

### Inequality Statistics

<b>Resources</b> UK Energy production (unit of oil equivalent): 116769 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total): 85.1 Nigeria Energy production (unit of oil equivalent): 256927 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total): 17.4	<b>Energy</b> Denmark Renewable energy consumption (% of total): 21.3 GDP per capita: US\$ 59,832 Iraq Renewable energy consumption (% of total): 0.1 GDP per capita: US\$ 6,863
<b>Migration</b> Armenia Remittances received as a percentage of GDP: 21.0% New Zealand Remittances received as a percentage of GDP: 0.2%	<b>Trade and Industry</b> China Foreign direct investment (as a % of GDP): 3.8% Value added to GDP by manufacturing: 32% Mozambique Foreign direct investment (as a % of GDP): 42.8% Value added to GDP by manufacturing: 11%
<b>Water</b> Egypt Internal freshwater sources (m <sup>3</sup> per capita): 22 Annual investment in water and sanitation: US\$ 475 m Ghana Internal freshwater sources (m <sup>3</sup> per capita): 1170 Annual investment in water and sanitation: US\$ 126 m	<b>Hazards</b> Bangladesh Chance of becoming a victim of a natural hazard: 19.81% Argentina Chance of becoming a victim of a natural hazard: 3.76%
<b>Tourism</b> Madagascar International annual tourist receipts: US\$ 633 million Land area under protection: 4.9% Iceland International annual tourist receipts: US\$ 562 million Land area under protection: 19.9%	<b>Global Representation</b> Russia Member of UN security council: YES GDP per capita: US\$ 14,612 India Member of UN security council: NO GDP per capita: US\$ 1,499
<b>Conflict</b> South Sudan UN Peace-keeping troops: 11,500 GDP per capita: US\$ 1045 Cyprus UN Peace-keeping troops: 930 GDP per capita: US\$ 25,249	<b>Health</b> South Africa Adults living with HIV/AIDS: 19.1% GDP per capita: US\$ 6,618 Italy Adults living with HIV/AIDS: 0.3% GDP per capita: US\$ 35,926
<b>Settlement</b> Brazil Urban population: 85% Urban population accessing improved sanitation facilities: 87% Japan Urban population: 92% Urban population accessing improved sanitation facilities: 100%	<b>Climate Change</b> USA CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita per year: 17.6 metric tonnes GDP per capita: US\$ 53,042 Tanzania CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita per year: 0.2 metric tonnes GDP per capita: US\$ 695

### Energy

If our reliance on fossil fuels declines, will countries with high levels of 'green technologies' become the new economic leaders? China is the world's largest investor in renewable energy.

### Migration

Can poverty be further reduced by encouraging the spread of wealth through remittance payments from international migrants? In 2013 remittances worth US\$400 billion went to poorer countries.

### Trade and Industry

How can the impacts of financial investment, industrialisation and trade help support rising standards of living without compromising sustainable development? During 2013 the value of global trade rose to US\$18 trillion.

### Hazards

Since 1960 the number of people living on cyclone exposed coastlines has tripled, doubled for those living in flood-prone river basins and climate change is increasing the impact of other influences on hazard risk. What can be done?

### Water

Between 1990 and 2012, 2.3 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources yet 2.5 billion people in developing countries still lack access to improved sanitation facilities. Is this fair?

### Global Representation

As more nations become richer, is it right that only some are at the 'top table'? For example, only China, France, Russia, the UK and the USA are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

### Climate Change

Is the 'polluter pays' principle the right way of addressing a countries' contribution to global carbon emissions? On average an American produces 17.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually, compared to 0.2 tonnes by a Tanzanian.

### Settlement

As the world experiences rapid urbanisation, how can cities provide decent livelihoods, housing and services? In the 1960s 34% of people lived in cities, today it is 54%.

### Health

As life expectancy rises across almost the entire world how can health services support this positive change? In 1955 life expectancy was 48 years, today over 5 billion people live in countries with a life expectancy of over 60 years.

### Conflict

Where country borders do not coincide with ethnic or religious divides, how can a nation find consensus in leadership to take the country forward?

### Tourism

With tourists providing income to poorer nations, how does one balance visitors' needs with protecting the very landscape they come to see? There were over one billion tourists in 2013 generating US\$1.4 trillion in export earnings.