

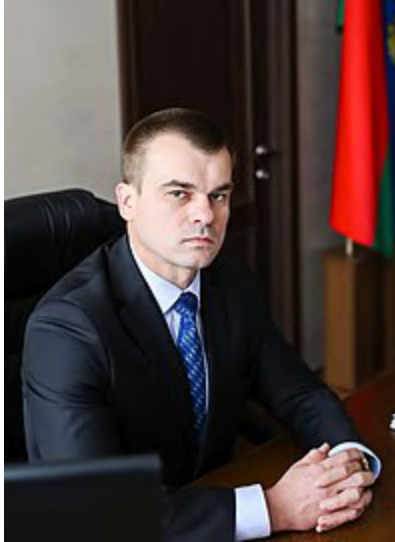
Slizhevsky, Oleg Leonidovich

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Contributors to Wikimedia projects

Oleg Leonidovich Slizhevsky

Belor. Aleg Leanidavich Slizheevski



December 13, 2011 – October 18, 2021

Head of the government	<u>Andrey Vladimirovich Kobyakov</u> <u>Sergey Nikolaevich Rumas</u> , <u>Roman Aleksandrovich Golovchenko</u>
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The president	<u>Alexander Grigorievich Lukashenko</u>
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Predecessor	<u>Viktor Grigorievich Golovanov</u>
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Birth	<u>August 16, 1972</u> (age 51) <u>Grodno</u> , <u>BSSR</u> , <u>USSR</u>
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Education	<u>Grodno State University</u> (1998), <u>Belarusian State University</u> (2005), <u>Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Belarus</u> (2012)
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Profession	<u>lawyer</u>
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Slizhevsky Oleg Leonidovich (Belarus. Aleg Leanidavich Slizheŭski , born August 16, 1972 , Grodno , BSSR , USSR) is a Belarusian statesman . Minister of Justice of the Republic of Belarus from 2011 to 2021, member of the Central Commission for Elections and Republican Referendums of the Republic of Belarus since 2007. Included in the sanctions lists of the EU , USA , and a number of other countries.

Biography

Born on August 16, 1972 in Grodno . He began his career at the Grodno plant "Radiopribor". In 1990-1992 he served in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus.

From December 1996 to March 1999 he worked as a bailiff of the Oktyabrsky District Court of Grodno. In 1998 he graduated with honors from Grodno State University. Y. Kupala , in 1999 - master's degree from the same university. From March 1999 to November 2002, chief specialist, deputy head of the department of organizational support for the activities of courts of the Justice Department of the Grodno Regional Executive Committee .

From November 2002 to September 2010, deputy head of the department of public associations - head of the department of political parties and trade unions of the department of public associations, head of the department of public associations of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Belarus. Since January 22, 2007, member of the Central Commission for Elections and Republican Referendums of the Republic of Belarus from the Grodno region . From September 3, 2010 to December 13, 2011, Chairman of the Republican Labor Arbitration. On December 13, 2011, he was appointed Minister of Justice of the Republic of Belarus ^[1] .

In 2005, he graduated from graduate school at the Belarusian State University , but did not defend his dissertation. In 2012, he graduated from the Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Belarus with a degree in State and Local Administration.

Included in a number of interdepartmental and government commissions, councils and working groups, including:

- Commission on Citizenship Issues under the President of the Republic of Belarus;
- Monetary and Credit Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus;
- Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (chairman);
- Council on Legal and Judicial Activities;
- Interdepartmental Council on Problems of Dissertation Research in the Field of Law;
- Republican Coordination Meeting on Combating Crime and Corruption;
- National Committee on Population under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

Awards

- legal award of the Belarusian Union of Lawyers “Themis” in the category “Public Service” (2016),
- sign “Ganarov justice workers of Belarus” (2017),
- medal “For Labor Merit” (2019).

Sanctions of the EU, USA and other countries

Slizhevsky has been subject to multiple travel bans and asset freezes by the European Union as part of the EU Blacklist": after the 2006 presidential elections ^[2] as the head of the department of public organizations, parties and non-governmental organizations of the Ministry of Justice, the 2010 presidential elections as the head of the department of public organizations, parties and non-governmental organizations of the Ministry of Justice and member of the Central Election Commission ^[3] .

In accordance with the decision of the Council of the European Union of October 15, 2012, as Minister of Justice, member of the Central Election Commission and former head of the department of public organizations and political parties of the Ministry of Justice, the official was responsible for violations of international electoral standards ^{[4].[5]} . In his position in the Ministry of Justice and in accordance with the control he exercised over the judicial system, Slizhevsky took an active part in the repression of civil society and the democratic opposition by refusing to register non-governmental organizations and political parties, which in many cases led to their liquidation^[5]. European sanctions were lifted on February 15, 2016^[6].

On August 31, 2020, Slizhevsky was included in the list of persons subject to an indefinite ban on entry into Latvia , a five-year ban on entry into Estonia and a ban on entry into Lithuania due to the fact that through his actions he organized and supported the falsification of the presidential elections on August 9 and the subsequent violent suppression of peaceful protests ^{[7].[8]} . In the fall of 2020, Slizhevsky, as a member of the Central Election Commission, was again added to the EU Black List"(for violation of the electoral process, failure to comply with basic international standards of fairness and transparency, falsification of election results ^[9]), as well as on the sanctions lists of Canada ^[10] , Great Britain ^[11] , Switzerland ^{[12].[13]} . On November 20, Albania , Iceland , Liechtenstein , Norway , North Macedonia , Montenegro and Ukraine joined the EU sanctions package ^[14] .

Also, Slizhevsky, based on the results of the US assessment of the “fundamentally undemocratic” presidential elections of 2006, has been on the sanctions list of specially designated citizens and blocked persons since February 2007 for actions that undermine democratic processes and institutions^{[15][16]}.

