


## Fact sheet for planning levels

### Planning level

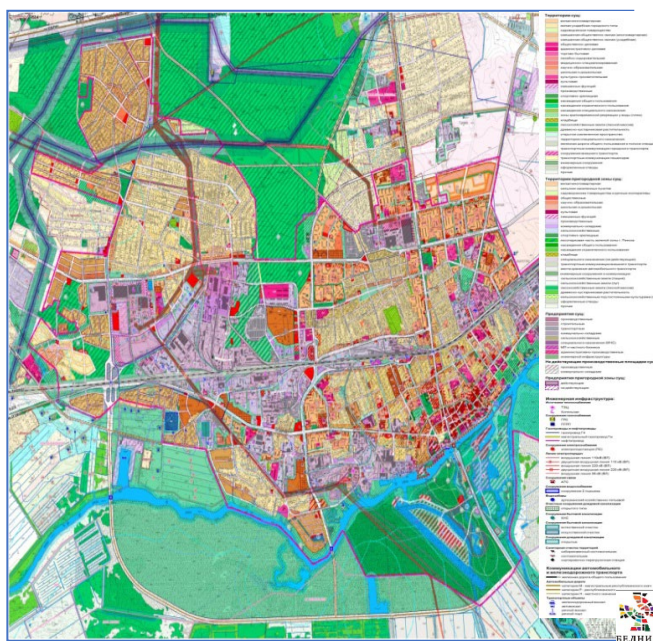
### Type of plan

#### Municipality



Planning level	Planning instrument	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale
National level (country)	National Spatial Development Strategy (Prostranstvennoye razvitiye Respubliki Belarus') (2020)	State strategy and program for space (territorial) development. Main directions, aims and objectives of spatial planning and development for the defined period.	Code of Architectural, Urban Development and Construction Activities (since July 2024)	Ministry of Architecture and Construction (Belarusian)	Binding effects for all planning authorities.	
National level (national)	National Plan of Spatial Development (Prostranstvennoye razvitiye Respubliki Belarus') (2020)	Basic policy and comprehensive action plan for territorial development. Regional level in conjunction with the national plan. Strategic development goals of the state. States the current developments.	Code of Architectural, Urban Development and Construction Activities (since July 2024) National legal acts and programs	President (approved) Council of Ministers Ministry of Architecture and Construction (Belarusian) Ministry of Economy Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Transport and Road Construction Ministry of Forestry and Hunting Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Energy Ministry of Environmental Protection and Forestry Ministry of Culture and Sport Ministry of Information and Public Relations Ministry of Emergency Situations Ministry of Internal Affairs	Binding effects for public bodies (national spatial planning)	
Regional level (region, region only)	Regional plan of spatial development (Prostranstvennoye razvitiye Respubliki Belarus') (2020)	Strategy and main directions of the territorial development of the region (such as: settlement systems, sports, industry, agriculture, etc.). Includes: development strategy, main directions, objectives and essential measures on the regional level (over the region).	Code of Architectural, Urban Development and Construction Activities (since July 2024)	Regional Executive Committee Municipal Executive Committee	Binding effects for public bodies (included in local planning)	M 1:200 000 (Regional plan) M 1:50 000 (Municipal Plan)
Local level (settlement, settlement only)	Administrative-territorial plan of spatial development (Prostranstvennoye razvitiye Respubliki Belarus') (2020)	Administrative-territorial plan of spatial development strategy for settlement development, including: the structure of settlement development in the settlement system, settlement and land use. Main directions of spatial development of settlements (settlements) for the integrated territorial development, including: structure, functions, development of social, main engineering and transport infrastructure. Detailed plan design (structure of territory use and buildings) according to the settlement functions.	Code of Architectural, Urban Development and Construction Activities (since July 2024)	Local Executive Committee Regional Executive Committee City Executive Committee	Binding effects for public bodies (settlement planning) Binding effects for settlement development and urban development. Detailed plan is legally binding and operational in the settlement for land use management.	M 1:40 000 (settlement) M 1:8 000 - M 1:20 000 (settlement plan)

#### Master Plan



**Master Plan for Pinsk City**  
Plan creator: Institute for Regional and Urban Planning of Belarus

**ARL** ACADEMY FOR TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE LEIBNIZ ASSOCIATION  
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### Facts: Master plan for Pinsk City

#### Legal basis:

- Resolution of the Council of Ministers (№ 349, 27 April 2015).
- Law on Architectural, Urban Planning and Building Activities in the Republic of Belarus (2004).
- Technical norms 45-3.01-286-2014 (02250) 'Urban planning. Comprehensive planning for urban development projects. Master plans for settlements. Basic provisions'.

