

Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

Minutes and Proceedings 56th ANNUAL MEETING

**DELTA WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
JANUARY
24, 25 & 27
1997**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

BOX 1566

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1996-97

PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
1st EXECUTIVE MEMBER
2nd EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Wink Howland
Phil Janz
Merv Malyon
David MacMillan

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940-41
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947-9
1950-51
1952
1953-54
1955-56
1957-58
1959-65
1966-67
1968-69
1969-71
1971-72
1972-74
1974-76
1976-78
1978-80
1980-82
1982-84
1984-86
1986-88
1988-93
1993-95

V.R. Agar* W.
S.M. Deschenes*
J.W. Braisthwaite*
P.C. Colquhoun*
A.T. Brown
V.E. Phillips*
F.R. Garland*
J.N. Dymant
P. Kowalski*
W.H. Turnbull* turnbull
H.C. Allen*
S.J. Lye
V. Mesley
F.J. Burnett E.J.
E. Asher R. Asher
L. Truscott
D. F. Peer
R. Bird
J.M. Smith
G. Paradis
T. Taylor
H. Bryans
M. Abrahamson
J. Awram
D. Hansen
R. Congdon
B. Termeer

HONOURARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

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*
1982-85 Bob Douglas

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL DELEGATES

PRESIDENT: Wink Howland, Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association
Box 55, R.R. #3
Yorkton, Saskatchewan S3N 2X5
Phone 306 783-7046 Fax: 306 786-6001
Email:whowland@hmtnet.com

VICE-PRESIDENT: Phil Janz, Maritime Beekeepers' Association
R.R. #1
Belmont, Nova Scotia B0M 1C0
Phone/Fax: 902 662-2150

EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Merv Malyon, Manitoba Beekeepers Association
P.O. Box 1162
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A4
Ph: 204 725-1479 Fx: 204 725-3324
Email:malyonm@docke.com

EXECUTIVE MEMBER: David MacMillan, Ontario Beekeepers Association
R.R. #2
Thornloe, Ontario P0J 1S0
Ph: 705 563-8222 Fx: 705 563-8192 (not his own so please
quote phone number on all fax messages)

BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION: Ernie Fuhr
R.R. #1
Fort St. John, British Columbia V1J 4M6
Ph: 250 785-4808 Fx: 250 785-2664

ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION: Walter Dahmer
27105A, SH-627, Spruce Grove, Alberta T7A AG9
Ph/Fx: 403 963-4281

FEDERATION DES PROTECTEURS DE MIEL DU QUEBEC: Fernand Levesque
317 Pere-Marquette, Apt 1, Quebec, Quebec G1S 1Y9
Ph: 418 688-3937 Fx: 418 644-4776
Email:levesque.joblin@sympatico.ca

BEE MAID HONEY: Cor de Wit
R.R. #2
Leduc, Alberta T9E 2X2
Phone/Fax 403 986-8582

CAPA REPRESENTATIVE: Mark Winston
Department of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6
Ph: 604 291-4475 or 4459 Fx: 604 291-3496
Email:winston@sfu.ca

SUPPLIER REPRESENTATIVE not filled
CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE not filled
PRODUCER/PACKER REPRESENTATIVE not filled

LIST OF CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEMBERS

MARITIMES

Phil Janz
Honeydew Apiaries
Cosman & Widden Honey Co.
Jack Hamilton
Paul Dick
Ralph Lockhart
Ms. Heather Clay

QUEBEC

Jean-Guy Lechasseur
ODEM International Inc
Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Jacques Boulet
Peter John Keating
Richard Paradis
Gilles Patoine
Ferme Leonard

ONTARIO

Crerar's Honey Limited
Kouba Apiaries Inc.
Shane Apiaries
J. Barry Davies
Burke's Honey Ltd.
Lyman H. Finlayson
Dutchman's Gold
A. Stoddard Jones
Kenneth G. Kerr
Ben Hogan Apiaries
David Vander Dussen
Keith Darling
James Ellacott
Parker Bee Apiaries
Dave MacMillan
Keith B. Forsyth
Paul Montaux
Leslie S. Byers
Kenneth Bell
Bev & Geraldine Dumaresq
Munro Apiaries
Davis Bryans
John Bryans
Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree
Dr. Medhat Nasr
Paul Kelly
Jack Robinson
Ivan J. Fidler
Chatsworth Honey
Roger G. Congdon
Tom Congdon
Dr. Gard Otis

Doug McRory
Thunder Bay Beekeepers Assoc

MANITOBA

Sunnybrook Bee Farm
Norman Bartel
Arthur Bergman
Honeytree Apiaries
Interlake Honey Producers
Campbell Honey Farm
Smith's Honey & Seed Farms Ltd.
Albert J. Giesbrecht
Paul & Lois Friesen Ent. Ltd.
Bee X-ing Honey Farm Ltd.
Jacob J. Waldner
M. Dueck Apiaries
Peters Honey Farm
Vogel Honey Farm
Stephen D. Olnick
Gilbert Filion
Derro Apiaries
Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd.
Bruce Smirl
Philip Froese
MacGregor Wax Works
Robert Futros
Kieper Honey
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd.
Dwayne Ivan Drinkwater
Fernand Bissen
Boake Apiaries
Eugene Garlinski
Gilles Maquet
Herb Isaac
Lyle Rae
Meadowlark Honey
Joe Waldner
Brian Jackson
Turtle Mountain Apiaries
T.J. Honey Farms
Podolski Honey Farms
Dan Cutforth
Homestead Honey Farms
Oak Lake Honey Farms
Walter M. Cox
Dr. Rob Currie
Kitson Apiaries Ltd.
Rheal Lefreniere
Borden Petrycia
Schau Honey Farm
Ted Ostermann
Jacob Kroeker
Don Dixon

Kemnay Apiaries
Western Sky Apiaries
SASKATCHEWAN
Brian Strong
Hutch's Honey
Dennis K. Mattison
Mark Knox
Janine Meyer & Dennis Glennie
Allan Polinsky - Apiaries
Wendell Honey Farms
Blaine McKee
Danny Valteau
Gane Honey Farms Ltd.
Todd Arneson
Victor Apiaries
Gerould Knudsen
Busy Bee Farms
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd.
Hamilton Bee Ranch Ltd.
Emde Apiaries
Janzen Honey Farms
C & L Apiaries 1988
Gane Apiaries Ltd.
Knox Apiaries
Leo and Bev McKee
West Cowen Apiaries
Thickwood Honey
Jamie Erb & Company
Mohr Apiaries Ltd.
Terry Petriew
George Leggott
Glendenning Apiaries
Janeil
Robert Cole
Boettcher Apiaries
Bacon Apiaries Ltd.
Hannigan's Honey
Calvin Parsons
Cameron Ferguson
Bob Anderson
Lee Monteith
Howland's Honey
Gaudet Bees & Trees
Dwight Sollosy
Clarence J. Reimer
Dr. Arthur Davis
Moose Meadow Apiaries
John Gruszka
Ronald A. Guran
Prairie Nectar Apiaries
Laprell's Honey Products

ALBERTA

T'N'T Apiaries
Honeybear Apiaries Ltd.
Abell's Honey Farm
Bonnie and Chester Emery
Tom Hegan/Suzanne Thompson
Fairview College
Jack Cage
Medivet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Allerex Laboratories Ltd.
Bill Heisler
Doug Colter
Paradis Honey Ltd.
Grant Hicks
Bastura Apiaries
Ikin Enterprises Ltd.
Philpott Honey Producers Ltd.
Theodore Leischner
Currington Honey Producers
Tuckey Apiaries
Sunshine Honey Farm
Joe Andreae
Walter Dahmer
Pleasant Prairie Apiaries Ltd.
Nor-Bee's Honey Farm Ltd.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

James Honey Company
Harriet Hall
Joe Lomond
Alan & Meg Paulson
Van Han Apiaries
Flower Power Apiaries
Cariboo Apiaries
Ted Hancock
Al Brown
Douglas McCutcheon
Dr. Mark L. Winston
William J. Schmidt
Orchard Blossom Brand Honey
North Peace Apiaries
Norman John Gates
Paul van Westendorp
Babe's Honey Farm
Blaine Hardie

Minutes of the 56th
Annual General Meeting

- call to order The meeting was called to order by Wink Howland, President of the Canadian Honey Council.
- notice of meeting The Notice of meeting was read, as printed in the latest issue of Hive Lights.
MOTION: Moved by David MacMillan and seconded by Cor de Wit: that the notice/waiver of meeting be accepted..carried.
- introductory remarks Wink Howland, President of the Canadian Honey Council welcomed all the delegates, members and guests to the 56th Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.
- committees of council Wink Howland called for volunteers for the positions of - nominating committee, elections chairman, scrutineer, budget committee and resolutions committee. The positions were filled by volunteers as follows:
Nominating Committee - David MacMillan and Phil Janz
Elections Chairperson - Kenn Tuckey
Scrutineer - Peter Eating and Doug McRory
Budget Committee - Lorne Peters and Walter Dahmer
Resolutions Committee - Jean-Pierre Chapleau and Ernie Fuhr.
- financial statement for 1995/96 Moved by Ernie Fuhr and seconded by Phil Janz that the Financial Statement be accepted as presented....carried. The financial statement forms Appendix A.
- secretary's report Moved by Phil Janz and seconded by Cor de Wit that the Secretary's report be accepted as presented...carried. This report forms Appendix B.
- membership structure Moved by Lorne Peters and Seconded by Ernie Fuhr that the following membership structure be accepted as presented and that it should be implemented immediately....carried.
1 - 99 colonies.....\$ 40.00
100 - 499 colonies..... 75.00
500 colonies and up..... 150.00
- business alignment plan Sandra Gabler from the federal government presented an outline of the Business Alignment Plan. Ms. Gabler fielded questions from the membership and delegates on the cost recovery portion of the plan. Of special concern was that all shipment of imported honey should be sampled on a full cost recovery plan. This

forms Appendix C.

Amp's A Committee was struck that would come back to the meeting regarding the AMPS recommendations. The Committee consists of: David Sugarman, Cor de Wit, Yves Garez, D. MacMillan, Terry Fehr, J. Cote.

bee importation committee report- Doug McRory. This report forms Appendix D.

president's welcome Wink Howland, President of the Canadian Honey Council welcomed all that was in attendance.

