



Asociación Española de Denominaciones de Origen - ORIGEN ESPAÑA

FAO - oriGIn webinar

“Conservation of resources. Production of Beef and Lamb meats under GI scheme in Spain”

17 November 2020

Fresh Meat

FRESH MEAT WITH PROTECTED
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (PGI)



Fresh Meat (Beef, Lamb and Poultry meat) with GI scheme in Spain:

1. Capón de Vilalba
2. Ternera Gallega
3. Ternera Asturiana
4. Carne de Cantabria
5. Carne de Vacuno del País Vasco
6. Ternera de Navarra Nafarroako Aratxea
7. Cordero de Navarra Nafarroako Arkumea
8. Ternera de los Pirineos Catalanes
9. Ternera de Aliste
10. Lechazo de Castilla y León
11. Ternasco de Aragón
12. Gall del Penedès
13. Pollo y Capón del Prat
14. Carne de Salamanca
15. Carne de Ávila
16. Carne de la Sierra de Guadarrama
17. Cordero Manchego
18. Cordero de Extremadura
19. Ternera de Extremadura
20. Cordero Segureño



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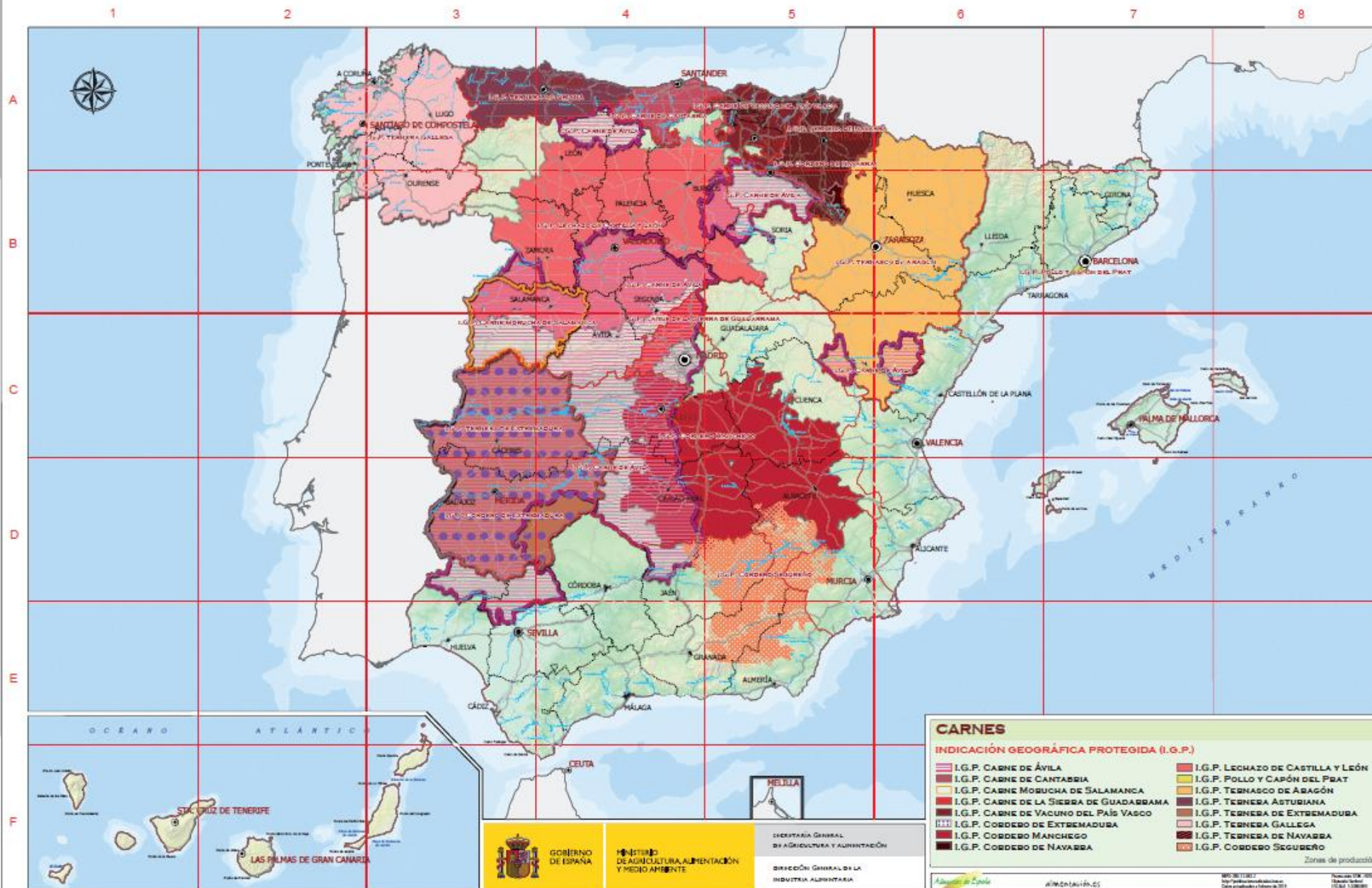
19. Ternera de Extremadura

