



### New Zealand vs Uruguay

- 80-90% beef is exported
- 80% land is pasture
- Livestock fed on grass
- 3-4 million people

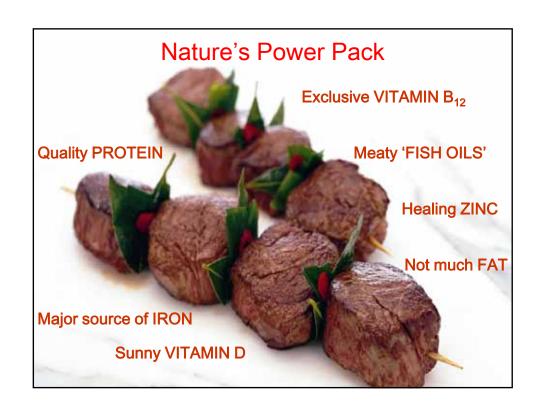


### Outline

- What's good about red meat?
- What's the latest research showing?
- Issues management what's been successful





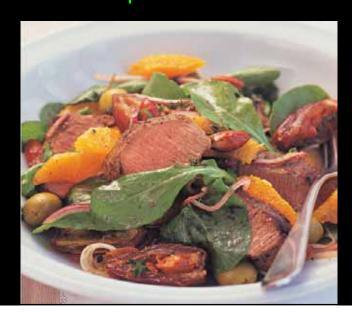


### Not much FAT

- NZ beef & lamb contain 30% less fat than 10 years ago, and supply 60% less saturated fat to the NZ diet
- Only about half the fat in red meat is saturated
- Omega 3s higher in meat from animals raised on grass



### Is nutrition important to consumers?





### Globally Recognised **Demand Drivers**

Health & Nutrition

Quality

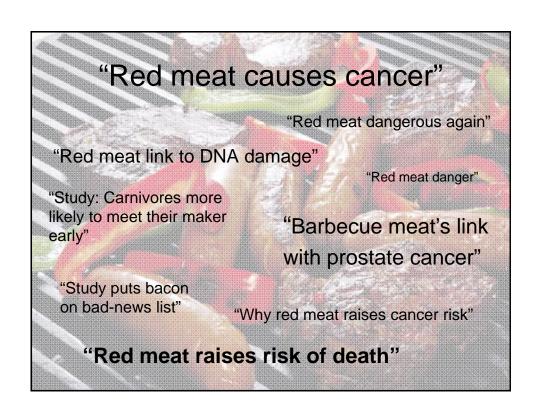
Food Safety

Convenience

Palatability, Taste & Enjoyment







### Red meat attracts attention

....and suffers from the poor translation of science into media speak, with a lack of context



### Science: the hare and the tortoise

Good science



Slow and rarely Sensational but gripping

**Bad science** 



inaccurate

### Most science is not a 'breakthrough'

- Single studies don't provide certainty
- Can't base recommendations on one study
- Dietary studies hard because we don't just eat one food
- Findings from animal studies cannot be translated directly to humans
- Epidemiological studies are used to find associations and may simply be coincidental.
   They do not show cause and effect

#### Bottom line on cancer

- No single food causes cancer
- No evidence to show red meat causes cancer
- Obesity and lack of physical activity are the greatest risk factors for diet-related cancers
- Overall eating and lifestyle habits are more important than specific foods

# Bottom line on heart disease and obesity

- Trimmed of visible fat, red meat is low in fat and does not raise blood cholesterol levels when part of a low fat diet
- Protein in red meat shown to play a positive role in weight control. Promotes a feeling of fullness – 'satiety'

### International Meat Secretariat Committee on Human Nutrition and Health



Think global, act local

# Food, Nutrition, Physical Activity and the Prevention of Cancer: a Global Perspective



- Published in 2007; five years in the making
- Involved over 100 scientists in 30 countries
- Driven by a panel of 21 world renowned scientists

### Short term: Promoting the positives

- Maintaining consumer confidence in the nutritional value of red meat
- Reducing the focus on single foods



# Long term: Positioning red meat within a healthy balanced diet

 Maintaining red meat's position as an important part of a balanced diet in health and nutrition guidelines



### Long term: Applying the evidence

- Strengthening the base of the iceberg
- Maintaining scientific evidence as the basis of all campaigns
- Putting WCRF report into perspective



# The 5 key groups in nutrition issues management

- 1. Consumers keep promoting the positives
- 2. Health professionals gatekeepers to health information. Apply the science to their practice
- 3. Policy makers build and maintain relationships
- 4. Scientists use opinion leaders as third party spokesmen
- 5. Media use their power to your advantage

### Take home messages

- Nutrition (and nutritionists!) is good for red meat
- Base all communications on sound science.
- Don't just concentrate on consumers, remember the policy makers, scientists, health professionals and the media