MBA president welcome Terry Welcome to the Annual CHC/MBA Meeting was given by Fehr, President of the Manitoba Beekeepers Association. He gave a special thanks to Don Dixon, Provincial Apiculturist for Manitoba, for his organizational capabilities in making this a successful meeting.

presidents report Wink howland gave the President's report outlining the activities of the Council for the past year.

MOTION: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by David MacMillan that the President's report be accepted as presented....carried.

WTO presentation Harry Gardiner gave a report on the WTO. He suggested that a risk assessment was in order to maintain the border closure that was up for renewal at the end of this year. J. Gruszka to update the Risk Assessment and send to Wm. McElheran.

Canadian Bee Research Fund Raiser Mark Winston did a CBRF Fund Raiser and that netted the fund with over \$9500.00 in pledges and cash donations.

CAPA Report Mark Winston, President of the CAPA Association gave a report which forms Appendix E.

WTO from the view point of trade B. Termeer, A.J. Sarling and W. Dahmer presented to the group a concept "Canadian Beekeeping in the New Millenium".. This forms Appendix F.

resolutions, 1996, and actions taken This forms Appendix F.

CFA - J. Wilkenson Jack Wilkenson gave the Council delegates an update on what his organization was doing. He addressed numerous questions asked by the delegates. He promised to get back to D. MacMillan and/or Ernie Fuhr regarding membership in this organization and what they could do to improve our position in Ottawa.

Hive Lights Report Fran Kay, Editor, Hive Lights gave an updated report on our newsletter, Hive Lights. This forms Appendix G.

MOTION: Moved by Fran Kay and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

1. Moved by Merv Malyon Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Whereas the importation of honey fluctuates dramatically from year to year, and

Whereas the ability of AAFC to quickly adjust their inspection staffing to deal with these fluctuations, and

Whereas it is very important that honey being imported by comparable to honey produced and inspected within Canada; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council meet with the Minister of Agriculture and/or his delegates in order to establish an acceptable minimum level of inspection that must be maintained and to determine how the additional inspection staffing can be financially supported.....carried

2. Moved by Merv Malyon Seconded by Phil Janz

Regarding the concern about Chinese honey being transhipped through Canada to the U.S. and labelled as Canadian honey,

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council be requested to take the following actions:

1. advise the U.S. beekeeping industry that we recognize this concern and are taking action to ensure that it does not occur;
2. meet with the federal Minister of Agriculture to explain our concerns and request immediate action by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada officials to ensure that this does not occur.....carried unanimously

3. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Phil Janz

Whereas Chinese honey is being unfairly dumped on the Canadian market and is hurting Canadian producers, and

Whereas it can negatively impact trade relations with the United States; therefore

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council cooperate with U.S. producers, agencies and U.S./Canadian government officials to resolve this matter.

Amendment: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Ernie Fuhr

That the resolution be amended by eliminating the whereas's and replacing it with the following:

Whereas there are serious allegations of Chinese honey being illegally transhipped through Canada to the U.S. and

Whereas this situation is detrimental to the Canadian beekeeping industry and can negatively impact trade relations with the U.S.; therefore

amendment carried

Resolution now reads:

Whereas there are serious allegations of Chinese honey being illegally transhipped through Canada to the U.S. and

Whereas this situation is detrimental to the Canadian beekeeping industry and can negatively impact trade relations with the U.S.; therefore

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council cooperate with U.S. producers, agencies and U.S./Canadian government officials to resolve this matter....carried

4. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Phil Janz

Whereas imported honey found to be adulterated seems to make its way to market, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask the Minister of Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada to give AAFC the authority to destroy honey that is found to be adulterated.....carried

5. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Lorne Peters

Whereas the import of Chinese honey into Canada

1) is causing pricing problems within the Canadian domestic market and

2) is causing problems of circumvention of the American-Chinese trade agreement on imports of Chinese honey into the United States that will lead to retaliation by the United States on all honey trade from Canada to the United States, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council use all means possible to establish with the Federal Government of Canada a level playing field for the price of Chinese honey entering Canada with that of the price of Chinese honey entering the United States under the American-Chinese trade agreement.....defeated

6. Moved by Lorne Peters Seconded by Phil Janz

Whereas pesticide damage continues to pose a serious threat to the beekeeping industry; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council actively pursue solutions to this problem by:

- 1) ensuring that existing regulations affecting safe pesticide use are enforced,
- 2) current pesticide application regulations be strengthened to ensure that bees and other non-target organisms are protected from exposure to pesticides....carried

7. Moved by Lorne Peters Seconded by Dave MacMillan

Whereas Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has been extensively revising its agriculture policies, and

Whereas industry input into these revisions is absolutely essential; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada to involve representatives selected by the industry to work with government on developing new policies.....carried

8. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Phil Janz

Whereas there are vast areas of Canada that are still mite free, and

Whereas Africanized bees continue to spread through US bee breeding areas, and

Whereas miticide resistant mites may be developing in areas of the US where miticides have been used for many years, and

Whereas bee losses in the US are taxing their own bee suppliers to meet domestic needs; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian border remain closed to the importation of honeybees from the continental U.S....carried, Cor de Wit abstained from voting.

8a. Moved by Wink Howland Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Whereas the importation of honeybees from the continental United States was prohibited in 1987 due to the presence of Varroa and Tracheal mites in the continental United States; and

Whereas the mites are now widespread and Africanized bees are now present in some of the major package producing areas of the continental United States; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the government of Canada, that the current restrictions on the

importation of honeybees from the continental United States, which expires December 31, 1997, be reaffirmed for another two years.....carried, Cor de Wit abstained from voting.

9. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Walter Dahmer

Whereas Administrative Monetary Penalty System (AMPS) was developed without consultation with the honey industry via Canadian Honey Council; and

Whereas the schedule of infractions and fines are inappropriate for packers and producer graders; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council be directed to work with AAFC to establish a separate and distinct set of regulations and penalties for producer graders than for packers.....carried.

10. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Phil Janz

Whereas the current AAFC regulations offer only two (2) categories of Registration, those being Producer Grader and Packer/Pasteurizer; and

Whereas there are Producer Graders who at times need to purchase honey; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council work with AAFC to accommodate that need....carried

11. Moved by Dave MacMillan Seconded by Walter Dahmer

Whereas the federal regulations on honey house registration are not appropriate to the honey industry, and

Whereas the honey industry does not have the same food safety concerns as the meat and dairy industries; and

Whereas the federal regulations make no distinction between producer, producer/packers and packers; therefore

Be it resolved that the OBA's developed "Code of Good Manufacturing Practices" be adopted as the standard for the Canadian honey industry by Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada...carried.

12. Moved by Walter Dahmer Seconded by Ernie Fuhr

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council investigate and analyze the possible effects of N.A.F.T.A. and W.T.O. regulations on the Canadian Honey Industry and that the Federal government be advised of the concerns and opportunities as identified by Canadian beekeepers.....carried.

13. Moved by Walter Dahmer Seconded by Dave MacMillan

Whereas the present way of testing bee colonies for the presence of Tracheal mites is costly and time consuming; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada to move forward with the development of the Eliza test Kit and to make it available to the beekeeping industry....carried.

14. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by Phil Janz

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council thank the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association for hosting this Annual General meeting, and especially Don Dixon for all his efforts towards the successful joint meetingcarried.

elections The Elections committee reported to the meeting with the following: President: W. Howland; Vice-President: Phil Janz; Executive Members: Merv Malyon, David MacMillan and Ernie Fuhr. The Chair was turned over to Kenn Tuckey for elections.

Kenn Tuckey called three times for further nominations for President: Wink Howland declared President.

Kenn Tuckey called three times for further nominations for Vice-President: Phil Janz declared Vice-President.

Kenn Tuckey called three times for further nominations for the two (2) Executive positions.

Each candidate was given an opportunity to speak.

Ballots were given out and Kenn asked for a secret ballot vote for the two (2) Executive positions.

Fran Kay appointed as a scrutineer in the absence of Peter Keating. The other scrutineer was Doug McRory.

The results of the election for two (2) Executive Members were: Merv Malyon and David MacMillan.

MOTION: Moved by Walter Dahmer and Phil Janz: That the ballots be destroyed.....carried.

budget committee The Proposed Budget was presented to the delegates. Appendix H. MOTION: Moved by Ernie Fuhr and seconded by Walter Dahmer that the Proposed budget for 1997/98 be accepted as presented....carried.

accounting firm MOTION: Moved by Merv Malyon and seconded by Ernie Fuhr that we tender the financial statement for the upcoming year, with the executive to make the final decision....carried.

Thank Manitoba Beekeepers' Association MOTION: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
that we thank the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and
Don Dixon in particular for preparation and hosting the
Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council....carried
ADJOURN Moved by Wink Howland that the meeting be adjourned....carried

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1996

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
October 31, 1996

UNAUDITED

1996 1995
\$ \$

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	5,853	5,132
Accounts Receivable	<u>338</u>	<u>649</u>
	<u>6,191</u>	<u>5,781</u>

CAPITAL ASSETS

Office equipment - * NOTE 2	<u>2,147</u>	<u>2,683</u>
	<u>8,338</u>	<u>8,464</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Account payable	0	3,868
Accrued liabilities	2,140	1,177
Due to related parties - *NOTE 3	<u>5,174</u>	<u>5,949</u>
	<u>7,314</u>	<u>10,994</u>

M E M B E R S ' E Q U I T Y

MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	<u>1,024</u>	<u>(2,530)</u>
	<u>8,338</u>	<u>8,464</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' EQUITY
October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

	1996 \$	1995 \$
BALANCE, beginning of year, as previously stated	(2,530)	(142)
Prior period adjustment	<u>0</u>	<u>1,809</u>
BALANCE, beginning of year, as restated	(2,530)	1,667
Income (loss) for the year - General Fund	3,552	(4,203)
Income for the year - Research Fund	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
BALANCE, end of year	<u>1,024</u>	<u>(2,530)</u>
 Made up as follows:		
General Fund	22	(3,530)
Research Fund	<u>1,002</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>1,024</u>	<u>(2,530)</u>

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**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

