110,8–112 113,2–114,5 108,5–109,5 500–600	126,3 124,6 128,0 -2685,3
Real cash income of individuals	107,5–108,5	114,7
Profitability of sold products in industry	14,5	13,0
Retail trade	109,5–110,5	115,3
Chargeable services for individuals	109–110	111,5
Labour productivity	107–108,6	107,7
Reduction of GDP energy intensity, %	(-6)–(-7)	-7,9
Commissioned housing, thousand square metres	4200–4700	4678,0
People engaged in economy (thousand)	4375–4448	4424,1

Most ministries and concerns reached the levels of profitability in terms of products and services they had aimed for in the industrial sector.

Throughout 2007, the Government was paying special attention to financial invigoration of the real production sector. Due to that, we managed to reduce considerably

the number of loss-making enterprises. All in all, such enterprises accounted for 6.3% of all companies, as against 8.3% in 2006. In the industrial sector, the share of loss-making companies came to 13.6% as against 16.2% in 2006.

In spite of well-known difficulties last year, the Government still managed to successfully fulfil all the tasks related to remuneration of labour and pension provision. Nominal average salaries increased by 18.7% to Br 701,100 in 2007; in December it was Br 795,400 (equivalent to \$369.1).

As for specific economy sectors, in December in the industrial sector salaries amounted to Br 877,900 (\$407.4), in the construction sector Br 1.167 million (\$471.8), in the transport sector Br 883,100 (\$409.8), in the communications sector Br 870,600 (\$404), in agriculture Br 452,600 (\$210).

In the government sector, salaries went up by 14.8% to Br 615,200 (\$287); in December they equalled Br 709,300 (\$329.1).

In December, medical doctors' salaries reached Br 1.188 million (\$551.4), teachers' salaries hit Br 712,700 (\$330.7), the salaries of university staff and academics came to Br 1.224 million (\$568), research staff Br 1.318 million (\$611.9).



New homes in Belarus' capital city

**Achievement of major goals of the 2008 social and economic development forecast of the Republic of Belarus**

	2008 in % as against 2007	
	forecast for 2008	actual figures in January 2008
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	108–109	108,3
Industrial output	108–109	112,1
Agricultural output	107–108	103,5
Fixed-capital investments	115–117	97,1
Production of consumer goods, including: foods	109–110	109,5
non-foods	108–109	109,4
	110–111	109,4
Retail trade	110–111	116,2
Commissioned housing, thousand square metres	4700–5200	277,6

In 2007, average monthly retirement pensions increased by 17.8% to Br 305,300 (\$142.3).

Lessons of the Year

Yet, last year's results in some areas did not meet the high requirements of the President and the Government. This pertains, above all, to the performance of the agriculture and construction industries, foreign trade and inflation management and also the manufacture of some consumer goods.

For example, even most agriculturally developed regions failed to reach the projected targets concerning the growth of agriculture output. In 2007, the production in the agricultural companies of all categories grew by 4.1% while the projections were 6-7.5%. The Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuffs failed to take efficient measures to increase the number of herds in the public sector while oblast and regional executive committees remained inactive in tackling the issue relating to the fall in the number of cows at personal subsidiary farms and its simultaneous compensation in the number of herds in the public sector.

The Government is not satisfied with the performance of the construction industry, which was criticized by the Head of State at a meeting focusing on the con-

struction industry problems. We need to take drastic measures to improve the system of the industry's management, to increase the volume and quality of construction of socio-cultural objects and transport infrastructure. In the next few years we need to overhaul construction companies, build new manufacturers to produce high-tech construction materials, to supply construction companies with highly efficient equipment.

