

conspiracy

sure that the couriers could not see each other while withdrawing the money from the said luggage lockers in Lithuania.

The foreign currency was taken to the Republic of Belarus only in cash by selected couriers.

S. Vozniak said that in summer 2010 he received a bag with a large sum of money in cash from A. Dmitriev in Vilnius (**more than 700,000 USD** according to his own estimate).

There is no doubt that first of all the special services of Poland and Germany have a hand in the events of December 19. They planned and organised the "Tell the Truth" civil campaign, which was supposed to become 'the new opposition force' capable of changing the government in the country. To achieve this objective they selected organisers, technologists and used significant financial resources. Various funds were used as fronts for smuggling the money into Belarus. Poland became 'a training range' where they tried to form a force capable of changing the legal authorities in Belarus. There they organised special training camps for 'activists', prepared the future ruling class, reached foreign policy decisions with the assistance of the diplomatic corps. All this is regrettable, at least because the people of brotherly Poland have very close ties with Belarusian people. It is a pity that some political intriguers do not want to understand that.

As it is known, the main instigators and ringleaders have been arrested and charged, investigation is now underway and it will put everything in its place. These people have been detained not for their political views. They have been arrested for specific actions, which manifested themselves particularly in their attempt to seize the Government Residence and plunge the country into chaos. They have been arrested for forming an illegal 'government'.

Below is a fragment of the questioning of a person named in the criminal case, which casts light on many events. In particular, it casts light on the active participation of official representatives from Warsaw and Berlin in the events in Minsk.

From a protocol Officer (M) puts questions to a high-ranking function- ary of the "Tell the Truth" civil campaign (M1)

M1. About the source of money, I already told you everything yesterday and my opinion will be unchanged, I don't care who says what. This is German money, this is German politics. Next it's just using the countries which, let's say, are directly related to Germany.

M. Are these Poland and the Baltic states?

M1. Mainly the Baltic States, also Poland, sometimes Sweden. And I am not talking about the financial aspect now, but the organisation. I don't have any other answer, I've already told you that.

M. I see.

M1. I'm quite sure, when we talked about Milinkevich yesterday... I think that Germany just arranged for Milinkevich not to be among those who got any funding. It may have been an agreement of some sort, not just taking money away from Milinkevich.

M. Tell me this. About a month ago you went to Poland, when the first problems with the money transfer arose. Who did you speak to there?

M1. Do you mean when I was with Nekliaev?

M. Yes, you might be with Nekliaev.



Урад народнага выратавання

1. Адміністрацыя

1. МУС - Сіўчык, Грыб, Воўчак
 2. МЗС - Лябедзька, Саннікаў, Мілінкевіч, Рымашеўскі, Краўчанка.
- Макоўскі
3. Мінабароны - Статкевіч, Бароўка, Камароўскі
 4. БСБ - Аўтоховіч, Барадач, Кабанчык В.
 5. Мін'юст - Луканін, Пастухоў, Гулак, Альфер
 6. Адмін. рэфармы самакір. - Кобаса, Пліска, Марыніч, Міхалевіч

2. Эканамічны

1. Фінансаў - Багданкевіч, Раманчук, Чубрык
2. Эканомікі - Чалы, Злотнікаў, Залескі, Зьмітрук
3. Энергетыкі - Гусак, Манёнак
4. Прамысл. - Вайтовіч, Клімовіч, Быкаў, Бухвостаў
5. С/г - Нікітчанка, Байсюк
6. Прыр. Рэсурсы - Дранчук В., Масквіч, Лукашоў, Севярынец
7. Транспарту і камунікацыяў - Кастусёў

3. Сацыяльны

1. Мін'інформ - Марцаў, Старыкевіч, Дынько, Шэін, Літвіна
2. Мін'адукацыі - Барішчэўскі, Трусаў, Колас, Нагорны, Мацкевіч, Лозкі
3. Мін'культуры - Някляеў, Марачкін, Мазыніскі, Каржанеўскі
4. Спорт і турызм - Каныгін, Курэўчык, Садоўскі Д.
5. Працы і сац. развіц - Ярашук, Грушава, Сасноў, Скарабагаты, Кісель
6. Сям'і і моладзі - Дашкевіч, Карэцікаў, Кім, Лысюк, Логвіг
7. Рэлігіі і нац - Шаўчыца, Сапаяжынскі
8. Аховы здароў'я - Баньжэўскі, Вітуша

M1. Well, that was an official visit.

M. Who did you speak to about the financing?

M1. I spoke to everybody about the financing there. We spoke to Litvin (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland) and to some people who introduced themselves as officers from the secretariat. We spoke to them as people asking for assistance, "Yes, we need more funds, could you help us in any way?" Plus we had a very important meeting there, and it was in Poland by the way that we had a very important meeting with some Germans.