	1996	1995
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Membership fees - *NOTE 4	37,760	34,535
Annual meeting	6,200	6,708
Interest	140	0
Donations	105	27
CAPA / CHC Symposium	0	2,054
Miscellaneous	500	278
Hive lights	11,061	13,150
Promotional materials	4,841	13,228
Wages payable written off	<u>0</u>	<u>2,180</u>
	<u>60,607</u>	<u>72,160</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting	1,717	963
Annual meeting	5,127	6,393
Awards and donations	155	130
Bank charges	177	42
CAPA meeting	64	64
CAPA / CHC symposium	1,657	3,147
Corporation filing fee	0	30
Hive lights	12,105	7,777
FSAM II contributions	0	11,526
Insurance	258	250
Interest and penalties	0	521
Membership and subscriptions	1,037	1,069
President's honorarium	2,000	2,000
Promotions	419	2,522
Office	6,862	8,986
Salaries and benefits	18,614	29,458
Translation services	1,685	50
Travel	4,561	705
Workers' compensation	<u>80</u>	<u>59</u>
	<u>56,518</u>	<u>75,692</u>
Net Income (Loss) Before Amortization	4,089	(3,532)
Amortization	<u>537</u>	<u>671</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>3,552</u>	<u>(4,203)</u>

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**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

	1996 \$	1995 \$
INCOME		
Interest	2	6
EXPENSES	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended October 31, 1996

UNAUDITED

	1996	1995
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the year	3,554	(4,197)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	<u>537</u>	<u>671</u>
	4,091	(3,526)
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital:		
Accounts payable	(3,868)	3,868
Accounts receivable	310	(649)
Accrued liabilities	963	(4,907)
Due from related parties	0	14,547
Due to related parties	<u>(775)</u>	<u>487</u>
	<u>721</u>	<u>9,820</u>
INCREASE IN FUNDS for the year	721	9,820
CASH , beginning of year	<u>5,132</u>	<u>(4,688)</u>
CASH , end of year	<u>5,853</u>	<u>5,132</u>
CASH consists of:		
Cash	375	0
General Account	4,476	4,132
Research account	<u>1,002</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>5,853</u>	<u>5,132</u>

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**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT 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 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Cost	Accum. Amort.	Net Book Value 1996	Net Book Value 1995
\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>7,686</u>	<u>5,539</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>2,683</u>

NOTE 3 - DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	1996	1995
	\$	\$
a) Due to Linda Gane	0	631
b) Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	<u>5,174</u>	<u>5,318</u>
	<u>5,174</u>	<u>5,949</u>

The change relates to a plaque purchased for \$144 by CHIC - General Fund on behalf of Fred Rathje Memorial Fund.

NOTE 4 - MEMBERSHIP FEES

	1996	1995
	\$	\$
\$200 Memberships	600	0
Sustaining	3,450	3,000
Beekeepers	4,810	2,910
Delegates	27,000	27,000
Supporters	900	1,200
Value - added	<u>1,000</u>	<u>425</u>
	<u>37,760</u>	<u>34,535</u>

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Financial Statement - January 19, 1997

Cash on hand \$4,476

INCOME

Delegate fees	\$18,000.
Memberships	
Basic	200.
Sustaining	150.
Supporting	300.
Promotion	<u>344.</u>
Sub-Total	18,994.

EXPENSES

Promotion	\$ 761.
Office Supplies	
& Telephone	1,003.
Wages & Deductions	5,239.
Honourarium	2,000.
Corp. filing fee	50.
Awards	59.
Hive Lights	<u>3,165.</u>
Sub-Total	12,277.

Total \$11,193.

Cash on hand	\$ 1,193.
Certificate of Deposit	10,000.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1996

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

1996 1995
\$ \$

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in bank	1,436	1,432
Due from General Fund - *NOTE 3	<u>5,174</u>	<u>5,318</u>
	<u>6,610</u>	<u>6,750</u>

M E M B E R S ' E Q U I T Y

CAPITAL RESERVE - *NOTE 2	5,440	5,440
UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,310</u>
	<u>6,610</u>	<u>6,750</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

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

... 2

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY
For the Year Ended October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

	1996	1995
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Interest - *NOTE 1	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
EXPENSES		
Awards - *NOTE 3	<u>144</u>	<u>144</u>
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(140)	(136)
UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY, beginning of year	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,446</u>
UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY, end of year	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,310</u>

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

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**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
October 31, 1996**

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Donations and interest earned are recorded on receipt and not accrued.

NOTE 2 - CAPITAL RESERVE

The rules of the fund prohibit the use of donations received for fund activities. Donations received during the year are transferred to a capital reserve.

NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Canadian Honey Council - General Fund purchased a plaque on behalf of the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund for \$144. The Due To / From General Fund account has been adjusted accordingly.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT - January 20, 1997

This year as usual I am not sure just what to put down in this report. Wink will be presenting you with a President's Report and that will cover the majority of the activities of the office as well.

I have a couple of areas that I would like to cover in this report and it will explain some of the financial statement as well. Mary has been paid in full from the sale of supplies that were printed while she was in our employ. There is still quite a number of the teachers resource kits and the brochures left from that portion of the program. These kits and brochures are printed with the address of Interactions. This makes it a real task when redistributing them. All the addresses have to change to reflect that all future correspondence will be coming to our general office.

If we continue with the toll free number and distribution of brochures and teachers kits, we might want to consider a reprint of the french ones. In the beginning we did not get as many of the french as we did the English. When the office in Toronto was closed, all the french material was purchased.

That brings us to the toll free number that was kept when we closed the office at Interactions. We have maintained this number since early spring and it has generated a number of calls. The majority of the requests are for teachers kits and brochures or the free recipes. We are getting 30 - 70 calls per month from this number and it is costing us on an average of \$35.00 per month to operate it.

I hope that everyone received a good price for your honey this year as the number of requests for bulk producers was up as well as requests for packaged honey. A number of requests are coming into the office for other hive products like propolis, royal jelly and bee pollen. This year saw an increase in the number of firms interested in obtaining information on processing or recipes for things like "honey mustard, honey blended with fruit, salsa, etc. (products using honey as an ingredient)". In most instances I directed them to the producers or gave them recipes that we had around the office for products and explained to them that the majority of firms would have to develop their own recipes.

This year should see a number of new beekeepers coming into the industry. I have had a great number of calls asking how to keep bees and where to sell honey. In most instances, I sent them back to their respective provincial apiculturists for information on keeping bees. I also gave them the names of packers in Canada that purchase honey.

The number of new memberships coming into the office have been small in number when you stop to think about all the additional

issues of Hive Lights that were distributed in an attempt to pick up new members. I have seen a slight increase in the number of older members that are coming back to being supporters of the CHC. We might like to take a look at our membership categories again this year. At the present time you can join at any of the following categories:

Basic - \$40.00, I suggest that we have this category for anyone with less than 100 colonies

Value-added (I would like to suggest that we call this contributing) - \$75.00; sustaining - \$150.00; and supporting - \$300.00. We could still leave these categories open to all other beekeepers

Industry related members paying \$200.00. I would suggest that they pay \$100.00 - \$200.00. The Packers and Suppliers are a very important part of our industry and hopefully we will continue to recognize a category especially for them

I have not sent out invoices to the membership yet as I was not sure if you might give some consideration to the above. I will send out invoices as soon as the meeting is over.

With the office being quieter during the summer Wink and I talked about only having the office open for 3 days a week. This worked real well for a portion of the summer and then towards fall I found that I was getting further and further behind in the things that needed done. With the year end and upcoming meeting, I have really fallen behind on such things a distribution of promotion requests, requests for recipes, etc. I was even behind in processing memberships for awhile.

I think we are going to have to look at the office in general. We have a photocopier that is presently being overhauled. I think that it should see us through another year, but it might not. The copier has been on a contract for usage since we got it and hopefully the contract will cover all repairs that have to be made to it.

Mark Winston needs to be mentioned here for taking time to set up the Research Fund. This fund will have to be advertised by the Canadian Honey Industry if we are to accumulate the dollars required to continue bee research here in Canada.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the delegates and executive for making my job much easier. You are a great group to work for. I especially want to say thanks to Wink, as he gives of his time so willingly to work for you and the industry.

I also want to thank the members of CAPA for the great co-operation that they give to the office.

Respectfully submitted by
Linda Gane

**Food Production and Inspection
Branch**

**Business Alignment Plan
Information Package
(for the 1996-1997 discussions)**

**Honey Inspection Program
Expenditures for 1995-1996**

**NON RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE COMPARISON FOR THE
HONEY INSPECTION PROGRAM
1993-1994
1995-1996**

TOTAL PROCESSED FRUIT & VEGETABLE PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	1995-1996	1993-1994
	\$8,108,100	\$7,590,500
Program cost minus cost for equipment, minor construction, free services, accomodation, and corporate overhead	\$1,717,100	\$1,550,600
	21%	20%
Total corporate progam expenditures not recovered	\$6,391,000	\$6,039,900
LESS Maple & processed fruit and vegetable program expenditures	(\$5,411,090)	(\$5,343,500)
HONEY PRODUCTS INSPECTION PROGRAM ADJUSTED EXPENDITURES	\$979,910	\$696,400

**COST BREAKDOWN FOR THE HONEY INSPECTION PROGRAM
BASED ON 1995 - 1996 EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATIONS AND
LABORATORIES**

	OPERATIONS	LABORATORY	SUBTOTALS
DIRECT EXPENDITURES	\$511,976	\$268,943	\$780,919
INDIRECT EXPENDITURES	\$89,989	\$31,338	\$121,328
OVERHEAD EXPENDITURES	\$57,602	\$20,067	\$77,669
ADJUSTED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	\$659,567	\$320,349	\$979,916

**EXPENDITURE COMPARISON OF THE HONEY INSPECTION
PROGRAM FOR
1993-1994 & 1995-1996**

	1995-1996	1993-1994	expenditure adjustment
DIRECT EXPENDITURES	\$780,913	\$493,273	\$287,640
INDIRECT EXPENDITURES	\$121,328	\$139,407	(\$18,079)
OVERHEAD EXPENDITURES	\$77,669	\$58,449	\$19,220
TOTAL ADJUSTED COST	\$979,910	\$691,128	\$288,782

**FUNCTIONAL AREA COST BREAKDOWN
FOR HONEY INSPECTION PROGRAM
BASED ON 1995-1996 EXPENDITURES**

FUNCTIONAL AREA	DIRECT COST	INDIRECT COST	OVERHEAD COST	TOTAL COST	TOTAL LAB COST	TOTAL OPERATIONAL COSTS	OUTPUT UNITS ASSOCIATED WITH FUNCTIONAL AREA	
							Operations	Lab test
Import	\$254,882	\$34,831	\$22,300	\$312,012	\$200,440	\$111,573	4,249,098 kg honey imported 1995.	549
Exports	\$211,200	\$36,331	\$23,256	\$270,786	\$15,913	\$254,873	15,586,981 kg honey exported 1995	71
Establishment Inspection	\$314,838	\$50,166	\$32,114	\$397,117	\$103,996	\$293,121	298 producers 86 packer/past.	306
TOTAL:	\$780,919	\$121,328	\$77,669	\$979,916	\$320,349	\$659,567		926

Laboratory expenditures have been prorated throughout all applicable functional areas and are included in the totals.

