

Guidance

# Exporting Honey to the European Union

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AN INTRODUCTION TO  
EVOLVING EU REGULATIONS

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**AGRINFO**



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Consumer demand for honey in the European Union is growing, and outstrips EU domestic production. The EU is the world's second largest importer of honey; its 175,000 t/year imports make up around 40% of EU domestic needs.<sup>1</sup>

Because it is not self-sufficient in honey production, the EU is a significant potential export market for suppliers of honey from low- and middle-income countries. At the same time, honey is subject to multiple EU rules that regulate its safety and quality. Recent EU investigations have found that a significant part of the honey imported into the EU is suspected not to comply with the provisions of the "Honey Directive".<sup>2</sup> As a result, the EU is putting in place a series of more stringent rules and increased controls to guarantee higher quality standards for honey, and a fair and competitive European marketplace.

Non-EU suppliers and competent authorities in exporting countries must adapt to these new rules, including significant changes that enter into application in 2024 and 2026, so that these businesses can continue to sell honey on the EU market.

This Guide provides an overview of the main EU requirements that must be met in order to export honey to the EU. It also highlights some of the significant upcoming changes, and guides actors in the value chain through the steps needed to comply with the new rules. This short Guide is intended to help businesses and competent authorities navigate EU rules; it is not intended to serve as a comprehensive basis for ensuring compliance. Honey exporters should carefully read and apply the relevant legislation referred to in this Guide.

## Key requirements for exporting honey to the EU

1. Exporting countries must be authorised to export honey: a residue control plan must be submitted to the European Commission, and favourably assessed by the Commission
2. **NEW:** Honey establishments must be listed for export by the exporting country, and must be on a list published by the European Commission (**from 29 November 2024**)
3. **NEW:** Revised model certificates must be used (**from 3 September 2024**)
4. **NEW:** Exporting countries must be authorised and listed by the European Commission as having appropriate controls for the prohibition of use of certain antimicrobial medicinal products in food-producing animals and their products (**from 3 September 2026**)
5. Honey must meet the composition and labelling requirements set out in the EU Honey Directive (including **NEW** requirements on labelling **from 14 June 2026**)

<sup>1</sup>European Commission (2023) [EU coordinated action "from the hives": Sampling, investigations and results.](#)

<sup>2</sup> Of 320 samples taken at EU borders, 147 (46%) were suspected of being non-compliant with the provisions. See [AGRINFO report on adulterated honey.](#)



## 2. WHAT IS HONEY?

In the EU, honey is defined as: *“the natural sweet substance produced by Apis mellifera 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, which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in honeycombs to ripen and mature.”*<sup>3</sup>

**honey is honey  
nothing else**

**No additives, no added  
sugar...**

**It is forbidden to add anything to the natural substance** (either sugar, or any additives or ingredients).

If anything is added to the natural substance, the product cannot be sold on the EU market as honey.

In order to fight against adulteration, the EU defines the composition criteria for honey in its [Honey Directive](#). Annex II of this Directive sets out detailed composition criteria (reproduced in Annex I of this Guide).

Honey must not contain any other food ingredients and additives, and as far as possible it must be free from organic or inorganic foreign matter. With the exception of baker’s honey (see Annex II of this Guide for definitions of types of honey), honey must not have any foreign tastes or odours, must not have begun to ferment, and must not have artificially changed acidity, or have been heated so that the natural enzymes have been destroyed or significantly inactivated.

Only honey that complies with the composition criteria may be exported to the EU.

## 3. EXPORTING HONEY TO THE EU: KEY REQUIREMENTS

1

### Requirement 1: Exporting countries must be authorised

For most animal products, countries exporting to the EU must be authorised and listed for export in relation to three (in future four) sets of requirements. Today these are: public health, animal health, and residue control plans; and, applicable as from 3 September 2026, the use of certain antimicrobial medicinal products in food-producing animals and food of animal origin.

For honey, exporting countries must be authorised for two of these current conditions: residue control plans, and the upcoming use of certain antimicrobial medicinal products (see Requirement 4).

#### List of countries with a validated residue control plan for honey

A business may only export honey to the EU if the country’s capacity to control and manage the presence of residues in honey has been demonstrated and accepted by the EU.

