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THE LEVEL OF WEB ACTIVISM BY CANDIDATES IN THE LOCAL ELECTIONS 2010 (MINSK CITY)²

Introduction

THIS STUDY IS AN EXTENSION TO PREVIOUS RESEARCH on political web activism in Belarus: during the local elections 2007 (Kryvalap, 2007: 56-63) and the parliamentary elections 2008 (Chrapavicki, 2009: 110-120). The web activism during the presidential campaign 2006 was not deeply studied and was briefly referenced in the aforementioned and some other publications (Mieljancoŭ, 2006: 32-41). There are two reasons to explain the scarcity of studies on web activism during electoral campaigns of different levels. Firstly, it is only since 2009 that a significant increase in the number of Internet users in Belarus has been observed. Whereas in 2003, the overall number of Belarusian world web users was 1,391,900 and 2,795,100 in 2007, in the years of 2008 and 2009 it went up to 3,100,700 and 4,436,800 respectively (Electroname.com, 2010).

According to the data of the International Telecommunication Union (2007), out of the then 9,690,000 population there were 6 million Internet users (61.92%). Later it was discovered that these exaggerated numbers resulted from incorrect data provided by the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of Belarus. After the mistake was corrected, the Union amended its statistics. This time it stated that there were 2,809,800 Internet users in Belarus, which made up 29% of the population. The CIA resource (The World Factbook, 2008) estimated the number of Belarusian Internet users at 3,100,700 people (57th place in the world). According to Akavita, the Belarusian Internet audience was estimated at around 3.2 million people at the beginning of 2009. A survey conducted at the end of 2009 showed that 41.4% of Belarusians used the Internet (IISEPS, 2009).

The other reason for the scarcity of studies on the Internet is the slow development of the Belarusian Web itself. This was caused by the monopoly of the Bielteliekam (Beltelecom) on the market of services. It controlled all the traffic and its distribution among the other providers, as well as the

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prices. Practically, it meant that while the speed was low, the prices were high. In 2009, the pricing policy started to change and the external channel was significantly broadened. Thus, whereas in 2005 the capacity of the internal channel was 465 Mbit/s, in 2006 – 1.8 Gbit/s, in 2007 – 3.1 Gbit/s and in 2008 – 5.2 Gbit/s, in 2009 the external channel already had the capacity of 22 Gbit/s and in the second half of 2010 – 47 Gbit/s (*it.tut.by*, 2010).

Brief Characteristic of the Local Election Campaign 2010

The elections to the Minsk City Council of Deputies were held on 25 April 2010. The early voting took place from 20 till 24 April. The territory of the nine administrative-territorial units of the capital – districts – was divided into 57 constituencies. Zavodski district (rajon) was divided into 7 constituencies, Lieninski – into 7, Kastryčnicki – 6, Maskoŭski – 8, Partyzanski – 3, Pieršamajski – 7, Saviecki – 5, Frunzienski – 10 and Centraľny – 4.

As of 1 April 2010, 221 persons were registered as candidates (Minski Kurjer, 2010). Thus, the competition was 3.88 persons for a deputy place. The minimal number of candidates in a constituency was 2, maximum – 7 (Sucharaŭskaja constituency (akruha) No.30). The average number of candidates in a constituency in Zavodski district was 3.43, in Lieninski – 4, in Kastryčnicki – 4.5, Maskoŭski – 2.63, Partyzanski – 5, Pieršamajski – 3.86, Saviecki – 4, Frunzienski – 4.2 and Centraľny – 4.75.

The analysis of the quantitative data reveals one trend. In the constituencies with two candidates (there were 6 such constituencies: one in Lieninski and one in Frunzienski districts and 4 in Maskoŭski district) in three cases (constituencies No.13, 23 and 37) top managers of state institutions without party affiliation were running against members of the Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja); in constituency No.24, the chief economist of a department at the “Bielahraprambank”) was competing with the 1st Secretary of the Maskoŭski branch of the Belarusian Republican Union of Youth (Bielaruski respublikanski sajuz moladzi) (both with no party affiliation); in constituency No.27 the contenders were again not affiliated with a political party: a chief physician and an employee of a private company at the age of 21. Just in one case – in constituency No.26 – the director of a shopping mall was competing with a representative of the oppositional Belarusian United Left Party “Fair World” (Bielaruskaja partyja lievych “Spraviadlivy sviet”).

In the author’s opinion, the practice of having “sparring-candidates” who represent the Liberal Democratic Party or have no clear organisational affiliation was used intentionally in order to imitate electoral competition. First, the voters got a certain “alternative” to the pro-governmental candidate. Secondly, the election results in such constituencies were fully legalised (the absence of oppositional candidates a priori eliminated any criticism as the losers did not contend the results).

Overall, the elections were conducted with numerous violations and were not recognised as free and democratic by the OSCE and independent Belarusian observers.

Research Methodology

The objective of this research is to identify the level of web activism during the local elections 2010 in Minsk City. The main aim is to acquire data on the web activism of the candidates and conduct its quantitative analysis. In the future, the study can be combined with other studies on web activism in Belarus for a general evaluation of longitudinal changes in several political campaigns and tracing the progress or stagnation of web activism in Belarus.

The study examines a specific aspect of the problem: to what extent the Internet in Belarus is an applied instrument in political campaigns. For the purpose of the analysis of the web activism during the local elections 2010, we will look at two main functions: 1) the informational support of the candidates and 2) the recruiting of volunteers and mobilisation of human resources for the candidates' campaigns. The methodology of the project is based on the statistical analysis of all the registered candidates in the City of Minsk as of April 1, 2010.³

Odnoklassniki.ru, *vkontakte.ru*, and *facebook.com* social networks accounts, blogs on *livejournal.com*, *twitter.com* and other similar systems, as well as personal websites are the research items. Websites and blogs (including the *twitter.com* microblog system) were searched for through the search engine *google.com*. The social networking accounts and *livejournal.com* accounts were searched through these resources' own search engines. The author carried out the content analysis of the candidates' personal websites, blogs, *livejournal* and *twitter* accounts, social networking accounts and information groups. In order to code the information, the following data were collected: first and family name, age (as of April 25, 2010), the constituency in which the candidate was running, party affiliation and NGO membership.