PROGRAM AREA DESCRIPTION

AREA:	MONITORING OF IMPORTED HONEY PRODUCTS .	
DEFINITION:	FPIB monitors imported shipments of honey products in order to ensure that they conform with the health and quality standards specified under the Canada Agricultural Products Act and Honey Regulations.	
OUTPUT UNITS:	<p style="text-align: center;">1995-1996</p> <p>For the calendar year 1995 Statistics Canada reports:</p> <p>A total of 4,249,094 kg imported.</p> <p>Laboratory: 549 product tests</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1993-1994</p> <p>For the calendar year 1994 Statistics Canada reports:</p> <p>326 shipments of honey products. For a total of 2,548,214 kg imported</p> <p>not available</p>
INPUT COSTS:	<p>FPIB'S total estimated costs for monitoring of imported honey products in 1995-96 were:</p> <p>Operations: \$111,573 Laboratory: <u>\$200,440</u> \$312,013</p>	<p>FPIB'S total estimated costs for monitoring of imported honey products in 1993-94 were: \$54,425 <u>included above</u> \$54,425</p>
WORK RATIOS:	<p>Average estimated cost for inspection for imported honey products 1995-96:</p> <p>\$0.07 per kg (\$0.03 per lb.)</p>	<p>Average estimated cost for inspection for imported honey products 1993-94:</p> <p>\$167.00 per shipment imported or 0.021 per kg (\$0.01 per lb.)</p>
CURRENT FEE SCHEDULE:	<p>\$0.01 per kg (0.005 per lb.) with a minimum charge of \$5.00 per shipment.</p>	
PROJECTED REVENUE: (annual)	<p>\$42,491</p>	<p>NIL</p>

PROGRAM AREA DESCRIPTION

AREA:	MONITORING HONEY PRODUCER GRADERS AND HONEY PASTEURIZING/PACKING PLANTS.	
DEFINITION:	Registered establishments include those premises which apply Federal Grade trademarks. Operations and facilities in these establishments are evaluated and inspected to federally established guidelines and standards.	
	1995-1996	1993-1994
OUTPUT UNITS:	For the fiscal year 1995-96 there were approximately: 86 honey packer/pasteurizers. And 298 producer graders	For the fiscal year 1993-94 there were approximately: 80 honey packer/pasteurizers. and 297 producer graders.
	laboratory: 306 tests	Not available
INPUT COSTS:	FPIB'S total costs for monitoring honey packer/pasteurizers and producer graders in 1995-96 were:	FPIB'S total costs for monitoring honey packer/pasteurizers and producer graders in 1993-94 were:
	Operations: \$362,382	\$365,309
	Laboratory: \$103,996	<u>included above</u>
	\$466,378	\$365,309
WORK RATIOS:	Average cost of inspection for 1995-96: \$2,586 per honey pasteurizer/packer. \$587 per honey producer grader.	Average cost of inspection for 1993-94: \$2393 per honey pasteurizer/packer. \$585 per honey producer grader.
CURRENT FEE SCHEDULE:	\$400.00 per year per honey pasteurizer/packer \$100.00 per year per honey producer grader.	
PROJECTED REVENUE (annual)	\$64,200	

PROGRAM AREA DESCRIPTION

AREA:	CERTIFICATION OF HONEY PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT	
DEFINITION:	Activities carried out to meet Canadian or foreign country regulatory requirements.	
	1995-1996	1993-1994
OUTPUT UNITS:	For the fiscal year 1995-96:	For the fiscal year 1993-94:
	Approximately 13,691,103 kg of honey products were exported. Approximately 779 export certificates were issued by AAFC.	Approximately 8,240,000 kg of honey products were exported. Approximately 455 export certificates were issued by AAFC.
	Laboratory: 71 lab tests	Not available
INPUT COSTS:	For the fiscal year 1995-96:	For the fiscal year 1993-94:
	FPIB'S total cost for certification and inspection of honey products were estimated at:	FPIB'S total cost for certification and inspection of honey products were estimated at:
	Operations: \$254,873	\$271,395
	Laboratory: <u>\$ 15,913</u>	<u>included above</u>
	\$270,786	\$271,395
WORK RATIOS:	FPIB's estimated cost of issuing a certificate: \$348 or \$0.020 per kg (\$0.009 per lb.)	FPIB's estimated cost of issuing a certificate: \$597 or \$0.033 per kg (\$0.015 per lb.)
CURRENT FEE SCHEDULE:	\$150 per shipment.	
PROJECTED REVENUE	\$116,850 based on 95-96 certificates issued. <u>Note</u> this revenue is expected to drop due to de-regulation of mandatory export cert.	

DRAFT

CONCURRENT HONEY REGULATORY AMENDMENTS:

1. Registrations will be renewable on an annual basis.
2. Deregulation of mandatory export certification.
- 3.

PLANNED FOR APRIL 1, 1997

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE FEE:

The fee that is payable by a person who request the assistance of an inspector to correct a situation of non-compliance with the Act or the Honey Regulations is the greater of \$87 per hour and \$21.75 per quarter hour.

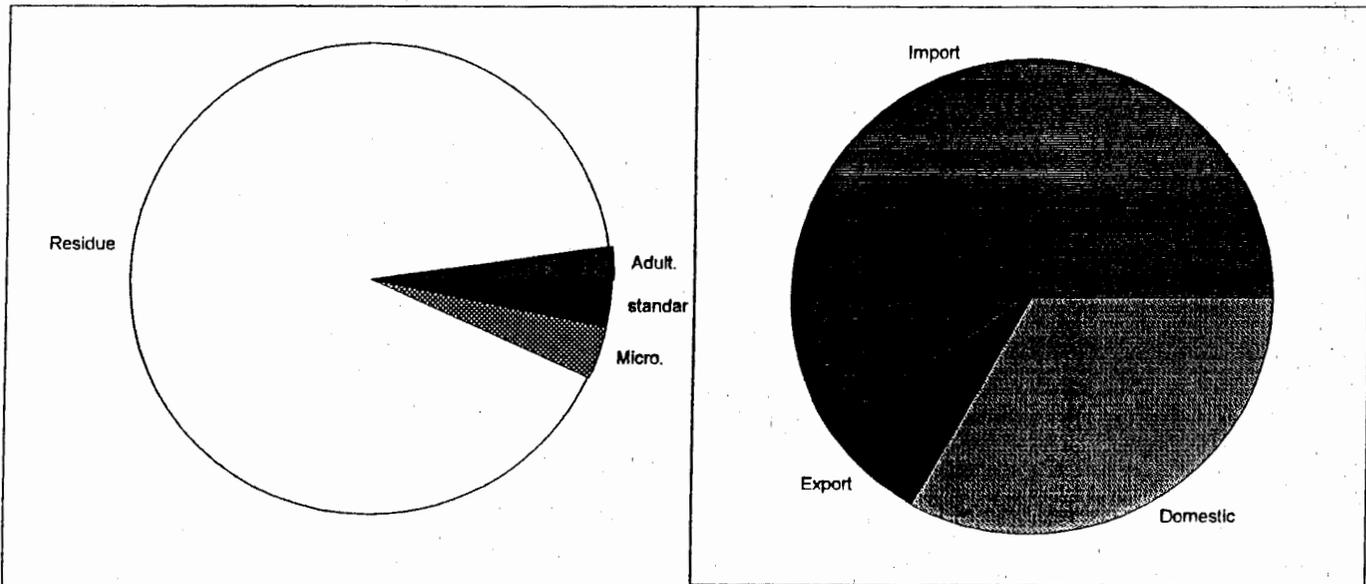
HONEY PRODUCTS LABORATORY ACTIVITIES FOR 1995-1996

	TESTS	ANALYTICAL COST*
DOMESTIC MONITORING:	306	\$27,429
EXPORT TESTING:	71	\$4,197
IMPORT MONITORING:	549	\$52,866
	926	\$84,492

DOMESTIC TESTING:		IMPORT TESTING:	
	TESTS		TESTS
ADDITIVES	0	ADULTERATION	16
MICROBIOLOGY	31	RESIDUES	533
ADULTERATION	5	EXPORT TESTING:	
RESIDUE*	270		TESTS
STANDARDS	0	RESIDUES	40
		MICROBIOLOGY (yeast/mold)	2
		STANDARDS **	29

*RESIDUES INCLUDE tetracyclines, phenol, sulfathiazole, sulfonamides.

** STANDARDS INLCUDE moisture, colour, sugar profile.



**CAPA - CHC
1996 IMPORT COMMITTEE REPORT
by
DOUG MCRORY**

There was ~~no~~ major work for this committee in 1996.

The import permit with New Zealand was renegotiated and circulated to CAPA and CHC. The only major change was that New Zealand will survey 500 apiaries for Honey Bee Tracheal mites, Varroa mites and Tropilaelops clareae.

The import committee may have more work in 1997. Dr. Robert Flanders of USDA Animal Health Producers at the January 1997 Memphis meeting ^{and} that they had received a request from Mexico to bring honey bees into the USA under NAFTA. They propose developing permit requirements for Mexico and also for bees from Canada.

They are looking at allowing bees to enter the USA from Australia and New Zealand. They will reduce the transshipment restrictions.

