

“ALL OF BELARUS IS A MONUMENT TO LUKASHENKA”

Key narratives of Belarusian propaganda in April 2026

Monthly analytical review

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KEY EVENTS IN APRIL AND PROPAGANDA REACTIONS

Belarus

- Propaganda plays an important role in maintaining a system of social control in Belarus. There is an ideological consolidation of internal power embodied by “president” Aliaksandr Lukashenka. His image is being cultivated as the primary unifying figure for society. Belarus is portrayed as a peaceful, calm, and stable country whose prosperity has been achieved thanks to the “president’s” efforts.
- In an interview with RT, Aliaksandr Lukashenka openly admitted, without the slightest embarrassment, that the 2020 election had been rigged in his favor. He claimed to have the highest approval rating, once again praised Putin and Trump, and criticized the Ukrainian people for “choosing such a president.”
- In April, YouTube blocked the channels of three Belarusian state media outlets: BELTA, STV, and ONT. Propagandists immediately began speaking in unison about a “Western attack on media freedom in Belarus.”
- “Day of Unity of the Peoples,” an official holiday commemorating the establishment of the “Belarus-Russia Community” in 1996, was celebrated at the highest level. Propaganda extolled the “friendly union.”
- Propagandists continue to view democratic forces as the main threat to the regime and are intimidating the public with the prospect of the opposition coming to power.
- The Supreme Court of Belarus designated the European Humanities University (EHU) as an extremist organization. Pro-government media welcomed this decision and threatened students, alumni, and teachers, as well as their relatives still in Belarus, with extremism-related criminal charges.

War in Ukraine

- Propaganda continues to support Russia’s military aggression. Calls for an end to the war from pro-government media are, in fact, intended to pressure Ukraine’s leadership into making concessions and signing a peace agreement on Moscow’s terms.
- During the “Easter ceasefire” on the frontline, propaganda media accused Ukraine of violating the agreement, even though it was Russia that repeatedly shelled peaceful cities with missiles and drones during the “period of peace.” Ukraine is also portrayed as the party that refuses to engage in peace talks.

The “Collective West”

- In propaganda narratives, Europe is portrayed as the most hostile part of the West. European countries, especially Belarus’s immediate western neighbors – Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia – are allegedly making aggressive plans against the “friendly alliance” of Belarus and Russia.

- Pro-Kremlin propagandists blamed Ukraine and the European Union for the defeat of Viktor Orbán's party in Hungary's parliamentary elections.

BELARUS

Lukashenka's cult of personality

Propaganda plays a significant role in maintaining the system of social control in Belarus, alongside law enforcement agencies and the security services. It primarily serves to ideologically consolidate the internal power embodied by the illegitimate “president” Aliaksandr Lukashenka, cultivating his image as the primary unifying figure in society. In these narratives, Belarus is portrayed as a peaceful, calm, and stable country, a guardian of peace and Christian values, whose prosperity has been achieved thanks to the efforts of the “president.”

Lukashenka’s achievements are being personified – the accomplishments of the entire country are being attributed to a single individual, and the image of the “father of the nation” and a strong commander-in-chief is being combined with that of the “master of the land” and a “man of the people” who knows everything about Belarus. His international image is being promoted through interviews with friendly media outlets. The iSANS monitoring group has recorded a systematic approach by the presidential administration’s ideologues to propaganda work.

In April, Lukashenka made numerous trips around the country. He visited agricultural complexes and rural farms, and criticized negligent officials. The “president’s” working trips around the country became the subject of enthusiastic analysis by propaganda media workers on the Letuchka program on STV TV channel. Ryhor Azaronak, an STV presenter and one of the key figures in Belarusian propaganda:

“Why is it that Lukashenka can watch TikTok, walk through a cowshed, grab a pitchfork, and toss some hay? Because his heart aches for the country.”

Yauhen Horyn:

“I think that when the world turns into a mob with torches, safety comes down to **keeping the cowsheds clean and running efficiently**. Less panic, more action. When there’s a responsible manager, we see the results. That means we’re heading in the right direction.”

