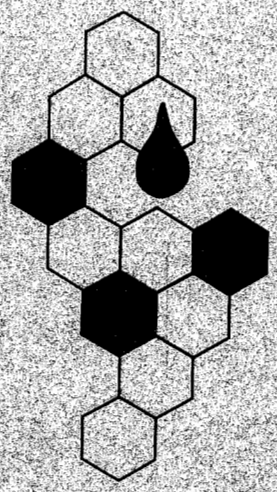

Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel

Minutes and Proceedings
53rd
ANNUAL
MEETING

SHERATON INN
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK
JANUARY
12, 13 & 14
1994

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL *BOX 1566* *NIPAWIN, SASKATCHEWAN S0E 1E0*

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I N D E X

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1993-94

PRESIDENT	Barrie Termeer
VICE PRESIDENT	Jean-Pierre Chapleau
1st EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Ted Hancock
2nd EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Ron Bacon

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940-41	W.R. Agar*
1942	S.M. Deschenes*
1943	J.W. Braisthwaite*
1944	P.C. Colquhoun*
1945	A.T. Brown
1946	V.E. Phillips*
1947-49	F.R. Garland*
1950-51	J.N. Dyment
1952	P. Kowalski*
1953-54	W.H. Turnball*
1955-56	H.C. Allen*
1957-58	S.J. Lye
1959-65	V. Mesley
1966-67	F.J. Burnett
1968-69	E. Asher
1969-71	L. Truscott
1971-72	D.F. Peer
1972-74	R. Bird
1974-76	J.M. Smith
1976-78	G. Paradis
1978-80	T. Taylor
1980-82	H. Bryans
1982-84	M. Abrahamson
1984-86	J. Awram
1986-88	D. Hansen
1989-93	R. Congdon

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

J.N. Dument
F.R. Armstrong
D.F. Pearcey
H.C. Allen
R.M. Pugh
F.R. Garland*
F.L. Rathje*

* Deceased

PAST EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

1940	W.T. Patterson
1941-48	R.M. Pugh
1949	W.G. LeMaistre*
1950-59	R.M. Pugh
1960-62	R.M. McKay
1962-69	J.E. King*
1969-72	H.R. Taylor
1972-75	F.R. Garland*
1975-82	Fred Rathje*
1983-85	Bob Douglas

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL DELEGATES - 1993-94

B.C. Honey Producers Association	Ted Hancock P.O. Box Dog Creek Dog Creek, B.C. V0L 1J0 Ph:(604) 440-5689 Fax:(604) 440-5654
Alberta Beekeepers' Association	Barrie Termeer General Delivery Rollyview, AB. T0C 2K0 Ph/Fax:(403) 986-3040
Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association	Murray Hannigan P.O. Box 367 Shellbrook, SK. S0J 3E0 Ph:(306) 747-3299 Fax: (306) 74d7-3560
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association	Lorne Peters Box 98 Kleefeld, MB. R0A 0V0 Phone/Fax: (204) 377-4242
Ontario Beekeepers' Association	Davis Bryans Box 428 Alvinston, Ontario N0N 1A0 Ph: (519) 898-2843 Fax:(519) 898-2021
Federation des prodecteurs de miel du quebec - U.P.A.	Jean-Pierre Chapleau 1282 rang 8, St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec J0A 1C0 Phone/Fax: (819) 828-2248
Maritime Beekeepers' Association	Ralph Lockhart R.R. # 1 Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 8J5 Phone/Fax:(506) 859-8186
Co-op Representative	Ron Bacon, Bee Maid Honey P.O. Box 94 Kinistino, Sk. S0J 1H0 Phone/Fax: (306) 864-2534
Packer Representative	Jean Marc Labonte 530 rang Nault Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 7R5 Ph:(819) 758-3877 Fax: (819) 758-9386
C.A.P.A. Representative	Mark Winston Dept.of Biological Sciences Simon Fraser University Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 Ph: (604) 291-4475 or 4459 Fax: (604) 291-3496
Supplier Representative	seat empty
Producer/Packer Representative	seat empty

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

53RD. ANNUAL MEETING

Fredericton, New Brunswick

January 12, 13 & 14, 1994

Attendance Record

Barrie Termeer	Rollyview, Alberta
Jean-Pierre Chapleau	St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec
Ted Hancock	Dog Creek, B.C.
Ron Bacon	Kinistino, Sask.
Murray Hannigan	Shellbrook, Sask.
Lorne Peters	Kleefeld, Manitoba
Davis Bryans	Alvinston, Ont.
Ralph Lockhart	Moncton, N.B.
Jean Marc Labonte	Victoriaville, Quebec
Gordon Grant	Beaverlodge, Alberta
Gary Hergert	Ottawa, Ont.
Jack Hamilton	Aylesford, N.S.
Linda Gane	Nipawin, Sask.
Joanne Moran	Berwick, N.S.
Doug & Eileen McCutcheon	Langley, B.C.
Mary Rede Lye	Richmond Hill, Ont.
Howard Bryans	Alvinston, Ont.
Murray Forgrave	Apoloqui, N.B.
Pat Donovan	Moncton, N.B.
Linda Donovan	Moncton, N.B.
John Gruszka	Prince Albert, Sask.
Robert Canfield	Nova Scotia
Doug McRory	Guelph, Ont.
Earl Gilbey	New Brunswick
Paul van Westendorp	Surrey, B.C.
Don Dixon	Winnipeg, Man.
Peter John Keating	Alma, Quebec
Mark Winston	Burnaby, B.C.
Christiane Vanasse	Rock Forest, Quebec
Kenn Tuckey	Edmonton, Alberta
Al Picketts	Kensington, P.E.I
Jacquelin Cote	Ottawa, Ont.
Sophie Bernard	Fredericton, N.B.
John Murray	Truro, N.S.
Heather Clay	Fredericton, N.B.

LIST OF CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEMBERS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1994

PACKING PLANTS

Bee Maid Honey Limited - Winnipeg, Manitoba
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited - Toronto, Ontario
Doyon & Doyon Ltee. - Saint-Laurent, Quebec
Miel Labonte Inc. - Victoriaville,Quebec

SUPPLIERS

F.W. Jones & Son Ltd. - Bedford, Quebec
Polytainers Inc. - Toronto, Ontario

SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIPS - $300.00 +

Alberta	Bouquet Apiaries, St. Lina
Saskatchewan	Gane Apiaries, Nipawin Hutch's Honey, Esterhazy
Ontario	Roger G. Congdon Munro Apiaries (Howard D. Bryans), Alvinston Termeers Apiaries Ltd., Finch

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS - $150.00 +

B.C.	Babe's Honey Farm, Victoria
ALBERTA	Christensen Bee Ranch Ltd., Mallaig Alfred Hauk, Edmonton Tom Hegan, Winfield Honeybear Apiaries Ltd., Rollyview Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville Sunshine Honey Farm, Leduc Tuckey Apiaries, Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN	Busy Bee Farms, Tisdale Gane Honey Farms Ltd., Aylsham Gane Honey Producers, Nipawin Don Green, White Fox Janzen Honey Farms, Carrot River Knox Apiaries, Nipawin Moose Meadow Apiaries, Prince Albert Ken Salen, Ridgedale Wendell Honey Farms, MacNutt
MANITOBA	Ash Apiaries, Gilbert Plains Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd., Carman

ONTARIO	Crerar's Honey Ltd., Vernon
	Dutchman's Gold, Carlisle
NOVA SCOTIA	G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville

BASIC MEMBERSHIPS - $30.00 +

B.C.	Ted Hancock, Dog Creek
	Jae's Honey Ltd., Fort St. John
	Angelika & Josef Lutz, Kelowna
	James Honey Company, Arras
	Douglas M. McCutcheon, Delta
	Terry's Honey Farm, Grand Forks
	Professor Mark L. Winston, Burnaby
ALBERTA	Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge
	Dunvegan Hill Honey, Fairview
	Fairview College, Fairview
	Gerry's Apiaries Ltd., Falher
	Don L. Nelson, Beaverlodge
	Peter Sporns, Edmonton
	Tegart Apiaries Ltd., Fairview
	T'N'T Apiaries, Ardmore
	Willms Honey Producers Ltd., Scandia
	Wild Bee Ranch, Grovedale
SASKATCHEWAN	Ron Bacon, Kinistino
	Rodney Barber, Leask
	Boettcher Apiaries, Christopher Lake
	B & M Honey & Wax Ltd., Tisdale
	Busy Bee Honey, North Battleford
	C.& L. Apiaries 1988, Fairy Glen
	Dr. Arthur Davis, Saskatoon
	Ernest J. Dixon, Craik
	Frederick Emde, Big River
	Big River Apiaries, Big River
	Gaudet Apiaries Apiculture, Prince Albert
	Groot's Honey Farm Ltd., Meadow Lake
	John Gruszka, Prince Albert
	Hamilton Bee Ranch Ltd., Nipawin
	Hannigan's Honey, Shellbrook
	Albert and Marlene Joslin, Saskatoon
	Gerould Knudsen, Porcupine Plain
	Norman Knudsen, Nipawin
	Albany Lebel, Arborfield
	George Leggott, Lanigan
	Mohr Apiaries Ltd., White Fox
	Leo Monseler, Saskatoon

Moyen Honey Farms Ltd., Zenon Park
Blaine McKee, Arborfield
Leo & Bev McKee, Gravelbourg
Calvin Parsons, Meskanaw
Spy Hill Apiaries, Spy Hill
St. Peter's College, Muenster
Danny Valleau, Aylsham
Victor Apiaries, Nipawin
West Cowen Apiaries, Big River

MANITOBA

Norman Bartel, Kleefeld
Bee Sweet Honey, Virden
Art Bergman, Steinbach
Fernand Bisson, Dunrea
Campbell Honey Farm, Stonewall
Don Dixon, Winnipeg
Dwayne I. Drinkwater, Glenboro
Earl Dueck, Oak Lake
M. Dueck Apiaries, Kleefeld
Barry Fingler, Winnipeg
Philip Froese, Morden
Robert Futros, St. Francois Xavier
Honeytree Apiaries, Kleefeld
Interlake Honey Producers, Fisher Branch
Brian Jackson, Wawanesa
Kitson Apiaries Ltd., Portage la Prairie
Jacob Kroeker, Winnipeg
Stephen D. Olnick, Stonewall
Ted Ostermann, Selkirk
Peters Honey Farm, Kleefeld
Podolski Honey Farms, Ethelbert
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd., Baldur
K. Earl Rutherford, Eriksdale
Bruce Smirl, Notre Dame De Lourdes
Sunnybrook Bee Farm, Steinbach
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd., Elgin
Jacob J. Waldner, Elm Creek
Western Sky Apiaries, Dauphin

ONTARIO

Kenneth Bell, Thornbury
Davis Bryans, Alvinston
John Bryans, Alvinston
Burke's Honey Ltd., Omemee
Tom Congdon, Cottam
Eagle's Nest Apiaries, Toronto
C.P. Erridge, Ottawa
Lyman H. Finlayson, Oro Station
Joseph N. Gascho, Milverton
J.M. Gray, Ottawa
Honey Hill Enterprises, Richmond Hill

	R.E. Ross Hopkins, North Gower
	Josip Ispanovic, Mississauga
	Doug McRory, Guelph
	Gard Otis, Guelph
	Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Guelph
QUEBEC	Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Saint-Adrien de Ham
	Peter John Keating, Alma
	Bernard Levac, Argenteuil
	Patrice Sabatier, Napierville
NOVA SCOTIA	Jack Hamilton, Aylesford
	John Murray, Truro
NEW BRUNSWICK	Heather Clay, Fredericton
	Honey Tree Farm, Petitcodiac
	Roger Leger, Richibuctou Village
	Ralph Lockhart, Moncton

53rd ANNUAL MEETING

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

January, 12, 13 and 14, 1994

call to order — The meeting was called to order by Barrie Termeer, President of the Canadian Honey Council at 1:55 pm at the Sheraton Inn in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

welcome — Al Picketts, Past President and now 2nd Vice President of the Maritime Beekeepers Association welcomed the delegates and guests to the meeting being hosted by the Maritime Beekeepers Association. Mr. Picketts expressed regret for the President, Ted Sealy, that he was unable to attend the meeting. Mr. Picketts also invited everyone back the last week in July to the Maritime Beekeepers Tour.

Africanized bee situation in the United States — Dr. H. Shimanuki, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, talked to the group about the present situation in the United States regarding Africanized honey bees. Dr. Shimanuki stated that about 30 million swarms are now in the New World. He went on to say that in Texas that the state is doing such a fantastic job of public awareness and placing of swarm hives that stinging incidents in Texas is not alarming. Dr. Shimanuki recommended that a bait hive be placed in each bee yard to attract these bees and also that the general public should be asked to report any swarms that they see. This seems to keep the stinging incidents down. He reported that only 1 fatality had occurred in Texas from the Africanized honey bees.

Dr. Shimanuki pointed out that we must assume that given the present technology, we cannot stop the migration of the Africanized honey bees. In the US they use a telephone number as a hot line for anyone to report an incidence. They are now using a Universal System for the detection of Africanized Honey Bees. USDA I.D. They will verify the 1st 10 samples for someone, but thereafter they must have their own equipment for uniform system. 34 States now have some plan for Identifying Africanized Honey Bees.

Dr. Shimanuki is hopeful that the Africanized honey bee problem can be kept to a minimum if all co-operate and all requeen and maintain hives adequately. The general public can be very supportive by reporting swarms that

can then be destroyed.

notice of meeting — Linda Gane read the notice of meeting as printed in the last issue of Hive Lights

motion: — Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Ron Bacon that the official notice of meeting be accepted as read by L. Gane.....carried

introductions — President, Barrie Termeer asked the delegates, members and guests to introduce themselves.

motion on committees — Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Ron Bacon that the chairperson appoint the committees for the meeting.....carried

committees — Mr. Termeer appointed the following to committees for the meeting:
Resolutions Committee: Jean-Pierre Chapleau and Ron Bacon
Nominations Committee: Lorne Peters
Budget Committee: Davis Bryans and Murray Hannigan
Elections Chairperson: Kenn Tuckey
Scrutineers: Mary Lye and Paul van Westendorp

President's Report — Barrie Termeer reported on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. This report forms Appendix A. **MOTION:** Moved by Ted Hancock and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that the President's report by accepted as presented.....carried.

1993 Resolution Report — Barrie Termeer reported on the actions taken on each of the resolutions from the 1993 Annual General Meeting. This forms Appendix B. **MOTION:** Moved by Lorne Peters and seconded by Davis Bryans that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Varroa Report — Gary Hergert, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, presented the report from the Federal Government tracking the incidence of Varroa and the spreads in the past season. This report forms Appendix C.

Australia/New Zealand update — Gary Hergert, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada advises us to continue to stress the pollination value of our industry. Without doing this, we are a small industry that does not have a large dollar value (honey) in the grand picture of international trade.

Mr. Hergert advises the Canadian Honey Council to keep up letter writing to keep the issue of access of queens and packages in the forefront. Continue to ask for assistance ie: Our Minister to their Minister, etc.

Hawaii — The protocol for importing queens from Hawaii this year

will not change. The only change will be that a Canadian will not be on site for sampling. Maybe we need to review the protocol prior to the 1996 shipping season?

A report on the activities of the on site inspector for the 1993 shipping season forms Appendix D.

Switzer Report

Barrie Termeer gave a report on the Switzer Report. This report forms Appendix E.

Mark Winston, President of CAPA brought recommendations to the Canadian Honey Council from CAPA. They suggested that we do not want to adhere to the dates in #1 or that we should not assume it be opened. We should keep date options open and that industry should monitor. With #2, it is not necessary or wise to import in 1995 due to the situation with the africanzied honey bee. Mr. Winston said that they do not agree with section "B" of the Switzer Report due to the fact that the situation in the United States is changing rapidly. When we decide to open the border that we then develop a protocol. Mr. Winston said that CAPA agrees with most of the rest of the report. He cautioned us about "g" in that we take care in considering this. Research should not include Africanized Honey Bee imports into Canada. CAPA supports a Varroa survey and agrees with having a Federal Apiculturist. He stressed that industry should have the decision in this process.

Promotion Committee Report

Jean-Pierre Chapleau gave us a report on the process of setting up a committee and eventually hiring a promotion co-ordinator. This person being Mary Lye under the company name of Interactions. This report forms Appendix F. **MOTION:** Moved by Ron Bacon seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Mary Lye, promotion co-ordinator gave a report that forms Appendix G. She also outlined how in the May-June issue of Harrowsmith, that Canadian Honey would be covered at no cost to the Council except for her time. Also Canadian Living Magazine will be carrying an article on Honey in the spring or fall issue.

Don Dixon expressed a need to generate revenue to continue with this program.

Letter of concern

Linda Gane read a letter of concern from Babe and Charlie Warren. In the letter they stated that they were having some trouble with collection of a debt on queen bees purchased from them. It was a warning to others.

Chemicals Committee Report

John Gruszka, Chemicals Committee Chairperson for CAPA gave us a report of the activities for the year. This report forms Appendix H. Mr. Gruszka pointed out

that Mr. Kerry Clark from Dawson Creek would be the new CAPA Chemicals Committee Chairperson for 1994.
John brought us a report from Ms. Martha Farkas, Pesticide Directorate. This forms Appendix I.

Beaverlodge Research Station Report Gord Grant gave a report highlighting the research especially on the Elisa Detection Method (tracheal mites). This report forms Appendix J.

FSAM II Research Report Barrie Termeer reported on the research being conducted with assistance under the FSAM II grant. This forms Appendix K.
MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by J.P. Chapleau that this report be accepted as presented...carried

Queen tab Research John Ambrose from South Carolina at the last minute could not attend our meeting so asked Doug McRory to do a presentation in his absence. Doug reported that tests done by Dr. Ambrose did not show adverse effects on the performance after simulated and actual shipments of bees. Doug also pointed out that research was being done in Quebec to address the problem of mortality to queens shipped with tabs. One of the Quebec shippers noticed that he suffered queen losses while shipping with queen tabs. Doug pointed out that to address this problem they were cutting tabs in half.
Mark Winston warned about the resistance of Varroa to any treatment. Mark pointed out that Varroa is one species that gains resistance quickly.

PETER KEATINGS ADDRESS Mr. Keating is presently hired by a group of commercial beekeepers to assist with addressing their problems. His position is financed by 60% funding from the provincial government and the balance coming from the commercial beekeepers that he works for. His job is to find areas of improving the economics of commercial beekeeping operations and other needs as identified.

Check-off and National Farm Products Council Lorne Peters, delegate and Dan McDonald, from the Federal Government gave an update on the progress of the Legislature regarding the implementation of the National Farm Products Council. (Appendix L.) Mr. McDonald pointed out that Domestic and Import products must be treated equal. Lorne recommends that a four (4) man committee be set up to further look into this. MOTION: Moved by T. Hancock and seconded by J.M. Labonte that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Chinese Honey Jean Pierre Chapleau presented a report on Chinese Honey. (This forms Appendix M).

Food Production & Inspection Branch Report This report was presented by Jacquelin Cote, Acting Chief, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division,

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. (Report forms Appendix N).

Stats Canada and Statistics as presented by Gary Hergert Stats Canada Report forms Appendix O. Statistics as presented by Gary Hergert for Appendix P.

CAPA Report Mark Winston, President of The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists gave this report. This forms Appendix Q.

NISA/NFSP Report Barrie Termeer presented the proposals that the executive has worked on. This forms Appendix R. Gary Hergert had prepared a paper that forms Appendix S. **MOTION:** Moved by M. Hannigan and seconded by T. Hancock that this report be accepted as presented....carried

Apimondia Report Don Dixon gave us an updated report of the committee and updated the membership and guests on the last meeting of Apimondia and the bidding process. This forms Appendix T. Mr. Dixon told the audience that Mr. K. Evans from Vancouver has lent great support for this bidding.

Membership Report Mr. Murray Hannigan and Ron Bacon gave a report on the memberships in the Canadian Honey Council and also gave some recommendations for the delegates to take home and look over. This forms Appendix U. **MOTION:** Moved by L. Peters and seconded by Ralph Lockhart that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Upgrading Newsletter Jean Pierre Chapleau addressed the issue of the "Hivelights" in its' present structure and the cost of it to the Canadian Honey Council. He suggested that a committee be formed to look into the feasibility of a cost share program with the editor.

Secretary-Treasurer Report Linda Gane gave the report that forms Appendix V. **MOTION:** Moved by R. Bacon and seconded by T. Hancock that the report be accepted as presented....carried.

Area Reports **MARITIMES** - Ralph Lockhart reported that the main crop pollinated in the Maritimes is the blueberry. The pollination is for a period of 3 - 6 weeks in the spring. EFB is very prevalent due to the content of pollen. Mr. Lockhart reported good crops in the 1993 crop year.
QUEBEC - Jean Pierre Chapleau reported that this is a test year for their hired Technician. He explained the concept of hiring a technician by the commercial operators. Blueberry Production was increased this past year. Tracheal mites are still isolated to border areas. Six (6) beekeepers were found with Varroa. Pollination and movement of hives can and has the ability to spread this mite quite rapidly.

ONTARIO - Davis Bryans reported that they had an

excellent spring after heavy winter losses. 115# average with some in the 200# plus of good light honey. Ontario Beekeepers Association has recommended dropping quarantine zones and is not a "Buyer Beware". They are working with T. Szabo developing resistance. At the present they use a 150 bee sample for HTM and Fluvalinate testing for Varroa. He estimates that they generated 1/2 million in pollination and 1/2 million in queen and nuc sales with 8 million in honey.

MANITOBA - Lorne Peters reported that they had a lack of sunshine and cool temperatures. Some areas received 20 - 24 inches of rain in August. This left some hives under water with a loss of brood. Some beekeepers were doing their 1st round of pulling honey in September. The province had 135# average. Hive numbers were up to 85,000 colonies. Zoecon provided fluvalinate strips to treat the colonies that were infested with Varroa mites. Bear damage was high. Compensation was paid at a rate of 70% for equipment on the 1st hit and nothing after that on the yards. They have dropped Crop Insurance due to the poor structure. Optimistic with the upcoming year due to the high Canola acreage planned.

[redacted]-Murray Hannigan reported that the bees were good, but the weather was poor. The spring was cool and dry up to the 12th of June and then cool and wet for the remainder of the season. Traditionally in Saskatchewan the 1st pull of honey is mid July, this year it was August. The Bees were swarming. Saskatchewan had an average of 160# per colony, this was down from the 1992 average. Saskatchewan has closed its borders to bees with the exception of Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Vancouver Island. Maybe Saskatchewan can remain Varroa free for the next 5 years. Mr. Hannigan reported that the beekeepers in Saskatchewan has opted to drop NTSP.

ALBERTA - Barrie Termeer gave a report from the province of Alberta. Much of central and southern Alberta had a cool wet summer, particularily in June and July. There was a period from June 21 to at least July 16 when every single day recorded below average temperatures. The Peace River Country had somewhat better conditions. The end result was an average to below average crop year with about 21 - 22 million pounds produced. Hives went into winter heavier and with more pollen than in 1992.

There was an auction held in May of 1993 of a large commercial operation in the St. Paul area of Alberta. approximately 1500 hives in 2 brood chambers with bees sold for $55. to $90. and the honey supers all sold for $17. each. Brood chambers sold for $7. - $10. Registered hive counts in June were 152,000, a slight decline from 1992. We have 700 registered beekeepers. This is down from 749 in 1992. In spite of the decline in registered hives, most commercial beekeepers in Alberta are more optimistic about the future. More operators are looking for ways to expand hive counts and

production.
The ABA has many issues to deal with but one that is receiving more attention lately is the introduction of proposed bylaws in several municipalities that would restrict the placement of beehives that are near residences. One has proposed a 200 meter limit, the other is suggesting 1 kilometer. The 200 meter one also requires written permission from all the residence owners within 200 meters of the hives, not just the landowner. The ABA will be attempting to set up a mediation process to resolve complaints, so that any proposed bylaws might only come into effect on an individual basis when mediation has failed. As the AHB (Africanized Honey Bee) stories become more common, all beekeepers will have to devote more attention to Public Relations and to selecting yard locations in a responsible manner.

Financial Statements Linda Gane presented the financial statement of the General Account. This forms appendix W. Questions were asked and answered by both the President, Barrie Termeer and Linda Gane. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Jean Marc Labonte that the statements be accepted as presented....carried.

Nutaje Memorial Award Howard Bryans, chairman of this committee said that this year the award had been presented to Kerry Clark from British Columbia. Mr. Clark has worked had for the beekeeping industry in getting registered the treatments for Tracheal and Varroa mites. Mr. Bryans gave a bit of history about the award and encouraged people to send in applications for the award. This is an annual award and we have so many people within the industry who do need recognition for their efforts and this is one way of doing it.

Honey Packers' Report This report was given by Jean Marc Labonte and forms Appendix X.