20. Cordero Segureño



MAPA DE CARNES CON INDICACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA PROTEGIDA

alimentación.es



ces and climate change”

Fresh Meats with GI scheme - Beef and Lamb meats

Beef meat sector (2018 – Official statistics - Ministry of Agriculture)

I.G.P.	EXPLOTACIONES			INDUSTRIAS		PRODUCCIÓN				COMERCIALIZACIÓN				Precio medio canal pagado al productor (€/kg)	VALOR ECONÓMICO	
	PRODUCCIÓN	CEBO				Animales sacrificados con destino a la I.G.P.	Peso medio canales (kg)	Carne apta para ser protegida (t)	Carne protegida (t)	MERCADO (t)			Millones de €		% sobre el total del valor económico	
		Número de explotaciones	Número de explotaciones	Número de animales	Mataderos inscritos					Salas de despiece	Nacional	U.E.				Países Terceros
Carne de Ávila	198	66	3.035	4	5	4.896	300,0	1.467,00	1.467,00	1.467,00	0,00	0,00	1.467,00	4,00	5,87	3,04%
Carne de Cantabria	477	3	81	3	6	2.654	252,0	669,60	669,60	669,60	0,00	0,00	669,60	4,20	2,81	1,46%
Carne de la Sierra de Guadarrama	319	230	5.980	3	9	5.630	309,0	1.679,00	1.679,00	1.679,00	0,00	0,00	1.679,00	4,00	6,72	3,48%
Carne de Morucha de Salamanca	178	168	1.650	4	6	1.578	268,0	421,50	421,50	421,50	0,00	0,00	421,50	3,65	1,54	0,80%
Carne de Vacuno del País Vasco/Euskal Okela	783	71	7.549	5	8	12.486	291,5	3.640,09	3.640,09	3.640,09	0,00	0,00	3.640,09	4,36	15,87	8,22%
Ternera Asturiana	5.906	146	4.966	11	17	23.504	286,0	6.713,77	6.713,77	6.713,77	0,00	0,00	6.713,77	5,22	35,05	18,16%
Ternera de Aliste	60	60	4.238	1	N/D	1.184	246,5	328,84	291,87	291,87	0,00	0,00	291,87	4,75	1,39	0,72%
Ternera de Extremadura	351	127	8.940	5	2	5.305	318,9	2.400,00	1.692,00	1.692,00	1,00	0,00	1.693,00	4,13	6,99	3,62%
Ternera de los Pirineos Catalanes	60	11	605	1	1	192	250,0	48,00	36,60	35,10	0,00	1,50	36,60	4,50	0,17	0,09%
Ternera de Navarra	499	14	1.096	3	5	7.460	306,0	1.887,00	1.887,00	1.887,00	0,00	0,00	1.887,00	4,39	8,28	4,29%
Ternera Gallega	7.770	429	132.868	36	64	96.472	221,5	21.369,18	21.369,18	20.728,10	521,08	120,00	21.369,18	5,07	108,34	56,12%
TOTAL	16.601	1.325	171.008	76	123	161.361		40.623,98	39.867,61	39.225,03	522,08	121,50	39.868,61	-	193,03	100,00%

Number of livestock farms: **16.601**
 Number of animals (most of them breed animals): **171.008**

Fresh Meats with GI scheme - Beef and Lamb meats

Lamb meat sector (2018 – Official statistics - Ministry of Agriculture)

