

Hunger/Hidden Hunger versus Impertinent Intemperance: Some Dogs and Cats Feed Gourmet-Quality – and a Lot of People Eat Dirt An Eye-Opener - Not a Vision 2025/2050

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Introduction:

No person or child suffering from acute or hidden hunger will or will be able to read this paper, and no dog or cat can currently read this paper either.

“*Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture through Resource Management and Conservation*” was the title of many national and international conferences worldwide. Resource Management and Conservation were key topics, but a sustainable or ethical use of resources or in other words, for which purpose our resources are used, should be considered as well. An update of the developments in the field of pets is urgently required and is set out below.

Key Statement:

Dogs and cats have enriched the lives of millions of people in countless ways for centuries!



Fig. 1: Coroplastic '**Dog and Boy Figurines**', found in the settlement '*Eraclea Minoa*', a Hellenistic City, 4th-3rd B.C., Agrigento, Sicily, Italy (Source: Kern, M., 6/2025).

Dogs and Cats Living on Globe

At the end of the last century, there were 235,000,000 dogs and 245,000,000 cats on the planet. Data from 2012 shows that 300 million companion dogs and 600 million stray and free-roaming dogs lived on our globe (1998). Two thirds of the entire global companion dog population lived in just ten countries (USA, Brazil, China, Mexico, Japan, Russia, UK, France, Indonesia, Italy). In emerging countries such as India, the number of dogs has almost tripled since 2015 from 14.1 million to 40.4 million in 2025 (Statista, 4/2024).

In 2015, it was predicted that the number of companion dogs will rise to 360 million by 2025 and to over 475 million companion dogs on earth by 2050, plus hundreds of millions of stray and free-roaming dogs that cannot be estimated. In Asia alone, almost 30 million dogs are killed for human consumption every year (EFSA, 11/2018).

By 2025, according to Irish, E. (11/2024), there will be 471 million companion dogs on the planet and 740 million dogs living as stray or free-roaming animals (Sa El, 4/2025).

Worldwide, it is estimated that over 600 million to 1 billion cats live on Earth (Irish, E., 5/2025) - and the number is rising.

“*With over one billion pets globally, we’re becoming a pet obsessed world*” is a prominent headline in the world's largest study of pet parents published by the Mars Company (Mars Press Release; Mars Report, 10/2024).

Global “**Replacement Baby Syndrom**“, Increase of Individual Social Isolation, and Old Age Loneliness

According to Global Industry Analysts (GIA, 2012), "the increase in 'single or one-person families' and a declining birthrate means that pets are increasingly seen as family members and companions - not just animals. Three quarters of German and North American pet owners treat their pet like a child (Mintel, 12/2015). Pets are becoming a replacement for children ("*replacement baby syndrome*") and millennials prefer pets to people (Bhattarai, A., 9/2016), especially in the US, many European countries, Japan, South Korea and China. "Pets twice outnumber children 86 of the 103 municipalities across Malaga province in Spain (Hinojosa, E., 9/2024)". "We are seeing a sharp rise in younger pet parents for whom pets are one of the most important things in their lives thanks to the love, companionship and entertainment they provide. For more than a third (37%) of dog and cat owners, their pets are the most important thing in their lives (Mars Report, 10/2024).

Even if pets are treated like a family member or child, this is not always in line with animal welfare (Koch, J., 12/2018).

According to the article by Paddington Pubs (4/2024), the legal status of pets could change by 2050. The legal status may go beyond 'ownership' and become a kind of '*non-human family member*', with specific rights and protections and an ethical evolution. "People who refer to pets as family members, and now they can look the human part thanks to artificial intelligence. Dog owners are transforming their beloved fur friends into people with the power of ChatGPT" (Cost, B., 4/2025).



Fig. 2: An Irish setter before and after its human makeover (@roisintherdedsetter/TikTok, Cost, B., 4/2025)

Nevertheless, "You can pretend as much as you want that a dog or cat is a child or a person, but basic biology tells us that these are not human beings" (Hartigan, R., 4/2014).

The significant changes of social attitudes triggered by an increase of individual social isolation and old age loneliness, combined with growing urbanization, more pet-friendly infrastructures and an increase in disposable income, have contributed to the increase in pet ownership, which in turn drives the demand for pet food and supplies.