RESOLUTIONS

1. Moved by Ralph Lockhart Seconded by Ted Hancock
Whereas Pollination has become an important part of apiculture in Canada; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council consider partially funding Pollination Research through the FSAM II Research Program.....carried

2. Moved by Ron Bacon Seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas interest costs are a major part of operating expenses, and
Whereas the Advance Payment for crops is a valuable tool for the beekeeper, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that they reinstate the Cash

Flow Enhancement Program that provides interest free cash advances through the Advance Payment for Crops Act.....carried

3. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas exchange of beekeeping labour between the Canadian provinces can help individual beekeeping operations and beekeepers accelerate the technological development of our industry and also improve communication between Canadian beekeepers, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council, in consultation with all potentially concerned organizations, considers putting in place a national beekeeping labour exchange program.....carried

4. Moved by Ted Hancock Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Whereas there is a need to depopulate some hives for management purposes, and whereas cyanide gas for beekeepers is no longer readily available, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council Chemicals Committee investigate possible alternatives to cyanide gas

Amendment Moved by Ted Hancock Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
That the words "CHEMICAL COMMITTEE" be deleted from the resolution....carried

Amended Resolution now reads:
Whereas there is a need to depopulate some hives for management purposes, and whereas cyanide gas for beekeepers is no longer readily available; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council investigate possible alternatives to cyanide gas.....carried

5. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Barrie Termeer
Whereas significant volumes of imported honey are entering our country; and
Whereas the sanitary regulations and inspection systems of the exporting countries differ greatly from ours and may not guarantee the purity and innocuousness of the imported honey; and
Whereas unsafe treatment methods may be used in some countries for the control of bee diseases; and
Whereas recent shipments of foreign honey have been found adulterated with a sweetener; and
Whereas it is important to protect the high quality image of the Canadian honey and of honey in general; and
Whereas there is a federal regulation concerning the identification of "Country of Origin" of imported honey; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council strongly asks the Federal government to:
1. enhance the enforcement of the actual regulation concerning the identification of "Country of Origin"; and
2. closely monitor imports of foreign honey, including those

from the United States, and make the proper testing for adulteration as well as for all potential chemical residues.....carried

6. Moved by Davis Bryans Seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has strict regulations regarding both production and packing facilities for honey i.e. Canada Agriculture Products Act and The Honey Regulations, and
Whereas producers and packers are required to meet the standards of this Act; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada investigate conditions of production and packing in exporting countries who send product to Canada to ensure that honey being produced in these countries and exported into Canada is being done under conditions equal to those required of Canadian producers and packers.....carried

7. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Ted Hancock
Whereas tracheal mites and Varroa mites are spreading among the Canadian apiaries and Canadian beekeepers are forced to use chemical agents to control these pests; and
Whereas it is essential to prevent the contamination of Canadian honey; and
Whereas not all the Canadian beekeepers are aware of the potential risks involved with the different methods of treatment; and
Whereas the best way to reassure the consumer (more specifically in case of an isolated incident) is to be able to demonstrate that all the prevention and control measures have been put in place; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that:
   1. C.A.P.A. and the Canadian Honey Council coordinate the development of guidelines and recommendations for a safe treatment of the new bee diseases; and
   2. the Canadian Honey Council coordinates the implementation of a national information program directed towards the beekeeper and involving the federal and provincial governments, the provincial and local beekeeping associations, the packers and finally the Canadian Honey Council itself, concerning the guidelines and recommendations for a safe treatment of the new bee diseases; and
   3. the Canadian Honey Council asks the Federal and Provincial Governments to intensify their sampling activities for the detection of residues of all potential miticides....carried

8. Moved by Ron Bacon Seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas Canada is permitting imported honey into Canada, and
Whereas the amount of imported honey has been significantly reduced as compared to other countries; and
Whereas the possibility could occur; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to make sure that Canada does not become a dumping ground to honey rejected by other countries, especially the United States....carried

9. Moved by Davis Bryans Seconded by Ralph Lockhart
Whereas valuable bee genetics have been developed in New York, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the importation of honeybee genetic material be allowed through the University of Guelph quarantine facility following established protocol....carried

10. Moved by Davis Bryans Seconded by Ralph Lockhart
Whereas valuable bee genetics maybe present in Hungary and Austria; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the importation of honeybee queens be allowed through the University of Guelph quarantine facility following established protocol.....carried

11. Moved by Davis Bryans Seconded by Ralph Lockhart
Whereas valuable Buckfast bee genetics are present in Denmark; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the importation of Buckfast honeybee queens be allowed through the University of Guelph quarantine facility following established protocol......carried

12. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Ralph Lockhart

Whereas several research projects aimed at developing bees more resistant to mites are presently supported with federal funds through the Canadian Honey Council FSAM II Research Fund, and
Whereas exchanging genetic material between parties involved in bee selection could accelerate the process of developing and distributing more resistant bees; and
Whereas it is desirable that all Canadian beekeepers have access locally to bee stock carrying the newly developed resistance; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council and CAPA develop jointly a process to facilitate the exchange and distribution of potentially resistant genetic material among the interested provinces.....carried

13. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Ted Hancock
Whereas the administrators of the NISA program do not accept the pollination income in the NISA program; and
Whereas pollinating crops with honeybees is a truly agricultural activity that is not dissociable from animal husbandry and that cannot be offered by a non beekeeper; and
Whereas pollination activities despite their limited direct farm value have a larger economical impact in terms of food value than the honey production itself; and
Whereas the bees are considered themselves as an agricultural product and that the location of colonies of bees for pollination purposes is just a different way of marketing

bees; and
Whereas the income from pollination activities is very important for many beekeepers in Canada; and
Whereas the income from pollination is subject to important fluctuations like other agricultural income; and
Whereas all farmers should have access to an equitable income stabilization program; and
Whereas not stabilizing the pollination income may influence the farming choices and create undesirable distortions; and
Whereas income from honey is reduced in hives utilized for pollination; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council insists that the pollination be included in the NISA program....carried

14. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Murray Hannigan
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council work towards putting in place safety net programs that would provide the same level of support for all beekeepers.....carried

15. Moved by Barrie Termeer Seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas the Government of Canada is moving to a whole farm support program; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council lobby the federal government to maintain or create a support fund to bridge the period until funds are built up under the NISA program structure.....carried

16. Moved by Murray Hannigan Seconded by Lorne Peters
Whereas the honey industry may not fully accept the recommendations made by Dr. Clay Switzer in the report "Assessment of Proposed Amendment to the Health of Animal Regulations"; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council form a committee to evaluate the mentioned report and that the CHC shall forward a response to the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada....carried

17. Moved by Barrie Termeer Seconded by Ron Bacon
Whereas the honeybee industry in Canada must determine if any further protocols proposed to import mainland U.S. bee stock should require provisions to exclude undesirable Africanized Honey Bee genes; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (including Social and Economic impacts) regarding the importation of undesirable honey bee genetic material (Africanized Honey Bees) into Canada....carried

18. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Barrie Termeer
Whereas Canadian beekeepers produce many different hive products, are involved in important pollination activities and also raise and sell bee stock; and
Whereas the actual name "Canadian Honey Council" does not reflect the global reality of Canadian beekeeping; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council changes its name to "Canadian Apiculture Council".....defeated

19. Moved by Lorne Peters Seconded by Ron Bacon
Whereas Canada wishes to import bees from New Zealand and Australia, and
Whereas these bees pose no apparent threat to North American bees, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Government of Canada be requested to continue discussions with the appropriate U.S. authorities for the purpose of reaching agreement on allowing the transshipment of bees to Canada Through Hawaii from New Zealand and Australia...carried

20. Moved by Ron Bacon Seconded by Lorne Peters
Whereas products are on the market using the name "HONEY" predominantly on the label where in fact they contain extremely minute or no honey; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada review labelling regulations to prohibit misleading use of a products name.....defeated

21. Moved by Barrie Termeer Seconded by Ted Hancock
Whereas there is renewed interest in killing honey bee colonies to combat diseases; and
Whereas Bee Maid own the registration for the only chemical available for this purpose; and
Whereas supplies of calcium cyanide dust are currently very low; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that Bee Maid be urged to replenish the supply of calcium cyanide dust....carried

22. Moved by Ralph Lockhart Seconded by Davis Bryans
Whereas it is not possible to import bee stock from England; and
Whereas the protocol for importation of honey bee eggs and semen from England has been established; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council support the Nova Scotia honey bee diversification program (Mitybee Project) to import Buckfast honey bee eggs subject to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's importation regulations....carried

23. Moved by Murray Hannigan Seconded by Lorne Peters
Whereas approximately 50 million pounds of Canadian Honey is marketed through the five members of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association; and
Whereas a promotional/research levy is needed to continue the promotion work being done by Mary Lye through the Honey Promotion Action Plan; and
Whereas the most expedient method may be for these packers to collect and remit this levy; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council commence

discussion with the packers to ascertain the level of commitment packers would give to this arrangement....carried

24. Moved by Lorne Peters Seconded by Ron Bacon
Whereas all honey being sold in Canada should be of high quality and meet uniform standards; and
Whereas there is increasing amounts of imported honey entering Canada; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Health Canada to harmonize, the allowable residue limits of all pesticides used for honey worldwide, with the United States standards...defeated

25. Moved by Ted Hancock Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Whereas the administration of the NISA program does not accept the income from sale of bulk bees, nucs, queens, wax and all other hive products as eligible income for the NISA program; and
Whereas this income is very important for many beekeepers in Canada; and
Whereas such income is subject to fluctuations like other agricultural income; and
Whereas all farmers should have access to an equitable income stabilization program; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council insists that income from the sale of bulk bees, nucs, queens, wax and all other hive products be included in the NISA program....carried

26. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Barrie Termeer
That the Maritime Beekeepers' Association and especially Heather Clay be formally thanked for hosting the 1994 meetings of Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and The Canadian Honey Council.....carried

27. Moved by Murray Hannigan Seconded by Davis Bryans
Whereas the Canadian Honey Council cannot tolerate the high cost of flights made under short term announcements of meetings; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council advise Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to give at least three weeks notice prior to meetings to allow the Canadian Honey Council representatives to get in on the cheaper air flights....carried

28. Moved by Davis Bryans Seconded by Barrie Termeer
Whereas research in the United States has been done on tylosin for control of foulbrood; and
Whereas it suggests that the brood cycle of the honey bee may be shortened; and
Whereas it could then be used as a control for Varroa; therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the CAPA Chemical Committee to review the research and make

29. Moved by Barrie Termeer Seconded by Ted Hancock
Whereas Hawaii beestock will have undergone two years of mite surveys at current protocol levels; and
Whereas New Zealand and Australian stock is accepted on the basis of a suitable disease history, therefore
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council suggest to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that the Hawaii protocol be reviewed for 1995.....carried

NOMINATIONS

Kenn Tuckey assumed the chair for the elections.

MOTION: Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Jean Pierre Chapleau that for the 1993-4 term that we have two Executive Members....carried

Kenn Tuckey presented the slate of officers as received by the Nominations committee:
President: Barrie Termeer
Vice-President: Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Executive Member: Ron Bacon

Kenn Tuckey called for nominations from the floor for the position of President
MOTION: Moved by R. Bacon and seconded by M. Hannigan that nominations cease. Barrie Termeer was declared President

Kenn Tuckey called for nominations from the floor for the position of Vice-President
MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Davis Bryans that nominations cease. Jean-Pierre Chapleau was declared Vice-President

Kenn Tuckey called for nominations from the floor for the two (2) Executive positions
MOTION: Lorne Peters nominated Ted Hancock.
Kenn Tuckey called three times for additional nominations and then declared Ron Bacon and Ted Hancock as the two (2) Executive Members

MOTION: Moved by Lorne Peters and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that the chair appoint the committees of The Canadian Honey Council...carried

MOTION: Moved by Ted Hancock and Jean-Pierre Chapleau that the secretary check into the cheapest bonding and report to the President.

MOTION: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Lorne Peters that the Secretary-Treasurer get quotes from three (3) or four (4) Accounting firms and report back to the Executive. The Executive will make the appointment based on the quotes....carried

*The Executive can make a decision to have Gary Hergert do a tax review of the United States Beekeepers.

*Barry Termeer extended an invitation from Alberta to host the 1995 CAPA/CHC meetings as well as the Research Symposium.

*Joint Meeting CAPA/CHC and Symposium Committee to be formed

MEETING ADJOURNED BY BARRIE TERMEER

PRESIDENT'S REPORT JANUARY 12, 1994

Since last years ' CHC AGM, things have been very busy for the CHC.

I'll report those activities in a more or less chronological fashion.

The first job was the completion of a Protocol that would allow Hawaii to ship queens to Canada. This had been a difficult task requiring co-operation from Ag.Canada, CHC, and Hawaii officials and beekeepers. All parties worked extra hard to find creative solutions to the Protocol hitches and all involved deserve due credit. I'd also like to single out the Manitoba delegate, Lorne Peters, who first suggested testing bulk bees with Apistan, which solved the last significant concern. As a result roughly 30,000 Hawaiian queens were imported into Canada last season. This trade will probably grow in future years and will become an important source of Non-African stock in future years. On behalf of Council I'd also like to thank Ken Tuckey for his work in Hawaii , especially given the VERY close timing to his daughter's wedding, and to Alberta Agriculture for picking up the costs of the Canadian on site in Hawaii.

The second ongoing concern had been the apparent slow progress in registering treatments for mites. CHC was in constant communications with Ag. Canada and the CAPA chemicals committee. Many faxes on the research and subsequent wording for labelling were cc'd to me from Kerry Clark, who was the driving force in the CAPA Chemicals Committee working on the registration process. Thanks to these efforts, we now have treatment options in advance of the future spread of varroa that will allow beekeepers to be better prepared to handle this new problem in their hives.

Following the Jan. meetings, CHC put together a brief to the Ag. Minister's office that supported and explained the intent of all resolutions passed. CHC has many lines of contact with primarily Ag. Canada and occasionally other ministries (such as Trade, External Affairs, Embassies, etc.).

As we entered March of 1993 the major time consumer for CHC was the problem of the transit ban of beestock through Hawaii. This directly affected shipments of NZ and AUST Queens and packages. Alternative routing was approved through Hong Kong, Singapore and L.A. However none were economical or they offered insufficient space on carriers for packages. There was constant faxing and calling to USDA, Hawaii and Ag. Canada looking for solutions. At the very end of March USDA agreed to allow trans-shipment through Hawaii

to continue, but individual shippers would have their permits revoked if improper screening, etc. occurred. CHC felt this was a good way to safeguard US and Hawaii concerns, while still allowing Canadian beekeepers to get the bees they needed.

This issue has re-emerged. USDA has decided to enforce to the letter a 1920's Act that prohibits the importation of beestock into the US from anywhere in the world but Canada. They have defined "import" to include trans-shipment. The actual regulation will have to be amended before this policy will change. CHC is working with Ag. Canada to resolve this. We are suggesting that an amendment to the regulations be made to re-define "import" to exclude transhipment and that trans-shipment occur under a permit condition. Also we will be pressuring USDA to conduct surveys of US beestock to determine if they are free or endemic of a variety of virus diseases that they site as risks to US beekeepers from NZ and AUST stock. This may be more a trade issue than a disease issue. More work will need to be done on this in the next several months. There is a new Ag. Minister in place, the Honorable Ralph Gooddale from Saskatchewan. We have been asking his office to do everything they can to assist us in resolving this. In the meantime supples of NZ and AUST beestock, particularly packages, are very uncertain for 1994.

In late April the FSAM II Promotion committee met in Montreal. In that meeting we narrowed the applicants to run the Promotion Program from about 100 down to 3. We also agreed that this individual would most likely be representing a marketing firm that could promote honey on a contract basis. Mary Rede Lye of "Inter Actions" was hired and immediately went to work to develop promotion proposals and programs. The committee ,chaired by Jean-Pierre Chapleau, have worked with Mary Lye and they have done very well to date in creating a very practical program. We will receive maximum return from the FSAM II Promotion dollars. The goal is to see this program supported and expanded beyond 1995. CHC will work with the Fed. Gov't to try to develop a means to continue funding the promotion program, and then it will be up to the Provincial Associations and beekeepers to evaluate it and decide to support it.

As the snows melted in the spring, so too did the border closure issue start to heat up. Mr. Charlie Mayer, the former Min. of Agr., gazetted a proposal to replace border closure with a permit system for treated packages and queens. CHC made two submissions during this review, and many individual and Association letters were sent in as well. CHC was bound by unanimous direction by the Provinces to seek a two years extension of the

border closure. We worked hard to get this message across, and our submissions included reports and scientific literature that supported the resolution to extend the closure. The appointment of Dr. Clay Switzer was an important move by Ottawa that attempted to make the policy review more objective.

The recommendations in the Switzer report were accepted by the Federal Gov't and as a result the border remains closed until 1996. The Switzer report was very fair and objective and provides good guide-lines to work by. It will be Council's job to identify priorities in those recommendations and work to implement them.

CHC also has been working on the NISA program. There have been several Federal meetings on NISA for all sectors, and Ron Bacon attended one on behalf of Council in Calgary last spring. A NTSP/NISA committee was set up by Council when we met in Calgary. It was set up to investigate and develop a strategy to improve coverage and access to NISA for beekeepers. Subsequent to that work, the CHC executive have been working to develop a good transition proposal that will allow for the early termination of NTSP based on adequate coverage in NISA accounts to all beekeepers when the NTSP is ended. This will probably move quickly following the direction that comes out of this meeting.

CHC is also involved in many other issues. Lately more attention is being given to the possibility that the US may impose tariffs on Chinese honey. We are concerned that these proposed tariffs could grow to include other exporting countries. At this time we have stated that the Canadian position is that NO TARIFFS are necessary here. We've only requested that the Feds. test Chinese imports as rigorously as they test Canadian domestic production and exports. Quality standards of imported honeys , particularly as they concern adulteration and residues , and labelling regulations that apply to blends of imported and Canadian honey need to be carefully monitored .

CHC has also been managing the FSAM II research funds. Most projects will end this coming year. The approved projects range from work on Varroa control and managements systems, tracheal mite resistance, micro-organisms associated with mites, phenol studies, pollination work, virus transmissions, and recently a new project on indoor wintering molds was approved. There remains about $9,000 unallocated that may be directed to new projects on Queen and Packages Tabs(Apistan) or other timely projects that Council and the FSAM committee identify.

Some funds have been held back to finance a research symposium. This will be held in conjunction with the 1995 CHC annual meeting.

CHC also participated as part of a delegation that went to Apimondia in Beijing, China in Sept. Canada is bidding for the "99" meetings and Vancouver is the proposed site. There has been excellent collaboration between the City of Vancouver, the Airlines and the Apimondia Committee on this. A decision will be made at the '95 Apimondia meetings and our chances are very good.

CHC is working hard to improve it's communication to the general membership. Delegates receive copies of most correspondence, reports, etc. and this reaches the beekeepers through delegate reports in the Provincial newsletters.

This year all general members will have received 2 Hivelights. The CHC minutes and proceedings are sent to members who paid $150.00 or more and are also available upon request.

I thought I'd also make a quick comment on phone work. In the past year my phone bills show a total of 466 long distance charges to CHC . Of course many more calls are made from the CHC head office by Linda Gano who I'd like to add is extremely dedicated and thorough in her work for the beekeeping industry and Council. Add to this total the many calls made by the rest of the delegates and it puts the number of calls made and received by Council in the thousands . Faxes have also revolutionized how quickly and efficiently the business of Council can be conducted. I think the phone data demonstrates in a clear way the importance of this organization. It also shows that communication is the key tool we have to understanding concerns and solving them.

Thank you.

Barrie Tenneer,

President, CHC

Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel

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REPORT ON 1993 RESOLUTIONS

1) Cash Flow Enhancement Program - The interest free provision was not accepted. However the 1993 program did offer an interest cap of 3%.

2) Federal Animal Disease Protection Act - The Varroa remains in the Act and therefore is reportable. The federal government has requested that the provinces provide data so that Agriculture Canada can issue National reports on Varroa infestations.

3) Treatment subsidy - This was rejected. The Federal government has placed an emphasis on developing income assistance programs such as NISA versus adhoc input subsidies.

4) Apimondia funding - $20,000 from the FSAM II Promotion Fund was set aside and a delegation did go to Apimondia in China. The cost to CHC directly was $1500.00.

5) 2 Year Extension of Border Closure - This resolution required much more than a letter. After lengthy review, the closure was extended to December 31, 1995.

6) Appoint Federal Apiarist - There is no budget for this at this time.

7) Honey Container Regulations - This section remained as suggested.

8) Fluvalinate in Queen Cages - These tabs, as well as hive and package tabs, are now available in Canada.

9) NISA - NISA was offered to honey producers for the 1992 accounting year. This was accepted by the Provinces of B.C., Alberta, Ontario and the Maritimes (?).

10) Registration of Formic Acid and Apistan - The federal government did place priority on this and both products are now available to the bee industry.

11) Support Mitybee Project - A letter of support was sent.

12) Guelph Imports - A letter of support was sent subject to support by the Ontario Beekeepers Association.

13) Thank Hosting Province - This was attended to both informally and by formal letter to the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association.

14) Review of Bee Disease Regulations - This review had a greatly reduced time scale due to Gazetting by the Minister of Agriculture, Charlie Mayer. It was completed in September 1993. However, further recommendations call for a continuing process that would be completed in 1995.

15) Manitoba Varroa - Apistan strips were paid for this spring.

16) Hawaii Protocol - This change was made, the protocol was implemented and no mites were found.

17) No Hawaiian Precedent - Protocol for future shipments from other jurisdictions will be developed as they suit that situation.

18) Hawaii Support - This was conveyed to Agriculture Canada and the protocol used in Hawaii in 1993 and in the future will continue to be jointly developed.

PROVINCIAL VARROA SURVEYS, 1993

Newfoundland
- random checks of several hives across province did not detect any varroa mites

Prince Edward Island
- surveyed 80% of hives (199 colonies) and no varroa mites were dectected

New Brunswick
- 2317 colonies tested, 176 hives positive

Nova Scotia
- 241 colonies inspected, with 241 samples for varroa in fall, 0 positive found

Quebec
- 615 colonies in 41 locations (6 producers in 4 areas) were positive

Ontario
- another outbreak of varroa has occurred outside of the original quarantine area
- data to follow

Manitoba
- 33 colonies positive of 588 colonies tested
- Manitoba considers the area near Boissevain, Killarney and Baldur south to the U.S. border to be generally infested with varroa
- the area around Portage la Prairie is not considered to be generally infested, but testing to date has not be able to clearly delineate the range of the infection.
- Varroa has not been found in any other region

Saskatchewan
- surveyed all known apiaries within 5 kilometres of apiary locations where one mite found in 1992 - no mites found
- therefore, believe Saskatchewan is currently free of the varroa mite

Alberta
- varroa mites were discovered 30 September 1993 on the sticky boards of honeybee colonies (from Bear Canyon vicinity) being tested to travel to BC for the winter

British Columbia
- very comprehensive survey was carried out in the southern interior - extended as far north as 100 Mile House - 752 colonies were found to be infested with varroa mites
- most of the findings remain in border colonies, and almost all are very light
- of particular importance are the recent finds, located next to the Highway, while apiaries farther away are not infested. This proves the fact that varroa is aided in its spread through the shipment of contaminated honeybee colonies across the province.
- infestation levels in Fraser Valley have been the highest

IMPORTATION OF HONEYBEE QUEENS FROM HAWAII

Report of Canadian Observer
January 1994

Background

In 1987 Agriculture Canada closed the Canadian/United States border to the importation of honeybees in order to prevent the spread of Varroa mites into Canada. In January. 1993 a protocol was agreed to which would permit the importation of honeybee queens into Canada from the geographically isolated state of Hawaii.

Protocol Conditions

The protocol required that honeybees be collected from all hives operated by the queen producing beekeepers and that a portion of these bees be examined for honeybee tracheal mites. A random 15% of all the beehives being used by these beekeepers were to be tested for varroa mites using fluvalinate strips and sticky boards. Further, samples of bees from 400 leased hives were to be tested. A Canadian was to observe the testing procedures in Hawaii for 14 days.

Sample Collection

The people concerned in Hawaii were very interested in having the testing completed as required. The principal Hawaiian Department of Agriculture personnel involved - Dr. Tom Culliney and Mr. Ernest Yoshioka - had made careful plans and were committed to the project. The three queen breeders were co-operative and provided very welcome assistance.

Honeybees were collected from each of 4443 colonies according to the requirements of the protocol and checked for honeybee tracheal mites. APISTAN strips and sticky boards were used to check 1008 colonies for varroa mites. In addition samples of bees were collected from 400 leased hives and tested for varroa mites using Apistan and sticky boards. Bees from these hives were also tested for tracheal mites.

Timing for this testing was very tight. The queen breeders had already started grafting their queen cells. They were very anxious to "break down" their larger hives to produce the mating nucs. This would have made testing impossible. As it was the beekeepers waited an extra day and the government people worked over the weekend and everything got completed as needed.

A supplier did not deliver sticky boards as expected. Fortunately very satisfactory and inexpensive substitutes were crafted from discarded plastic menus spread with TANGLEFOOT.

All samples were collected by February 8, 1993 and the analysis of the samples began.

Hawaii Observer Report

Results of Test

By March 5, 1993 the Hawaiian officials had completed their dissections of the tracheal mite samples and the "reading" of the sticky boards. No tracheal mites and no varroa mites were detected.

Dr. Wm. McElheran was informed of this by faxed letter from Dr. Culliney.

Recommendations

1. In future any such testing should be scheduled to occur no later than mid-January.

2. Hawaii usually does a similar survey of 10% of the hives in the winter. If this was to be done using APISTAN in January it should be sufficient for Canadian import needs.

3. The Hawaiian beekeepers and government personnel are competent and conscientious. There should be no further need for a "Canadian expert" on site.

Kenn Tuckey
Provincial Apiculturist
Province of Alberta

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SWITZER REPORT

The Canadian Honey Council received the final and complete edition of the "Switzer Report" in November 1993.

This report was produced by Clay Switzer and was titled "Assessment of a Proposed Amendment to the Health of Animals Regulations". This report has been circulated to all the provincial associations and feedback is just starting to occur.

At this meeting we will begin the process of considering the recommendations as they were offered in that report. They are as follows:

1. It is recommended that the existing Honey Bee Prohibition Regulations, 1991 be extended beyond December 31, 1993 for an additional two years. Further, it is recommended that, subject to the satisfactory completion of the actions listed below, and of a formal risk assessment, the decision be taken and announced, as soon as possible after the summer of 1995, that the border will be opened.

2. It is recommended that consideration be given to allowing queens only to be imported from the continental US under tightly controlled experimental conditions in 1995.

3. It is recommended that the beekeeping industry, under the leadership of the Canadian Honey Council, give high priority to resolving the uncertainties that exist, and to developing a strategy to enhance the long term viability and competitiveness of the industry.

Secondly, there are suggestions as to actions that should be carried out, with considerable urgency, and they are:

a) federal/provincial/industry discussions on surveys, regulations, enforcement procedures, marketing and education, with emphasis on the beekeeping industry "taking control of its own destiny";

b) develop agreed-upon protocols for import permits and certification of packages and of queens alone -- the "Hawaiian experience" could provide suitable reference;

c) gather data on the efficacy and safety of fluvalinate for queen and package treatment and further information on potential residues in wax;

d) gain a better understanding of the effects of varroa and other mites on honey bees under Canadian conditions and closely follow how beekeepers are dealing with the mite situation in the US and in Europe;

e) education and training of beekeepers on how to "live with" varroa and other mites;

f) gather data on mite resistance to chemicals and on the availability and safety of alternative chemicals; and on mite-resistant bees;

g) clarification of the africanized bee situation in the US, and research on the potential problem of importing such bees or hybrids into Canada;

h) development of improved liaison among elected representatives of the honey and beekeeping industries, Agriculture Canada and provincial government officials.

