As we dove into the analysis of the top 15 countries with the highest energy consumption, our initial focus was to investigate the cumulative energy usage over a span of 40 years. we observed that the global energy consumption has experienced a fourfold increase since 1980, a surge attributed to a number of factors that include the following:

Since 1980, the world's population has increased by nearly 80%, from 4.4 billion to 7.9 billion.

Over the past four decades the global economic growth has been significant, driving energy demand for industrial production such as transportation, and household consumption.

The demand for transportation has increased with rising incomes and urbanization, leading to an increase of fuel consumption for vehicles, airplanes, and ships. According to the Auto Care Association there are about 265 million vehicles on the road today.

The rapid urbanization has led to the concentration of populations in cities, generally resulting in higher energy consumption per capita than in rural areas.

There has also been a Worldwide improvements in living standards that have led to an increased demand for energy goods and services.

Which leads to the growth of energy-intensive industries, including steel production, cement manufacturing, and aluminum refining.

Lastly, Inefficient energy practices in buildings, industries, and transportation have also played a role in contributing to higher energy consumption than necessary.

These factors collectively drive the quadrupling of global energy consumption since 1980, with substantial implications for the environment, energy security, and sustainable development.

Furthermore, turning our attention to the next slide, we break down the energy consumption by region and country. Notably, on the right, it becomes evident that the "Asia and Oceanic " region aligns with the overall trend of "total global energy consumption," signifying its status as a prominent energy consumer.