

Controversies of Meat Consumption

Team Kobayashi

VENKATA ITHAKOTA

VANESSA FEUYANG

GIZEM KAPTAN

DIEGO SALINAS

GONZALO TELLERIA

Version

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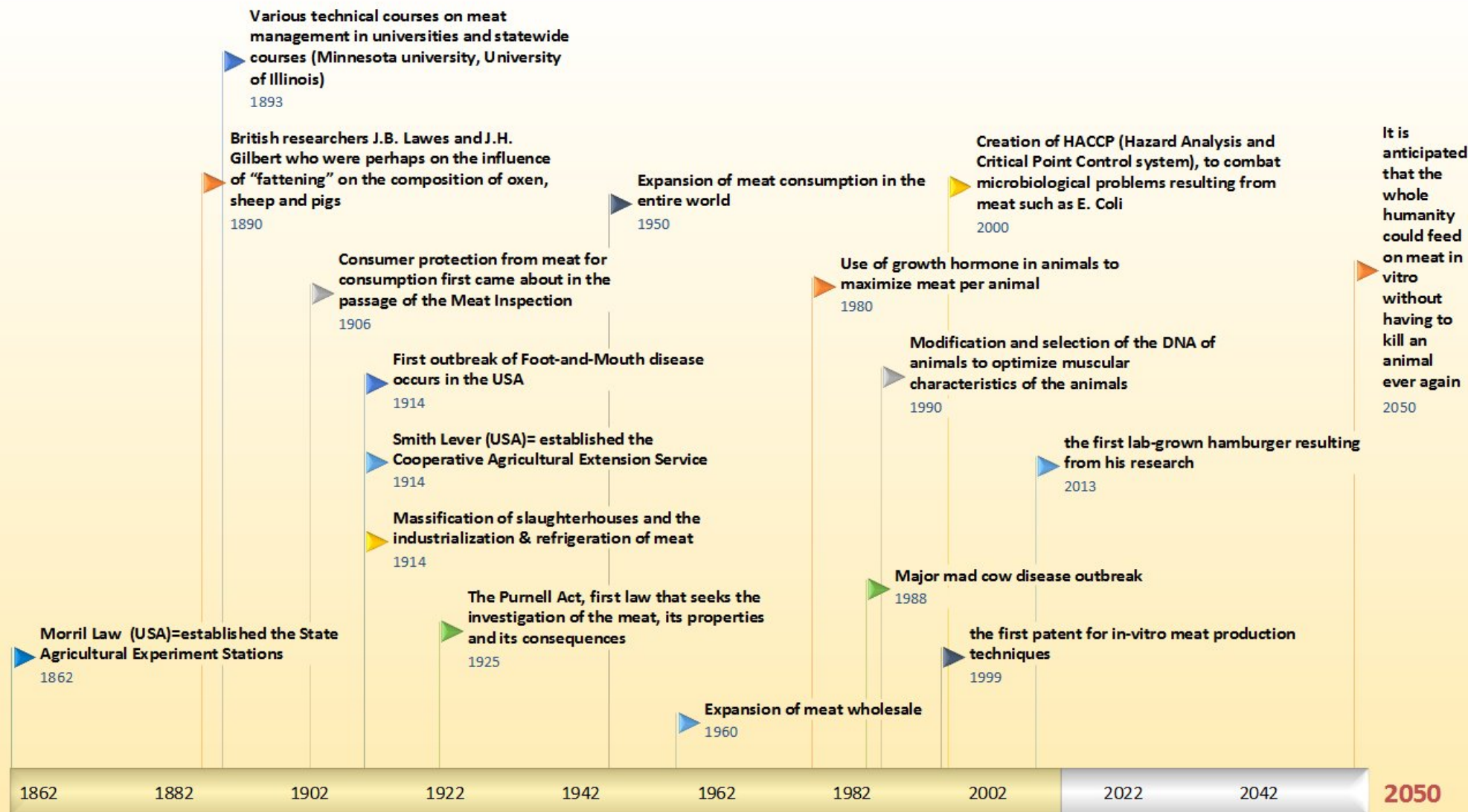
1 Controversy Abstract:

Meat is very common and usual consumer good. Humans are carnivorous and herbivorous, and our bodies are designed for it. However, meat is a rich source of protein and vitamin B12; it also has high negative effects on human body and environment. Research of World Health Organization shows that, meat increases the risk of cancer by 18 percent and other research done by Robert Goodland and Jeff Anhang shows that, meat consumption causes climate change. Due to much opposition on that topic, our team will try to clarify this issue by showing some of the actors involved in the controversy, the interaction between them, the points of tension in the controversy and the arguments in favor and against the issue. Our focus will be on illustrating positive and negative aspects of the topic while remaining neutral. Afterwards it will be in the hand of the consumers to choose, whether they continue to consume meat or not.