In 2007, we failed to meet the consumer goods production targets. The main reasons were the low growth of industrial output by the companies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuffs

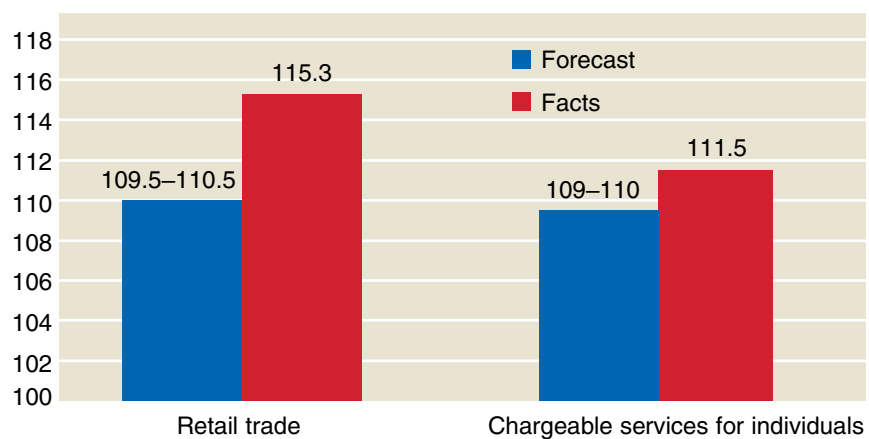
(just 2.6% while the 2007 forecast was 8-9%) and the Belgospischeprom concern underperformance as compared with the 2006 results (95.8% while the projections were 4-5% up).

Some meat-packing plants failed to keep the previous year's momentum. Those were the Minsk (96.4% in 2007 while the target was 111.5% up), Pinsk (92% as against the target of 107.5-108.5%), Gomel (96.8 and 109.5%), Kalinkovichi (83.4 and 109.5%) and Slonim (98.1 and 110.4-111.4% respectively) meat-packing plants.

We could not settle completely the issue related to the supply of dairies and meat-packing plants with feed stock, which held back the growth of the production of dairy and meat products.

It's obvious that we need to look into how efficiently government subsidies to agriculture were utilised. As for chiefs of agricultural companies and leading agrarian researchers, it's time they stopped looking for excuses, but rather got down to business to develop more effective mechanisms for promoting growth in the agriculture production.

As for the industries of material production, that was the light industry that was experiencing some difficulties (98.5% in 2007 as against the target of 104-105%). The reduction in output was reported by such important companies as Orsha Linen Mill, Kovry

Achievement of service sector development goals, %



Belarusian healthcare institutions are fitted with the latest equipment



Bresta company, Pinsk-based Pole-sye, Minsk production tannery association, Lida footwear factory and several others. The main reasons included the lack of their own turnover assets, poor supply with feed stock, excessive loans, loss of partners in foreign markets. As a result, the light industry had overstocking problems (the stocks were equal to 138.7% of the average monthly output). As of January 1, 2008, the stocks of flax fabrics surpassed the monthly average output 5 times, wool fabrics – 3.8 times, hosiery – 2.7 times, footwear – 1.9 times.

Thus, despite overall positive economic results in 2007, we still have the potential we can tap into to promote further growth.

Tomorrow Begins Today

The tasks set out by the Head of State before the Government and local authorities for 2008 are difficult and ambitious.

We need to increase GDP by at least 11%.

Proceeding from this, the industrial output is expected to grow by at least 11% over 2006, agricultural production by 8.5%, retail turnover by 13%, chargeable services to the population by 12%.

Capital investments are projected to soar by 25%. We need to enhance investment activity, especially in the GDP-producing industries such as the Ministry of

Industry, Ministry of Architecture and Construction, Belneftekhim concern which are important for reaching the capital investment growth target.

I would like to say that the heads of the relevant ministries and concerns were quite self-critical in what concerns the results of their activity in this important area. Thus Minister of Industry Anatoly Rusetsky was quite right when noting that being oriented toward using one's own resources is a good thing, but in order to

ensure sustainable development and production upgrade, we need to use various sources, especially direct foreign investments. The main thing is that this remark should not remain on paper but become the beginning of a dramatic technological upgrade of all companies of the Ministry of industry, attraction of investment for certain business-plans.

Though we witnessed some growth in investments, especially from abroad, in 2007, we still need to look into the investment climate and the mechanism for attracting investment in the real production sector. So far we have had to apply to the friendly countries for loans, while Belarusian ministries, concerns, local authorities and economic entities pass up real growth opportunities which they could use by attracting direct foreign investments.