M. Which Germans?

M1. It was a sample of experts over there.

M. Who organised the meeting with the Poles?

M1. These were the Germans who organised the meeting with the Poles for us. But I also told you yesterday that when we were in the receiving office, the assistant remarked that ...

M. And whose office was that?

M1. I think Litvin's office, now I don't ... She made a remark, it was either Sikorski's office or Litvin's office, I don't remember whose assistant she was, but she said 'You should be grateful for your meeting in Poland.'

M. Why do you think they cut down on the financing? Have you become somewhat more independent?

and so on. Milinkevich has already played his part and nobody is going to continue any dialogue with him, we need a new leader, a new structure, it will make it possible to conduct international policy, but there will be a parallel dialogue as well. And from now on, if this structure suddenly starts the dialogue with the authorities, everybody will trust this dialogue. It means that Europe can support it. There are people who are considered as opposition, but who are actually no opposition at all like Tereshchenko, Gaidukevich, and now Mikhalevich. Europe can't accept such opposition, it is impossible due to the political reasons. We need the opposition which will be not that radical, well, but just opposition and when the dialogue starts, it will be beneficial for everybody".

... The conversation continued

"Did A.Feduta go away with any documents?"

M1. Yes. We continued working, and he left and then he came back. But on the whole it was we who wrote the strategy, that is, there was not anybody who told us how to do it in the right way. You know, I just think that one of the possible variants why they did not say that there, was Germany... One of the versions is that because Germany has never worked with such big political projects. Maybe it is an attempt, say, to refer to those countries which are the usual sponsors, like the Baltic States, well, and Poland. That is to refer to what will be usual for the authorities. On the other hand, in case of failure, you see, Germany will come out with the spotless reputation. It could just be possible to agree with Poland so that Poland didn't finance it anymore after all.

M. Who tried to organise Milinkevich's dialogue? Was it Germany? It concerns the question whether or not it participated in some projects.

M1. It just seems to me that Poland is not an independent player in the policy like that.

M. But Poland wanted very much to be this independent player. I understand what you are talking about. But they could just give it some powers or a chance.

M1. Proceeding from our last meetings where we already had some talks with Westerville, it just seemed to me that in case of the continuation, Germany will come out of the shadow more.

M. And who initiated the meeting?

M1. The meeting with Westerville?

M. Yes.

M1. We didn't have a meeting, we had a telephone conversation of Nekliaev talking with him. But it was the initiative of the German party when we were in Brussels.

M. And what did they speak about?

M1. They spoke about some common things. He confirmed what had been said at the meeting in Brussels concerning the fact that Belarus should move in the European direction and that, of course, Russia won't so easily let Belarus go..."

The masterminded scenario of the events which led to the attack of the Government Residence was initially based on the extensive financing, primarily intended for the activities of the civil campaign "Tell the Truth".

From an operative summary

"On the eve of the elections day V.Nekliaev discussed the forthcoming unauthorised protest demonstration with the ambassadors of Poland, Germany and Sweden. On the eve of the elections day V.Nekliaev also had meetings with E.Buzek (Chairman of the European Parliament), R.Sikorski (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland), V.Klaus (President of the Czech Republic), G.Westerwelle (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany). The questions of assistance and personal support of the candidate were discussed during the meetings.

In Russia V.Nekliaev had a meeting with a representative of the Administration of the Russian Federation and, together with A.Sannikov suggested to him an alternative economic blockade against the Republic of Belarus, by declaring that Belarusian goods are dangerous for health. The purpose was to make Belarus lose the Russian market and face economic problems.

On September 1 and 2, 2010, the leaders of the "Tell the Truth" V.Nekliaev and A.Feduta visited Moscow to establish contacts with the officials of the Administration of the President of the RF in order to get financial and methodological assistance to the "Tell the Truth" campaign and to its leader in his nomination as a candidate for the Belarusian presidency. It was A.Feduta who arranged the visit.

V.Nekliaev and A.Feduta had a meeting with the head of the International Financial Centre of Russia A.Voloshin who chaired the Administration of the President of the RF from 1999 till 2003. The issue discussed was the provision of possible finances for TT CC on the part of large businesses which were interested in purchasing large industrial enterprises and promising plots for construction at the lowest price possible.

The main items of expense of the "Tell the Truth" civil campaign:

1. Running the office: salaries, office premises rent, office equipment, security service.

2. Information campaign, internet campaign, cost of development and placement in the mass media, rent of servers, development and support of the website and other information resources, purchase of newspaper during the electoral campaign.

3. Volunteers' work: collection of voters' signatures, canvasses, pickets, dissemination of printed materials.