

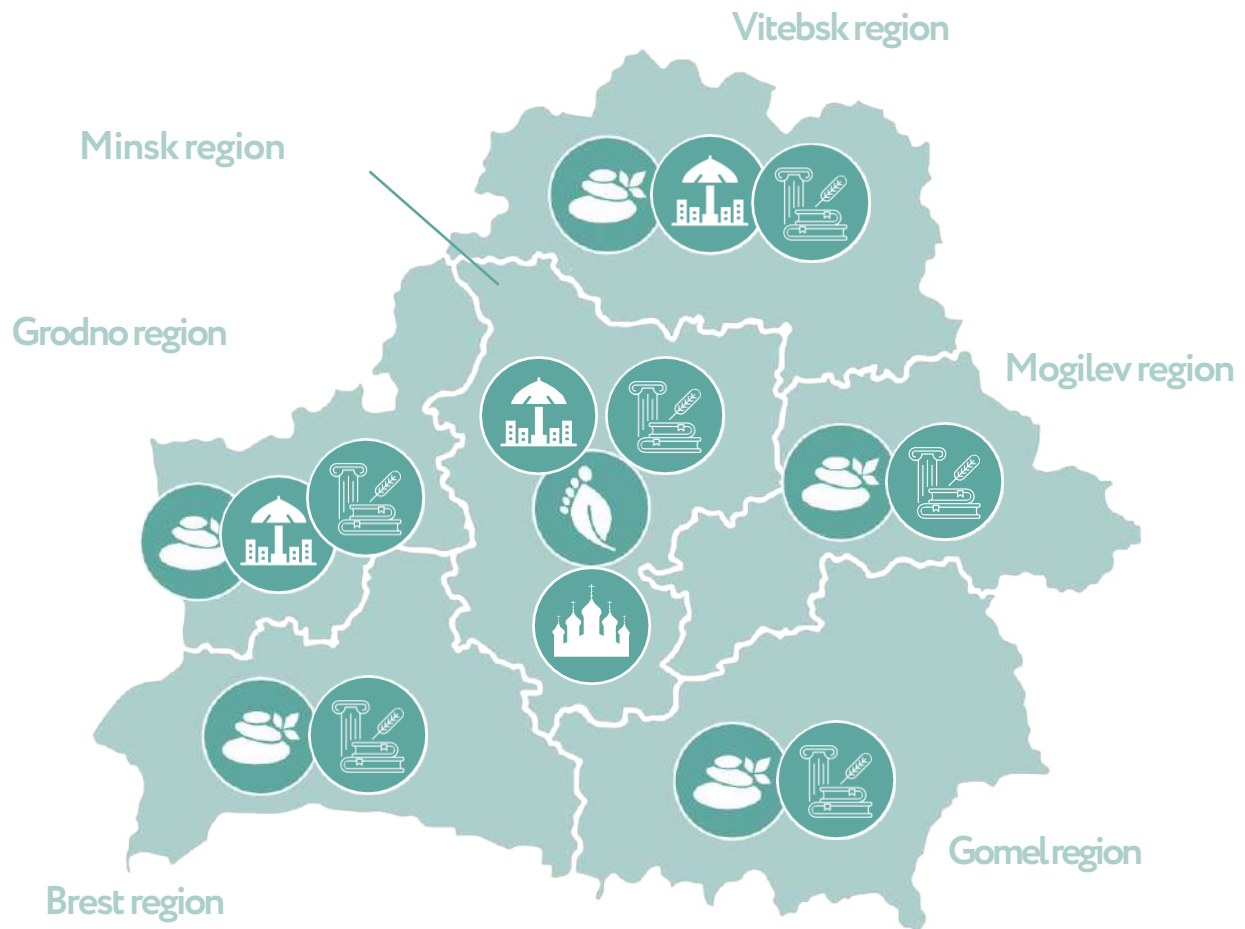
TOURISM








**Collection of
investment proposals**

НІІІІІ
NATIONAL AGENCY OF
INVESTMENT AND
PRIVATIZATION
Republic of Belarus

Investment proposals map



Resort tourism Health tourism Cultural tourism Ecotourism Religious tourism

					
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Vitebsk region	●●	●●	●●●		
Gomel region		●	●●●●		
Grodno region	●	●	●		
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Resort tourism




Establishment of the tourist cluster in the Ushachsky district Vitebsk region

-  Ushachsky District features over 170 lakes, including therapeutic sapropel mud and mineral springs. The region is developing health resorts, agro-ecological estates, sports infrastructure, and recreation centers for hunters and fishermen, with more than 20 tourist routes established.
-  Stage 1: identifying the areas; laying out the main facilities of the trunk infrastructure; completing renovations at the "Lesnye Ozyora" sanatorium; constructing the "Medical SPA Centre" tourist complex; building a hunting lodge in the village of Paule; constructing 4 sanatoriums; 3 park hotels; a water park; 3 campgrounds; developing and improving eco-trails; cafes, restaurants, rental points; opening a casino.
- Stage 2: comprehensive landscaping of territories; construction of 3 spa hotels; 2 sanatoriums; a ski slope; and 5 mini-hotels.