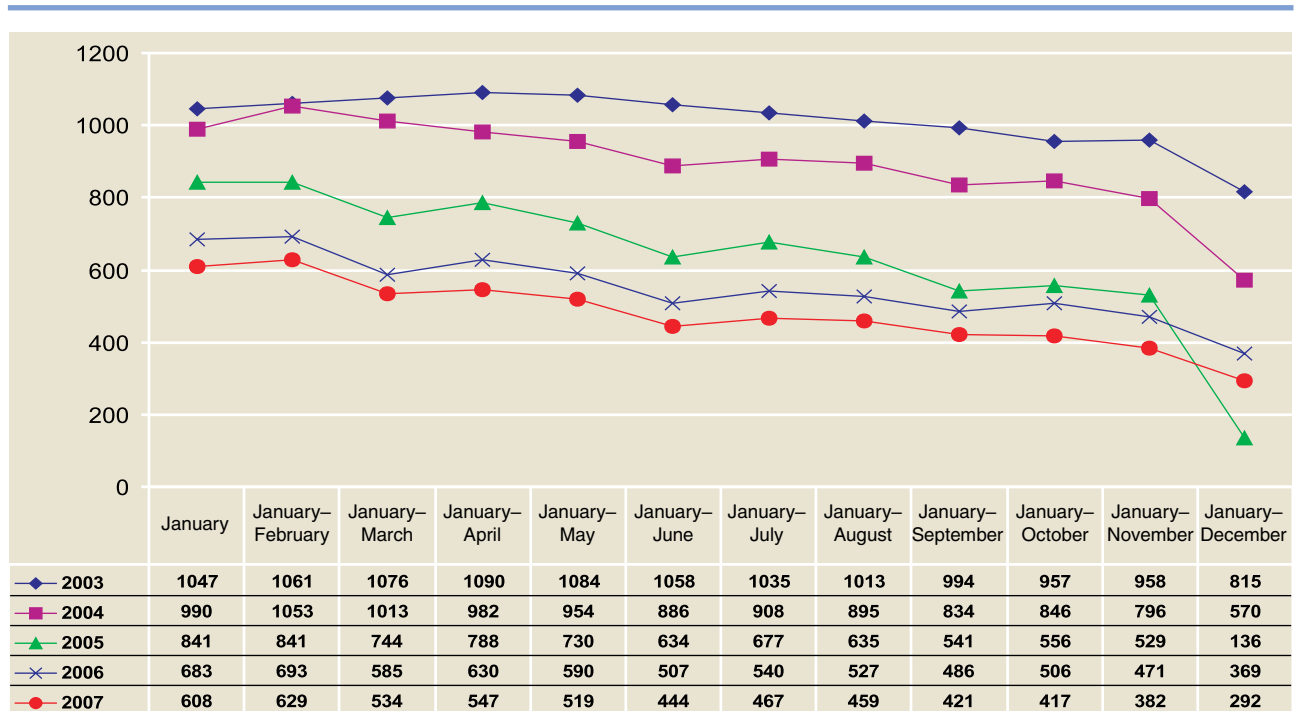
I believe we need to discuss the efficiency of the existing organizations which are in charge of attracting foreign investment and work with potential investors. We need to come up with the proposals to create an effective managerial structure, the National Investment Agency, which would be directly

Manager Yelena Koledenkova and design engineer Anna Luzhnova demonstrate new products of RUPP Vityas





Number of unprofitable industrial companies in 2003-2007



subordinate to the Government of the Republic of Belarus.

Focusing on Social Constituent

In 2008, the consumer goods production should be up 11%.

It goes without saying that the common targets of the socio-economic development of Belarus reflect specific interests and needs

of our people. They are primarily in meeting the demand for consumer goods.

Activities of state agencies responsible for production and sale of consumer goods both domestically and internationally are now a cause for concern. Thus the concerns Bellegprom and Belgospisheprom, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food-

stuffs continue underperforming.

There is an urgent necessity in upgrading production facilities and converting some of them into up-to-date manufactures producing goods highly demanded in the market.