The list of non-EU countries approved to export honey to the EU can be found in Annex-I of Regulation [2021/405](#) (for an updated list, click on “Consolidated version” or “Access current version”). As of July 2024, 37 low- and middle-income countries ([AGRINFO partner countries](#)) were approved for the export of honey (Box 1).

<sup>3</sup> Council Directive 2001/110/EC, also known as the [EU Honey Directive](#).



### Box 1. AGRINFO partner countries authorised to export honey to the EU

Argentina	Georgia	North Macedonia
Armenia	Guatemala	Rwanda
Belarus	India	Serbia
Benin	Lebanon	Tanzania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Madagascar	Thailand
Brazil	Mauritius [triangular trade]	Togo
Burkina Faso	Mexico	Turkey
Cameroon	Moldova	Uganda
China	Montenegro	Ukraine
Cuba	Morocco	Vietnam
Dominican Republic	Myanmar	Wallis and Futuna
El Salvador	Nicaragua	Zambia
Ethiopia		

#### How are countries listed?

To be listed, a country wishing to export honey must have a satisfactory and approved residue control plan. This control plan sets out the number of honey products that are tested by the country's authorities to ensure that the presence of unauthorised substances (banned pesticides, contaminants) and authorised substances (veterinary medicines) complies with EU law.

Countries can apply to the European Commission to be listed. See Box 2 for the procedure to follow.

#### Box 2. Listing procedure

1. Non-EU countries should submit their residue **control plan** to the European Commission (Regulation [2022/2292](#), Art. 6.2 – see AGRINFO: [Public health requirements for exporting live animals](#)).

The requirements to be filled in are set out in Commission [Guidelines on EU requirements for entry of animals and products of animal origin](#).

The residue control plan must be completed according to a given [template](#) (for honey, Excel sheets 55–58). Explanations on how to complete the tables can be found in sheets a–e.

2. The European Commission will examine the submitted residue control plan and, if it meets the EU requirements, it will approve it.

3. Following approval, Regulation [2021/405](#) is updated (once or twice a year). See [Third country lists for public health – explained](#).

4. **To remain on the list**, competent authorities of exporting countries must send an updated residue control plan every year, by 31 March.



As explained in the European Commission Guidelines,<sup>4</sup> the control plan covers compliance with the requirements on:

- **veterinary drug residues:** Regulations [2022/1644](#) and [2022/1646](#)
- **maximum residue levels (MRLs)** Regulation [37/2010](#)
- **contaminants:** Regulations [2022/931](#) and [2022/932](#)
- **pesticide MRLs:** Regulation [396/2005](#).<sup>5</sup>

Before the adoption of the 2022 Regulations (replacing in particular [Directive 96/23](#)), the EU was prescriptive in terms of how and which controls should be organised. Since 2022, non-EU countries must establish their own residue control plans according to the risks relevant to their regional and national context for each of the products concerned.

2

## Requirement 2 (NEW): Establishments must be authorised/listed to export honey to the EU

From **29 November 2024**, only establishments that are included on the Commission's [Establishment Lists](#) webpage will be able to export honey to the EU. See [Mandatory listing of establishments exporting honey](#) (Regulation [2023/2652](#)).

To export honey to the EU, the “establishment” (the unit in the business where the honey is being produced)<sup>6</sup> must be authorised/listed (or depending on the national legislation, possibly approved) for export by the national authorities according to EU rules, and must be uploaded on a list of permitted exporters in the EU system.<sup>7</sup> This requirement applies to honey and other apiculture products falling under Harmonized System (HS) customs codes 0409, 0410, 1212, 1521, and 1702.

Primary producers and businesses involved only in transporting and storing honey do not have to be listed (Regulation [2022/2292](#), Art. 14).

### The process for listing establishments

National competent authorities in each non-EU country should designate one or more TRACES National Contact Points that can enter and maintain the data on honey businesses in the EU's online platform for certification (Trade Control and Expert System, [TRACES](#)).<sup>8</sup> National competent authorities are responsible for auditing the establishments regularly and keeping the list of honey establishments up to date in TRACES.

These lists are publicly available on the Commission's [Establishment Lists](#) webpage.