We will begin discussions on this material and perhaps it will become apparent in which areas there is agreement, and in which areas further work is required.

At the onset, I would suggest that it will probably be necessary to establish a combined CHC/CAPA committee to develop a strategy to further identify priorities and to then implement them. I would also suggest that this committee develop this strategy in consultation with the industry through the Provincial Associations as well as with government.

Respectfully submitted by

Barrie Termeer
President

Canadian Honey Council January 1994

PROMOTION COMMITTEE REPORT

The regular members of the 1993 promotion committee were Ron Bacon and Jean-Pierre Chapleau. Barrie Termeer also participated to the work of the committee in an advisory manner. The committee was chaired by myself.

The mandate of the committee was to hire a promotion coordinator and also, initially, to administer a promotion fund for shared cost projects.

Following advertisement in the main national newspapers, many resumes were received. The promotion committee met for examination of a preselection of these in Montreal on April 30th. Members present were Ron Bacon, Barrie Termeer, and Jean-Pierre Chapleau. Gary Hergert from Agriculture, Linda Gane, our secretary-treasurer, and Norman Bailly-Davis, marketing specialist and formerly from Coopers & Lybrand, kindly accepted to participate to the meeting and helped us. Tree candidatures were retained but the final choice was made only a few weeks later, based on written proposals submitted by the tree candidates. Mary Rede Lye, from Toronto was chosen after phone consultations. At the Montreal meeting, it was also decided to postpone any decision concerning several promotion projects presented to the CHC. It was decided to let it to the future promotion coordinator to make recommendations to the committee regarding wether these projects could fit in a national strategy and receive funding.

A meeting was held on July 23 in Toronto to exchange information with the new promotion coordinator and further precise our goals. Linda Gane, Gary Hergert and Jean-Pierre Chapleau also participated to the meeting. Mary was asked to establish contacts with all the players concerned by the promotion of honey in Canada. She was also asked to meet with people from the National Honey Board in the United States, and to submit a comprehensive action plan by the fall.

The action plan was submitted at the beginning of October and it was approved with a certain number of recommendations.

Mary is a very capable and enthusiastic person. She has a lot of experience, she loves honey and a lot of work has been done so far. I want to wish good luck to her.

Before I end my report I insist that every one of us bears in mind that the image of honey as a pure and natural product must be protected. We should spread the word to all the canadian beekeepers that they must be very careful when treating their colonies. The present situation, with two serious new pests spreading in our apiaries, is a potentially dangerous situation and I think we must initiate preventive actions.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Chairman

SYNOPSIS OF THE MARKETING PLAN FOR THE

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

This Marketing Plan has been created by Mary Rede Lye, the Promotion Coordinator for the Canadian Honey Council. The plan is based on:

- extensive experience of promotion in the Canadian food industry
- the knowledge gained from the National Honey Board in Colorado
- information about the Canadian honey market gathered by the Coopers and Lybrand Consulting Group in 1990
- the budget that is available from the Federal Goverment for the promotion of Canadian Honey. (This funding has to be used by March 31, 1995. The budget for the plan is $155,000.)

The plan has been designed in association with Canadian honey producers, for Canadian honey producers. The results will benefit the whole Canadian industry. My expertise is in the area of Public Relations. Good Public Relations programmes show continuity and growth potential. In MARY'S MATH, one dollar becomes five, and the following programmes give us such a return on our promotion dollars. Long-term commitment from all of us is required to gain the most benefit.

The plan that has been devised addresses the following goals:

1. To maintain honey's image as a healthful, good-for-you product
2. To increase consumer mention of honey's use as an ingredient
3. To increase consumer confidence and knowledge of buying, storing and using honey
4. To extend consumers' favourable perception of honey-enhanced products

The plan is based on creative use of the funds available and includes four key parts, as follows.

PART 1: PRINT RELEASES:

Food Editors at all daily and weekly newspapers will receive press releases, recipes and story ideas about seasonal aspects of the Canadian honey industry. The releases will contain the toll-free number: 1-800 6NECTAR to call for more recipes. This will help us distribute more honey usage information to Canadian Consumers.

The first of the planned releases has gone out to the media. Response from consumers on the HOT-LINE indicate that the release has been printed in papers in British Columbia and Manitoba.

Your help is needed. When you see these releases printed in your local newspaper, please clip them out and send them to your provincial secretary. This will save us the cost of paying for a clipping service. We shouldn't need that, with thousands of our own "bee-clippers" in every province!

EVALUATION: CLIPS: PUBLICITY BASED ON EQUIVALENT

GOAL: $50,000 IN PUBLICITY VALUE ; 1,000 REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION STEMMING FROM RELEASES

BUDGET: $15,000

PART 2: EDUCATION KIT:

In all the programmes we seek to identify a need and fill it in a creative way so that all parties benefit. Beekeepers and schools are a natural match. Children are prime users of your honey. They are fascinated by bees, honey production, and consumption! We need to address their interests and fulfil the needs of educators. This will be done through innovative education programmes that elementary teachers (Grades K to 8) and group leaders can present to their students. This education kit may also be used by beekeepers who have student visits to their facility, or who may be approached by a school to talk about their work with bees and honey.

EVALUATION: ANNUAL USE/PARTICIPATION;
RESPONSE CARDS FROM TEACHERS

GOAL: ANNUAL PARTICIPATION BY 50,000 STUDENTS;
90% POSITIVE RESPONSE

BUDGET: $15,000

PART 3: AGRICULTURAL FAIRS - BAKING WITH HONEY PROGRAMME

We want to take advantage of the natural link between local agricultural fairs baking contests and local honey producers/packers. A local fair interested in running the contests would require a local honey producer/packer to sponsor the contest and provide honey as prizes.

This national programme gives honey producers/packers, both small and large, a promotion platform which you can personalize yourselves to promote your products and interests. The Promotion Coordinator would develop promotion materials to enhance your presence in your community (press releases, posters, etc.)

EVALUATION: NUMBER OF ENTRIES RECEIVED; PUBLICITY GENERATED AS A RESULT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE CONTESTS AND CONTEST WINNERS WITH CORRESPONDING ARTICLE ON REGIONAL HONEY AND WINNING RECIPES

GOAL: 250 FAIRS; 2,000 ENTRANTS, $25,000 IN EQUIVALENT ADVERTISING VALUE FROM FAIR PRIZE LISTS AND LOCAL MEDIA COVERAGE USING CHC PRESS RELEASES

PART 4: PROMOTION PARTNER OPPORTUNITIES

Mary will make contact with potential partners in the food industry. Partners would be sought whose products can give Canadian Honey increased visibility. The criteria for the promotion partners will be:

- National product line
- Positive consumer image
- Compatible with the nature and image of Canadian Honey
- High profile product/Company

The benefit of joint promotions is exposure for our products in places we could not afford alone, and also that we can share the cost of our programmes to enable us to do more.
A WIN WIN situation!

EVALUATION: REQUESTS FROM READERS VIA TOLL-FREE LINE/MAIL FOR MORE INFORMATION/RECIPES

GOAL: 5,000 REQUESTS

BUDGET: $30,000

The aims of this plan :

- to generate greater knowledge about the Canadian Honey Industry

- to promote it's products through education and usage

- to begin to build a National Identity for our industry.

These will be helped by using the CHC logo on all materials created, and through National programmes with regional and local application.

We are not trying to "reinvent the wheel" in these programmes. The National Honey Board has very graciously and generously offered us the use of their recipes and photographs at a nominal cost. We can also access their printed materials and programme ideas and adapt for use in Canada.

We cannot cause an overnight change through these programmes, but we will begin to build an identity for our world class hive products in Canada and abroad.

Your support and commitment is vital to make this happen in the next 18 months. Beyond that time we will be needing your financial support to ensure the continuation of these programmes and allow them to grow and work for us for years to come.

CHEMICALS COMMITTEE REPORT

The CAPA members on the Chemicals Committee include: John Gruszka (Chair), Don Dixon, Doug McRory, Kerry Clark and Denis McKenna.

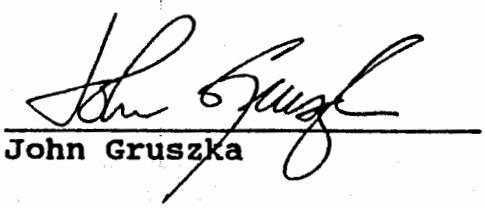
Agriculture Canada indicated in a letter of May 10, 1993 to Provincial Apiculturists that 65% formic acid has been scheduled for use in the detection and control of honey bee mites. Formic acid, as of that date, was in the final procedure to be scheduled and allowed to be used. Formic acid has been scheduled for the control of both tracheal mites and varroa mites.

On March 9, 1993 Agriculture Canada granted temporary registration to Zoecon to market Apistan (fluvalinate) to control varroa mites. Although this is only a temporary registration it is anticipated that the registration will continue as efficacy and residue data are provided for the use of Apistan in Canada.

Both of these registrations came in a timely fashion so that these products were available for beekeepers to control mite infestations during the 1993 crop year. These registrations are the culmination of several years of concerted and dedicated effort by many CAPA members across Canada who undertook research trials to provide efficacy and residue information to the appropriate authorities. It has been my privilege to work with these many colleagues as the Chairman of this committee to forward the information to Ottawa. All involved should take satisfaction and a great deal of credit for having anticipated the needs and responded with the effort to ensure that these products were registered.

In the past number of years many beekeepers have been insistent that amitraz registration should be fast-tracked for use in Canada. There was some dissatisfaction registered with this committee's apparent caution with this product. The recent developments in the United States where the manufacturer has withdrawn this product after numerous and severe colony losses is an example of the prudence and caution that needs to be undertaken before chemicals are approved in our industry or any other.

Respectfully submitted,



John Gruszka

REGULATORY STATUS OF PRODUCTS FOR THE DETECTION AND CONTROL OF HONEY BEE MITES

Martha J. Farkas
Plant Industry Directorate
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

CAPA Annual Meeting 1994

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1) FLUVALINATE-TAU

Technical Fluvalinate-Tau and the formulated products Apistan Anti-Varroa Mite Strips, Apistan Queen Tabs and Apistan Package Bee Strips have been granted temporary registration until December 31, 1994 for the detection and/or control of Varroa mites on honey bees.

An Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Decision Document announcing these registrations and the rationale behind these registrations will be published in early 1994.

Full registration is contingent upon the submission and review of data addressing the remaining efficacy, toxicology, and environmental fate and degradation data gaps.

The confirmatory efficacy trials requested for Apistan Anti-Varroa Mite Strips in controlling Varroa mites under Canadian conditions have now been completed by Manitoba Agriculture for Sandoz Agro Canada Inc. (data yet to be submitted to the Plant Industry Directorate).

Data to confirm the efficacy of Apistan Package Bee Strips and to demonstrate the efficacy of Apistan Queen Tabs, under Canadian use conditions, are to be generated by Sandoz Agro Canada Inc.

2) MENTHOL

The use of menthol for the control of honey bee tracheal mites is exempt from registration and will be regulated under Schedule II of the Pest Control Products Regulations (Section 5.1.c.i).

The process to amend Schedule II of the Pest Control Products Regulations to reflect this decision is underway.

A Note to CAPCO document (C92-05) by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on the scheduling of menthol for honey bee tracheal mite control was published in 1992.

3) FORMIC ACID

The use of 65% formic acid by beekeepers for the detection of Varroa mites and for the control of both Varroa and tracheal mites is exempt from registration and will be regulated under Schedule II of the Pest Control Products Regulations (Section 5.1.c.i).

BEAVERLODGE RESEARCH STATION REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL JANUARY 13, 1994

BY GORDON A. GRANT
AGRICULTURE CANADA
BOX 29, BEAVERLODGE, AB, T0H 0C0

Beaverlodge Research Station has three bee programs. Although members of CHC may be aware of the honey bee programs at Beaverlodge, perhaps few here are aware of our research conducted on leafcutting and bumble bees.

PROGRAM SUMMARIES

Leafcutting Bees/Bumble Bees: Dr. D. Fairey and Mr. J. Lieverse

1. *The use of leafcutting bees on crops other than alfalfa (single-cut and alsike clovers).*

2. *Leafcutting bees foraging on clovers or canola have a cell increase equal to or better than that obtained with alfalfa*

3. *Availability of leafcutting bee cells --storage for 15 months for winter use in greenhouses or in southern hemisphere during their growing season.*

4. *Identification of feral species of bumble bees in legume seed fields in the Peace River Region.*

5. *Interaction of leafcutting bees, bumble bees, and honey bees.*

Honey Bee Management Program: Dr. D. Nelson and Mr. G. Grant

Honey Bee Pathology Program: Dr. S. Liu and Mr. E. Zumwalt

1. *Chemical control of diseases and parasites*

   a) formic acid for tracheal mite control (Farming for the Future)
   Two types of liquid formic acid treatments, a menthol treatment, a commercial German formic acid product, and a control treatment.

   Formic acid and apistan honey and wax residues.

   b) crisco antibiotic extender patties for the prevention and treatment of American Foulbrood disease

   c) benomyl (benlate 50W) and fumagillin B effects on honey bee chalkbrood diseases.

   d) botanical compounds from the "Neem" tree for controlling honey bee diseases

2. Microflora of the uninfested and the tracheal mite-infested honey bee

Despite the impact of this mite to agriculture, it is not known why bees die from tracheal mite infestation! There is significant direct and indirect evidence that microorganisms can establish in infested honey bees. With the aid of a grant from the CHC (FSAMII) we are documenting the microorganisms of infested and uninfested honey bee blood and trachea. We hope to determine if microorganisms play a role in the colony mortality associated with tracheal mites.

3. Biocontrol of parasitic honey bee mites

Like all other living organisms, mites have diseases too. Can we use viruses and / or microorganisms to control parasitic mites? Viruses have been found in tracheal mites from the Beaverlodge area -- infection studies are underway partially funded by the OBA. Also, a Farming for the Future grant has been submitted, which proposes to document diseases of tracheal and varroa mites, and to investigate their potential as biocontrol agents against mites.

4. ELISA detection of tracheal mites

An ELISA developed at Beaverlodge (funded in part by CAFDI and Farming for the Future) can detect above a limit of 21 mites in a 100 bee bulked apiary sample --this translates to detecting a sample containing about 3 infested bees on average in a 100 bee sample. We do not know what the cost of ELISA analysis would be. It depends on the supply and demand for the analysis, and on factors affecting the mark-up. We have estimated a "bare bones" cost of about $6 for labour, materials, shipment, overhead, and capital depreciation. ELISAs to detect other diseases or factors such as honey bee africanisation, are possible, and these may open up possibilities for different approaches to honey bee disease management. The means to make an ELISA service available to beekeepers and then to ultimately transfer this technology to the private sector is now being investigated.

NOTE OF INTENTION BY AGRICULTURE CANADA

The ELISA method agreed well with the dissection method in tracheal mite analysis of 116 bulk samples from across North America. It is our experience, however, that assays of this nature require further refinement as they are shifted for use under different field and laboratory conditions and to larger scales. More work on bee processing and storage methods is required, and the development of laboratory and field "ELISA kits" may be warranted.

Agriculture Canada is prepared to offer an interim (spring of 1995?) tracheal mite analysis to beekeepers if funding can be organized by the provinces and/or associations/beekeepers. This money would assist Agriculture Canada in analyzing bee samples for tracheal mites, and would also allow for the necessary refinements of the ELISA. Alternatively, other means of developing the technology can be sought -- we are open to suggestions. We are reluctant, however, to offer a straight cost per analysis fee, because a certain minimum level of support would be required to perform both the service and development work at Beaverlodge Research Station (money to pay for about 1 year of wages for a laboratory assistant - $20,000 to 30,000). Agriculture Canada is willing to supply the facilities, the equipment, the lab supplies, and the expertise. It is expected that the technology would be transferred to private industry after the interim service, and that the potential for other honey bee ELISAs would be realized.

QUESTIONS

1. Would beekeepers use ELISA technology for tracheal mite detection. If so, under what conditions?

2. How do you see ELISA technology could be used in the management of the tracheal mite disease?

3. At what cost per bulk sample would beekeepers be willing to get their bees tested for tracheal mites? It is estimated that the "bare bones" cost per sample would be approximately $6. Additional mark-ups depending on the situation would have to be factored in.

4. Other ELISA tests can be developed. Beaverlodge Research Station is uniquely set up for developing diagnostic honey bee ELISAs.
   The processing a sample for ELISA is the most expensive part. It is estimated that it would cost a beekeeper about $3/sample for each additional ELISA analysis.

   What other ELISAs would be of interest to the industry? Nosema, viruses, africanisation....?

5. Would there be a demand for ELISA field kits, even though the cost per analysis would be more expensive than laboratory analysis?

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNOLOGY FOR TRACHEAL MITE DETECTION

ELISA, or Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay

The tracheal mite ELISA uses antibodies, derived from a mouse's "immune" white blood cells, to probe specifically and quantitatively for tracheal mites in a special microplate. During the development period of this assay, mice were "vaccinated" with tracheal mites and their immunized white blood cells were screened for those which produced antibodies to the tracheal mite. Selected white blood cells were cultured into pure lines ("cloned") and stored in liquid nitrogen. These cloned cell lines can be thawed and cultured at any time for large scale production of "monoclonal" antibodies. Enzymes are attached to antibodies so that they can be quantitatively measured by a colour reaction in a microplate. The degree of colour change is related to the number of tracheal mites in a honey bee sample.

THE TRACHEAL MITE ELISA PROCEDURE

SAMPLING 20 bees are sampled from each of 10 hives in an apiary into a single 250 ml jar 2/3 full of saturated salt (sodium chloride) solution, and the bees are agitated well. The jar is agitated a couple more times before shipment so that all the bees have been exposed well to the preservative (note: if storage is for more than two months the solution is decanted from the jar and refilled with fresh salt solution. The water of the bees initially extracted by the salt dilutes the solution's preservative strength).

DESALTING On the day of homogenization, between 100 and 150 bees per sample are briefly rinsed in a screen with cold tap water and then sealed in a container with tween detergent solution. Many samples are agitated together on a mechanical shaker for 30 min, strained, and then counted or weighed.

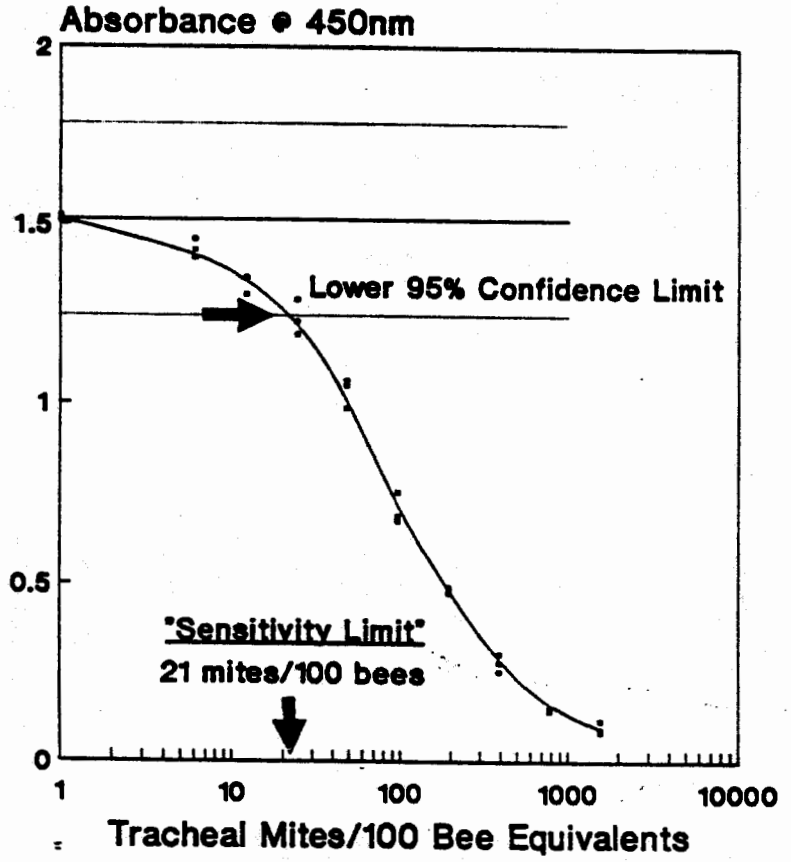
HOMOGENIZATION For each sample 100 desalted bee equivalents and a measured volume of tween detergent solution are added to a Waring™ homogenizer (small head attachment). The bees are homogenized for 1 minute, filtered, and then, if not to be analyzed immediately, a small aliquot is frozen for ELISA analysis later.

ELISA Samples are pipetted in duplicate into ELISA microplates precoated with approximately 5/100 "reference" mite equivalents. Antibody solution is added to each well, and the microplates are incubated over night in the fridge (this step can be shortened to 1 hour at 37 C). Next, the sample/antibody is washed from the plates and an enzyme conjugate system is added to the wells and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed again, and the substrate is added to all the wells for blue-green colour development. The reaction is stopped with acid in 20 minutes, and then the resulting intense yellow colour is read using a microplate reader. The colour reaction of unknown samples is compared to that of known standards to determine the number of mites per 100 bees.

PROCESSING EFFICIENCY

The limiting factors in the procedure are the "pre-microplate" steps of desalting, weighing or counting, homogenization, and filtration. It is estimated that two people could desalt, homogenize and filter 200 samples per day. The microplate step is less labour intensive -- one person could add 1000 samples to ELISA microplates in one day, incubate them overnight, and quickly finish the reaction the next morning. Assembly line strategies, mechanical shakers, multichannel pipettors, automated ELISA plate washers and readers, and computers make the process very efficient.

Tracheal Mite ELISA Standard Curve



- ELISA absorbance at a wavelength of 450 nanometres is proportional to the intensity of yellow colour
- ELISA absorbance varies inversely to the mite load
- Standards are made by "spiking" 100 uninfested bees in the thorax with infested trachea containing known numbers of mites. The "spiked" bees are processed like normal samples, and the resulting homogenate is serially diluted with "unspiked" homogenate to give the standard series.
- The 95% confidence limits are used to determine the "sensitivity limit" for the ELISA (21 mites/100 bees). This confidence range was determined using the ELISA absorbance variation of the 24 uninfested Québec and Nova Scotia samples. This represents variation associated with bee samples, sampling method, lab technique, external *Acarapis* mites, and other factors not directly related to the tracheal mite.
- A "sensitivity limit" or "lower detection limit" of 21 mites per 100 bees can be related to an approximate mite prevalence of 2%. Samples under 10% prevalence were found by dissection to have, on average, 12 mites/infested bee. This means that an average sample containing 3 infested bees per 100 should theoretically be detected.

