EU:n hunajamarkkinat ja hunajaväärennökset

Stanislav Jaš

Vice-President of the Working Party on Honey, Copa-Cogeca (Brussels)

Uudenmaan Mehiläishoitajat, 3.9.2020

copa cogeca

european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Kansainväliset mehiläishoitajien järjestöt

- International cooperation in Europe is increasing

copa cogeca

european farmers european agri-cooperatives

The united voice of farmers and their cooperatives in the European Union

APISLAVIA

APISLAVIA АПИСЛАВИЯ FEDERATION OF BEEKEEPING ORGANIZATIONS ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПЧЕЛОВОДЧЕСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ

European Professional Beekeepers Association e.p.b.a.

BeeLife

European Beekeeping Coordination

NBBC

Nordic Baltic Bee Council

Copa-Cogeca:n hunajatyöryhmä

- **Etienne Bruneau**, puheenjohtaja, Belgia
- **Stanislav Jaš**, varapuheenjohtaja, Suomi
- **Yvan Hennion**, vrapuheenjohtaja, Ranska
- **Federico Facchin**, sihteeri, neuvoja

www.cari.be

www.thierrythorel.com

- Mehiläishoitajien edustajat lähes kaikista EU:n jäsenmaista
- 2 kokousta vuodessa (Bryssel, etäyhteys) – hunajamarkkinan tilannekatsaus, vaikutus EU-politiikkaan

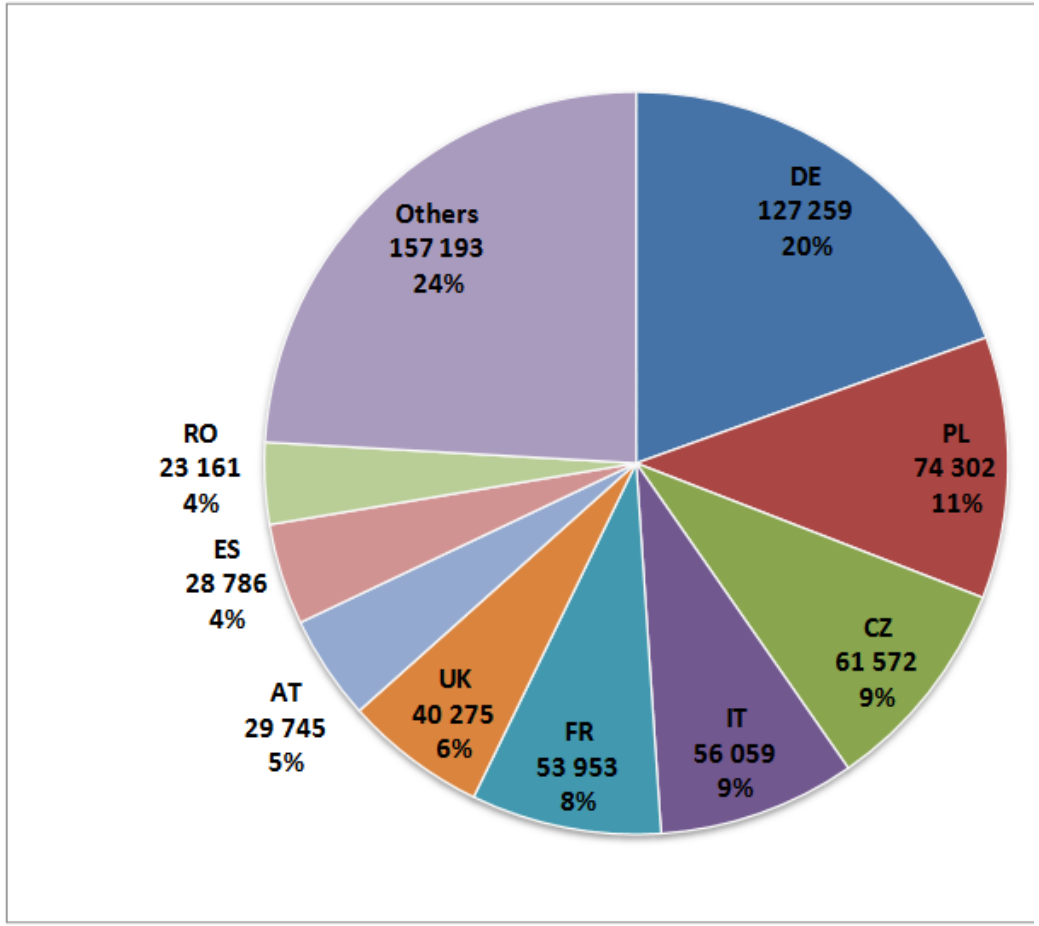
- Copa and Cogeca are the united voice of farmers and agri-cooperatives in the EU, since 1962.
- They have 60 full member organisations from the EU member states and 36 partner organisations.
- Copa represents over 22 million farmers and their families
- Cogeca represents the interests of 22,000 agricultural cooperatives.

Number of beekeepers

European Commission

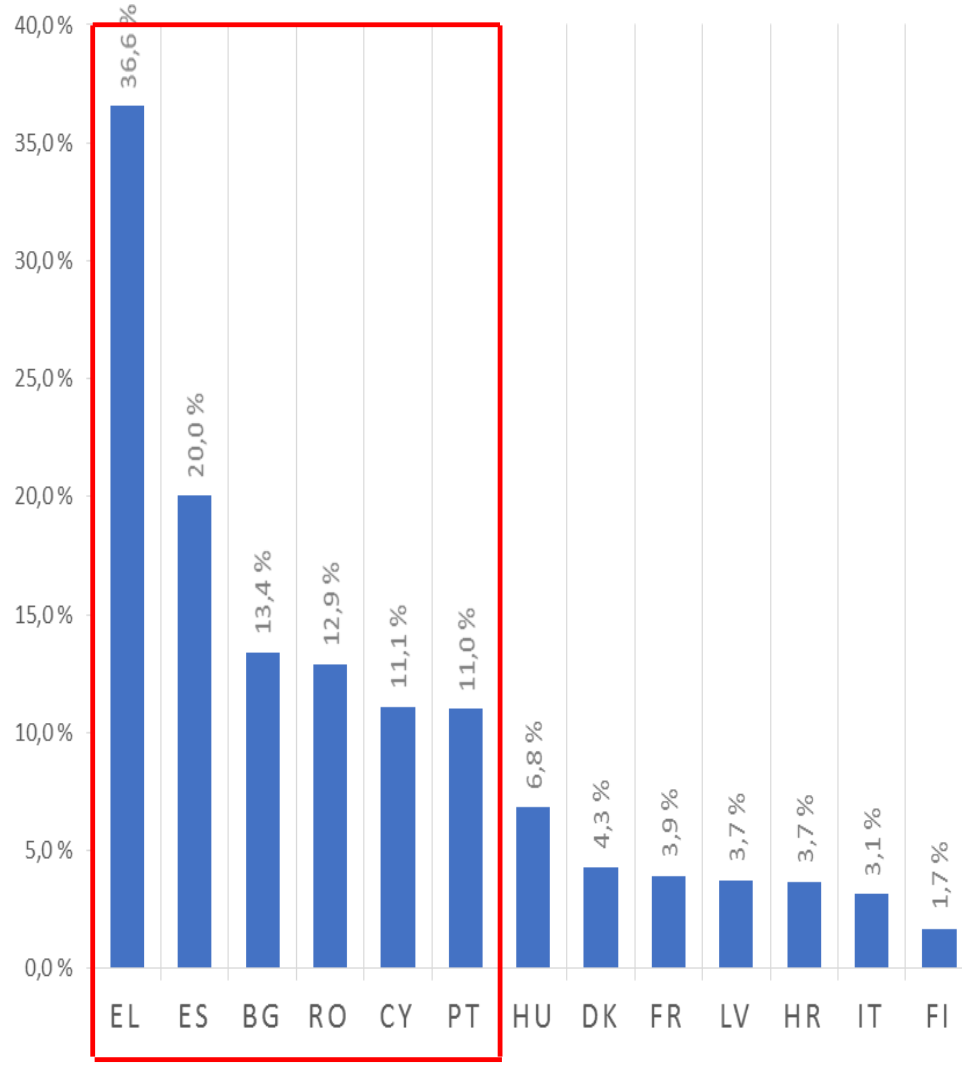
	2017-2019	2020-2022	
DE	116 000	127 259	+9.7%
PL	62 575	74 302	+18.7%
CZ	49 486	61 572	+24.4%
IT	50 000	56 059	+12.1%
FR	41 560	53 953	+29.8%
UK	37 888	40 275	+6.3%
AT	25 277	29 745	+17.7%
ES	23 816	28 786	+20.9%
RO	22 930	23 161	+1.0%
HU	21 565	22 447	+4.1%
SK	17 171	18 586	+8.2%
SE	14 000	16 000	+14.3%
BG	17 969	12 260	-31.8%
SI	10 145	11 349	+11.9%
PO	10 698	11 301	+5.6%
EL	24 582	9 266	-62.3%
LT	8 536	8 950	+4.9%
NL	7 000	8 393	+19.9%
BE	9 490	8 223	-13.4%
HR	12 526	7 283	-41.9%
DK	7 000	7 000	+0.0%
EE	5 250	5 215	-0.7%
IE	3 000	3 300	+10.0%
FI	3 100	3 200	+3.2%
LV	3 282	3 054	-6.9%
CY	691	676	-2.2%
LU	337	456	+35.3%
MT	208	234	+12.5%
EU	606 082	652 305	+7.6%

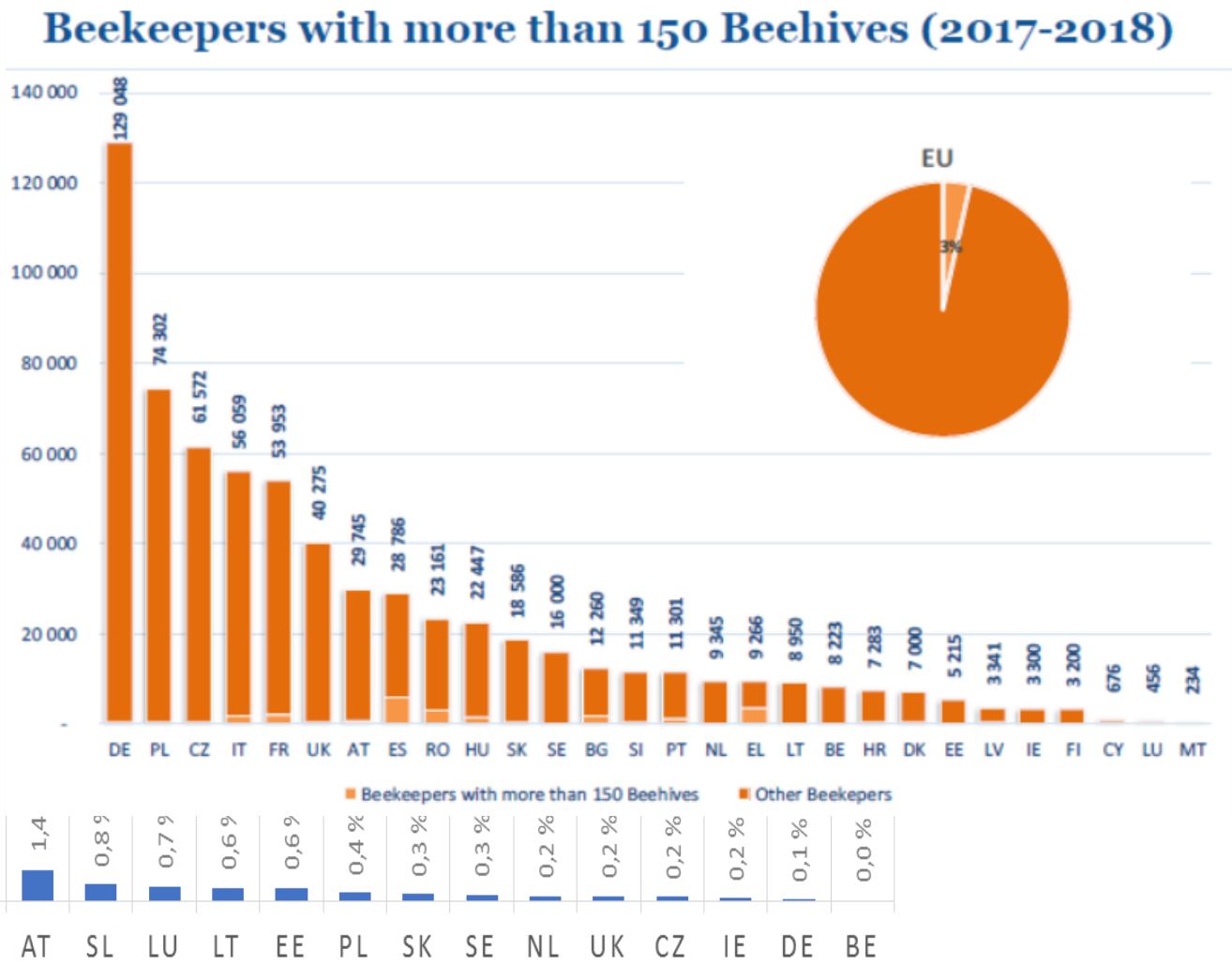
Mehiläishoitoala EU:ssa



- **650 000 mehiläishoitajaa** *(arvio)*
- Lukumäärä on kasvussa

Osuus tarhaajista, joilla on yli 150 mehiläispesää





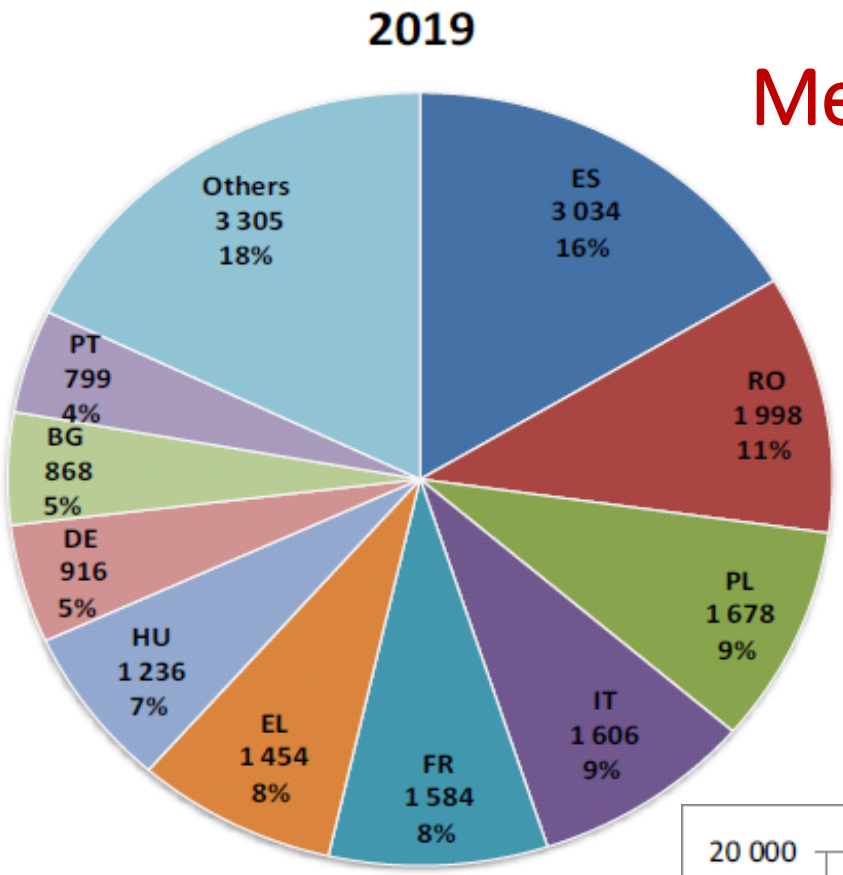
For the EU Commission, the “150 beehive” threshold to account for “professional beekeepers” is not relevant anymore. MS are free to define a commercial beekeeper threshold as they wish.

copa cogeca
european farmers
european agri-cooperatives

Number of hives (in thousand)

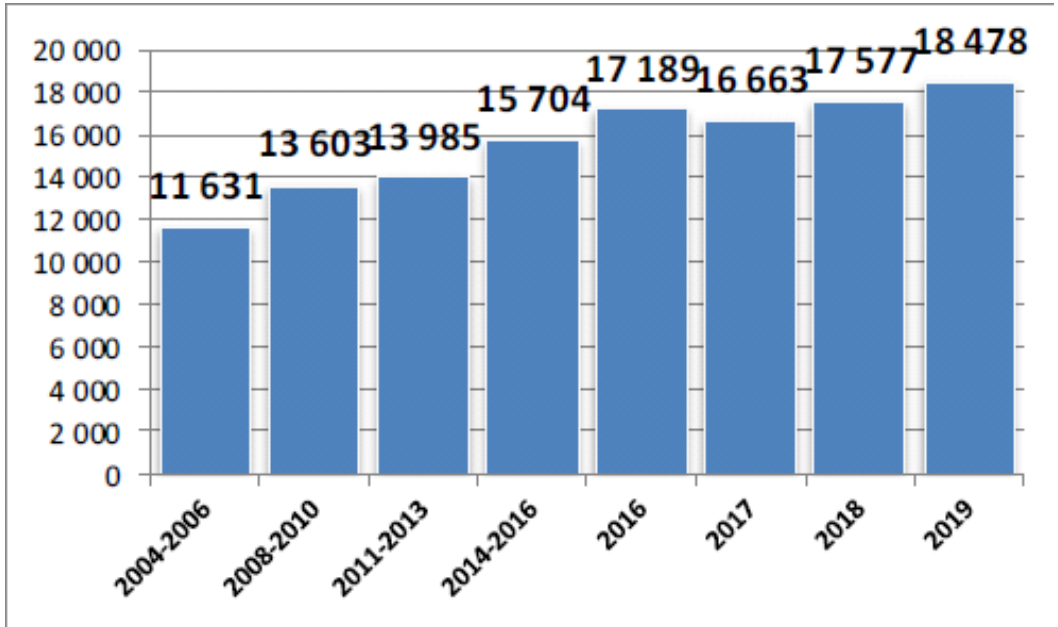
	2018	2019	
ES	2 961	3 034	+2.4%
RO	1 849	1 998	+8.1%
PL	1 633	1 678	+2.7%
IT	1 494	1 606	+7.5%
FR	1 454	1 584	+9.0%
EL	1 361	1 454	+6.9%
HU	1 237	1 236	-0.0%
DE	879	916	+4.2%
BG	783	868	+10.8%
PT	768	799	+4.1%
CZ	673	685	+1.8%
HR	419	444	+6.0%
AT	373	391	+4.8%
SK	302	307	+1.8%
UK	244	264	+8.0%
SI	205	208	+1.7%
LT	197	202	+2.6%
SE	174	174	+0.0%
DK	120	153	+27.3%
LV	103	103	+0.3%
NL	82	75	-8.1%
FI	72	84	+16.0%
BE	60	70	+17.6%
CY	51	57	+12.2%
EE	49	49	+1.2%
IE	25	27	+10.1%
LU	6	7	+11.2%
MT	4	4	+0.0%
EU	17 577	18 478	+5.1%