While studying the web activism during a local campaign, I have made several assumptions. Firstly, the collected data do not reflect the level of the web activism in a completely objective way. In particular, social networks have closed profiles impossible to collect information from. Secondly, only "open information" (statuses, wall posts, references to external web-resources, photos, videos and information in thematic groups) can be analysed in the social networks without additional methods (questionnaires, interviewing, etc.). A candidate's communication with potential voters (if it takes place) through messages, chats and emails is "closed information". Within the framework

³ The candidates who withdrew from the elections due to any reason later than April 1, 2010 were nonetheless considered in the study.

of this study no additional methods were used and all the data were taken from freely accessible resources.⁴ In the majority of cases it was impossible to identify the exact date on which the accounts in the social networks and in *twitter* were registered. Therefore, one should not omit the possibility that some accounts were registered after the elections.

Research Results

odnoklasniki.ru. The web-page *odnoklassniki.ru* was created on March 4, 2006 and is now one of the most popular resources in the Russian language segment of the Internet. The Belarusian audience of this social network at the beginning of 2009 was more than 800,000 people (*marketing.by*, 2010). According to *alexa.com*, *odnoklassniki.ru* is the 12th most popular Internet resource in Belarus.

The candidates were searched for on this resource by entering their first and family names (in Russian)⁵ and age (as of April 25, 2010). Among all the candidates registered in Minsk City, 70 were found who had *odnoklassniki.ru* profiles. This makes up 31.67% of the overall number of the registered candidates. After the search was carried out, 16 accounts were found where certain level of web activism could be seen during the elections campaign (or 22.86% out of all the accounts found). In one case,⁶ it was impossible to obtain information needed for the research. In another case,⁷ it could not be proven that the profile found belonged to the person in question. That is why it was not included into the overall number of the accounts found. Table 9 (see the Appendix) shows the general information with the content analysis of the candidates' *odnoklassniki.ru* accounts.

The content analysis of the accounts where some web activism was noticed has revealed that the candidates predominantly⁸ made use of statuses – general information which has to do with the campaign or references to other

⁴ When studying the candidates' web activism I adhered to the following principles: information in social networks and blogs was collected not from my own accounts but from accounts created specifically for the study. This measure has become an experiment of a sort in which I performed the role of a potential voter. I think that a candidate had to open his/her account in the social networks in order to improve the chances for the profile to be checked. Moreover, this measure helped to conduct the research in a more objective way since the author is personally acquainted with a number of the candidates.

⁵ According to the spelling of the first and family names of the candidates on the website of the Minsk City Executive Committee: http://minsk.gov.by/ru/actual/view/240/sveden_dept.shtml

⁶ The closed profile of the candidate Juryj Vaskrasienski (Mašeraŭskaja constituency No. 47).

⁷ The profile of the candidate Zajtuna Ivanova (Anharskaja constituency No. 2). The controversy was due to the fact that a person with the same first and family name and age was found through the site's search engine, but the place (either of birth or current residence) of this person is in the Russian Federation.

⁸ A candidate could use all or only one form of web activism at his/her account.

personal resources. In the case of the candidate Volha Kasatkina (Lošyckaja constituency No. 14), the status appeared only after the elections and informed about her victory, but no web activism was noticed during the campaign. In the case of the candidate Barys Samkovič (Kupalaŭskaja constituency No. 12), the statuses were written in an abusive manner. The next most popular form of web activism was posting biography-related information and, to a lesser extent, photos and wall posts.

Table 1

Forms of web activism of the candidates on *odnoklassniki.ru* website

<i>Form of web activism</i>	<i>Number</i>
Biography-related information	7
Wall posts	1
Statuses and references to other web resources	12
Photos	4

The average age of the candidates who are registered for this social network is 33.23 years. The minimum age is 21 and the maximum – 59. Table 2 shows the age structure of the candidates who have *odnoklassniki.ru* accounts. As can be seen, one third of the candidates are in the age group between 26 and 30 years. The 31+ group is also large. Overall, it makes up 45.71% of all the candidates.

Table 2

Age structure of the candidates who have *odnoklassniki.ru* accounts

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of candidates</i>	<i>%</i>
18-21	1	1.43
22-25	13	18.57
26-30	24	34.29
31-40	15	21.43
41-50	11	15.71
>50	6	8.57

The analysis of the web-activism on *odnoklassniki.ru* reveals that only four of the pro-governmental candidates used this resource for the purposes of their campaigns – Vadzim Kudzin (Viasnianskaja constituency No. 39), Eduard Kuzniacoŭ (Mirašničenskaŭskaja constituency No. 43), Aliaksiej Muzykin (Vasniacoŭskaja constituency No. 5) and Andrej Čysty (Lahojskaja constituency No. 44).

Among the oppositional candidates only five were active on *odnoklassniki.ru* – Tacciana Buraja (Miendzialiejeŭskaja constituency No. 55), Aliaksandr

Kučšynaŭ (Mašeraŭskaja constituency No. 47), Juryj Mieliaškievič (Slabadszkaja constituency No. 28), Aliaksandr Šumkievič (Viasnianskaja constituency No. 39) and Dzmitryj Jasievič (Šabanouškaja constituency No. 3; later withdrew from the elections).

Among the candidates with no organisational affiliation, web-activism was noticed in the cases of Eduard Amiaľčuk (Sucharaŭskaja constituency No. 30), Aliena Bandarenka (Lošyckaja constituency No. 14), Tacciana Kučšynava (Mašeraŭskaja constituency No. 47), Iryna Ptašnik (Zachodniaja constituency No. 29), Barys Samkovič and Siarhiej Fiedarec (Pliachanaŭskaja constituency No. 10) and Dzmitryj Šaŭcoŭ (Kujbyšaŭskaja constituency No. 46).

vkontakte.ru (vk.com). The website *vkontakte.ru* (the international version is *vk.com*) was founded on October 10, 2006 and is the most popular resource in Russia and Ukraine and the second most popular resource in Belarus (*alexa.com*, 2010). As of March 2010, the Belarusian audience exceeded 1,725,000 people (*rgmedia.by*, 2010).