ELISA vs DISSECTION - APIARY SAMPLE ANALYSIS FOR TRACHEAL MITES

Dissection[1]	ELISA[2]	
Alberta N=15		
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	25	♦
0/0	35	♦
0/0	40	♦
0/0	40	♦
0/0	90	♦
1/10	0	⊗
2/15	0	⊗
2/30	25	
4/60	90	
7/70	45	
British Columbia N=8		
0/0	75	♦,v
4/50	240	
6/90	40	
14/220	200	
19/170	60	
20/270	380	
24/310	500	
28/560	510	
Beaverlodge Beekeeper N=15		
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
0/0	0	
1/15	30	
4/50	0	⊗
5/30	70	
21/310	80	
Manitoba N=12		
1/10	90	
7/60	40	
8/70	70	
10/120	220	
11/160	250	
14/200	170	
17/260	200	
19/240	360	
19/380	140	
29/410	680	
33/380	100	
36/500	190	

Dissection[1]	ELISA[2]	
Minnesota N=12		
0/0	0	
3/25	100	v
5/40	0	⊗
5/95	0	⊗,v
6/50	0	⊗
8/70	30	v
10/120	85	v
12/120	80	v
14/140	40	v
14/190	180	v
14/360	210	v
23/470	250	v
Ontario N=12		
1/5	25	
2/10	0	⊗
3/20	0	⊗
4/45	140	
5/100	0	⊗
6/60	40	
7/140	70	
10/110	40	
11/180	40	
16/190	75	
28/440	200	
38/660	410	
Nova Scotia and Québec N=2 x 12		
0/0	0	all 24 samples
Saskatchewan N=11		
0/0	0	
3/40	120	
3/40	80	
4/20	30	
5/70	70	
6/95	100	
7/130	330	
9/90	160	
15/270	590	
17/360	420	
51/1120	>1540	
Washington State N=7		
4/95	35	v
9/120	400	
17/230	620	v
29/300	690	v
38/760	280	v
39/760	>1540	v
71/1710	>1540	v

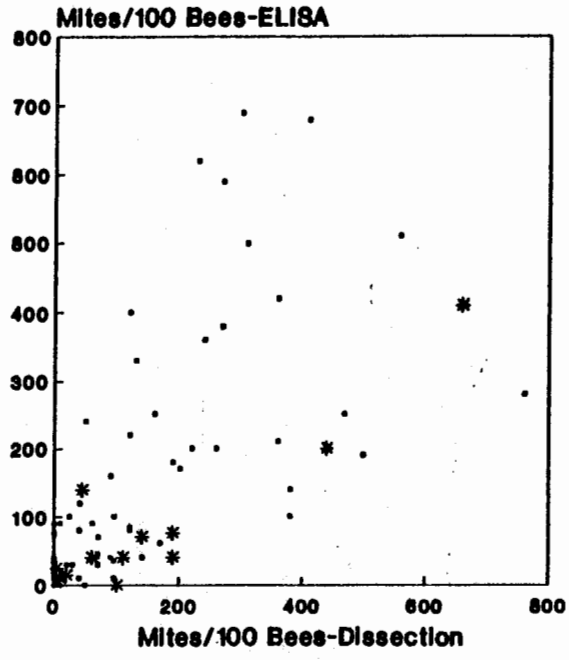
♦ = positive by ELISA & negative by dissection
⊗ = negative by ELISA & positive by dissection
v = varroa mites found in sample

[1] apiary sample % mite prevalence / apiary sample mite load per 100 bees

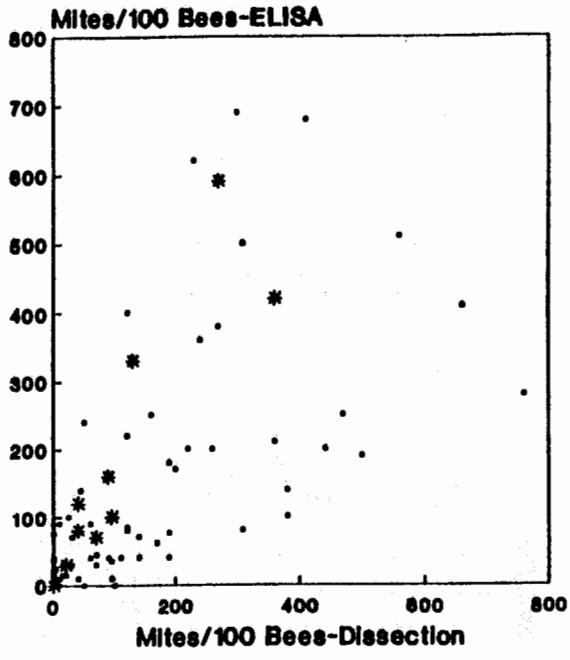
[2] apiary sample mite load per 100 bees

TRACHEAL MITE ANALYSIS
COMPARISON OF ELISA VS DISSECTION METHODS
APIARY BULK SAMPLES- HIGH-LIGHTED BY PROVINCE/STATE

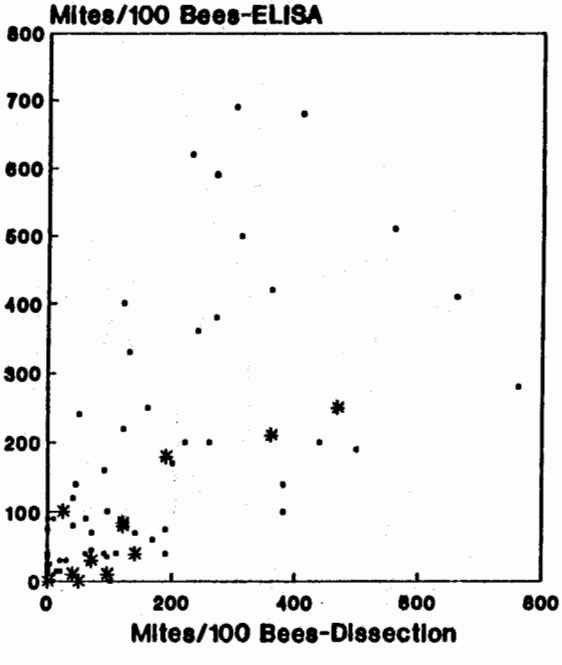
Ontario



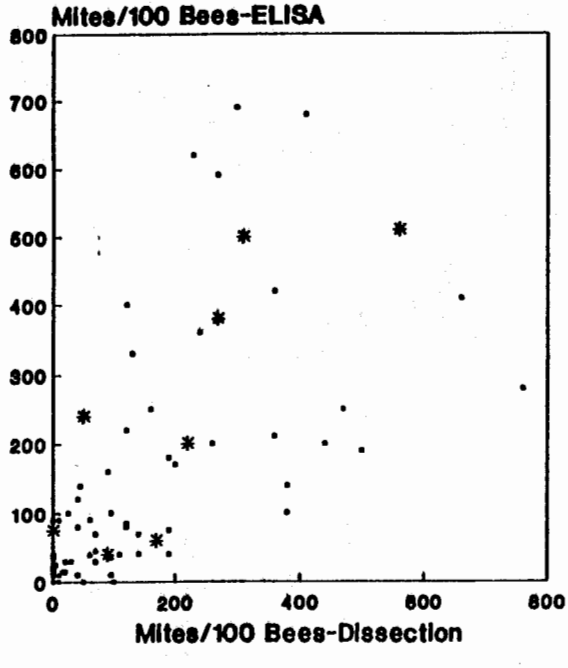
Saskatchewan



Minnesota



British Columbia



INFESTATION AVERAGES AND ELISA/DISSECTION METHOD CORRELATION

Province or State	# samples	Dissection Mite Load	ELISA Mite Load	Relative Mite Estimate (ELISA/Dissection)	Correlation (Ranked Kendall)	Significance (p < value)
All	113*	100.1	97.6	0.98	0.70	0.0001
Alberta	15	12.3	26.0	2.11	0.22	0.03
B.C.	8	208.8	250.6	1.20	0.64	0.03
Manitoba	12	232.5	209.2	0.90	0.32	0.15
Minnesota	12	140.0	81.3	0.58	0.62	0.006
Ontario	12	164.2	86.7	0.53	0.59	0.01
Saskatchewan	10	111.5	190.0	1.70	0.76	0.002
Washington	5	301	405	1.35	0.40	0.33
QB,NS,BL	39	- nil or low infestation				

* 3 Apiary samples for which ELISA determined >1540 mites/100 bees are not included in these averages

SUMMARY OF ELISA/DISSECTION AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT
POSITIVE/NEGATIVE FOR TRACHEAL MITE INFESTATION
116 APIARY SAMPLES

Negative by Dissection and ELISA	42/116 = 36.2%	
Positive by Dissection and ELISA	59/116 = 50.9%	
Positive by ELISA and Negative by Dissection = "0"	6/116 = 5.2%	(5 from Alberta, 1 from B.C.)-within expected parameters sampling variation between subsamples.
Negative by ELISA and Positive by Dissection = "0"	9/116 = 7.7%	(% Prevalences of 1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5,6; average = 3.7%) -could be accounted by a combination of the sampling variation between subsamples for the two methods and the ELISA sensitivity limit of 21 mites/100 bees.

SOURCES OF ERROR

ERROR	SOLUTION
SAMPLE AND ELISA VARIATION	
1. Honey bee size variation -"matrix effect"	Process samples by weight instead of by number
2. External Acarapis and Varroa mite interference	Not an apparent problem
3. ELISA technical errors	
SAMPLING ERRORS (Two different subsets of 100 bees from the same sample were analyzed by dissection and ELISA methods)	
1. % Mite Prevalence Large errors in sampling especially with low (eg. 3% prevalence) infestations.	Sample a larger number of bees.
2. Mite load The ELISA detects tracheal mites, and not infested bees per se. There is a large variation in the # of mites in any single infested bee, so for samples with low mite prevalence, this sampling variation has a large effect on sample mite load.	Sample a larger number of bees.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE TRACHEAL MITE ELISA

1)	**Sampling Material Costs:** salt: 0.1 container: reusable 5 times, 1.00/5=0.2		$0.30
2)	**Shipping** two way by courier 1/2 lb samples 0.75/sample @ 10-40 samples 0.26/sample @ > 40 samples		$0.75
3)	**ELISA Supply Costs** -disposables and reuseables -cost of the antibody - estimate of	0.50 0.25	$0.75
4)	**Labour** sampling (beekeeper) sample processing sample records, data analysis elisa analysis	 1.70 0.40 0.25	$2.35
5)	20% Overhead		$0.80

Total Operating Expense: **$4.95/sample**

Note: $3.85 of the $4.95 operating expense (78%) would be eliminated for any further ELISA testing on a processed sample if these tests were available (eg Nosema, Viruses, Africanization)

6)	**Capital**	$20,000	
			Scenario
	elisa reader	10,000	Lab dedicated to Honey Bee ELISA
	computer system	2,500	analysis. 2000 samples per
	homogenizers	1,000	year. 10 year depreciation on
	pipettors	1,500	20,000 samples.
	elisa auto washer	5,000	

Total Capital Expense **$1.00/sample**

Summary of Expenses

Operating	4.95
Capital	1.00

Total Estimated Costs: **$5.95/sample**

($2.10 for each additional test on an already processed sample - 1.10 operating expense and 1.00 capital depreciation)

Note: Mark-up by business would depend on many factors (eg. risk, supply and demand for the analysis, seasonal demand timing, flexibility of a business to start the procedure when required, etc).

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
FSAM II RESEARCH FINANCIAL REPORT - January 9, 1994

Projects for 1993-4 (yr 1), 1994-5 (yr 2)

Dr. Rob Currie: Control measures for Varroa Mites of honey bee colonies in western Canada. Yr. 1.....$33,500., Yr. 2.....$41,500.

Kerry Clark: Field Trials for recommendation of methods for the management of Varroa. Yr. 1.....$5,000., Yr. 2.....$5,000.

Dr. G.W. Otis: Field evaluation of tracheal mite resistant stocks. Yr. 1.....$25,000., Yr. 2.....$15,000.

B.C. Bee Breeders Association (Kerry Clark): Identification and development of Canadian honey bee stocks resistant to tracheal mites. Yr. 1.....$13,700., Yr. 2.....$10,000. additional $3,700.

Dr. D. Nelson: Identification of microorganisms associated with tracheal mite-infested honey bees. Yr. 1.....$15,000., Yr. 2.....$15,000.

Dr. P. Oltmann: The determination of the natural background concentrations for phenol in honey and the clearance time required for hive equipment decontamination. Yr. 1.....$10,000.

Dr. A. Davis: Investigation of nectar and pollen production and the pollination of borage. Yr. 1.....$4,000., Yr. 2.....$4,000.

Dr. D. Oliveira: Optimisation de la pollinisation des vergers de pommiers par l'abeille domestique dans l'est du Canada. Yr. 1....$6,500., Yr. 2.....$6,500.

Dr. C. Scott-Dupree: An investigation of the potential transmission of viruses by Acarapis woodi Rennie to honey bees. Yr. 1.....$15,000., Yr. 2.....14,000.

Denis McKenna: Yr. 2.....$5,000.

Administration: 15,000. Federal Government
15,000. Canadian Honey Council
1995 Symposium $3,000.
Travel 2,000.

This will still leave us with a surplus of about $21,300. Part of this is due to the fact that the Rank-Gruszka research project was not undertaken. Their grant was for $30,000.

***** The Canadian Honey Council is placing high priority on research into strips and tabs for shipping queens and packages and their**

National Farm Products Council

- Created in 1972

- Since that time the Council has acted as an ***advisory body*** and works with agencies set-up under the Farm Products Agencies Act.

- Currently responsible for:

  - Canadian Egg Marketing Agency
  - Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency
  - Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency
  - Canadian Broiler Hatching Egg Marketing Agency

Council's Mission:

to foster and assist the poultry industry in moving to a new generation of supply management characterized by demonstrable market responsiveness and efficiency so that all stakeholders are, and are seen to be, benefitting equitably, ***and to facilitate the establishment of promotion - research agencies for farm products pursuant to Bill C-54.***

Make up of the Council:

- By law the Council must have between ***3 and 9 members.***
    - Governor-in-Council appointments
- At least 50% (not including the Chair) ***must be primary producers.***
- ***Current Council*** (7 members)
    - Chair - Dr. Cliff McIsaac
- ***Geographic Requirements***
    - 1/3 - 4 Western Provinces
    - 1/3 - 2 Central Provinces
    - 1/3 - 4 Atlantic Provinces

Duties of Council:

- ***Advise Minister of Agriculture*** on all matters relating to the establishment and operation of agencies.
- ***Maintain and promote*** an efficient and competitive agriculture industry.
- ***Review operation of agencies*** to ensure they carry on operations ***in accordance with their objects.***
- ***Work with agencies*** In promoting more effective marketing or promotion and research.
- ***Prior-approve*** all agency levy orders.
- ***Act as arbitrator.***

Bill C-54

- Bill C-54 received Royal Assent and became law in February 1993.

- Amended the ***Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act*** to allow commodity groups to create promotion-research agencies for farm products.

- The purpose of amendment was to provide the legislative framework ***to help the agricultural industry to help itself***

- Bill C-54 ***did not*** create any promotion-research agencies.

- Bill C-54 added a new part to the Act to provide for promotion-research agencies. To reflect its expanded scope, the name of the Act was changed to the ***Farm Products Agencies Act.***

- Similarly, because the authority of the National Farm Products Marketing Council now includes promotion-research agencies, its name has been changed to the ***National Farm Products Council.***

Promotion-Research Agencies

- Producers and/or importers themselves are the ***driving force*** in the establishment of such agencies.

- Agencies can undertake activities such as:

  - primary production research
  - new product development
  - advertising and promotion
  - nutritional research
  - consumer education

- ***All*** farm products are eligible.

Object of Promotion-Research Agency

- Promote a ***strong, efficient and competitive industry*** for the farm product(s).

- Have ***due regard*** to the interests of:

  - producers
  - consumers
  - importers (where applicable)

Federal-Provincial Cooperation

- Because provinces have authority for marketing of farm products ***within their borders,*** their participation is necessary to create a comprehensive national levy system. Provincial legislation ***will likely need to be amended.***

- Provisions in the Act for ***federal-provincial delegation*** can help ensure a coordinated system.

- One option is that ***provincial jurisdiction be delegated to a national promotion-research agency.*** This will require a federal-provincial agreement.

- Alternatively, ***a promotion - research agency could delegate federal authority to provincial agencies.*** Levies could then be collected at the provincial level.

Establishment of Agencies

- ***Producers (with industry help)*** must first decide on the details of a promotion-research plan ***that best meet industry needs.***
- Once a proposal has been developed, the Council will ***look into the benefits*** of establishing a promotion-research agency.
- The Council must conduct ***at least one public hearing*** and report its ***recommendations*** to the Minister of Agriculture.
- The Council will provide advice on the ***interpretation and administration*** of the Act.
- Agriculture Canada, in consultation with External Affairs and Revenue Canada, will provide ***information, advice and assistance in the development of a proposal*** for a promotion-research agency.
- The Council cannot recommend the establishment of an agency unless ***satisfied that a combined majority*** of producers (or producers and importers) of the farm product(s) is in favour.
- Plebiscites of producers, or producers and importers, ***may be requested*** by the federal Cabinet to determine majority support.
- Cabinet, ***if satisfied there is majority support,*** may proclaim the establishment of a promotion-research agency.
- The agency is established by ***Proclamation by Cabinet.***

Agency Membership

- If there are ***no levies on imports,*** a majority of promotion-research agency members will be primary producers.
- Where ***imports are included,*** producers and importers will ***together represent a majority*** of agency members.
- This representation will be in ***proportion to their respective market shares*** (subject to a minimum of one seat for each group).
- Agency members may be ***appointed by Cabinet,*** or in any ***other manner*** including election by producers.
- Agency must have ***3-16 members.***

Funding Promotion-Research Agency

- Promotion-Research Agencies ***must be self-financing,*** with no contribution from the federal government.
- Promotion-Research Agencies ***will be funded by levies*** paid by ***domestic producers*** and, where included, levies on ***imports.***
- Levies can be either ***mandatory or refundable.***
- The rate and collection method of such levies will be determined ***by the Agency.***
- The Council must ***prior-approve*** all levy regulations.

Levies on Imports

- Canada's international trade obligations permit levy schemes so long as ***imports are treated the same as domestic products.***
- Levies can be applied to ***raw and processed imports*** when there is an ***equivalent domestic levy*** on the raw product.
- Promotion and research activities funded by levies should provide ***proportional benefits to importers and domestic producers.***
- Promotion-research agencies will have authority to ***access customs information.*** With this authority, a promotion-research agency could, for example, invoice importers on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

- Industry must answer the following:
  - ***Who?***
  - ***What?***
  - ***Where?***
  - ***Why?***
  - ***When?***
  - ***How?***

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

Who?

- Domestic producers (exporters)
- Importers
- National or regional
- Delegation (agency and/or provinces)
- Exemptions

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

What ?

- Farm product(s)
- Research-promotion activities
- Communication/accountability
- Identify producers and/or importers
- Majority support criteria
- Constraints on spending

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

Where ?

- Location of office
- Research and/or promotion

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

When ?

- Collect levies
- Review or terminate agency
- Apply for refund (If refundable)

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

Why ?

- Reason for agency

Proposal for Promotion-Research Agency

How ?

- Mandatory or refundable(conversion?)
- Levies set (minimum or maximum)
- Collection mechanism (domestic/imports)
- Agency operation (by-laws)
- Provinces opt in or out
- Amend by-laws
- Choose members (appoint/elect)

Agency By-Laws

- Calling of meetings
- Conduct of business at meetings
- Establishment of committees
- Delegation of duties to committees
- Set quorums
- Set fees paid to members
- Establish, manage and administer pension fund
- Establish duties and conduct of members
- Prescribe duties of officers and employees
- Establish consultative or advisory committee
- Determine the conduct and management of the agency's affairs

Potential Powers of Promotion-Research Agency

- ***Implement plan*** set out in Proclamation
- Prepare and submit to Council ***amendments to the plan***
- ***Assist in promotion*** of the consumption or use of regulated farm product(s)
- ***Submit levy orders*** to Council for prior-approval
- Order persons to ***deduct and remit levies***
- ***Refund levies*** in accordance with the plan
- Undertake
  - ***Research activities***
  - ***Advertising***
  - ***Promotion***

Potential Powers of Promotion-Research Agency

- ***Purchase, lease, hold, mortgage or deal*** in real property
- ***Establish branches or employ agents*** in Canada or elsewhere
- ***Spend*** money
- ***Invest*** money (Government of Canada)
- ***Borrow*** money
- ***Do all other things*** necessary and incidental

Other Provisions

- Agency must be ***audited annually.***
  - Auditor appointed by Cabinet
  - Audit report to Council and Minister
- Agency must also ***submit annual report*** to Council and Minister.
  - Tabled in Parliament
- Unpaid levies may be ***sued for in court.***
- Is an ***offence to contravene*** promotion-research plan or order of an Agency or of the Council.
- Cabinet ***may dissolve*** Agency with ninety days notice.

Process for Establishing Promotion-Research Agency

- ***Industry submits*** proposal to Council.
- ***Council inquires*** into agency's merits and agency's powers.
- ***Council holds public hearing(s)*** to determine producer/importer support and whether agency in public interest.
- ***Council reports on its inquiry and makes recommendations*** to Minister of Agriculture (majority support).
- ***Minister accepts or rejects*** Council's recommendations.
- If accepts, ***Minister requests Council to prepare draft promotion-research plan*** (blue-print of agency operations).
- Terms of plan and federal-provincial agreements ***are negotiated with provinces***.
- Upon consensus, signatories meet to ***finalize federal-provincial agreement and draft agency proclamation***.

Process for Establishing Promotion-Research Agency

- Agreement sent for ***provincial signatures.***
- After all provinces have signed the Minister of Agriculture ***makes a submission to Cabinet*** that he/she be permitted to ***sign the agreement and proclaim the agency***.
- Proclamation names ***first directors and location of agency***.
- ***Promotion-research plan*** is a Schedule of the Proclamation Order.
- Agency ***commences*** business.

CHINESE HONEY... WHAT TO EXPECT?

China, with its 1.2 billion citizens, is the most populated country in the world. Still considered as an undeveloped country, China is nevertheless evolving very rapidly. Important political and economic changes are actually taking place. In September, just before the choice was made for the host city of the 2000 Olympics, the message, "A more open China awaits 2000 Olympics", could be read on hundreds of huge signs in the streets of Beijing. Skyscrapers are being constructed all over, the occidental visitors of the Apimondia International commercialization.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

What has been the long term trend?

Chinese honey production and exports seem to be in the same trend. The presence of Chinese honey on the international market is more and more visible to us. More Chinese honey entered our country this year than ever before. Half a million kilograms entered our country so far this year. The import value of Chinese honey has increased from 6 million dollars to over 18 million from 1988 to 1991 in the United States. The purpose of this article is to analyze the situation and try to anticipate what can happen in the future.

Roughly, the exports of Chinese honey increased from less than 5 thousand metric tons in 1955 to a staggering 88 thousand tons in 1990. (figure 1). This trend is consistent with the augmentation of the number of hives and of the total honey production (figure 2). There are now 7.5 million colonies of domestic bees producing a little over 200 thousand pounds of honey in China. As a comparison, there are only half a million colonies producing 32 thousand tons of honey in Canada. From our production, around 10 thousand tons a year were exported in 1991 and 1992. The Chinese share of the world export market was 24% in 1988. It was estimated to be 36% in 1992 (figure 3). China is the most important honey exporting country. It produces over 20% of all the honey produced in the world. One can read from figure 2 that the productivity of the Chinese colonies has also increased significantly from the eighties. The average is 25 kilograms now, compared to 60 kilograms in Canada.

Recent changes

Will this trend continue? If we take a close look at the recent figures, we can see that production as well as exports seem to have stabilized during the last five years or so. Figure 4 shows that the exports decreased to 70 thousand tons since the peak of 1990 and that there had already been a fairly sharp decrease to 46 thousand tons before that in 1988. 1992 exports were expected to remain at the same level as 1991. Both the number of hives and the
total production decreased slightly between 1990 and now (figure 5).

WHO EATS ALL THIS HONEY?

The internal consumption is presently extremely low in China. The average Chinese consumes only 100 grams of honey per year, compared to 1 kilogram for a Canadian. Nevertheless, the biggest part of the Chinese production (close to 60%) is directed to the internal market (figure 6).

Who buys the Chinese honey on the international market? The first natural market for the Chinese honey is Japan. Japan is the closest country and has a fairly large population. It also has a fairly high per capita honey consumption. Domestic production is also restricted by the limited land and nectar availability. The second and increasing market is the United States. All the other buyers are minor in comparison (figure 7). Canada's purchases have
been ridiculously low between 1988 and 1991, ranging from nothing to less than one tenth of one percent of the total Chinese exports . 1993 was different though, with over one million pounds reported up to October. This year's purchases nevertheless

represent a little less than 1% of the total Chinese international sales.

WHAT CAN WE EXPECT IN THE FUTURE?

Let us take a look at the factors that will affect the volumes produced and exported as well as the destinations of these exports .

Will the Chinese production increase?

Chinese beekeepers are mostly small beekeepers owning, on average, less than 50 hives. Beekeeping is mostly migratory. A beekeeper moves his hives form South to North as the season progresses. He usually lives in a tent right next to his apiary. He carries his beekeeping equipment with him, which is usually limited to a few supers and a two frames manual extractor. The Chinese Government puts a lot of effort into developing the beekeeping industry. 10,000 government people provide support to the production. There are numerous good nectar sources. A Chinese specialist estimates that the country can support as many as 25 million hives. I do not know how realistic this estimation is though.

The form of ownership in the beekeeping sector has changed twice over the last century in China. Prior to 1956, all beekeeping was private. From 1956, beekeeping became completely controlled by the state. The beekeepers were only workers hired by the state. Collective apiaries were established all over the country, but they had a very low productivity. Presently, the beekeeper owns or rents his hives. He has to forfeit a predetermined portion of his crop to the state. He can keep and market the rest of his product as he chooses. This formula encourages better management and productivity has increased. The beekeepers seem to make a better living than the average peasant, so beekeeping is an an attractive career choice.

It seems nevertheless that the Chinese beekeepers presently face serious problems. Mites and disease problems are serious and make beekeeping more difficult. Beside varroa, they have to cope with tropilaeleps clarae, a similar mite that seems to be even more virulent. Chalkbrood also seems to cause a lot of problems. The lower level of beekeeping technology and the limited resources for transporting the hives slow down the expansion movement. Recent increases in the costs of transportation and of other beekeeping expenses would appear to be a major problem and could even force some beekeepers out of business. The figures of recent years clearly show that China has a very hard time pushing its number of hives beyond the actual 7.5 million (figure 5).

Will the exports increase?

It is hard to believe that the exports will jump significantly, even if the production does increase. It may even be the opposite if the increasing internal demand is satisfied. We discovered from a recent short visit to China that the internal distribution of the product is poor. Honey is present in a limited number of stores and it is almost absent in the rural areas, which is a very important portion of the population. We visited many public markets but we could not find honey for sale in any of them. The standard of living is increasing rapidly and we can expect that the demand for honey will follow the same trend. The present market situation is artificial. Most of the honey is centralised and redistributed by the government according to policies independent of the market rules. The country is actively looking for hard currencies. This is strong motivation for the government to keep the exports at a high level despite the increasing internal demand . The evolution of the economical and political situations will probably be the factors that will impact the most on the volumes exported in the future. Given the actual production, if each Chinese would consume 160 grams of honey instead of 100 grams, there would be no production left for exportation. If the internal consumption would reach 250 grams per capita, the actual level of consumption

of Brazil and Argentina, China would become the most important market for the world exporting countries! Interesting to put things in perspective isn't it?

The quality issue:

Chinese honey suffers major quality problems. Residue problems have caused the loss or reduction of important markets. The graph of figure 7 shows how Germany, the worlds largest honey importer, has drastically reduced their purchases from the year 1988. This year, out of 41 shipments destined to a Canadian buyer, 53% were found adulterated with a sweetener and could not enter the country . The same problem was reported a few years ago by the U.S.A. It has not been established whether the honey had been adulterated by the individual beekeepers or at the packing plants. The Chinese beekeepers, probably due to lack of equipment and lack of knowledge, also harvest their honey before it has ripened. The honey is extremely thin and often ferments before reaching the packing plant. If not fermented, it is dried mechanically in the packing plant. The product is then stored in the open with no protection from the high temperatures that are typical of the Chinese summer. Hygienic conditions are substandard compared to th e requirements of the Canadian regulations. It is clear to me that as long as the quality of the product does not improve, it will be very difficult for China to increase or even maintain its share of the international market.

WILL CANADA IMPORT MORE CHINESE HONEY IN THE FUTURE?

The quality problems will slow down or even stop the imports from China for a short while at least. Canada, with its low population and high quality standards, is not a very interesting market for Chinese exporters. Nevertheless, the behaviour of the usual buyers of Chinese honey may influence the export pressure towards Canada. The recent pressure is probably a result of Japan reducing its purchases due to a loss of popularity of the honey beverages and due to overbuying in 1992. The sharp increase of the imports in the U.S.A. (see figure 7) leads to internal movements requesting that significant tariffs be imposed on imports of honey from China. This would be possible, China not being a signatory of the G.A.T.T. agreement. Will Chinese exporters then be more aggressive on alternative markets, including Canada? The low price of Chinese honey is presently a major buying criteria. How will the economic and politic situations evolve in China, and how much impact will they have on the availability and on the price of the product? Nobody can exactly predict what will happen, but the prospects are not as bad as one would believe they are at first sight.