Development of the Braslav Lakes resort area in the Vitebsk region


 The Braslav Lakes National Park features more than 10 large lakes with pristine beaches, islands, and unique nature. The lake landscape creates ideal conditions for relaxation, fishing, and water sports. Key attractions include Mount Maiak with its scenic viewpoints, eco-trails, and historical and cultural sites, including ancient churches and manors.

-  1. Building spa complexes on the shores of Lake Drivyaty, Snudy, Strusto, Voiso, Volosovo, Nedrovo, Nespish, and Berezh;
2. Constructing other accommodation facilities, including the restoration/expansion of villages located by the shore: bungalows, glamping sites, campgrounds, etc.;
3. Developing infrastructure: dining facilities, bike paths, creating beaches, waterfronts, walking trails, rental points (sports clubs), shopping and entertainment centers;
4. Building children's health camps.



Construction of tourist complexes with equipped beaches "Fishing Village" near ag. Glyadovichi and ag. Kharitsa in the Mostovsky district Grodno region

 Grodno reservoir also known as Grodna Sea, Glyadovich Lake, or Neman Lake was created on the Neman River as a satellite to the Grodno Hydroelectric Power Station in 2012. The length of this artificial water body exceeds 40 km, with depths reaching up to 10 m in some areas. Fishing enthusiasts refer to these spots as a Fisherman's Eldorado, as the reservoir is home to catfish, bream, perch, roach, crucian carp, and pike.

 Land plot. Infrastructure: electricity supply, water supply, gas supply from the existing networks of settlements in Panizany, Glyadovichi (bank of the river Neman).



Development of the Naroch Lake Resort Area in the Minsk Region



Naroch Lake area is the main resort center of Belarus with picturesque lakes, pine forest and mild climate. The territory has about 40 lakes, which are surrounded by pristine forests with rare species of animals. The title place in the Narochansky group of lakes is occupied by Lake Naroch. This is the largest natural reservoir in Belarus with an area of 80 sq. km with an average depth of 9 m. This is a region of geographical and historical fusion of cultures of Western and Eastern Europe. Lake area is called the standard of natural landscapes with a unique genetic and biological diversity.




1. Construction of a year-round amusement park near the city beach Moye Mesto;
2. Organization of a family winter entertainment center (tubing tracks, cable car, ski training track, outdoor ice rink with synthetic ice in the city of Myadel (or k.p.Naroch));
3. Creation of a museum complex on the site of the former castle, on the Zamok Peninsula;
4. Creation of a tourist site "Smortovaya Tower" near the height of 217 m above sea level;
5. Construction of spa complexes on the shores of lakes Naroch, Myastro, Batorino, and Myadel;
6. Construction of other accommodation facilities, including by restoring/expanding villages located on the shore: bungalows, glamping sites, campsites, etc.;
7. Development of infrastructure: food facilities, cycling paths, beaches, promenades, hiking trails, rental points (sports clubs), and shopping and entertainment centers.




Health tourism



Establishment of a traditional Chinese medicine center at OJSC "Brestagroavodnitsa" in Berestyie Brest Region



 OJSC "Sanatorium and Resort Organization Brestagroavodnitsa" (until 2003 sanatorium "Berestyie") was founded in 1976 and is one of the most famous sanatoriums in Belarus. Located in an ecologically clean area in the village of Berestyie Brest district on the territory Republican landscape reserve and biosphere reserve "Pribuzh Polesye" on the shore of the lake Rogoznyanskoye. Surrounded by a large massif of pine-deciduous forest and is located 40 km from the city of Brest. Nearby are the lakes of Belaye and Chernoye. The most valuable source of health in the sanatorium is mineral water of two types: chloride-sodium of medium mineralization and chloride-sodium-calcium-bromine of high mineralization.

 The purpose of the project is to build a medical center on the basis of an unfinished construction of OJSC "Brestagroavodnitsa". The project implementation period is 5 years in 3 stages: 1st stage – preparation of project documentation; 2nd stage – reconstruction of the building, commissioning; 3rd stage – fitting with equipment.