They plan to allow genetic stock imports by not only ARS scientists but also University and Commercial bee breeders. They are considering two requests currently:

- 1) to bring stock from eastern Russia (Dr. Rinderer feels there is some resistance to Varroa there)
- 2) to bring stock from central Italy (they believe there is some resistance to Varroa there).

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA V5A 1S6
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President's Report Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists 22 January, 1997

My major activity during the last year has been to develop a proposal for the Canadian Bee Research Fund (CBRF), which I am pleased to report was accepted by the federal government. The CBRF is now an official charity, licensed to accept donations and issue tax receipts. The organization's books and administration are located at the Canadian Honey Council's office, and Directors include the Presidents and Research Committee Chairs of CAPA and CHC. I expect that the initial few years of the fund's existence will be spent in building a sufficient financial base, and hope that substantial grants will begin within a few years. We all need to lobby hard in our provincial organizations and among individual beekeepers to solicit funds if the CBRF is to have a significant impact on bee research in Canada.

On a related issue, I wrote the University of Guelph to object to proposed reductions in their Apiculture program. My and other concerns expressed about these reductions appeared to have some effect; while some reductions will be occurring, they are not as severe as announced initially. This incident should remind us that it remains critical to defend apicultural positions and programs across Canada if we are to maintain the critical research and extension base needed for a healthy beekeeping industry.

I and other CAPA members responded to a request from Andrew Matheson for advice concerning proposed modifications in world trade regulations involving honey bee import and export. CAPA will be developing recommendations at this meeting to forward to Matheson for consideration during the revision process.

CAPA was involved in two major publication events this year, a revision of our disease publication and a new pollination publication. Both publications are selling well, and we have received numerous positive comments about both of these extension booklets. Most CAPA members were involved with one or both of these publications, but I particularly would like to acknowledge our publications editor Cynthia Scott-Dupree, who has done a fine job in editing the booklets and organizing sales.

Many CAPA members have been involved with issues during the last year that were of concern to beekeepers. Most notably, we provided scientific and extension advice to beekeepers concerned that off-spec corn syrup might have been responsible for unusual wintering losses, advised Honey Council concerning honey house regulations, and continued to develop extension recommendations for chemical use in disease and pest management.

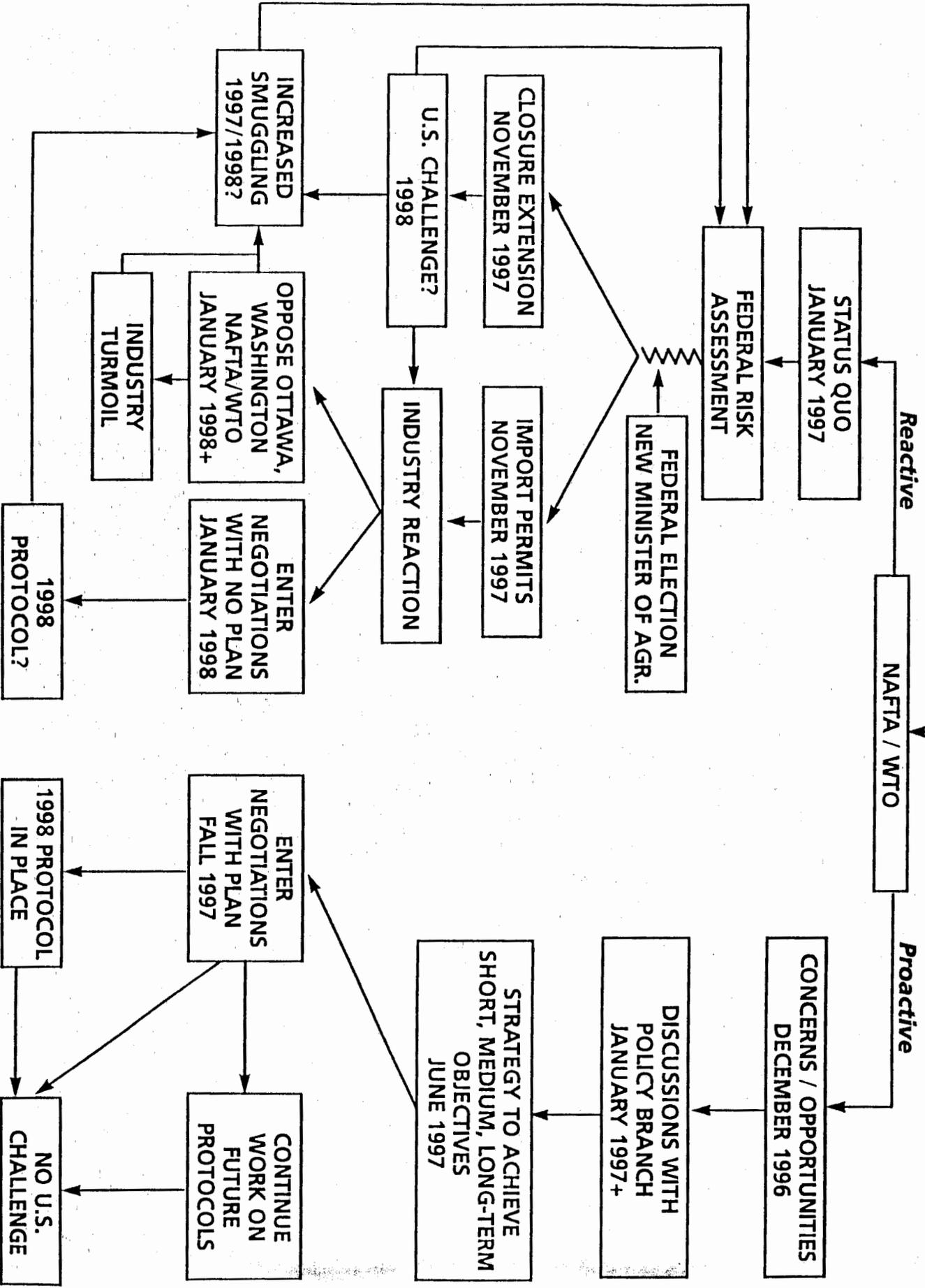
CAPA enjoys a healthy relationship with the Canadian Honey Council, and I particularly appreciate the role that Council President Wink Howland and Secretary-Treasurer Linda Gane have played in interacting with CAPA. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the fine work and dedicated service of the CAPA executive, including Paul van Westendorp who does most of the real work that keeps CAPA functioning so efficiently, and Cynthia Scott-Dupree and Gard Otis, who continue to provide advice and counsel on sensitive issues.



Mark L. Winston
President

6:presrep2.doc

CANADIAN BEEKEEPING IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM



HONEY TRADE

Concerns:

1. Possible trade barriers still exist with European countries such as Germany that still require phytopathological certificates, regardless of disease incidence in Germany. A copy of one is included for your information.
2. Trans-shipment of Chinese honey through Canada into the USA has been raised as an issue in the USA. This is a concern and needs to be dealt with because the USA could decide to place tariffs on our honey or completely ban our honey from entering the USA. This could be very catastrophic for the beekeepers and the honey packers which rely on American markets.
3. The USA is in the long run more likely to have public relations image problems with contaminated honey than us. What backlash will that have for Canadian honey?

HONEY TRADE

Opportunities:

1. Better access to USA markets. Protection against tariffs, etc. in regards to transshipment violations (Chinese honey).
2. Canadian industry can take advantage of the USA National Honey Board programs.

MIGRATORY BEEKEEPING

Concerns:

1. American migratory bee operations may be able to bring their hives up into Alberta for canola pollination contracts. This could cause a rapid decline in contract values and could affect long-term planning of Alberta operations currently contracted with hybrid seed growers at about \$100 per hive.
2. American migratory operations could pursue the large Alberta honey flows. This will result in increased competition for yard sites.
3. Honey produced in Canada by USA hives will be sold as what?
4. Faster trend forced toward larger operations and migratory practices in order to be competitive. Transition to open fields to USA operations may be too rapid for Canadian companies to adjust.
5. Will USA bee companies operating in Canada follow Canadian tax, immigration and employments laws? What are these laws and how will they be enforced?
6. What are the laws in the USA for Canadian bee companies operating there? Are they equal to Canadian laws?
7. Relations between Canadian beekeepers may be strained as some will work with USA beekeepers and some won't. This might include relations with USA migratory operations.
8. Canadian industry may lose some of its identity over the years.

MIGRATORY BEEKEEPING

Opportunities:

1. Access to USA pollination contract; for example, California almond orchards. Additional income for Canadian operations.
2. As bee populations drop across North American, (due to mites, AHB), bees to pollinate crops anywhere will be important.
3. Will create new OVERWINTERING possibilities for Canadian beekeepers in the USA. This could include Washington State all the way to California.

OTHER CONCERNS

1. Pesticide registrations and regulations for use and acceptable residue levels are not standard in all countries. Various control agents may not be equally available to all beekeepers

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

1. Increased cooperation and coordinating of Canadian and USA beekeeping communities.
2. Canadian and USA beekeeping industry working together to solve common problems.
3. Better access to USA research.
4. It is better to be brave and relinquish the questionable safety and comfort of the status quo in favor of changes that will provide larger benefit that we currently can only begin to imagine. (General comment from a director).
5. It comes back to the question of treating domestic and foreign parties under similar rules - a principle we have incorporated into our policy several years back when confronting the question of closing the BC border when mites appeared there. (General comment from a director).

INFORMATION GATHERED TO DATE ON NAFTA RESOLUTION OPPORTUNITIES AND CONCERNS

CURRENT UNDERSTANDINGS

January 20, 1997

TRADE CHALLENGES

1. Questions on trade are settled on the basis of the dispute settlement mechanism.
2. Clarification of issues can occur through international mediation. Agriculture issues would go to WTO committee on Agriculture. It could then go to the S.P.S. Committee to work on specific sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
3. To onus is on the challenged country to respond. Canadian individuals can not challenge Federal laws. American individuals can. Politics will come into play.
4. Costs of a challenge can range from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Costs to respond to a challenge vary depending on the case. Some of these costs are carried by government, some by industry. Governments prefer to negotiate in order to reduce costs. The presence of ongoing negotiations will often prevent challenges from being initiated.
5. Laws that are not valid under WTO/NAFTA are often used as tools of negotiation during the consultation phase of a challenge.
6. In the event of a challenge from the U.S.A., the process is as follows:
 - a) Section 332 is enacted to investigate the challenge.
 - b) It can be very specific (comb law) or general (industry subsidies).
 - c) To the USTR would write the Canadian Minister. There is a sixty day process of consultation.
 - d) Failing this a Notice of Challenge is initiated. It goes to the NAFTA panel and would take about one year to unfold.