The candidates were searched for on this resource by entering their first and family names (in Russian and Belarusian) and age (as of April 25, 2010) into the site's search engine. 47 accounts of the candidates were found, which made up 21.27% out of the overall number of the registered candidates. Web activism was noticed in 8 cases, which made up 17.02% out of all the accounts found. On 10 accounts, information needed for the research could not be found. Table 3 demonstrates general information on the forms of web activism:

Table 3

Forms of web activism of the candidates on the *vkontakte.ru* website

<i>Form of web activism</i>	<i>Number</i>
Wall posts	3
Statuses and references to other web resources	3
Candidates' groups	3
Photos	3

It can be seen that statuses, wall posts, uploaded pictures (of the candidates themselves or of their campaign products) were used as the forms of web activism on *vkontakte.ru* equally. Three candidates – Tacciana Kučšynava, Fiodar Masliennikaŭ (Čyhunačnaja constituency No. 20) and Aliaksandr Šumkievič – had their own information groups. The average age of the candidates registered for the site was 26.57 years. The minimum age was 18 and the maximum – 42. Table 4 shows the age structure of the candidates who have accounts on the website. The main age group of the candidates on *vkontakte.ru (vk.com)* is 22-25 years. It is followed by the 26-30 years group. Overall, the candidates under 30 years of age make up 77.85% out of the total number.

Table 4

Age structure of the candidates who have vkontakte.ru accounts

Age	Number of candidates	%
18-21	8	17.02
22-25	18	38.3
26-30	12	25.53
31-40	8	17.02
41-50	1	2.13
>50	-	-

Among the pro-governmental candidates, web-activism can be seen only in one case – a representative of the Liberal Democratic Party Eduard Kuzniacoŭ. Among the oppositional candidates, five were active on the web-site: Aliaksandr Lahviniec (Sucharaŭskaja constituency No. 30), Vital Karabkoŭ (Rakasoŭskaja constituency No. 9), Fiodar Masliennikaŭ, Aliaksandr Siarhiejenka (Anharskaja constituency No. 2) and Aliaksandr Šumkievič. Among the candidates with unidentified organisational affiliation, web-activism was seen only in the cases of Tacciana Kuššynava and Arciom Šarkoŭ (Sucharaŭskaja constituency No. 30).

The candidates Tacciana Kuššynava, Fiodar Masliennikaŭ and Aliaksandr Šumkievič had their own information groups. Kuššynava's group, as of 9 November 2010, had only 9 members, though it was open for every registered user on vkontakte.ru. The group presented general information about the candidate, a reference to the main web-site, 17 photos (3 out of them being spam) and 1 video. It can be concluded based on all the statistics that this group was poorly used for promoting the information related to the candidate's campaign.

The group of Masliennikaŭ, as of 9 November 2010, had 31 members. The group presents general information about the candidate which is divided into the following blocks: *About the Candidate*, *Programme – Only Facts*, *Who Can Vote?*, *Young Democrats – the Team of Deputies*. It should be noted that the group has good information contents: potential voters can learn about the main message of the candidate, the borders of the constituency and the team of the candidates in Minsk City representing the Young Democrats (Maladyja demakraty) – the youth organisation of the United Civil Party (UCP) (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja, AHP).

The group has feedback channels: mainly in the form of wall posts and also one comment in the section Meetings with voters. It also has four references to other information groups – of the United Civil Party, organisation Young Democrats, civil campaign “For Alternative Military Service” and the cultural unit of the UCP.

The third information group – of Aliaksandr Šumkievič who represented the Youth Christian Social Union “Young Democrats” (Moladzievy chryscijanska-sacyjałny sajuz “Maladyja demakraty”) (do not confuse with the Young Democrats of the UCP) – as of 9 November 2010, has 19 members. The group has poor information contents: the photo album contains 12 photos, 8 being spam. Some feedback posts are abusive and addressed both to the candidate and members of the group. This gives grounds to assume that the group as well as Šumkievič’s account (all in all, 7 accounts of the candidate were found on vkontakte.ru) are fake.

facebook.com. In the overall rating (*alexa.com*, 2010), the social network *facebook.com* is ranked 14th. The Belarusian audience of this resource as of October 2010 was 119,800 users (*facebackers.com*, 2010). 28 accounts of the registered candidates were found on the *facebook.com* site (12.66% of all the candidates). Web activism during the local elections campaign was observed on 6 accounts (or 21.43% out of all the accounts found). The average age of the candidates with *facebook.com* accounts (28 persons) was 30.29 years, the minimum age – 18, and the maximum – 58 years.

Table 5

Age structure of the candidates who have facebook.com accounts

Age	Number of candidates	%
18-21	2	7.14
22-25	9	32.14
26-30	7	25
31-40	6	21.43
41-50	2	7.14
>50	2	7.14

Table 6

Forms of web activism of the candidates on the facebook.com site

Form of web activism	Number
Organising events and inviting guests	1
Video	1
Wall posts	5
Feedback	2
Information group	1
References, statuses	3
Photos	3

A popular form of web-activism on *facebook.com* is leaving wall posts. To a slightly lesser extent – statuses, references to other web-resources and

photos. Among the pro-governmental candidates, no one used *facebook* for web-activism. Contrary to that, a big number of oppositional candidates have accounts on this resource – overall 20 persons. Four of them – Vadzim Kanapacki (Pieršamajskaja constituency No. 56), Aliaksandr Lahviniec, Uladzimir Navasiad (Pliachanaŭskaja constituency No. 10) and Aliaksandra Vołha Tyhryckaja (Pieršamajskaja constituency No. 56) – used the web-site as a platform for informational support (**Lahviniec also used it for HR mobilisation**). Among the candidates with no organisational affiliation, web-activism was seen only in the cases of Tacciana Kuŭšynava and Arciom Šarkoŭ.

One candidate – Aliaksandr Lahviniec – had his own information group consisting of 111 members, as of November 9, 2010. The group had good information contents: the campaign news, references to articles in the media, and photos. Feedback channels were also noticeable. It should only be remarked that there was certain dissonance between the number of the candidate's friends on his own profile and the members of the group.

twitter. The *twitter* microblog system is the newest web service which has started gaining popularity in Belarus in spite of the existence of similar services like the global *jaiku.com*, Russian *juick.com* or Belarusian *speech.by*. But the study has shown that the growth of the popularity of *twitter* was not reflected in the candidates' web activism at the local elections 2010.