Pet Food

Okin (8/2017) has shown that cats and dogs in the US consume meat calories comparable to the number of people living in France. The amount consumed by dogs and cats alone ranks just behind the total meat consumption of Russia, Brazil, the United States and China.

The "*humanization*" of pet food also means that the quality of pet food is increasing and is in direct competition with global food production. The quality requirements for the food selected for pets are the same as for human food (Mintel, 12/2015). Sustainability and ethically produced products are of key importance to pet parents. In fact, dog and cat parents consider this very important when buying pet food (Mars Report, 10/2024). However, pet owners are becoming less tolerant of higher prices but still demand sustainability (Wall, T., 5/2024), they want sustainability, but don't want to pay for it (Wall, T., 4/2025). This attitude gives pressure to the pet food industry to manage higher costs improving sustainability of pet food.

After all, more and more natural resources are being consumed.

Obesity has become an epidemic not only in humans, but also in their pets. Currently, more than half of all pet dogs and cats in Canada, and Germany are clinically overweight (National Today, 10/2020). In the US, 59.5 percent of cats and 55.8 percent of dogs are suffering from obesity (National Today, 2025).

In 2005/2006, 35% of the cat population and 34% of the dog population were suffering from obesity in the U.S. (Swanson, K.S. et al., 2013).

Obesity is a dangerous health condition that puts people and pets at increased risk of developing threatening diseases and reducing quality of life (Kabo Fresh Dog Food, 10/2020). A study by the US Department of Health and Human Services has shown that overweight people often have overweight dogs (Tangermann, G., 10/2014). The national pet obesity awareness day in the US is October 8, 2025 (awareness month is October) to remind people to keep their pets healthy (National Today, 1/2025). The national childhood obesity awareness month is in September 2025 and is dedicated to educating children and their families on how to prevent childhood obesity (National Today, 2/2025).

Pet Food Market

Please refer to a short summary made by Stephan, H. (4/2025) on the history of the animal feed industry "From meat menus to chemical fast food and back ..." In 1860, the first commercial pet food "dry dog biscuits" was launched on the market by James Spratt in the USA.

Actually, pet food is one of the fastest growing sectors in the food industry. In 1998, the global market for pet food amounted to US\$ 30 billion, in 2010 to US\$ 60 billion and in 2025 to US\$ 132.9 billion. This means that the pet food market did grow by a factor of 4 within 25 years!

- The global pet food market is expected to be worth around US\$ 193.6 billion by 2032, with an annual CAGR of 5.5% (Fortune Business Insights, 5/2025).
- The global organic pet food market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 6.7% from US\$ 22.1 billion in 2023 to US\$ 41.6 billion in 2033 (Deb, T., Market.US, 11/2024).
- The global vegan pet food market size is expected to be worth around US\$ 25.1 billion by 2033 with a growing rate at a CAGR of 8.2% during 2024-2033 (Market.US, 12/2024).
- The global human grade dog food market will grow from US\$ 2.0 billion in 2025 to US\$ 5.7 billion in 2031 with an annual CAGR of 16.2% (Valuates Reports, 4/2025).

A forecast for the pet food market in India shows an increase from US\$ 2.4 billion in 2024 to US\$ 4.6 billion in 2033, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 7.2 % (IMARC Group, 2025). The Chinese pet food market is estimated to reach US\$ 12.6 billion in 2025 and is expected to reach US\$ 20.6 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 10.2% during the forecast period 2025-2030 (Modor Intelligence, 2025).

- The global pet products market size was calculated at US\$ 323.7 billion in 2024 and is expected to grow from US\$ 346.0 billion in 2025 to approximately US\$ 643.5 billion in 2034 at a CAGR of 7.1 % (Precedence Research, 5/2025).

Pet food is highly specialized and tailored to the different ethnicities, ages, physiological fitness, obesity and health status of pets - often better prepared than for humans. Halal or plant-based dog and cat food is now also being marketed to cater for the growing number of pets in Islamic countries.