Keywords

- Meat
- Carnivorous
- Consumer good
- Meat eaters
- Protein and Vitamin b12
- World Health Organization
- Cancer
- Climate change

2 The Controversy Timeline⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾



3 The Actors

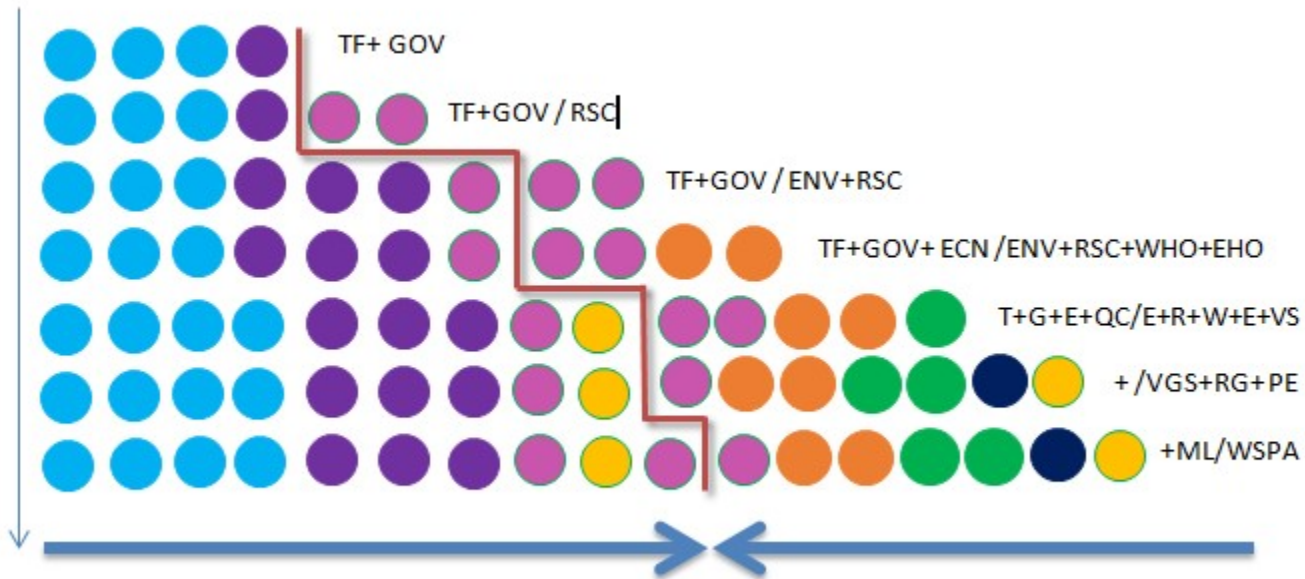
Nr	Icon	Name of Actor	Organisation	Role in Controversy	Involvement	Position	Connection with other Actors	Link Between Actors
1		Cargill and Smithfield Foods	Meat Producing Company	Major	High	For	Government, Economists, Researchers are against, Quality Controllers, Meat Lovers	depends on ML and relies on UDA, QC, ECN and PS
2		Tyson Foods	Meat Producing Company	Major	High	For	Government, Economists, Researchers, Quality Controllers, Meat Lovers	depends on ML, are opposed to RSC and relies on UDA, ECN and PS
3		Charal	Meat Producing Company	Major	High	For	Government, Economists, Researchers, Quality Controllers, Meat Lovers	depends on ML and relies on EDA, QC, ECN and PS
4		PHW Group	Meat Producing Company	Major	High	For	Government, Economists, Researchers, Quality Controllers, Meat Lovers	depends on ML and relies on EDA, QC, ECN and PS