#### Competences:

- According to the Law on Architectural, Urban Planning and Building Activities in the Republic of Belarus (2004), the preparation, amendment, and repeal of master plans is the responsibility of the governmental authorities. The decision as to which planning projects are to enter the development phase within the next financial year is annually approved by the Council of Ministers based on suggestions from the Regional Executive Committees. The Ministry of Architecture and Construction guides and supervises the work to create the plan, including contracting the specialised planning institution to elaborate it. Regional and City Executive Committees (Departments of Architecture and Urban Planning) also take part in the development of a master plan.

#### Binding force:

- Generally binding municipal by-law.

#### Tasks and contents:

- The Master Plan for Pinsk City defined the strategy for the integrated development of the city and its surrounding areas.
- The main aim of the plan is to transform Pinsk City into a more attractive and economically competitive city, with a high standard of living and a distinct social and urban culture. The fundamental objectives of the master plan are to

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promote sustainable development and to determine the functional purpose of various areas based on a consideration of social, economic, and environmental factors. The aim was to create a more prosperous and resilient city, attracting new investment and boosting local employment and economic growth.

- One of the key objectives of the master plan was to preserve the historical layout of the urban core. The plan also accommodated the construction of multi-apartment and individual housing, defined additional industrial sites, and addressed the need for a comprehensive transport infrastructure with a system of pedestrian connections.

#### Process, duration, participation:

- The Brest Region Executive Committee initiated the development of the Master Plan for Pinsk City by applying to the government, which took the decision to move forward with elaborating the plan. This was financed by the national budget. The Ministry of Architecture and Construction was a contracting authority and supervised the creation of the plan. After coordination with the relevant state bodies and an official review of the plan, the government adopted the Pinsk Master Plan by resolution (No. 247, April 2020).\*
- The responsibility for the implementation of the plan rests with the Brest Regional Executive Committee and Pinsk City Executive Committee.
- In accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 687 'Regulations on the procedure for conducting public consultations for architectural, city-planning and construction activities', notices of the public hearings to be held were placed on the Pinsk City Executive Committee's official website, in local and regional mass media, and elsewhere. The maps for the plan were available for public viewing for 20 days in the Pinsk City Executive Committee office, specifically in the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning. Additionally, the materials were accessible on the websites of the City Executive Committee and other online platforms.

*\*From 2024, Local Councils of Deputies at the regional level will adopt the master plans for cities of regional subordination.*

