



Activity 3.1.3: Mapping the honeybee producers and policy frameworks at cross border level

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Introduction

Insect pollinators are essential to produce fruits, vegetables, and animal feeds in agricultural ecosystems. Many plant species rely for their survival on insects that transport pollen grains from flower to flower. In the United States, The term honeybee, is historically depicting the western honey-bee (or the European honey-bee), which is identified as *Apis mellifera*. The genus *Apis* is Latin for "bee"; and *mellifera* comes from Latin *melli*: meaning "honey". The term *ferre* means "to bear". Hence, the scientific name of the bee meaning "honey-bearing bee". The name was coined in 1758 by Carolus Linnaeus who, upon realizing the fact that bees do not bear honey, but nectar; tried later to correct it to *Apis mellifica*; meaning "honey-making bee" in a subsequent publication. But, according to the rules of synonymy in zoological nomenclature, the older name has precedence. Therefore, as of October 28, 2006, the Honey Bee Genome Sequencing Consortium has fully sequenced the name, and analyzed the genome of *Apis mellifera* (ibid). This western honey-bee is native to the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. As of the early 1600s, the insect was introduced to North America; two centuries later, there followed subsequent introductions of other European subspecies (en.wikipedia.org, 2011). From that time on; bees have spread throughout the Americas (ibid). The honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) is the most common pollinator of agricultural crops and, thus, the most important bee species for domestic agriculture. Honeybees also contribute substantially to the biodiversity of the forest flora. In Europe, pollinators (honeybees, bumblebees, and solitary bees) contribute at least 22 billion euros a year to the European agricultural industry, and they ensure the pollination of many crops and wild plants.

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world in beekeeping sector. The oldest drawings and paintings on tombs and other monuments in Egypt clearly show how beekeeping is old in Egypt. The Ancient Egyptians kept bees from about 2400 B.C. where the earliest drawings of beekeeping and honey preparation have been seen in Egyptian temples. Beekeeping in ancient Egypt was characterized by using cylindrical hives, migratory beekeeping using rafts down the Nile River and production of huge amounts of honey. Ramses III was able to offer the Nile god some 14000 Kg of honey as a sacrifice about 1180 B.C.

Furthermore, Egypt today is considered the most important country in beekeeping sector in the Middle East, among Arab nations and Africa. The number of hives is about

1344000 and there are about 7700 mud hives (old hives). The number of beekeepers in Egypt is about 270000. Only in Upper Egypt do a limited number of women practise beekeeping (in mud tube hives). In ancient Egypt, women did not engage in beekeeping, but they did use honey and wax for skin care. The beekeeping seasons begin in March and last in November, while the winter season lasts from December to March. Egypt has three primary seasons: citrus season in the first two weeks of April, clover season from May to the first week of June, and cotton season in August and September. The annual production each colony is between 9 to 15 kilogrammes (across all three pastures), and the total production is 1,100,000 kilogrammes. Egypt exports honey to several countries. Egypt additionally exports beekeeping tools and swarms to many Arab and African countries.

Mapping the honeybee Producers

This study's objective is to map the honeybee producers and policy frameworks at the cross-border level in the project's eligible locations, which include Marsa Matruh, Al-Iskandanyah, Al Buhayrah, Kafr ash Shaykh, Ad Daqahliyah, Dumyat, Ash Sharquiyah, Al Isma'iliyah, and Bur Sa'id. A value chain encompasses all of the activities required to bring a product or service from inception through the various stages of production, delivery to consumers, and disposal. The overall objective was subdivided into several components attainable by means of the following specific objectives;