22 April 2020

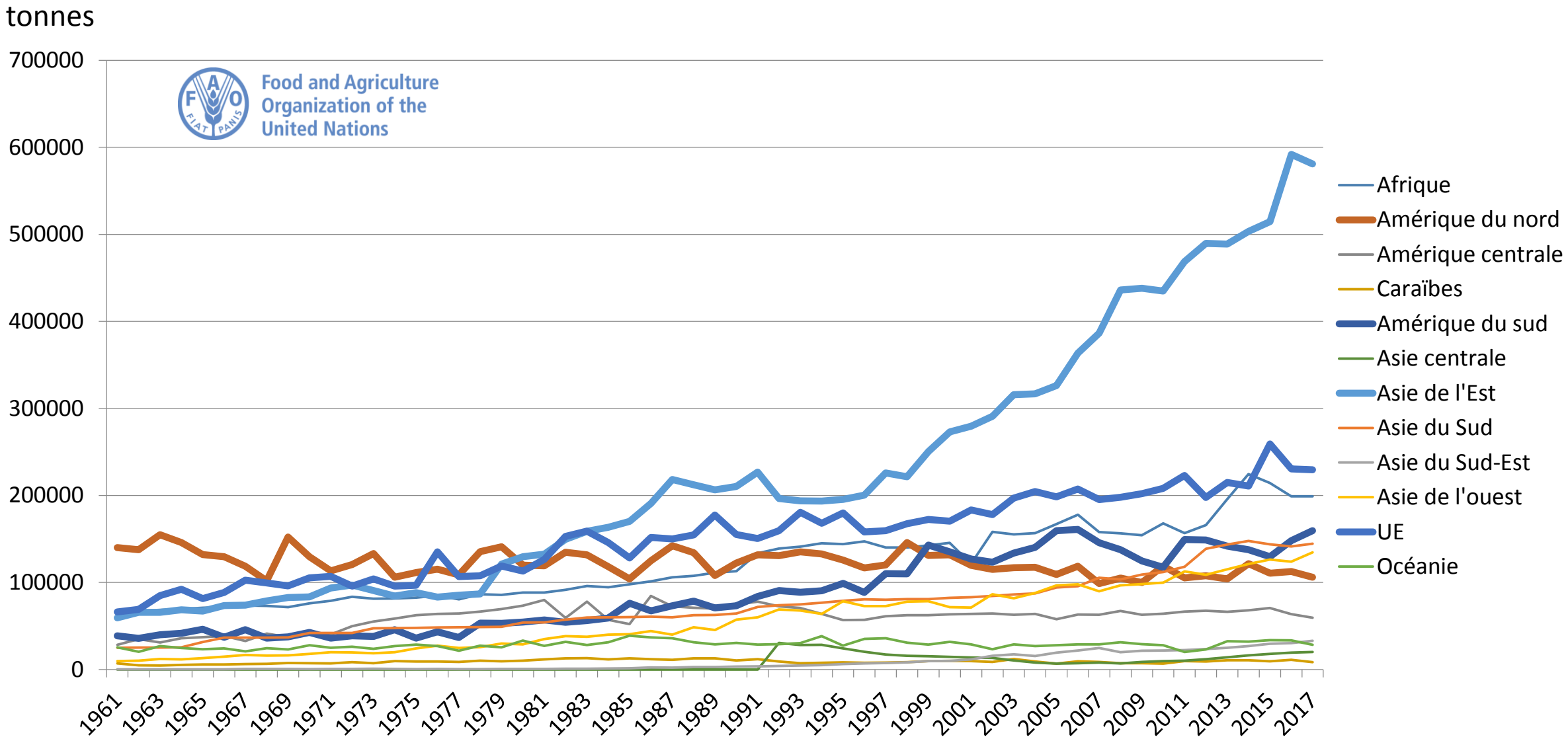


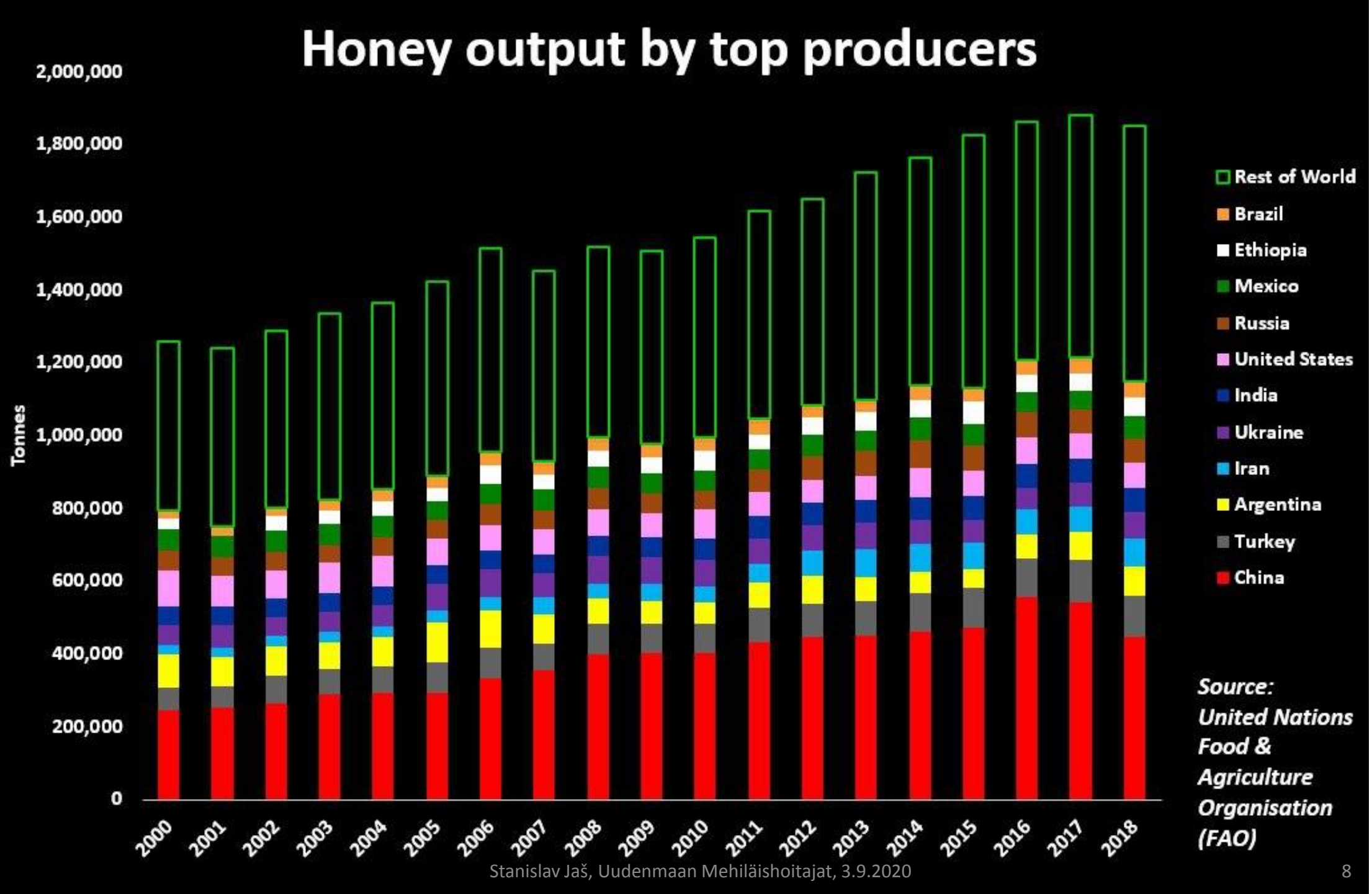
Mehiläishoitoala EU:ssa

- 18,5 miljoonasta pesistä, 10 miljoonaa ylläpitää hoitajat, joiden elinkeino tulee täysin tai pääsääntöisesti mehiläishoidosta



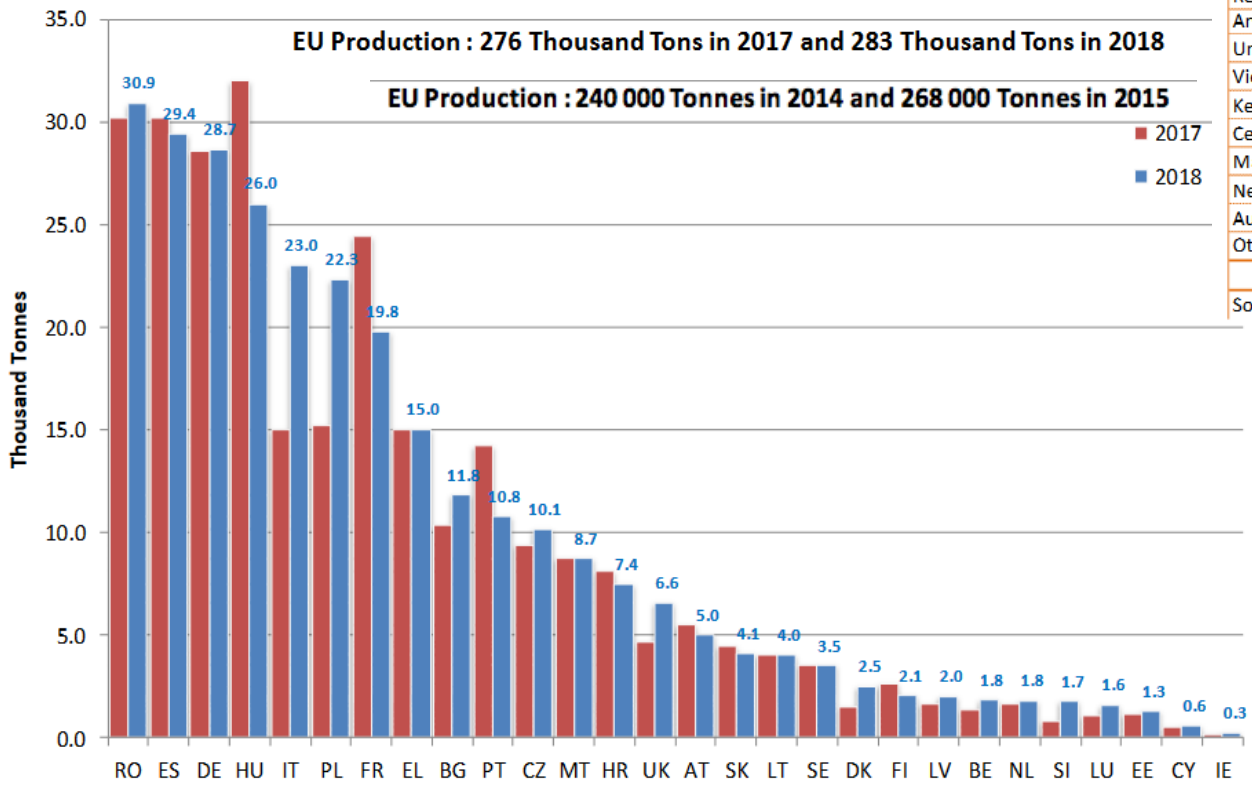
– Regional trends




Honey output by top producers
2,000,000
1,800,000
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
Tonnes
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Rest of World
Brazil
Ethiopia
Mexico
Russia
United States
India
Ukraine
Iran
Argentina
Turkey
China
Source: United Nations Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Hunajatuotanto maailmassa ja EU:ssa

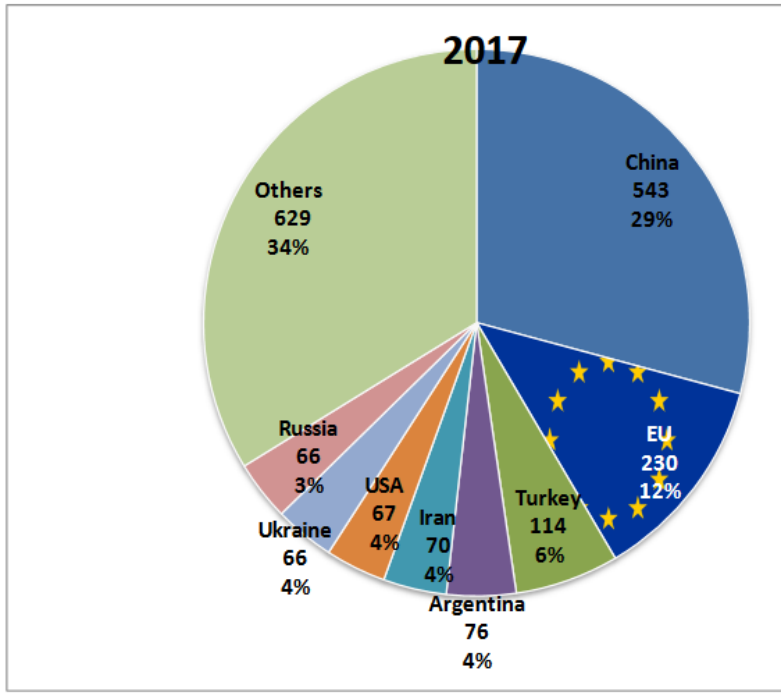
EU Honey Production



World Production of Honey per Country (1 000 T)

	2016	2017	Share of World Production
China	555	543	*29%*
EU	230	230	*12%*
Turkey	106	114	*6%*
Argentina	68	76	*4%*
Iran	68	70	*4%*
USA	73	67	*4%*
Ukraine	59	66	*4%*
Russia	70	66	*4%*
India	64	65	*3%*
Mexico	55	51	*3%*
Ethiopia	48	50	*3%*
Brazil	40	42	*2%*
Canada	39	39	*2%*
United Republic of	30	30	*2%*
Republic of Korea	26	27	*1%*
Angola	23	23	*1%*
Uruguay	20	20	*1%*
Viet Nam	17	19	*1%*
Kenya	26	18	*1%*
Central African	16	16	*1%*
Mali	11	15	*1%*
New Zealand	20	15	*1%*
Australia	13	13	*1%*
Other	182	186	*10%*
	1 859	1 861	

Source : FAO



Kiina tuottaa n. 500.000 t hunajaa vuosittain = n. ¼ mailman hunajatuotannosta
EU on toiseksi suurin tuottaja maailmassa (280.000 t)

Tuleeko lisää vaihtelua tuotannossa?

The impact of **climate change** on consumers' behaviour and production of honey worldwide

The impact of **bee pests and disease**

The impact of **other factors** →

https://ca.finance.yahoo.com/news/coronavirus-stings-worlds-top-honey-090953188.html

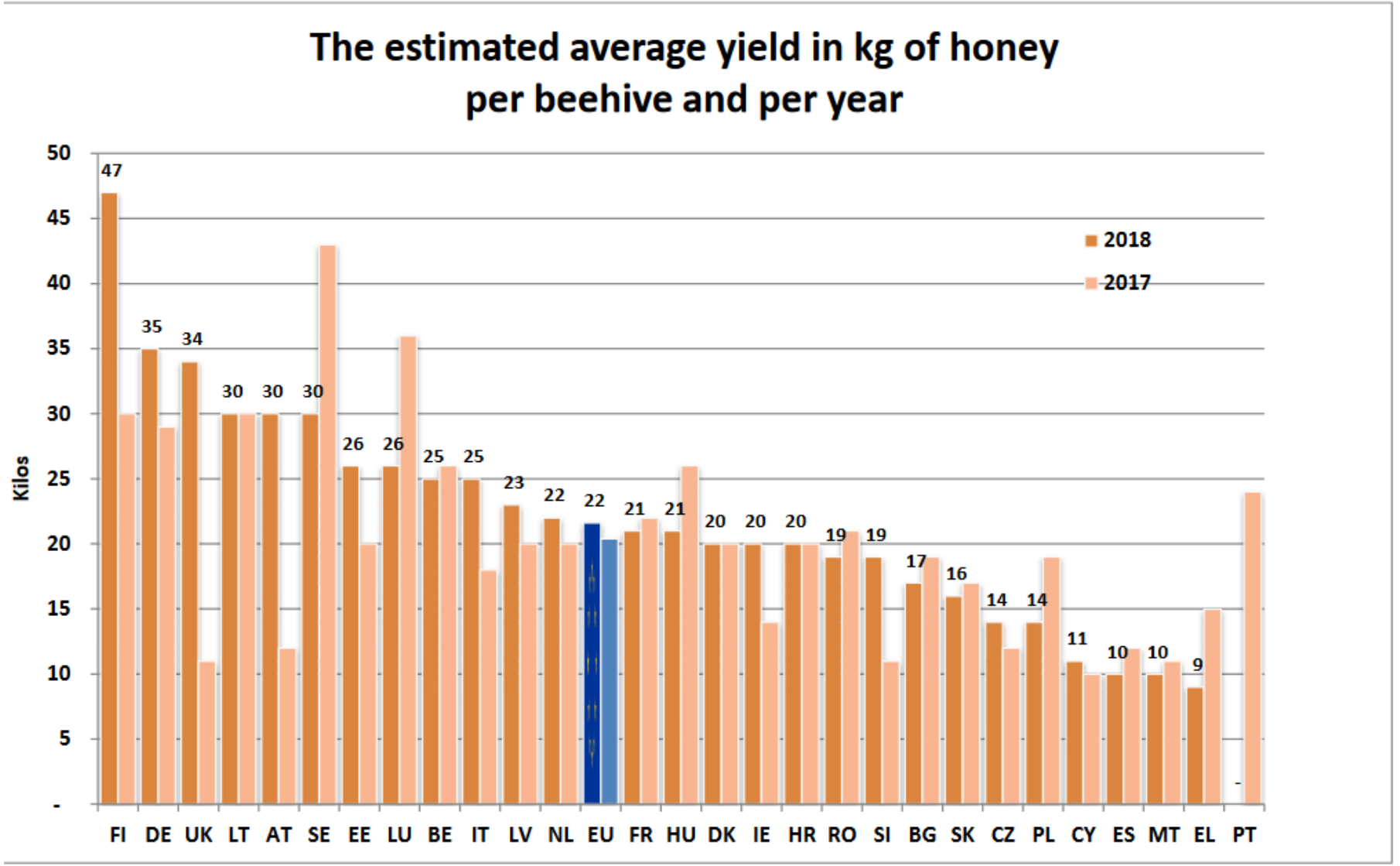
Yahoo

Coronavirus stings world's top honey makers with China beekeepers locked down

Beekeepers in China, the world's top honey producer, are bracing for a bleak start to the key spring pollinating season as ...

China's honey output has already been falling amid **climate change, an ageing labor force and overuse of pesticides**. Jue, a 30-year veteran beekeeper, makes around 60,000–70,000 yuan ($9,982) in good years doing a job that entails driving in the evening and sleeping in a tent in barren places. "**None of the young people want to do this job**. There is too much hardship," Jue said.

