MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORLD ENERGY BALANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIFICATION IN MAIN REGIONS

Khamdamov son of Azizjon Olimjon
Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov, Almalyk branch, Uzbekistan.
Email address:hamdamovazizjon6@gmail.com

Abstract: This article analyzes the main characteristics of the world energy balance and the development trends of the electrification process in different regions. The issues of efficient use of energy resources and stability of energy production on a global scale are discussed. The main focus is on increasing the share of renewable energy sources, diversification of energy consumption and innovative technologies in the process of global electrification. The article describes in detail the socio-economic effects of development in the energy sector, important factors in ensuring energy security, and the differences between developing and developed countries. The results of this research can be used in the formulation of energy policy and the development of strategic measures aimed at ensuring sustainable development in the future.

Keywords: World energy balance, Electrification, Renewable energy sources, Energy security, Energy diversification, Energy policy, Sustainable development, Global energy consumption, Regional energy development, Innovative technologies, Energy economy, Developing countries, Energy infrastructure , Decarbonization (decarbonization), Energy efficiency

In order to shed light on the main features of the global energy balance and the development of electrification in the main regions, we will consider several key aspects. This answer provides detailed information on how the energy balance is formed and the development of electrification in different regions.

The main features of the world energy balance:

Energy balance means the balance between the production, distribution, consumption and storage of energy resources throughout the country or the world. The main features of the world energy balance are as follows:

Diversification of energy sources:

The distribution of different energy sources in the world's energy balance is changing significantly. In previous years, fossil fuels (oil, natural gas and coal) had

a dominant position in the global energy balance, but now the share of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydropower) is increasing. These changes are also being implemented to ensure environmental safety and combat climate change.

The growth of renewable energy sources:

The share of renewable energy sources in the world energy balance is increasing every year. In the 2020s, solar and wind energy production figures have increased to record levels. The special features of these are that they are environmentally safe, naturally renewable and reusable.

Increased energy efficiency:

Technologies and methodologies related to energy efficiency are developing worldwide. Energy-saving technologies (eg, energy-efficient building materials, smart grids, LED lights) are helping to reduce waste in production processes and household energy consumption.

Global Energy Trade and Interdependence:

In the world energy balance, the connection between international trade and energy sectors is growing significantly. The links between the export and import of electricity, natural gas and oil play an important role in ensuring the energy security of many countries. Europe and Asia, including China and India, are the main markets for obtaining energy resources.

The rise of nuclear power:

Some countries, notably France and China, are increasing their use of nuclear power. Nuclear power helps reduce CO2 emissions and allows for large amounts of energy to be produced, but nuclear safety and waste management issues are still pressing issues.

The development of electrification in the main regions:

Electrification (generation, transmission and distribution of electricity) has its own characteristics in different regions of the world. The development of electrification in each region depends on its economic, social and natural resources. Below is a brief analysis by region:

Europe:

Europe, especially countries such as Germany, France, Denmark, and Norway, are leaders in introducing advanced technologies in electrification. The use of renewable energy sources in Europe is very important:

Through the Energiewende (Energy Change) program, Germany is making extensive use of renewable energy sources, especially wind and solar energy.

Norway produces mainly hydropower and almost 100% of its energy consumption comes from renewable sources.

France is one of the leading countries in the production of nuclear energy, and most of its electricity is obtained from nuclear plants.

North America:

The US has one of the largest electrification markets in the world. However, the use of fossil fuels (especially natural gas) is important. At the same time, great strides are being made in the US to develop renewable energy sources (such as solar power generation and wind turbines).

Canada is a leader in hydropower, as most of its electricity comes from hydroelectric plants.

China:

China is the largest consumer and producer of energy in the world. Electrification in China has gone through all stages of development:

Coal-based electricity generation is still dominant in China, but they are investing in renewable energy sources, particularly wind and solar power.

China is also making great strides in the development of nuclear energy and smart grids.

India:

India is one of the fastest growing electrification countries. Although coal-based electricity generation is dominant in India today, renewable energy, particularly solar energy, is gaining attention. India is aiming to become one of the largest solar energy producing countries in the world.

Electrification in India is incomplete, especially in rural areas. But the process of electrification continues through new projects and investments.

Africa:

The African region still faces many challenges in electrification:

South Africa has the region's most advanced electrification system, with coal-based electricity generation.

West Africa and Central Africa have low levels of electrification and many areas have limited access to electricity.

At the same time, African countries, especially Kenya and Ghana, are paying great attention to the development of renewable energy sources.

South America:

Countries such as Brazil and Chile are the leaders in hydropower generation and use renewable energy sources extensively.

Argentina and Peru are also investing in renewable energy development.

Summary:

While the share of renewable energy sources in the global energy balance is increasing, the development of electrification has its own characteristics depending on the region. In developed countries, for example, in Europe and North America, the transition to renewable energy sources is accelerating. In regions with a medium and low level of development, problems related to energy supply and electrification continue.

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