The searching methodology was the same as for *odnoklassniki.ru*, *facebook.com* and *vkontakte.ru*: first and family names and the place of residence were entered into the search engine (age was not entered). The searching process turned out to be the most complicated on *twitter*. Firstly, the system has limits by quantity of searches during one day. Secondly, the system does not have the transliteration function for first and family names. Therefore, the search was done by entering the Belarusian and Russian variants of the candidates' first and family names as well as Latin letters according to the rules of transliteration.⁹ Additionally, the candidates were searched for through the search engine *google.com*, which indexes *twitter* posts.

As a result of the search, 9 *twitter* accounts belonging to the candidates were found: Valiancin Viačorka (Mirašničenskaŭskaja constituency No. 43), Viačaslaŭ Dzijanaŭ (Šuhajeŭskaja constituency No. 53), Iryna Hubsckaja (Šuhajeŭskaja constituency No. 53), Tacciana Kuŭšynava, Aliaksandr Lahviniec, Fiodar Masliennikaŭ, Juryj Fabišeŭski (Kurasouščynskaja constituency No. 16), Artur Fińkievič (Ubarevicskaja constituency No. 7) and Aliaksiej Janukievič (Haladziedaŭskaja constituency No. 6).

Among the accounts found, only two candidates practiced web-activism: Aliaksandr Lahviniec and Fiodar Masliennikaŭ. The former used the resource only for the information coverage of the campaign and the latter also for recruiting volunteers.

⁹ With the help of <http://www.pravapis.org/latin.asp>

The account of Lahviniec had 6 posts (tweets) on the local elections. Five of them were in Belarusian and one in English. As of November 9, 2010, the account had 263 followers and followed 227 other accounts itself. These figures present a good balance between those who read Lahviniec's *twitter* and those who are read by the candidate. The account is open to the general public, which considerably improves its chances to be read by people without a registration on *twitter*.

Masliennikaŭ's account had 6 tweets on the elections and another tweet with an offer to join the candidate's team. As of November 9, 2010, the candidate's account had 184 followers and the candidate himself followed 114 accounts. The profile contains a reference to the official website of the Young Democrats, of which the candidate is a member. The account is also open to the general public.

No web activism related to the local elections was noticed on the other accounts. On some of them (of Viačorka, Dzijanaŭ, Fińkievič and Janukievič), the first posts are dated already after the elections. And in the cases of Hubskaŭ, Kuušynava and Fabišeŭski the accounts were simply not used.

Twitter allows the creation of hash-tags which are used to write posts in thematic groups. Thus, a special tag *#electby* was created before the elections. The candidates whose profiles on *twitter* were found did not make use of this tag for self promotion or HR mobilisation. The tag was mostly used by election observers.

Personal websites and blogs. The monthly audience of the Belarusian segment of the *livejournal.com* blog system is more than 270,000 people (*electroname.com*, 2010). The site holds the 13th place by popularity (*alexa.com*, 2010).

The search revealed 13 blogs of the candidates (of Kudzin, Radkievič, Šylaŭ, Hubskaŭ, Korban, Lahviniec, Masliennikaŭ, Navasiad, Ptašnik, Mieliaškiewič, Jančurevič, Kuzniacoŭ and Kuušynava) and 5 websites (of Kuušynava, Lahviniec, Amiaľčuk, Šarkoŭ and Jazaŭ). Apart from that, a fan club of the candidate Kuušynava was found on the *livejournal*.

The content analysis of the blogs demonstrates that the most effective work was done by Kuušynava, Radkievič, Lahviniec and Ptašnik. Iryna Ptašnik's blog was created specifically for the local elections campaign, which is indirectly suggested by the name of the blog.

The candidates Hubskaŭ, Mieliaškiewič and Navasiad also made an effort to run election-related blogs. But their blog-activism was not productive enough.

The candidates Kudzin, Šylaŭ, Korban, Masliennikaŭ, Jančurevič and Kuzniacoŭ either did very little to organise the work of their registered blogs or completely ignored this type of web activism.

As to the fan club of Tacciana Kuušynava on *livejournal.com*, it is very poorly filled with information: it has only 3 posts and a small number of friends.

The content analysis of the candidates' personal websites reveals that the most effective resources were those of Kuššynava and Lahviniec. The former's site, due to good promotion, became really recognisable and popular. Besides the information part, the site is used for the mobilisation of resources for the campaign and contains certain suggestions on how to help the candidate.

Twenty articles on the candidate's campaign were posted to Lahviniec's site during the period from February 18 till April 30, 2010. Many of the articles have photos and some of them have videos.

The sites of the other three candidates have poor characteristics of effectiveness: bad technical organisation and insufficient information (and in the case of A. Šarkoŭ, grammatical mistakes).

Other types of web activism. Other types of web activism can include mailing lists and video and banner ads. In order to find out whether mailing lists were used by the candidates during the elections campaign, it is necessary to refer to additional methods: questionnaires or interviews with candidates/voters. No additional methods were applied within the framework of this study but it is known that this type of web activism was used as a form of HR mobilisation (looking for volunteers) and information distribution by Aliaksandr Lahviniec.

The email database could have been formed in the process of signature collection when the candidate could ask those who agreed to put their signatures in his support for their email addresses. Besides, the candidates could use their own databases of contacts.

Only one case was observed when a candidate used banner ads – Tacciana Kuššynava. The banner advertised the candidate's personal site and also displayed the slogan of the campaign – “*Beauty will save the world*”.

Own video adverts were made by the candidates Dzmitryj Kučuk and Aliaksandra-Volha Tyhryckaja. The promo video by Kučuk was uploaded to the official web page of the Belarusian Party of Greens (Bielaruskaja partyja “Zialionija”) and to the party's *youtube.com* channel; Tyhryckaja's video – to *youtube*.

Main Research Results

Going back to the primary question about whether the Internet is used as an applied instrument in a local political campaign in Belarus, the example of Minsk City provides us with the following data. Among all the registered candidates in Minsk, 70 (31.67% of the overall number of the registered candidates) had *odnoklassniki.ru* accounts, 47 (21.27%) – *vkontakte.ru*, and 29 (13.12%) – *facebook.com* ones. In the *twitter.com* blog system there were 9 accounts (4.07%), in the *livejournal.com*, *blogspot.com* and other blog systems – 13 (5.88%). 5 candidates (2.26%) had personal websites.