Respectfully submitted by:

Jean-Pierre Chapleau,
Vice-President of the Canadian Honey Council and CHC representative at the Beijing Apimondia Congress

Reference Sources:

Global Honey Analysis, Office of Trade Evaluation, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

World Honey Situation, Foreign Agriculture Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Volume of Canadian Honey Imports, 1989 - Oct. 1993, Statistics Canada, International Trade Division.

Apiculture in China, Chen Yaochun, 1993

Introduction to Chinese Apiculture, History and Conditions, Wang Suzhi.

Figure 1: Chinese exports: long term trend

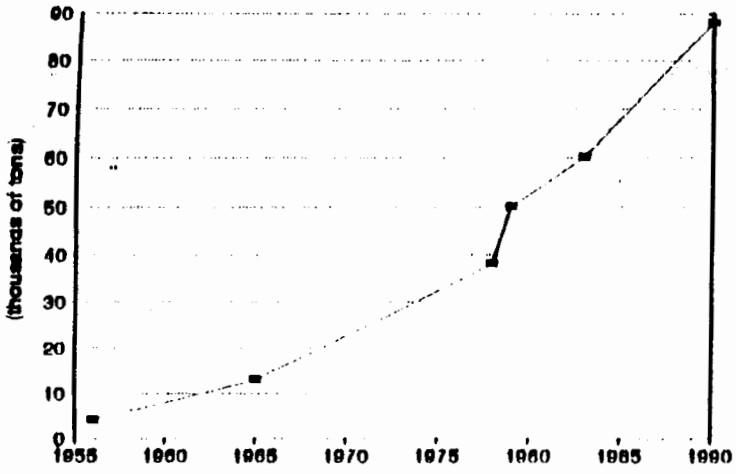


Figure 2: Number of hives and production: long term trend

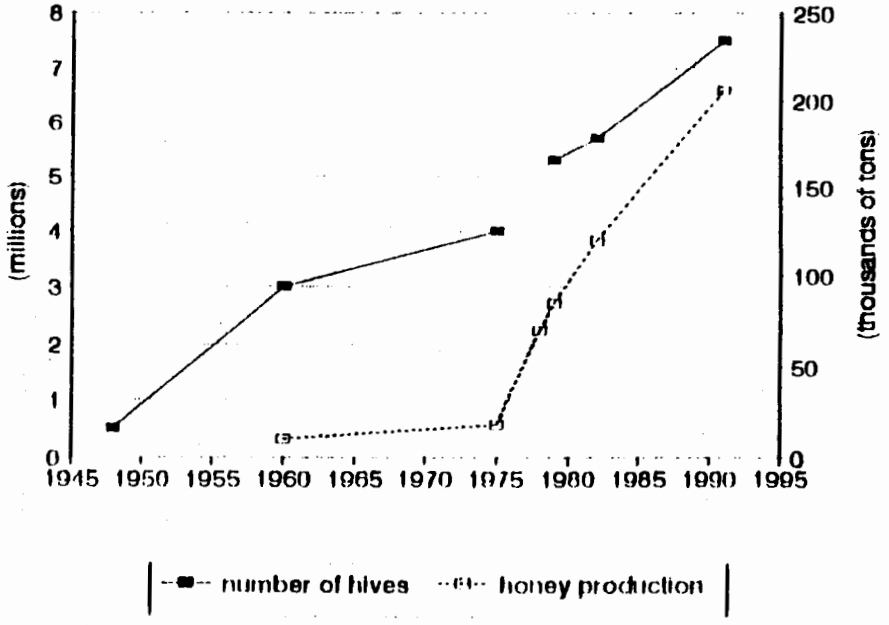


Figure 3: Honey exporting countries

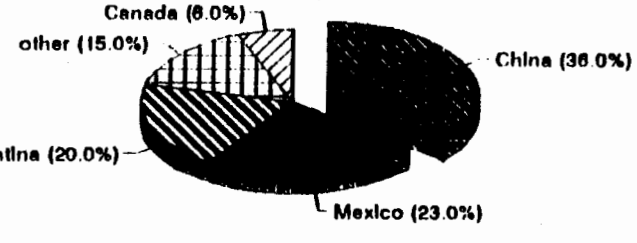


Figure 4: Recent exports of Chinese honey

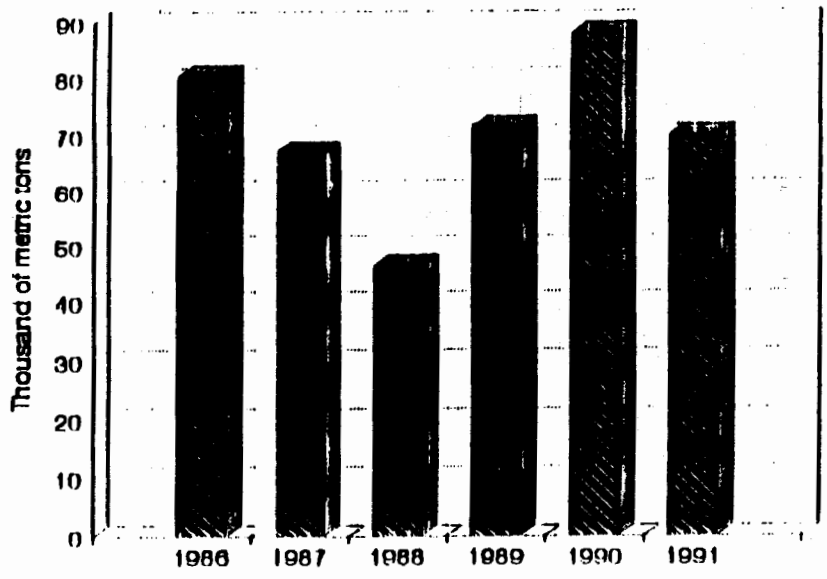


Figure 5: Number of hives and production in China, 1990 - 1993

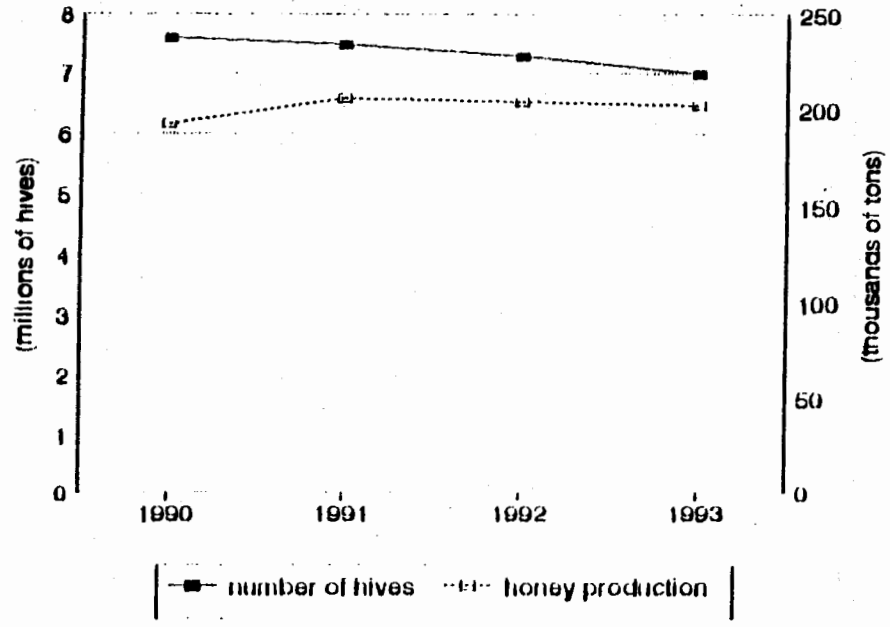


Figure 6: Destination of the honey produced in China

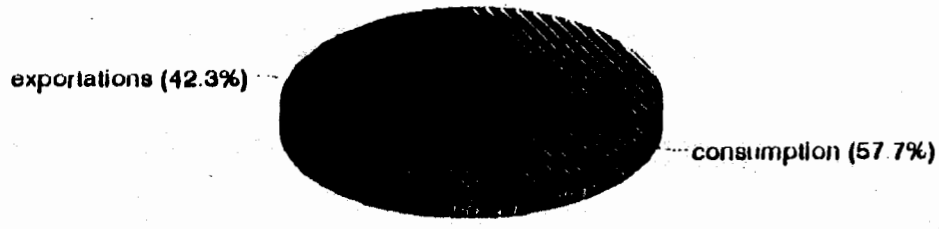
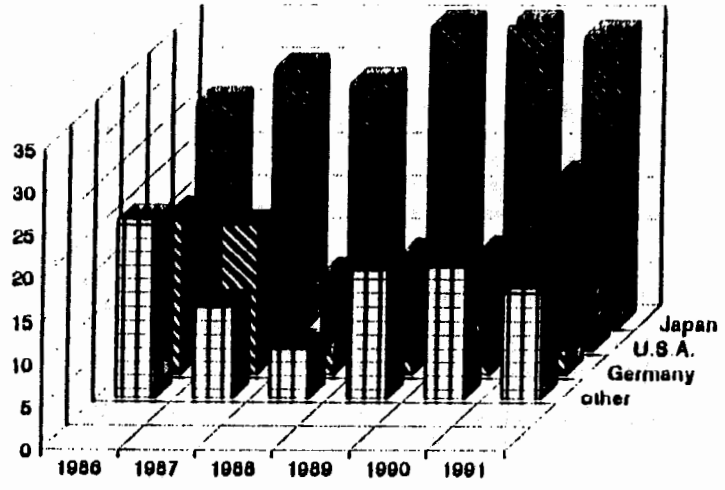


Figure 7: Major buyers of Chinese honey



PRESENTATION TO THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS & CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

BY JACQUELIN COTE
ACTING CHIEF
DAIRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION
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OTTAWA
TEL: (613) 995-5433
FAX: (613) 993-5811

FREDERICTON, N.B.
JANUARY 9 - 14, 1994

ITEMS

1. Honey Analysis Results - Canadian and Imported Honey
   - Sulfathiazole
   - Phenol
   - Fluvalinate
   - Oxytetracycline
   - Pesticides
2. Sulfathiazole Testing of Honey
   - For export to United States
   - For interprovincial movement
3. Import Alert - Honey from China and Hong Kong
   - Adulteration with a sweetener
4. Repacking of Imported Honey
   - Declaration of Country of Origin
5. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
   - Between MAPAQ and AAFC

1-A) SAMPLES TAKEN FOR RESIDUE ANALYSIS IN CANADIAN HONEY

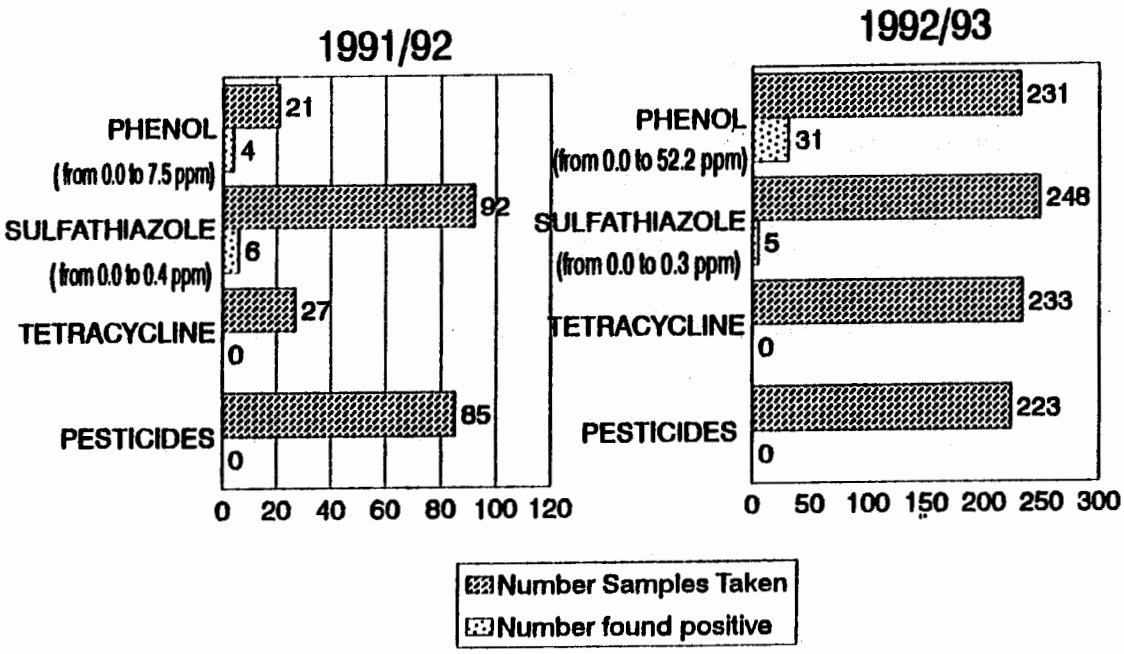
(BY REGION)
1992/93

REGIONS	PHENOL	SULFATHIAZOLE	TETRACYCLINE	PESTICIDES	TOTAL
B.C.	31	40	39	23	133
ALBERTA	35	30	30	32	127
SASKATCHEWAN	52	51	51	50	204
MANITOBA	60	61	61	60	242
ONTARIO	15	19	6	16	56
QUEBEC	21	30	29	27	107
ATLANTIC	17	17	17	15	66
TOTAL	231	248	233	223	935

AAFC - January 1994

RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY

ALL REGIONS



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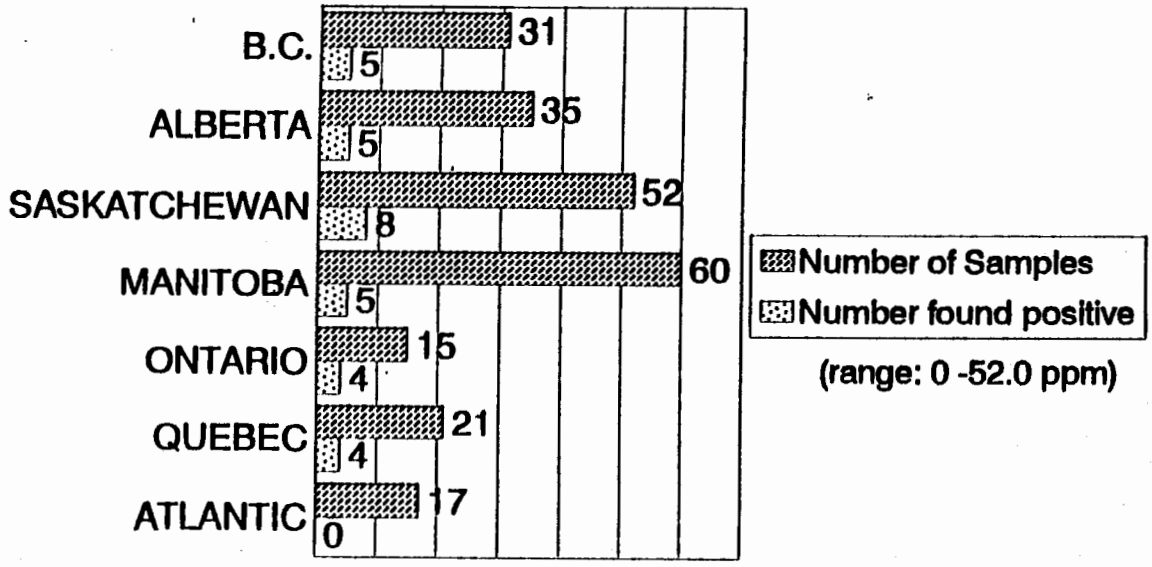
PHENOL RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY

BY REGION - 1992/93



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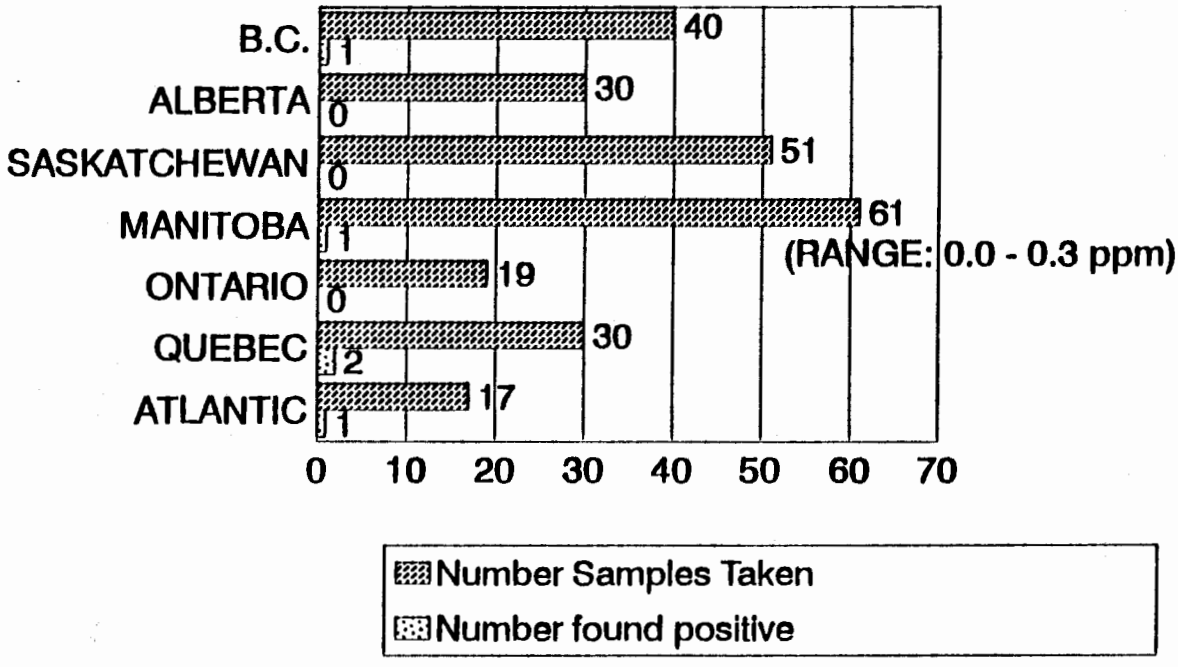
SULFATHIAZOLE RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY

BY REGION - 1992/93



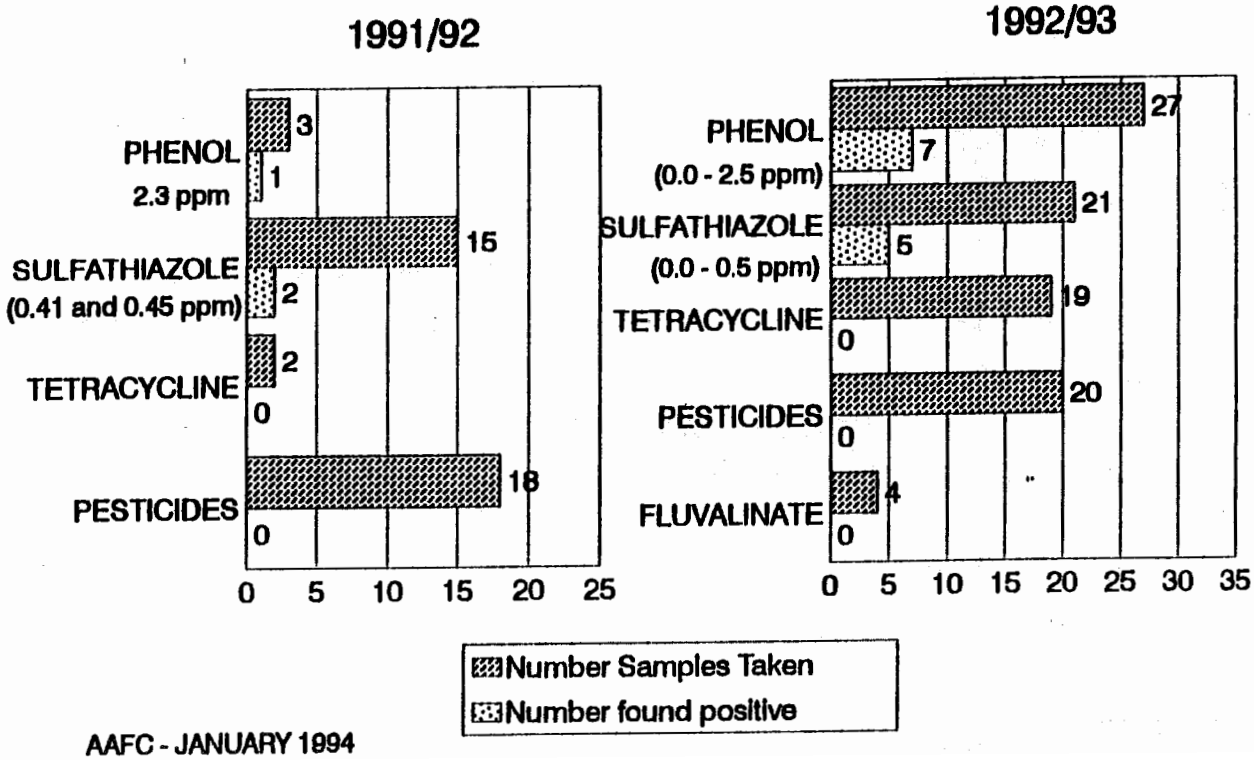
AAFC - JANUARY 1994

1-B) SAMPLES TAKEN FOR RESIDUE ANALYSIS IN HONEY (BY COUNTRY) 1992/93

COUNTRY	PHENOL	SULFATHIAZOLE	TETRACYCLINE	PESTICIDES	FLUVALINATE	TOTAL
UNITED STATES	8	8	7	7	0	30
FRANCE	1	1	1	0	0	3
GERMANY	0	0	0	0	1	1
GREAT BRITAIN	2	1	1	0	0	4
GREECE	2	2	1	6	1	12
CHINA	3	1	1	3	1	9
TURKEY	1	1	1	0	0	3
POLAND	3	3	3	2	0	11
ITALY	2	1	1	1	0	5
HUNGARY	2	1	1	1	1	6
AUSTRIA	1	1	1	0	0	3
AUSTRALIA	1	0	0	0	0	1
ARGENTINA	1	1	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	27	21	19	20	4	91

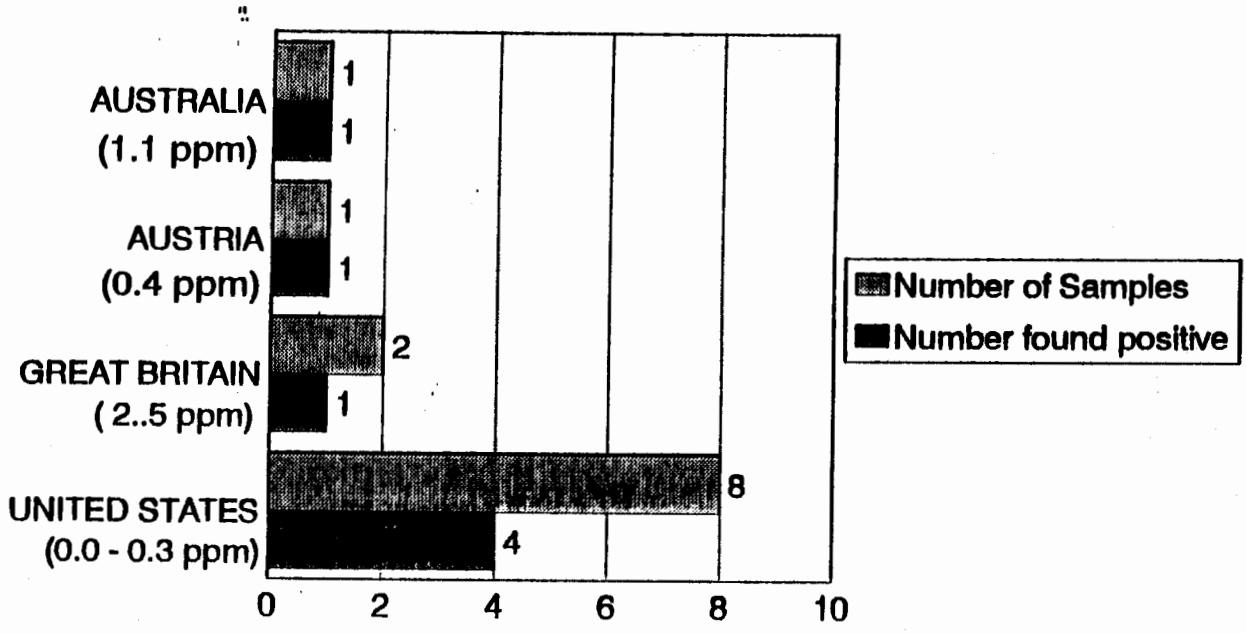
AAFC - JANUARY 1994

RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY



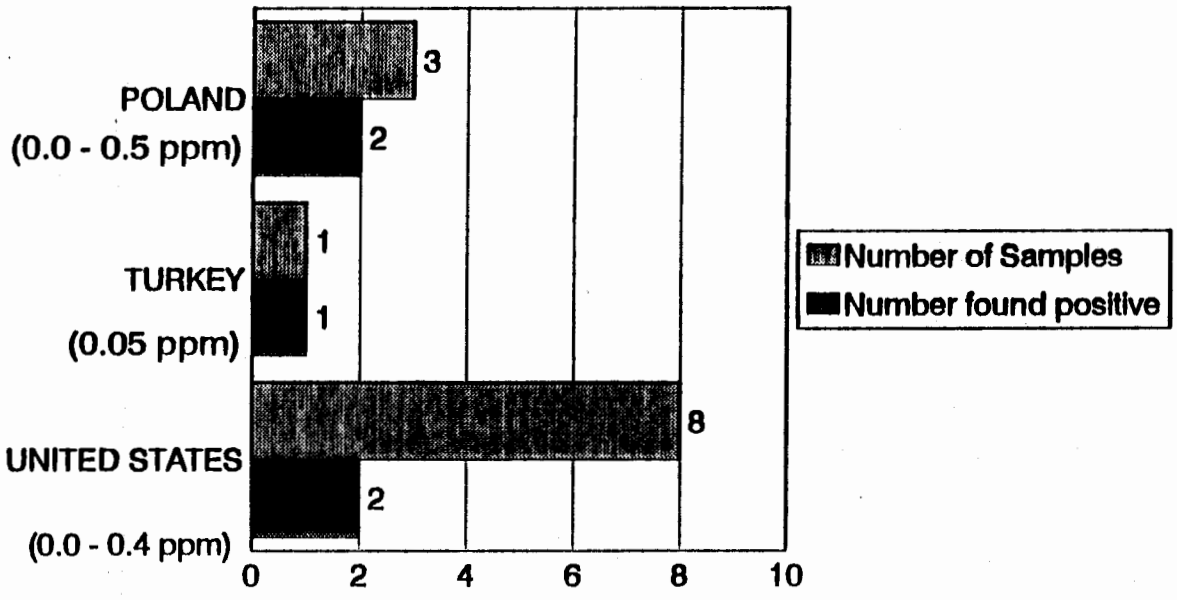
AAFC - JANUARY 1994

PHENOL RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY BY COUNTRY - 1992/93



AAFC - JANUARY 1994

SULFATHIAZOLE RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY BY COUNTRY - 1992/93



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ANALYSIS OF HONEY (Quotas)

1993/94

ANALYSIS	DOMESTIC	IMPORTED
PESTICIDES & PCB	157	137
FLUVALINATE	157	137
PHENOL	157	137
SULFATHIAZOLE	157	137
OXYTETRACYCLINE	0	0
ADULTERATION	0	0
STANDARD TESTS	0	0

1994/95

ANALYSIS	DOMESTIC	IMPORTED
OXYTETRACYCLINE	0	0
PESTICIDES & PCB	60	150
CHLORDIMEFORM	0	60
PHENOL	60	150
SULFATHIAZOLE	60	155
ADULTERATION	20	20
STANDARD TESTS	15	50

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

2) SULFATHIAZOLE TESTING OF HONEY

FOR INTERPROVINCIAL MOVEMENT AND FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES

- JANUARY 1991 - CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEETING
  - Resolution number 28 to drop sulfa testing of honey that is destined for export to the United States and for interprovincial movement. Carried.