5		U.S. Department of Agriculture	Government	Major	High	For	Companies, Economists, Researchers, Health Organisations, Animal Rights Organisations Quality Controllers, Environmentalists	is influenced by PS, QC, ECN, supports CSF, TF, C, PHW and are opposed by WHO, PETA, ENV
6		European Union Department of Agricultural and Rural Development	Government	Major	High	For	Companies, Economists, Researchers, Health Organisations, Animal Rights Organisations Quality Controllers, Environmentalists	is influenced by PS, QC, ECN, supports CSF, TF, C, PHW and are opposed by WHO, WSPA, ENV
7		Department of Commerce	Government	Major	High	For	Companies, Economists, Researchers, Health Organisations, Animal Rights Organisations Quality Controllers, Environmentalists	collaborates with CSF, TF, C, PHW and Are influenced by ECN
8		World Health Organisation (WHO)	Health Organisation	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Pharmaceutical Sector	is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, UDA, PS and collaborates with RSC

9		European Public Health Association (EUPHA)	Health Organization	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Pharmaceutical Sector	is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, EDA, PS and collaborates with RSC
10		People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)	Animal Rights Organization	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Health Organisations	is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, EDA and collaborates with RSC and WHO
11		World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)	Animal Rights Organization	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Health Organisations	is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, EDA and collaborates with RSC and WHO
12		Vegetarian Society	Vegetarian & Vegan Organisations	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Health Organisations, Environmentalists	Is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, relies on RSC and collaborates with PETA
13		Vegan Society	Vegetarian & Vegan Organisations	Minor	Low	Against	Government, Researchers, Health Organisations, Environmentalists	Is opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW, relies on RSC and collaborates with WSPA
14		Meat Lovers	Individual	Minor	Low	For	Meat Lovers	Relies on CSF, TF, C, PHW and are influenced by PS
15		Environmentalists	Individual	Minor	High	Against	Government, Researchers	are opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW and collaborates with RSC

16		Economists	Individual	Major	High	For	Companies, Government	collaborates with CSF, TF, C, PHW and UDA and EDA
17		Religious Groups	Religious Organisations	Minor	Low	Against	Health Organisations, Animal Rights Organisations, Individuals	are opposed to CSF, TF, C, PHW and collaborates with PETA and WHO
18		Quality Controllers	Organisation	Major	High	For	Companies, Government	collaborates with CSF, TF, C, PHW and UDA and EDA
19		Researchers	Individual	Major	High	Against	Companies, Government, Environmentalists, Health Organisations, Animal Rights Organisations	Influence VS , VGS, RG and collaborate with ENV
20		Pharmaceutical Sector	Companies	Major	High	For	Companies, Government	collaborates with CSF, TF, C, PHW and UDA, EDA and influences ML

4 The Interaction Between Actors⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾



Explanation

Since our topic is Meat consumption, our controversy is benefits and drawbacks of meat consumption. Meat has been around for a while, and in the beginning, no one questioned Meat producers and the benefit of meat. Researcher then started to study its effect on human and humanity and it was the beginning of the fight between those in favor and against meat consumption. Meat producers relied on Government while researcher on the other hand where collaborating with environmentalist, who were discussing about the effect of meat consumption on climate change.

Due to the importance of meat in the market and economic growth of a country, economists came into support of meat producers and government while health organizations collaborated with those against Meat producers. Quality controllers came as a major collaborator to reassure of the good quality of the product while vegetarian/vegan organizations collaborated with the researchers.

Finally, the Meat Lovers community came into the picture as a fervent supporter of Meat producers as meat is an essential part of their life while Animal Rights organization where still fighting about animal's rights.