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<sup>4</sup> European Commission (2024) [Guidelines on EU requirements for entry of animals and products of animal origin: Control plans for residues of veterinary medicines, pesticides and contaminants](#).

<sup>5</sup> See AGRINFO reports on official controls of: [veterinary drug residues in products of animal origin](#); [pharmacologically active substances and residues](#); and [contaminants in foods](#); and on [EU pesticide regulations \(maximum residue levels\) explained](#).

<sup>6</sup> If a honey business has multiple honey production units, each unit is considered an “establishment” and requires approval and listing.

<sup>7</sup> Regulation [2023/2652](#). For further information see [Mandatory listing of establishments exporting honey, and clarifications on animal products](#).

<sup>8</sup> An [Establishment Listing](#) user guide in TRACES gives step-by-step instructions for non-EU country authorities on how to register new establishments.





## Requirements for establishments to be listed

National competent authorities can include on the list only establishments that meet food safety and hygiene requirements that are equivalent to EU requirements, including the following.

Hygiene rules (Regulation [852/2004](#)), in particular:

- the establishment must be nationally authorised, and must implement a self-control system based on hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP)<sup>9</sup> principles (Art. 5)
- honey must be handled, prepared, packed, and stored in a hygienic manner (Annex II)
- honey must meet the general hygiene requirements regarding primary production (Annex I) and other stages of production, processing, and distribution (Annex II).

Principles of the EU General food law (Regulation [178/2002](#)), including:

- food must be safe – food safety is a prerequisite
- operators have a primary responsibility and obligation to submit to official controls and collaborate with competent authorities
- food and feed must be traceable at all stages: every food business operator in the chain must keep records of its immediate supplier/s (one step before) and its immediate customer/s (one step after) ([Regulation 931/2011](#))
- consumers' interests must be protected (fight against fraud, adulteration, misleading practices).

### 3 Requirement 3: Model certificates

#### Model certificate for honey (NEW)

Since **3 September 2024**, the updated model certificate for honey must be used. See [Model health certificates: antimicrobial attestation](#) and [EU official health certificates for exports to the EU – explained](#) (Regulation [2020/2235](#)).

Old models of certificates will be accepted at EU Border Control Posts until 3 December 2024 if they were certified by the exporting country before 3 September 2024.

#### *Certificate model HON*

Each consignment of honey exported to the EU must be accompanied by a certificate.

The model certificate can be found in Regulation [2020/2235](#) (Annex III, Chapter 45) – Model HON (see consolidated version of text). It is reproduced in Annex II of this Guide. See [EU official health certificates for exports to the EU – explained](#).

This certificate was updated in 2023 and 2024 (Regulations [2023/2744](#) and [2024/399](#)). Use of the updated model is **compulsory since 3 September 2024**. The major change is that the certificate will need to **include the following attestation**:

<sup>9</sup> See [Commission Notice](#) on the implementation of food safety management systems covering good hygiene practices and procedures based on the HACCP principles; see [Updated Commission guidance on Good Hygiene Practices and HACCP](#).





II.1.a. Attestation as regards Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 [*Delete when the Union is not the final destination of the honey and other apiculture products*]

I, the undersigned, declare that I am aware of the relevant requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and hereby certify that the honey and other apiculture products described in Part I were produced in accordance with these requirements, and in particular that, the animals from which the honey and other apiculture products are obtained have not been administered antimicrobial medicinal products for growth promotion or yield increase or antimicrobial medicinal products containing an antimicrobial that is included in the list of antimicrobials reserved for the treatment of certain infections in humans laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255 as set out in Article 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and originate from a third country or region thereof listed in accordance with Article 5(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905.

Although the requirements on antimicrobials only apply from 3 September 2026 (see section 3.4), the new model certificate must be used from **3 September 2024**. Between 3 September 2024 and 2 September 2026, the antimicrobial attestation must be crossed out (as clarified by the Commission during an online meeting with non-EU countries).<sup>10</sup> If using [TRACES](#), this will be done automatically.