I would also like to note that our neighbours' accession to the WTO will have an impact on competitiveness of Belarusian goods

Samand cars assembly at ZAO Unison





and the export potential of domestic producers. This factor should be thoroughly studied by the Ministries of Economy, Trade and Foreign Affairs and an appropriate strategy should be developed in order to preserve and enhance our positions on the domestic and foreign markets.

Labour productivity is expected to go up by at least 8.8% next year; the profitability of sold products in the industrial sector is set to reach 13%.

Approximately 5.2 million square meters of housing should be built.

It is crystal clear that along with measures on fostering shared construction, efforts should be taken to complete the retooling of building materials production facilities and to supply Belarusian construction companies with the cutting-edge equipment and materials. Half-measures are unacceptable here, we have to take comprehensive measures to accelerate housing construction and improve the quality of newly built houses.

This in turn will lead to an increase in wages paid to construction workers, hence reducing migration of highly qualified personnel abroad.

However, if there is an increased demand for construction personnel in other countries, the Ministry of Construction and Architecture should take care of arranging contractor work abroad in line with international agreements, hence boosting export of construction services.

Such an approach will provide necessary social guarantees and protection to Belarusian professionals going to work abroad.

Serious Work Ahead

In 2008, the GDP energy intensity should be down by 8%. To reach the target, the energy security concept and the programme of modernization of the country's fuel and energy complex were developed. Measures on introduction of energy efficient and energy saving technologies in the real production sector are being taken.

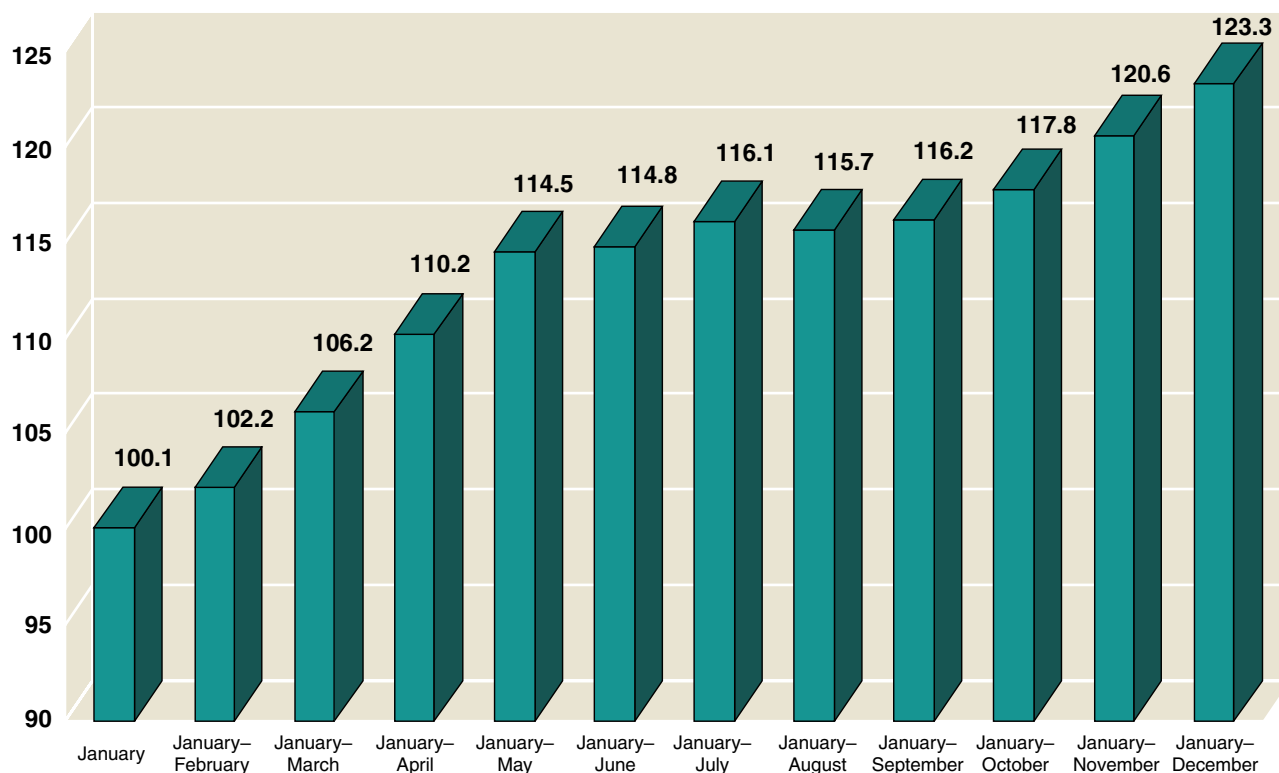
Responsible for coordinating efforts to reach this goal are the Energy Efficiency Department of the State Standardization Committee of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, Belneftekhim concern and other ministries and agencies concerned.