Both the NAFTA and the WTO SPS agreements allow for the recognition of pest or disease free areas within a country or region (the "Regionalization" concept). Under this provision, we believe the USA could seek pest-free recognition for states proven to be free of Africanized honey bees.

IMPORTATION OF BEESTOCK/EQUIPMENT

Concerns:

1. Initial imports from the mainland USA will decrease the control of mite disease transmission and migration into Canada.
2. There may be a quicker spread of "treatment" resistant Varroa from areas in the USA where treatments are used more frequently and for a number of years already.
3. The Canadian public's perception of the Africanized bee and its problems may be affected by increased trade in beestock.
4. USA equipment imported may have residues of unregistered treatments in the comb.

IMPORTATION OF BEESTOCK/EQUIPMENT

Opportunities

1. Easier for beekeepers in Alberta and Canada to expand hive numbers each season in response to market forces.
2. Alternative method to replace winter losses.
3. Supply of bees to replace mite related losses.
4. Better access to high quality bee stock in queens and packages.
5. Increased market forces in bee sales.
6. Greater diversity of beestock accessible.
7. In absence of a comb law, nucs can be purchased.
8. Bees on comb could also be imported from New Zealand and Australia, thereby expanding their season and production levels, and reducing banking of packages and queens for long periods of time (which in turn reduces quality).
9. Full size hives could also be purchased/leased from the USA.
10. Increased market access for used hive equipment, drawn comb, supers, etc. (Currently the USA beekeepers can buy used Canadian equipment and bees on comb).
11. Better access to USA supplies while in U.S.A...

ISSUES REGARDING PHYTOSANITARY BARRIERS TO TRADE

1. S.P.S. regulations must have a scientific basis. This standard cannot discriminate between imported and domestic product. Risk assessments are used to develop scientific basis.
2. Trade is based on the lowest national S.P.S. standards. This is based on a recent WTO panel ruling against Venezuela on gas trade challenged by the U.S.A. The Saskatchewan policy of border closure for example would not be valid for international standards.
3. The application of domestic controls must be valid. Domestic laws must be enforceable and enforced to site as the basis for international standards.
4. Canadian honey has a great reputation world wide for quality. Canada Grades are patented. Canada has very high national standards of quality control for the production, processing and export of honey. **This may be a very important fact.**

Resolutions passed January ~~1995~~ ¹⁹⁹⁶

1. This resolutions was covered in the brief to the Minister and consultation has occurred with Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada to work towards resolution of this. Needs continued dialogue to resolve this.
2. In the Brief to the Minister and also addressed continually through out the year with letters and telephone conversations with J. Cote. A separate letter to the Minister was written and copied to all provincial ministers.
3. This resolution was covered in the brief to the Minister and needs to still have work done on it.
4. This was conveyed to the associations that work with us. It is one of those resolutions that continues to be addressed by the Provincial Apiculturists and the Council delegates and general office.
5. This message was conveyed to the delegates at the annual meeting. A number of provinces copy the office with letters as a matter of course. This resolution has not been abused to our knowledge to date.
6. Canadian Honey Council has addressed this in the brief to the Minister along with letters to the Minister and Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada. We still need to keep this resolution in mind when dealing with resolutions this year.
7. This message conveyed to the federal minister of AAFC. Work with Dan MacDonald and his department is still going on. This is an extremely slow moving process that has not been simplified by the provincial and federal governments to meet the immediate needs of industries.
16. same as # 7
17. The Bee Research Fund is in place and needs to be actively pursued to glean much needed research in Canada.
8. The Canadian Honey Council took part in the CITT hearings with a brief presented to them by Jean-Pierre Chapleau expressing our concerns over tariffs on sugar. This was again mentioned in the brief to the Federal Minister of AAFC.
9. We conveyed this message to the Federal Minister of AAFC.
14. withdrawn
15. Addressed in the Brief to the Minister and again it need to be continued as we have federal representatives at the Annual Meeting with this topic.

10. Send to the Minister in the brief and conveyed to J. Cote. Note back from Mr. Cote says that it is still coming and has not been done to date.
11. The CHC mentioned this in the brief and then wrote to the Minister regarding the NTSP people that went into default at the end of the program. Letters went to the Minister and some provincial ministers. Continued dialogue happened with the departments and committee members.
12. Letter to the appropriate department of AAFC and sought out and conveyed to the AAFC appropriate department the requirements by the National Honey Board. We requested that when the word Honey was on a label that Honey was indeed an ingredient. We also tried addressing the issue to some of the companies by asking that they consider putting Honey in their ingredients when Honey was used on the label.
13. Conveyed to the Minister in the brief and in letters and conversations with the appropriate persons in AAFC.
18. The Canadian Honey Council has seen this message taken back to the provinces and especially in Manitoba extensive work is being done to discourage the agriculture community from using residual insecticides in their course of action against invaders of their crops.
19. The Canadian Honey Council has been in touch with the F.A.R.M. program representatives encouraging them to work with us in obtaining seasonal workers. They have a program in place, but it seems very cumbersome to use. This should be continued if there is still a need.
20. This was addressed in the brief to the Minister and with continued correspondence to the feds. It needs to have a committee set up that deals with this as we move towards the new Food Agency.
21. Membership lists were made available to Fran Kay for the purpose of sending Hive Lights and a letter out to potential members. We have seen some new members come on line, but have a long way to go.
22. We recommended to the Federal Government that Chalkbrood be removed from the Australian import permit.
25. We maintained the 800 number that Interactions had in operation from the general office. It has not been requested that we receive funding to compensate the costs. It cost us about \$30 \$40 per month to operate this service.
26. Mandatory fees were delayed and will be addressed at this meeting by Ms. Sandra Gabler.

27. Pat Westlake and the OBA were thanked for their participation in hosting the meeting.

Hivelihoods Report
January 1997

Total cost to the Canadian Honey Council for Hivelihoods during 1996 was \$2,151.89 (expenses over revenue). This included the editorial fee plus half the airfare for me to attend the AGM in Winnipeg. The other half was picked up by the BCHPA (specified as "one time only") because of other meetings occurring during the week of the AGM (provincial editor's meeting etc.)

Revenue and expense breakdown follow. I have estimated revenues about the same as last year, which I believe to be erring on the side of safety. With continued good honey prices and Apimondia 99 in the offing, I expect to report an increase by next AGM.

On the expense side, several things have occurred that will reduce the cost of putting out the magazine in 1997 compared to 1996. I hope to maintain French translations to an average of \$350 per issue.

Phone/fax is variable, but the longer we go on, the easier it is to solicit ads and articles without a lot of repeated calls.

Supplies refer mainly to envelopes for the extra mailings to prospective CHC members, which has been discontinued, though an allowance has been left in the new budget in case we want to try something else during the year. Invoices are included in this category.

Printing and postage will also be reduced somewhat, because of the discontinuation of the extra mailings. Mileage is about the same as courier charges to get the magazine from me to the printer, who is in Vernon, 75 miles from me. They have given us a considerable better price than the one we had been using in Kamloops, although they quoted me the same when I asked for tenders. The reason was that there was considerably less finishing than they had anticipated. Obviously, the other printer wasn't about to admit that.

Postage includes both the mailing of each issue plus anything else that goes out of the office between issues - invoices, sample copies, etc. You will notice that postage for the August issue is abnormally low, and for November, a bit higher than usual. The reason is that the out of Canada envelopes got missed when the mailing house delivered to the post office, so our cheque was made out for only the Canadian mailings. They paid the rest the

next day and invoiced me, with apologies, a week later. Therefore that amount was included in the next issue's budget.

In the 1996 budget, the February printing charge was with the old printer; May was a combination of a new one I tried, who quoted low, then tried to take us to the cleaners by insisting he had quoted on half the number of copies I had asked for (I have a copy of the quote which proved otherwise.) He would not release negatives to reprint, and I refused to pay his exorbitant extra charge, so had to have new negatives and a reprint done in Vernon. The \$2405 represents both printers' charges (the first one got a down payment of \$800 because we were a new client. I believe he knew ahead it was all he would get so grabbed it while he could, although a cash down payment is standard practice in the industry.) August and November charges of \$1600+ are from the new printer, and include the extra copies needed for the extra mailouts. We can expect a slightly lower charge in 1997 although I have pegged it at the same level.

Mail preparation has been negotiated to remain at a standard \$101.65, including GST. This includes labeling, bundling and delivery to the post office.

Scans and ad make-up will remain similar to last year, varying with the number of new ads with pictures and logos that are included.

Mail list maintenance is based on the amount of time spent on changes, plus labeling the envelopes for mailing outside Canada. Outside of Canada, all copies must be in envelopes, and are charged at first class rate. It is less expensive to have this done in-house than at the mail preparation house. Post office requirements are becoming more and more stringent for publications with subsidized mailing rates. The \$137.50 in February represents the one-time cost to type in the entire list, as Linda's program and ours were not compatible and an intermediary one could not be found.

Photocopy is for reproducing the information sheets that accompanied the copies of Hivelights sent out to potential CHC members.

