

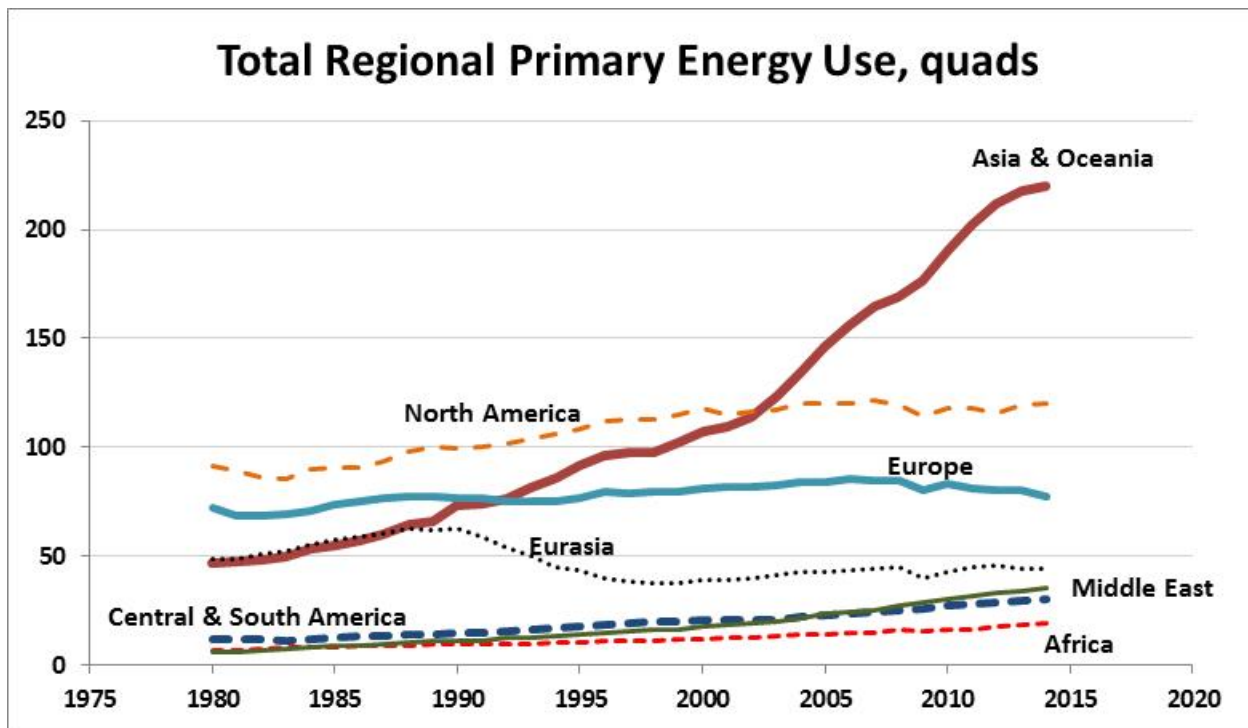
## Worldwide Total Primary Energy Use, 1980–2014

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The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA, [eia.gov](http://eia.gov)) posts total world energy consumption by country on its *Beta* website (<https://www.eia.gov/beta/international/>). Total primary energy consumption (with electricity losses) is important to understand, since air emissions, CO<sub>2</sub>, and implied climate change impacts are most closely related to primary energy.

The figure here displays total primary energy use for major world regions, obtained from the *Beta* website, in quadrillion Btu/yr, for the years 1980–2014. Given current concerns about climate change, these data suggest that international parties attempting to impact climate change through energy policies may not be focusing enough attention on Asia.



Europe and North America have not had large changes in total primary energy use since 1980, although that is significantly due to shifting industrial production to Asia. Eurasia has decreased. The Middle East, Central & South America, and Africa are fairly small parts of the total.

Without major focus on reducing energy use in Asia, energy policies derived to impact climate change by reducing worldwide energy use appear to be shortchanging the overall needs. Industrial sector energy use is the largest sectoral total worldwide through 2040–2050. Most of that sector energy use is in Asia, and the largest projected energy use growth through 2040 is in Asia. Large corporations claiming to want to impact climate change should perhaps focus more attention on energy use of the industries they either own or transact with. Industrial energy reductions can require complex changes, so real expertise in this area may need more support and expansion.