The analysis of the age structure of the candidates with registered accounts shows that the candidates with *odnoklassniki.ru* profiles have the highest average age – 32.23 years. The average age of the candidates who have personal websites is 31.4 years. The average age of the candidates who are registered in the *livejournal*, *blogspot* and other blog systems is 31.31 years. This group is followed by the users of *facebook.com* – 30.03 years, *vkontakte.ru* – 26.57 years and the system *twitter.com* – 26.4 years.

If one uses the category “youth” in relation to the candidates under 30 years of age, then, according to the age data of the study, we can conclude that it was young people who predominantly used the Internet for the purposes of the elections campaign (see Table 7).

Table 7

The age of the candidates who used the Internet during the elections campaign

<i>Name of the resource</i>	<i>Average age of the users who were active on the web</i>	<i>Age structure of the users under 31 years of age (%)</i>	<i>Age structure of the users of 31+ years of age (%)</i>
<i>odnoklassniki.ru</i>	32.06	56.25	43.75
<i>vkontakte.ru</i>	28.75	62.5	37.5
<i>facebook.com</i>	32	50	50
<i>twitter.com</i>	30	50	50

If we compare the web activism along the lines of political affiliation, we get the following situation (see Table 8).

Table 8

Distribution of the candidates who used the Internet in the elections campaign according to political affiliation

<i>Name of the resource</i>	<i>Number of pro-governmental candidates (%)</i>	<i>Number of oppositional candidates (%)</i>	<i>Number of candidates with no organisational affiliation (%)</i>
<i>odnoklassniki.ru</i>	25	31,25	43,75
<i>vkontakte.ru</i>	12.5	62.5	25
<i>facebook.com</i>	0	66.67	33.33
<i>twitter.com</i>	0	100	0
<i>other blog systems</i>	22.22	33.33	44.44
<i>personal websites</i>	0	20	80

It is obvious that on all the Internet resources, the majority of active users represent the groups of oppositional candidates and candidates without organisational affiliation. The latter group prevails on three resources: the *odnoklassniki.ru* website, blog systems (excluding *twitter*) and personal sites. The group of oppositional candidates takes the leading positions also on three resources: *vkontakte.ru*, *facebook.com*, and has a 100% result on the *twitter.com* microblog. The group of pro-governmental candidates is represented among the users of the site *odnoklassniki.ru* (a quarter) and among those who have personal blogs (slightly more than 20%). But this group is not at all represented on *facebook.com* and the *twitter.com* blog system, and also does not have anyone with a personal site.

Information on the web activism is presented in the Tables 9, 10 and 11 (see the Appendix). According to the data, the *odnoklassniki.ru* resource was most effectively used by the candidates Eduard Kuzniacoŭ (pro-governmental) and Juryj Mieliaškievič (oppositional). The resource *vkontakte.ru* was best utilized by Aliaksandr Lahviniec, Fiodar Masliennikaŭ and Aliaksandr Siarhiejenka (all oppositional); *facebook.com* – by Vadzim Kanapacki and Aliaksandr Lahviniec (oppositional); *twitter.com* – by Aliaksandr Lahviniec and Fiodar Masliennikaŭ (both oppositional).

Among the owners of personal blogs, the most successful and practice-related were Michail Radkievič (candidate with no evident organisational affiliation), Aliaksandr Lahviniec (oppositional), Iryna Ptašnik (with no evident organisational affiliation), Tacciana Kuušynava (no organisational affiliation) and Juryj Mieliaškievič (oppositional). Among the owners of personal sites – Aliaksandr Lahviniec (oppositional) and Tacciana Kuušynava (without organisational affiliation).

If we look at the qualitative indicators in a complex way, we can see that the group of oppositional candidates was more effective in using the Internet – 11 cases (one on *odnoklassniki.ru*, three on *vkontakte.ru*, three on *facebook.com* and *twitter.com*, two in the blog systems and one among the owners of personal sites). And it should be noted that the representatives of the opposition have a 100% indicator of effective web activism on *vkontakte*, *facebook* and *twitter*. Among the representatives of the group of the candidates without organisational affiliation, three candidates effectively used the blog systems and one used a personal site. Among the pro-governmental candidates, only one – a member of the Liberal Democratic Party Eduard Kuzniacoŭ – effectively used a web-resource (the *odnoklassniki.ru* site) in his campaign.

Among the candidates who got elected, web activism was seen only in the cases of Vadzim Kudzin and Ihar Šylaŭ (both had personal blogs), but the level of web activism on these resources was poor. Therefore, it can be concluded that the pro-governmental candidates used the Internet resources in their campaigns very ineffectively. Contrary to that, the group of oppositional

candidates took leading positions in web activism. But this conclusion cannot be considered as totally optimistic since the majority of the candidates even in this group were not registered in the social networks or blog systems at all, not mentioning personal sites. The leading positions of the oppositional candidates on some resources can be accounted for by the fact that the opposition have been outside the political system for a decade already and, therefore, the candidates who do not have access to the state traditional and electronic media used the opportunity to send their electoral messages at least via the Internet.

Overall, the research results give grounds to conclude that even in the capital city, the Internet was not in the majority of the cases used by the candidates in their campaigns and, thus, did not become an applied instrument in this year's local elections.