Strenuous efforts are to be taken to streamline foreign economic activities in Belarus. This pertains first of all to ensuring foreign trade surplus.

I would like to note that extensive capacities of economic growth, when great results could be secured by merely increasing production volumes, have already been exhausted. Today we can only ensure economic growth by promoting innovation and science-intensive activities and production, introducing energy efficient and resource saving technologies and boosting activities which do not require considerable material inputs.

Special attention should be paid to improving mechanism of the national economy manage-

Growth rate of merchandise export in 2007, %





MTZ plans to assemble up to 5,000 tractors Belarus per annum in Pavlodar

ment and taxation system in order to improve the investment climate and to stimulate production of goods and services.

Business planning is the key to raising efficiency of the Belarusian economy. That is why the Government attaches great importance to improving the business planning system in state-run companies. However, a lot still needs to be done in this area.

State agencies have to analyse why some companies fail to implement their business plans and what needs to be done to settle the problem.

Main Reserves

In 2008, we are going to engage several reserves in order to secure economic growth. One of them is boosting services rendered by Belarusian companies both at home and abroad. It is very important to reach all the growth targets with respect to specific services in 2008.

All economic agents involved in production, construction, transport and communications, education, healthcare, culture,

tourism, physical education and sports should take initiatives in boosting and diversifying services they provide.

IT companies post the greatest increase in services they provide, about 50% a year. The same growth is expected from transport, construction, communications, housing and municipal, trading, tourist, engineer, banking and insurance companies.

We can also provide more and better services to foreigners in the education, medical and recreational spheres. Experience of many developed countries shows that these services can vastly benefit a country's economy. However, these services have been overlooked so far in Belarus.

International experience demonstrates that the service sector makes a significant part (up to 70%) of the GDP in most developed nations. In Belarus however the share of the service sector stays virtually the same and is much lower than that in highly developed countries. Obviously, we need to radically change the attitude towards this sector taking into account all objective factors,

namely social, economic, scientific, technical, geopolitical, geographical, cultural and historical ones. With this in mind every company should find its place in the service sector.

Creating favourable economic, legal and organisational conditions for accelerated development of this sector should be the most important task in 2008.

The development of all industries and regions, including large flagship ones as well as medium and small companies, is another priority. The policy aimed at complex modernisation of production facilities is strategically correct and has no alternative. Companies of the real sector of the Belarusian economy should be competitive both on the home and foreign markets.

We have already made steps in this direction. 2007 saw 24 new enterprises and major knowledge-intensive production facilities commissioned.

However, this year yet more work has to be done for the sake of setting up high-tech and knowledge-intensive enterprises, which vigorously use new and sophisticated technologies. All market participants at all administration levels, namely the national, industrial and regional ones, should be busy with complex modernisation. The government believes it is advisable to take care of setting up at least 50 new enterprises and vital production facilities in 2008. The same approach should be used by ministries, concerns, oblast executive committees and the Minsk City Hall. Every executive should take the implementation of the most important investment projects in industries and regions of the country, including projects in small and medium towns where the most favourable legal and economic conditions for the development of material sphere and services are being created, under direct control.