Lyudmila Hladkaya:

“That is precisely why he [Lukashenka] is steadily steering his country in the right direction and making people work.” (All quotes: [SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 17.04)

The report on Lukashenka’s attendance at an Easter service at a church in Mahiliou region on April 13 was similarly obsequious. Ryhor Azaronak:

“Can you imagine – yesterday he received Trump’s envoy, hosted a reception for ambassadors, held talks on Iran, spoke with Putin on the phone, and dealt with the whole global situation, and today he’s standing right here next to an old woman from a village. And for him, this is just as important, just as vital, and just as sacred.” ([Minskaya Prauda](#), 13.04)

Later in the article, Azaronak refers to Lukashenka as *“the true leader of Europe’s Christians,” “the heir to King David and the wise Solomon, the heir to Vladimir the Great and Constantine the Great.”*

Yauhen Pustavy:

“Lukashenka’s uniqueness lies not only in his courage to speak the truth, but above all in his dedication to the cause. His close connection to ordinary people has allowed him to build a country unlike any other.” ([STV](#), 25.04)

Ihar Tur:

“We need to trust our leader – he has never let us down.” ([ONT NEWS](#) Telegram channel, 07.04)

Another widely used propaganda tactic is to contrast Europe, which is “on the brink of a global crisis,” with “prosperous, well-off Belarus,” which owes its current state to Lukashenka’s leadership.

Aliaksandr Asenka:

“We can now see kilometers of sausage, tanks and rivers of milk, sour cream, yogurt, cream, and other products. **All of this is thanks to our President’s goal-oriented policies.**” ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 14.04)

“Humanity faces a threat of biblical scale. And not just Africa and the East, but also well-fed Europe. Yet all we do is count the varieties of yogurt. Today, Batska has taken care of the fish. Prices are stable, and abundance is only growing. This wasn’t achieved overnight, it’s the result of 30 years of work. **All of Belarus is a monument to Lukashenka.**” ([Azaryonok. STV. Belarus](#) Telegram channel, 14.04)

Natallia Kachanova, the Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus, thanks Lukashenka for his concern for women:

“**First and foremost, the women of Belarus are happy.** But you can’t even imagine the reaction from women around the world to our President’s declaration of this year as the Year of the Belarusian Woman. They’re envious of us in a good way.” ([NEWS.BY](#), 09.04)

Lukashenka’s press service is promoting his image as a successful, healthy, and energetic president. The independent media outlet [Reform.news](#) notes that Lukashenka has lost a noticeable amount of weight in recent months, which may be the result of the weight-loss drug Zepbound, which U.S. Special Envoy John Coale [promised](#) to bring him in December 2025. Against this background, the 71-year-old Belarusian leader’s inner circle has, in the words of journalists, once again begun to “portray him as a macho man and a ladies’ man.”

In particular, on April 9, the press service posted a video of Lukashenka attending a hockey game in Minsk. On the podium, he was accompanied by a group of young, attractive women who had participated in the Miss Belarus pageant in different years. ([Reform.news](#), 10.04)

RT interview

April was marked by a series of high-profile statements by Lukashenka. First and foremost, we should mention a lengthy interview with the Russian propaganda channel RT (formerly Russia Today), in which the “president” once again outlined the core ideological tenets of his rule: distrust of the West, denial of Belarus’s independence as a state, and a sincere belief in his own greatness. Lukashenka surely came to believe in that last point not without the help of flattering propagandists who constantly extol the dictator’s merits from TV screens.

RT correspondent Rick Sanchez, who conducted the interview, turned out to be one of them: during the conversation, he did not ask any tough or critical questions, did not challenge a single statement made by the dictator, and showered him with praise and flattery. Which is hardly surprising: Sanchez, a U.S. citizen, has worked at RT since 2019, moved to Moscow in 2025, and has since been a staunch supporter of Putin and Lukashenka and a critic of the West.