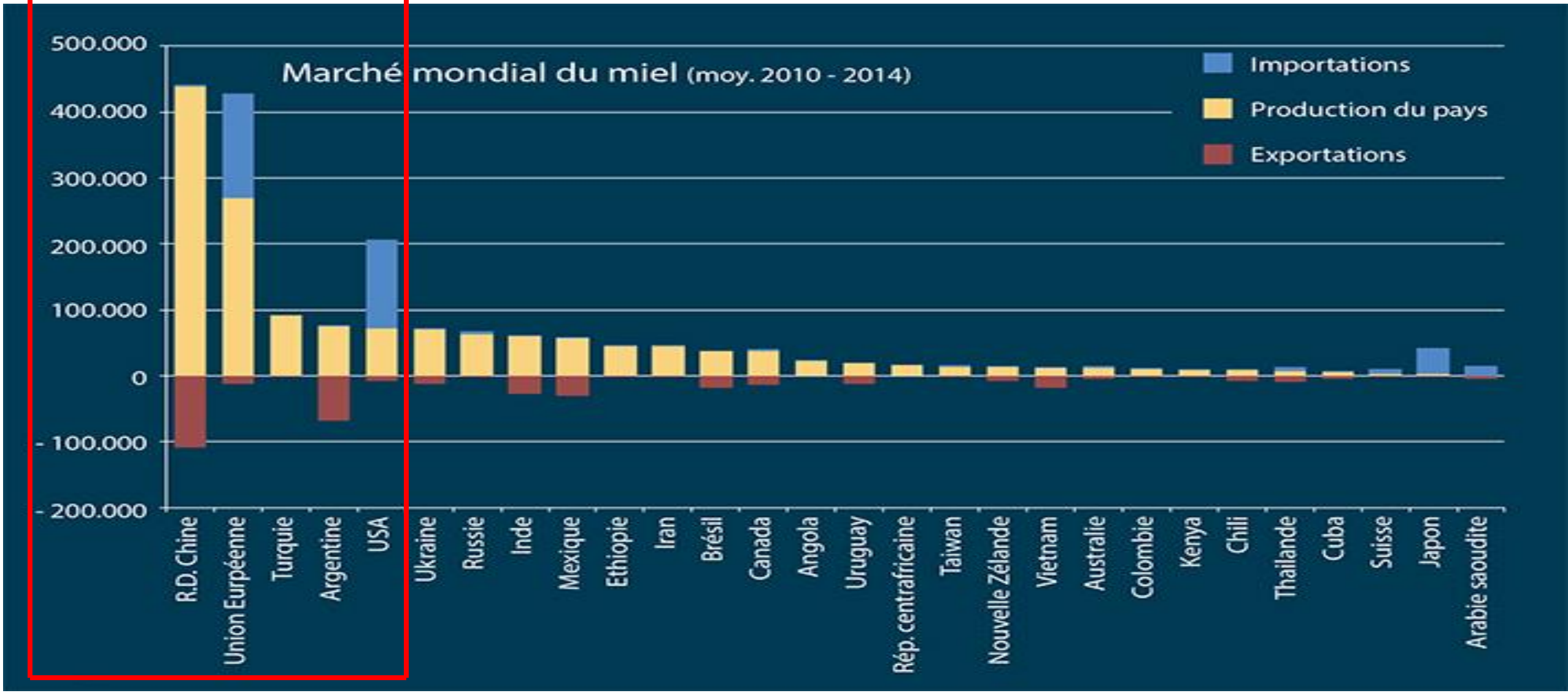
Keskisadon vuodenvaihtelu on yleistä Euroopassa



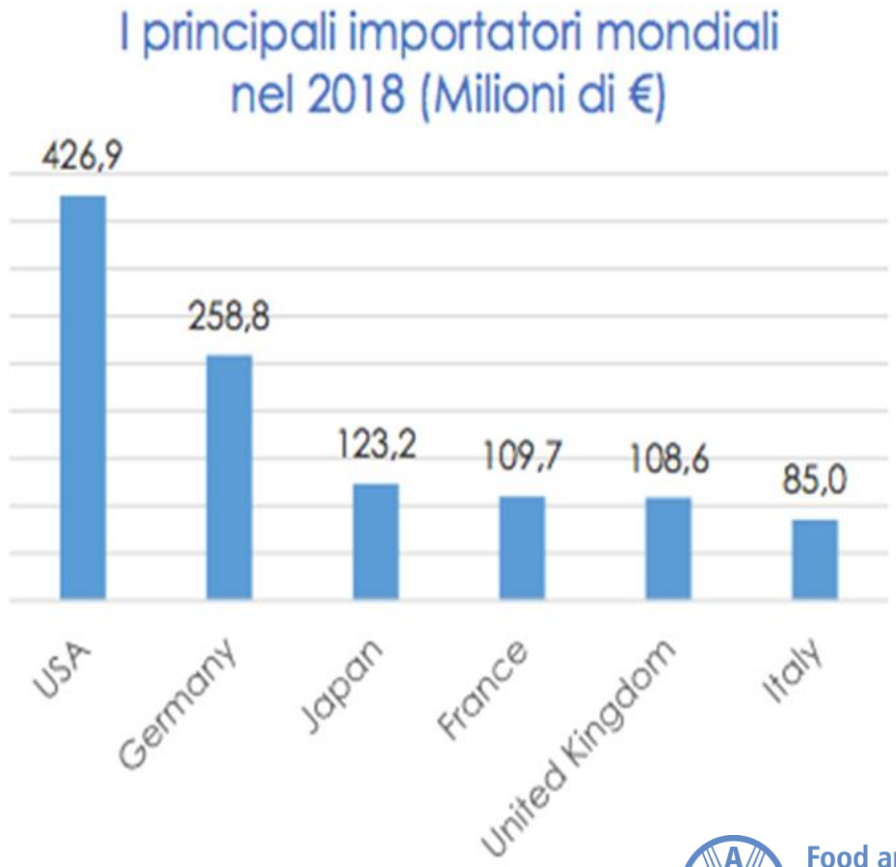
source: MS NAP

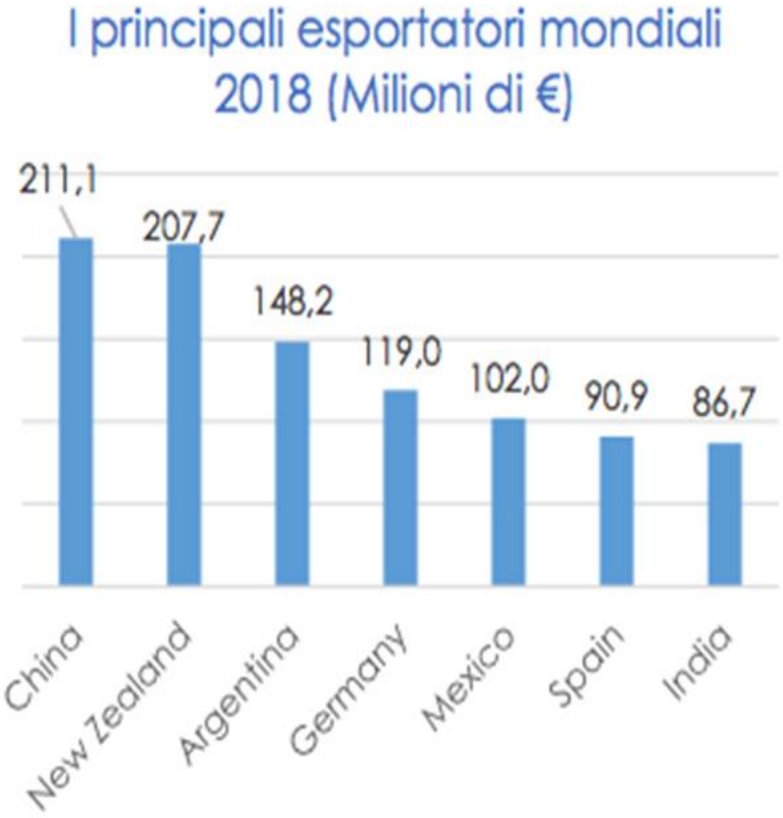
Hunajamarkkinat

Kansainvälinen hunajamarkkina 2010-2014



Kansainvälinen hunajamarkkina 2018 – maittain





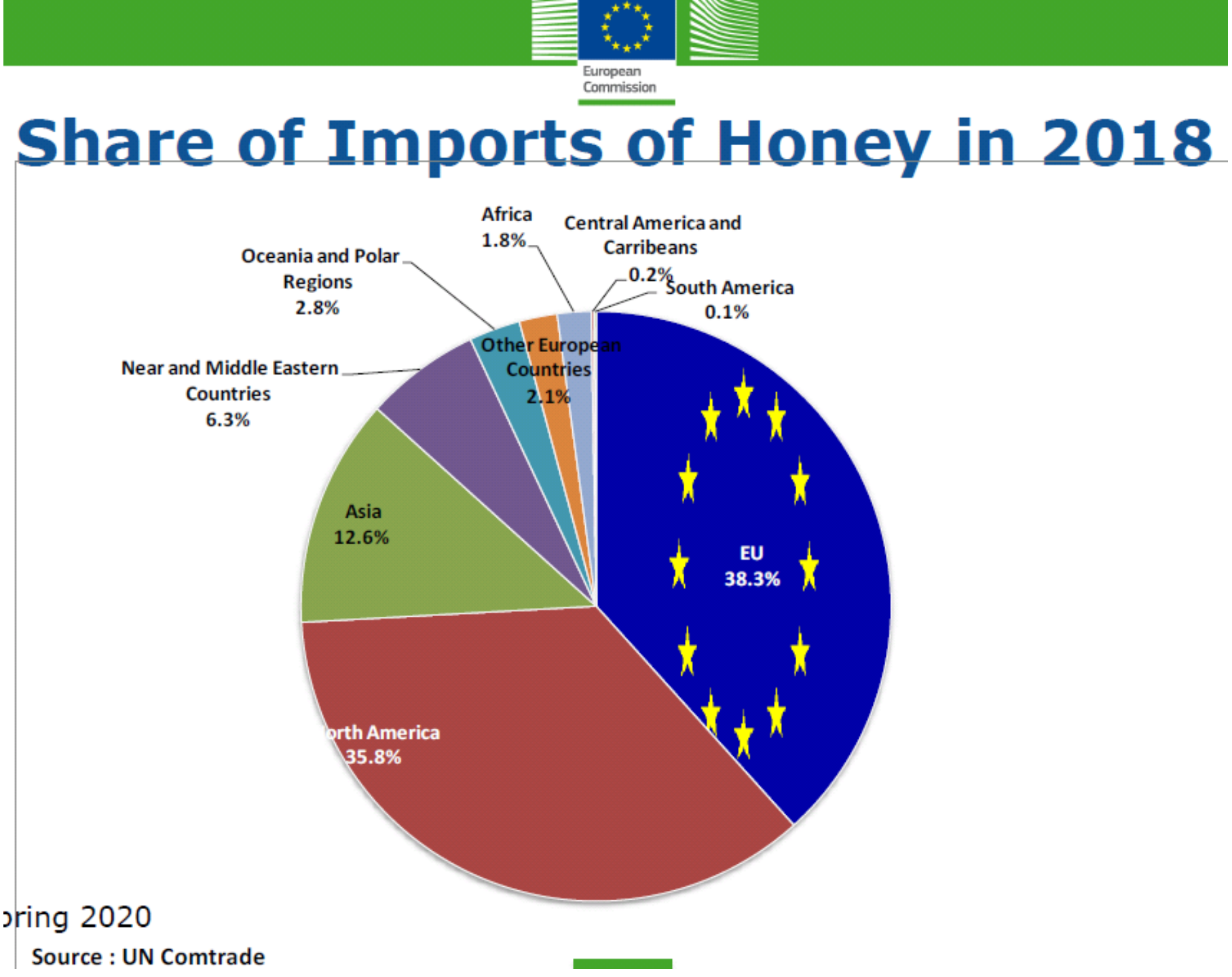
Fonte: Elaborazione Ismea su dati FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Globally, **two continents** are the **major destinations of honey imports** (and consumption)

n. 40 % maailman markkinasta myydystä hunajasta pääsee EU:hun



Tullitariffit ja EU: myönnytykset hunajakaupassa

- Kansäinvälinen kauppa WTO:n sääntöjen mukaan (maahantuonti EU:hun): **+ 17,3% tulli,** sis. hunajaa Kiinasta.
- There are two EU bilateral agreements with preferential tariff-rate quotas for honey, with lower import tariffs than the WTO one:
  - Mexico: **30 000 tons of honey at 8,6%,** a free-trade agreement with the EU coming into force in near future.
  - Ukraine: **7 900 tons of honey tariff-free** valid from 01-10-2019 to 30-09-2020. It will eventually disappear and there will be no custom duties for honey imports any more.
  - Any import above the quota set for both countries is charged with the WTO duty of 17,3%.

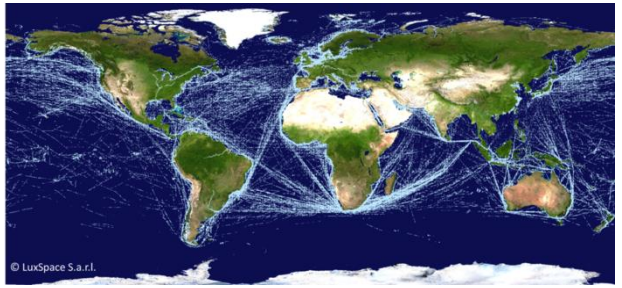
Hunajatuotanto EU:ssa

- EU on **maailman toiseksi suurin hunajatuottaja**
- EU on **maailman suurin hunajan maahantuoja**
- EU ei ole omavarainen hunajan suhteen ja EU:iin **täytyy tuoda noin 40% hunajan kulutuksesta** EU:n ulkopuolelta

- The main honey producing countries of the EU are **Romania, Spain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, France and Greece.**

=>> What happens in these countries matters for the entire EU market!

EU trade with honey



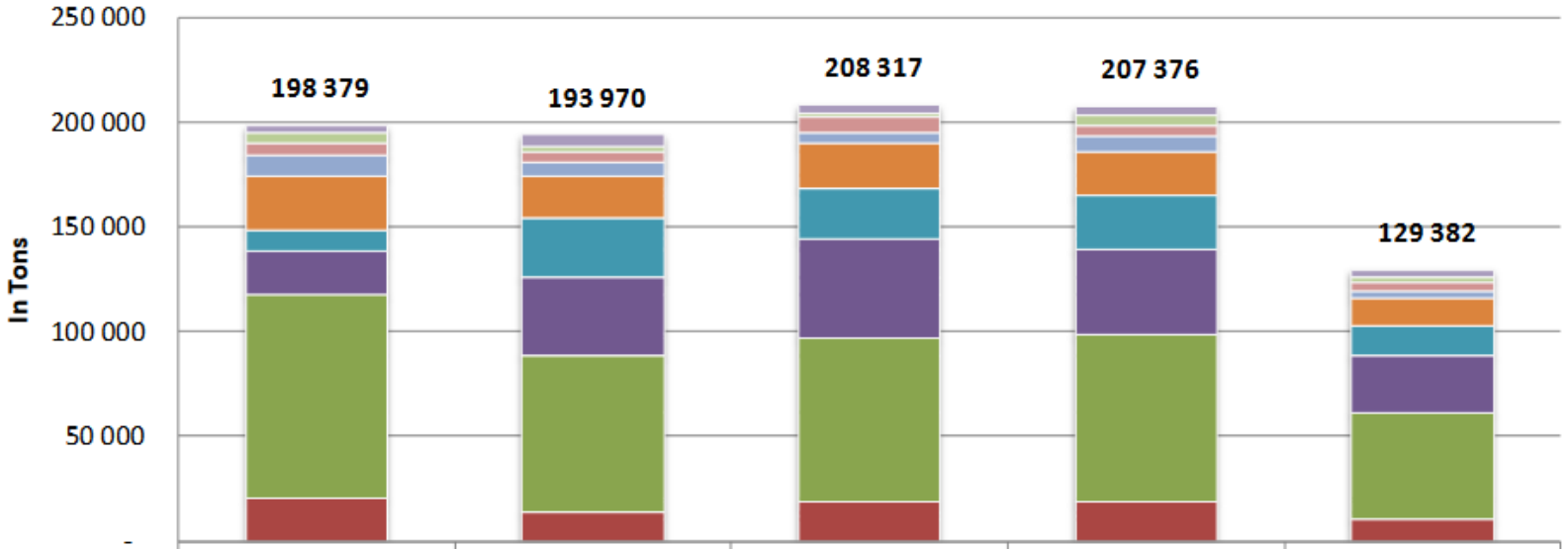
- The EU is not isolated from the global honey market
- EU honey **trade balance largely negative**: Imports > Exports

Honey from the EU to the world market ± 20 000 tonnes /year

X 10

Honey imported into the EU ± 200 000 tonnes /year

EU Imports of Honey by Origin (in Tons)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	Jan-Aug 19
Uruguay	3 995	5 567	4 357	4 550	3 323
Brazil	4 817	2 856	1 506	4 587	2 433
Cuba	5 662	5 091	7 890	4 974	4 572
Chile	9 600	6 802	5 130	7 540	3 146
Mexico	26 001	19 949	20 857	20 860	13 303
Argentina	9 838	28 125	24 826	25 405	13 895
Ukraine	20 691	36 762	47 096	40 997	27 447
China	97 152	74 700	78 230	79 817	51 161
Others	20 622	14 118	18 427	18 646	10 102
Extra EU	198 379	193 970	208 317	207 376	129 382

Source : Eurostat Comext

Since 2013, the EU has been importing **± 80,000** tonnes of honey on average **per year from China**

EU: **60 %** of imported honey comes **from China and Ukraine**

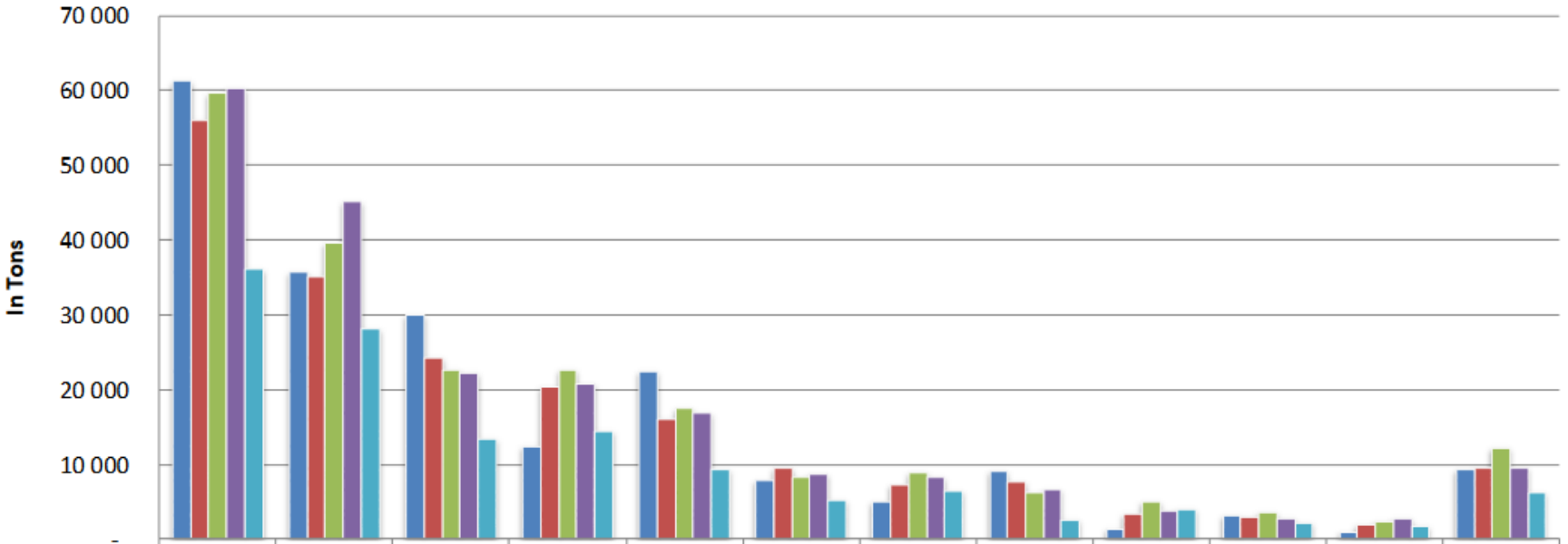
> 80 % imports come from **only four countries** and **three continents**:

- China
- Ukraine
- Argentina
- Mexico

50 % of EU imports from outside the EU flew into 2 countries: **Germany** and the **UK**

80 % of EU imports flew into 5 countries: **Germany, UK, Belgium, Poland** and **Spain**.