Human resources, intellectual, scientific and technical potential of the country as well as internal financial sources and foreign in-



COOPERATION

**Within the next five years
Finnish-Swedish company
TietoEnator will invest
Br7.5 billion in Belarus.**

By 2012 the company will create about 300 IT jobs in Belarus. Telecommunications and banking technologies have been chosen as priority areas of cooperation. In Belarus, TietoEnator will develop software that will be competitive in the international market. As a resident company of the High-Tech Park, TietoEnator plans to design software under individual orders and to carry out research projects aimed at streamlining production and integrated systems and improving software development technologies.

TietoEnator ranks fifth among the biggest European software producers. It has representative offices in Russia, India, Malaysia and China. The company is proud of more than 16 thousand employees. The company's annual sales amount to €1.6 billion.

**A Belarusian-Austrian joint
venture will be set up at
Svetlogorsk Khimvolokno in
H1 2008 to produce viscose
industrial threads.**

A memorandum of cooperation between Svetlogorsk Khimvolokno and Glanzstoff Group was signed in Vienna. The Austrian side intends to share contemporary technologies with Belarusian companies. Within one or two years the company will invest EUR 20 million in new equipment for Svetlogorsk Khimvolokno. The new company will be named Glanzstoff Belarus.

Thus, by 2009 Svetlogorsk Khimvolokno plans to achieve the maximum production capacity. The joint venture will help improve the quality and advance into new sales markets.

Svetlogorsk-based production corporation Khimvolokno is one of the largest petrochemical companies in Belarus. The company combines a polyester continuous filament yarn plant and an artificial fibre plant.

Glanzstoff Group comprises four viscose thread plants in Italy, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, and Austria. Their annual production volume makes EUR 200 million. The products are shipped to the world's largest automobile makers.

vestments should be more actively used.

To make our plans come true, it is necessary to expand the mutually beneficial cooperation with major financial institutions and companies (which are potential investors), including transnational ones.

It is important to note that the need for sustainable economic growth in view of the growing deficit of and rising prices for natural resources forces us to work harder assimilating energy-effective and resource-saving technologies with a view to decreasing the energy intensity and raising the competitive ability of manufactured products.

I can say that in 2008 the government will step up requirements for national and local administration bodies for the purpose of unconditional execution of Directive No. 3 of the President of the Republic of Belarus.

Careful attitude to all kinds of resources should be a routine concern of executives and specialists at all levels.

Vigorous use of internal resources of real economy companies is another important reserve.

An analysis has revealed that certain enterprises have vacant workshops, certain regions of the country even have idle companies and production buildings, especially where ill-conceived production conversion measures were taken in the early 1990s. We cannot complete the handover of the idle property of former military camps to people able to use it well. In this regard local executive bodies take a passive attitude, although there are many examples of a responsible attitude towards state property and its effective utilisation.

These vacant production premises can and should be used to start up the manufacturing of products that enjoy demand on the home and foreign markets.

The main attention should be paid to perfecting the labour organisation and improving labour productivity. Nowadays reserves to accomplish it can be found virtually in every real economy company.

Special attention should be paid to the development of entrepreneurship, especially in small and medium towns. Entrepreneurs are the category of the economically active population, which is very sensitive about any changes in legal conditions and can make its decent contribution to the GDP growth.

It is necessary to ensure the mutual responsibility of both entrepreneurs and the government for the development of small and medium businesses. All interested parties should partake in the development of legislation and the creation of favourable conditions for this population category.

Taking into account the overall strategy for creating favourable conditions for economic growth it is necessary to utilise opportunities for using private deposits and savings of individuals in the economy to the best of our ability.

At present individuals' bank deposits amount to around \$4.5 billion and experts believe people have entrusted neither banks nor economic agents with keeping another \$3-4 billion. These savings (around \$8 billion in total) can be used for the benefit of the national economy. It is necessary to analyse the possibility of using the money for the economic development of Belarus.

In view of the stated goals all state administration bodies should vigorously implement the system of measures designed to achieve targets of the 2008 national social and economic development forecast. This system of measures should not be a declaration of intent but a specific programme of actions for all state administration bodies and economic agents.

