

Country: Belarus

Years: 1991-1993

Head of government: Vyachaslau Frantsavich Kyebich

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Bugajski (2002: 29) identifies party as *Popular Movement of Belarus (PMB)* – in Belarusian, *Narodny Ruh Belarusi (NRB)*. Bugajski (2002: 29) identifies ideology as leftist, PMB “formed as an alliance of pro-government groupings. Chief among them were the three communist parties listed below. It embraced the hard-line left and the pro-Slavic “right” in an effort to challenge the Belarusian Popular Front (BPF).” Political Handbook of the World (2015: 126) confirms Kyebich as a leftist: “Strains then intensified between Shushkevich, a free-market nationalist, and the chair of the Council of Ministers, Vyacheslau KEBICH, a veteran Communist who favored state control of the economy and close ties with Moscow”. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Kyebich as non-party after 1991.

Years: 1994-1995

Head of government: Mikhail Mikalayevich Chyhir

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Chyhir’s party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that “top Belarusian officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party” and that the “Belarusian legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses”. Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a “personalist old-left government”.

Years: 1996-1999

Head of government: Syarhey Stsyapanavich Linh (Linh)

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Linh’s party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that “top Belarusian officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party” and that the “Belarusian legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses”. Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a “personalist old-left government”.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Uladzimir Vasilyevich Jarmoshyn

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Jarmoshyn's party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that "top Belarusan officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party" and that the "Belarusan legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses". Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government".

Years: 2001-2002

Head of government: Henadz Vasilyevich Navitski

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Navitski's party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that "top Belarusan officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party" and that the "Belarusan legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses". Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government".

Years: 2003-2009

Head of government: Syarhey Syarheyevich Sidorski

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Sidorski's party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that "top Belarusan officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party" and that the "Belarusan legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses". Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government".

Years: 2010-2013

Head of government: Mikhail Uladzimiravich Myasnikovich

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Myasnikovich's party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that "top Belarusian officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party" and that the "Belarusian legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses". Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government".

Years: 2014-2017

Head of government: Andrey Uladzimiravich Kabyakow

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Kabyakow's party affiliation as non-party. Political Handbook (2015: 128) indicates that "top Belarusian officials have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier associations with the Soviet-era Communist Party" and that the "Belarusian legislature has been controlled by Lukashenka loyalists rather than by party caucuses". Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government".

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Sergei Rumas

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2020) identify party affiliation as non-party. Ioffe (2020) identifies Rumas as a rightist, writing that "unlike the former head of government, Sergei Rumas, an economic liberal and a banker, newly appointed Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko is described as a champion of the dirigiste economy." Shraibman (2018) writes that "[Rumas] is known to be a good negotiator, as well as a tough, discipline-minded manager and a staunch disciple of the market economy. Rumas previously served as deputy prime minister from 2010 to 2012, and is remembered for his rather unorthodox public remarks: he criticized Lukashenko's Marxist advisor Sergei Tkachyov for his anti-market initiatives, and the central bank for its soft monetary policy that led to currency devaluation." The BTI Country Report write that Rumas' "economic program includes measures aimed at strengthening SOE oversight and financial discipline; lowering state support for the public sector; reducing cross-subsidies for housing, utilities and electricity tariffs; improving corporate governance; enhancing the business climate and attracting FDI; initiating a structural transformation of the

economy toward the service sectors and IT industries; and diversifying the country's trade flows." Zayac (2020) writes that "'The departure of Rumas was expected,'" an informed expert emphasized in an interview with a Naviny.by correspondent. 'He did not fit into the existing system. In his activity, there was a bias towards market reform, and this was contrary to the interests of those who wanted to maintain the existing administrative-command system in the economy.'"

Years: 2020

Head of government: Raman Aliaksandravich Halouchanka

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2021) identifies head of government's party as none.

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