Establishment of a wellness and recovery center with SPA services in Miory Vitebsk region

-  Miorsky district is famous for its unique natural sites. Yelnya is a huge swamp covered with moss, cranberries and heather. Skinny birches and dwarf bonsai pines stick out everywhere, and all this is flooded with gigalitres of water, which pours out 3 rivers and fills 100 lakes in the swamp. Islands covered with relict forest rise above the surface. The largest waterfall in Belarus on the Vyata River is a creation of man and nature. It was created in the 19th century when a paper library was established. For some reason, there was a water mill and a hydroelectric power plant, but nature began to destroy what man had created. The water element transformed this area into a picturesque place resembling a mountain river with a two-meter-high waterfall and a 10-meter-wide pool.
-  The establishment of a health and recovery center specializing in providing cardiological services and services for stabilizing blood pressure. The latest diagnostic methods will be available to residents of Miorsky and nearby districts, as well as to patients from Belarus and beyond.




Establishment of a multifunctional complex with water, thermal and hotel services in Vitebsk


14  Vitebsk is the regional center and one of the oldest cities in Belarus. The city has preserved examples of architecture from different centuries, including historical and architectural monuments such as the 12th-century Annunciation Church, the 16th- to 18th-century Town Hall, the 13th-century Basilian Monastery, and others. Vitebsk hosts over 30 festivals, with the most famous being the Slavic Bazaar International Festival. The city is also closely associated with the life and work of the artist Marc Chagall. A multifunctional complex is planned to be built on the basis of two reconstructed buildings of the Vityaz industrial enterprise, located near the central part of the city.

 The project includes the creation of a multifunctional complex with a wide range of water (pools and water attractions) and thermal services, as well as a modern fitness center, an exclusive hotel and restaurant, and an innovative workspace (coworking).




Establishment of a medical and tourist complex based on a unique source of ultra-fresh underground water in the Lelchitsky District Gomel Region


 Lelchitsky district is located in the south of Belarus (Polesye) and is one of the most forested in the country: almost 70% of the territory is covered with forests, 20% – swamps. Part of the district is occupied by the Prip'yatsky National Park and other nature reserves of local importance. Ultra-fresh groundwater with a mineralization from 10 to 80 mg/dm³ (similar to waters of such brands as Evian, Spa, and Perrier) has been identified in the district

 The project involves the construction of a complex with 200 rooms. The complex structure includes: a hotel buildings (bedroom blocks, cafes, and children's playrooms); a medical and diagnostic building (SPA center, cosmetology office); a water sports building (swimming pool, saunas, and steam baths) and a water treatment center; entertainment and sports facilities (concert hall, dance hall, sports hall, and physical therapy room); an administrative and service building.



Health center with a swimming pool based in a repurposed preventorium building in Grodno

 Grodno is one of the most atmospheric and oldest cities in Belarus. In the Middle Ages, it was the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which has influenced its unique character. The city is home to ancient castles, royal palaces, and charming cobblestone streets. The current indoor swimming pool and the building of the health center (currently under restoration) are located within the city limits in the Tominsky Forest park.

 Infrastructure: highway, access roads. Engineering communications: electricity supply, heating, technical water, hot water supply, sewage, gas supply. The facility is located near Tominsky forest.





Construction and organization of operation of the "Living Water" health-improving complex with a workshop for the extraction and bottling of mineral drinking water in Potoka, Klichevsky district Mogilev region




Klichevsky district is one of the largest districts of Mogilev region, famous for its natural attractions, including 29 medieval kurgans and 39 monuments of nature, including the republican hydrological reserve «Islands of Douleba», a unique ecosystem of untouched by civilization forests and ancient marshes. The special natural resource of the area is mineral drinking water with healing properties. Stream settlement built on the site of hunting lodge of Count Potocki and is located on the bank of the Olsa River.




Planned objects:
Health resort «Live water»;
Sports and tourism complex «Live water»;
Water production facility (three wells with mineral and drinking water);
Solar power station;
Agrocomplex.



Construction of the recreational facility "Zaozerye" with hotel and catering services in Zaozerye, Belynichy District Mogilev Region

 Lake Zaozerskoye is a favorite recreation area for local residents. Lake Zaozerskoye is a favorite recreation area for local residents. The Zaozerye hydrographic reserve of republican significance is located nearby. Lake Karmanovskoye is also located nearby. Ancient stone crosses, which are cult and sacred monuments, are located near Lake Zaozerskoye. According to legend, one of these crosses has the ability to heal diseases. It is believed that this site was previously used for burial, and one of the crosses features a wolf's head, but there is still no consensus on the meaning of this enigmatic symbol.

 Construction of a recreational facility with a high level of service and a wide range of services for 300 people. The objectives of the project include the provision of medical treatment, rehabilitation, and disease prevention, as well as the implementation of health-improving and restorative measures, ensuring proper rest for people, and providing comfortable conditions for their stay in the sanatorium.