- OCTOBER 21, 1993
  - Request from CHC re: application of resolution 28

- NOVEMBER 12, 1993
  - Acceptance by AAFC to discontinue the compulsory sulfa residue testing of honey destined for export to the United States, effective November 19, 1993.

- NOVEMBER 22, 1993
  - - Letter from AAFC to MAPAQ to drop sulfa testing for interprovincial movement

- DECEMBER 22, 1993
  - MAPAQ accepted to drop compulsory certification for interprovincial movement.

- NOTE: MAPAQ and AAFC keep a monitoring program for sulfa testing in Canadian and imported honey. Compliance action will be taken on any honey adulterated with sulfa residues.

3) IMPORT ALERTS - HONEY FROM CHINA AND HONG KONG

FROM MAY 1993 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993

- MAY 18 ,1993 - IMPORT ALERT RELATED TO ADULTERATION WITH CHLORDIMEFORM OR A SWEETENER

  - 10 SHIPMENTS DETAINED AND ANALYZED
  - NO CHLORDIMEFORM RESIDUES DETECTED AT > 0.05 PPM (MRL OF 0.1 ppm IN FDA)
  - 3 SHIPMENTS ADULTERATED WITH A SWEETENER

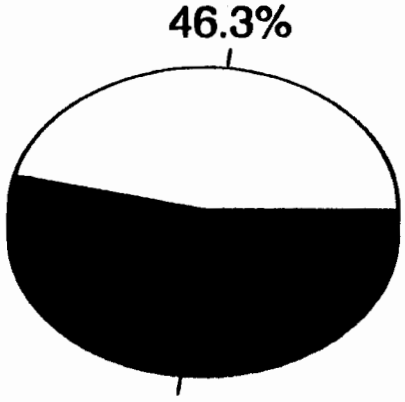
- SEPTEMBER 15, 1993 - REVISED IMPORT ALERT RELATED TO ADULTERATION WITH A SWEETENER

  - ANY NEW ARRIVALS OF HONEY FROM CHINA AND HONG KONG DETAINED AND ANALYZED FOR ADULTERATION WITH A SWEETENER PRIOR TO RELEASE SHIPMENTS BY CUSTOMS

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

ADULTERATION OF CHINESE HONEY WITH A SWEETENER

FROM MAY 1993 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993



(5.0% to 47.0% Corn Syrup)

Total of 41 shipments inspected

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

□ # SHIPMENTS SATISFACTORY
■ # SHIPMENTS ADULTERATED

HONEY FROM CHINA & HONG KONG
IMPORT CONTROL

- CUSTOMS CANADA
  - HOLD (IN BOND) ALL NEW SHIPMENTS
  - ADVISE AAFC INSPECTION OFFICE

- AAFC
  - TAKE HONEY SAMPLES FROM EACH LOT
  - SEND SAMPLES TO A PRIVATE LAB (AT THE IMPORTER'S EXPENSE) OR AAFC LAB
  - ANALYZE SAMPLES FOR ADULTERATION (CARBON SIRA)
  - ADVISE CUSTOMS CANADA TO ALLOW ENTRY OR REFUSE ENTRY INTO CANADA

- AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1994
  - ALL SHIPMENTS OF HONEY MUST BE SAMPLED BY AN AAFC INSPECTOR AND SENT TO A PRIVATE LAB AT IMPORTER'S EXPENSE
    - KRUEGER FOOD LABORATORIES, INC., CAMBRIDGE, MA.
    - COASTAL SCIENCE LABORATORIES, INC., AUSTIN, TEXAS

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

4) REPACKING OF IMPORTED HONEY
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

- SECTION 37 OF HONEY REGULATIONS REQUIRES THAT:

- Where honey produced in Canada is graded under these Regulations:

  - "Product of Canada" or "Canadian Honey".

- Where imported honey is repacked as prepackaged honey and graded under these Regulations:

  - "Product of (COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) ".

- Where imported honey is blended with Canadian honey and is graded under these Regulations:

  - "A Blend of Canadian and (naming the source or sources) Honey" or "A Blend of (naming the source or sources) Honey and Canadian Honey", the sources being named in descending order of their proportions.

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

5) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AAFC AND MAPAQ

RE : INSPECTION ACTIVITIES OF HONEY

August 1993

- SINGLE WINDOW CONTACT CONCEPT
  - DELEGATION OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES CONCERNING SAFETY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF HONEY IN QUEBEC
  - ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATION
  - ENHANCE EFFIENCY AND DELIVERY OF IMPORT CONTROL

- RESPONSIBILITIES
  - MAPAQ
    - INSPECTION AND EXPORT CERTIFICATION OF HONEY
    - INSPECTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

  - AAFC
    - TRAINING OF MAPAQ INSPECTORS
    - AUDIT OF MAPAQ INSPECTORS
    - FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS ON NON COMPLIANT HONEY

AAFC - JANUARY 1994

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS, 1989-93* (JAN-OCT)

	1989 (KG)	1990 (KG)	1991 (KG)	1992 (KG)	1993* (KG)
United States	10402963	3454226	6407649	7643780	4538848
United Kingdom	837504	1099556	790735	596441	477848
Belgium-Luxem.	137200	119815	138483	93293	
Denmark	178760	19278	38556	115668	87885
France	436077	433776	235216	174269	154524
Germany	2281743	2062519	1947094	1662259	1029768
Netherlands	245134	54095	166057	79720	113849
Sweden	552493	180261	86298	135800	
Japan	1610710	338051	290712	328952	99288
Other Countries**	311035	190884	143338	263948	268294
Total	16993619	7952461	10244138	11094130	6770304

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

See footnotes below - Voir footnotes a la fin de la page.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS, 1989-93 (JAN-OCT)*

	1989 (LBS)	1990 (LBS)	1991 (LBS)	1992 (LBS)	1993* (LBS)
United States	22934608	7615265	14126448	16851650	10006447
United Kingdom	1846380	2424106	1743272	1314927	1053475
Belgium-Luxem.	302474	264147	305303	205676	
Denmark	394098	42501	85001	255004	193753
France	961385	956312	518563	384197	340667
Germany	5030382	4547076	4292607	3664654	2270250
Netherlands	540428	119259	366093	175753	250994
Sweden	1218039	397407	190255	299388	
Japan	3551008	745275	640910	725215	218893
Other Countries**	685715	420827	316006	581906	591487
Total	37464517	17532175	22584458	24458370	14925965

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division
Cat.No. 65-202

* 1993 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY AND CUMULATIVE TO THE END OF OCT.
** IN 1993 "OTHER COUNTRIES" MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES IN THE ABOVE TABLE STUB SHOWING A BLANK.

HONEY HS CODE: 0409.00

Jan 10, 1994

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS, 1989-OCT 1993*

	1989 (KG)	1990 (KG)	1991 (KG)	1992 (KG)	1993* (KG)
United States	454868	354902	259800	323016	314181
United Kingdom	14647	5063	17059	12597	3395
Greece	19244	24305	12935	11418	12490
China P. Rep.	28502	10126	30140	119183	477118
Australia	12822	10121	27248	0	
Argentina	0	38100	0	99601	345915
Hungary	27400	35616	721	0	
Other Countries	77277	65577	48847	56849	45881
Total	634760	543810	396750	622664	1198980

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

** MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES IN THE ABOVE STUB THAT SHOW BLANKS.

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS, 1989-OCT 1993*

	1989 (LBS)	1990 (LBS)	1991 (LBS)	1992 (LBS)	1993* (LBS)
United States	1002812	782425	572761	712128	692651
United Kingdom	32291	11162	37609	27772	7485
Greece	42426	53583	28517	25172	27536
China P. Rep.	62836	22324	66447	262754	1051865
Australia	28268	22313	60072	0	
Argentina	0	83996	0	219583	762612
Hungary	60407	78520	1590	0	
Other Countries	170367	144573	107689	125331	101150
Total	1399406	1198896	874684	1372739	2643298

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

* 1993 DATA ARE CUMULATIVE TO OCT AND ARE PRELIMINARY

TABLE 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada (1), by Province, 1992 and 1993 with Five-year Averages, 1987-1991

TABLEAU 1. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1992 et 1993 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1987-1991

Province and year Province et année	Beekeepers Apiculteurs	Colonies	Honey - Miel Average yield per colony Rendement moyen par colonie	
	number nombre		pounds livres	kilograms kilogrammes
Prince Edward Island - Ile-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	82	735	103	48
1992	70	720	85	39
1993P	75	720	110	50
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	364	6,100	66	30
1992	430	9,000	49	22
1993P	520	9,000	67	30
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	408	4,960	72	33
1992	400	4,500	50	23
1993P	510	4,900	81	37
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	1,910	60,800	98	45
1992	1,000	36,400	87	40
1993P	1,000	34,600	110	50
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	4,900	109,000	85	38
1992	4,500	100,000	68	31
1993P	4,500	92,000	115	52
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	1,150	88,600	163	74
1992	800	76,600	165	75
1993P	800	85,000	135	61
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	1,500	98,600	178	81
1992	1,400	84,000	205	93
1993P	1,400	96,000	160	73
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	1,029	157,100	140	64
1992	800	146,000	156	71
1993P	800	153,000	160	73
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	4,390	50,550	77	35
1992	3,700	43,300	79	36
1993P	3,700	39,800	75	34
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1987-1991	**15,753**	**676,445**	**128**	**58**
1992	**13,100**	**601,420**	**133**	**61**
1993P	**13,305**	**595,020**	**135**	**61**

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve.

P Preliminary figures - Nombres provisoires

Note: 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204.622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Note: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204.622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

TABLE 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada,(1) by Province, 1992 and 1993 with Five-year Averages, 1987-1991

TABLEAU 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1992 et 1993 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1987-1991

Province and year / Province et année	Honey - Miel		Total Value / Valeur totale	Value of honey and wax / Valeur du miel et de la cire
	Total production / Production totale			
	thousands of pounds / milliers de livres	metric tonnes / tonnes métriques	thousands of dollars / milliers de dollars	
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	76	35	110	110
1992	61	28	104	104
1993P	79	36	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	405	184	504	514
1992	441	200	622	638
1993P	603	274	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	359	163	480	490
1992	225	102	344	351
1993P	397	180	..	..
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	5,984	2,715	6,905	7,020
1992	3,172	1,439	5,745	5,783
1993P	3,814	1,730	..	..
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	9,233	4,188	8,398	8,579
1992	6,781	3,076	7,324	7,479
1993P	10,547	4,784	..	..
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	14,479	6,568	7,042	7,236
1992	12,458	5,651	7,475	7,662
1993P	11,475	5,205	..	..
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	17,574	7,971	8,530	8,767
1992	17,220	7,811	10,332	10,600
1993P	13,780	6,241	..	..
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	22,002	9,980	10,840	11,089
1992	23,088	10,473	13,544	13,965
1993P	24,460	11,104	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	3,886	1,763	3,419	3,501
1992	3,438	1,559	2,838	2,916
1993P	2,969	1,347	..	..
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1987-1991	**73,998**	**33,566**	**46,228**	**47,307**
1992	**66,884**	**30,339**	**48,928**	**48,498**
1993P	**69,124**	**30,801**	..	..

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve

P Preliminary figures / Nombres provisoires

Note: 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204.622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Nota: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204.622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

Honey Production; 1993

Honey statistics released on November 1, 1993 indicate that production in 1993 was 31,000 tonnes, essentially unchanged from 1992 even though there were 3600 more colonies in Canada. The West experienced poor production weather throughout the summer with Saskatchewan production down 20 %, British Columbia down 12%, Manitoba down 8 %, and Alberta up 6%.

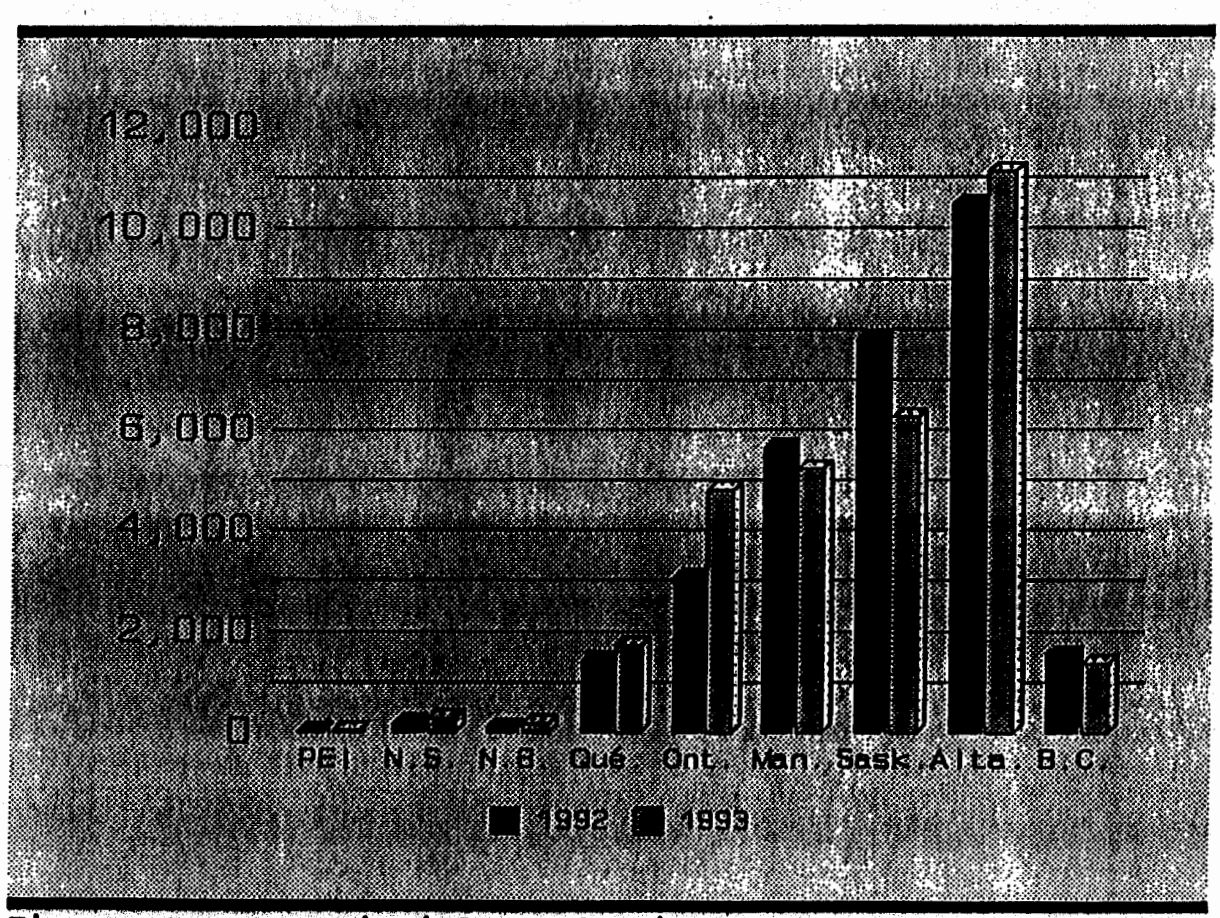


Figure 1: Provincial production totals, 1991 and 1992 (tonnes).

The opposite was true in the East where an excellent summer produced record yields with Ontario having a 55% larger crop compared to last year and 21% over the provinces' 5 year average. This record yield in Ontario was in face of high winter losses which resulted in 8000 fewer colonies. Atlantic Canada, along with Quebec was up 25% in production.

This is the second year that Statistics Canada show a small increase in hive numbers, reversing the decline in beehive population that started in 1986 (Figure 2). There has been a substantial increase in the number of beekeepers in Atlantic Canada, possibly in response to the opportunity to lease hives for pollination of blueberries. Hive numbers were up considerably in the West with no change in the number of beekeepers, indicating that existing producers were increasing the size of their operations.

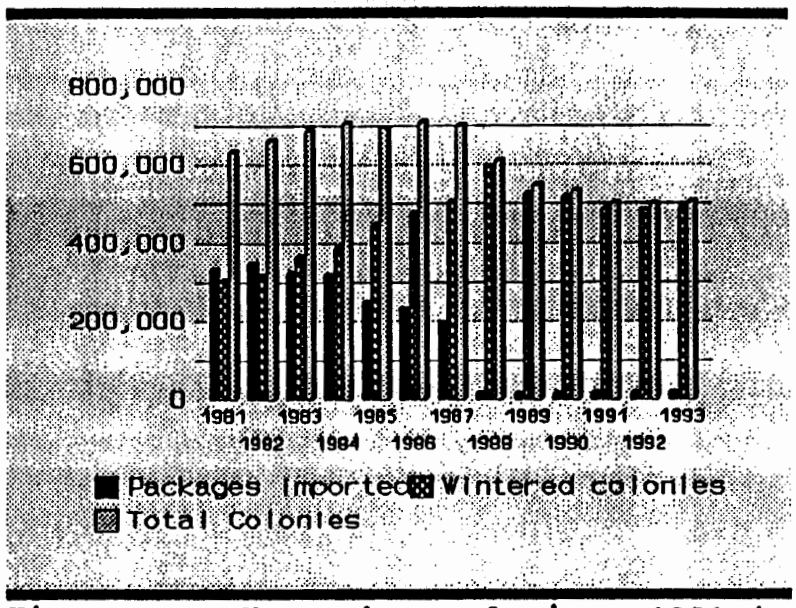


Figure 2: Honey bee colonies, 1981 to 1993

Value of production figures are not available from Statistics Canada, but steady to slightly higher prices should yield a crop valued at or in excess of $50 million in 1993. A correlation of price, number of beekeepers, hives per beekeepers and yield per hive (Figure 3) indicate that fewer beekeepers are sharing close to a record crop value in 1993.

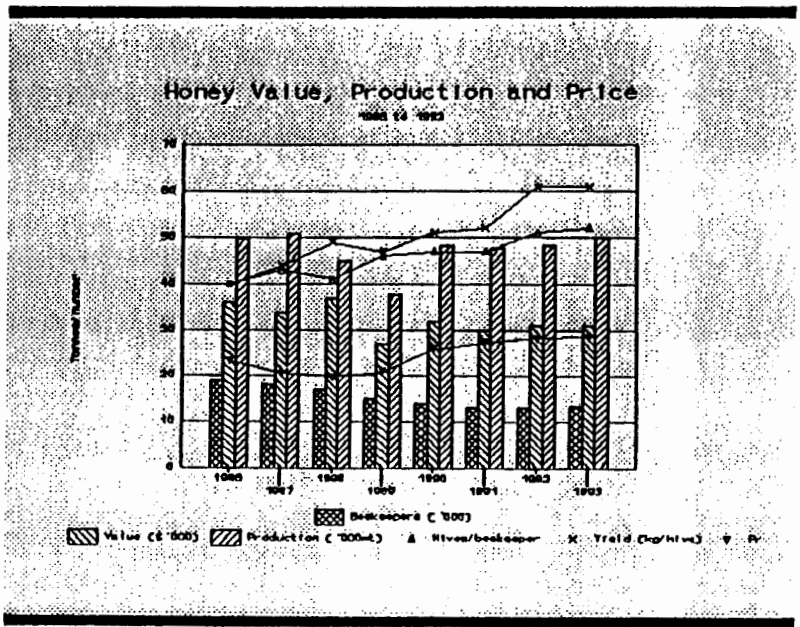


Figure 3: Number of beekeepers, honey value and production with interaction of hives per beekeeper, yield and price. The value and price of the 1993 crop are estimated at $50 million and $0.62/lb.

G. Hergert
MISB
Agriculture and
Agri-food Canada

Nov. 4, 1993

Honey Exports, 1988 to 1993

Year	All Countries Annual Total All Provinces	To U.S. Annual Total All Provinces
Volume	(kg)	(kg)
88	13,883,457	5,395,020
89	16,993,619	10,402,963
90	7,952,461	3,454,226
91	10,244,138	6,407,649
92	11,094,130	7,643,780
93–June	3,869,121	2,689,093
Value	($)	($)
88	16,421,431	6,919,111
89	21,539,251	13,522,294
90	12,484,646	5,467,104
91	16,214,647	10,181,050
92	17,663,134	12,348,918
93 – June	6,794,196	4,931,263
Price	($/kg)	($/kg)
88	1.21	1.37
89	1.27	1.32
90	1.59	1.63
91	1.59	1.63
92	1.60	1.64
93	1.77	1.84

Table 1; Honey production and value, number of beekeepers and number of colonies in Canada, 1986 to 1993. (Preliminary)

Table 1–A; Honey Production (metric tonnes)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 93–92	5–year Average 88–92	Change 93 to 5yr
PEI	39	32	25	49	36	29	28	36	8	33	3
Nova Scotia	236	136	129	191	183	210	200	274	74	183	91
New Brunswick	152	102	159	144	185	120	102	180	78	142	38
Quebec	4,800	2,800	3,003	2,156	1,871	2,097	1439	1730	291	2,113	(383)
Ontario	4,129	3,600	3,912	3,742	4,763	4,274	3076	4784	1,708	3,953	831
Manitoba	8,709	7,983	7,394	5,525	5,459	6,550	5651	5205	(446)	6,116	(911)
Saskatchewan	7,382	6,532	10,433	6,282	6,749	7,711	7811	6241	(1,570)	7,797	(1,556)
Alberta	8,392	10,886	10,433	7,811	10,566	9,540	10473	11104	631	9,765	1,339
B.C.	2,281	1,996	1,617	1,728	2,303	1,102	1559	1374	(185)	1,662	(288)
Canada	36,120	34,067	37,105	27,628	32,115	31,633	30,339	30901	562	31,764	(863)

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 1–B; Beekeepers (number)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 93–92	5–year Average 88–92	Change 93 to 5yr
PEI	130	80	80	100	86	66	70	75	5	80	(5)
Nova Scotia	550	400	370	370	380	400	430	520	90	390	130
New Brunswick	420	420	380	420	420	400	400	510	110	404	106
Quebec	3,500	3,300	3,000	1,200	1,200	1,000	1000	1000	0	1,480	(480)
Ontario	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,500	4500	4500	0	4,800	(300)
Manitoba	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000	800	800	0	1,060	(260)
Saskatchewan	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1400	1400	0	1,440	(40)
Alberta	1,700	1,480	1,140	855	840	830	750	800	50	883	(83)
B.C.	5,000	5,000	4,950	4,500	4,000	3,500	3700	3700	0	4,130	(430)
Canada	19,400	18,630	17,620	15,145	14,426	13,096	13,050	13305	255	14,667	(1,362)

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 1–C: Bee Colonies or Hives (number)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 93–92	5–year Average 88–92	Change 93 to 5yr
PEI	875	680	720	790	807	680	720	720	0	743	(23)
Nova Scotia	6,500	5,600	5,700	6,000	6,200	7,000	9000	9000	0	6,780	2,220
New Brunswick	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,800	4500	4900	400	4,860	40
Quebec	100,000	97,000	90,000	42,000	37,198	37,800	36400	34600	(1,800)	48,680	(14,080)
Ontario	120,000	115,000	115,000	110,000	105,000	100,000	100000	92000	(8,000)	106,000	(14,000)
Manitoba	110,000	109,000	88,000	87,000	83,000	76,000	75500	85000	9,500	81,900	3,100
Saskatchewan	120,000	115,000	100,000	100,000	93,000	85,000	84000	86000	2,000	92,400	(6,400)
Alberta	190,000	193,000	150,000	143,500	152,000	147,000	148000	153000	5,000	148,100	4,900
B.C.	55,000	58,500	54,000	50,000	50,000	40,500	43300	39800	(3,500)	47,560	(7,760)
Canada	707,375	698,780	608,420	544,290	532,205	498,780	501,420	505020	3,600	537,023	(32,003)

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 1–D; Honey Value ($'000 Can.)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 92–91 estimate	5–year Average 87–91	Change 92 to 5yr estimate
PEI	97	104	83	114	115	97	104		7	103	1
Nova Scotia	330	619	402	442	538	520	622		102	504	118
New Brunswick	248	662	460	438	539	303	344	not available at	41	480	(136)
Quebec	7,238	11,179	8,141	5,292	4,513	4,210	5745	time of printing	1,535	6,667	(922)
Ontario	7,937	7,167	7,642	7,235	9,534	10,412	7324		(3,088)	8,398	(1,074)
Manitoba	8,668	7,848	6,642	5,755	6,631	8,332	7475		(857)	7,042	433
Saskatchewan	6,480	8,591	9,338	6,713	8,303	9,707	10332		625	8,530	1,802
Alberta	14,400	10,710	9,200	8,438	13,552	12,150	13554		1,404	10,810	2,744
B.C.	4,230	3,853	3,208	3,247	4,706	2,083	2838		755	3,419	(581)
Canada	49,628	50,733	45,116	37,674	48,431	47,814	48,328		514	45,954	2,374

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 1–E; Honey Value / colony ($ Can.)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 92–91 estimate	5-year Average 87–91	Change 92 to 5yr estimate
PEI	111	153	115	144	143	143	144		2	140	5
Nova Scotia	51	111	71	74	87	74	69		(5)	83	(14)
New Brunswick	50	132	92	88	108	63	76	not available at	13	97	(20)
Quebec	72	115	90	126	121	111	158	time of printing	46	113	45
Ontario	66	62	66	66	91	104	73		(31)	78	(5)
Manitoba	79	72	75	66	80	110	99		(11)	81	18
Saskatchewan	54	75	93	67	89	114	123		9	88	35
Alberta	76	55	61	59	89	83	92		9	69	22
B.C.	77	66	59	65	94	51	66		14	67	(2)
Canada	71	94	80	84	100	95	100		5	815	(715)

Calculated from tables above. Apparent errors in differnce calculations are due to rounding.