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Appendix

Table 9

Content analysis of *odnoklassniki.ru* accounts of candidates

No.	Surname and name of Candidate	Name and number of Constituency	Membership in parties and public organisations	Age	Activity
1	Ačaretnaja Kryscina	Zaslaŭskaja No. 40	The United Civil Party (Abjadnanaja hramadziŭskaja partyja; AHP)	27	No
2	Ałšeŭski Dzmitryj	Aŭtazavodskaja No. 4	Belarusian Social Democratic Party “Hramada” (Bielaruskaja sacyjal-demakratyčnaja partyja “Hramada”)	42	No
3	Amialčuk Eduard	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party	38	Biographical information
4	Bandarenka Aliena	Lošyckaja No. 14	Non-party	40	Statuses (1), biographical information
5	Baranoŭski Ihar	Aŭtazavodskaja No. 4	Non-party	47	No
6	Bašura Michail	Navavilienskaja No. 42	Non-party	34	No
7	Buraja Taciana	Miendzaliejeŭskaja No. 55	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Bielaruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja); Youth of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (Moladž BChD); NGO “Zaasviet”	25	Statuses (1)
8	Cichamiraŭ Aliaksandr	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Non-party	25	No
9	Čysty Andrej	Lahojskaja No. 44	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraŭna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	37	Statuses (1), biographical information
10	Doŭnar Viktor	Čyhunačnaja No. 20	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraŭna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	29	No

11	Dubinskaja Kaciaryna	Masiukoŭščynskaja No. 34	Non-party	44	No
12	Dylko Mikalaj	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Belarusian Party of the Left “The Fair World” (Bielaruskaja partyja lievych “Spraviadlivy sviet”)	59	No
13	Fiedarec Siarhieŭ	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Non-party	34	Statuses (8)
14	Fińkievič Artur	Ubarevickaja No. 7	“Young Belarus” (“Maladaja Bielaruś”), Non-party	25	No
15	Haradziecki Anton	Staravilienskaja No. 41	Non-party	31	No
16	Harškova Hanna	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party	25	No
17	Chasinievič Viačaslaŭ	Adojeŭskaja No. 36	Non-party	42	No
18	Jahorava Hanna	Žudroŭskaja No. 35	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian-skaja partyja; AHP)	25	No
19	Jakuboŭski Siarhieŭ	Majakoŭskaja No. 13	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakrattyčnaja partyja)	26	No
20	Januškievič Vitaľ	Miendzialiejeŭskaja No. 55	Non-party	23	No
21	Jasievič Dzmitryj	Šabanoŭskaja No. 3	Non-party; “Young Front” (“Malady front”)	28	Biographical information
22	Kalacki Mikalaj	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakrattyčnaja partyja); NGO “Belarusian Society of the Visually Impaired” (“Bielaruskaje tavarystva invalidaŭ pa zroku”)	28	No
23	Kasatkina Volha	Loŭčykaja No. 14	Belarusian Social Sports Party (Bielaruskaja sacyjalna-spartyŭnaja partyja); GONGO “Belarusian Republican Youth Union” (Bielaruski respublikanski sajuz moladzi)	27	Statuses (1)
24	Karabkoŭ Vitalij	Rakasoŭskaja No. 9	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian-skaja partyja; AHP)	30	Photos (2)
25	Kaziejeŭ Mikalaj	Bahdanovickaja No. 45	Non-party	30	No
26	Kazloŭski Siarhieŭ	Rakasoŭskaja No. 9	NGO “Legal protection for consumers (“Pravaachova spażyćcoŭ”); Non-party	35	No

27	Klimovič Natallia	Čkalaŭskaja No. 19	Non-party	47	No
28	Kontuś Jaŭhienij	Navavilenskaja No. 42	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	25	No
29	Krasnikievič Aliaksiej	Urucskaja No. 51	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	29	No
30	Kryžanoŭski Jaŭhienij	Zaslaŭskaja No. 40	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	54	No
31	Kucy Aliaksandr	Kalinoŭskaja No. 49	Non-party	36	No
32	Kudzin Vadzim	Viasnianskaja No. 39	Non-party	21	Photos (1); biographical information
33	Kuŭšynaŭ Aliaksandr	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP)	29	Status with link to the site krasota.eu
34	Kuŭšynava Tacciana	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Non-party	30	Status with link to the site krasota.eu
35	Kuzniacoŭ Eduard	Mirašničenskaŭskaja No. 43	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	35	Statuses (5), writing on the wall (1), feedback (1), photos (1)
36	Mankovič Ruslan	Uschodniaja No. 52	Non-party	46	No
37	Masliennikaŭ Fiodar	Čyhunačnaja No. 20	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP); "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	22	No
38	Mielaškaievič Juryj	Slabadszkaja No. 28	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF), The Movement "For Freedom" (Ruch "Za svabodu")	27	Statuses (7)
39	Muzykin Aliaksiej	Vasniacoŭskaja No. 5	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	28	Photos (1)
40	Navasiad Uladzimir	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Organising Committee of the Party of Freedom and Progress (arhkomitet Partyi Svabody i Prahresu); NGO "Legal protection for consumers" ("Pravaachova spažyŭcoŭ")	42	No

41	Niesci- aronak Aliak- sandr	Lošyckaja No. 14	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	25	No
42	Pietražycki Alieh	Asanalijeŭskaja No. 15	Non-party	26	No
43	Pilipčuk Aliaksandr	Zachodniaja No. 29	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	23	No
44	Prasalovič Viktar	Traktarazavodskaja No. 57	Non-party	51	No
45	Ptašnik Iryna	Zachodniaja No. 29	Non-party	53	Photos (1); statuses (3); links to other web pages
46	Radzionaŭ Aliaksiej	Čkalaŭskaja No. 20	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	37	No
47	Ramančyk Vieranika	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	24	No
48	Sadoŭski Dzianis	Kamiennahorskaja No. 32	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Biela- ruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja)	26	No
49	Samkovič Barys	Kupalaŭskaja No. 12	Non-party	26	Statuses (2)
50	Savanovič Michail	Kaŭvaryjskaja No. 37	Non-party	54	No
51	Sihajeŭ Aliaksiej	Karbyšaŭskaja No. 50	Belarusian Social Democratic Party “Hramada” (Bielaruskaja sacyjal-demakratyčnaja partyja “Hramada”)	29	No
52	Skarabahaty Lieanid	Kastryčnickaja No. 17	Non-party	45	No
53	Stain Dzi- anis	Čyhunačnaja No. 20	Republican Party (Respub- likanskaja partyja)	25	No
54	Staravojtava Hanna	Čyrvonaborskaja No. 31	Non-party	43	No
55	Stralkoŭski Andrej	Asanalijeŭskaja No. 15	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	33	No
56	Stralkoŭski Vasilij	Malininskaja No. 8	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	42	No
57	Šaŭcoŭ Dzmitryj	Kujbyšaŭskaja No. 46	Non-party	36	Biographical information