Construction of a sanatorium and resort treatment facility in Osipovichi district Mogilev region


i Osipovichi district is attractive by its picturesque nature with rivers, lakes, forests, nature reserves and natural monuments. Fishing, hunting and hiking are available here. The healing spring in the Proshcha tract attracts pilgrims, and the Osipovichi reservoir is popular among fishermen, where competitions are held. Tourist bases and campsites are located in the vicinity of the city. The district has a rich historical heritage with memorials of the Great Patriotic War, old buildings and museums that tell about the history and culture of the region.

i The project involves the construction of a sanatorium located in an environmentally friendly forest area, far from urban development. The complex's infrastructure will include a residential and medical building, a dining area, fitness centers, recreational parks, administrative facilities, children's playrooms, and parking.



Construction of a sanatorium and resort treatment facility in the Krichevsky district Mogilev region

 Krichev District is a region with a rich history and beautiful, almost untouched nature. The district is home to 85 historical and cultural monuments, 5 of which are included in the State List of Historical and Cultural Values of the Republic of Belarus. These monuments reflect the rich heritage and unique history of the region. The combination of cultural heritage and natural beauty makes Krichev District a unique destination for recreation.

 The project proposes the construction of a sanatorium in the depths of a coniferous forest in the Krichev district, near the village of Prudok and Lake Chernoye. The sanatorium includes the following functional zones: reception zone; accommodation zone, medical block, aqua zone, recreation zone, food zone, sports and fitness zone, isolation zone, administrative zone, economic zone, park zone. The complex has a sports ground for active sports. The resort complex has its own equipped beach, a pier with boats and catamarans for water activities.



Cultural tourism



Creation of a cultural and tourist center in the reconstructed complex of the former Reitanov estate in Grushevka, Lyakhovichsky District Brest Region


i "Kill me, but don't kill my homeland!" With these words, Tadeusz Reitan, a member of a German family, made history. In 1773, he attempted to disrupt the Sejm in Warsaw, where the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was to be approved. After exhausting all means of persuasion, he lay down on the threshold of the meeting hall, blocking the path of the deputies. The Reitan Manor is a 19th- and 20th-century architectural monument. At first, the building in the classical style was made of stone, and at the end of the 19th century, a new wooden building with an attic floor was erected on the old foundation. The building has survived to this day, and the first part of the reconstruction has been completed: the facade of the manor house has been renovated, and the historical appearance of the roof has been restored.


i The exterior facade of the building has been restored, and it is necessary to complete the development of design and estimate documentation for the reconstruction of the complex, continue the restoration of the estate (interior decoration), and regenerate the historical and natural landscapes, as well as improve the adjacent territory.

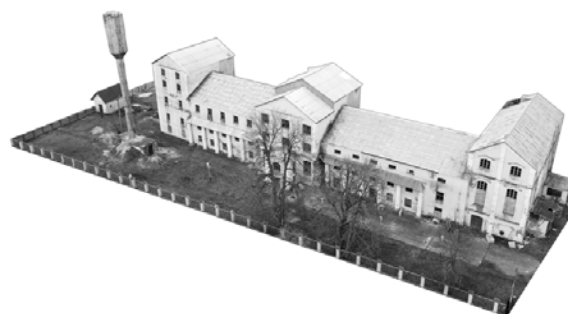




Establishment of a multifunctional tourist-museum complex “Zakozelsky Traktir” in Zakozel, Drogichin district Brest region


 The village of Zakozel was the main residence of the Polesian branch of the Ozheshko family. The Neogothic tomb in the park with ponds, the significantly rebuilt manor house, and other buildings, including the main building of the former distillery, have been preserved. The distillery was built in 1906 and is an example of early 20th-century industrial architecture. The area is home to the Zakozelsky State Breeding Farm, which has been producing milk, meat, grain, legumes, and rapeseed for over 75 years.


 The historical and cultural heritage building can accommodate a museum exhibition dedicated to the history of the distillery, using authentic museum items. Infrastructure: access to the national highway and railway line, the ability to connect to the water supply system, gas supply system, and electricity supply system, and the availability of access roads.





Establishment of cultural and entertainment center on the site of historical-cultural value «Vodyanaya melnitsa» in the village Kamennoye Krivoie, Tolochy district Vitebsk region

 It is impossible to say for sure when the mill was built near the village of Kamennoye Krivoie, not far from the agricultural town of Drutsk, which in the 12 – 13 centuries was the center of the principality of the same name, which was part of the Polotsk lands. Experts date this building to the end of the 19th century. Even without a roof, the three-storey red brick building is striking in its size. There was a turbine on the ground floor, a millstone on the second floor, and on the third floor are utility rooms. The mill belonged to the landowner Gordyalkovsky and functioned until the 1930s. It is located in a picturesque area on the Krivaya River, near its confluence with the Drut River, which flows into the Dnieper River.

 Creation of a complex with services in the style of traditional national culture from the 11th to the 19th centuries.





