

Belarus Energy Digest for February 2026

Key events

Signed an **agreement on cooperation** to promote energy peat products and deep-processed peat products to the market of the Russian Federation. The cooperation has been developing since 2023. During this period, more than 13.5 thousand tonnes of peat products worth over USD 1 million have been supplied.

Experts from the WANO-MC began work at the Belarusian NPP under the “Enhanced Monitoring” program.

RUE Grodnoenergo has a new General Director — Andrey Shershen. Andrey Petrovich previously held senior positions within the Vitebskenergo, Minskenergo, and Belenergo systems, where from 2020 to 2026 he worked as Deputy General Director.

New prices for gas, heat energy, and electricity for the population have been established. According to Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 93 of 25 February 2026, from 1 March 2026 gas prices will increase by 7.07%, electricity prices by 7%, and heat tariffs will increase by 7.3% starting from 1 June 2026. The price of one cylinder of liquefied gas will increase by 1.7 BYN.

From 1 to 28 March, **seismic drilling and blasting operations** will be carried out near the villages of Zamostye, Luki, and Khatyn in the Gomel region.

The company Belorusneft plans to acquire **new licenses in Russia for hydrocarbon production**.

The Belorusneft branch in Ecuador is constructing new wells.

At the Berezovskaya GRES, a scheduled major overhaul of power unit No. 3 is underway. One of the key stages of the repair is the replacement of the working blades of the low-pressure rotor of the steam turbine.

The branch Volkovysk Electric Networks of RUE Grodnoenergo is implementing the construction of the 110 kV overhead line “Ross — Zelva”.

As a result of increasing the productivity of the vacuum unit of the AVT-6 installation and the VT-1 unit, **the production of motor gasoline has increased by more than 20%**.

The enterprise Belorusneft-Sibir has an annual order **portfolio exceeding USD 100 million**.

Within the framework of international cooperation in geological exploration, a **joint project with the China Geological Survey** has been implemented to study core material from unconventional reservoirs of the North-Domanovich field.

It is planned to increase the number of charging stations for electric vehicles by at least 16,000 units. At present, there are about 2,100 charging stations in the country. A decision has also been made to add another national operator that will develop the EV charging infrastructure.

Statistics and data

According to the results of recent years, Yangpur, the West Siberian subsidiary of Belarusneft, **produces more than 1 million tonnes of hydrocarbons annually**. Belarusneft plans to expand the project by acquiring new licenses.

In 2026, it is planned to replace 234.08 km of 6–10 kV cable lines. In 2025, 309.8 km of 6–10 kV power cable lines were replaced, or 115.2% of the plan.

Due to low temperatures in January, **45% more heat and electricity, as well as natural gas, were used** for heating than in December 2025.

Electricity consumption reached 43.07 million kWh. A steady growth in consumption is noted: household electricity use for electric heating increased by 40%, consumption by electric vehicles grew by 2.2 times (about 200 million kWh), and consumption in the agro-industrial sector increased by 17% (about 170 million kWh). The volume of heat energy production by Belenergo rose **to 34.386 million Gcal**, while natural gas consumption decreased to 17 billion m³. A total of 301.1 km of heating networks were repaired and reconstructed (105% of the plan).

Operational efficiency is improving: heat losses during transportation reached 6.76%, and the number of network outages decreased by 25%.

The Naftan refinery has a refining depth of 95–97%, while the yield of light petroleum products is 76–80%.

In 2025, the **Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant generated 17 billion kWh of electricity**.

At the end of 2025, the level of petroleum product sales within the country amounted to 4,125,000 tonnes.

Oil production amounts to 2.0 million tonnes. Of this volume, half is hard-to-recover oil and about 200 thousand tonnes is shale oil. It is planned that oil production will increase to 2.1 million tonnes in 2026 and **to 2.3 million tonnes by 2030**.

The volume of sales of non-fuel peat products in 2025 amounted to 195.3 thousand tonnes. Exports accounted for 28% of the total sales volume.

In 2025, enterprises of Beltopgaz exported 26.9 thousand tonnes of peat products to China. Compared to 2024, supplies increased almost fourteenfold.

The total value of supplies in 2025 amounted to about USD 2.5 million.

As of 1 January 2026, **96 oil fields with total recoverable reserves of 194.5 million tonnes have been identified** in Belarus. Most of them are located within the Pripyat Trough, where 4,150 wells have been drilled.