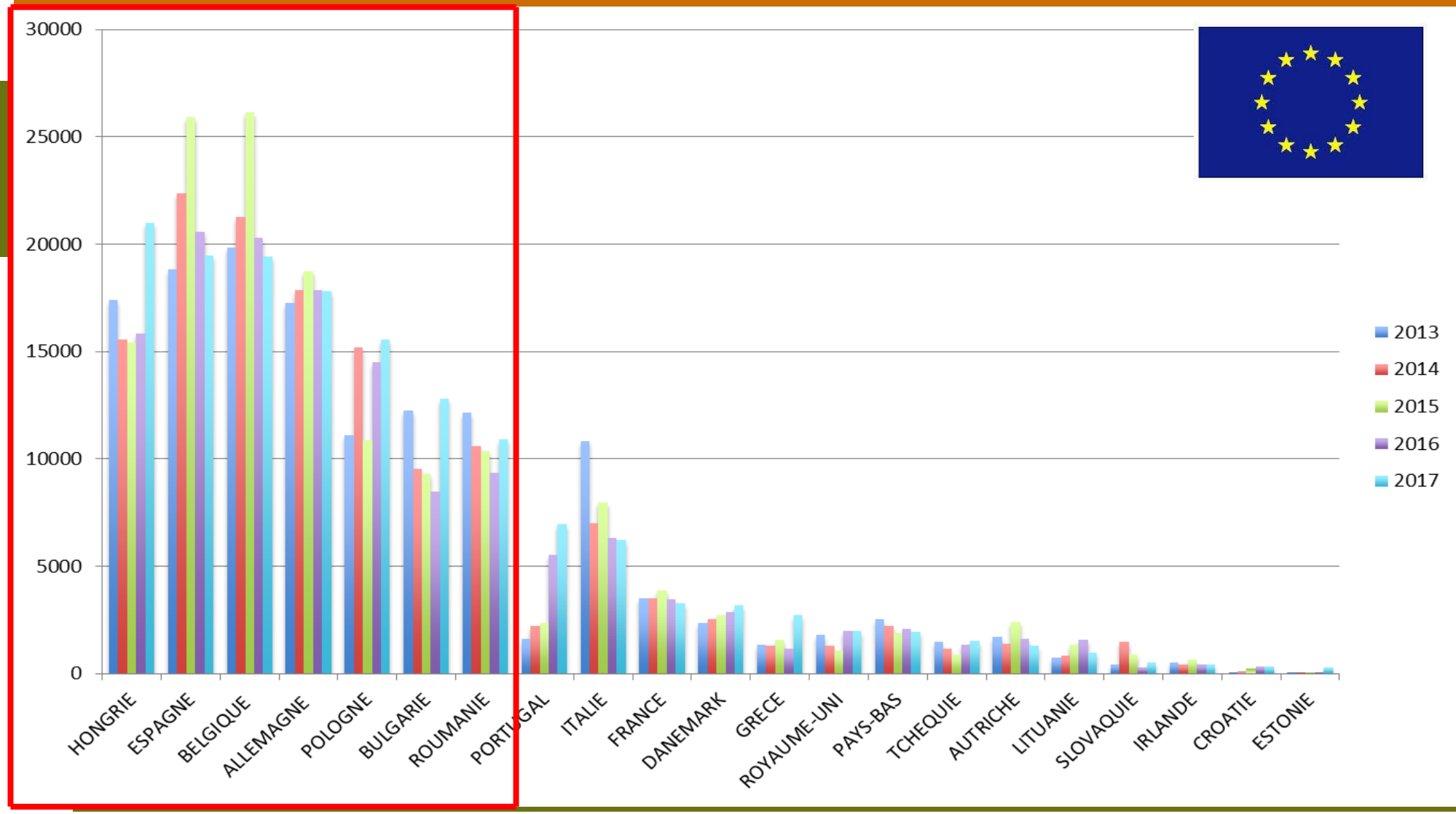
Member States' Share of Imports from Third Countries (in Tons)



	DE	GB	BE	PL	ES	IT	FR	NL	PT	AT	DK	Others
2015	61 384	35 698	29 968	12 386	22 336	7 767	5 043	9 096	1 321	3 124	927	9 331
2016	56 056	35 076	24 216	20 427	16 039	9 566	7 235	7 599	3 447	2 942	1 897	9 468
2017	59 676	39 569	22 592	22 604	17 511	8 297	8 885	6 229	4 947	3 477	2 399	12 131
2018	60 291	45 099	22 088	20 685	16 777	8 753	8 167	6 693	3 845	2 722	2 714	9 541
Jan-Aug 19	36 188	28 164	13 380	14 305	9 368	5 119	6 417	2 509	4 055	2 047	1 703	6 127

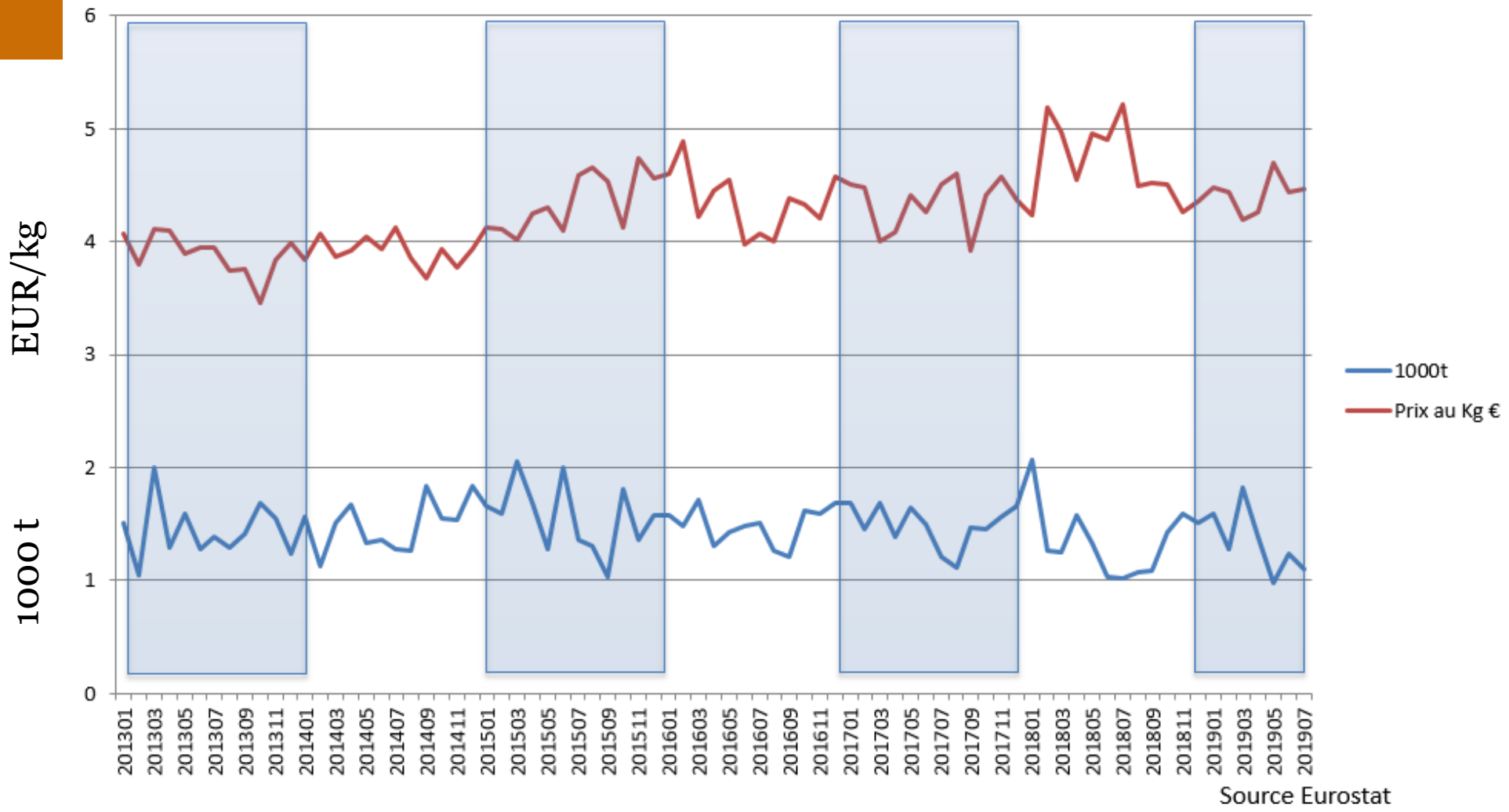
Source : Eurostat Comext

Development of intra-EU exports



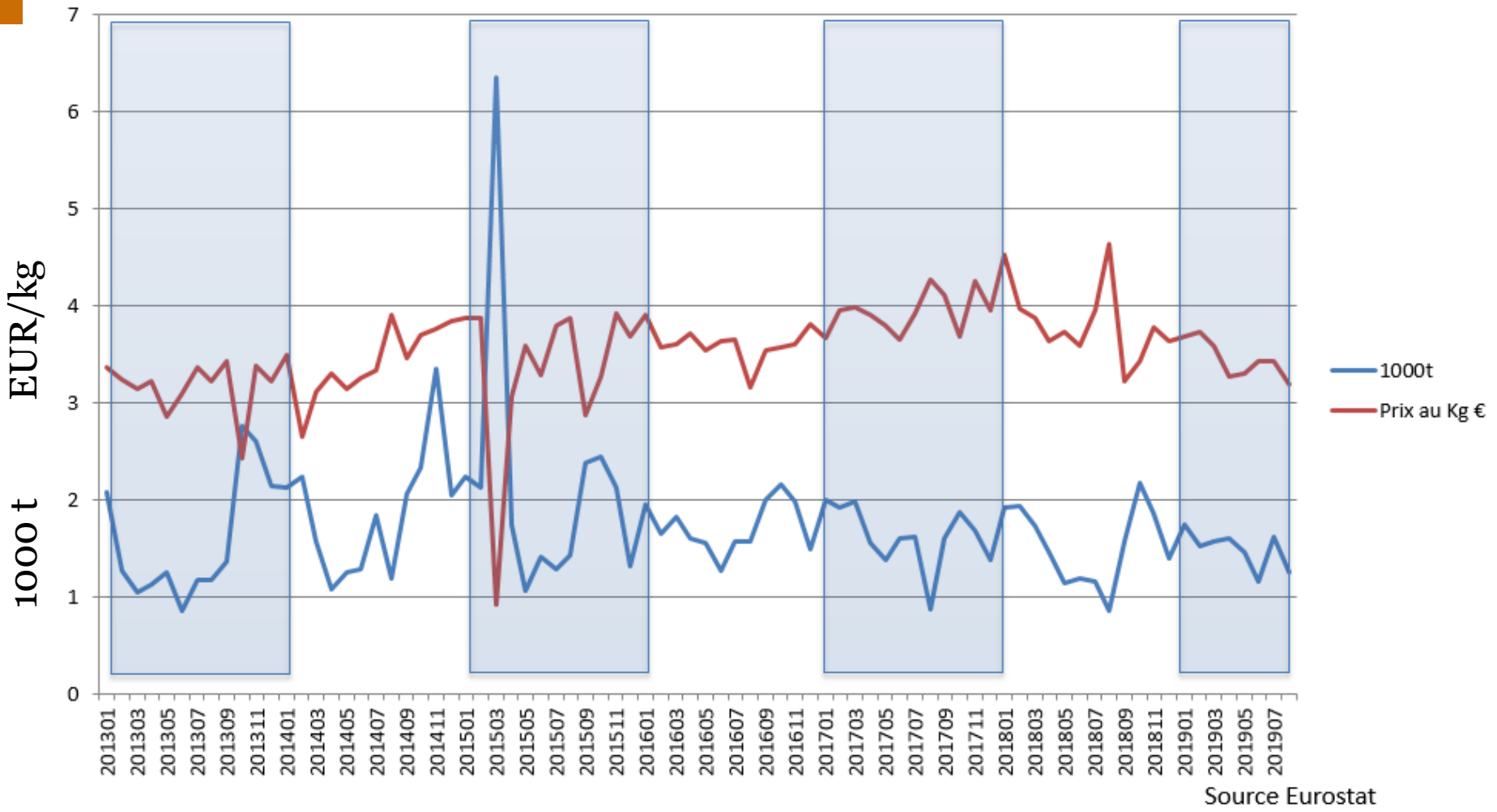
copa cogeca
european farmers
european agri-cooperatives

Germany– intra-EU exports of honey (jars)



copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

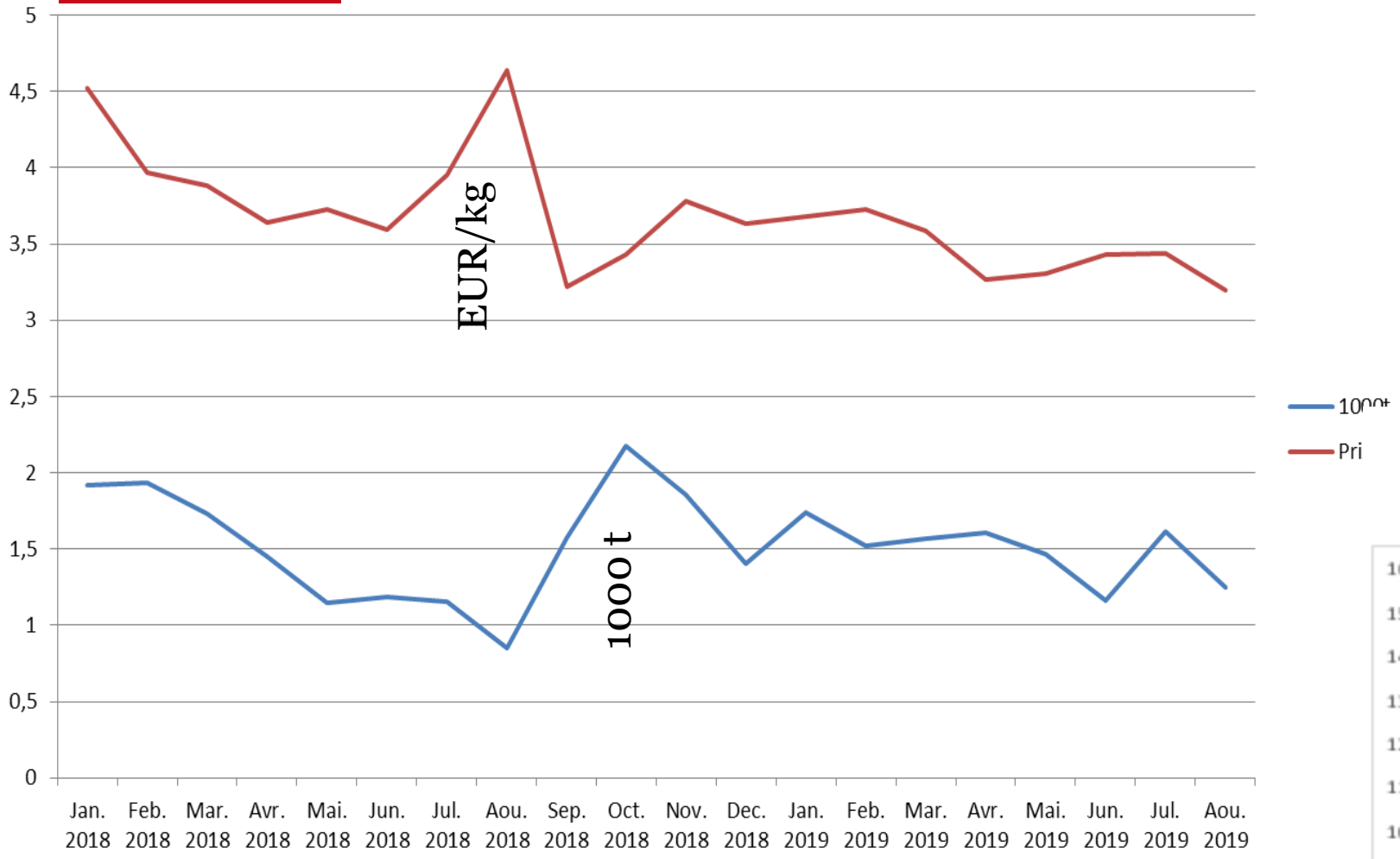
Spain– intra-EU exports (drums)



Source Eurostat

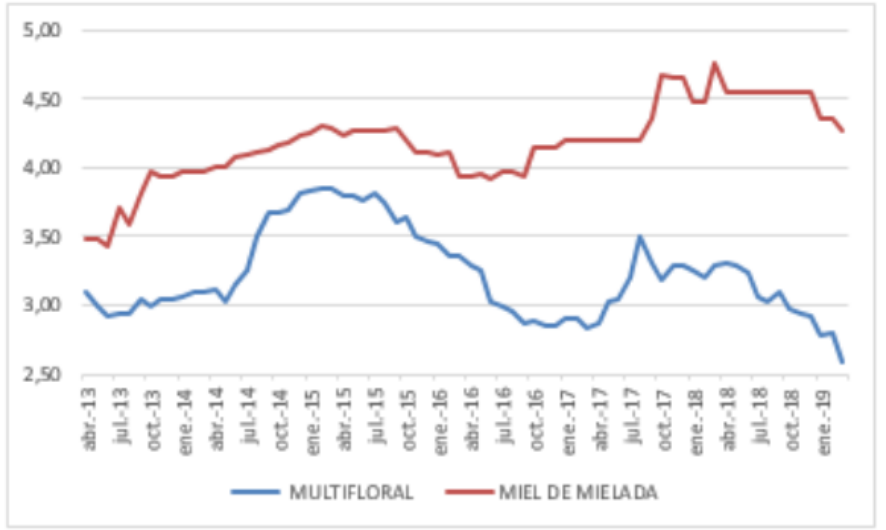
copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Spanish market, 2018-2019



