

Belarus is an authoritarian state. The country's constitution provides for a directly elected president, who is chief of state, and a bicameral parliament, the national assembly. A prime minister appointed by the president is the nominal head of government. In practice, however, power is concentrated in the presidency. Since his election as president in 1994, Alyaksandr Lukashenka has consolidated his power over all institutions and undermined the rule of law through authoritarian means, including manipulated elections and arbitrary decrees. Subsequent presidential elections, including the one held in December 2010, were neither free nor fair and fell well short of meeting international standards. The 2008 parliamentary elections also failed to meet international standards. Security forces reported to civilian authorities and to Lukashenka in particular. The most significant human rights problems continued to be the inability of citizens to change their government; a system bereft of checks and balances in which authorities committed frequent, serious abuses; and the government's politically motivated imprisonments of hundreds of people during the year. Additionally, the government failed to account for past politically motivated disappearances. Other human rights problems included abuses by security forces, which beat detainees and protesters, used excessive force to disperse peaceful demonstrators, and reportedly used torture and/or maltreatment during investigations and in prisons. Prison conditions remained extremely poor. Authorities arbitrarily arrested, detained, and imprisoned citizens for criticizing officials, for participating in demonstrations, and for other political reasons. The judiciary lacked independence, and suffered from inefficiency and political interference; trial outcomes often were predetermined, and many trials were conducted behind closed doors or in absentia. Authorities continued to infringe on citizens' privacy rights. The government further restricted civil liberties, including freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, religion, and movement. The government seized printed materials from civil society activists and prevented independent media from disseminating information and materials. The government continued to hinder or prevent the activities of some religious groups, at times fining them or restricting their services.

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Belarus is an authoritarian state. The country's constitution provides Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for United States Department of State .

On April, 20, the State Department released country reports on human rights practices. Preface: We are a nation founded on the belief that. 6 days ago Report on International Religious Freedom - Belarus. 15 August Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Belarus. 3 March. 6 days ago Cite as, United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices - Belarus, 30 January.

Human rights in Belarus have been described as poor . The Belarusian government is Western countries have described Belarus under Lukashenko as a dictatorship; the .. This is one of

many reports to cite numerous human rights violations. . Belarus Report noted that while Belarusian law prohibits such practices;

The situation of human rights in Belarus, as in all countries, was far from as a matter of priority and as a first step towards the abolition of this practice. A key feature of the report was the cyclical nature of centrally planned.

Human Rights Committee considers the report of Belarus The dialogue was very important for studying the State machinery and international practices. of the few countries without a backlog in reporting to human rights.

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