Establishment of a hotel complex based on the building of the Basilian monastery in Vitebsk


📍 Vitebsk attracts travelers with well-kept parks, old houses, picturesque bridges over the Western Dvina River, theaters and cultural events, the main of which is the Slavic Bazaar – an international art festival. In 1887, the world-famous artist Marc Chagall was born in Vitebsk and the images of the city of his childhood are often found in his paintings. On the Uspenskaya Mountain, there is the Uspenskiy Cathedral, an architectural monument of the Vilna Baroque. The church was modeled after the San Carlo al Corso church in Rome, which has the largest bell in Belarus weighing 5 tons.


i The 17th-century building is one of the oldest and best-preserved, and it has a historical and cultural value of category 2. It is located on the high bank of the Western Dvina River, near the Assumption Cathedral and the observation deck on Uspenskaya Hill. The hotel complex will include an art space, an art studio, and a cafe-pastry shop. The building requires reconstruction with the replacement of engineering networks and communications, as well as the adjustment of project documentation.





Establishment of a boutique hotel based on the building of the Franciscan Monastery in Polotsk


 Polotsk is the "holy city," formed at the confluence of two rivers, where the Plota flows into the Western Dvina, the center of the ancient Polotsk principality, the first city of Belarus. It houses two sacred sites on the land of the Krivichs: the Cathedral of Saint Sophia, the "House of God," the first fundamental structure on the Upper Castle, and the Spassky Monastery, whose holiness is inseparable from the holiness of Euphrosyne of Polotsk, the heavenly patroness of Belarus, a young princess who refused a profitable marriage, took monastic vows, and settled in a cell of the Sophia Cathedral to lead a hermit's life and transcribe holy books.


 A boutique hotel with up to 50 rooms featuring unique decor that reflects the spirit of the residential building of a former Catholic monastery built in 1778, in the Baroque style characterized by intricate forms, dynamism, and a striving for grandeur and splendor. Located on the banks of the Dvina River, in the historic city center, in close proximity to the Museum of the History of Belarusian Book Printing and the Local History Museum.





Reconstruction of the estate in Khalch, Vetkovsky district, Gomel region


 The former landlord's estate is located on a high hill on the Sozh River, built in the early 19th century by Kazimir Khaletsky. From the middle of the same century until the 1917 revolution, the estate was owned by members of the Voynich-Senozhetsky family, famous for their balls and hunts. Fragments of the complex have been preserved: a two-story manor palace, the manager's house, an orchard, and park plantations stretching 2 km along the river.


 The palace in the estate and park complex of the Khaletsky family, the estate is part of the tourist route "Small Golden Ring of Gomel Region."





Creation of a tourist complex on the basis of the building of the confectionery workshop as part of the complex historical and cultural value "Palace and park ensemble of the first half XIX century" in the Narovlya, Gomel region


 The palace and park ensemble on the high bank of the Pripyat River includes a stone palace, a fountain, household and production buildings, a gazebo-lighthouse and a park. The complex was laid by a representative of the richest noble dynasty, the owner of the Narovlya estates D.I. Gorvat, and was finally completed in 1850. The floors were of extraordinary beauty, in one of the salons it was such an impression that instead of the floor in the center of the hall there was a deep river bottom, in which various fish of greater and lesser size swim. In another, there was a beautiful ceiling with two allegorical figures representing the Dnieper and Pripyat rivers.

 Reconstruction of the confectionery shop building, landscaping the area with paved walking paths, and reconstruction of the greenhouse.






Creation of a museum and tourist complex on the basis of the former palace of the counts of Chernyshev Kruglikov in Chechersk Gomel region

 The construction of a luxurious palace in Chechersk began in 1774 by Zakhar Grigoryevich Chernyshev, the first Russian viceroy in Belarus, Field Marshal General, and continued by the count's heirs until 1860. The building features a mix of several architectural styles. The palace became the summer residence of the Chernyshev-Kruglikovs.

Russian emperors Catherine II, Nicholas I, and Alexander II visited the palace, and Alexander Pushkin stayed there twice. A landscape park with an area of 12 ha was laid out around the palace on the banks of the Chechora River.

 Creation of an object with stationary museum expositions and exhibition halls for changeable exhibitions, holding of costume balls. Creation of a hotel complex with the café "Grafskoye".





Reconstruction of historical buildings into a business hotel with conference rooms for meetings and presentations in Gomel

i Gomel is a city with a rich history, located on the picturesque banks of the navigable Sozh River. The heart of the city is the Rumyantsev-Paskevich Palace and Park Ensemble, which includes the Rumyantsev-Paskevich Palace in the Russian Classicism style, a park with a swan pond, the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, the Paskevich Chapel, the Rumyantsev Monument, an amusement park, a winter garden, and an observation tower. This is a powerful place from the 18th and 19th centuries.


With a population exceeding half a million, it is second only to the capital city of Minsk and has the longest pedestrian bridge in Belarus and a large city beach.


i Two buildings near the park ensemble of the Rumyantsev and Paskevich Palace on the Sozh River. A business hotel with high-level care service, equipped with transforming rooms, meeting rooms, and a spacious welcome area, with a summer terrace, a gym, a spa center, and a beauty salon.