#### *Requirements to be certified*

When signing the certificate, competent authorities in the non-EU country certify that the honey was produced in compliance with:

- the EU's General food law (Regulation [178/2002](#)) and food safety/hygiene requirements (Regulations [852/2004](#) and [853/2004](#))
- the obligation to submit a residue control plan and to be on the list of authorised countries (Regulation [2021/405](#), section 3.1)
- product description and composition criteria (Directive [2001/110/EC](#), section 5.1).

To be able to sign the certificates, competent authorities of non-EU countries must **regularly audit the operators** to check if production is compliant with the Regulations mentioned in the certificate.

#### **Exception: certificate requirements for honey samples sent to the EU (ADAPTED)**

Honey establishments may wish to send samples of honey to the EU for quality testing and organoleptic analysis. EU Member States are not obliged, but can choose to allow honey samples to enter the EU *without* being accompanied by the HON certificate or undergoing official controls at border control posts. Specific rules for exporting such samples to the EU are set out in Regulation [2019/2122](#), Art. 4.3. The operator responsible for the analysis or testing the samples must have prior authorisation to import the samples from the competent authority in the Member State where the analysis is carried out. As non-listed establishments can no longer obtain certificates from 29 November 2024, this exception potentially allows operators that are not yet listed to explore the possibility of marketing honey in the EU.

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<sup>10</sup> Zamora Escribano, E. (2024) [State of play concerning the implementation of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/905](#). Presentation, DG SANTE, 6 March.



## 4 Requirement 4: (NEW): List of countries authorised regarding antimicrobials

From **3 September 2026**, in order to continue to export to the EU exporting countries will have to be included in the list of non-EU countries authorised for export in the Annex to Regulation [2024/2598](#) (see [List of non-EU countries compliant with new EU antimicrobial requirements](#)).

By 2026, honey-exporting countries must have provided the European Commission with adequate guarantees and evidence that antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans are not used in the production of honey.<sup>11</sup>

### State of play: Which countries still need to meet the new antimicrobials requirements?

Honey-exporting countries were originally requested by the Commission to provide the written antimicrobials declaration by the end of November 2023. In June 2024, the EU notified to the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO SPS) Committee a provisional list of non-EU countries that meet the new requirements on the use of certain antimicrobial medicinal products in food-producing animals and products derived from them. Following the consultation period, the first list has been adopted and published in the Annex of Regulation [2024/2598](#) (see [List of non-EU countries compliant with new EU antimicrobial requirements](#)).

Of the honey-exporting countries listed in Box 1, the following countries are not yet included in this provisional list regarding antimicrobials, and still need to provide to the European Commission appropriate guarantees required to avoid any disruption of trade on 3 September 2026: **Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, India, Mauritius, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, Wallis and Futuna.**

Countries not yet listed for antimicrobials should send the required written declaration guaranteeing compliance to [SANTE-VETERINARY-MEDICINES@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VETERINARY-MEDICINES@ec.europa.eu).

The guarantees provided for in the written declaration must cover **every** type of food-producing animals and animal product (including honey) exported to the EU, to avoid potential disruptions to trade.<sup>12</sup>

## 5 Requirement 5: Comply with EU honey standards (including NEW labelling rules from June 2026)

From **14 June 2026**, for honey that is a blend of honeys from different countries, all countries of origin must be indicated on the label, including the percentage of honey from each country, listed from largest to smallest in terms of its share in weight in the honey blend. See [Revised marketing standards for honey, fruit juices, fruit jams, and preserved milk](#) (Directive [2024/1438](#)).

<sup>11</sup> The new rules were introduced by Regulation [2023/905](#) which aimed to combat concerns about increased resistance to antimicrobials. See [Rules on prohibited antimicrobials in imported animal products](#); and European Commission (2024) [State of play concerning the implementation of Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/905](#).

<sup>12</sup> European Commission (2023) [Specifications as regards the listing of third countries and the amendments of the official export certificates](#).



All food products exported to the EU market must comply with all aspects of EU food law. An overview of the most significant and relevant rules is included in Annex III of this Guide. In addition, exporters of honey must comply with specific standards set out in the EU Honey Directive ([2001/110/EC](#)), which were revised in 2024 (see [Revised marketing standards for honey, fruit juices, fruit jams, and preserved milk](#)). These changes are particularly relevant to those exporting final consumer products, as opposed to honey in bulk.

