Energy independence lome

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Energy dependence, in general, refers to mankind"s general dependence on either primary or secondary energy for energy consumption (fuel, transport, automation, etc.). In a narrower sense, it may describe the dependence of one country on energy resources from another country.

Energy dependency shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. The indicator is calculated as net imports divided by the sum of gross inland energy consumption plus bunkers.

Several countries are conducting extensive research and development programs around renewable energy sources like solar, wind, water, and nuclear energy in hopes to achieve energy independence. However, because solar, wind, and water cannot always be derived as an energy source, nuclear energy is seen as a near-universal alternative that is efficient, safe, and combats the climate crisis.

Under the conceived notion that the expansion of and investment in nuclear energy power plants is a key step in the goal of achieving energy independence many countries, and companies, are supporting nuclear power research efforts.

The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), located in France, is an experimental tokamak nuclear fusion reactor that is a collaboration between 35 different countries. This project was launched in 2007 and still under construction today.

In 2020, the U.S. Department of Energy awarded $160 million in initial funding to TerraPower and X-energy to build advanced nuclear reactors that will be affordable to construct and operate. Both companies are expected to produce their product within 7 years.[9]

In addition, safe and cost-effective storage of nuclear waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant and full version of this underground storage in New Mexico is important for the nuclear fuel cycle.

DOE Report Includes Over 60 Actions to Enhance Supply Chain Resiliency, Spur Domestic Manufacturing Capacity, and Create Millions of Good Paying Jobs for American Workers

Demand for clean energy technologies such as wind turbines and batteries for electric vehicles has increased significantly as technology costs have plummeted over the last decade. The global clean energy market is expected to grow exponentially -- reaching $23 trillion at a minimum by 2030.

Without new domestic raw materials production and manufacturing capacity, the U.S. will continue to rely on clean energy imports, exposing the nation to supply chain vulnerabilities while simultaneously losing out on

the enormous job opportunities associated with the energy transition. Yet, in many cases, the United States has untapped potential to support greater domestic production.

Recent shortages of foreign-manufactured automotive semiconductor chips due to the COVID-19 pandemic have forced slowdowns at U.S. car manufacturing plants, highlighting how shortages can hurt American workers. The strategies and actions included in this report will ensure the United States has the capacity to respond quickly in the face of challenges such as global production shortages, trade disruptions, and natural disasters -and to bolster a domestic clean energy supply chain that leads the global economy.

"America"s Strategy to Secure the Supply Chain for a Robust Clean Energy Transition" provides seven key areas for boosting supply chain resiliency and rebuilding American manufacturing:

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