Evolución precios MIEL A GRANEL

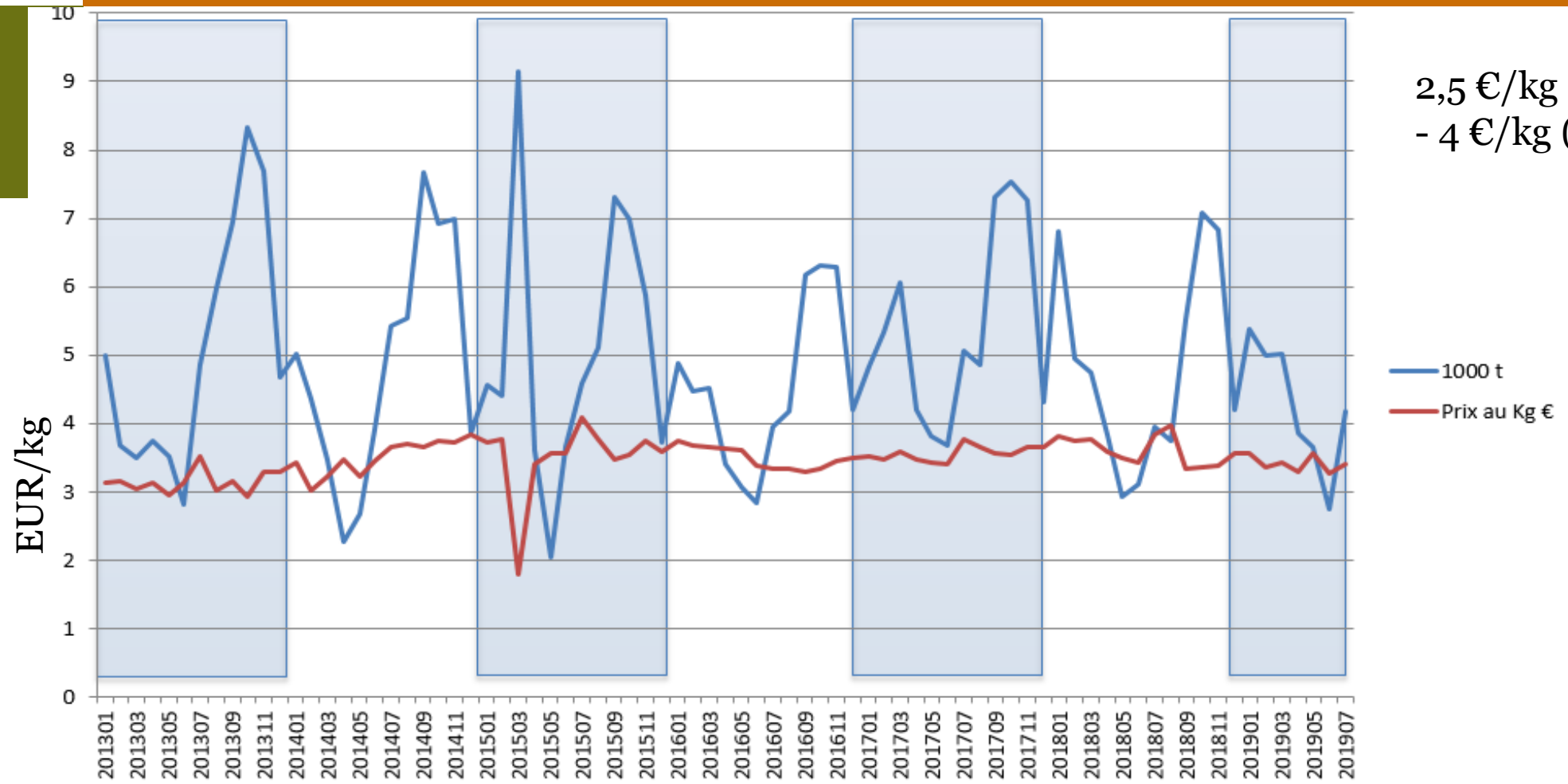
(Abril 2013- Marzo 2019) Euro/kg



Evolución precios POLEN

(Abril 2013- Marzo 2019) Euro/kg

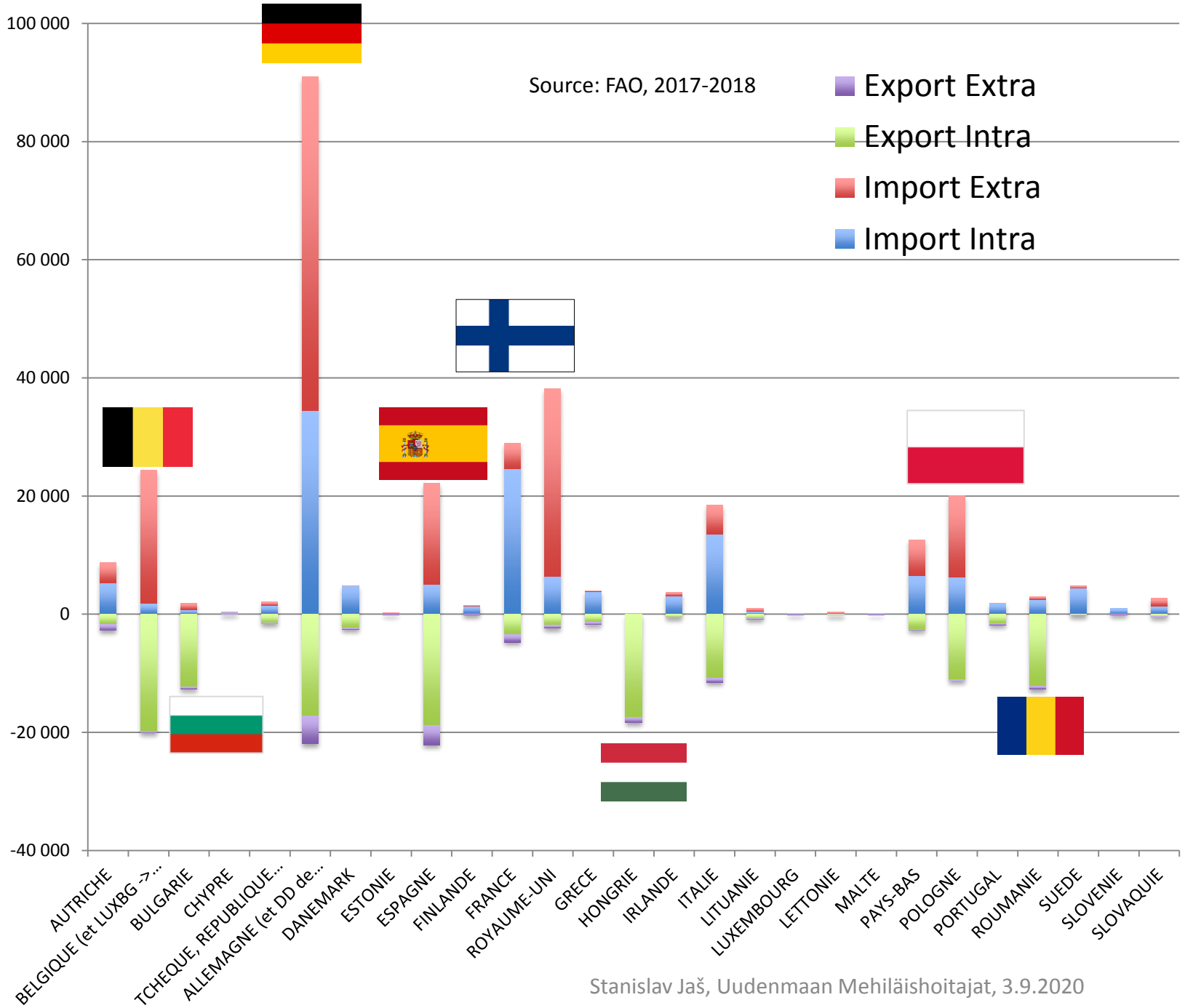
Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Spain intra-EU exports (drums)



2,5 €/kg (Bulgaria)
- 4 €/kg (Spain)

Source Eurostat

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives



Euroopan hunajamarkkina koostuu eri maiden kategorioista:

1) Maat, jotka perinteisesti vievät oma hunaja maasta muihin EU-maihin (**Unkari, Bulgaria, Romania**).

2) Maat, jotka eivät vie omaa hunajaa maasta, mutta tuovat hunajaa maahan EU:sta tai EU:ulkopuolelta, pakkaavat sen ja vievät pakattuna maasta EU-markkinaaan **(Saksa, Belgia**).

3) Maat, jotka vievät maasta oma hunaja, mutta myös pakkaavat maahantuottua hunajaa ja vievät sitä maasta (**Espanja, Portugali, Puola**).

Hunajan tuontihinta putoaa, vientihinnat laskevat

EU Average Unit Value for Imported Ho (€/Kg) by Origin

	2016	2017	2018	2019	
China	1.58	1.47	1.30	1.23	-5.0%
Ukraine	1.76	1.74	1.84	1.68	-8.5%
Argentina	2.12	2.23	2.34	2.27	-2.9%
Mexico	2.96	2.80	2.82	2.48	-12.2%
Cuba	2.42	2.34	2.40	2.11	-12.2%
Uruguay	2.15	2.36	2.26	1.99	-11.9%
United Kingdom	5.19	4.88	4.73	4.24	-10.4%
Chile	2.77	2.89	2.96	2.71	-8.2%
Brazil	3.25	3.84	3.34	2.62	-21.7%
Moldova	2.59	2.49	2.47	2.69	+8.9%
Turkey	4.01	3.76	3.87	3.46	-10.8%
New Zealand	24.10	23.36	23.54	19.09	-18.9%
Vietnam	1.62	1.64	1.42	1.37	-3.5%
Serbia	3.71	3.06	3.74	3.51	-6.1%
Guatemala	2.57	2.60	2.84	2.31	-18.4%
Extra EU	2.27	2.24	2.23	2.05	-7.9%
Extra EU (excl. NZ)	2.26	2.23	2.22	2.04	-7.8%

Source : Eurostat Comext

Spring 2020

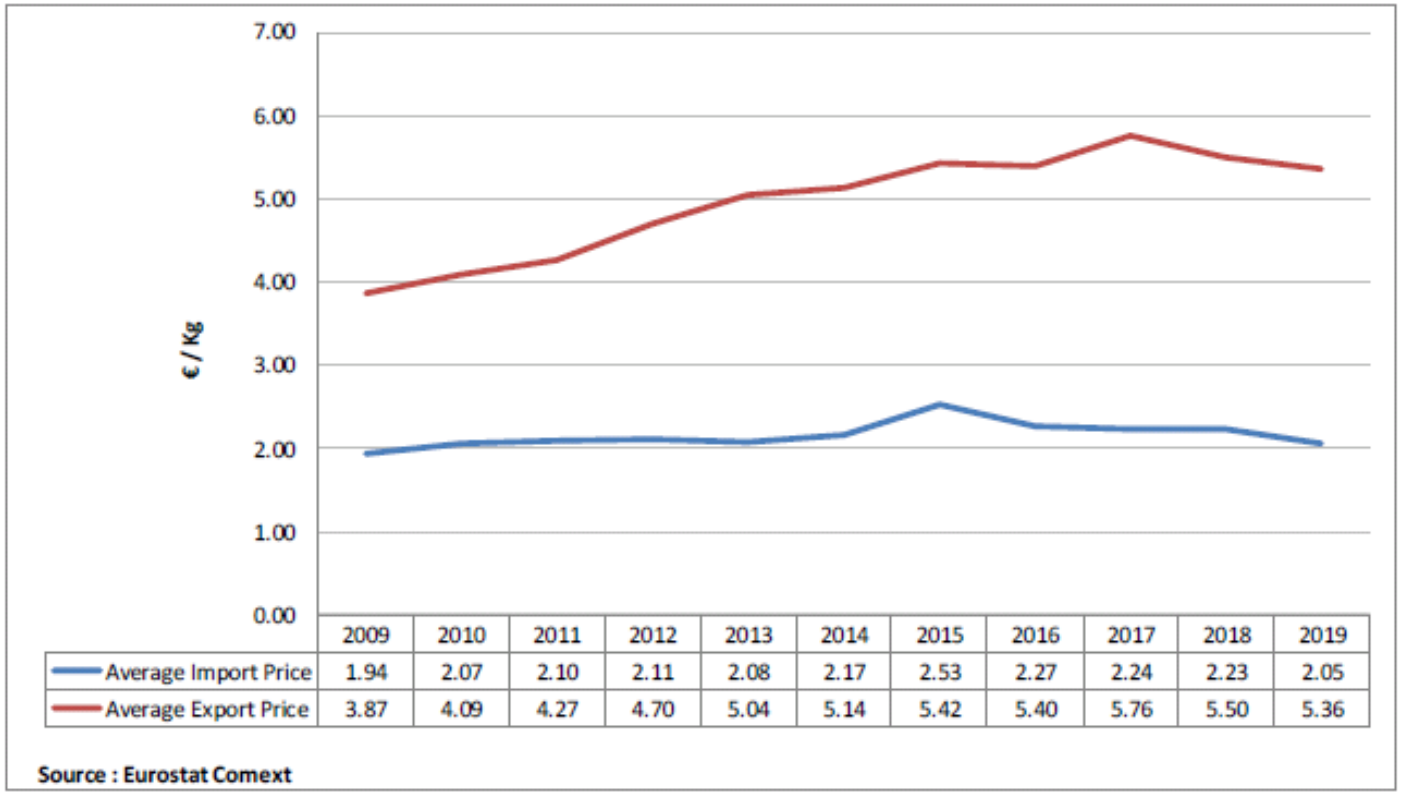
EU Average Unit Value for Exported Honey (€/kg) by Destination

	2016	2017	2018	2019	
United Kingdom	4.37	5.05	4.84	3.92	-18.9%
Switzerland	5.52	5.57	5.55	5.42	-2.2%
USA	7.08	7.37	6.44	6.69	+4.0%
Saudi Arabia	7.61	7.84	6.91	7.75	+12.1%
Japan	5.58	5.49	5.22	5.75	+10.2%
Canada	3.79	3.75	4.15	3.90	-6.1%
U.A.Emirates	8.44	8.37	7.97	7.80	-2.1%
Israel	2.93	2.98	2.98	2.91	-2.3%
Algeria	4.66	5.46	3.25	3.14	-3.3%
China	5.53	5.80	6.01	6.27	+4.3%
Norway	5.99	5.17	6.12	5.54	-9.5%
South Africa	3.00	9.87	2.23	2.30	+3.3%
Ceuta	2.58	3.35	3.97	3.48	-12.2%
Hong Kong	6.52	6.51	7.08	7.24	+2.2%
Iraq	5.96	5.48	6.39	6.06	-5.1%
Extra EU	**5.40**	**5.76**	**5.50**	5.36	-2.5%

Source : Eurostat Comext

ng 2020

Average Import and Export Prices



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average Import Price	1.94	2.07	2.10	2.11	2.08	2.17	2.53	2.27	2.24	2.23	2.05
Average Export Price	3.87	4.09	4.27	4.70	5.04	5.14	5.42	5.40	5.76	5.50	5.36

Source : Eurostat Comext

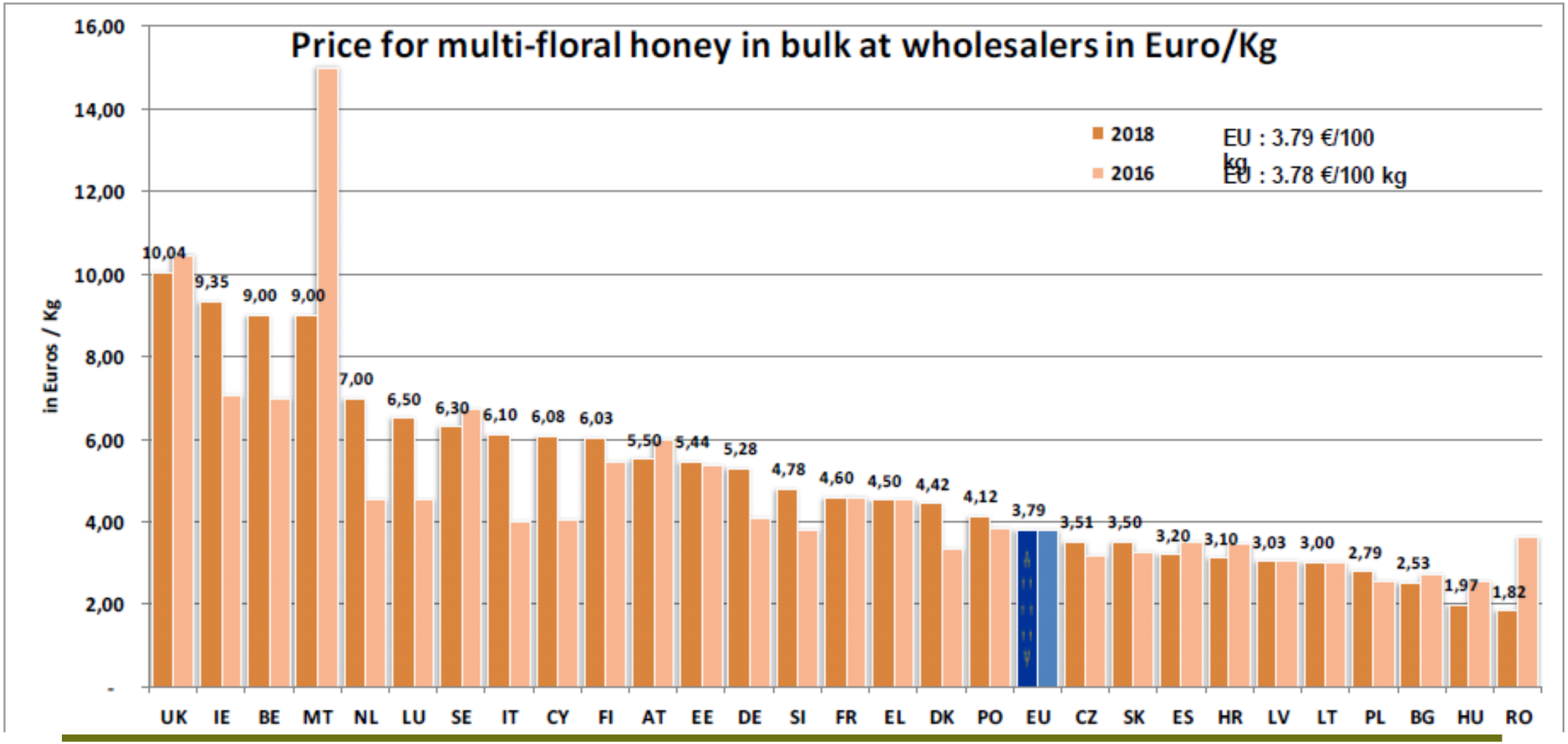
Hunajatuottajat EU:ssa kilpailevat maahantuotun hunajan kanssa, jonka keskihinta on 2,05 €/kg

Perinteiset markkinavoimat eivät toimi enää EU-markkinassa

- **In 2019, there was a drop in honey production** in the main producing and exporting countries in the South and East of the EU.
- **This decrease in production did not coincide with an increase in prices.**
- Over the past 10 years, a decrease in bulk honey prices in a given country was always accompanied by an increase in intra-European Union trade honey purchases.
- There is an increase in **speculation from honey buyers, beekeepers' stock has increased**
- The drop in production was compensated for by an increase in cheap imports