Moreover, it turned out that the interviewer was manipulating the facts in his questions, deceiving both the audience and Lukashenka himself. One of the questions, for example, concerned the “president’s” approval rating in the country. The journalist cited so-called “data” from the world-renowned think tank Chatham House, which allegedly found that Lukashenka’s support stands at no less than 70%. “If you’re a dictator, why do 70% of the people in this country support you?” Sanchez asked Lukashenka. The Pozirk media outlet [checked](#) the figures and found that Chatham House does not have such data and never has.

As for the “president” himself, he, of course, did not deny Sanchez’s figures and even admitted, without the slightest embarrassment, that there had been falsifications in his favor:

“The fact that I won every election – that’s for sure. Whether it was one and a half or two percent, or half a percent [of falsifications], when the vote was 85 or 86-87% [in my favor] – I don’t even know about that. And I just thought, well, maybe somewhere someone fiddled the numbers by half a percent. What difference does that make?”

“Therefore, I strongly disagree with the claim that I rigged the election and seized power. Current opinion polls show that public trust in me has grown significantly, even since the last election. No one disputes this – not even our fugitives, nor the Americans, nor the Europeans.”

“Why did the Americans agree to negotiate with me, a man who [allegedly] ‘rigged’ the election? Because they know the real situation. They know who actually runs this country.” (Quoted from: [Pozirk](#), 20.04)

Sanchez also asked how Lukashenka felt about being called a dictator in the West:

“I’m not an emperor like Donald Trump or Vladimir Putin. They can afford to worry about being loved. I don’t have the same opportunities they do. That’s why I have this calm attitude toward love, especially after so many years in office.” ([Website](#) of the “president,” 20.04)

On relations with Russia and Putin:

“You [Americans] need to reach an agreement with Russia, and you can do so, especially under Putin’s presidency. He is the kind of person you can not only talk to, but also reach an agreement with. But one thing must be clear: if you make a promise, you have to keep it.”

“Putin and I are more than just friends. We are like brothers. He wants to see me and be friends with me. I’m happy to be friends with Putin.” ([Ibid.](#))

However, this flattery did not spare the RT journalist from criticism by Lukashenka himself. The dictator lashed out at him, directing his reproaches at the “collective West,” which, in his view, was apparently personified by Sanchez:

“You [the West] just talk about some kind of democracy, about human rights... It’s all just empty talk. Your policies in Venezuela, your threats against Cuba, the war in the Middle East, and other things show that you are nothing but dictators. You are no democrats.”

“You should learn about democracy from us. We have a hundred times more of that democracy than you do. Real democracy, real human rights... How can you talk about human rights when you’re killing people!” ([NEWS.BY](#), 19.04)

Blocking on YouTube

In mid-April, YouTube blocked the channels of three major state-run media outlets: the BELTA news agency, as well as the STV and ONT TV channels. Propaganda media outlets began to speak in unison about a “Western attack on media freedom in Belarus,” despite the fact that these channels had a negligible number of subscribers and their primary audience gets most of its information from television. Nor does it matter to them that the platform is a private company and pursues its own media policy.

Andrei Kryvasheyev, the Chairman of the Board of the Belarusian Union of Journalists, described the shutdown of the channels as a “new phase in the information war against Belarus”:

“They lost their nerve – they pulled the plug. This is pure hysteria and a display of helplessness. **The hosting [YouTube] is pathetic in its flawed Belarusophobic stance.**” ([NEWS.BY](#) Telegram channel, 03.04)

“So much for freedom, so much for democracy, so much for human rights. This decision is part of the information war being waged against us.” ([ZhS Premium](#) Telegram channel, 04.04)

Propaganda is spreading the myth that the blocking of these channels is driven by the West’s desire to stifle competition from Belarusian media outlets, which are allegedly gaining popularity in the U.S. and Europe.