5 Point of Tension in the Controversy⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾

In Favour	Against
<p><u>Consumption:</u> The meat has some essential nutrients that the plant kingdom can only be obtained with a combination specific food types and in precise quantities.</p>	<p><u>Consumption:</u> The heavy consumption of meat involves not a few dangers and increasing research and organizations worldwide warning about the impact of excessive consumption of meat when developing cardiovascular disease, obesity, cholesterol, general toxicity, acidification of the blood, deficiencies in the immune system or cancer.</p>
<p><u>Protein:</u> Proteins are molecules formed by other children who are called amino acids and our body uses to create its own proteins with DNA itself. To develop an endogenous protein, our body needs a variety of amino acids in very precise amounts. Well, as the animal organism is more humanlike than vegetables, the amounts of amino acids present in the meat animals are suitable for our body. In vegetables, we combine cereals, legumes, seeds and nuts in specific amounts to provide us with the same amino acids. Therefore, it is said that animal protein is of high biological value. See our articles which are proteins and what are amino acids.</p>	<p><u>Saturated fats:</u> Meat is a food rich in saturated fats. These fats, while necessary in small doses, favor the production of triglycerides and increases (bad) cholesterol favoring all types of cardiovascular disease. However, check out these myths about cholesterol.</p>
<p><u>Iron:</u> Although many foods from the plant kingdom contain iron, the truth is that only the meat has heme iron (the one containing the blood). This is the most beneficial for our body iron, it is better assimilated in more quantity and helps in the absorption of iron from other foods.</p>	<p><u>Acidification:</u> To break down the protein, our body needs a very acidic environment. Metabolism, absorption, transformation and elimination of proteins triggers in our body several wastes and nothing beneficial disorders, such as intestinal putrefaction, accumulations of uric acid, excessive stimulation of the nervous and endocrine system and overloaded organs like the liver or kidneys. Discover the importance of the acid-alkaline balance, how to measure it and what foods are acidic or alkaline to follow a balanced diet.</p>
<p><u>B12 Vitamin:</u> The vitamin B12 is found in abundance in any animal products, especially meat and fish plus eggs and milk. However, in the plant kingdom it is very scarce. The richest vegetables in this vitamin are algae, the soybean, the brewer 's yeast and wheat germ, among others. People vegetarian strict or vegan should procure vitamin supplements to avoid incurring diseases of various kinds.</p>	<p><u>Too much yang:</u> According to Eastern philosophy, the meat is an element extremely yang that decompensates the body 's balance favoring anger, excessive activity, aggressiveness, competitiveness and stress.</p>

Increases muscle mass:

The meat contains protein of high quality, such as creatine, essential to gain the muscles, while zinc helps repair. While not exceed the recommended daily allowance is widely accepted, says Jay R. Hoffman, researcher at the Department of Health and Exercise Sciences College of New Jersey, United States.

Calcium deficiency and osteoporosis:

At a medium so create acid in the body needed to metabolize proteins, the body makes use of calcium from the bones to alkalize and compensate the PH level. When we eat meat very often, this calcium deficiency can trigger different diseases of the skeletal system.

It benefits bone health:

The consumption of protein, especially of animal origin, is associated with increased bone density, reduced risk of fractures in postmenopausal women, as well as beneficial to prevent osteoporosis, according to a study published in the American Society for Clinical Nutrition.

Drugs, additives and hormones:

This series of undesirable ingredients that accompany most of the meat we find in supermarkets have a direct relationship, according to numerous studies, with different types of cancer, hormonal disorders and malformations. See also what are most dangerous additives.

Importance in the Economy:

The Meat Industry has very high levels of importance in countries where its consumption and exports are greater, which is reflected in the creation of employment and the movement of local economies, which is a major financial resource because of the amounts and resources used and Generates the industry.

Animal Treatment:

We've all heard of the terrible conditions in which live animals we eat, we have seen pictures of caged chickens, cows with mud up to his chest, pigs squashed in minimum space, fed on a steady diet of transgenic grains and antibiotics. Many of the animals are reared under mass production are sick, miserable, live and die caged-lives undeniably anti-natural. A little common sense dictates that food nourishes us must be well nourished as well, however, "modern" practices ensure the opposite of a healthy food.

Freshness:

If the product is not national, the chances that this is cool are very low. Since the global market has permeated the food industry, more than questionable practices they have also done, for example the practice of injecting gas carbon monoxide to meat so that it has an appearance Zealandian more pleasant, or lamb neo travels up to two months before being consumed.

Chemicals of meat:

Aside from the excessive use of antibiotics and conservative during the life of an animal is also called a chemical cocktail vaccine, analgesics and growth hormones. The deadly cocktail of chemicals however, for there, also cosmetic ingredients, or those that make the meat look fresh as the aforementioned gas of carbon monoxide (which is poisonous), "glue flesh" and new products created based animal parts like the infamous pink slime; It is up to 70% of the processed meat and used substances like ammonia to make the meat look more attractive.