Table 1–F; Colonies per Beekeeper (number)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 93–92	5-year Average 88–92	Change 93 to 5yr
PEI	7	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	(1)	9	0
Nova Scotia	12	14	15	16	16	18	21	17	(4)	17	0
New Brunswick	12	12	13	12	12	12	11	10	(2)	12	(2)
Quebec	29	29	30	35	31	38	36	35	(2)	34	1
Ontario	24	23	23	22	21	22	22	20	(2)	22	(2)
Manitoba	85	87	73	73	75	76	94	106	12	78	28
Saskatchewan	67	68	67	67	66	61	60	61	1	64	(3)
Alberta	112	130	132	168	181	177	197	191	(6)	171	20
B.C.	11	12	11	11	13	12	12	11	(1)	12	(1)
Canada	40	43	41	46	47	47	52	51	(0)	47	5

Calculated from tables above. Apparent errors in differnce calculations are due to rounding.

Table 1–G; Production per hive (kg)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 93–92	5-year Average 88–92	Change 93 to 5yr
PEI	45	47	35	62	45	43	39	50	11	45	5
Nova Scotia	36	24	23	32	30	30	22	30	8	27	3
New Brunswick	30	20	32	29	37	25	23	37	14	29	8
Quebec	48	29	33	51	50	55	40	50	10	46	4
Ontario	34	31	34	34	45	43	31	52	21	37	15
Manitoba	79	73	84	64	66	86	75	61	(14)	75	(14)
Saskatchewan	62	57	104	63	73	91	93	73	(20)	85	(12)
Alberta	44	56	70	54	70	65	71	73	2	66	7
B.C.	41	34	30	35	46	27	36	35	(1)	35	(0)
Canada	51	49	61	51	60	63	61	61	1	59	2

Calculated from tables above. Apparent errors in differnce calculations are due to rounding.

Table 1–H; Production value/producer ($ Can.)

Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 corrected	1993 estimate	Change 92–91	5-year Average 87–91	Change 92 to 5yr
PEI	746	1,300	1,038	1,140	1,337	1,470	1,486		16	1,257	229
Nova Scotia	600	1,548	1,086	1,195	1,416	1,300	1,447		147	1,309	138
New Brunswick	590	1,576	1,211	1,043	1,283	758	860	not available at	103	1,174	(314)
Quebec	2,068	3,388	2,714	4,410	3,761	4,210	5,745	time of printing	1,535	3,696	2,049
Ontario	1,587	1,433	1,528	1,447	1,907	2,314	1,628		(686)	1,726	(98)
Manitoba	6,668	6,278	5,535	4,796	6,028	8,332	9,344		1,012	6,194	3,150
Saskatchewan	3,600	5,054	6,225	4,475	5,931	6,934	7,380	"	446	5,724	1,656
Alberta	8,471	7,236	8,070	9,869	16,133	14,639	18,072		3,433	11,190	6,882
B.C.	846	771	648	722	1,177	595	767		172	782	(15)
Canada	2,797	3,176	3,117	3,233	4,330	4,506	5,192		686	33,052	(27,860)

Calculated from tables above. Apparent errors in differnce calculations are due to rounding.

Presidant's report, CAPA

The past year has been a busy one for CAPA, with much of our time and energy being devoted to the border closure issue. The original decision to open the border by the former Minster of Agriculture, in direct opposition to CAPA, CHC, and every Provincial Association and Minister, was one of the most deplorable examples of political patronage that we have seen in Canadian beekeeping for some time. However, intense lobbying by each of the above organizations was successful in reversing this decision, and did demonstrate to us that we can be very effective in the political arena when our normal consensus-driven decisions are overturned at the Ministerial levels. It also was gratifying to see how well CAPA and the CHC communicated and worked together during this potentially divisive issue.

Another issue that CAPA spent considerable time on was the licensing of chemical controls for mites. We finally were successful in getting fluvalinate and formic acid registered and approved for use in Canada, largely due to the considerable efforts of John Gruszka, Chair of our Chemical Committee, and Kerry Clark. We all appreciate their work on our behalf. In addition, a new test for the detection of tracheal mites that uses the ELISA technique has been developed by Don Nelson and Gary Grant at the Agriculture Canada Beaverlodge research station. This test is much simpler and cheaper than the current slicing techniques, and we will be working with them to bring this methodology on line as soon as possible.

CAPA also participated in the 1993 trip to China with the Apimondia committee, chaired by Don Dixon. This group did an excellent sales job in presenting Vancouver as the proposed site for the 1999 Apimondia meeting. Although final approval will not be granted until the 1995 Apimondia meeting in Switzerland, we are confident that our bid will be accepted officially at that time.

We also are in the final stages of producing a new publication on pollination, similar to the successful disease publication CAPA produced a number of years ago, which continues to generate excellent sales. The pollination publication will be useful to beekeepers not only by providing good information about pollination, but also as a sales tool with which to approach growers with the pollination message. We hope to publish this guide by the end of 1994.

A number of other items were discussed at our 1994 CAPA meeting. First, we encourage the CHC to look carefully at the issue of disease regulation, and to provide us with some guidance as to how the industry would like to be regulated in the future. Diminishing government budgets will make it difficult to provide inspection and regulation services in the

future unless a strong case is made now to maintain these services during current funding cutbacks. Second, we will be reviewing importation regulations for bees from New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, and for breeding stock from other locations under quarantine, and hope to present a report to the 1995 CHC meeting regarding these regulations. Third, we believe that the CAPA/CHC meetings are too long, and we provided some suggestions to the CHC executive concerning changes in format that would both shorten the meetings as well as provide more educational information during the meetings. Finally, CAPA intends to have an extensive research review in 1996 to set priorities for future research work in Canada. During that meeting, we would like to host an Africanized bee identification workshop, to prepare for the possible need to identify Africanized stock in Canada.

Finally, we have enjoyed the continued strong, cooperative relationship between ourselves and the CHC, and look forward to continuing our close interactions in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark L. Winston
President, CAPA

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ESTIMATED COST OF FARM SUPPORT TO BEEKEEPING ENTERPRISES FROM PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS AND BEEKEEPERS UNDER VARIOUS SUPPORT MECHANISMS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

PHASE IN NORMAL NISA\PHASE OUT NTSP
THREE (3) YEARS ROLL-OVER

ASSUMPTIONS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
total hives	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
average production(lbs)	175	175	175	175	175	175
average price/pound	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
NTSP payment per lb	.016	.018	.018	.018	.018	.018
NISA Provincial contrib.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
NISA Federal Contrib.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
NISA Producer Contrib.	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

COSTS OF ROLLOVER PROGRAMS

PROVINCE	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150				9,100
administrat	200	200	200				600
NISA	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
administrat.	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Prov.	4,178	4,528	4,528	1,178	1,178	1,178	16,768

FEDERAL	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150				9,100
administrat	200	200	200				600
NISA	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
administrat	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Fed.	4,178	4,528	4,528	1,178	1,178	1,178	16,768

PRODUCER	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150				9,100
adminstrat	0	0	0				0
NISA	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	13,650
adminstrat	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Prod.	5,115	5,465	5,465	2,315	2,315	2,315	22,990

RUN CONCURRENT PROGRAMS

ASSUMPTIONS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
total hives	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
average prod. (lb)	175	175	175	175	175	175
average price/lb	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
NTSP contrib/lb	.016	.018	.018	.018	.018	.018
NISA Prov. contrib	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
NISA Fed. contrib.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
NISA Prod. contrib.	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

COSTS OF CONCURRENT PROGRAMS

PROVINCIAL	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	18,550
administrat	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200
NISA	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
administrat	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Prov.	4,178	4,528	4,528	4,528	4,528	4,528	26,818

FEDERAL	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	18,550
administrat	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200
NISA	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
administrat	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Federal	4,178	4,528	4,528	4,528	4,528	4,528	26,818

PRODUCER	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
NTSP	2,800	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	18,550
administrat							0
NISA	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	13,650
administrat	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
Total Prod.	5,115	5,465	5,465	5,465	5,465	5,465	32,440

PHASE IN NORMAL NISA/PHASE OUT NTSP 3YRS (ROLL-OVER)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
Provincial							
NISA Deposits	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
Federal							
NISA Deposits	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,825
Producer							
NISA Deposits	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	13,650
Rollover NTSP act.			27,300				27,300
	4,551	4,551	31,851	4,551	4,551	4,551	54,606
Prior yr. bal.	0	4,892	10,151	45,152	53,430	62,329	0
	4,551	9,443	41,002	49,703	57,981	66,880	54,606
Interest (7.5%)	341	708	3,150	3,727	4,348	6,016	17,290
Balance yr.end	4,892	10,151	45,152	53,430	62,329	71,896	71,896

CONCURRENT PROGRAMS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
Provincial							
NISA Deposits	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
Federal							
NISA Deposits	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	6,828
Producer							
NISA Deposits	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	13,650
	4,551	4,551	4,551	4,551	4,551	4,551	27,306
Prior yr. bal.	0	4,892	10,151	15,804	21,881	28,414	0
	4,551	9,443	14,702	20,355	26,432	32,965	27,306
Interest (7.5%)	341	708	1,102	1,526	1,982	2,472	8,131
Balance yr.end	4,892	10,151	15,804	21,881	28,414	35,437	35,437

Revised, April 15, 1993

Second Line Programs for the Honey Industry

Introduction

Canadian honey producers are presently covered under the National Tripartite Stabilization Plan for Honey (NTSP). NTSP was introduced to the honey industry in 1988 during a period of very low commodity prices. Producers were paid pay-outs of 12 cents/lb. for 1988 marketings and 6.51 cents/lb. for marketings under NTSP in 1989. Since that time, prices have improved, and there are not any strong indications that prices will drop over the next few years.

The NTSP for Honey covers about 67% of honey produced in Canada (TABLE 1). Coverage varies by province, with heaviest participation in the prairie provinces where honey production is concentrated, Premiums to NTSP were reduced in 1991 and 1992, by request of producers, from the maximum of about 1,7 cents/lb. to 1,5 cents/lb. for 1991 and 1.25 cents/lb for 1992. The honey program is near a balanced budget situation ($130,000 deficit at end of 1992/93 crop year) with only a small premium from producers and both levels of government required for the 1993 crop to bring the account into a surplus situation.

The National Tripartite Stabilization Plan for Honey is presently subject to a mid-term review by Deloitte and Touche, Management Consultants. The consultant's draft report provides a number of scenarios that might affect prices over the remaining term of the plan. None of the scenarios suggest pay-outs to producers unless pay-out formulas, such as the IMAP period, support level or percentage is adjusted.

Statistics for 1991 were used for this report because 1992 production was distorted nation wide due to cool weather.

Background

NTSP protects honey producers only for price declines. There is no provision for income loss due to reduced production such as weather related declines, nor from income shortfalls caused by higher than normal input costs, The plan was effective in 1988 and 1989 in providing extra income to producers when a change in United States Marketing Orders caused a change in government buying policy under the Commodity Credit Corporation, and prices and volumes of imports into United States fell dramatically. At present, prices are higher, but high input costs tend to cause revenue shortfalls for producers.

Canada exports about one-third of all honey produced, and is one of only six net-exporting nations. Most honey is exported to the United States. Canadian honey receives premium prices in the U.S., but prices are very much dependent on U.S. production and policies. Domestic prices follow world prices very closely.

Projected honey prices, along with application formulas, do not indicate a pay-out for honey from NTSP unless prices were to decline dramatically (TABLE 5).

Comparison of NTSP and NISA

Support prices under the NTSP for Honey is based on 90% of the 7 year average of the price paid to bulk honey producers in the prairie provinces. Most honey sold outside of the prairies commands higher prices due to reduced transport costs, and/or the higher level of value-added packing and retailing. Honey producers providing value-added services are covered under NTSP only for their amount of enroled production based on prairie prices, not on the value added price. It was designed only to address price risk with respect to the sale of honey.

NTSP does not cover alternate beekeeping services such as sale of beeswax and other hive products, pollination services and sale of bee stock.

NISA could be applied to all beekeeping income, with the total coverage based on a production value of $50 million/year. NTSP covers 44 million pounds of honey based on a bulk price of 60 cents/lb. for a total coverage of $30 million.

Enhancement of NTSP for Honey

Producers involved in the initiation of NTSP for Honey suggest that the plan was to be administered as an entitlement program whereby the formulas regulating pay-out from the plan could be adjusted in the later part of the program to trigger pay-outs. Administrators disagree and suggest that any such manipulation of formulas would not be acceptable to their governments, and that the plan should remain as a price insurance program. A recent amendment to the plan provides, as a minimum, for refund of all producer premiums, less pay-outs to the producers.

Comparison of Costs to Governments for NISA vs. NTSP

NISA would cover a much higher level of honey production and beekeeping services than presently covered by NTSP. The estimates provided here for NISA are based on the full farm-gate value for honey and related services. NTSP costs are based on present enrolment.

The present cost of NTSP to the federal government is about $659,000 and an equal total amount to the provinces (TABLE 1). The cost of offering NISA under the present 1% federal contribution rate would be $504,000 or $154,000 less based on a much wider production base. Costs do not include the 3% interest bonus provided on producer contributions. Provincial contributions vary from 0.5 to 1 % (Appendix 1).

An Enhanced NISA with a 2-2-4 contribution rate has been suggested as a method of increasing accounts more quickly. The annual cost of Enhanced NISA (2-2-4) over NTSP for Honey, to the federal government, could be $1.03 million or $350.000 more than NTSP (TABLE 2). This is assuming a very high level of program uptake and excludes the 3% interest feature. The largest increase in cost for Enhanced NISA (2-2-4) could be for Ontario with about $173,000 in extra premium costs, reflecting the low uptake of NTSP in that province, along with a high level of value-added production and alternate beekeeping services. Alberta would see a reduction in costs (TABLE 2).

Combination of NISA and NTSP

Present recommendations are to offer both NISA and NTSP to honey and other NTSP commodities. Provincial contributions would be similar to that offered to other crops (Appendix 1). The extra cost to the federal government of a 1% NISA plus NTSP at 1.5 cents/lb. will be about $1.2 million or $504,000 more than NTSP alone (TABLE 3). Provincial costs will depend on their contribution (TABLE 3 and 4, APPENDIX 1)

Costs to Producers

Costs to producers will vary on the type of marketing and extra services individual beekeepers provide. It will also depend on whether an enhanced NISA is provided which will boost premiums from 2% to 4%. Except for prairie bulk producers who would pay reduced premiums for even an Enhanced NISA, full voluntary premiums could be considerably higher for most producers because of the enhanced level of allowable income.

Coverage for Producers

Calculations from the mid-term review show that the NTSP paid out $24,000 to a typical producer with 750 hives between 1988 an 1992. The report states that the same producer would have received, because of limited size of NISA accounts early in the program, only $3484 from a NISA program had it been offered instead on NTSP. It is important to note, however, that shortfalls in income in 1988 and 1989 would have triggered allowable withdrawals

of as much as $46,000 for the same time period that NTSP paid $24,000, had the producers personal NISA account had a sufficient balance. It is also important to note that NISA can be triggered by factors other than price such as reduced production due to drought or weather.

Implications

The two main implications in offering NISA to honey producers are:

- Many producers, principally outside of the Prairie Region, sell a value added product with a farm gate value roughly double the bulk price of honey. Offering NISA on the value-added product will encourage on-farm packing, but may be criticized by bulk producers as providing extra benefit to producer-packers, and by honey packers who will claim producer packers are receiving benefit not available to them.

- A very small percentage of beekeepers sell bee stock in various combinations. An equitable formula will be required so that purchased bee stock will be a deduction from income for bee stock producers and not for those that do not sell bee stock. The situation is complicated by the fact that some beekeepers purchase bees each spring, and then destroy them each fall to avoid over-wintering costs. Costs for this type of operation are similar to overwintering bees. Purchase of package bees will become more prevalent should the present ban on importing bee stock from the United States is relaxed.

- NTSP is criticized as a trade irritant, whereas NISA, based on a whole farm concept and individual accounts appears to be acceptable to present GATT discussions.

What do Producers Want?

Producers have concern for sufficient coverage in the early years of NISA coverage. Fund growth projections indicate that a typical 750 hive producer would have between $18,000 and $21,000 in a normal NISA account by 1998 if there were no pay-outs (TABLE 6). An Enhanced NISA would provide up to $43,000 by 1998 when the NTSP is scheduled to sunset.

There is a lingering opinion among producers that the NTSP balance should be allowed to grow, and subsequently triggered by modifying the formula.

Another suggestion emerging is that NTSP should be offered at a reduced premium level, such as one cent/lb. to continue a price insurance until such time that NISA accounts grow to amounts that provide adequate coverage.

The Canadian honey industry is increasing dialogue on the subject of NISA and NTSP through the NTSP for Honey Committee, the Canadian Honey Council and provincial beekeeping organizations. The final Mid-Term Report of NTSP for Honey will, hopefully, provide information to the industry to make further decisions. It is equally important to have federal/provincial agreement on whether NISA will be offered to the honey industry, and if there are restrictions on the offer for continued NTSP coverage.

Gary Hergert
Horticulture Section
Agri-Food Development Branch

Revised, April 15,1993

APPENDIX 1

New Qualifying commodities for the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) are : white beans, coloured beans, onions and honey.

Provincial contribution rates, subject to confirmation of formal approval by provinces, are as follows:

Prince Edward Island	0.5%
Nova Scotia	1.0%
Ontario	0.5%
Manitoba	1.0%
Alberta	0.5%
British Columbia	1.0%
Federal Contribution	1.0%

An Enhanced NISA with a 2% contribution from each of the federal government and the provinces, and a 4% contribution from producers has been discussed but is not being offered at this time.

April 15, 1993

Table 1: Costs to governments for National Tripartite Stabilization Plan for Honey (NTSP) 1991.

Provinces	Production (lb.) (1)	NTSP covered Production (lb.) (2)	Portion NTSP (%) (3)	Present Enrollment: Present NTSP COST @ 1.5 CENTS/LB. ($) (2)	Present Enrollment: Maximum NTSP COST @ 1.66 CENTS/LB. ($) (3)	Full Enrollment: Maximum NTSP COST @ 1.8 CENTS/LB. ($) (3)	Full Enrollment: Maximum NTSP COST @ 5% OF VALUE ($) (4)
PEI	63,800	0	0		0	1,148	2,910
Nova Scotia	462,000	84,291	18	1,264	1,416	8,316	15,600
New Brunswick	264,000	15,654	6	235	263	4,752	9,090
Quebec	4,613,400	2,034,911	44	30,524	34,187	83,041	126,300
Ontario	9,402,800	3,293,849	35	49,408	55,337	169,250	312,360
Manitoba	14,410,000	10,245,032	71	153,675	172,117	259,380	249,960
Saskatchewan	16,964,200	10,348,543	61	155,228	173,856	305,356	291,210
Alberta	20,988,000	17,323,667	83	259,855	291,038	377,784	364,500
B.C.	2,424,400	581,237	24	8,719	9,765	43,639	62,490
Canada	69,592,600	43,927,182	63	658,908	737,977	1,252,667	1,434,420

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, (2) Farm Financial Programs Br. Agriculture Canada, (3) Calculated, (4) Calculated from "Honey Value" (Table 2)

Table 2: Estimate of provincial and federal goverment costs of extending 2% Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) to honey producers, based on 1991 production, and including all beekeeping revenue.

Provinces	Honey Value ($) (1)	Beeswax ($) (1)	Pollination ($) (2)	Bee Sales ($) (2)	Total ($) (3)	NISA COST (2%) ($) (3)	Increase over NTSP ($) (4)
PEI	97,000		7,500		104,500	2,090	2,090
Nova Scotia	520,000	12,000	390,000	5,000	927,000	18,540	17,276
New Brunswick	303,000	9,000	54,000		366,000	7,320	7,085
Quebec	4,210,000	83,000	311,900	10,000	4,614,900	92,298	61,774
Ontario	10,412,000	205,000	525,000	10,000	11,152,000	223,040	173,632
Manitoba	8,332,000	163,000	0		8,495,000	169,900	16,225
Saskatchewan	9,707,000	201,000	30,000		9,938,000	198,760	43,532
Alberta	12,150,000	215,000	210,000	10,000	12,585,000	251,700	(8,155)
B.C.	2,083,000	106,000	140,000	947,875	3,276,875	65,538	56,819
Canada	47,814,000	994,000	1,668,400	982,875	51,459,275	1,029,186	370,278

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, (2) Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, (3) Calculated, (4) Calculated from Table 1.

Table 3: Estimate of provincial and federal goverment costs of extending the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) to honey producers, based on 1991 production including all beekeeping revenue, at three provincial input levels; 2%, 1% and 0.5% (1% federal input), and combined with NTSP at present participation with a 1.5 cents/lb. premium.

Provinces	Total Beekeeping Income ($) (1)	Enhanced NISA COST (2%) ($)	Combined NISA (2%) plus NTSP at 1.5 cents / lb. ($) (2)	NISA COST (1%) ($)	Combined NISA (1%) plus NTSP at 1.5 cents / lb. ($) (2)	NISA COST (0.5%) ($)	Combined NISA (0.5%) plus NTSP at 1.5 cents / lb. ($) (2)
PEI	104,500	2,090	2,090	1,045	1,045	522.5	523
Nova Scotia	922,000	18,440	19,704	9,220	10,484	4610	5,874
New Brunswick	366,000	7,320	7,555	3,660	3,895	1830	2,065
Quebec	5,604,900	112,098	142,622	56,049	86,573	28024.5	58,549
Ontario	11,142,000	222,840	272,248	111,420	160,828	55710	105,118
Manitoba	8,495,000	169,900	323,575	84,950	238,625	42475	196,150
Saskatchewan	9,938,000	198,760	353,988	99,380	254,608	49690	204,918
Alberta	12,575,000	251,500	511,355	125,750	385,605	62875	322,730
B.C.	2,329,000	46,580	55,299	23,290	32,009	11645	20,364
Canada	51,459,275	1,009,528	1,668,436	504,764	1,163,672	504,764	1,163,672

Source: (1) Statistics Canada, (2) NTSP costs from Table 1, All other values are calculated

Table 4: Estimate of increased provincial and federal goverment costs of extending the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) to honey producers, based on 1991 production including all beekeeping revenue at three provincial input levels; 2%, 1% and 0.5% (1% federal input), and combined with NTSP at present participation (1.5 cents/lb. premium), and for NISA alone at both 1% and 0.5% provincial inputs

Provinces	Present NTSP COST @ 1.5 CENTS/LB. ($) (1)	Combined NISA (1%) plus NTSP at 1.5 cents / lb. ($)	Cost Increase NISA (1%) plus NTSP at present participation ($)	Combined NISA (0.5%) plus NTSP at 1.5 cents / lb. ($)	Cost Increase NISA (0.5%) plus NTSP at present participation ($)	Cost Difference NISA (1%) only replacing Present NTSP ($)	Cost Difference NISA (0.5%) only replacing Present NTSP ($)
PEI		1,045	1,045	523	523	1,045	523
Nova Scotia	1,264	10,484	9,220	5,874	4,610	7,956	3,346
New Brunswick	235	3,895	3,660	2,065	1,830	3,425	1,595
Quebec	30,524	86,573	56,049	58,549	28,075	25,525	(2,500)
Ontario	49,408	160,828	111,420	105,118	55,710	62,012	6,302
Manitoba	153,675	238,625	84,950	196,150	42,475	(68,725)	(111,200)
Saskatchewan	155,228	254,608	99,380	204,918	49,690	(55,848)	(105,538)
Alberta	259,855	385,605	125,750	322,730	62,875	(134,105)	(196,980)
B.C.	8,719	32,009	23,290	20,364	11,645	14,571	2,926
Canada	658,908	1,163,672	504,764	911,290	252,382	(154,144)	(154,144)

Source: (1) From Table 1. All other values are calculated.

Table 5–a, Projections for the National Tripartite Stabilization Plan or Honey using the existing formula using 90% of a 7–year Indexed Moving Average Price (IMAP). Projections (shaded) show a very modest increase in prices.