According to the results of geological exploration in 2025, more than 112 thousand metres were drilled. Oil reserves increased by 2.8 million tonnes (101% of the planned target). The Vostochno-Lipnyakovskoye field was discovered. During testing of well No. 1, an oil inflow of 18.5 m³ per day was obtained. A deposit was also identified at the Vyshemirovskaya geological area.

For the period 2026–2030, it is planned to drill 531 wells (including 176 exploration wells) and ensure an increase in oil reserves of 13.47 million tonnes.

219 million m³ of associated petroleum gas were processed in 2024 — 103.8% of the 2024 level.

Statements

“A positive result was also achieved for the indicator ‘the share of renewable energy sources in the gross consumption of fuel and energy resources’, which amounted (editor’s note: in 2025) to 7.1% against the target of 7–8%,” said Department Director **Vitaly Kretsky**, modestly omitting the fact that in 2022 this indicator was 8.3%..

Topic of the issue: JSC “Naftan,”

In February, the Department of Energy Efficiency held a board meeting to review the results of energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements in 2025. Let us analyze these results over the past five years.

The main indicator of energy efficiency is the energy intensity of GDP. According to Vitaly Kretsky, Director of the Department of Energy Efficiency, this indicator was achieved and amounted to a 2.6% reduction relative to the 2020 level¹. The targets for reducing energy intensity were set in the State Program “Energy Conservation” for 2021–2025². According to the program, the target for 2025 was a 2.8% reduction compared to 2024. By the end of 2024, energy intensity was already 2.8% below the 2020 level, meaning that **in 2025 it did not decrease by 2.8%, but rather increased by 0.2%**.

However, the 2025 target was approved only after amendments were made to the program on 27 December 2024. Originally, the plan was for energy intensity to decrease by 5.1% in 2025. **Overall, a 7% reduction over the five-year period was planned, but in fact only 2.6% was achieved.**

Energy intensity decrease	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Initial values	+6,8	-0,6	-2,8	-5,0	-5,1
Edited values	+6,8	-2,7	-0,7	-1,5	-2,8
Actual values	+6,4	-5,3	+0,3	-3,8	+0,2

“A positive result was also achieved for the indicator ‘share of renewable energy sources (RES) in gross energy consumption,’” continued Kretsky. It amounted to 7.1%. **In 2020, this indicator was 7.8%, and in 2022 — 8.3%**. Thus, the share of RES in the energy balance decreased over five years, but Vitaly Kretsky considers the result positive.

According to the last edition of the state program, this indicator was set at 7.6% for 2024 and a range of 7–8% for 2025, which allows Kretsky to claim the target was met, although the original program set the target at 8%.

The indicator “Share of local energy resources in gross energy consumption,” according to the department director, reached 17% against a target of 16.1%. Essentially, this is the only indicator that was achieved under the state program. However, its growth can only be attributed to an increase in oil production and is not related to the activities of the Department. Besides oil, local energy resources include peat and RES. However, RES did not increase, and peat production declines every year.

Thus, despite the optimism of the Department’s head, no real progress has been made in any area.

On 31 January 2025, a new State Program “Sustainable Energy and Energy Efficiency” for 2026–2030 was adopted to replace the 2021–2025 “Energy Conservation” program. From its title, it is evident that the focus on energy conservation is starting to blur. The main customer of the program is the Ministry of Energy, not the Department of Energy Efficiency.

The program includes three subprograms, and in none of them is the Department the main customer. The indicators discussed above are included in the new program, but no growth is planned for them (for example, the maximum annual reduction in energy intensity is set at 1.3%). The planned volume of savings from energy-saving measures — the direct indicator of energy conservation work, not linked to the overall macroeconomic situation — has been reduced by half compared to the 2021–2025 targets.

In fact, the results of the past five years and the plans indicate that **Belarus is ceasing systematic work on improving the energy efficiency of the economy**, and the powers of the Department of Energy Efficiency are gradually being reduced to a level where **the feasibility of its further operation may be called into question**.

¹ <https://belta.by/economics/view/energoemkost-vvp-belarusi-za-chetyrehletie-snzilas-na-26-699000-2025/>

² <https://pravo.by/document/?guid=11031&p0=C22100103>