#### Duration of validity:

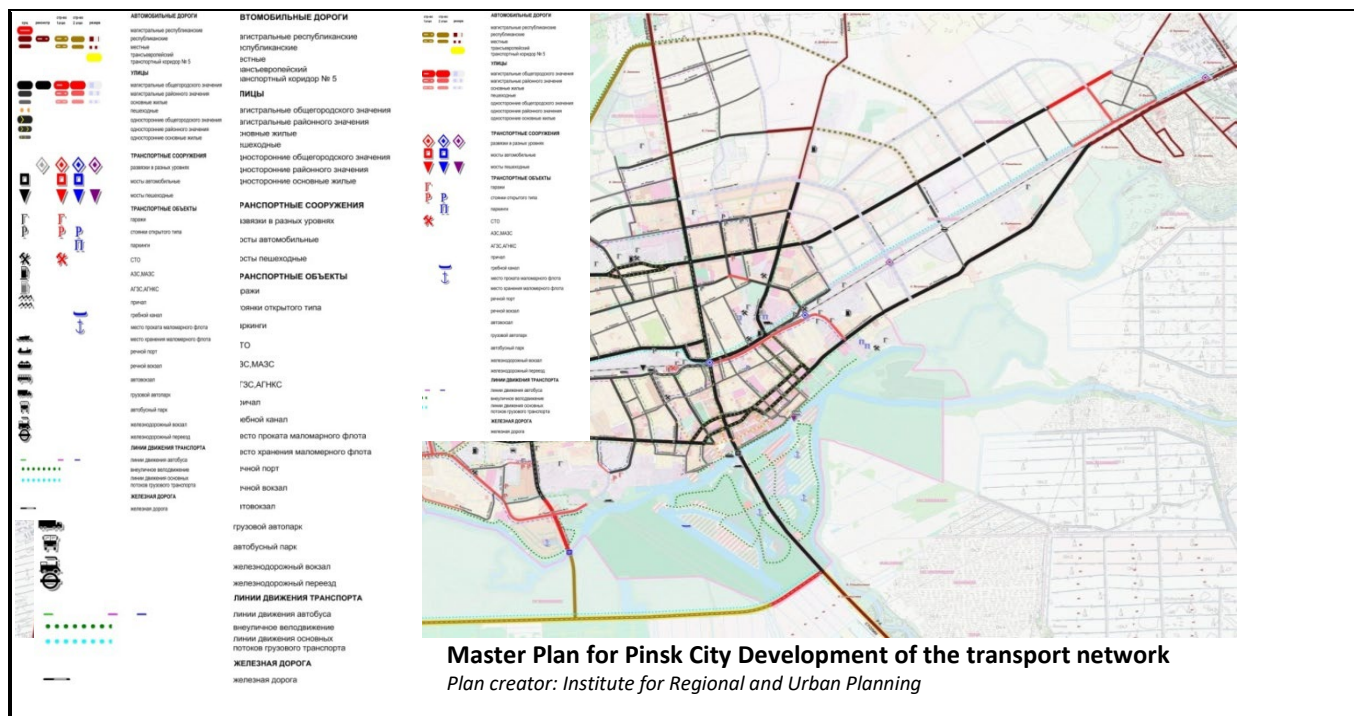
- The master plan has a long-term planning horizon. The city development parameters were considered for the period until 2025, with the first stage of development running until 2020.

## Details of the plan

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## Characteristics

### Location of the area

- Pinsk is a city of regional subordination and the administrative centre of the Pinsk District in the Brest Region. The city is located in the southern part of the Brest region, 182 km from Brest and 303 km from Minsk. The population was 137,500 as of 2015. The area of the city within the existing borders is 4,736 hectares.

### Initial situation

- Pinsk is considered the second city in Belarus (after Grodno) in terms of the number of surviving architectural monuments, hence any development within the city should ensure maximum preservation of the existing historical layout. Pinsk is also an industrial centre. The leading industries are forestry, woodworking, light industry, food, mechanical engineering, metalworking, flour-grinding, and feed. It is a city with a lot of traffic, where about 60,000 cars are registered. The development of the city needs to be linked with that of adjacent settlements and areas.

### Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

- The Master Plan for Pinsk City has been coordinated with the national spatial planning principles laid down in the National Spatial Development Policy and the main provisions of the National Spatial Development Plan. Existing strategic national, regional, and local programmes and forecasts determining the priorities and general directions in socio-economic and spatial planning terms, as well as existing detailed and specialised project plans were taken into account.
- The Master Plan envisages population growth to approximately 146,000 inhabitants by 2025 within the existing city boundaries.
- The Master Plan prescribes a priority revision and update of the previously elaborated detailed plan for the central part of Pinsk with a regeneration scheme; the detailed plans of the north-western, south-western, and north-eastern districts in Pinsk; the tourism infrastructure development scheme in the city and surrounding areas; various sectoral projects (engineering infrastructure, cycling development scheme), and others.

## Notes and links

- <http://pinsk.gov.by/building/Sxemadetplana.php>
- <http://www.government.by/upload/docs/filea4c1d1916546f3e8.PDF>

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