US oil consumption fell by almost 2.3 Mb/d in 2020, the most of any country, accounting for a quarter of the decline in global oil demand. The mobility shock reduced US CO₂ emissions to levels not seen since the early 1980s and accounted for 28% of the global emissions decline, the most of any country.

1. The US remained the world’s largest oil and gas producer, accounting for almost 20% and almost 24% of the world’s output of those fuels, respectively.

2. LNG exports increased 30% and accounted for almost 13% of global LNG trade.

3. Renewables’ share (including hydro) in the power mix now rivals coal at almost 20%. Solar generation grew strongest at 24%, while wind grew by 14%.

-7.7% Decrease in US primary energy consumption

16% Share of global energy consumption

-3.5% Decrease in oil production

-1.9% Decrease in natural gas production

- Primary energy consumption decreased by 7.7%. The largest absolute drop was in oil (-4.6 EJ), with the largest percentage drop in coal (-19%).
- Energy consumption per capita decreased by 8%.
- Renewables (including hydro) accounted for 10% of primary energy consumption.
- Electricity generation fell by 3.1%, with most of the reductions coming from coal generation. Renewables growth of 68 TWh was more than twice as large as the growth from natural gas.
- Gas’s share of the power mix rose above 40% for the first time, while coal’s share fell at the sharpest rate ever to 20%.
- Production of oil fell by almost 600 kb/d (-3.5%). The reduction in volume was the third largest of any country, and the most of any country outside the OPEC+ group.
- Production of natural gas decreased by 1.9% to 915 bcm as the US remains the world’s largest producer.
- US net oil imports have fallen by an average of 1.7 Mb/d over the last three years to just 700 kb/d. In 2018 and 2019 supply increases reduced US import dependency, but the COVID-19 demand shock was solely responsible for the drop in 2020.
- Net LNG exports reached 60 bcm in 2020, almost 30% higher y/y. US LNG exports now account for 13% of global LNG trade, up from 1% just five years ago.
- Net CO₂ emissions from energy decreased by 11% to 4.4 billion tonnes.
- Of 17 total CCUS projects initiated in 2020 around the world, 12 were in the US, driven by the enhanced 45Q tax credit, California low carbon fuel standard and other state-level incentives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units in EJ unless otherwise stated</th>
<th>Level (EJ)</th>
<th>Growth rate per annum (%/EJ)</th>
<th>Share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumption</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Natural gas</td>
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<td>Coal</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Native units</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil (Mb/d)</td>
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<td>Natural gas (bcm)</td>
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<td>832</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity generation (TWh)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Production</strong></td>
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<td>Oil (Mb/d)</td>
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<td>Biofuels (Kboe/d)</td>
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<td><strong>Carbon</strong></td>
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<td>CO2 emissions (billion tonnes)</td>
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<td><strong>Macro</strong></td>
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<td>Population (millions)</td>
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<td>331</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (USD billion – PPP, 2015)</td>
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<td>19,975</td>
<td>19,278</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EJ = exajoules

*includes biomass, geothermal and biofuels