Ensuring the achievement of the goals set by the head of state, which will allow improving the welfare and living standards of Belarusian citizens, is our common duty. The government is convinced we have the capability to reach the outlined goals. ■



In 2007, Belarus passed 324 laws of the Republic of Belarus, 10 decrees, 709 ordinances and 475 executive orders of the President of the Republic of Belarus and 1,922 resolutions of the Council of Ministers of Belarus, which regulate the country's social and economic development, including:

Law No. 211-3 of the Republic of Belarus of May 7, 2007 "Amendments to several laws of the Republic of Belarus on the proprietary rights"

Law No. 239-3 of the Republic of Belarus of June 14, 2007 "State social benefits, rights and guarantees of several categories of citizens"

Law No. 252-3 of the Republic of Belarus of July 11, 2007 "Higher Learning".

Law No. 303-3 of the Republic of Belarus of December 26, 2007 "Budget of the Republic of Belarus for 2008"

Decree No.2 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of April 2, 2007 "Some issues concerning legal regulation of administrative responsibility".

Decree No. 3 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of May 7, 2007 "Addenda to Decree No. 14 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of April 18, 2003".

Decree No. 9 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of December 20, 2007 "Some issues concerning the regulation of entrepreneurial activity in rural settlements".

Ordinance No. 22 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of January 12, 2007 "Approving the programme of the production forestry management and logging equipment for 2006-2010".

Ordinance No.27 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of January 15, 2007 "Approving the programme of the development of the banking sector of the economy of the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010".

Ordinance No.135 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of March 26, 2007 "Approving the national demographic security programme of the Republic of Belarus for 2007-2010".

Ordinance No.136 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of March 26, 2007 "State innovative development programme of the Republic of Belarus for 2007-2010"

Ordinance No. 220 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of May 7, 2007 "Approving the state anticorruption programme for 2007-2010"

Ordinance No. 265 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of June 7, 2007 "State comprehensive programme of the development of regions, small and medium-sized towns for 2007-2010"

Ordinance No. 575 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of November 15, 2007 "Approving the state comprehensive programme of the upgrade of the key assets of the Belarusian energy system, energy-saving and increasing the use of local fuels until 2011".

Resolution No. 72 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of January 22, 2007 "The 2007 plan of actions to implement the national export development programme for 2006-2010"

Resolution No. 188 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of February 14, 2007 "The plan of actions to implement Directive No.2 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of December 27, 2006 "The measures to further the de-bureaucratization of the state machinery".

Resolution No. 189 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of February 14, 2007 "The state programme for assistance to the employment of the population of the Republic of Belarus in 2007".

Resolution No. 264 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of February 28, 2007 "The programme for state support for small businesses in the Republic of Belarus in 2007".

Resolution No. 265 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of March 1, 2007 "Adoption of the programme 'Complex informatization of the education system of the Republic of Belarus in 2007-2010'".

Resolution No. 360 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of March 22, 2007 "Adoption of measures for fulfilling the 2006-2010 state programme for overcoming Chernobyl catastrophe consequences in 2007, financing sources and volumes".

Resolution No. 523 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of April 25, 2007 "Adoption of the plan for implementing the 2007-2010 state innovation-based development programme".

Resolution No. 588 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of May 14, 2007 "Programme for the development of the oil and fat industry of the Republic of Belarus in 2007-2010".

Resolution No. 725 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of May 31, 2007 "Adoption of the programme for the development of the general secondary education in 2007-2010".

Resolution No. 1082 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of August 23, 2007 "Adoption of the state programme Quality for 2007-2010".

Resolution No. 1225 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of September 28, 2007 "Adoption of the national programme for converting boiler houses into mini cogeneration plants in 2007-2010".

Resolution No. 1421 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of October 31, 2007 "Adoption of the programme for retooling and modernising casting, thermal, galvanic, and other energy-intensive production facilities in 2007-2010".

Resolution No. 1555 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of November 21, 2007 "Adoption of the state programme for intellectual property protection in 2008-2010".

Resolution No. 1760 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 17, 2007 "The state programme for ensuring the production of diesel biofuel in the Republic of Belarus in 2007-2010".