## Marketing standards in the Honey Directive

Honey exported to the EU market must be labelled according to EU requirements.

- **Name:** The EU Honey Directive defines the terms that may be used on traded honey products, including honey, blossom honey, nectar honey, and honeydew honey. In the cases of filtered honey, comb honey, chunk honey or cut comb in honey, and baker's honey, these names may not be replaced by the single product name "honey". In the case of baker's honey, the words "intended for cooking only" must be on the label next to the product name. The product name may be supplemented with further information on floral or vegetable origin, regional territorial or topographical origin, and specific quality criteria (except for filtered honey and baker's honey).
- **Origin labelling:** A country of origin must be indicated on the label. A blend of honeys from multiple countries may be labelled "blend of EU honeys", "blend of non-EU honeys", or "blend of EU and non-EU honeys".

### *NEW requirements from 14 June 2026*

- **Origin labelling:** All the countries of origin where the honey has been harvested must be indicated on the label in the principal field of vision, including the percentage of honey from each country, listed from largest to smallest in terms of its share in weight in the honey blend. A 5% margin of tolerance is permitted for each individual share within the blend.<sup>13</sup> For small packs of less than 30 g, the names of the countries of origin may be replaced by a two-letter code in line with ISO 3166.
- **Filtered honey:** Under the new rules, the term "filtered honey" is completely removed from the Honey Directive and its definition is incorporated into the definition of baker's honey in Annex I, point 3 of the Directive (see [Revised marketing standards for honey](#)).

## 4. ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR ATTENTION

### Be ready for audits/remote assessments

The European Commission conducts regular controls (audits and remote assessments) of both EU Member States and non-EU countries to ensure the highest standards of food safety and regulatory compliance of goods put on the EU market (see [EU Health and food audits and analysis programme 2024](#)).

All residue control plans of non-EU countries must be checked at least once every 5 years. The current 5-year cycle ends in 2025, so non-EU countries that have not yet been checked can expect remote assessments in either 2024 or 2025.

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<sup>13</sup> To provide flexibility, individual EU Member States may allow in their national legislation an alternative option where the four largest shares, if together they represent more than 50% of the blend, should be indicated as percentages, and the remaining countries of origin do not have to indicate the percentage.



In 2024, the 13 non-EU countries listed solely for honey (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Pitcairn Islands, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, Wallis and Futuna, Zambia) will have remote assessments.

Remote assessments, also called “desk-based audits”, are based on comprehensive questionnaires. Responding to these questionnaires involves documenting all procedures, controls, and corrective actions that are taken to align with EU requirements.

A negative outcome of an audit or remote assessment performed by the Commission in a non-EU country may result in the imposition of trade-restrictive measures. Examples of such measures include increased checks at EU borders and, as a last resort, suspension of imports.

## Stay up to date

Honey is currently the subject of considerable regulatory attention by the EU. To fight against undetected fraud, the Commission has announced the creation of a Honey Platform that will gather the best available expertise on honey authenticity and traceability.<sup>14</sup> This group of experts will assist the Commission in harmonising methods to detect adulterated honey and trace products back to the harvesting producer or importer. The EU also plans to introduce laws on methods of analysis to detect adulterated honey before June 2028.<sup>15</sup>

*To be kept up to date on upcoming changes, [subscribe](#) to AGRINFO updates.*

*If you have any questions, [Ask AGRINFO](#).*

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<sup>14</sup> European Commission (2024) [Clearer rules on origin and composition of honey: Commission sets up Honey Platform](#). News, 13 June.

<sup>15</sup> Until then, honey will be controlled according to internationally recognised methods of analysis such as those approved by the international standard-setting body Codex Alimentarius.