Examples of Gourmet Cat and Dog Food Prices, Pet Food Waste

Cats: Gourmet cat food: 10,25€ / 89,91€/kg; Gourmet-Soup for cats with natural tuna and anchovies: 22,85€ / 17,85€/kg; Gourmet-Mix Freeze-dried cat food: 25,55€ / 182,50€/kg; Organic cat food MIX package: 11,09€ / 21,75€/kg; Deluxe Freeze-dried chicken hearts: 23,65€ / 168,93€/kg; Premium Turkey Mix Set: turkey breast fillet, turkey leg, human grade quality: 31,30€ / 223,57€/kg; Freeze-dried cat grass snacks for dental care: 19,99€ / 199,90€/kg; Soothing treats for dogs and cats: 9,90€ / 66,00€/kg; ...

Dogs: Happy Dog SoftSnack: 5,28€ / 52,80€/kg; Premium fallow deer cow chew cubes for dogs: 23,35€ / 46,70€/kg; Freeze-dried chicken hearts, healthy dog treats: 25,90€ / 103,60€/kg; Dried pig ears for dogs: 43,69€ / 21,85€/kg; Chocolate Chickpeas Delicious snacks, nut-free, vegan, gluten-free: 25,00€ / 62,50€/kg; Korean BBQ seaweed snacks - Keto, gluten-free, full of fiber, vitamins, minerals, high protein snack: 12,99€/4g / 3. 247,50€/kg; Seaweed Snack, Sea Salt & Green Tea, Vegan, Healthy Seaweed Snacks: 14,99€ / 624,58€/kg; ...

Pet Food Waste: It is estimated that around 50g of dog and cat food is thrown away in Germany. With 20 million dogs and cats in Germany, that's 1000 tons per day or 365,000 tons per year. This corresponds to 18,250 trucks (20 tons).

Poverty/Hunger in the World: Humans/Dogs and Cats

In fact, almost all of the world's hungry, 733 million people (according to a calculation method adjusted in 2010), live in developing countries, which is 12.9 percent or one in eight people in developing countries (Welthungerhilfe, 10/2024). 2.8 billion people in the world cannot afford a healthy diet. 9 million people die every year as a result of hunger, including 3.1 million children under the age of five (8,500 children die every day) (Concern Worldwide, 10/2024). In addition, more than a third of deaths in children under five are due to malnutrition; 165 million children under five are underdeveloped and 51 million are wasted. UNICEF (2025) relies, among other things, on the life-saving peanut paste for malnourished children. The paste is not expensive: a packet costs 35 cents. A malnourished child needs three packets of peanut paste a day (US\$ 1/day) for six to eight weeks to survive and recover. The average American pet owner spent US\$ 2 on their pet(s) in 2024 (Capital One Shopping Report, Update 5/2025).

Most people in affluent societies are not affected, look the other way and are therefore complicit in the hunger of millions of people through their failure to help. To free 500 million people from hunger by 2030 would require around 50 billion US dollars per year, and to free 700 million people from hunger by 2040 (2025-2040) would require around 223 billion US dollars (von Braun, J. et al., 5/2024).

Unfortunately, it is unlikely that most of the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015 will be achieved by 2030 (Kern, 4/2025). "Only around 12% are on track. Almost 50% of the goals are moderately or severely off track. About 30% have either stagnated or 'fallen back below the 2015 baseline' (UN, 4/2023)."

In 2022, the International Companion Animal Management Coalition (ICAM, 2/2022) stated that it will be difficult, but impossible, to achieve the SDG goals without efficient and humane management of coexistence with our next and globally ubiquitous domesticated species - the dog (Kern, M., 4/2025). Furthermore, Shelter Animal in the US (11/2023) calls for a collective commitment to building a society where "*no dog is left behind*" and "*no cat is left alone*" to combat the overpopulation of homeless and abandoned dogs and cats. Humane organizations in the U.S. spend approximately US\$ 2.5 billion annually on pet assistance. Yet pet owners surrender about 30% of their pets to a shelter (Sa El, 4/2025). Food insecurity affects approximately 50 million people in the U.S., and millions of them rely on public assistance and food assistance programs. This food insecurity among pet owners inevitably leads to food insecurity among pets, and pet owners try in many ways to provide healthy and sufficient amounts of pet food so that their pets do not go hungry. A very good analysis of combating pet food insecurity can be found in Arluke, A. (3/2021). An interesting multidisciplinary review article related to natural and social sciences, arts and humanities by Sykes, N. et al. (10/2020) addresses the global challenges described by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a dog-centric perspective. This view does not correspond to the principle of Agenda 21 of Rio de Janeiro Conference held in Brasil, 1992 "Human beings are in the center of concerns for sustainable development" (Kern, M., 2001).