Creation of a public facility on the banks of the Neman River in the historical center of Grodno


 On the high bank of the Neman, in one of the oldest cities in Belarus, Grodno, the only royal castle in the country has been preserved. For many years, it served as the residence of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania and the Kings of Poland. It was built by Gediminas' grandson, Vytautas the Great. On the same bank, there is also the New Castle and the Borisoglebskaya (Kolozhskaya) Church. From Rubatskaya Street, the Neman River is just a stone's throw away, and visitors can enjoy picturesque views of the river and Grodno's landmarks.

 A land plot is provided. The following protection zones have been established: the protection zone of immovable material historical and cultural values, the water protection zone of rivers and reservoirs, the coastal zone of rivers and reservoirs, and the sanitary protection zone of drinking water sources, as well as the lines and facilities of telecommunications and radio communication. The plot has restrictions in accordance with the project for the protection of the historical and cultural value "Historical Center of Grodno".



Reconstruction of the palace-park complex in ag. Priluki Minsk district

 The palace in the neo-Gothic style was laid on the territory of the former 17th-century Orthodox monastery for men and is surrounded by the oldest park ensemble in Belarus with an area of about 4.5 ha with terraces, an orangery, a tower with a clock and ponds. The monument of architecture and garden and park art of the 18th-19th centuries. In the 19th century, Priluki were owned by the Horvatt, who began a thorough reconstruction of the estate. In 1872, the estate passed to the von Hutten-Chapsky. The owner's son Karl served as the mayor of Minsk, developing its infrastructure and trade, turning it into a prosperous European capital. The estate was often visited by S. Moniuszko, N. Orda, and M. Oginski. In 1926, the Belarusian film "Lesnaya Byl'" by Tarich was filmed here. Currently, the estate belongs to the Institute of Plant Protection.

 On the shore of a small lake Grafskoye preserved 4 buildings of the estate 1850: a bread barn-ice house, decorated with an arched gallery; a house for workers; a brewery building; a house of the manager (wing). Area of premises: 4 262 sq.m. Number of floors: 2. Land plot area: 2.56 ha. There are access roads (1 km), power supply (1 km), possibility of connection to the system of water supply and gas supply.





Establishment of the estate-park complex in ag. Semkovo, Logoisk district Minsk region

📍 The historical ensemble of the 18th century was built by the Italian architect C. Sampani, included the main palace, two symmetrical wings, an orangery and a French park with alleys. It is a monument of architecture of national importance. Famous for its rich history associated with the Belarusian magnates Sapieha and Adam Khmara, the last voivode of Minsk, the last king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – Stanisław August Poniatowski, visited the palace.


In Semkovo, there was a winery where young Yanka Kupala worked, and Maxim Bogdanovich's parents were married, and Yakub Kolas worked for a while. The village is located 10 km from Minsk, near the Minsk Sea, the Zaslavskoye Reservoir.


i The project involves the reconstruction of the buildings of the former Khmarov estate from the mid-18th century, which includes a 3.61-hectare land plot, with the aim of creating a modern tourist complex.





Reconstruction of the greenhouse of the Tyshkevichs' residence into a hotel and restaurant with a winter garden in Volozhyn Minsk region


 The ensemble of the Tyshkevich count's residence was erected in the Classicism style, designed by architect A. Kosakovski, between 1803 and 1806. The count's family lived here until 1939. The residence is situated on a high bank of the Volozhynka River in the historical center of the town. The residence comprised: a palace ensemble with a wing, a spacious orangery, and a large park. The orangery housed tropical palms, orange trees, and exotic flowers.


 Renovation of the conservatory building with the creation of a hotel and restaurant with a winter garden.





Modernization and development of the former manor complex in Zapolye, Glusky district Mogilev region



 The former summer estate of landowner Colonel L.A. Spytkov, featuring a neoclassical manor house built in 1895 and a distillery that operated as a spirit factory until 1986, is located near the Zapolsky pond. The estate is situated near the town of Ryasno, on the route from Mogilev to Mstislavl. Previously, Ryasno was a craft center renowned for its fairs, attracting merchants from Smolensk, Mogilev, and Orsha. A beautiful legend-myth has survived to this day, stating that since time immemorial, Ryasno and the village of Zapolye were once a single city called Verba. In the city, there was a large mountain, and during excavations, a forged door was discovered leading to an underground complex. However, no one dared to enter, and the underground remains untouched to this day.

 Land area: 13 hectares
Year of construction: 1900
Premises area: 388.5 sq m
Number of floors: 1
Transportation: The property is adjacent to a local road.
Utilities: Electricity supply (1 km away), gas pipeline and water supply are in close proximity to the property.