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

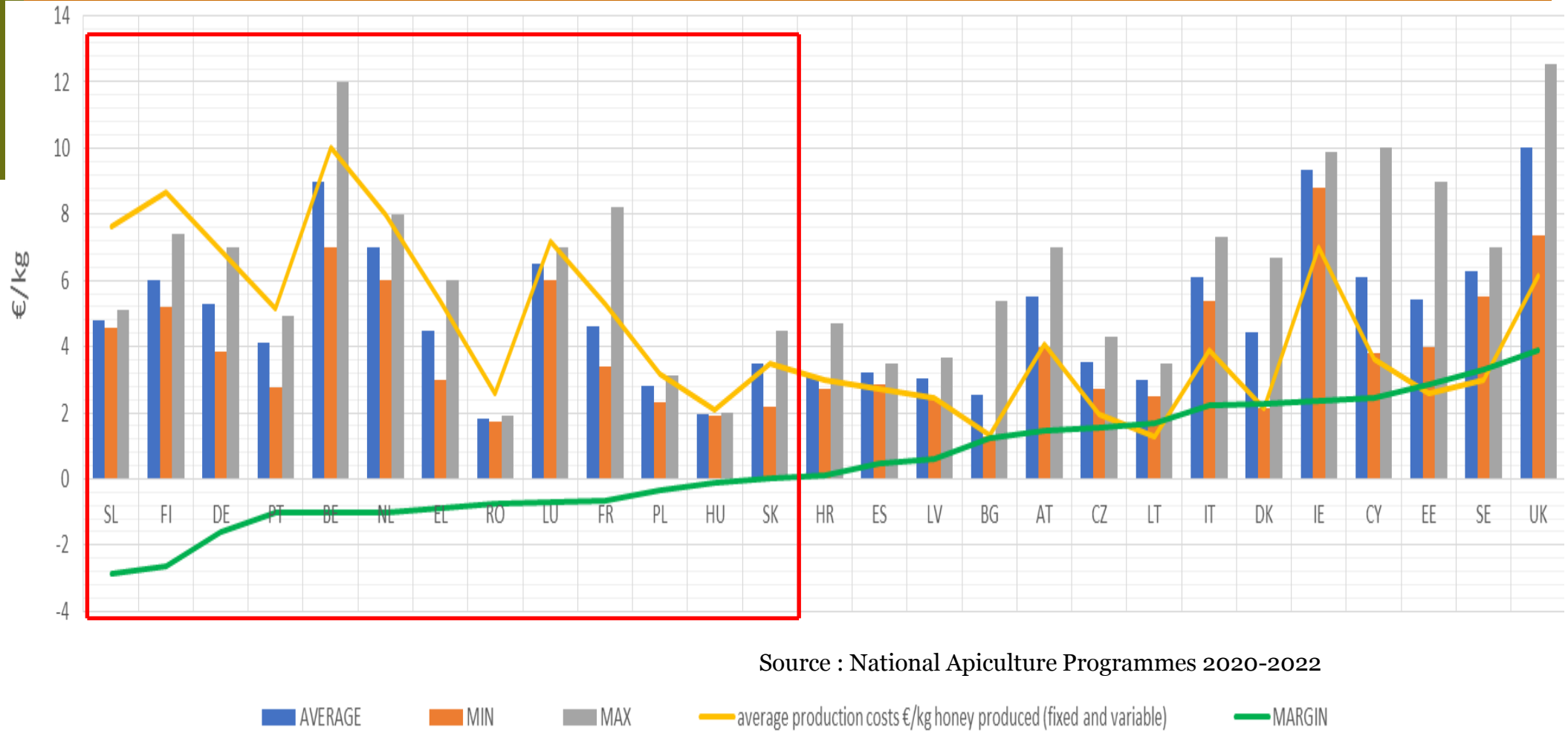
Price of multi-floral honey in bulk at wholesalers in Euro/Kg



Source: National Apicultu programmes 2020-2022

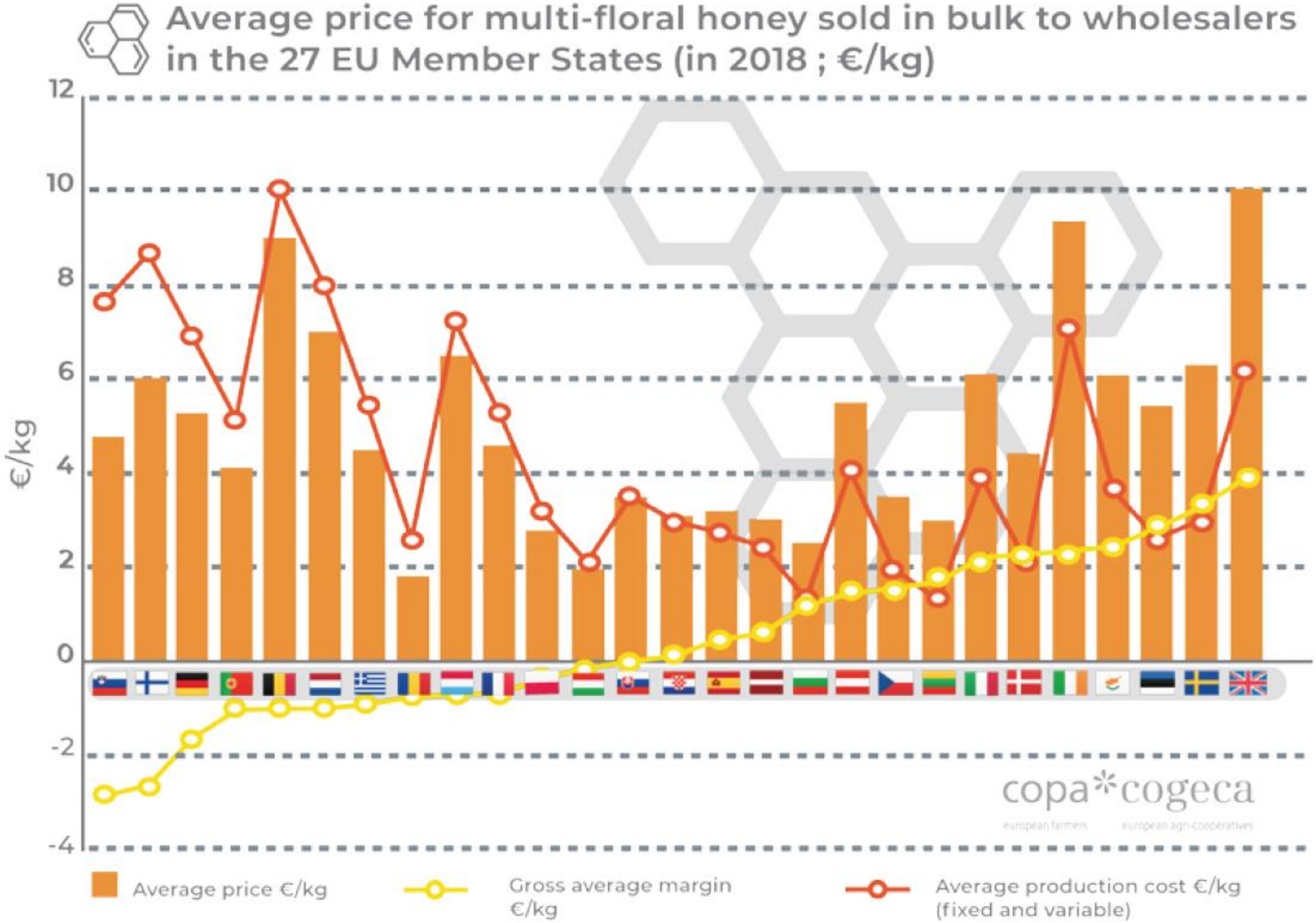
copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Price of multi-floral honey in bulk at wholesalers - 2018



Source : National Apiculture Programmes 2020-2022

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives



Malta: production costs > 12 €/kg honey

The average production costs in the EU were 3.90€/kg in 2018 (3,04€/kg in 2016)

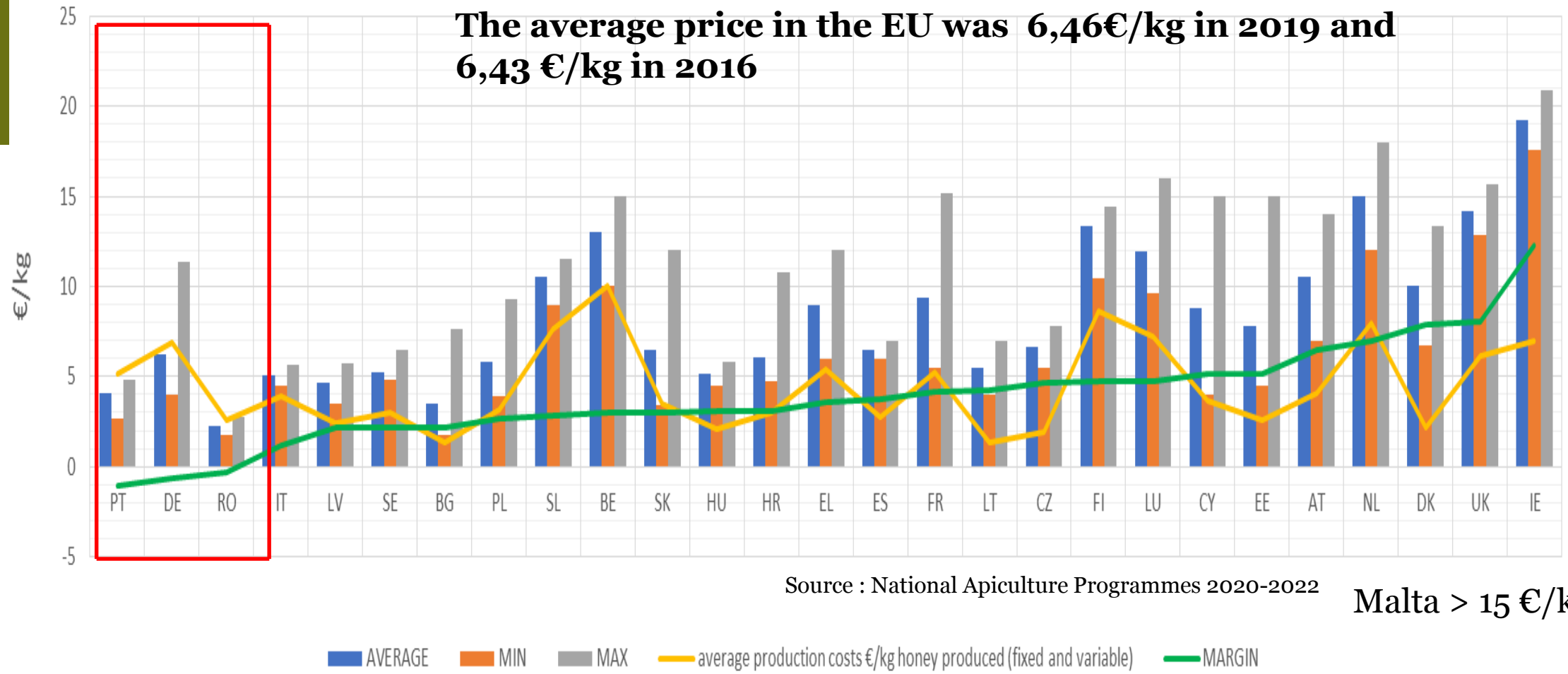
VS.

The import price of Chinese honey was **1.23 €/kg** in 2019.

Source: National apiculture programmes 2020-2022, European Commission

Price of multi-floral honey at the site of production - 2018

The average price in the EU was 6,46€/kg in 2019 and 6,43 €/kg in 2016



Source : National Apiculture Programmes 2020-2022

Malta > 15 €/kg

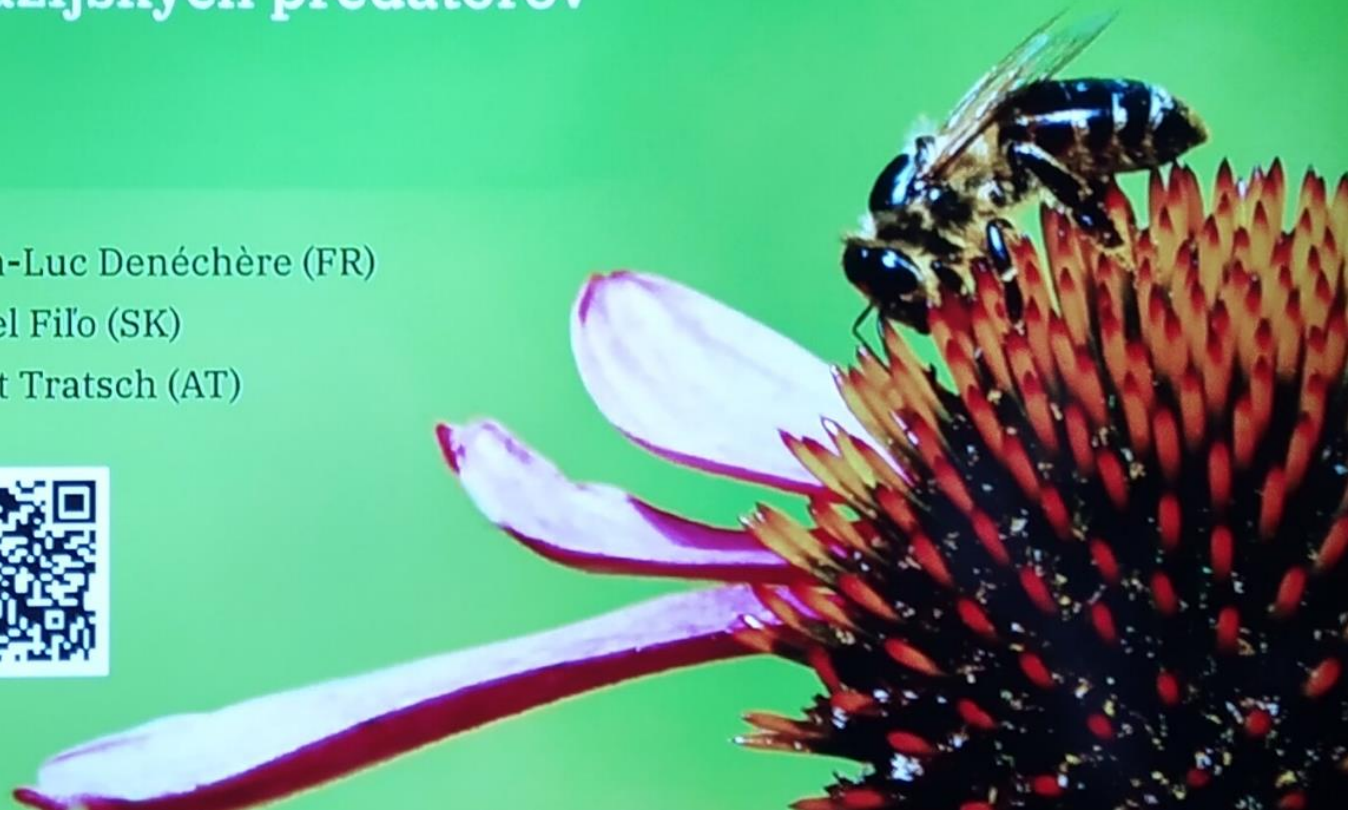
copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Who is the predator in the honey market?

Budúcnosť európskeho včelárstva

Európske včely pod tlakom ázijských predátorov

Olga Cadosch (CH) | Étienne Calais (FR) | Jean-Luc Denéchère (FR)
Róbert Chlebo (SK) | Stanislav Jaš (FIN) | Pavel Fiľo (SK)
Jan Ondrasik (FR) | Juraj Toporčák (SK) | Kurt Tratsch (AT)
Wolfgang Wimmer (AT)



Critical market situation: sources of the problem

- **Imported** (mostly Chinese) **honey** come in **at well below EU production cost**
- **Production costs increasing in the EU** due to:
  - Bee colony mortality
  - Climate change (feeding, variability of the production…)
- **A fall in honey output** triggered by poor weather, while European producers face increasing competition from China.
- **Decrease in honey consumption** due to climate change (hot summers) and erosion of the image of honey
- **ADULTERATION (FRAUD): the huge difference in honey prices between the EU and non-EU can only be explained by major addition of sugar syrup**, which is cheaper for production and difficult to detect during border controls in Europe.
- A definition and honey production method in China that does not conform to European standards.

www.forbes.com/sites/larryolmsted/2016/07/15/exclusive-book-excerpt-honey-is-worlds-third-most-faked-food/#790db

Billionaires Innovation Leadership Money Business Small Business

28,776 views | Jul 15, 2016, 04:00am

Exclusive Book Excerpt: Honey Is World's Third Most Faked Food

Larry Olmsted Senior Contributor
ForbesLife
I am an award winning travel journalist & bestselling author. Follow me on Instagram travelfoodguy or Twitter @travelfoodguy

The very notion of what "honey" is seems obvious. It is not.

Four years ago I wrote about one of the food world's priciest scams, Kobe Beef. Consumers were outraged over the blatant restaurant rip-off, and that became the most read story out of hundreds that have

HUFFPOST

NEWS POLITICS 2020 ELECTIONS ENTERTAINMENT COMMUNITY LIFE PERSONAL VIDEO SHOPPING

AdChoices

880

HUFFINGTON POST 04/06/2012 12:37 pm ET | **Updated** Apr 06, 2012

The Most Adulterated Food Products: Olive Oil, Milk, Honey And More

The April issue of the *Journal of Food Science* analyzes the most adulterated ingredients — in other words, the most common instances of food fraud. Food fraud, defined in a report commissioned by the Department of Homeland Security, is a "collective term that encompasses the deliberate substitution, addition, tampering or misrepresentation of food, food ingredients or food packaging, or false or misleading statements made about a product for economic gain."

Though not all the contaminants are necessarily harmful (i.e. grapefruit juice), they are not listed on the ingredients list of given foods, nor are they supposed to be in the product. Adulterants are used to cut corners and save money, and in the process contaminate the food. In short, using grapefruit juice in a carton that contains 100% orange juice is misleading, and illegal.

The *Journal of Food Science* research focuses on the database FoodFraud.org, which contains 1,054 records of scholarly research and 251 media reports.

Check out the 7 most adulterated ingredients:

://globalnews.ca/news/4014182/food-fraud-avoiding-fake-product/

Food fraud: 6 of the most commonly faked products and how to avoid them

Honey

— Honey is another top counterfeit food as it's easy to dilute it with less expensive sweeteners. ***ahi Chikwendiu/The Washington Post via Getty Images***

Honey is consistently in the Top 10 list for food fraud, according to Olmsted. And this is because it's one of the most expensive forms of sugar and it's easy to adulterate.

It can be diluted with high-fructose corn syrup, cane sugar and beet sugar.

News

Miele di acacia piemontese che di piemontese aveva ben poco. Il Rac sequestra 78 tonnellate in provincia di Asti

Di **Riccardo Quintili** - 25 Febbraio 2020

In etichetta dichiaravano miele di acacia o di tiglio piemontese che, però, di sabaudo avevano poco. E poi miele di castagno o di arancia che in analisi si sono rivelati un po' troppo poveri della materia prima

https://ilsalvagente.it

Honeygate: How Europe is being flooded with fake honey

By Paola Tamma | EURACTIV.com

8 sept. 2017 (updated: 23 janv. 2020)

France loves honey. But is it real? Paris, 2015. [Kelly Loris/Flickr]

Languages: Français

Cheap imports of counterfeit honey are endangering beekeeping around the world, and the consequences for world food production are severe.

Foreign sugars were found 1.4 times in every 10 honey samples tested by the European Joint Research Centre, according to research published in December 2016.

Näemmekö vain hunajaväärennöksen jäätikön kärki?