"*Leave NO One Behind (LNOB)*" is the contra, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs (UNSDG, 2022). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN member states. This promise is not being fulfilled for millions of people and is currently pure utopia. Perhaps it is a dream, a wish, part of a wish list, a wish + a plan = a goal, an intention or just an appeasing phrase? (Kern, M., 4/2025).

In 1954 Greiling, W. wrote and needs to be repeated in 2025:

- "*Hunger is the central problem of our time,*
- *Hunger reveals the faults of our time and our world.*
- *Hunger on earth (600 million people) is a very special tragedy.*
- *Hunger is not inevitable. The means to overcome hunger are available, but they are not being used,*
- *The rest of the world could help easily. But the rest of the world is doing more or less nothing."*

Even today, in 2025, political decision-makers do not have the will or the courage to eliminate hunger in the world! To read more, see: "Food security 2030/2050 at a crossroads - A wake-up call in 2012! - An emergency call in 2025!" (Kern, M., 10/2007; 4/2011; 2/2012; 4/2025).

More than 150 Nobel and World Food Prize Laureates have made an unprecedented plea for financial and political backing to develop "moonshot" technologies with the greatest chance of averting a hunger catastrophe in the next 25 years (EcoWatch, 1/2025).

Sustainability – Earth Overshoot Day

Definitions:

A general definition of sustainability sounds like this: "Sustainability is practices that ensure that the current population meets its needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs."

A definition of sustainability and the US pet food industry is outlined by Acuff, H.L. et al. (2021) as follows: "Sustainability is the conscientious management of resources and wastes necessary to meet the physiological needs of domestic animals without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their environmental, social, or economic needs."

Earth Overshoot Day marks the date on which humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that year - "Planet's Biocapacity / Humanity's Ecological Footprint". The Global Earth Overshoot Day 2024 fell on August 1 (Overshoot.footprint network, 6/2024). Earth Overshoot Day 2025 was March 13 for the U.S., May 3 for Germany and May 7 for China.

"Through their diet alone, cats and dogs are responsible for an estimated 25% and 30% of the impact of animal production in terms of land use, water use, greenhouse gas emissions and other indicators," according to Amy Maxey of the Pet Sustainability Coalition (Tyler, J., 1/2024).

In the area of pet food production, the greatest potential for sustainability improvements lies in the reduction of arable land, fossil fuel and water consumption and is closely linked to sustainable agricultural practices and the production of food for humans.

Ultimately, more natural resources are consumed, pollution is significantly increased and food prices are affected globally, not to mention starving people around the world.

In other words, "Some Dogs and Cats Eat Gourmet Quality Food - and Many People Eat Dirt".

Furthermore, the link between pet food insecurity and human food insecurity is undeniable. Food insecure people in the U.S. have to choose between feeding themselves or their pets (Dahl, E., 2/2021).

Impact on Climate Change - CO₂-Paw Print

Furthermore, the CO₂ pawprint of a cat in Germany, for example, at 2.2 tons of CO₂/year, is comparable to 2.3 tons of CO₂/year produced by a human in Egypt - a child in the USA: 9.4 tons of CO₂/year; a child in China: 1.4 tons of CO₂/year; a child in Bangladesh: 0.06 tons of CO₂/year. The man-made CO₂ pawprint of pets is a footprint that has to do with the soil, water, climate change, the environment and, last but not least, humans.

In Germany, the approximately 10 million dogs cause around 6 million tons of CO₂ per year (BR Wissen, 11/2020).

An average-sized cat can produce 0.31 tons (CO₂) per year. An average-sized dog produces 0.77 tons of CO₂, and an even larger dog can emit up to 2.5 tons of CO₂, which is twice as much as the emissions of an average family car per year (Han, J., 5/2023). Life cycle assessment studies have shown that dogs as pets can have a significant impact on the environment, e.g. about 7% of the annual climate impact of an average EU citizen. About 90% of all environmental impacts (climate change, ozone depletion, smog, water eutrophication, soil acidification, freshwater ecotoxicity and land use) are caused by the production and consumption of dog food.