Hivelihoods 1996

<u>Revenue</u>	February	May	August	November
	<u>\$3517</u>	<u>\$5215</u>	<u>\$1455</u>	<u>\$1395</u>
	\$11,582			
<u>Expense</u>				
Editorial Fee	300	300	300	300
Translations	375	450	360	312.20
Office -				
Phone/Fax	106.73	189.81	39.52	132.41
Supplies	111.85	-	-	57.40
Postage	242.03	213.45	179.75	255.56
Mileage	11.75	23.50	-	23.50
Mail preparation	123.19	101.65	101.65	101.65
GST	61.36	50.10	35.14	21.00
Scans/Ads	120	85	140	95
Mail list	137.50	50	51	41
Photocopy	-	-	-	18
Airfare (1/2) to AGM				141.50
Printing	<u>2100</u>	<u>2405</u>	<u>1663.85</u>	<u>1680.94</u>
	<u>3689.41</u>	<u>3933.41</u>	<u>2930.91</u>	<u>3180.16</u>
	\$13,733.89			

	Proposed Budget 1997	1996
Revenue	\$12,000	\$11,582
Expense		
Editorial (\$300 x 4)	1200	1200
Translations (350 x 4)	1400	1497.20
Phone/Fax	450	449.57
Supplies	175	169.25
Postage	800	890.79
Mileage	65	58.75
Mail preparation	400	428.14
GST	± 200	175.25
Scans/Ads	400	440
Mail list	200	279.50
Printing (1680 x 4)	6720	7851
Airfare to AGM	<u>350</u>	<u>141.50</u>
	12,560	13,733.95

PROPOSED BUDGET 1996/7

INCOME

	96/97 proposed	95/96 actual
Annual Meeting	\$1,000.	\$6,200
Memberships		
Basic	4,800.	4,810
V-added	1,000.	1,000
Sustaining	3,400.	3,450
Supporting	1,200.	1,500
delegate fees	24,000.	24,000
Hive Lights	12,000.	9,987
Interest	100.	107
Promotion Materials	1,000.	4,341
Totals	\$48,500.	

EXPENSES

Accounting	\$1,720.	1,445
Annual Meeting	100.	6,784
Awards & Donations	150.	155.
Bank Charges	200.	177
CAPA Meeting	128.	64
Corporate Filing Fee	50.	30.
Hive Lights	12,000.	12,717
Insurance	260.	258
Apimondia		
Membership	1,100.	1,038
delegate to	3,200.	--
President's Honorarium	2,000.	2,000
Communications	4,000.	
Office supplies	2,500.	
Salaries & deductions	18,100.	17,543
Travel	5,000.	4,561
Promotion	1,000.	2,726
Worker's Compensation	60.	60.
Totals	51,568.	

This will leave us with a deficit of \$3.068.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY AND MAPLE, 1996

HONEY HIGHLIGHTS

A harsh winter and the later than usual arrival of seasonable weather this spring in most regions of the country had the effect of dramatically decreasing the yield of honey. Preliminary estimates of honey production for 1996, based on the results of a survey conducted through the latter half of September and with extensive consultations with provincial apirists indicate that the crop of honey will decrease some 18.6 % from the level achieved in 1995.

Without exception, preliminary results for each province indicate that yields will be well below historic averages. Although weather was deemed to be the main factor, the continuing spread of the trachea and varroa mite infestations has also had an impact on colony size and productivity.

North American prices for honey products have risen substantially due in large measure to the imposition of quotas by the United States on the importation of honey from China. Industry reports of disappointing crop yields in other major honey exporting nations has also had a favourable impact on the value of the domestic crop.

Although total production fell 143 thousand pounds between 1994 and 1995, improved international markets have helped to bolster the value of the 1995 crop. The total value of the 1995 crop is estimated at \$86.7 million, an increase of 10.6 % from the level achieved in 1994.

Data Sources

In the nine provinces where provincial estimates are published, the estimates pertaining to total beekeepers and colonies are provided by provincial apirists based on their registration lists and detailed subject-matter knowledge.

In mid-September, Statistics Canada conducted a CATI survey of a sample of 600 beekeepers in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Response rates to the survey were approximately 90% in all five provinces.

PRODUCTION ET VALEUR DU MIEL ET DE L'ÉRABLE, 1996

FAITS SAILLANTS SUR LE MIEL

L'hiver rigoureux et l'arrivée plus tardive qu'à l'habitude des températures saisonnières dans la plupart des régions du pays le printemps dernier ont entraîné une chute remarquable de la production de miel. Des estimations provisoires de la production de miel en 1996, fondées sur les résultats d'une enquête menée dans la deuxième moitié de septembre et d'une consultation exhaustive des apiculteurs provinciaux, indiquent que la récolte de miel sera d'environ 18,6 % inférieure à celle de 1995.

Les résultats provisoires obtenus dans chacune des provinces indiquent sans exception que les récoltes seront bien inférieures aux moyennes des années antérieures. Même si la température est considérée comme le principal facteur de la baisse, la propagation continue des infestations de varroa et de l'acarien de l'abeille a aussi influé sur la taille des colonies et sur la productivité.

Les prix nord-américains des produits du miel ont augmenté sensiblement, surtout en raison de l'imposition par les États-Unis de quotas sur l'importation de miel de la Chine. La production décevante déclarée par l'industrie du miel des autres principaux pays exportateurs de ce produit a aussi eu un effet favorable sur la valeur du miel du pays.

Même si le total de la production a baissé de 143 milliers de livres entre 1994 et 1995, l'amélioration de la situation sur les marchés internationaux a contribué à hausser la valeur de la récolte de 1995. La valeur totale de la récolte de 1995 est estimée à 86,7 millions de dollars, ou 10,6 % de plus qu'en 1994.

Sources de données

Dans les neuf provinces où des estimations provinciales sont diffusées, ce sont les apiculteurs provinciaux qui fournissent les données ayant trait au nombre total d'apiculteurs et de colonies, en se fondant sur leurs listes d'inscription et sur leurs connaissances exhaustives du domaine.

À la mi-septembre, Statistique Canada a réalisé une enquête avec ITAO d'un échantillon de 600 apiculteurs de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan. Le taux de réponse obtenu pour l'enquête s'élevait à environ 90 % dans les cinq provinces.

The provincial agriculture departments in Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia carry out their own surveys to independently estimate all honey variables published in this annual Statistics Canada bulletin. Each of the honey specialists in these provinces conducts an annual, non-probability, mail survey.

Response rates are generally about 40%. While these surveys cover the same subject-matter as the Statistics Canada survey, each province customizes its questionnaire to request supplementary data on topics relevant to its apiculture industry. For example, most of these questionnaires also request data on beekeeper revenue derived from pollination services.

Revisions

The estimates are preliminary when first published and subject to revision in the next year. There are relatively few revisions made to the value estimates due to the availability of administrative data at the time value estimates are initially made.

Data Quality Description Honey

The goal of the Statistics Canada Honey survey is to provide an estimate of the quantity and value of the domestic commercial production of honey. Currently, farms on which more than 50% of the gross agricultural revenue is derived from sales of honey and beeswax are considered to be within the scope of this survey. Bee colonies maintained for pollination services are considered to provide a service to agriculture, and are therefore excluded from the survey sample frame.

Except for the provinces of Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the estimates for honey in this publication are based on a probability sample of beekeeping operations. The potential error introduced by sampling can be estimated from the sample itself by using a statistical measure called the coefficient of variation (CV). Over repeated surveys, 95 times out of 100, the relative difference between a sample estimate and what should have been obtained from an enumeration of all beekeeping operations would be less than twice the coefficient of variation. This range of values is called the confidence interval.

For the 1995 Honey Survey, CV's range from less than 1% to 6.5% for the variables that are most frequently reported (average yield, prices), which makes them very reliable.

Les ministères de l'Agriculture du Québec, de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique mènent leurs propres enquêtes pour en arriver à des estimations indépendantes de toutes les variables du miel diffusées dans le bulletin annuel de Statistique Canada. Les spécialistes du miel de chacune de ces provinces mènent une enquête postale annuelle non probabiliste.

Les taux de réponse sont généralement d'environ 40 %. Bien que ces enquêtes portent sur le même secteur spécialisé que l'enquête de Statistique Canada, chaque province établit son propre questionnaire en vue de recueillir des données supplémentaires sur des domaines pertinents à l'industrie apicole. Par exemple, la plupart des questionnaires fournissent aussi des données sur les recettes des apiculteurs découlant des services de pollinisation.

Révisions

Lorsqu'elles sont diffusées pour la première fois, les estimations sont provisoires et peuvent faire l'objet de révisions l'année suivante. Le nombre de révisions apportées l'année suivant la diffusion initiale est relativement faible, en raison de la disponibilité des données administratives, au moment où celles-ci sont diffusées pour la première fois.

Description de la qualité des données Le miel

L'enquête de Statistique Canada sur le miel a pour objet de fournir une estimation de la quantité et de la valeur de la production commerciale de miel au pays. À l'heure actuelle, les fermes où plus de 50 % du revenu agricole brut provient de la vente de miel et de cire d'abeilles sont considérées comme visées par cette enquête. Les colonies d'abeilles gardées pour offrir des services de pollinisation sont réputées fournir un service à l'agriculture; elles sont donc exclues de l'enquête.

À l'exception du Québec, de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique, les estimations pour le miel dans la présente publication sont basées sur un échantillon probabiliste des exploitations apicoles. L'erreur éventuelle provoquée par l'échantillonnage peut être estimée à partir de l'échantillon lui-même au moyen d'une mesure appelée le coefficient de variation, (c.v.). Pour les enquêtes répétées, 95 fois sur 100, la différence relative entre une estimation de l'échantillon et ce que l'on aurait dû obtenir à partir d'un dénombrement de l'ensemble des exploitations apicoles représente moins de deux fois le coefficient de variation. On appelle un tel éventail de valeurs l'intervalle de confiance.

Pour l'enquête sur le miel de 1995, les c.v. oscillent entre moins de 1 % et 6,5 % dans le cas des variables qui sont déclarées le plus fréquemment (rendement, prix), ce qui les rend très fiables.

Table 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada¹, by province, 1995 and 1996 with Five-year averages, 1990 - 1994
Tableau 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada¹ par province, 1995 et 1996 et moyenne quinquennale 1990 - 1994

Province and Year Province et année	Honey - Miel Total production Production totale		Value of Honey Valeur du miel	Value of honey and wax Valeur du miel et de la cire
	lb '000 liv '000	metric tonnes métriques	\$'000	\$'000
Prince Edward Island Île du Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	70	32	108	108
1995	67 r	30 r	114	116
1996 P	71	36	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	567	257	771	793
1995	661 r	300 r	1,050	1,094
1996 P	392	178	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	311	141	425	434
1995	285 r	134 r	378	384
1996 P	305	138	..	..
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	3,615	1,640	5,115	5,162
1995	4,508 r	2,045 r	6,614	6,735
1996 P	2,848	1,292	..	..
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	8,680	3,937	8,808	8,002
1995	8,356 r	3,790 r	9,644	8,869
1996 P	6,720	3,048	..	..
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	12,670	5,747	7,647	7,849
1995	14,110	6,400	12,442	12,843
1996 P	10,500	4,763	..	..
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	16,064	7,286	9,886	9,943
1995	15,480 r	7,022 r	13,645	14,052
1996 P	12,988	5,890	..	..
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	24,433	11,083	15,332	15,738
1995	21,308 r	9,864 r	17,747	18,280
1996 P	17,500	7,938	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	3,694	1,676	3,518	3,609
1995	2,624	1,190	3,209	3,303
1996 P	3,554	1,612	..	..
Canada				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	70,102	31,797	51,412	52,637
1995	67,407 r	30,575 r	64,841	66,678
1996 P	54,878	24,895	..	..