## ANNEXES

### Annex I – Composition criteria for honey

Council Directive [2001/110/EC](#), Annex I

Content	Composition
Fructose and glucose content (sum of both)	
Blossom honey	Not less than 60/100 g
Honeydew honey, blends of honeydew honey with blossom honey	Not less than 45/100 g
Sucrose content	
In general	Not more than 5/100 g
False acacia ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ), alfalfa ( <i>Medicago sativa</i> ), Menzies banksia ( <i>Banksia menziesii</i> ), French honeysuckle ( <i>Hedysarum</i> ), red gum ( <i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i> ), leatherwood ( <i>Eucryphia lucida</i> , <i>E. milli ganii</i> ), <i>Citrus</i> spp.	Not more than 10/100 g
Lavender ( <i>Lavandula</i> spp.), borage ( <i>Borago officinalis</i> )	Not more than 15/100 g
Moisture content	
In general	Not more than 20%
Heather ( <i>Calluna</i> ), baker's honey in general	Not more than 23%
Baker's honey from heather ( <i>Calluna</i> )	Not more than 25%
Water-insoluble content	
In general	Not more than 0.1/100 g
Pressed honey	Not more than 0.5/100 g
Electrical conductivity	
Honey not listed below, and blends of these honeys	Not more than 0.8 mS/cm
Honeydew and chestnut honey; blends of these except with: strawberry tree ( <i>Arbutus unedo</i> ), bell heather ( <i>Erica</i> ), eucalyptus, lime ( <i>Tilia</i> ), ling heather ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ), manuka or jelly bush ( <i>Leptospermum</i> ), tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca</i> )	Not less than 0.8 mS/cm
Free acid	
In general	Not more than 50 mEq <sup>16</sup> acid per 1,000 g
Baker's honey	Not more than 80 mEq acid per 1,000 g
Diastase activity and hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) content determined after processing and blending	
Diastase activity (Schade scale)	
In general, except baker's honey	Not less than 8 Schade units
Honeys with low natural enzyme content (e.g. citrus honeys) and HMF content not more than 15 mg/kg	Not less than 3 Schade units
HMF content	
In general, except baker's honey	Not more than 40 mg/kg (subject to provisions of diastase activity)
Honeys of declared origin from regions with tropical climate, and blends of these honeys	Not more than 80 mg/kg

<sup>16</sup> mEq: milliequivalents.