Credit: https://apicultura-online.com

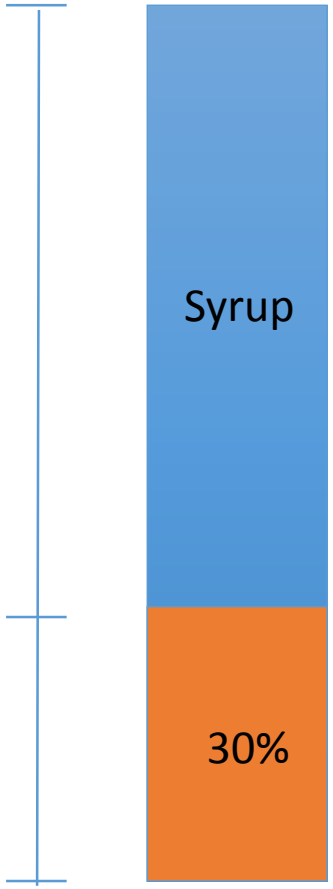
Adulteration of honey with sugar syrups

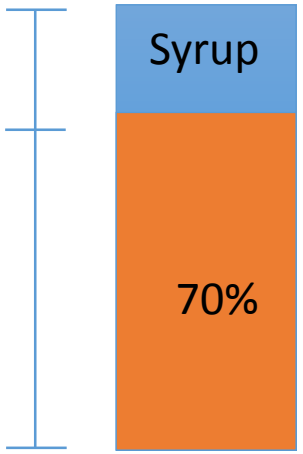
- The most common and economically most profitable adulteration of honey is blending of sugar into real honey.
- Some honey imported into the EU contains glucose/fructose **syrups purchased at a price of 0,4 – 0,5 €/kg**.
- A **new generation of tailor-made syrups** blended into honey 50:50 **cannot be detected** even by a whole set of modern analytical tools, such as
  - Detection of C4/C3 plant sugars by ^{13}C EA-IRMS (Elemental Analysis - Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry) and LC-IRMS (Liquid Chromatography Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry)
  - Analysis of foreign sugars, incl.
    - mannose by LC-HRMS using specific/trace markers to detect adulteration with high end syrups from rice and beetroot or adulteration through purifying processes with ion exchange resins.
    - foreign oligosaccharides (e.g. maltose, isomaltose)
  - Analysis of thermoresistant and foreign enzymes, incl. analysis of α-amylase (foreign amylase profiling, FAmyP), ß- and γ-amylase
  - Nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H NMR) spectroscopy
  - Pollen and sensory analysis to check the geographical origin

Price: 1000 - 1200 US€/t
cost and freight (CFR) by shipment to the port of Odesa, Ukraine

Estimate of the average syrup content in honey blends imported from China into the EU and Japan (%)

1000 - 3000 US$/ tonne in EU





Honey

2200 -4000 US$/ tonne in Japan.

abeilles & cie |6-2019|n°193|

https://www.israel21c.org/israeli-students-win-award-for-making-honey-without-bees/

#SweetBuzz

Israeli students win award for making honey without bees

The Technion team's synthetic honey is produced by the bacterium Bacillus subtilis, which 'learns' to make honey following reprogramming in a lab.

By *Brian Blum* | NOVEMBER 17, 2019, 8:00 AM

The battle of ”water in honey”

https://www.apimondia.com/en/

Apimondia

Working Group on Adulteration of Bee Products

Home | The Federation | Activities | Databases | Partners | Media | Search | Contact

31/01/2020

Important document: "Apimondia Statement on Honey Fraud- Version 2"

21/12/2019

Apimondia Newsletter n°12 - December 2019

05/11/2019

Apimondia 2019 Congress proceedings

23/10/2019

The European Parliament finally agrees that we need higher protection measures for bees and pollinators

22/10/2019

Letter sent to the Members of the European Parliament, concerning the impact of plant protection products on honeybees.

APIMONDIA STATEMENT ON HONEY FRAUD

JANUARY 2020

1. PURPOSE

APIMONDIA Statement on Honey Fraud is the official position of APIMONDIA regarding honey purity, authenticity, fair modes of production, and the best available recommended methods to detect and prevent honey fraud.

This Statement aims to be a trusted source for authorities, traders, supermarkets, retailers, manufacturers, consumers, and other stakeholders of the honey trade chain to ensure they stay updated with the current concepts and new testing developments regarding honey purity and authenticity. It is also a guide to promote best practices for the prevention of honey fraud and all of its insidious negative side effects on bees, beekeepers, crop pollination, and food security.

Water, as well as glucose, fructose, other sugars, proteins, organic substances, and other natural components are definitely considered **constituents particular to honey.** **REALLY ???**

MODES OF HONEY PRODUCTION

- APIMONDIA supports only those production methods that allow bees to fully do their job in order to maintain the integrity and quality of honey for the satisfaction of consumers, who seek all the natural goodness of this product.
- APIMONDIA rejects the development of methods intended to artificially speed up the natural process of honey production through an undue intervention of man and technology that may lead to a violation of internationally accepted standards.

Pasteurisation is not mentioned in the rejected methods!

Table 1: Modes of honey production and processing that violate the Codex Standard (1981) and the European Honey Council Directive 2001/110/EC (2001).

	PRACTICE	WHAT IS VIOLATED?
PRODUCTION	Harvesting of immature honey as a systematic and purposeful mode of production	- Bees have insufficient time to mature honey and add specific substances of their own by multiple manipulations. - The transformation of nectar into honey is only partially made by bees, and human intervention completes the process in an illicit manner.
	Artificial feeding of bees during a nectar flow.	- Honey must only be produced by honey bees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of living parts of plants or excretions of plant-sucking insects on the living parts of plants.
PROCESSING	Honey dilution with syrups.	- Any additions to honey other than honey are ruled out (including those substances that are contained naturally in honey).
	Dehydration of extracted immature honey with technical devices, such as vacuum dryers, etc.	- Moisture reduction of immature honey is an inseparable part of the maturation process, which must be done exclusively by bees.
	Use of Ion-Exchange Resins to remove residues, offensive aroma, constitutes important for quality control (HMF), and lighten the color of honey.	- Honey shall not be processed to such an extent that its essential composition is changed and/or its quality is impaired. No pollen or constituents particular to honey may be removed.
	Pollen addition to honey with the purpose of disguising the botanical and/or geographical origin of the product.	- Any additions to honey other than honey are ruled out (including those substances that are contained naturally in honey).
	Masking and/or mislabeling the geographical and/or botanical origin of honey.	- Honey may be designated by the name of the geographical region if the honey was produced exclusively within the area referred to in the designation. Honey may be designated according to floral or plant source if it comes wholly or mainly from that particular source and has the organoleptic, physicochemical and microscopic properties corresponding with that origin.

How can we clean the honey market?

Strong and rapid response from Brussels needed!

- ➢ Copa-Cogeca adopted an action plan in February 2020
  - Downloadable from https://copa-cogeca.eu
- ➢ Opportunity: New EU Commission strategy “Farm to Fork”
  - Transition into more sustainable food systems in the context of a new common agriculture policy and EU programming period 2021-2027

European Commission

From Farm to Fork

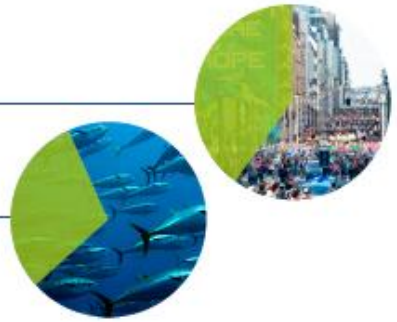
The European Green Deal

December 2019
#EUGreenDeal

European food must remain safe, nutritious and of high quality. It must be produced with minimum impact on nature.

In EU budget 2021-2027

- **40%** of Common Agriculture Policy should contribute to climate action
- **30%** of the maritime fisheries fund should contribute to climate objectives



In spring 2020, the Commission will present a Farm to Fork Strategy to:

- make sure Europeans get affordable and sustainable food
- tackle climate change
- protect the environment
- preserve biodiversity
- increase organic farming

Farmers and fishermen are key to managing the transition

The European Commission will work with Member States and stakeholders to:

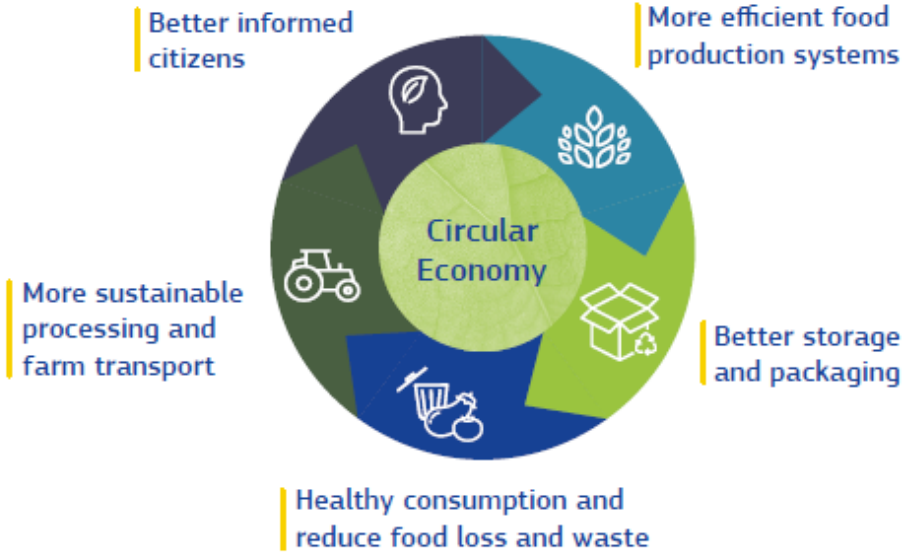
- **Ensure the transition is fair and just** for everyone working in the European agricultural and maritime sector;
- **Reduce** significantly the **dependency, risk and use of chemical pesticides**, as well as of **fertilisers, antibiotics**;
- **Develop innovative farming and fishing techniques** that protect harvest from pests and diseases.

!

Farm to fork will also help **combat food fraud** by preventing, detecting and fighting it through coordination with Member States and non-EU countries.

Imported food products from third countries must **comply with the EU's environmental standards**.

Farm to Fork will contribute to achieving a circular economy – from production to consumption:



- Working with Member States is key: national strategic plans for agriculture should fully reflect the ambition of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy.

Solutions to remedy the critical situation on the market

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

1) All honey imported to the EU must match the EU's definition of honey, most notably honey from China

We must stop importing into the EU, what is not honey! =

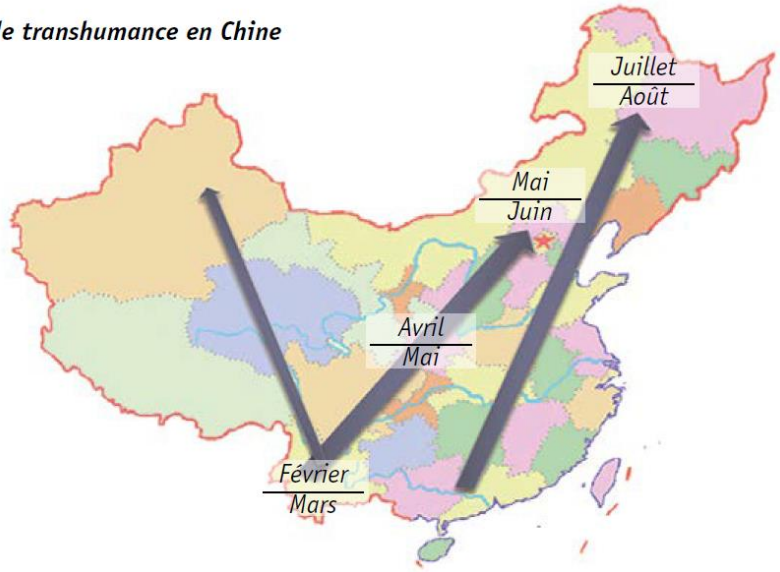
immature dehydrated honey

The official definition of honey in China allows to harvest immature honey with 22-27 % on average. About 90% of Chinese beekeepers harvest uncapped honey.

In a factory, honey is vacuum-dried at 50-60˚C and filtered.

Pictures: courtesy of CARI asbl, Belgium

Fig. 3 **Zones de transhumance en Chine**



Honey production in China

Chinese honey price on Chinese market: **10 - 30(40) US$/kg**

The beekeepers get paid for their honey **≈ 1 - 3,5 US$/kg**

≈ 300 000 beekeepers in China

abeilles & cie |6-2019|n°193|

Labelling of the origin of honey

copa*cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

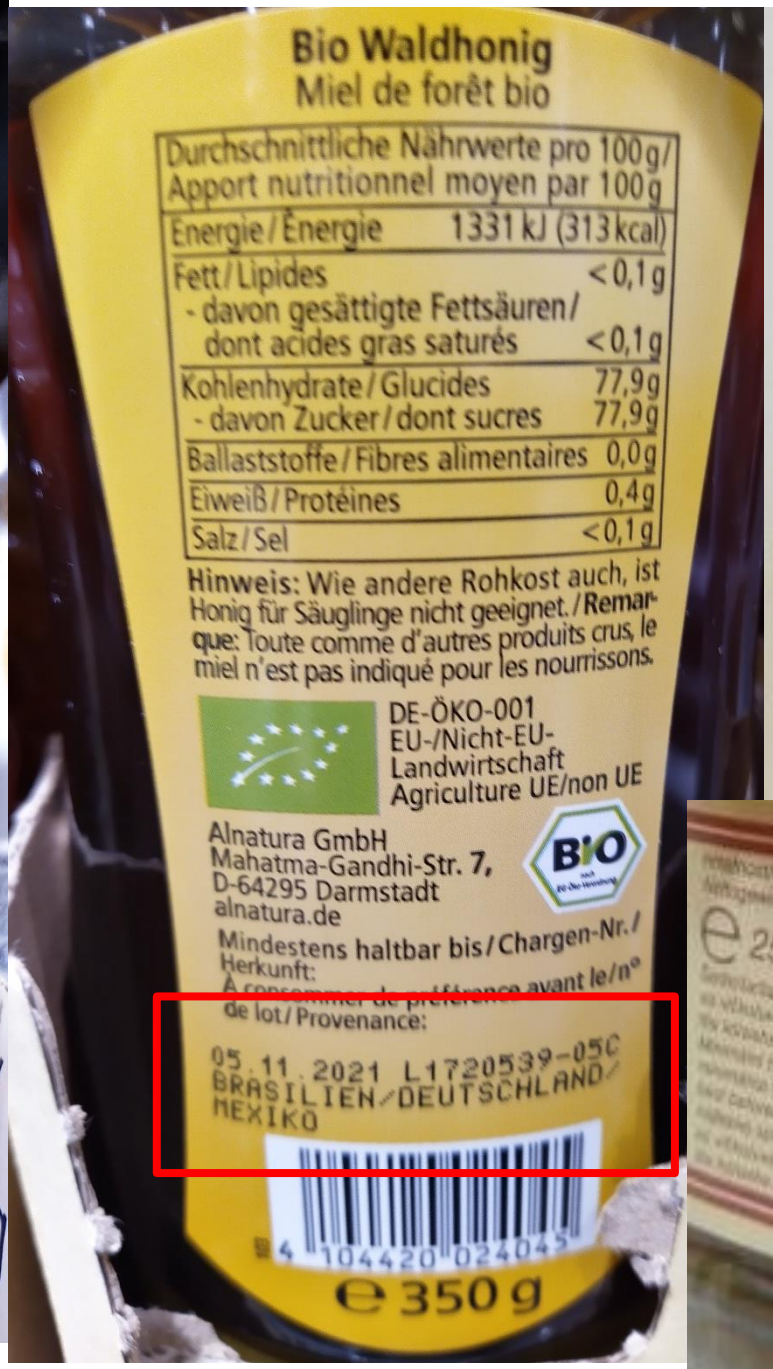
EU Honey Directive contains low requirements at the moment:

- "blend of EU honeys" (e.g. a mix of honey from more than one member state),
- "blend of non-EU honeys" (a mix of honey from more than one country outside the EU),
- "blend of EU and non-EU honeys" (e.g. a mix of EU and non-EU honey).

The country of origin of the product must be stated on the label.

- **Make origin labelling** (country of origin = place of farming) **mandatory for honey blends** on the European level
- **All of the honey's countries of origin and the respective percentages of blended honey** must be indicated.
- Special attention must be paid to the countries' names (e.g. China or People's Republic of China instead of "**PRC**").

BILLA
BLÜTEN- & LINDENHONIG.
ZUTATEN: Blütenhonig, Lindenhonig 50 %.
Honig ist ein Naturprodukt und kristallisiert nach einiger Zeit. Dies beeinträchtigt nicht den zart milden Geschmack und die Qualität. Kristallisierter Honig wird im Wasserbad bei max. 40 °C wieder flüssig. Honig gilt durch seine Naturbelassenheit als Rohkost und ist daher für Kleinkinder unter 12 Monaten ungeeignet.
Den Dosierspender senkrecht halten.
Enthält durchschnittlich | pro 100 g | pro Portion (10 g) | % der RM*/10 g
Brennwert in kJ/kcal | 1282/302 | 128/30 | 2 %
Fett | 0 g | 0 g | 0 %
davon gesättigte Fettsäuren | 0 g | 0 g | 0 %
Kohlenhydrate | 75 g | 7,5 g | 3 %
davon Zucker | 75 g | 7,5 g | 8 %
Eiweiß | <0,5 g | <0,5 g | <1 %
Salz | 0 g | 0 g | 0 %
* RM: Referenzmenge für einen durchschnittlichen Erwachsenen (8400 kJ/2000 kcal).
Packung enthält 50 Portionen zu je 10 g.
Vor Licht und Wärme geschützt und trocken lagern.
Mindestens haltbar bis Ende: siehe Verschluss.
Mischung von Honig aus EU-Ländern und Nicht-EU-Ländern.
sorgfältig hergestellt von Honigmayr Handels GmbH, Honigmayr Platz 1, A-5451 Tennech
Fragen oder Anregungen kontaktieren Sie uns gratis unter der Kunde service-Hotline 0800 828 700. Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter www.billa.at
500 g e
9 002233 028777
599775


Bio Waldhonig
Miel de forêt bio
Durchschnittliche Nährwerte pro 100 g/ Apport nutritionnel moyen par 100 g
Energie / Énergie 1331 kJ (313 kcal)
Fett / Lipides <0,1 g
- davon gesättigte Fettsäuren / dont acides gras saturés <0,1 g
Kohlenhydrate / Glucides 77,9 g
- davon Zucker / dont sucres 77,9 g
Ballaststoffe / Fibres alimentaires 0,0 g
Eiweiß / Protéines 0,4 g
Salz / Sel <0,1 g
Hinweis: Wie andere Rohkost auch, ist Honig für Säuglinge nicht geeignet. / Remarque: Toute comme d'autres produits crus, le miel n'est pas indiqué pour les nourrissons.
DE-ÖKO-001
EU-/Nicht-EU-Landwirtschaft
Agriculture UE/non UE
Alnatura GmbH
Mahatma-Gandhi-Str. 7,
D-64295 Darmstadt
alnatura.de
Mindestens haltbar bis / Chargen-Nr. / Herkunft:
de lot / Provenance:
05.11.2021 L1720539-05C
BRASILIEN/DEUTSCHLAND/
MEXIKO
4 104420 024043
e 350 g

lesní
Včelí med lesní / Včelí med lesný
500 g
L 19 07 16

250 g
med lesní
med s podílem medu květového
a medu medovicového
český výrobek
směs medů ze zemí EU
a ze zemí mimo EU
směs obsahuje med
z regionů s tropickým klimatem
výrobce :
JSG med a.s.,

The EU Honey Directive must be reopened and legislation updated!