Construction of tourist infrastructure of the theme park of the Republican center of the Guerrilla movement in Klichevsky district Mogilev region

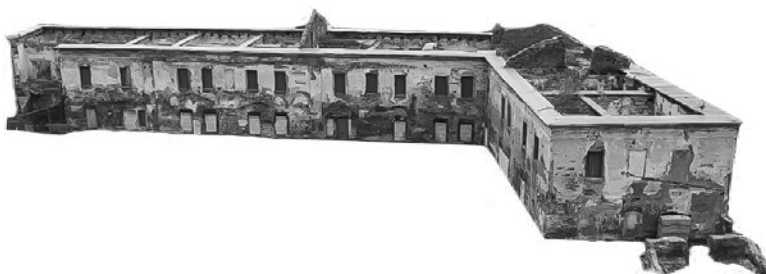
-  During the Great Patriotic War, Klichev District became the center of the guerrilla movement in the BSSR, which is why it earned the name "Partisan Land." The guerrilla movement was a nationwide and multinational effort. The partisans of Klichevshchina defeated the enemy garrison and restored Soviet power in the district at a time when most of Belarus was occupied. In Klichev District, the memory of the war heroes is carefully preserved, as evidenced by 59 monuments and streets named in their honor.
-  The project aims to create a tourist zone dedicated to the history of the guerrilla movement. It is planned to equip sites with reconstructions of rural houses and military equipment. The infrastructure includes information and exhibition pavilions, interactive zones, and memorial complexes. Areas for walking, picnics, and events, as well as souvenir shops and cafes, are provided. The infrastructure will include parking lots, engineering structures, and security systems.