The definition of human grade pet food is: "Every ingredient and the resulting product are stored, processed, and transported in a manner that is consistent and compliant with regulations for good manufacturing (GMPs) for human edible foods." This means that every ingredient – including every supplement – is eatable for humans. All pet foods that do not meet the full definition of human grade food are feed grade. (Valuates Reports, 4/2025).

Incidentally, the environmental impact of premium cat food is 3.3 times higher and premium dog food 2.3 times higher than conventional dog food (International Pet Food Magazine, 11/2021), and twice as much agricultural land is needed to produce organic pet food.

Reducing the reproduction rate of pets, keeping smaller dogs, optimizing pet food production and consumption, minimizing food waste, avoiding overfeeding and increasing the collection rate of feces,

AI-based digital parenting and pet ownership would significantly reduce environmental impacts (Yavor, K.M. et al. 4/2020; Kern, M., 2025). Pet robots or artificial (AI) pets with “*natural instinct*” (Malayil, J., 3/2025) or “*emotional intelligence*” (Christian, 2021) are on the way, but will not replace natural pets for the time being.

Impact on the Environment - Excrement from Pets

In addition, dogs and cats in the USA produce more than 10 million tons of excrement every year. (Freinkel, S., 4/2014). In Germany, an average dog produces about 2,000 liters of urine and 1 ton of feces in its 13 years of life (Yavor, K.M. et al. 4/2020). In the USA, 40% of pet owners do not dispose of their dogs' feces. Pathogens from dog feces can remain in the soil for years and affect wildlife and vegetation. 10-15% of bacteria in the air comes from dog feces in Cleveland and Detroit, USA (Freinkel, S., 4/2014). Furthermore, the nitrogen in feces can also affect aquatic life (Han, J., 5/2023).

Plastic Bags for Pet Waste

136,000 tons of plastic waste are generated by pet products in North America alone, polluting landfills with these environmentally harmful components. 99 percent of all pet food and treat packaging ends up in landfills every year (Han, J., 5/2023). Regardless, the additional environmental impact of producing a plastic bag for the excrement is significantly less than the damage caused when the excrement is disposed of directly into the environment (Yavor, K.M. et al. 4/2020). The Pet Sustainability Coalition has launched a campaign called “*The Packaging Pledge*” to help companies in the pet industry gradually switch to 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable packaging by 2025. In fact, 2000 tons of plastic have been recovered. Pet owners should consider the environmental impact of their pets. They should choose sustainable pet products from truly eco-friendly brands to reduce their pet's environmental footprint.

Impact of Micro-Nanoplastics

Micro- and nanoplastics, the invisible and neglected epidemic pollution, threatens food security and safety, the environment and human and animal health. See the critical overview of reports on micro- and nanoplastics, 2025/2050, written by Kern, M. (1/2025). These particles are everywhere in the world, they are an invisible, insidious, underestimated and neglected threat to all organisms and the environment. They affect dogs and cats, as described by several authors (Hu, C.J. et al., 8/2024; Jeong, E. et al., 12/2024). How to protect your dog from microplastics and hidden toxins is described in the work of Konno, Y. (11/2024) and North Hound Life (3/2025). How to reduce children's exposure to microplastics is shown by Henry Ford Health (11/2024).

Impact of Cats on Wild Life

Trouwborst and Somsen reported that in the US, nearly 100 to 300 million amphibians, about 260 to 820 million reptiles, 1.3 to 4 billion birds and 6.3 to 22.3 billion mammals are killed annually (MAZ, 12/2019). In Germany, it was estimated in 2019 that 25 to 100 million birds are killed by cats every year out of a total population of 500 million birds. In Australian cities, domestic cats kill almost 300 million birds, reptiles and other wildlife every year (MAZ, 5/2020).

With the alarming trend of wildlife decline, pet/cat owners need to recognize the dilemma between pets and conservation and acknowledge that our well-fed and sheltered cats often prey on small wildlife in the backyard. For a remarkable and comprehensive analysis of our interaction with pets, see Christie, P. (7/2020) in “*Unnatural Companians*” - *Rethinking our love of pets in an age of wildlife extinction*”.