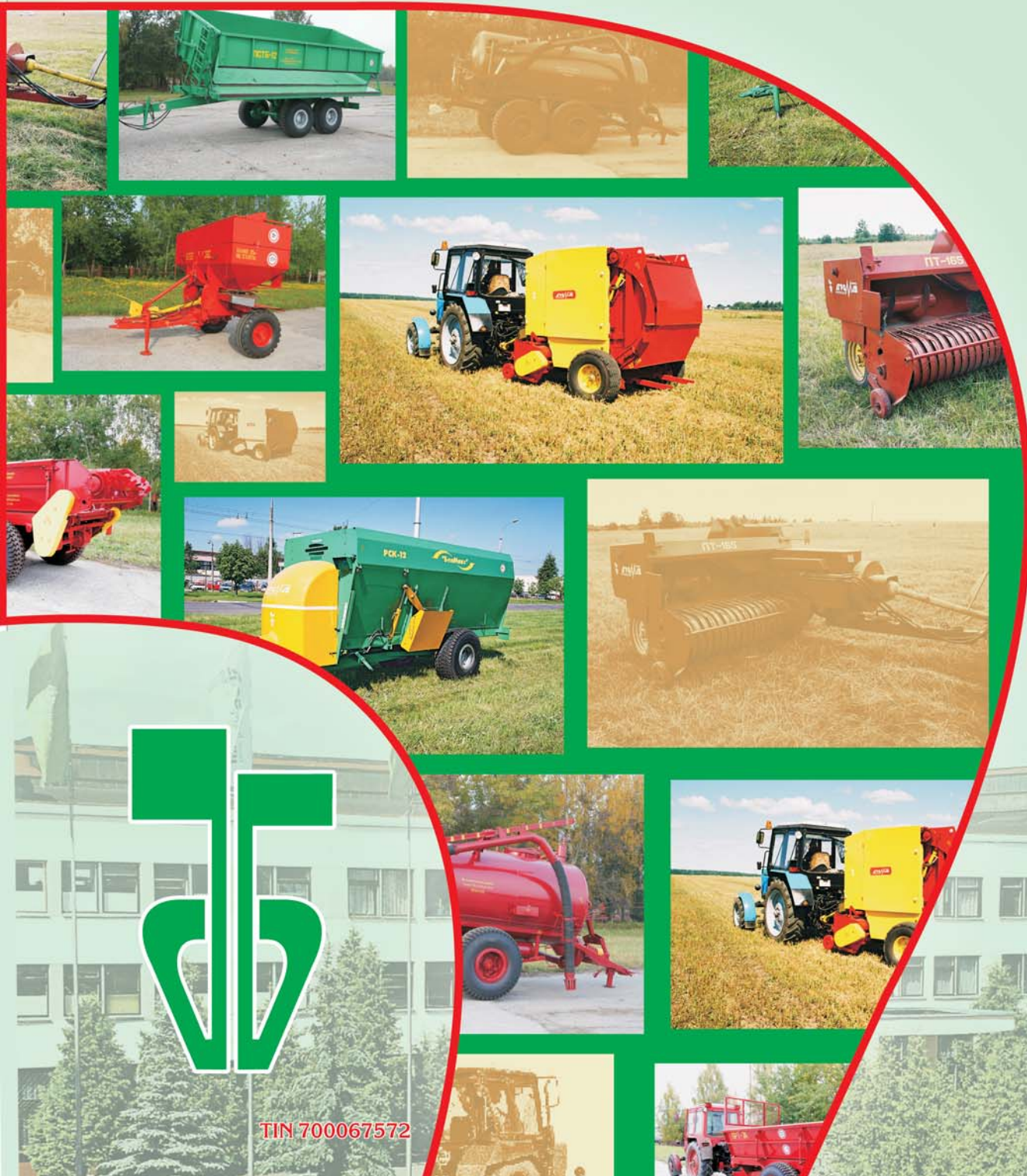
Resolution No. 1777 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 18, 2007 "The programme for the development of the automobile industry of the Republic of Belarus in 2007-2010".

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1796 of December 21, 2007 "Adoption of the national programme for tourism development in the Republic of Belarus in 2008-2010".

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