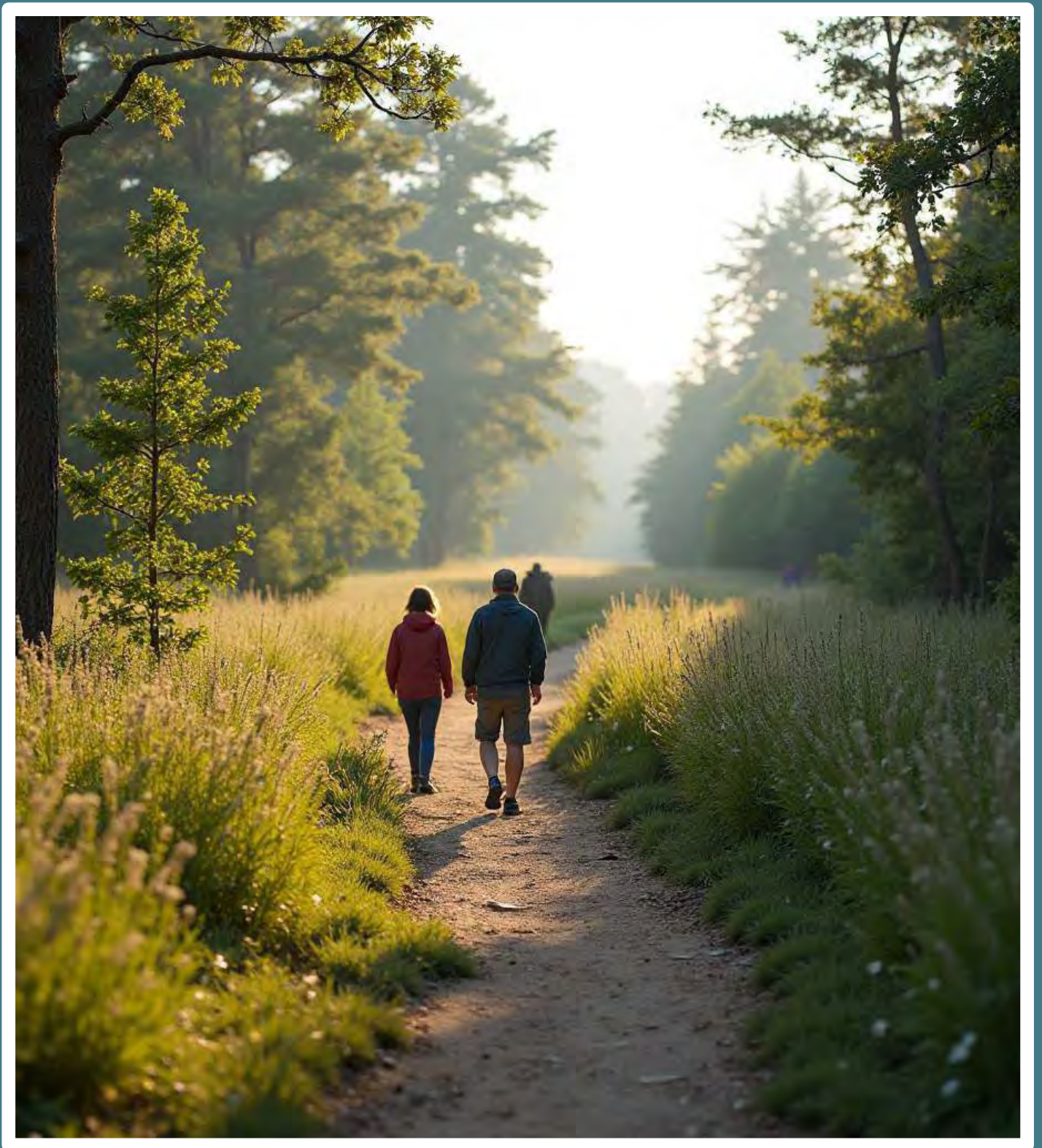


Reconstruction of the Sapieha Castle "City-Fortress" with the creation of an outlet center and gastronomic courtyard in Bykhov Mogilev Region

📍 The castle was built by the great Lithuanian Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz as a defensive structure. In 1621, Bykhov came into the possession of the Sapiehas, who decided to strengthen the castle's defenses. They added bastions and erected defensive towers. The fortress was a rectangular area, with outbuildings located along the perimeter, and in the eastern part, the owner's two-story palace in the Baroque style with Renaissance elements. The main facade of the palace was oriented towards the Dnieper River. The castle is the only 17th-century fortress-town preserved in Belarus.

i Fortress castle reconstruction, featuring grounds improvement, hotel, and cafe development. Nearby the historical asset: an outlet center and a gastronomic yard.







Ecotourism



Construction of a tourist complex based on the buildings of the former Kukhichi estate in Pervomaysk, Uzdensky District, Minsk Region


 The Uzda district is renowned for its historical monuments and the picturesque nature of the Neman River. The Zavisza family, whose history spans nearly 600 years, is known for its influential representatives who held important positions in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and is associated with legends of knights, patrons of the arts, and statesmen. The Zavisza family's pyramid-shaped mausoleum, part of the "Kuhitichi" estate ensemble, is considered one of the most original architectural monuments in Belarus.

 Land area: 0.51 ha
Year of construction: 1880
Premises area: 554 m²
Number of floors: 1
Transportation: Highway (1 km) Utilities:
Electricity, potable water, hot water, sewage






Reconstruction of the park ensemble of the Tyshkevich counts in Logoyšk Minsk region

 Logoyšk, first mentioned in the 11th century, belonged to the noble Belarusian family of the Tyshkevichs since the 16th century. In 1815, Count Pius Tyshkevich built a stone palace in the Empire style and laid out a landscape park around it, which became a cultural center with a rich collection of art and historical artifacts.

From the slope occupied by the palace, there are three views: of the Gaina River, of its floodplain, and of the surrounding hills. The territory of the park contains natural springs – springs, which are famous for their healing properties. The peculiarity of the Logoyšk springs is that they can disappear at any time and appear in another place.

 Renewal of historical and cultural heritage, creation of an open-air museum. Nearby are the Logoyšk Sports and Recreation Center and the Silichi Recreation Center, as well as the Khatyn State Memorial Complex.






Religious tourism




Creation of the "Corner of Arab Luxury" tourist complex in the Minsk region

 Belarus is a multi-religious country with 25 officially recognized religions. Islam is represented by 24 Muslim communities with 6 mosques and 2 prayer houses, including the Cathedral Mosque in Minsk. The project concept harmoniously combines oriental aesthetics, impeccable service and immersion in the culture of the Arab world, revealing the splendor of Belarusian nature - from picturesque forests to unique lakes. The project will be implemented in the Minsk region, near water bodies and rivers, in the capital city of Minsk.


 The project is an Arab-style complex with a main palace made of Belarusian stone and wood, guest villas with private pools and a mosque with a minaret and an imam. There is a hammam and a SPA with oriental and Belarusian baths, halal restaurants, and a tea house with a panoramic view of the lake. There is an equestrian club, falconry, VIP fishing, golf, and winter activities, as well as a helipad and a hangar for supercars. The atmosphere is created by decorated Arabic gardens, family areas with playgrounds and a mini-zoo, and the interior design features luxurious materials and oriental artistic decoration.



Reconstruction of the 17th-century St. Nicholas Church with the creation of a hotel and a summer amphitheater in Knyazhitsy Mogilev District

 The Church of St. Nicholas in the village. Knyazhitsy is an architectural monument of the late 18th century, made in the Baroque style.

The construction of the church lasted 30 years from 1750-1780. Initially, there was a wooden church on the site of the stone church, which was built at the monastery of the monks of the Dominican Order back in 1681. In 1863, the church was transferred to the Orthodox Church, as evidenced by the built-up pseudo-domes.

 Reconstruction of the church with the building of a hotel and a small amphitheater nearby.