58	Šelih Michail	Čyrvonaborskaja No. 31	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demokratyčnaja partyja)	29	No
59	Šeučyk Andrej	Malininskaja No. 8	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP)	36	No
60	Špakoŭski Aliaksandr	Čyrvonaborskaja No. 31	Non-party; Right Alliance (Pravy Aljans)	25	No
61	Šulakoŭ Dzmitryj	Vasniacoŭskaja No. 5	Non-party	37	No
62	Šumkievič Aliaksandr	Viasnianskaja No. 39	Non-party, Youth Christian-Social Union "Young Democrats" (Moladzievy chryscijanska-sacyjalny sa-juz "Maladyja demakraty")	27	Biographical information
63	Šybut Uladzimir	Karbyšaŭskaja No. 50	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demokratyčnaja partyja)	29	No
64	Tarliuk Siarhiej	Rakasoŭskaja No. 9	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demokratyčnaja partyja)	30	No
65	Uchnaliou Valieryj	Akademičnaja No. 48	Belarusian Party of the Left "The Fair World" (Bielaruskaja partyja lievych "Spraviadlivy sviet")	55	No
66	Vasiljeŭ Ihar	Hrušaŭskaja No. 22	Non-party	49	No
67	Vaskrasien-ski Juryj	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Communist Party of Belarus (Kamunistyčnaja partyja Bielarusi)	33	Closed profile
68	Vaškoŭ Andrej	Jasieninskaja No. 24	Non-party	29	No
69	Žarkina Taciana	Achockaja No. 1	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demokratyčnaja partyja)	28	No
70	Ždanovič Dzmitryj	Jasieninskaja No. 24	GONGO "Belarusian Republican Youth Union" (Bielaruski respublikanski sajuz moladzi)	27	No

Table 10

Content analysis of vkontakte.ru accounts of candidates

No.	Surname and name of Candidate	Name and number of Constituency	Membership in parties and public organisations	Age	Activity
1	Arloŭ Arciom	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party	24	No

2	Babak Viktor	Lahojskaja No. 44	Communist Party of Belarus (Kamunistyčnaja partyja Bielarusi)	42	No
3	Bandarenka Aliena	Lošyckaja No. 14	Non-party	40	No
4	Bašura Michail	Navavilienskaja No. 42	Non-party	34	No
5	Buraja Taciana	Miendzialiejuškaja No. 55	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Bielaruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja); Youth of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (Moladž BChD); NGO "Zaasviet"	25	No
6	Cichamiraŭ Aliaksandr	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Non-party	25	No
7	Dziaviatka Uladzimir	Bahdanovickaja No. 45	Non-party	21	Closed profile
8	Dzijanaŭ Viačaslaŭ	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	NGO "Movement of the Future" ("Ruch budućyni"), Non-party	23	No
9	Fabišeŭski Juryj	Kurasoŭščynskaja No. 16	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP), "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	27	No
10	Fińkievič Artur	Ubarevicskaja No. 7	Non-party, "Young Belarus" ("Maladaja Bielarus")	25	No
11	Harškova Hanna	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party	25	Closed profile
12	Hubskaja Iryna	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Bielaruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja); Youth of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (Moladž BChD)	18	Closed profile
13	Hur Siarhieŭ	Uschodniaja No. 52	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	31	No
14	Jahorava Hanna	Žudroŭskaja No. 35	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP), "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	25	No
15	Jančurevič Viktor	Kalinoŭskaja No. 49	Non-party	30	No

16	Janukievič Aliaksiej	Haladziedaŭskaja No. 6	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF)	33	No
17	Januškievič Vitalij	Miendzialejeŭskaja No. 55	Non-party	23	No
18	Kamienieva Liuboŭ	Bahdanovickaja No. 45	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Bielaruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja); Youth of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (Moladž BChD); NGO "Belarusian Association of Assistance to Disabled Children and Young People" (Bielaruskaja asacyjacyja dapamohi dzieciam-invalidam i maladym invalidam)	22	No
19	Karabkoŭ Vitalij	Rakasoŭskaja No. 9	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP)	30	Photos (1)
20	Karmazin Dzmitryj	Aeraflockaja No. 18	Non-party	39	No
21	Karpovič Siarhiej	Aeraflockaja No. 18	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF), "Youth of the BPF" (Moladž BNF)	23	Closed profile
22	Kasatkina Volha	Loŭcykaja No. 14	Belarusian Social Sports Party (Bielaruskaja sacyjalna-spartyŭnaja partyja); GONGO "Belarusian Republican Youth Union" (Bielaruski respublikanski sajuz moladzi)	27	No
23	Kaspiarovič Dzmitryj	Kujbyšaŭskaja No. 46	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF)	28	No
24	Kontuŭ Jaŭhienij	Navavilienskaja No. 42	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieralna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	25	No
25	Korban Alieh	Rafijeŭskaja No. 25	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP) "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	25	No
26	Kudzin Vadzim	Viasnianskaja No. 39	Non-party	21	Closed profile
27	Kumiec Uladzimir	Vasniacoŭskaja No. 5	NGO "Movement of the Future" ("Ruch budučyni") Non-party	21	No

28	Kučšynava Tacciana	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Non-party	30	Link to personal website (1); Candidate Information Community
29	Kuzniacoŭ Eduard	Mirašničenskaŭskaja No. 43	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	35	Photo Gallery (1); writing on the wall (1)
30	Lahviniec Aliaksandr	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party, The Movement "For Freedom" (Ruch "Za svabodu")	38	Writing on the wall (3); link to personal website (1)
31	Majeŭski Haj	Kalinoŭskaja No. 49	Non-party	20	Closed profile
32	Masliennikaŭ Fiodar	Čyhunačnaja No. 20	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP), "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	22	Candidate Information Community; Photo Gallery (1)
33	Mieliaškievič Juryj	Slabadszkaja No. 28	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF), The Movement "For Freedom" (Ruch "Za svabodu"), NGO "Chernobyl initiatives Support Center" (Centr padtrymki čarnobyľskich inicijatyŭ)	27	No
34	Niesciaronak Aliaksandr	Lošykajka No. 14	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	25	No
35	Pietražycki Alieh	Asanalijeŭskaja No. 15	Non-party	26	Closed profile
36	Pilipčuk Aliaksandr	Zachodniaja No. 29	Liberal Democratic Party (Libieraľna-demakratyčnaja partyja)	23	No
37	Prakapienka Maksim	Hrušaŭskaja No. 22	Belarusian Party of the Left "The Fair World" (Biela-ruskaja partyja lievych "Spraviadliivy sviet")	31	No
38	Prakapovič Siarhiej	Kupalaŭskaja No. 12	Non-party	21	No
39	Radkievič Michail	Puškinskaja No. 38	NGO "Serbian Centre" (Sierbski centr), Non-party	20	Closed profile (only 2 Profile)
40	Rašetnik Aliaksiej	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Non-party, NGO "Movement of the Future" ("Ruch budučyni")	19	Closed profile