- **Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Malta have more stringent rules for honey packed in the country**

  "IT IS NECESSARY TO COPE WITH THE **CHAOS IN INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION** BY ADOPTING MANDATORY MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL COUNTRIES THAT PRODUCE, IMPORT OR EXPORT HONEY", A. Thrasyvoulou, Journal of Apicultural Research, Vol. 57, 2018

- **France, Portugal, Spain, Denmark** – better national law is pending approval in 2020
- January 2020: 22 Member States call on the European Commission to legislate on better origin labelling rules of honey blends

https://www.consilium.europa.eu

Európska rada
Rada Európskej únie

Európska rada | Rada EÚ | Politiky | **Kalendár zasadnutí** | Dokumenty a publikácie | Tlač | Kontaktné údaje

Domovská stránka > Zasadnutia

Rada EÚ

Rada pre poľnohospodárstvo a rybárstvo, 27. januára 2020

Rôzne

Označovanie dobrých životných podmienok zvierat

Nemecká delegácia informovala o parlamentných diskusiách v Nemecku na tému národného označenia, ktorým by sa odlíšili potraviny vyrobené v súlade s normami v oblasti dobrých životných podmienok zvierat, ktoré presahujú rámec minimálnych právnych požiadaviek, a o stanovisku Nemecka v prospech celoúnijného označenia potravín spĺňajúcich uvedené normy.

› Informačná poznámka nemeckej delegácie

Africký mor ošípaných

Európska komisia informovala o výsledkoch medzinárodnej konferencie na vysokej úrovni s názvom „Budúcnosť celosvetovej produkcie bravčového mäsa v súvislosti s hrozbou, ktorú predstavuje africký mor ošípaných".

› Výsledky medzinárodnej konferencie na vysokej úrovni „Budúcnosť celosvetovej produkcie bravčového mäsa v súvislosti s hrozbou, ktorú predstavuje africký mor ošípaných", 22. januára 2020

Spoločné vyhlásenie Francúzska, Nemecka a Španielska o budúcej SPP

Francúzska delegácia predložila spoločné vyhlásenie, ktoré 19. decembra 2019 podpísali ministri poľnohospodárstva Nemecka, Španielska a Francúzska v súvislosti s budúcnosťou spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky.

› Spoločné vyhlásenie ministrov poľnohospodárstva Nemecka, Španielska a Francúzska o budúcej SPP v kontexte európskeho ekologického dohovoru, 22. januára 2020

Označovanie medu

Slovinsko a Portugalsko predložili v mene viacerých delegácií vyhlásenie o označovaní pôvodu zmiešaných medov.

› Informačná poznámka o označovaní pôvodu zmiešaných medov, 22. januára 2020

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/agrifish/2020/01/27/

European Council
Council of the European Union

EU Directive 2001/110/EC on Honey has become insufficient and should be improved

6. At the same time Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain underline that the EU is committed to high environmental and quality standards for production and that labelling of origin of honey blends would pose for better traceability of products; consequently provide an additional element of quality assessment, which is a key factor also from the food safety point of view. It would as well prevent misleading the consumers and establish fair marketing practises.

7. Therefore Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain call upon the European Commission to consider opening the Directive on honey (2001/110/EC) in order to tackle the problems mentioned, in particular to prescribe for clearer origin labelling of blend of honey.

EU must combat honey adulteration

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

Tighten the monitoring of honey imports from third countries, such as China:

- Launch of a new coordinated control plan coordinated by the EU Commission with the Member States targeting imports of **consignments of more than 20 tonnes** of honey originating in third countries.
  - use the most effective detection techniques (such as NMR, in combination with others)
- The EU Commission's Food and Veterinary Office should also undertake **another audit mission to China**, not only to check for veterinary residues, but also in order to analyse their production methods

copa*cogeca

european farmers european agri-cooperatives

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

To combat fraud we need

Recommendations

- Harmonization of analytical methods
- Biobank of honeys, sugar syrups and bee feeding products
- European honey reference database
- Validation of emerging analytical methods

European Commission

European reference laboratory for honey to be created in close collaboration with the EU Commission's Joint Research Centre

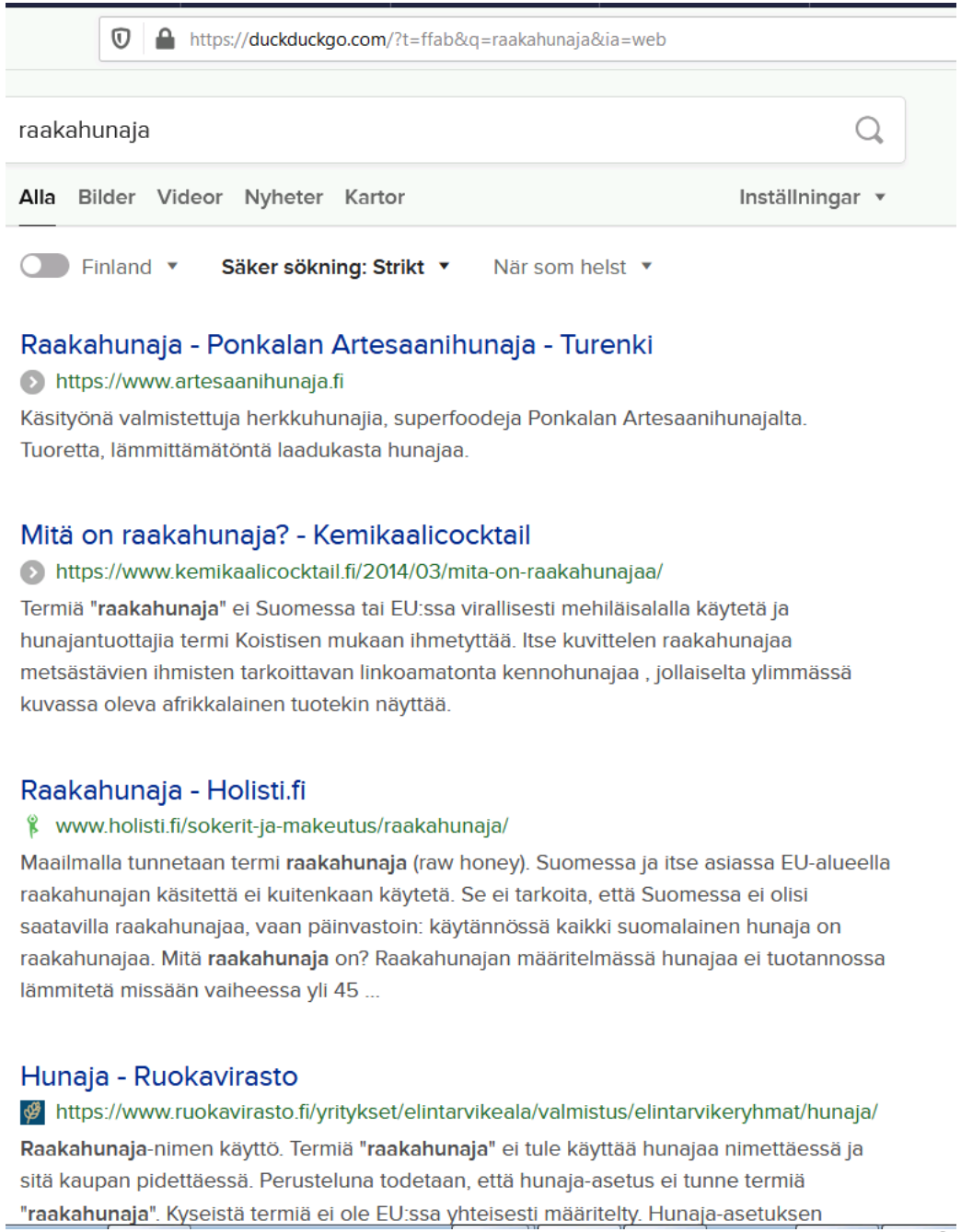
- A set of improved or new analytical methods to detect exogenous sugars

Suomi

- Edellytykset laatuhunajatuotantoon ovat hyviä, mutta ovatko tarinamme ja tekojamme uskottavia?
- Väärennökset esiintyvät myös, esim.
  - Pakkausmerkintä (esim. raakahunaja, hunajavalmisteet)
  - Lajihunajat
  - Ulkomaalaista hunajaa myyntinä suomalaisena?
  - Vaha

- Puutteellinen valvonta
  - Viranomaiset ja hunajatutkimukset
  - Hyvää Suomesta
  - Kuningatar® merkki ja purkki

ALAMME PITÄÄ OLLA USKOTTAVA !


https://duckduckgo.com/?t=ffab&q=raakahunaja&ia=web
raakahunaja
Alla
Bilder
Videor
Nyheter
Kartor
Inställningar
Finland
Säker sökning: Strikt
När som helst
Raakahunaja - Ponkalan Artesaanihunaja - Turenki
https://www.artesaanihunaja.fi
Käsityönä valmistettuja herkkuhunajia, superfoodeja Ponkalan Artesaanihunajalta. Tuoretta, lämmittämätöntä laadukasta hunajaa.
Mitä on raakahunaja? - Kemikaalicocktail
https://www.kemikaalicocktail.fi/2014/03/mita-on-raakahunajaa/
Termiä "raakahunaja" ei Suomessa tai EU:ssa virallisesti mehiläisalalla käytetä ja hunajantuottajia termi Koistisen mukaan ihmetyttää. Itse kuvittelen raakahunajaa metsästävien ihmisten tarkoittavan linkoamatonta kennohunajaa , jollaiselta ylimmässä kuvassa oleva afrikkalainen tuotekin näyttää.
Raakahunaja - Holisti.fi
www.holisti.fi/sokerit-ja-makeutus/raakahunaja/
Maailmalla tunnetaan termi raakahunaja (raw honey). Suomessa ja itse asiassa EU-alueella raakahunajan käsitettä ei kuitenkaan käytetä. Se ei tarkoita, että Suomessa ei olisi saatavilla raakahunajaa, vaan päinvastoin: käytännössä kaikki suomalainen hunaja on raakahunajaa. Mitä raakahunaja on? Raakahunajan määritelmässä hunajaa ei tuotannossa lämmitetä missään vaiheessa yli 45 ...
Hunaja - Ruokavirasto
https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/yritykset/elintarvikeala/valmistus/elintarvikeryhmat/hunaja/
Raakahunaja-nimen käyttö. Termiä "raakahunaja" ei tule käyttää hunajaa nimettäessä ja sitä kaupan pidettäessä. Perusteluna todetaan, että hunaja-asetus ei tunne termiä "raakahunaja". Kyseistä termiä ei ole EU:ssa yhteisesti määritelty. Hunaja-asetuksen

https://www.hyvaasuomesta.fi/hyvaa-suomesta-merkki/merkin-kayttajat

Sök

RUOKAA OMASTA MAASTA

Jäsensivusto | Palaute | Sivukartta | Yhteystiedot

Etsi sivustolta

HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA | SUOMALAINEN RUOKA | YRITYKSILLE | KATSO MYÖS NÄMÄ | RUOKATIETO YHDISTYS

MEDIALLE

HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA

- LYHYESTI MERKISTÄ
- MERKIN KRITEERIT
- HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA YRITYKSET
- HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA TUOTTEET
- MERKIN VALVONTA
- MERKIN TAIVAL

ETUSIVU / HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA / HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA YRITYKSET

HYVÄÄ SUOMESTA -MERKKIÄ KÄYTTÄVÄT YRITYKSET

Hyvää Suomesta -toiminta on ainutlaatuinen suomalaisen elintarvikealan yhteistyön tulos.

Heikkilän Yrttitila Oy	Rahula	*Yrtit, Mausteet*
Heimike Oy	Riitiala	*Pakuriuute ja luontaistuotteet*
Helsingin Mylly Oy	Helsinki	*Myllytuotteet*
Herkkujuustola Oy	Sastamala	*Maitovalmisteet*
Herrgårds Köttrökeri - lihasavustamo	Maalahti	*Lihan savustus*
Hiekkalan tila	Jännevirta	*Hedelmät, Vihannekset*
Hiepi T:mi	Mäntyharju	*Maataloustuotteet*
Hirvelän Talkkuna	Jämsä	*Viljat, Viljavalmisteet*
HKScan Finland Oy	Vantaa/Eura Forssa/Mellilä Outokumpu Mikkeli	*Liha, lihavalmisteet, valmisruoka*
Holmberg Group Oy	Naantali	*Marjahillot*
Hornan Herkku Oy	Vampula	*Kananmunat*
Huhtahyvät Oy	Kankaanpää	*Lihajalosteet, vihannekset*
Hunajayhtymä Oy	Kojonkulma	*Hunaja*
Hyvämäen Mehustamo	Ruotsinkylä	*Mehut, Muut juomat, Marjajalosteet*
Hyödynmaan tila	Ylä-Kolkki	*Härkäpaputuotteet*
Iivon Leipä Oy	Kangasala	*Leivät, Leipomotuotteet*
Impolan kasvitila	Sastamala	*Ruokaöljyt, rouheet*
Inarin Luonnonporo Oy /Culinari	Ivalo	*Liha ja Lihajalosteet*
Isokaski Oy	Lauhala	*Vihannekset*
ItäMaito (Liperin Mylly, Osuuskunta Itämaito)	Lapinlahti	*Maito, Maitovalmisteet*
Jaakkolan tila	Huruksela	*Hunaja, marjatuotteet*
Jalon Mylly Oy	Liikkala	*Myllytuotteet*
Jepo	Uusikaarlepyy	*Peruna*
JJ-Infra	Ii	*Liha ja Lihajalosteet*
Jokioisten Leipä Oy	Jokioinen	*Leivät, Leipomotuotteet*

MI(12)3768:2

Definitions of hive products

- Royal jelly:
Natural substance secreted by the hypopharyngeal and mandibular glands of nurse bees (*Apis mellifera*). Mainly used to feed larvae and queens, it is a fresh, natural and unprocessed product. It may be filtered (without ultrafiltration), although no substance is added.

NB: Bearing in mind that in this context, all of production has to be taken into account, a specific definition is needed within the legislation on quality for the feeding processes of bees.

- Pollen pellets:
Accumulated pollen grains harvested by worker bees of the species *Apis mellifera*, which is compacted on their hind legs with the help of honey and/or nectar and bees' secretion. The protein source for the colony, the product is natural, free from additives and harvested at the entrance to the hive.

- Bee pollen or bee bread:
Pollen pellets packed into honeycomb cells by bees and which undergo natural processing leading to the presence of enzymes and commensal microbiota. It is used by nurse bees to feed the brood. It may not contain any additives except wax from the honeycomb cells.

- Beeswax:
Substance constituted solely from secretion of the wax glands of worker bees of the species *Apis mellifera* and used in the construction of honeycombs.

- Propolis:
Resin of exclusively natural and plant origin, harvested by worker bees of the species *Apis mellifera* from certain plant sources, to which their own secretion is added (primarily wax and salivary secretion) in order to be used as protection for the hive.

- Bee venom:
Secretion from the bee's venom gland used by bees to defend against hive attackers.

NB: Any medical references are problematic. A scientific opinion would be required from EFSA.

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

- We need **EU-wide legally binding definitions for the various products of the hive**, in addition to honey
  - ➢ better valorisation, new avenues for bee farmers to achieve an additional income
  - ➢ provide consumers with a better guarantee of quality by reducing fraud

Traceability system for honey

- Strengthen traceability to clearly **identify the origin of honey in bulk containers**
  - This will provide greater market transparency in the EU.

© S. Jaš, Finland

= honey batches before packaging should include:

1. information on the beekeeper, identified by his/her national identification number or full name and address of the farm (including the country)
2. the batch number (and/or type of honey)
3. the year of production

Jäljitettävyys

https://apps.derstandard.at/privacywall/story/2000117360633/herkunft-bei-50-prozent-des-honigs-ir

Sök

DERSTANDARD

ABO IMMOSUCHE JOBSUCHE

INTERNATIONAL INLAND WIRTSCHAFT WEB SPORT PANORAMA KULTUR ETAT WISSENSCHAFT LIFESTYLE DISKURS MEHR ...

GREENPEACE-"MARKTCHECK"

Herkunft bei 50 Prozent des Honigs im Handel nicht nachvollziehbar

80 Prozent des Honigs in österreichischen Supermärkten werden importiert, die Kennzeichnung ist oft irreführend. Greenpeace empfiehlt regionalen Bio-Honig

Wien – Bei der Hälfte des Honigs in österreichischen Supermärkten ist nicht nachvollziehbar, wo er produziert wurde. Das fand die Umweltschutzorganisation Greenpeace bei ihrem "Marktcheck" in den größten Supermarktketten heraus. Besonders verbreitet ist demnach die wenig aussagekräftige Kennzeichnung "Mischung von Honig aus EU- und Nicht-EU-Ländern".

Foto: Mitja Kobal/Greenpeace

	Kriterien: Gewichtung	Bio-Produkte und -Anteil 30%	Herkunftsland, -länder 25%	Kennzeichnung der Herkunft 25%	Bienenschutz-Maßnahmen 20%	Ergebnis (Note)	
1.	BILLA	7	7	5	6,75	65 % (Gut)	TESTSIEGER
1.	MERKUR	7	7	5	6,75	65 % (Gut)	TESTSIEGER
3.	HOFER	9	7	2	6,75	63 % (Gut)	
4.	IN	8	7	5	3,5	61 % (Gut)	
4.	SPAR	8	7	5	3,5	61 % (Gut)	
6.	MPREIS	6	7	4	4,25	54 % (Befriedigend)	
7.	LIDL	5	3	1	3	31 % (Genügend)	
8.	UNIMARKT	0	7	2	1,25	25 % (Genügend)	
9.	PENNY MARKT	0	0	0	5,75	12 % (Nicht Genügend)	

GREENPEACE NACHHALTIGKEIT IM TEST

Honig Test: 5-2020

Other proposals

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

Copa-Cogeca Position Paper on the European Honey Market

Action Plan to Rectify the Alarming Situation

- **European honey market observatory to be created**
- A **specific promotion programme for European honey** using the promotion policy envelope for market disturbances.
- **Multi-country promotion programme** for European honey on the internal market
  - highlighting European production standards and local honey
  - include in a specific envelope as part of the Commission's annual work program for promotion

- All Member States must render **beekeepers** whose activities represent a significant share of their income and their producer organisations, including cooperatives, **eligible for 2nd pillar support**.
- Stronger representation for beekeepers through **p[illegible] organisations**.

Encourage people to buy from European/local producers!

© Råbäck Gård, Espoo, Finland

Every beekeeper can contribute to the promotion of honey

What if nothing happens?

If the market situation does not improve

- **Beekeepers** who derive a significant part of their income from beekeeping will **not be able to continue**
- **The existence of more than 10 million beehives** throughout the EU will be jeopardised.
- EU **honey production will structurally drop** even more, EU self-sufficiency in honey too.
- **Honest honey packers will suffer** together with the beekeepers
- **Less pollination of farmed crops**, unless the service of pollination is duly paid
- The **quality image of honey** may further deteriorate
- Direct sales of honey from beekeepers may increase

- Beam of hope:
  - EU consumer awareness
  - Some supermarket chains rewarding local producers
  - Willingness from national and EU politicians to help

By protecting honey, we protect bees and beekeepers as well as their public services!

- **Beekeeping and the pollination services it provides in synergy with wild pollinators, are essential for European farming, horticulture as well as biodiversity.**
- Beekeeping is an environmentally friendly practice which operates in perfect harmony with the natural habitats and ecosystems.

- The current critical market situation threatens other food production sectors in addition to our own.

Työtä eteen tehdään yhdessä

Mehiläishoidossa on tulevaisuus!

© S. Jaš, Finland