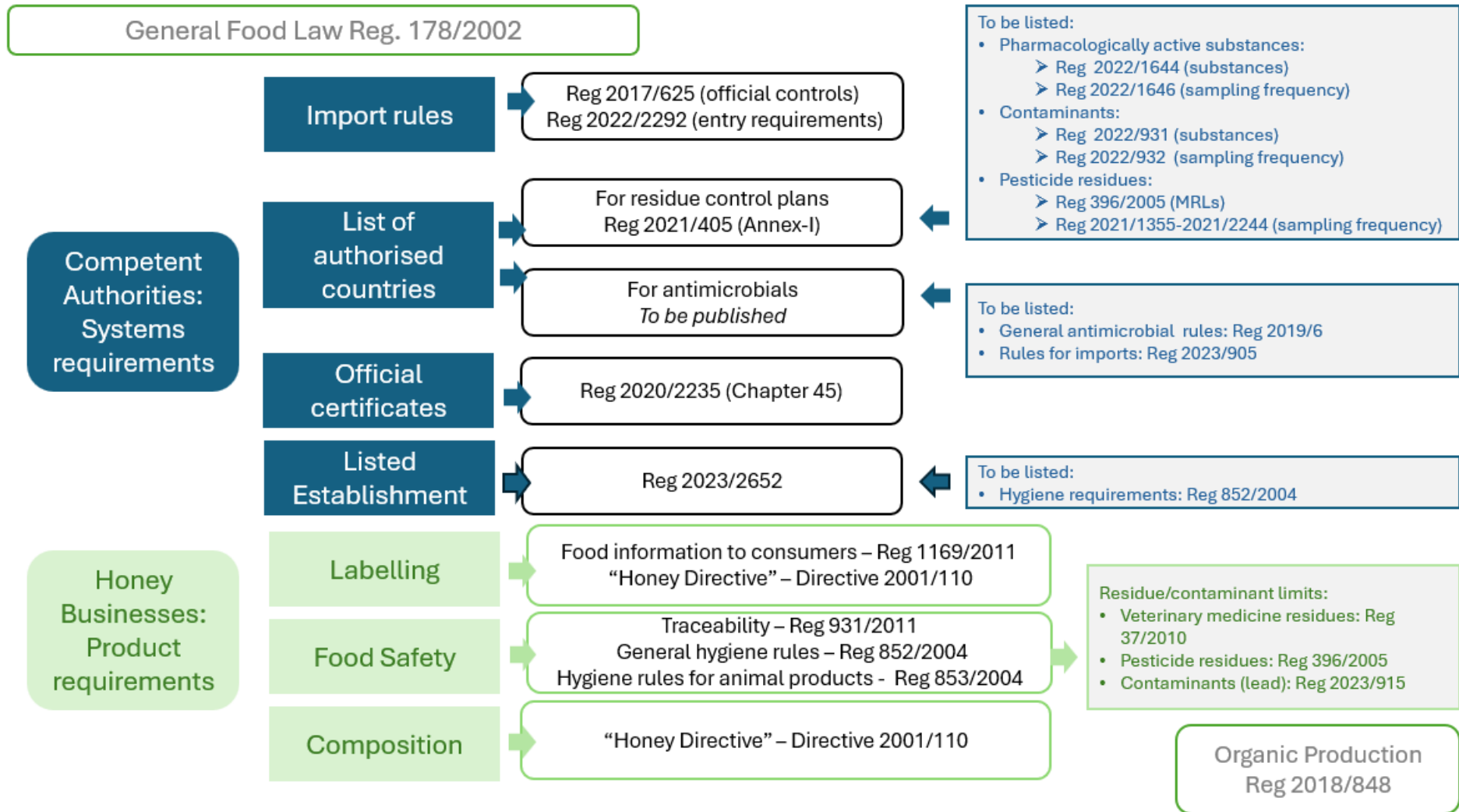
## Annex II – Main types of honey

Council Directive [2001/110/EC](#), Annex I

Classification	Name	Definition
According to origin:	blossom honey or nectar honey	Honey obtained from the nectar of plants
	honeydew honey	Honey obtained mainly from excretions of plant sucking insects ( <i>Hemiptera</i> ) on the living part of plants or secretions of living parts of plants
	comb honey	Honey stored by bees in the cells of freshly built broodless combs or thin comb foundation sheets made solely of beeswax and sold in sealed whole combs or sections of such combs
According to mode of production and/or presentation:	chunk honey or cut comb in honey	Honey which contains one or more pieces of comb honey
	drained honey	Honey obtained by draining decapped broodless combs
	extracted honey	Honey obtained by centrifuging decapped broodless combs
	pressed honey	Honey obtained by pressing broodless combs with or without the application of moderate heat not exceeding 45°C
	filtered honey <sup>17</sup>	Honey obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matter in such a way as to result in the significant removal of pollen
Baker's honey		Honey which is (a) suitable for industrial uses or as an ingredient in other foodstuffs which are then processed, and (b) may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a foreign taste or odour, or</li> <li>• have begun to ferment or have fermented, or</li> <li>• have been overheated</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> The amendment of the Honey Directive by Directive (EU) 2024/1438 removes the term “filtered honey” from the Directive. Its definition is incorporated into the definition of baker's honey in Annex I, point 3.

## Annex III – Overview of significant EU laws on exporting honey to the EU





## Annex IV – Certificate HON

This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. Official versions of legislation are published in the Official Journal of the European Union; this is a consolidated version and has not yet been formally published.

Between 3 September 2024 and 3 September 2026, the antimicrobial attestation, point **II.1.a**, must be crossed out. If using [TRACES](#), the necessary actions relating to the attestation will be done automatically.

### CHAPTER 45

#### MODEL OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR THE ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF HONEY AND OTHER APICULTURE PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (MODEL HON)