41	Sadoŭski Dzianis	Kamiennahorskaja No. 32	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkomitet Partyi Biela- ruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja)	26	No
42	Sihajeŭ Aliaksiej	Karbyšaŭskaja No. 50	Belarusian Social Democratic Party “Hramada” (Bielaruskaja sacyjal-demakratyčnaja partyja “Hramada”)	29	No
43	Šarkoŭ Arciom	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party; NGO “Council for Small and Medium Business” (Saviet maloha i siareniaha pradprymaŭnictva)	24	Link to per- sonal website (1)
44	Šumkievič Aliaksandr	Viasnianskaja No. 39	Non-party, Youth Chris- tian-Social Union “Young Democrats” (Moladziewy chryscijanska-sacyjalny sa- juz “Maladyja demakraty”)	27	Closed profile (only 7 Profile); Candidate Information Community (fake)
45	Viliucha Arciom	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	Non-party	23	No
46	Ziaziulčyk Uladzimir	Staravilienskaja No. 41	Non-party	26	No

Table 11

Content analysis of facebook.com accounts of candidates

No.	Surname and name of Candidate	Name and number of Constituency	Membership in parties and public organisations	Age	Activity
1	Ačaretnaja Kryscina	Zaslaŭskaja No. 40	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian- skaja partyja; AHP)	27	No
2	Babak Viktor	Lahojskaja No. 44	Communist Party of Belarus (Kamunistyčnaja partyja Bielarusi)	42	No
3	Bašura Michail	Navavilienskaja No. 42	Non-party	34	No
4	Duboŭski Eduard	Pieršamajskaja No. 56	Republican Party of La- bour and Justice (Respub- likanskaja partyja pracy i spraviadlivasci)	58	No
5	Dzijanaŭ Viačaslaŭ	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	Non-party, NGO “Move- ment of the Future” (“Ruch budučyni”)	23	No

6	Fabišeŭski Juryj	Kurasoŭščynskaja No. 16	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramad- zianskaja partyja; AHP), “Young democrats” (“Mala- dyja demakraty”)	26	No
7	Fińkievič Artur	Ubarevicskaja No. 7	“Young Belarus” (“Maladaja Bielaruś”); Non-party	25	No
8	Hubszkaja Iryna	Šuhajeŭskaja No. 53	Organising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkanitet Partyi Biela- ruskaja chryscijanskaja demakratyja); Youth of the Belarusian Christian De- mocracy (Moladž BChD)	18	No
9	Jahorava Hanna	Žudroŭskaja No. 35	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian- skaja partyja; AHP), “Young democrats” (“Maladyja demakraty”)	25	No
10	Janukievič Aliaksiej	Haladziedaŭskaja No. 6	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF)	33	No
11	Kamienieva Liuboŭ	Bahdanovickaja No. 45	Youth of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (Moladž BChD), Organ- ising Committee of the Party of the Belarusian Christian Democracy (arhkanitet Partyi Bielaruskaja chrysci- janskaja demakratyja)	22	No
12	Kanapacki Vadzim	Pieršamajskaja No. 56	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF)	34	Writing on the wall; Photo Album Cam- paign (1)
13	Kaspiarovič Dzmitryj	Kujbyšaŭskaja No. 46	Non-party	28	No
14	Korban Alieh	Rafijeŭskaja No. 25	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian- skaja partyja; AHP), “Young democrats” (“Maladyja demakraty”)	25	No
15	Kryžanoŭski Jaŭhienij	Zaslaŭskaja No. 40	Non-party	54	No
16	Kučuk Dzmitryj	Masiukoŭščynskaja No. 34	Belarusian Party of Greens (Bielaruskaja partyja “Zial- ionyja”)	36	No
17	Kuŭšynaŭ Aliaksandr	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzian- skaja partyja; AHP)	29	No
18	Kuŭšynava Tacciana	Mašeraŭskaja No. 47	Non-party	30	Links to per- sonal website (1)

19	Liava Arciom	Rakasoŭskaja No. 9	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF)	33	No
20	Lahviniac Aliaksandr	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	The Movement "For Freedom" (Ruch "Za svabodu"); Non-party	38	Communication with voters; video; Candidate Information Community; Campaign photos; organisation of events and invitations; writing on the wall; links to personal website
21	Masiennikaŭ Fiodar	Čyhunačnaja No. 20	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP), "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	22	No
22	Mieliškaievič Juryj	Slabadszkaja No. 28	The Belarusian Popular Front Party (Partyja BNF), The Movement "For Freedom" (Ruch "Za svabodu")	27	No
23	Navasiad Uladzimir	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Organising Committee of the Party of Freedom and Progress (arhkomitet Partyi Svabody i Prahresu)	42	Writing on the wall (1)
24	Pietražycki Alieh	Asanalijeŭskaja No. 15	Non-party	26	No
25	Rašetnik Aliaksiej	Pliachanaŭskaja No. 10	Non-party, NGO "Movement of the Future" ("Ruch budučyni")	19	No
26	Siarhiejenka Aliaksandr	Anharskaja No. 2	The United Civil Party; (Abjadnanaja hramadzianskaja partyja; AHP), "Young democrats" ("Maladyja demakraty")	24	No
27	Šarkoŭ Arciom	Sucharaŭskaja No. 30	Non-party; NGO "Council for Small and Medium Business" (Saviet maloha i siaredniaha pradpymal-nictva)	24	Links to personal website (1); writing on the wall (1)
28	Tyhryckaja Aliaksandra-Voŭha	Pieršamajskaja No. 56	Belarusian Social Democratic Party "Hramada" (Bielaruskaja sacyjal-demakratyčnaja partyja "Hramada")	24	Writing on the wall; photos