Aliaksei Dzermant:

“The blocking occurred due to the growing popularity of Belarusian channels.” ([Minsk-Novosti](#) Telegram channel, 04.04)

“They [the U.S.] don’t want Belarus’s official voice to be heard in the global media landscape. This is, of course, an unfriendly move.” ([Sputnik](#), 03.04)

Aleh Haidukevich has no doubt that the restrictions will primarily affect Western audiences:

“This is a problem for the West – Belarusian channels are watched not only within Belarus, but also in their own countries. And they have nothing to oppose this with. The fact that our channels are being blocked means they carry enormous weight and significance. And the West fears this.” ([Sputnik](#), 03.04)

Ivan Eismant, the head of the Belteleradiocompany Belarus-1, is convinced that Belarus is the only place where there is true freedom of speech:

“What’s happening here is true freedom of speech. We are now specifically targeting a Western audience. We have started broadcasting to Lithuania, Latvia, and Poland. There is a huge audience there on the internet and on the FM band, from which we are getting a great response and there is demand. They are waiting for our broadcasts there.” ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 08.04)

As expected, calls have been made to restrict YouTube in Belarus in retaliation. From a [statement](#) by Belteleradiocompany:

“It seems YouTube has taken the final steps toward being labeled an extremist platform and being completely blocked in Belarus.”

Andrei Lazutkin:

“We must also respond systematically – by completely blocking YouTube in Belarus.” ([Minskaya Prauda](#), 04.04)

Lyudmila Hladkaya:

“Maybe, instead of blocking us, you should try competing. Create content that’s just as accurate and truthful as that of our colleagues whom you’ve removed from YouTube.” ([SB.BY Belarus Segodnya](#) Telegram channel, 09.04)

Their Russian colleagues also expressed solidarity with the Belarusian journalists. The Union of Journalists of Russia [condemned](#) the blocking as “yet another act of politically motivated censorship.”

The “Union State” of Belarus and Russia

On April 2, propaganda marked “Day of Unity of the Peoples” – an official holiday commemorating the establishment of the “Belarus-Russia Community” in 1996 (later transformed into the “Union State”).

Natallia Kachanova:

“Decades later, we realize just how wise and far-sighted our leaders’ decision was to create the Union State, which serves as a center of strength in this conflict-ridden world. In the face of unprecedented aggressive external pressure, we have preserved our shared history, achievements, traditions,

cultural and spiritual values, and the continuity of generations.” ([Council of the Republic of the National Assembly](#) Telegram channel, 01.04)

Propagandists want to expand the Union State by admitting other countries as members. For some reason, the only countries being proposed are those with a similar – dictatorial – form of government, namely North Korea and Iran.

Piotr Piatrouski:

“First, the most important thing for Belarus and Russia is strengthening our alliance. Second, expansion. I think the DPRK and Iran could be part of our alliance.” ([Azaryonok.STV. Belarus](#) Telegram channel, 01.04)

At the same time, Piatrouski dares to comment openly, albeit cautiously, on the current economic situation in Russia. He believes that the integration of Belarus and Russia should follow the “Belarusian model”:

“The Russian people deserve to live in a more just state and society. The Russian people want money to go toward the development of the state, not toward yachts. Now people will criticize me, saying, ‘You’re advocating for ‘take and divide.’ No. I’m not demanding that anything be taken away. It seems to me that Russia deserves a more just economic model.” ([Azaryonok.STV. Belarus](#) Telegram channel, 01.04)

Ivan Krasouski:

“Russia has traditionally been an important partner for the region. Over the past five years, we have seen steady and positive growth in export shipments.” ([BELTA](#), 01.04)

Belarusian democratic forces

Propagandists continue to view democratic forces as the main threat to the regime and are intimidating the public with the prospect of the opposition coming to power.

Andrei Mukavozchyk:

“Just imagine what could happen if they [the democratic forces] came to power! The country would be gone in the blink of an eye, in just a few days.”

“They do not carry out the will of the people, nor do they serve the interests of the people. They serve the West, they worship Western values, they are rootless cosmopolitans, not Belarusians or Latvians.”

“Belarus is lucky to have someone like Aliaksandr Lukashenka standing in their way.” ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 14.04)

Designation of EHU as an extremist organization

In April, the Supreme Court of Belarus, acting on behalf of the Prosecutor General’s Office, designated the European Humanities University (EHU) as an extremist organization. EHU is an educational institution in Lithuania that enrolls a large number of Belarusian students.