II.- Carne de Cordero

I.G.P.	EXPLOTACIONES			INDUSTRIAS		PRODUCCIÓN				COMERCIALIZACIÓN				Precio medio canal pagado al productor (€/kg)	VALOR ECONÓMICO	
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		Número de explotaciones	Número de explotaciones	Número de animales	Mataderos inscritos					Salas de despiece	Nacional	U.E.				Países Terceros
Cordero de Extremadura	309	6	316.012	2	3	86.929	12,7	937,78	937,78	468,89	468,89	0,00	937,78	6,50	6,10	14,70%
Cordero de Navarra	129	-	-	6	1	32.150	9,1	219,00	219,00	219,00	0,00	0,00	219,00	8,26	1,81	4,36%
Cordero Manchego	357	7	65.000	4	-	30.151	12,6	379,90	379,90	379,90	0,00	0,00	379,90	6,75	2,56	6,17%
Cordero Segureño	88	1	36.576	1	2	25.087	11,3	283,73	283,73	283,73	0,00	0,00	283,73	6,61	1,88	4,53%
Lechazo de Castilla y León	803	NO PROCEDE	NO PROCEDE	26	NO PROCEDE	287.242	6,0	1.325,00	1.186,18	1.186,18	0,00	0,00	1.186,18	10,00	11,86	28,59%
Ternasco de Aragón	636	10	358.892	6	2	221.988	10,9	2.274,12	2.274,12	2.270,92	2,99	0,21	2.274,12	7,60	17,28	41,65%
TOTAL	2.322	24	776.480	45	8	683.547		5.419,53	5.280,71	4.808,62	471,88	0,21	5.280,71	-	41,49	100,00%

Number of livestock farms: **2.322**
 Number of animals (most of them breed animals): **776.480**

Conservation of resources

The differential characteristics of the production of beef and lamb meat with the PGI scheme are:

breeding style, breeds and **traditional and environmentally sustainable management systems**.

This livestock activity plays an important role in maintaining the diversity of ecosystems (*dehesa*).



Conservation of resources



Fresh meat with PGI scheme = use of **local forage resources + autochthonous livestock breeds +** adaptation of livestock to each of the regions through **grazing**, "*one of the most sustainable food systems on the planet*".





2/3 of the forest area corresponds to pastures

GRAZING: important for the conservation of biodiversity.

These meat productions are linked to the environment and develop their activity in balance with nature, as they help to maintain soil, plant and forage biodiversity.

In Spain we can find poor soils or rich meadows. For both, the sustainable grazing has very positive consequences.

Poor soils: favors plant diversity and the metabolic and functional efficiency of soil microorganisms.

Rich/green soils: it acts as true agents of fire prevention, maintaining biodiversity and mitigating climate change.

Conservation of resources

Grazing and human action have shaped our landscape and most of the habitats of Spain



At the end of XX Century it was in crisis. It caused:

1. Fall of grazing cattle
- 2.-Reduction in the number of farms
- 3.-Fall of the grazing surface
- 4.-The simplification of herds and the loss of genetic heritage
- 5.-The irreparable loss of traditional knowledge of livestock
- 6.- And forest fires

Conservation of resources

Now Spain is working on an **active grazing policy. Objectives:**

1.-Recover the grazing for:

- Reduce the risk of forest fires
- The conservation and proper management of grazing habitats (herbaceous and woody)
- The maintenance of the

landscape and ethnographic heritage

2.-Improve the quality of livestock productions

3.-The structuring and maintenance of the territory

4.-Contribute to rural development



Conservation of resources

But looking at the future, we must work on a "new grazing system": adequate infrastructures, machinery, clearing the forest, coexistence with wildlife, integration of livestock farms, recovery of transhumance for better use of Iberian resources and...



... Profitable cattle farms: How?

... Profitable cattle farms:

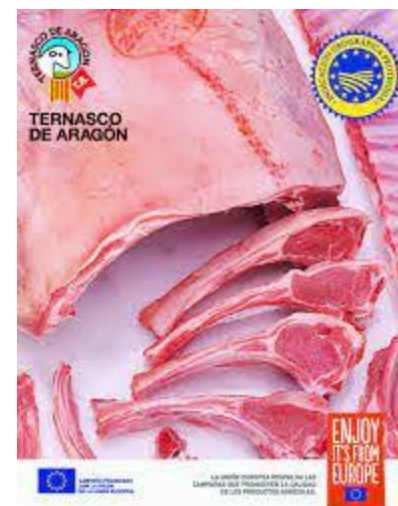
How? We must bet on product quality schemes



Conservation of resources



**... Profitable cattle farms:
How? We must bet on product quality**



oriGIn webinar "Conservation of resources and climate change"

Conservation of resources



... Profitable cattle farms:

How? We must bet on product quality



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