	<p><u>Sustainability:</u></p> <p>Currently there are billions of grazing animals that produce large amounts of greenhouse gases, including methane, ammonia and two thirds of the planet come from cows. It is believed that global warming of the Jurassic period was accelerated by methane gas produced by the dinosaurs for example. A grazing animal contaminates while plants create oxygen. What is more sustainable then?</p>
	<p><u>What kind of meat is it really?</u></p> <p>The recent European scandal that highlighted the processed food industry resonated worldwide, sold as bovine meat contained traces, in some cases very high, horsemeat. While there will be, many who identify with the ethical argument of the situation (horses are not food in many countries, if not animals than cows and pigs) makes us question a food industry that does not bother to separate the meat for dog food (horse) human.</p>
	<p><u>Animalists:</u></p> <p>Many people have adopted a tendency to opt for a life without meat, of all kinds, and are against animal abuse that also entails the Meat Industry. They present arguments in favor of their position with reasons based on different studies. Throughout the last years this type of conglomerates has increased its number in the world in a considerable way, putting the Meat Industry in a strong point of debate.</p>

6 Arguments⁽¹⁸⁾ and data the actors are using

6.1 ARGU_001: The Religion Argument

"The Bible says we shall have dominion over the animals and I take that to mean that we can eat meat and use animals however we want. Therefore, we can eat meat."

Objection: For anyone who does not believe that every word of the Bible is true, it is not convincing. Why are all of the other Holy Books such as the Qur'an, Rig-Veda, Dhammapada, Taoist texts, Book of Mormon, etc., wrong?

6.2 ARGU_002: The Tradition Argument

"I've been brought up eating meat and never questioned it. Our culture accepts eating meat as well. Therefore, I should be able to eat meat."

Objection: This argument allows us to eat humans: All that is required is that one is raised in a cannibalistic tradition.

6.3 ARGU_003: The Taste Argument

"I love the way meat tastes. I won't deprive myself of this. Therefore, I should be able to eat meat."

Objection 1: This argument allows us to eat humans: That is, it leaves open the possibility that a person can say, "I love the way human meat tastes. There's nothing that tastes quite like a human!" This principle (something's tasting good) is not something that one would want to be true in general and is something that does not justify the current treatment of animals - this principle could be an argument to eat anything and treat the being/thing (i.e., eatee) as badly as you like.

Objection 2: If this argument can justify current practices of raising and killing non-human animals for food, then it justifies raising humans in the same way.

6.4 ARGU_004: The Teeth Argument

"Our teeth are made for eating meat. All animals that have teeth like ours eat meat. So we should be able to eat meat."

Objection 1: Just because our anatomy is able to do something does not imply that we should do that thing, or that it is morally acceptable to do that thing. Biologically, I am able to spit. But it is not usually considered morally acceptable to spit in other peoples' faces, other things being equal (it especially does not follow just from the fact that I am able to spit). Hitting or torturing people is another example.

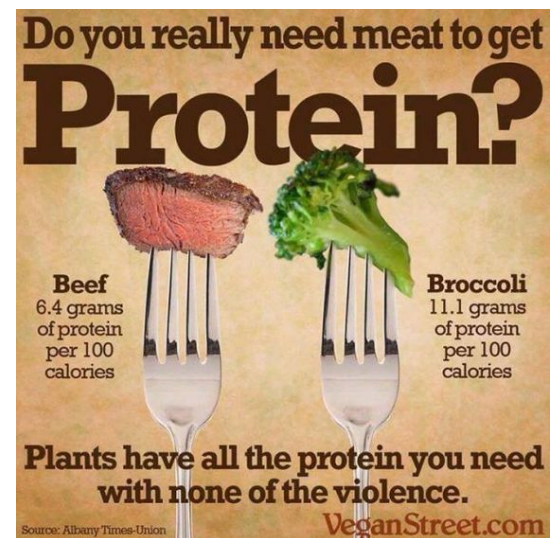
Objection 2: Though we may have similar teeth as some carnivores, there remains one major difference between non-human animals and us (See the Darwinian/Machiavellian Argument and Objections below). This argument allows us to eat humans. If it follows from the biological fact that my teeth can eat meat, then this argument does not give us any moral reason to not eat humans. If this argument can justify current practices of raising and killing non-human animals for food, then it justifies raising humans in the same way.