For students, graduates, and teachers, this decision poses a very real risk of persecution: collaboration with an “extremist organization” is prohibited and may result in criminal charges. Belarusian propagandists welcomed the news with enthusiasm.

Ryhor Azaronak:

“It’s nothing but money laundering, extremism, sex scandals, corruption, filth, depravity, and meanness. All the graduates who were still hanging around here – go grab your diplomas, burn them, and run to the police station to confess! Renounce this [university], say it’s filth and an abomination. Post about it on TikTok and Threads.” ([STV](#), 16.04)

Lyudmila Hladkaya:

“The press service of the Prosecutor General’s Office reports that the university positions itself as a Belarusian institution in exile and is working to destabilize the socio-political situation in the country. I’m glad. Let our people not even think about going there. Study at Belarusian universities – you’ll be healthier.” ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 17.04)

“There’s absolutely nothing to do at this EHU, for crying out loud, what on earth are they going to teach you there? Do you want to get dumber or become more educated? Do you want to gain knowledge or go to the dogs? It’s your choice.” ([ZhS Premium](#) Telegram channel, 30.04)

Andrei Mukavozchyk:

“The Supreme Court found that EHU did not teach, but rather ‘provided methodological, financial, and other assistance to representatives of radically politicized groups, as well as destructive foreign research and production associations.’ The fugitives are scoundrels because they don’t talk about the consequences of their contacts with extremists, whether it’s money from parents, letters from grandmothers, or simply continuing their studies there. And all of this constitutes criminal offenses carrying severe penalties, so don’t go crying about it on TikTok later.” ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 23.04)

WAR IN UKRAINE

The pro-government media's rhetoric toward Ukraine remains hostile. Lukashenka's propaganda continues to support and endorse Russia's military aggression. The hypocritical calls for an end to the war coming from propaganda media are, in reality, increasingly being used to pressure Ukraine's leadership into making concessions and signing a peace deal on Moscow's terms.

Viachaslau Danilovich:

“Russia has repeatedly stated that **the later negotiations on Ukraine begin, the worse the conditions will be for Kyiv**. Our ally, like our country, has no interest in delaying the conflict so that it escalates after some time. We need to establish a long-term and comprehensive peace on the territory of Ukraine.” ([Minsk-Novosti](#), 23.04)

Yury Vaskrasenski:

“Ukraine is a ‘drone state’ for Europe. Europe views Ukraine as a disposable tool. Its task is to buy as much time as possible and ‘perish’ while the EU prepares for a major war. [...] That is why they have allocated 90 billion euros to the **Ukrainian Nazi regime so that it can hold out until 2026-2027**.” ([NEWS.BY](#) Telegram channel, 26.04)

Kseniya Lebedzeva:

“Ukraine today is a terrorist state, but it didn't become one on its own. The British intelligence services are involved in this, terror is a British signature.” ([Minsk-Novosti](#), 30.04)

Easter ceasefire

In April, Russia declared a so-called “Easter ceasefire.” It lasted several days but was violated by Russia itself. The Ukrainian Defense Forces recorded thousands of cases of gunfire, drone strikes, and missile attacks by the Russian side. None of this prevented propaganda from blaming Ukraine itself for the violations and declaring Russia a “peacemaker.” Ukraine was also portrayed as the party refusing to hold peace talks.

Andrei Kryvasheyeu:

“Right up until the last moment, the Russian Federation has refrained from striking critical infrastructure, has offered the chance to surrender, and has guaranteed humane conditions of captivity. It is therefore a good thing that this decision [on a ceasefire] was made just before the most joyous of holidays – Easter.” ([NEWS.BY](#), 12.04)

Andrei Lazutkin:

“There is a clear reluctance on Kyiv's part to make concessions. This year, the Easter ceasefire was confirmed at the last minute, and it was violated on the night of April 11 – the Ukrainian Armed Forces carried out drone strikes. All of this points to the difficult nature of the negotiations and suggests that there are no real prospects for progress.” ([Minskaya Prauda](#), 12.04)

Lukashenka's propagandists continue to convince their audience that Belarus is the ideal venue for peace talks. In their view, Ukraine and Europe are to blame for the fact that these talks are not taking place.