Need for Arable Land

As a reminder, giving 200 g/day or 400 g/day to a dog means a proportional pawprint of 0.18-0.36 ha of arable land/year (Ravilious (2009). In 2018, Leenstra, F. et. al. published that the land use for pet food production per year is about 0.1 ha per cat and 0.2 ha per dog. The demand for cat and dog food production in the USA and Europe was between 10 % and 20 % of national land resources. More land may be needed in less favorable climate and soil conditions.

Currently, about 10 percent of the arable land for global crop/food production is consumed by pets worldwide - and the trend is rising! The question is: Is this sustainable and what we really want?

Need for Fossil Energy

Fossil fuels play a key role in almost all areas of our lives - including agriculture, food and pet food production. In fact, the global food system is responsible for at least 15% of worldwide fossil fuel use annually (EIT-Food, 10/2024).

- The production of inputs - fertilisers, pesticides, animal feed, vaccines, farm machinery, plastics and equipment - accounts for around 5% of fossil fuel use in the food system.
- The agricultural production, including energy used to power machinery and equipment, ventilation, greenhouse heating, fertiliser distribution systems, feed production, animal housing and drying the harvest, accounts for around 15% of fossil fuel (or energy) use in the food system
- Processing and packaging, including all energy used in warehousing, plastic production, transport, refrigeration and processing of ultra-processed foods, accounts for around 42% of fossil fuel use in the food system.
- Retail, consumption and waste account for around 38% of fossil fuel use in the food system. This includes food waste, the energy involved in cooking and transport, as well as embedded plastics (EIT-Food, 10/2024).

Within these production and distribution processes, around 12-15 percent of fossil fuel consumption is attributable to the production of pet food - and the trend is rising.

Well, renewable energies must replace our fossil fuel-powered food and feed production systems. Decarbonization at all levels is the order of the day and a key challenge. For corresponding analyses on the necessity and possibilities of decarbonization, please refer to the following works:

- Changing horizons: renewable energies for a “Fossil-Fuel-Free Farming” - Vision 2025/2050 (Kern, M., 2/2018a),
- Challenges of a sustainable bioeconomy: de-materialization, de-carbonization, re-cycling and re-arrangement of resources - Vision 2025/2050 (Kern, M., 2/2018b),
- Climate-resistant crops + Fossil-Fuel-Free Farming (Kern, M., 2/2023).

Some pet food producers are also working to minimize or replace fossil energy in their systems. For example, in 2024, Mars Company has launched a 250 \$US million fund aimed providing capital to companies developing solutions to address key industry sustainability challenges (Sweet, G., 7/2025).

Conclusion:

The reader is free to draw their own conclusions and possible consequences.

We should not deny the true meaning (consequences) of our decisions, but reflect accordingly and set the necessary priorities.

The love for a trained pet alone is no justification. The love for a child, which is the result of a visible love between two people, is unconditional and the basis for a new, meaningful and happy life.

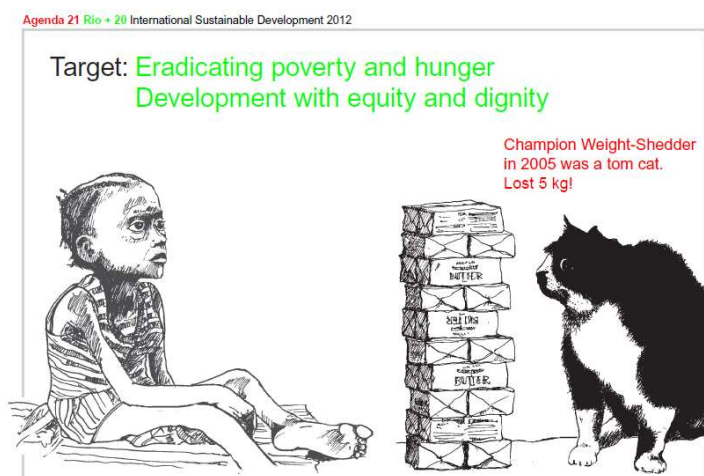


Fig. 3: This picture is from an exhibition series created by Kern, M. on the topic: “Agenda 21 / Rio+10 / Rio+20” with 83 pictures (Kern, M. and Konzept+Design 2000, 2011).

