Country: Belarus

Years: 1991-1993
Leader: Stanislav Stanislavovich Shushkevich
Ideology: rightist
Description: CHISOLS identifies Shushkevich's party as none. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015: 126), however, identifies Shushkevich as rightist, writing that "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 Shushkevich as non-party. Korasteleva (2000: 345) identifies Shushkevich's party affiliation as Hramada, writing that "after breaking away from its party family, the Belorussian Social Democratic 'Hramada' (BSDH), under the leadership of Stanislav Shushkevich, has aligned with the right-wing BPF." In the Appendix, Korasteleva (2000: 357) identifies Hramada as rightist, writing that its "blocks of spectrum [is] centre right". Ivanova (2007: 85) identifies Shushkevich as rightist, writing that "the government was led by a democracy-oriented leader, Stanislaw Shushkevich, who tried to promote radical market-oriented political and economic reforms." United Press International (1994) writes that "[Shushkevich's] resignation late Wednesday night, followed a no-confidence vote by the Belarussian Parliament, dominated by conservatives, removes the last advocate of free market reform from the republic's top leadership." Frear (114) writes that "those on the liberal right-wing of the party broke away and continued to use the name BSDH under the leadership of Stanislau Shushkevich." The Moscow Times (1994) writes that "The conservative parliament in the former Soviet republic of Belarus on Wednesday sacked the country's liberal leader Stanislav Shushkevich in a confidence vote by 209 to 36, official results showed."

Years: 1994-2020
Leader: Alexander Grigoryevich Lukashenko
Ideology: leftist
Description: CHISOLS identifies Lukashenko's party as none. World Statesmen (2021) identifies Lukashenko as non-party. Frye (2010: 250) identifies Belarus as an example of a "personalist old-left government". Hass (2006: 114-115) writes that "The Communist Party of Belarus (KPB) supports closer ties with Russia and Russian culture and is resistant to economic reforms, for example subsidies for industry and the population, minimal privatization and restructuring, and the like. The party's goals are also close to Lukashenko's policy line, and unsurprisingly the

party supports Lukashenko's leadership. The president, in turn, has not bothered the KPB as he has others."

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