Year	Price (cents/lb.)	G.D.E. Deflater (1986 = 0)	Deflated Price (cents/lb.)	7–year Deflated av. (cents/lb.)	7–year Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	90% Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	Pay–out to Producers
1983	57.84	0.923	62.67				
1984	49.52	0.952	52.02				
1985	43.77	0.976	44.85				
1986	51.67	1.000	51.67				
1987	44.67	1.047	42.66				
1988	43.00	1.097	39.20				
1989	46.47	1.149	40.44				
1990	57.16	1.183	48.32	47.64	56.36	50.73	–6.43
1991	60.80	1.219	49.88	45.59	55.58	50.02	–10.78
1992	62.00	1.239	50.04	45.29	56.11	50.50	–11.50
1993	62.50	1.240	50.40	46.03	57.08	51.37	–11.13
1994	63.00	1.260	50.00	45.85	57.77	51.99	–11.01
1995	63.50	1.280	49.61	46.90	60.03	54.03	–9.47
1996	64.00	1.300	49.23	48.38	62.90	56.61	–7.39
1997	64.50	1.350	47.78	49.84	67.01	60.31	–4.19
1998	65.00	1.400	46.43	49.56	69.39	62.45	–2.55

No pay–out to producers

Table 5–b, Projections for the National Tripartite Stabilization Plan or Honey using the existing formula using 90% of a 7–year Indexed Moving Average Price (IMAP). Projections (shaded) show a decrease in prices as may be caused by a trade action that would reduce exports. Darker shaded area indicates pay–out to producers.

Year	Price (cents/lb.)	G.D.E. Deflater (1986 = 0)	Deflated Price (cents/lb.)	7–year Deflated av. (cents/lb.)	7–year Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	90% Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	Pay–out to Producers
1983	57.84	0.923	62.67				
1984	49.52	0.952	52.02				
1985	43.77	0.976	44.85				
1986	51.67	1.000	51.67				
1987	44.67	1.047	42.66				
1988	43.00	1.097	39.20				
1989	46.47	1.149	40.44				
1990	57.16	1.183	48.32	47.64	56.36	50.73	–6.43
1991	60.80	1.219	49.88	45.59	55.58	50.02	–10.78
1992	62.00	1.239	50.04	45.29	56.11	50.50	–11.50
1993	52.10	1.240	42.02	46.03	57.08	51.37	–0.73
1994	50.70	1.260	40.24	44.65	56.26	50.63	–0.07
1995	51.00	1.280	39.84	44.30	56.71	51.04	1.04
1996	50.90	1.300	39.15	44.40	57.72	51.94	1.04
1997	52.00	1.350	38.52	44.21	59.69	53.72	1.72
1998	55.00	1.400	39.29	42.81	59.94	53.94	–1.06

Table 5–c, Projections for the National Tripartite Stabilization Plan or Honey using the existing formula using 90% of a 7–year Indexed Moving Average Price (IMAP). Projections (shaded) show a dramatic decrease in prices as may be caused by adverse publicity. Darker shaded area indicates pay–out to producers.

Year	Price (cents/lb.)	G.D.E. Deflater (1986 = 0)	Deflated Price (cents/lb.)	7–year Deflated av. (cents/lb.)	7–year Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	90% Adjusted Av. (cents/lb.)	Pay–out to Producers
1983	57.84	0.923	62.67				
1984	49.52	0.952	52.02				
1985	43.77	0.976	44.85				
1986	51.67	1.000	51.67				
1987	44.67	1.047	42.66				
1988	43.00	1.097	39.20				
1989	46.47	1.149	40.44				
1990	57.16	1.183	48.32	47.64	56.36	50.73	–6.43
1991	60.80	1.219	49.88	45.59	55.58	50.02	–10.78
1992	62.00	1.239	50.04	45.29	56.11	50.50	–11.50
1993	44.00	1.240	35.48	46.03	57.08	51.37	–7.37
1994	44.00	1.260	34.92	43.72	55.08	49.58	–6.58
1995	44.00	1.280	34.38	42.61	54.54	49.09	–6.09
1996	44.00	1.300	33.85	41.92	54.50	49.05	–5.95
1997	44.00	1.350	32.59	40.98	55.32	49.79	–5.79
1998	44.00	1.400	31.43	38.73	54.23	48.80	–5.80

Source of price statistics: Farm Financial Programs Branch

Table 6: Growth of a personal NISA account based on an eligible income of $75,000 per year under 3 input scenarios; Enhanced NISA with 2% for each of federal government, provincial government and 4% from producer, existing NISA with 1% from each government and 2% from producer, and existing NISA with 0.5% from province, 1% federal contribution and 2% from producer. Growth is calculated from an uniform income, an interest rate of 6% plus a 3% interest bonus from the federal government on the producer's premium, and assumming no withdrawals. Shaded area indicates full term for the NTSP for Honey. Dark shade indicates fund maximum.

Crop Year when funds are available	NISA Premium Rate (%)		
	2–2–4 ($)	1–1–2 ($)	.5–1–2 ($)
1992	0	0	0
1993	6,000	3,000	2,625
1994	12,450	6,225	5,408
1995	19,385	9,693	8,357
1996	26,843	13,422	11,483
1997	34,865	17,433	14,797
1998	43,496	21,748	18,310
1999	52,783	26,391	22,034
2000	62,778	31,389	25,981
2001	73,537	36,769	30,165
2002	85,121	42,561	34,600
2003	97,596	48,798	39,301
2004	111,032	55,516	44,284
2005 Maximum	112,500	62,753	49,566
2006 Maximum	112,500	70,551	55,165
2007 Maximum	112,500	78,955	61,099

APIMONDIA COMMITTEE REPORT

JANUARY, 1994

The main activity of the joint CAPA/CHC Apimondia Organizing Committee during the past year has been to promote Vancouver as the host city for the 1999 International Apicultural Congress. Several initiatives were taken by the Committee to explain our interest in hosting this event and to describe the meeting facilities at Vancouver to the Governing Council of Apimondia.

Following the last CAPA/CHC meetings, several telephone conversations were held with the current President of Apimondia - Dr. R. Borneck (France) and the Secretary-General (Italy) in order to reinforce our commitment to host the Congress and to obtain specific information on what they wished to receive from us as part of our bid proposal. The initial written contact was made by a letter to all 20 members of the Governing Council advising them of our intention to present a formal invitation to host the Congress in 1999. This letter was sent in June, 1993 and was accompanied by several promotional pamphlets on Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver as well as a computer diskette with information on Vancouver.

In August the Canadian proposal, in the form of a bid book, was sent to all members of the Apimondia Council. We have proposed that the Congress be held on September 13-21, 1999 at Vancouver.

A delegation of Canadians attended the International Apicultural Congress at Beijing, China from Sept. 20-26, 1993. During the meeting the delegation met with the general Assembly and hosted a reception to discuss Canada's proposal. The Canadian delegation that attended the Congress at Beijing included the following: P. VanWestendorp (B.C.), K. Evans (B.C.), D. Nelson (AB), G. Grant (AB), J. Gruszka (SK), M. Malyon (MB), D. Dixon (MB), G. Otis (ON), C. Scott-Dupree (ON) and J. Chapleau (PQ).

It was our expectation that a decision would be made at Beijing on the venue for the 1999 Congress, however it was decided by the Apimondia Executive that this decision would not be made until the next Congress in 1995. Although the final decision was not made, our proposal was very favourably received and the Apimondia Executive indicated that Canada is the front runner to host the meetings in 1999.

During 1994 the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre has offered to bring two representatives of Apimondia to Vancouver for an on-site review of the hotel, convention and tourist attractions.

The current Canadian Apimondia Organizing Committee is comprised of the following:

Chairman
Mr. Don Dixon, Provincial Apiarist - Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Finance
Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Associate Professor - University of Guelph.
Mr. Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Commercial Beekeeper - Quebec; Vice President - Canadian Honey Council.

Local Arrangements
Mr. Paul Van Westendorp, Provincial Apiarist - British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture.
Dr. Don Nelson, Research Scientist - Agriculture Canada, Beaverlodge, Alberta.
Mr. Ken Evans, Manager, Convention Sales - Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre.

Pre and Post Conference Tours
Mr. Merv Malyon, Commercial Beekeeper - Manitoba.
Mr. Denis McKenna, Head, Beekeeping Program - Fairview College, Alberta.

Scientific Program
Dr. Mark Winston, Associate Professor - Simon Fraser University, British Columbia.
Mr. John Gruszka, Provincial Apiarist - Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Promotion and Publicity
Dr. Gard Otis, Associate Professor - University of Guelph.
Mr. Roger Congdon, Commercial Beekeeper - Ontario; Past President - Canadian Honey Council.

Attached to this report is the Committee's Financial Statement for 1993 prepared by C. Scott-Dupree.

A special note of recognition is extended to the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre and particularly to Mr. Ken Evans who has been most helpful in the development and presentation of our proposal to host this important meeting.

Submitted by,

Don Dixon
Chairman

APIMONDIA '99 COMMITTEE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993

INCOME:

C.A.P.A. Contribution	2,500.00	
C.H.C. Contribution	20,000.00	
Interest	14.62	
TOTAL	$22,514.62	$22,514.62

EXPENDITURES:

Travel - Vancouver	466.57	
Travel - China	19,712.10	
Bank Service Charges	24.68	
TOTAL	$20,203.35	$20,203.35
DIFFERENCE		$ 2,311.27

Balance in account as of January 1, 1994 **$ 2,311.27**

Pending: Grant-In-Aid from Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre $9,786.03

Canadian Honey Council Membership

--M. Hannigan
--R. Bacon

This paper is to be taken back to each association for evaluation and feedback so that new policy can be implemented concerning any fee structure changes or changes to the mechanics of the council delegate format.

The initial purpose of this review of membership stems from two resolutions from the 1992 convention. These mentioned a concern over declining revenues due to fewer membership commitments and a problem with too few bodies actually making up the council delegation.

It was proposed last year (Appendix A) that the simplest way to solve the two aforementioned problems would be to allow provinces to seat extra delegates on council according to the amount of membership revenue from within that province. The suggested increment per seat would be $3,000. For example, in 1992, besides Saskatchewan's association fee of $3,000 an additional $3,000 was raised in a general membership which would have allowed Saskatchewan to have a combined total of two seats on council.

In approaching my provincial board, there was immediate resistance to the above proposal. Most Saskatchewan board members thought this would bring dissension to council as it followed too closely on the heels of the former 300 Club. The prevailing view was that like the 300 Club, there would be the appearance of vote buying . . . which has, and can create a very divisive outcome. Perhaps this perception needs to be dealt with in comparison to the reality of the proposal.

Below are some additional proposals to be considered. But not necessarily are they to replace proposals in Appendix A. All included proposals should be taken back to your board for scrutiny.

Proposal 1:

A. Maintain present fee structure for delegate seats.

B.1. Increase membership to $50.00 per year up from $30.00.

B.2. Increase membership to $40.00 per year up from $30.00.

(See Appendix B)

Proposal 2:

Allow the delegate to carry proxy vote(s) from his provincial association based on increments of $2,000 multiples of memberships paid.

Proposal 3:

Delegate seat fees are increased on an equal basis to accommodate projected fiscal needs of the CHC. For example, if an anticipated shortfall of $9,000 was projected, an increase of $1,000 for each of the delegates would be required.

Additional Recommendation:

Replace **HIVELIGHTS** with monthly releases to provincial newsletter. . . and to delegates who would be able to add their opinions or enlarge on particular issues.

Appendix A

Proposal 1:

Improve communication to both the delegates and directly to the members through the delegate organization.

Methods a) Copies of all significant correspondence (incoming and outgoing) must be sent to all delegates on a regular basis.
b) There should be at least one (perhaps two) scheduled tele-conferences of the nine primary delegates during the year to maintain communication, poll members and complete business. The costs for this proposal need to be reviewed by Linda.
c) Reduce **HIVELIGHTS** to an annual report only. Perhaps 4 to 6 weeks after the Annual General Meeting. (essentially the minutes and the proceedings.)

In its place have the CHC office (Linda) issue monthly (or quarterly?) releases (approved by the President) to go to all delegates to be included in their newsletters.

The benefits of this would be to reduce costs and duplication of services and improve timeliness of the CHC news.

Proposal 2:

Increases general membership and number of delegates (at the same time).

PREFACE: The minimum delegate seat is now $3,000.

METHOD: a) Any delegate constituency that has generated $3,000 by CHC year end (or multiples thereof) in general memberships (basic, sustaining and supporting) from his constituency will be able to appoint or elect another voting delegate (who may sit at the annual meeting). If the delegate is unable to attend (costs) then the vote will be carried by proxy.

b) This delegate will receive appointments to committees and will substitute for the Provincial Elected Representative if he is unable to attend a specific meeting, function, phone call etc.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

January 14, 1993

As Barrie has covered the main topics that required input from the office, I will not reiterate,

I am going to reiterate the US/Canadian Border Issue. This one issue has consumed thousands of our dollars not to mention the time that has not been calculated into this as it is the time volunteered by the executive and delegates. The office sometimes becomes consumed in this issue and we do not have time or resources to address the many issues that urgently need attention.

The Hive Lights was only published two times this past year. I am hoping that Jean-Pierre has covered off most of the areas regarding this publication and the revamping of it.

The membership numbers are dwindling. I am not sure if this is representative of the decrease in the number of colonies or the lack of interest by beekeepers to support their national organization. My guess is that it is mostly the latter. Most beekeepers are already indirectly members through their respective provincial associations. Although I firmly believe in grass roots representation, I am not positive that the Canadian Honey Council office can function at its present standard without the financial assistance of the beekeepers, or some type of revamping. I think that it must be looked at very seriously and the problem addressed by resolution prior to, or at the 1995 annual meeting.

I have two part time assistants in the office, one that does the books (one and one-half days per month) and the other that is helping with the office work (at the present time two days per week). This has allowed me to take most week-ends off and not to have to work every evening.

The FSAM II program has added a big work load to the office. The research side of it is very simple and very straight forward, but the promotion end of it is much more time consuming. In the beginning it was very time consuming going over applications, distributing them and then being part of the selection committee. I think that we were saved much time in that Mary was very familiar with honey and its properties and possibilities. My time frame with Mary when she first started was very minimal. Mary is also carrying a full load lining up and implementing the program. She should be commended for her great enthusiasm and all the effort she has put into your program. We were very fortunate indeed to get Mary for the job.

This year with all the government departments being revamped, we have had more to do with all the departments. They are constantly sending out new brochures or leaflets that must be read. Those that concern us directly, I copy to the delegates or

sometimes just to the executive. Other departments are requesting information about our organization and what we do. This past while, I am answering the phone for updates on our address and phone number.

The number of phone calls received in the office this year to purchase honey is horrendous. I am not sure whether the jump in honey prices has done it or not. Most of the brokers who contact us want a list of beekeepers and want to know what the price of honey is. Hopefully some of you have enjoyed a new contact or sale as a result of this information being sent out.

As a thought for your consideration, I would like to suggest that we do a number of press releases on beekeeping each year to the general public. There are so many events that happen that we could get coverage from the press on. Presently, we do not have press coverage unless a real crisis comes along and then the press is always on the phone. If we had articles sent out periodically, maybe we could gain support for the beekeeping industry from Mr. and Mrs. Everyday Person. Then when we need support for the value of the honeybee for pollination, etc, it might be easier to get.

I would especially like to thank CAPA for their help during this past year. I want to give additional thanks to Don Dixon and John Gruszka for their guidance and for attending to the information requests that came from me and to Mark Winston who has given me much needed advice and guidance in many areas this past year. I want to thank the Provincial and Federal government officials who are always so willing to assist where they can. Also, thanks to Gary Hergert for all his assistance and expertise this past year.

I would like to thank my delegates and the Executive that have made my job much easier by assisting whenever possible. Thanks, you are a great group to work for. I would especially like to say thanks to Barrie and Jean-Pierre, these are two people who deserve more rewards than has been given to them this past year. They divided up jobs and both worked very hard on them for you the beekeeper, the recipient of the fruits of their labours.

Once again, I would like to say thanks for another interesting year in my life. It would be very dull indeed without the office at our place. The experiences that keep happening will give me many memories to think about when I am older and greyer. Thank you very much for the opportunity to serve you one more year.

Respectfully submitted by

Linda Gane

Linda Gane
Secretary-Treasurer

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

	1993 $	1992 $
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand	0	907
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	66	21,691
Inventory	0	116
	66	22,714
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Office equipment - *NOTE 3	4,609	5,154
	4,675	27,868
L I A B I L I T I E S		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank indebtedness	1,372	0
Accounts payable - *NOTE 4	212	212
Accrued accounting	1,000	1,000
	2,584	1,212
A C C U M U L A T E D S U R P L U S		
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	2,091	26,656
	4,675	27,868

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

	1993 $	1992 $
BALANCE, at beginning of year as previously stated	27,789	3,064
Prior period adjustment - *NOTE 5	1,133	0
BALANCE, at beginning of year, as restated	26,656	3,064
Income (loss) for the year - General Fund	(24,575)	23,568
Income for the year - Research Fund	10	24
BALANCE, end of year	2,091	26,656
Made up as follows:		
General Fund Surplus	1,100	25,675
Research Fund Surplus	991	981
	2,091	26,656

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

	1993 $	1992 $
INCOME		
Membership fees - *NOTE 6	32,930	37,475
Annual meeting	3,923	3,277
Advertising - newsletter	0	575
FSAM II Administration fee	5,625	0
Donations	155	0
Marketing contract	5,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	34	0
	47,667	66,327
EXPENSES		
Accounting	1,130	1,068
Annual meeting	2,503	4,360
Awards and donations	119	106
Advertising	2,043	0
Bad debt expense - *NOTE 7	9,396	0
Bank charges	137	971
Corporation filing fee	30	30
Fax and copier lease	3,251	0
GST expense	509	1,718
Insurance	250	200
Interest and penalties	99	57
Memberships and subscriptions	639	1,000
President's honorarium	1,900	2,000
Office supplies	4,728	4,993
Other	140	2
Salaries and benefits	30,549	22,791
Telephone	4,418	922
Travel	9,281	1,866
Workers compensation	35	37
	71,157	42,121
Net Income (Loss) Before Amortization	(23,490)	24,206
Amortization	1,085	638
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	**(24,575)**	**23,568**

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

	1993 $	1992 $
INCOME		
Interest	10	24
EXPENSES	0	0
NET INCOME	10	24

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Loss for the year	(24,565)
Item not affecting cash:	
Amortization	1,085
	(23,480)
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital:	
Accounts payable	0
Inventory	116
Accounts receivable	21,625
	(1,739)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital asset purchase	(540)
DECREASE IN FUNDS for the year	(2,279)
CASH, beginning of year	907
CASH, end of year	(1,372)

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Amortization is provided on office equipment on the diminishing balance basis at 20% per annum. Net additions to capital assets during the year are amortized at one-half of the annual rate.

NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	1993 $	1992 $
Receiver General - payroll remittances	0	43
Due from employee	66	175
Due from National Honey Marketing Plan	0	21,056
Due from Tri-Country Symposium	0	417
	66	21,691

NOTE 3 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT

	Cost $	Accum. Amort. $	Net Book Value 1993 $	Net Book Value 1992 $
	7,841			
Additions:				
Fax machine	540			
	8,381	3,772	4,609	5,154

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	1993 $	1992 $
Trade	200	200
Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	12	12
	212	212

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1993

UNAUDITED
- 2 -

NOTE 5 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The Council has recorded a prior period adjustment in the amount of $1,133. This prior period adjustment relates to a GST receivable that the Council had originally set up. In 1993, the Council was informed by the government that they are not eligible to receive this money. As a result, the receivable was removed from the books, and the GST expense for 1992 was increased. The comparative 1992 figures have been restated to reflect the prior period adjustment.

NOTE 6 - MEMBERSHIP FEES

	1993 $	1992 $
Sustaining	2,450	3,000
Beekeepers	1,980	5,075
Delegate	27,000	27,000
Supporters	1,500	2,400
	32,930	37,475

NOTE 7 - BAD DEBT EXPENSE

	$
Tri Country Symposium	417
Due from National Honey Marketing Plan	8,979
	9,396

The National Honey Marketing Plan will not be receiving the funding necessary to pay its debts. As a result, the receivable from the National Honey Marketing Plan has been written off, as it is not collectible.

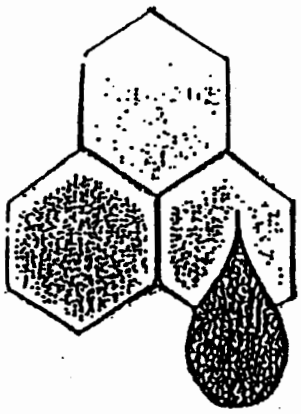
NOTE 8 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT - January 1, 1994

Opening bank balance		$(1372.)
Income		
Delegate Fees	$12,000.	
Membership Fees	685.	
FSAMII	4,106.	
Total	16,791.	
Expenses		
Office Supplies	$ 1,347.	
Phone	630.	
Travel	1,505.	
Wages	4,599.	
Computer repairs	242.	
1992 Annual Meeting to Marketing Account	202. 400.	
Honorarium	2,000.	
Total	11,005.	
Closing Bank Balance		$4,414.



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

January 10th 1994

HONEY PACKERS REPORT at the Sheraton Inn, Fredericton N.B.

Dear Beekeepers,

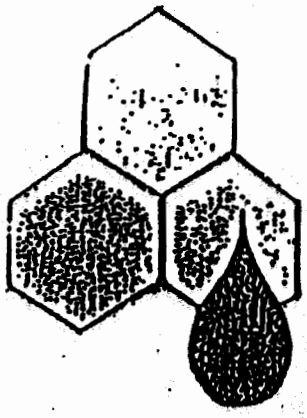
On behalf of the honey packers, 1 am pleased to tell you some pertinents informations that you should know. First of all, the crop in Quebec has been very good (between 150 pds/hive average) Prices have gone up again in 1993 (from$.60 to$.65Pd Beekeepers door) 1 am very glad for them but 1 must tell you that we will have to be more carefull in the near future if we do still increase our prices.

Chain stores accept with difficulty price increases. Due to the increases that we have been obliged to make in 1992(around 5%) they have delisted some products in 1993. As 1 already mentioned in the past meetings, we have suffered in Quebec the same problem with the maple syrup, when they have increased their prices too much. This industry was stucked with a surplus of 28 millions pounds in 1990. They have been obliged to reduce their prices by 75% to bring back consumers to buy some maple syrup. If consumers feel that honey is getting to a point,that is too expensive to buy on a regular basis, it becomes a luxuous product and they stop to buy it,or they buy it very rarely.

It has to stay a product that the consumers will use on a daily basis (such as peanut butter, jams, marmelade, caramel etc) Even those products suffer from imported products and they have to take care of their retail prices; if not,they loose the shelf space to the profit of foreign supplier.

1 have been to the Calgary meeting on September 11th 1993, and 1 have said the samething at the assembly; 1 also presented a report from: FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICES stating that their honey crop was going up. As you all know they have found mites since 1988; and they have learned to live with it. We have to take care of our decisions because we are not at the point that there will have a shortage of honey soon and already because of the price increase, some manufacturers have bought honey from China at a cheaper price. We have been told that 2 millions pounds came into CAnada in 1993.

We are not the only one having problems with Chinese honey; From January to september 1993 ,over 52 millions pounds have been imported by the United States. There is an investigation to determine if imports of honey from China are disrupting the U.S. honey market. What 1 mean is that the manufacturers of Cereal or others who use honey as in ingredient are always looking for cheapper product to add up in their formula.This amount represents approx. 25% of the U.S. crop. (1 mean the amount imported in U.S.)



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

Another packer's meeting was held in Montréal, and Mr. Hergert, Mr. Coté and Mr. Rakabouchuck came at that meeting. They gave us a lot of explanations on the new agreement between Ag CAnada and the provinces regarding the inspections of packing plants, export certificates etc. This will be a very good thing because, it should eliminate the duplication which cust a lot of money.

Also Mr. RAkabouchuck explained to us the AIMS strategy. Because that there ARE many national brands on the market, it seems a little bit difficult to work with that.

We also had the opportunity to meet Mrs Mary Lye our Marketing Co-ordinator who proposed the action plan to promote honey across CAnada. She has a lot of good ideas and I am sure that if we all work together it should be profitable for all of us. She is also working closely with The National Honey Board and as she told us we will be able to use some of their promotional tools at a very reasonnable cust.

Mr. Phil Oltmann from the Portage La Prairie Laboratory, gave us a report on phenol found in honey; it is still on study but it seems that the highest phenol concentration found in honey is in the buckwheat honey. Mr. Oltmann is working with provincial apiarists to collect honey samples from beekepers in their specific province. B.C. has not supplied honey samples yet; I wonder why??? NOVA SCOTIA

About promotions now, I made a survey during Christmas time to all honey packers member of our organization. I asked them what amount the spent on promotion a year. Promotion means : FLYERS, SPECIAL DEALS, OVER & ABOVE $$$ etc. The 5 honey packers member of our organization told me that they were spending all kind of money. When I added up the amount they gave me, I came to an amount of $ 3,380,000.00. We all agreed also that beekeepers of Canada spent approximativly $ 300,000.00/year. That means the honey industry spent over 3.6 millions on promotion a year. It represents over 5.9% of product value which is a lot.

I appreciate very much your interest and hope that the honey consumption will increase and that prices will not go up because we will slow down our sales and it will be difficult to go back to where we were. Just remember in Quebec before Steinberg disapeared; they had 4 feet of honey shelves up & down. Now, there is not a company who has more than 1 foot of honey up & down. We have lost a lot of shelf space and I do not want to be pessimism, but I am sure it will be difficult to get them back due to some other products mom profitable for the chain stores. I wish you A HONEY OF 1994 and all the best to you and your family.

Respecfully submitted by

Jean-Marc Labonté
President Honey Packer's Association
of Canada

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1993-94 Proposed Budget

Income		
	Annual Meeting	$ 4,000.
	Delegate fees	27,000.
	Packing Plants and Suppliers	200.
	Membership	6,000.
	Administration FSAM II	15,000.
	Total	52,200.
Expenses		
	Accounting	1,200.
	Annual Meeting	3,500.
	Awards and Donations	300.
	Bank Charges	150.
	Corporation Filing Fee	30.
	Insurance	400.
	Memberships & Subscriptions	500.
	President's Honorarium	2,000.
	Office Supplies	3,000.
	Salaries & Benefits	29,000.
	Telephone	4,000.
	Travel	6,500.
	Workers' Compensation	50.
	Total	50,630.
Surplus		1,570.

***Hive Lights are not reflected in this budget