

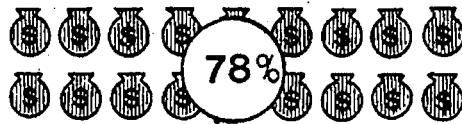
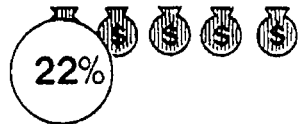


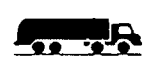





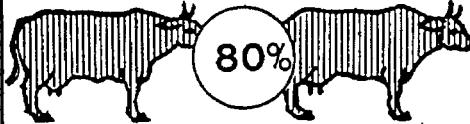



# Industry, Debt and Economy

	Share of rich industrial nations (28 countries incl. USSR)	Share of poor nations (113 countries)
POPULATION	 <p>24% Approx. 1000 million</p>	 <p>76% Approx. 3300 million</p>
WEALTH* (Gross National Product - GNP)	 <p>78%</p>	 <p>22%</p>
CONSUMPTION (Non-renewable resources p.a.)	 <p>Petrol 83%</p>  <p>Natural Gas 92%</p>	 <p>Petrol 17%</p>  <p>Natural Gas 8%</p>
CONSUMPTION (Grain supplies p.a.)	 <p>15% For humans</p> <p>62% TOTAL</p>  <p>46% Animals etc</p>	 <p>30% For humans</p> <p>38% TOTAL</p>  <p>8% Animals etc</p>
CONSUMPTION (World production of protein p.a.)	 <p>80%</p>	 <p>20%</p>

\*A country's wealth can be conveniently reckoned as the total amount of goods and services it produces. This is called Gross National Product, or GNP. In 1981 the average GNP in the Third World was approximately £300 per person, compared with approximately £3,000 per person in the industrialised countries.