6.5 ARGU_005: The Nutrition Argument

"We need the protein that is provided in meat. Therefore, we should be able to eat meat."

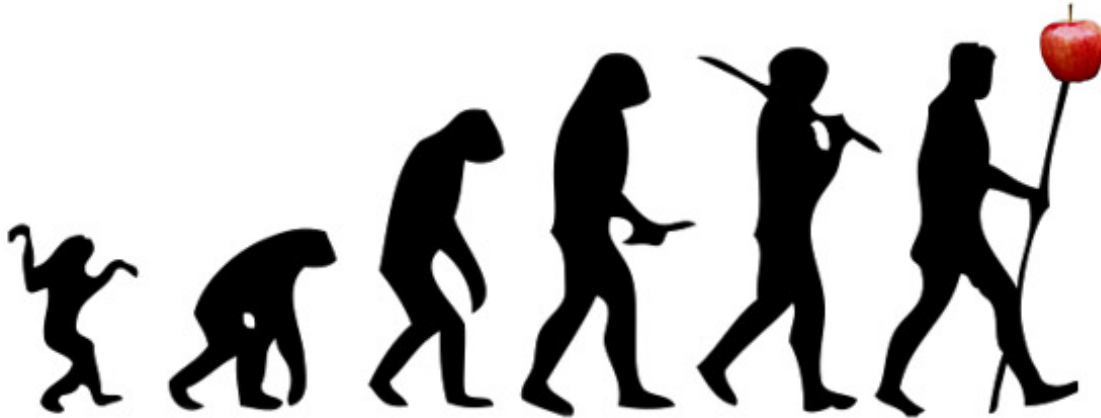
Objection 1: This argument allows us to eat humans. What if I want to get my protein from human flesh? What if alien beings need their protein - should we need to willingly submit to being their protein source? This argument does not give us any moral reason to not eat humans. Again, if this argument can justify current practices of raising and killing non-human animals for food, then it justifies raising humans in the same way.

Objection 2: It is not difficult (at the very least, not in North America and Europe) to obtain protein from other sources. It may be inconvenient for some, but it is not difficult.



6.6 ARGU_006: The Darwinian/Machiavellian Argument

"The process of evolution has placed humans, the stronger, in a position to be able to use the weaker (non-human animals) for our eating and other pleasures. Other animals besides us eat meat (i.e., other animals) - are they immoral? E.g., if the lion eats the zebra, that is not morally wrong. So its a natural instinct we have to eat meat. Therefore, we should be able to eat meat."



Objection: As for the "other animals eat meat" point: Other animals are acting solely because of natural instincts, and in the wild, must kill what they're killing in order to stay alive. They are unable to reflect on what they are doing. We are not in a situation where (1) we can only act from natural instincts (admittedly we do have some instincts), and (2) it is necessary to eat non-human animals. We should question this "animal instinct" in ourselves. Non-human animals, in my opinion, cannot question their actions as humans can. This feature makes us different.

6.7 ARGU_007: The A-moral Beings Argument:

"Non-human animals are a-moral beings. Non-human animals cannot question their actions like humans can, and this is what makes humans special. If beings cannot question how they live, then they have no intrinsic worth or rights. Therefore, we should be able to eat meat."

Objection 1: If other humans do care about how animals are treated, what then? For example, what about pets that people care about, and what about vegetarian humans who are concerned about non-human animals - doesn't this concern give these animals moral worth (though not necessarily rights) on this response?

Objection 2: Non-human animals are moral beings, from the standpoint that they can suffer. One does not even have to argue that non-human animals (or even human animals) have any rights at all (contrary to those such as Rush Limbaugh who apparently thinks that every vegetarian argument is based on the notion that non-human animals have rights) - one just needs the facts that we cause them to suffer in the process, and that this suffering is not necessary.

6.8 ARGU_008: The Intelligence/Rationality Argument.

"Humans are more intelligent and more rational than non-humans. These characteristics give us the right or opportunity to be able to use non-humans for food. Therefore, we should be able to eat meat."

Objection: There are unintelligent, irrational humans - how can we exclude these beings from poor treatment/death without being arbitrary?