COUNTRY		Official certificate to the EU	
<b>Part I: Description of consignment</b>	<b>I.1 Consignor/Exporter</b> Name Address  Country ISO country code	<b>I.2 Certificate reference</b>	<b>I.2a IMSOC reference</b>
		<b>I.3 Central Competent Authority</b>	<b>QR CODE</b>
		<b>I.4 Local Competent Authority</b>	
	<b>I.5 Consignee/Importer</b> Name Address  Country ISO country code	<b>I.6 Operator responsible for the consignment</b> Name Address  Country ISO country code	
	<b>I.7 Country of origin</b> ISO country code	<b>I.9 Country of destination</b> ISO country code	
	<b>I.8 Region of origin</b> Code	<b>I.10 Region of destination</b> Code	
	<b>I.11 Place of dispatch</b> Name Registration/Approval No Address Country ISO country code	<b>I.12 Place of destination</b> Name Registration/Approval No Address Country ISO country code	
	<b>I.13 Place of loading</b>	<b>I.14 Date and time of departure</b>	
	<b>I.15 Means of transport</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel <input type="checkbox"/> Railway <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle Identification	<b>I.16 Entry Border Control Post</b>	
		<b>I.17 Accompanying documents</b>  Type Code Country ISO country code Commercial document reference	
<b>I.18 Transport conditions</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen			
<b>I.19 Container number/Seal number</b> Container No Seal No			
<b>I.20 Certified as or for</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Products for human consumption			
<b>I.21</b>	<b>I.22</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For internal market		
	<b>I.23</b>		
<b>I.24 Total number of packages</b>	<b>I.25 Total quantity</b>	<b>I.26 Total net weight/gross weight (kg)</b>	



I.27	Description of consignment		
CN code	Species		
	Cold store	Type of packaging	Net weight
	Treatment type	Number of packages	Batch No
<input type="checkbox"/> Final consumer	Date of collection/production	Manufacturing plant	

COUNTRY

Model certificate HON

Part II: Certification	II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	<p><b>II. Public health attestation</b></p> <p>I, the undersigned, declare that I am aware of the relevant requirements of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Council Directive 2001/110/EC, and hereby certify that [honey] <sup>(1)</sup> [apiculture products] <sup>(1)</sup> described in Part I were produced in accordance with these requirements, and in particular that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) come from (an) establishment(s) that has(ve) been registered and implement(s) a programme based on the hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) principles in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and regularly audited by the competent authority;</li> <li>(b) have been handled and, where appropriate, prepared, packaged and stored in a hygienic manner in accordance with the requirements of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004;</li> <li>(c) fulfil the guarantees covering live animals and products thereof provided by the control plan submitted in accordance with Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2292 and the third country or region thereof of its/their origin is listed in Annex -I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/405 with an entry 'X' for honey;</li> </ul> <p><sup>(1) (2)</sup> [(d) conform to the product description and composition criteria as defined in Annexes I and II to Council Directive 2001/110/EC and, in particular, does not contain any added food ingredient, including food additives or extraneous sugars.]</p> <p><sup>(1) (3)</sup> <b>[II.1.a. Attestation as regards Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905</b> [Delete when the Union is not the final destination of the honey and other apiculture products]</p> <p>I, the undersigned, declare that I am aware of the relevant requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and hereby certify that the honey and other apiculture products described in Part I were produced in accordance with these requirements, and in particular that, the animals from which the honey and other apiculture products are obtained have not been administered antimicrobial medicinal products for growth promotion or yield increase or antimicrobial medicinal products containing an antimicrobial that is included in the list of antimicrobials reserved for the treatment of certain infections in humans laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255 as set out in Article 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and originate from a third country or region thereof listed in accordance with Article 5(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905.]</p> <p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that</p>		



COUNTRY

Model certificate HON

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>Protocol, references to the Union in this official certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>This official certificate shall be completed in accordance with the notes for the completion of certificates provided for in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235.</p> <p><b>Part I:</b></p> <p>Box reference I.11.: “Place of dispatch”: Approval number means registration number.</p> <p>Box reference I.27.: Description of consignment:</p> <p>“CN code”: Indicate the appropriate Harmonised System (HS) code(s) of the World Customs Organisation under the following headings: 0409, 0410, 0510, 1212, 1521, 1702 or 2106.</p> <p>“Treatment type”: State “ultrasonication”, “homogenisation”, “ultrafiltration”, “pasteurisation”, “no thermal treatment”.</p> <p><b>Part II:</b></p> <p>(1) Delete if not applicable.</p> <p>(2) Applicable only to honey.</p> <p>(3) Applicable to consignments entering the Union as from 3 September 2026.</p>		
<p><b>Certifying officer</b></p> <p>Name (in capital letters)</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Stamp</p> <p>Qualification and title</p> <p>Signature</p>		



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