Andrei Lazutkin:

"Minsk continues to be an important player in the 'on-the-ground' settlement. The President of Belarus has repeatedly emphasized that we are ready to host a new round of talks, therefore, by facilitating exchanges, we are striving to preserve the potential of the negotiating platform for the future." ([Minskaya Prada](#), 12.04)

Aliaksandr Shpakouski:

"I believe that no one else has the kind of vast experience in organizing the peace process and understanding of the root causes of the Ukrainian conflict that the Belarusian side currently has." ([BELTA](#), 23.04)

"Dragging Russia into a protracted conflict remains a matter of interest to politicians in European Union countries." ([SB. Belarus Segodnya](#), 15.04)

Shifting blame from the aggressor to the victim

In the conflict in Ukraine, Belarusian propaganda unconditionally sides with Russia. In particular, propagandists tend to blame the continuation of the war not on the actual aggressor, but on Ukraine, which is defending itself. The main source of such ideas is Aliaksandr Lukashenka himself. In the aforementioned RT interview, for example, he once again stated that as soon as Zelenskyy stops resisting, the hostilities will end. Lukashenka also directly blames Ukrainians for what is happening, since they "democratically elected this president" and are therefore "paying a very high price" for the war. On top of everything else, he accused the president of Ukraine of "failing to combat nationalism in his own country":

"He [Zelenskyy] must realize that he is paying too high of a price for what has happened, **for those policies, for the war that is raging today**. He must realize this, and he must realize that **if he doesn't stop** [fighting, resisting], **he will lose Ukraine.**"

"He inherited Ukraine as it was. Yes, he was supposed to change that policy, but he didn't. He didn't put a stop to that national fervor, **nationalism that had gripped the Ukrainian people.**"

"I have no right to blame the Ukrainian people. But let the Ukrainians sort this out for themselves. **After all, they are also to blame for this.** They elected this president through a democratic process. Well, they have to take responsibility for him. They elected him, and now they're paying the price, a very high price."

The West also received its share of criticism. Lukashenka stated that Europe and the U.S. have always sought to turn the former Soviet republics against Russia:

"You," Lukashenka said, addressing RT correspondent Rick Sanchez but referring to the West as a whole, "have always been provoking us, Ukraine, and other post-Soviet republics against Russia. And [President of Ukraine] Volodya

Zelensky knew that better than anyone. I knew it too, and I know it now.”
([Website](#) of the “president,” 20.04)

THE “COLLECTIVE WEST”

In propaganda narratives, the West is portrayed as a hostile alliance. It is opposed by a benevolent force – the friendly alliance of Russia and Belarus, which, in turn, is characterized as an “anti-Western bloc.” According to propagandists, the West threatens, supports, and incites the “nationalist regime” in Ukraine against Minsk, and also seeks to undermine Belarus’s well-being through sanctions and international isolation.

Elections in Hungary

In April, pro-Kremlin forces in Europe suffered a significant loss: the pro-Kremlin right-wing conservative party FIDESZ was soundly defeated in Hungary’s parliamentary elections, and its leader, Viktor Orban, had to step down as prime minister. The opposition party TISZA, led by pro-European politician Peter Magyar, secured a convincing majority in Parliament.

It is notable that pro-government channels in Belarus sought to blame external forces for Orban’s defeat and even accused Ukraine of being behind it. State media disseminated absurd theories, such as the claim that Kyiv had organized a campaign to intimidate Hungarians and was even plotting terrorist attacks to disrupt the vote.