Food for Thought: 33 Different Views

1. 10 reasons why dogs are better than humans (Fear, J., 9/2015)
2. "Why so many people are more and more in love with dogs and cats than with their human fellow beings?" (Kern, M., 2017)
3. Do you enjoy the company of animals more than people as you age? (r/AskOldPeople, 6/2025).
4. No kid - 40 Gründe, keine Kinder zu haben / No kid - 40 reasons not to have children (Meier, C. 2008)
5. Quo vadis - Increasing humanization or anthropomorphization of pets (Kern, M., 2017) and the increasing "*Replacement Baby Syndrome*", individual social isolation and loneliness in old age?
6. "Opting for pets over children is selfish and 'takes away our humanity'" (Pope Francis, 1/2022)
7. Many people are responsible for the global overpopulation of dogs and cats – which are man-made, they are "man-animals"
8. "It's always 'Sit.' 'Stay.' 'Heel' – never 'Think.' 'Innovate.' 'Be yourself.'" (Steiner, P., 5/2025)
9. There is no competition between hungry people and pets!?
10. End world hunger forever but only by taking away the right to have pets globally (r/wouldyourather 2/2025 reddit.com, 2/2025)
11. Walking dogs is prohibited in many cities in Iran (Stern Magazine, 6/2025)
12. Turkey plans to euthanize millions of street dogs (Russell, M., 7/2024)
13. Dog meat consumption: an emerging health risk for humans and animals? (Ferri, M., 11/2018)
14. Would your dog eat you if you died? Find out for yourself (Engelhaupt, E., 6/2017)
15. Time to eat the dog? The real guide to sustainable living, (Vale, R. & Vale, B., 6/2009)
16. Tiere sind Freunde und Freunde isst man nicht / Animals are friends, and you don't eat friends: statement notebook with dot grid, vegan, gift for women, for men, vegans and vegetarians with cute animals.
17. What happens when dogs eat better than people do? (Kaiser, T., 5/2016)
18. "Unleashing Opulence: Some argue that extravagant spending on pets is wasteful when there are pressing global issues that need attention. Striking a balance between indulgence and responsible consumption remains a challenge" (Wag&Wool, 2025)
19. Pets enable big and dynamic businesses
20. Do all farmers and the public at large know how much of their agricultural production and how many resources are used to satisfy the increasing demand for pet food? (Kern, M., 2025)
21. "You cannot build peace on empty stomachs." (Lord Orr, J.B., FAO, 1970)
22. "Where hunger rules, peace can not prevail." (Willy Brandt, 1973)
23. "We cannot respond to empty stomachs with empty hands and turned backs (Guterres, A., 2025)
24. Hunger is ultimately 'man-made' (Kern, M., 2012)
25. What happens during starvation? Survival insides (Guide/Mo, 2025)
26. "Saving one dog won't change the world, but the world will change for that one dog." (<https://futuresfordogs.co.uk/>, 2013) – "Saving one child will not change the world, but will change the world of this one child." (Kern, M., 2013)
27. "We live in a crazy world: People die of hunger, but lapdogs die of obesity." (Norman Mailer, 1923-2007)
28. "Mess with the dog owners and you'll lose the absolute majority!" (Konrad Adenauer, 1876-1967, Chancellor of Germany, owner of 2 dogs)
29. "Humans' best friend? The ethical dilemma of pets" (Andreozzi, M., 2013)
30. "How many dogs and cats will live on earth by 2050 and what's their paw print?" (Kern, M., 2012)
31. Will AI-controlled emotional robot dogs and cats replace or only supplement living pets?
32. "People are utilizing ChatGPT to turn their dogs into humans. They're putting the 'man' in man's best friend." (Cost, B., 4/2025)
33. "Will we eliminate hunger for humans and pets worldwide by 2050? – What must be done?" (Kern, M., 2025)

Take home message:

14 Ps: Poly-Paradoxons, Poly-Dilemma, Polarities, People, Pets, Planet, Plenty, Profit, Poverty, Power, Pet Prisoner, Partnership, ...

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