6.9 ARGU_010: DEER HUNTING

"Isn't it humane to control overpopulation and/or starving of the deer? Suppose that it's established that killing an animal for food was immoral. Would it not be equally immoral to stand by and allow animals to overpopulate and starve? This is an argument that is used to justify deer hunting."

Objection: Obviously, hunting does not always lead to less suffering of the deer. Missed shots or arrows partially in them cause suffering and perhaps slow death. If our main concern is suffering (which I HIGHLY doubt), we should make it a law to shoot them with tranquilizing guns first, and then blow them away on the spot!

6.10 ARGU_011 : To Grow And Produce Plants

"What Regan, an animal rights advocate who argues for veganism, does not address is the number of animals (e.g., rabbits, mice, pheasants, snakes) that are inadvertently killed during crop production and harvest. Davis claims, "Millions of animals die every year to provide products used in vegan diets." So the vegan position is inconsistent."

Objection: 1 First, my argument related to animals is that we should not unnecessarily cause suffering or killing to animals (or plants, for that matter). So, the fact that rabbits, mice, etc. die during the growing and reaping of grains CAN be argued to be necessary, since we must at this point either eat animals or plants, and as far as we know we're causing much less suffering of plants by eating them than we do by slaughtering cows, pigs, etc.

7 Terminology

1. ARGU_0XX : Argument in favor or against meat consumption
2. B12 Vitamin: also called cobalamin, is a water-soluble vitamin that has a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and the formation of red blood cells
3. C : Charal, French Meat Producing Company
4. CSF : Cargill and Smithfield Foods, American Meat Producing Company
5. DOC: Department of Commerce
6. ECN: Economist
7. EDA: European Union Department of Agricultural and Rural Development
8. EHO: European Public Health Association = EUPHA
9. ENV: Environmentalists
10. DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid
11. DOC: Department of Commerce
12. HACCP: Hazard Analysis and Critical Point Control System
13. L_R: Left to Right
14. QC: Quality Controllers
15. ML: Meat Lovers
16. RG: Religious Groups
17. RSC: Researchers
18. PETA: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
19. PHW: German meat production companies group
20. PS: Pharmaceutical Sector
21. TF: Tyson Foods, American Meat Producing Company
22. UDA: US Department of Agriculture
23. USA: United States of America
24. Ver. No.: Version Number of the document
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26. VGS: Vegan Society
27. VS: Vegetarian Society
28. WHO: World Health Organization
29. WSPA: World Society for the Protection of Animals

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9 Group Picture:



Members of KOBAYASHI (L-R) Gonzalo, Gizam, Diageo, Vanessa, Venkata.

10 Project Team Bio:



Venkata Ithakota is a MoTIS student in ESIEE Paris. Completed B.Sc. in Electronics and Computer science from ANU, India. He has 9 years of experience in Software Development. He completed his CSM and worked as a scrum Master for a French Auto major. He has interests in cooking and finance. He has 8 years experience of working as a consultant.



Gizem Kaptan currently studies Management of Technology at ESIEE Paris. She graduated from college in 2011 with a bachelors degree in business informatics. After her graduation she started to work in a global company in Istanbul as business analyst in IT department and worked in the same company for 5 years. She is very interested in travelling and has already visited several countries in 3 continents (America, Europe and Asia).



Diego Ignacio Salinas Mena is a Civil Industrial Engineer of Universidad Andres Bello of CHILE. He born in Santiago de Chile but lived and study in Viña del Mar since 1992 until 2016. He studied English in EF London and LSI London. He is studying Motis at ESIEE Paris. He is a Motocross rider and enthusiastic by activities outdoors. He is a lover of travel, meet people, new cultures and the music. A curious for the life.



VANESSA is a student at ESIEE Paris where she has been enrolled for the MOTIS course since September 2016. She was born in Douala, Cameroon in 1990 where she was raised and completed a high school Diploma. She then travelled to South Africa where she graduated with a Bachelor of Technology in IT specializing in communication networks. She moved to France in 2015 to pursue her dream of becoming a business analyst, project manager or IT consultant. She loves her family, cooking, series and making business.



Gonzalo Telleria is a student in ESIEE Paris, studying a MoTIS program and is Civil Industrial Engineer in UNAB-Chile. He likes the concepts of Moore's law, technological unemployment and resource-based economy.

Team Kobayashi	Dangers and benefits of meat consumption	V3.0
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11