Vadzim Hihin:

“Ukraine is ready to carry out terrorist attacks in Hungary, including to disrupt the elections, discredit the government, and pin everything on Orban. All of this is under the control and with the backing of the West.” ([Minsk-Novosti Telegram channel](#), 07.04)

“He [Zelenskyy] is actually threatening Hungary, intimidating Hungarian voters and politicians.” ([ONT NEWS Telegram channel](#), 02.04)

“By the way, speaking of Zelenskyy’s regime interfering in the elections. There’s plenty of evidence here: from statements by the boss himself at Bankova [a street in central Kyiv where the Ukrainian president’s office is located] to the actions of Ukrainian security forces. But the EU is outraged by the ‘anti-Ukrainian rhetoric of the Hungarian authorities.’” ([Gigin. The 110th Partisan Telegram channel](#), 14.04)

According to another conspiracy theory, Peter Magyar’s victory was secured by the European Union.

Andrei Lazutkin:

“There have been many attempts to oust him [Orban] either through a color revolution or through various kinds of information campaigns. Today we are seeing exactly the same kind of information campaign. But today, the European Union is backing the opposition figure Peter Magyar. [...] And, of course, if we’re talking about a fair fight, Orban is clearly winning.” ([STV](#), 12.04)

Aliaksandr Shpakouski:

“Brussels has put all its efforts into overthrowing Orban, in the run-up to the elections, a smear war was unleashed to discredit the Hungarian prime minister, in which the opposition achieved significant success.”

“Magyar owes much of his victory to the European bureaucracy.” ([Shpakovsky. Po sushchestvu](#) Telegram channel, 13.04)

Dzmitry Halubnichy:

“The election results can be explained by the intense pressure exerted on Viktor Orban by Brussels and a number of EU governments. [...] The European elite and media portrayed Orban as an autocrat. Finally, Budapest was publicly accused of allegedly working systematically on behalf of the Russian Federation.” ([BELTA](#), 16.04)

However, Vadzim Hihin believes that nothing will change for Belarus and Russia following the TISZA party’s victory in Hungary:

“Unlike the West, we do not pin our hopes on any particular politicians in Europe. We work with everyone and are ready to work with the new Hungarian government, with any government in Germany or France, and with any political force.” ([Sputnik](#), 13.04)

It is notable that Lukashenka himself distanced himself from such conspiracy and blamed FIDESZ’s defeat solely on Orban himself:

“Why did Orban lose? It means there were serious flaws in his policies, especially in domestic policy. It means the opposition, led by Magyar, proposed a clear and appealing platform.” ([NEWS.BY](#), 17.04)

Lukashenka personally [congratulated](#) the winning candidate and expressed his hope that “the traditions of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Minsk and Budapest will continue.”

“The Militarization of Europe”

According to propaganda rhetoric, the European Union – and especially Belarus’s immediate neighbors on the continent – is making aggressive plans against the “friendly alliance” of Belarus and Russia, but is not proceeding with them because it recognizes the “power” of the Belarusian army.

Aliaksandr Shpakouski:

“Europe is rushing to prepare for war against Russia and neighboring Belarus. The Europeans themselves say that they will continue to support Ukraine for another 2-3 years to keep the war going, and then they themselves will join the hostilities.” ([ONT.BY](#), 22.04)

Aliaksandr Tsishchanka:

“[Based on military analysis], it is clear that the Belarusian army is objectively considered a serious adversary that cannot be defeated quickly enough. Many potential scenarios for military operations provide grounds for not launching such operations against the Belarusian side.” ([BELTA](#), 01.04)

Lukashenka himself constantly stokes tensions with statements about an imminent war with the West, thus attempting to rally public support and position himself as a unifying figure. Here are some examples of such statements in April:

“There can be no such thing as peacetime. We are preparing for war. [...] If anyone suddenly decides to talk to us while looking at us through the sights of their weapons, we will respond. Unfortunately, the situation is such that I cannot fight without you. And I want my subordinates to be ready to fight. If we are ready to fight, they will fear us, and no one will dare to come here. That is my goal. I think you understand it well.” ([BELTA](#), 01.04)

iSANS will continue analyzing the main narratives of Belarusian and Kremlin propaganda in 2026