¹ Does not include Newfoundland - Sans Terre-Neuve
 r Figures are revised - chiffres sont révisés
 P Preliminary - nombres provisoires

Note: 1 Pound = 0.453 kilogram; 2,204,000 pounds = 1 metric tonne.
 Note: 1 livre = 0.453 kilogramme; 2 204 000, livres = 1 tonne métrique.

Table 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada¹, by province, 1995 and 1996 with Five-year averages, 1990 - 1994
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Province and Year Province et année	Beekeepers		Honey - Miel	
	Apicultures	Colonies	Average Yield per colony	
			number nombre	number nombre	pounds livres	kilograms kilogrammes
Prince Edward Island				
Île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	74	705	99	45
1995	70	700	96 r	44 r
1996 P	50	850	84	38
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	464	8,840	65	29
1995	463 r	10,300 r	68 r	30 r
1996 P	475	8,000	49	22
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	448	4,880	63	29
1995	480	5,900	50 r	23 r
1996 P	480	6,100	50	23
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	825	34,109	105	48
1995	890 r	34,332 r	132	80
1996 P	690	34,000	84	38
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	4,600	96,400	90	41
1995	4,300	84,000	100	45
1996 P	4,300	84,000	80	36
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	800	88,800	158	72
1995	800	83,000	170	77
1996 P	800	75,000	140	63
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	1,400	80,100	185	84
1995	1,400	88,000	180 r	82 r
1996 P	1,400	86,000	151	68
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	786	150,800	162	73
1995	750	175,000 r	122 r	55 r
1996 P	750	175,000	100	45
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	3,300	45,497	81	37
1995	2,221 r	41,750	63	28
1996 P	2,122	45,261	79	36
Canada				
Average/Moyenne 1990 - 1994	12,909	508,131	112	63
1995	11,174 r	520,982 r	109 r	49 r
1996 P	11,067	514,311	91	41

¹ Does not include Newfoundland - Sans Terre-Neuve
r Figures are revised - chiffres sont révisés
P Preliminary - nombres provisoires

Note: 1 Pound = 0.453 kilogram; 2,204,000 pounds = 1 metric tonne.
Note: 1 livre = 0.453 kilogramme; 2 204 000, livres = 1 tonne métrique.

STATISTICS CANADA
Merchandise Trade Data

96/12/18

TRADE TYPE: Domestic Exports
HS CODE : 040900
COUNTRY : All Countries
US STATE : All US States
PROVINCE : All Provinces
YEAR : 1996 (Jan-Sep)
Aggregated by: Country

TRADE TYPE	COUNTRY	QUANTITY	VALUE (CDN \$000)
Domestic	Bermuda	4 344	13
	Colombia	20 000	17
	Germany	381 345	884
	Hong Kong	14 407	38
	Ireland	102 894	168
	Japan	90 019	274
	Neth. Antilles	1 534	5
	Netherlands	1 952	5
	Switzerland	13 116	50
	Taiwan	25 923	60
	United Kingdom	19 836	53
United States	5 939 542	16 503	
Total:		6 614 912	18 076

12 records were printed.

NOTE: Validity of aggregation of quantities depends on commodities selection.

STATISTICS CANADA
Merchandise Trade Data

96/12/18

TRADE TYPE: Imports
HS CODE : 040900
COUNTRY : All Countries
US STATE : All US States
PROVINCE : All Provinces
YEAR : 1996 (Jan-Sep)
Aggregated by: Country

TRADE TYPE	COUNTRY	QUANTITY	VALUE (CDN \$000)
Imports	Argentina	792 411	2 130
	Australia	2 844	8
	Austria	2 572	8
	Chile	188	0
	China, P. Rep.	6 449 384	11 655
	France	2 545	8
	Germany	12 502	44
	Greece	21 479	67
	Hong Kong	107 098	192
	Hungary	7 200	23
	India	38	0
	Israel	3 239	10
	Italy	96	0
	Korea, South	128	0
	Netherlands	567	2
	New Zealand	6 736	21
	Poland	3 211	10
	Saudi Arabia	150	0
	Sri Lanka	103	0
	Switzerland	145 257	285
	Taiwan	72	0
	United Kingdom	147	0
	United States	281 815	793
Total:		7 839 782	15 266

23 records were printed.

NOTE: Validity of aggregation of quantities depends on commodities selection.

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STATISTICS CANADA
Merchandise Trade Data

96/12/18

TRADE TYPE: Imports
 HS CODE : 040900
 COUNTRY : All Countries
 US STATE : All US States
 PROVINCE : All Provinces
 YEAR : 1995
 Aggregated by: Country

TRADE TYPE	COUNTRY	QUANTITY	VALUE (CDN \$000)
Imports	Argentina	2 536	8
	Austria	3 650	11
	China, P. Rep.	3 522 076	5 013
	France	1 503	4
	Germany	7 295	25
	Greece	24 391	79
	Guatemala	98	0
	Hong Kong	7 883	21
	Iran, Isla. Re	1 796	5
	Israel	6 324	21
	Italy	9 856	32
	Mexico	65	0
	Netherlands	771	2
	New Zealand	35 710	116
	Poland	1 741	6
	Switzerland	310 694	518
	Taiwan	2 793	9
	United Kingdom	746	2
	United States	308 970	791
Total:		4 249 098	6 671

19 records were printed.

NOTE: Validity of aggregation of quantities depends on commodities selection.

Page 1 of 1

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STATISTICS CANADA
Merchandise Trade Data

96/12/18

TRADE TYPE: Domestic Exports
 HS CODE : 040900
 COUNTRY : All Countries
 US STATE : All US States
 PROVINCE : All Provinces
 YEAR : 1995
 Aggregated by: Country

TRADE TYPE	COUNTRY	QUANTITY	VALUE (CDN \$000)
Domestic	Belgium	39 738	89
	Bermuda	11 597	24
	Denmark	78 384	130
	France	184 261	352
	Germany	1 687 810	3 397
	Hong Kong	17 367	44
	Ireland	73 659	150
	Italy	18 240	40
	Japan	734 482	1 304
	Netherlands	158 046	302
	Pakistan	12 150	27
	Philippines	14 172	23
	Saint Lucia	940	2
	St Pierre-Miq.	1 759	1
	Sweden	40 492	85
	Switzerland	89 760	197
	Taiwan	3 500	9
	Turkey	20 228	37
	United Kingdom	376 430	710
	United States	12 023 966	24 431
Totals:		15 586 981	31 372

20 records were printed.

NOTE: Validity of aggregation of quantities depends on commodity selection.

Page 1 of 1



Congress XXXVI^e Congrès
Vancouver 13-18 Sept. 1999
■•■CANADA

**Apimondia Committee Report
Presented to
Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists
and
Canadian Honey Council
January, 1997**

Prior to 1996, the main focus of activity of the Canadian Apimondia Organizing Committee was to promote Vancouver as the site for the 1999 Apimondia Congress. Following the decision by Apimondia in 1995 to approve our bid to host the Congress in 1999 the Committee has been working to build a strong foundation of organization that will ensure a successful Congress.

Following are some of the main areas of activity that the Committee has pursued during 1996.

Rooming:

The Committee has spent considerable effort negotiating hotel space to accommodate participants at the Congress. To date, a total of 1,700 rooms have been confirmed with rates ranging from less than \$50/night in hostels, to more than \$200/night in deluxe hotels. The headquarters hotel will be the Hyatt Regency located approximately two city blocks from the Convention Centre. Negotiating rates has proved to be very challenging given the overheated demands in Vancouver as a popular tourist destination. The Committee has worked closely with Vancouver Tourism on this concern.

Sponsorship:

An important ingredient to being able to organize a successful Congress requires support from corporate sponsors. There are three levels of sponsorships available to support the Congress:

- Official Sponsorship, at \$10,000.00
- Symposium Sponsorship, at \$5,000.00
- Workshop Sponsorship, at \$2,500.00

The Committee has made numerous contacts with potential sponsors and has confirmed the participation of sponsors in each of the three categories of support. Work will continue on sponsorships during 1997.

Professional Service Providers:

During 1995 and 1996 the Committee negotiated with several Professional Conference Organizers to assist with the development and delivery of some portions of the Congress. Contracts were signed with the following firms:

Venue West: To deliver the hotel and meeting registration and act as consultant on issues related to rooming and registration.

Famous Events: To develop and deliver all Congress tours and coordinate the production of special events such as opening and closing ceremonies and entertainment.

Program:

The Congress Program Subcommittee, chaired by M. Winston has continued to develop and refine the program for the Congress. It is the intention of the Organizing Committee to make the program much more interesting and relevant to beekeepers than it has been in the past.

In addition, the other sub-committees have been working to develop activities related to Congress advertising and promotion, development of a Congress Web Site on the Internet, Souvenir Sales and commercial displays.

During the past year two meetings were held in Vancouver to meet with hotels, the Convention Centre and Professional Conference Organizers, in April and August. In addition, a conference call of the entire Committee was held in October to review progress and plan future activities.

A one-day working meeting of the entire Organizing Committee will be held in conjunction with the CAPA/CHC meetings on January 24, 1997.

During 1997 the Committee will concentrate in developing promotional strategies. This will include a major promotional effort at the next Apimondia Congress to be held during the first week of September, 1997 at Belgium. With the assistance of Vancouver Tourism and the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre we will have a promotional booth at the Belgium Congress with a strong supporting delegation from Canada.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre and Vancouver Tourism for their continued levels of support.

Submitted by,

Don Dixon,
Chairman,
Organizing Committee.