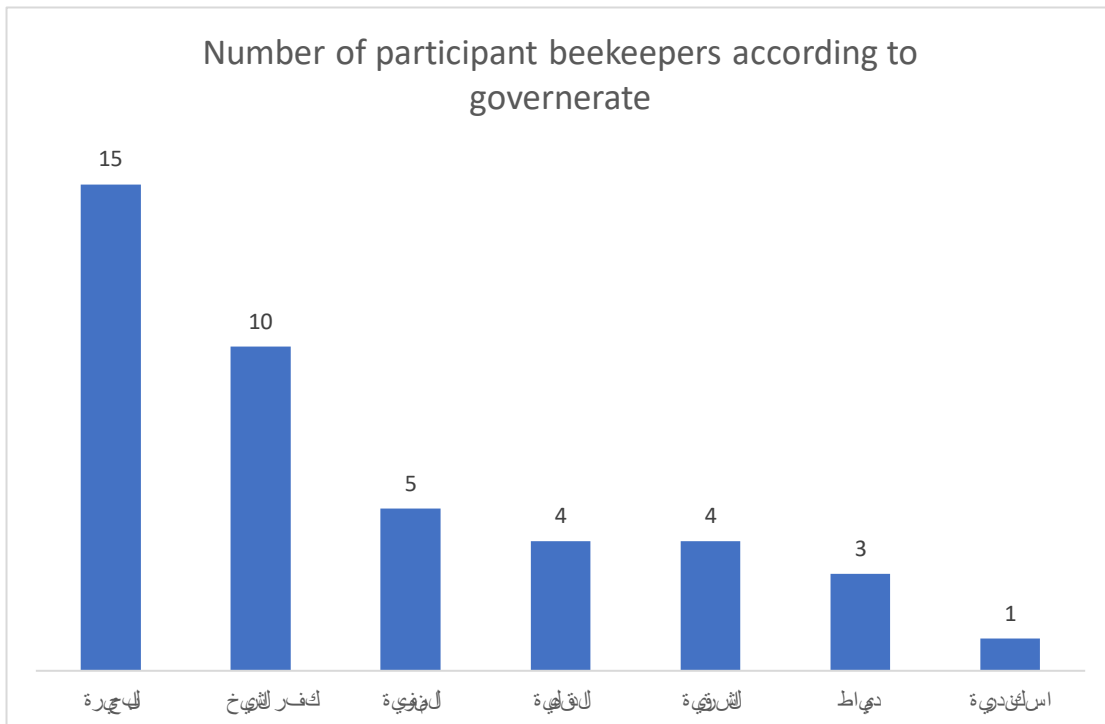
1. Delineate the honey value chain in specific areas
2. Determine influences on beekeepers
3. Create a profile for every producer.
4. Provide a concise description of the raw materials and process.
5. Analyze the availability of the market and the challenges indicated by the selected producers.

Methodology

The study's chosen methodology involved a variety of procedures and activities. Starting with completing the desk review, in the context of the Egyptian beekeeping business, and which required an evaluation of accessible data relevant to current value chains. The second step was data collecting via field surveys in randomly selected areas. At that point, the mapping study began conducting interviews with beekeepers. Next, data collection was organized and categorized. Immediately after refining the

suggested research methodology and related survey, data collecting on the field level commenced.

The study mapped available goods derived from honeybee raw resources in order to develop a list of existing products and discuss best practices among partners. The questionnaire was distributed to a community of beekeepers in seven governorates; direct contact was the objective of the study; and the responses were as follows: Alexandria governorate with one participation, followed by Damietta governorate with three participations, followed by the Sharkia and Dakahlia governorates with a total of four participations for each, followed by the Menoufia governorate with five participations, followed by the governorate Kafr El-Sheikh with ten participations, and Beheira Governorate was the most participating with fifteen posts. The total number of participating beekeepers was 42.



The Research Findings

According to the data obtained, the beekeepers were grouped into four major categories.

- 1- Very small scale (less than 50 colonies)
- 2- Small scale family business (between 50-100 colonies)

- 3- Medium family business (between 100-200 colonies)
- 4- Mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies).

The first group had four beekeepers, the second group had ten, the third group had eighteen, and the last group had seven.

At least 80 percent of the beekeeper's community in Egypt consider beekeeping to be a family business, and the most popular saying among veteran beekeepers is that the beekeeping industry is inherited, not taught.

Given the nature of the profession as family economics, the vast majority of apiaries, with the exception of the fourth group, depend on bee products in their primary form, including honey, royal jelly, pollen and nucleus, regardless to the shape of the product in terms of the availability of marketing and advertising channels or the presence of a distinctive logo for the product. Marketing activities are carried out by self-efforts or by relying on an intermediate dealer who purchases the quantity produced in its raw form, provided he carries out the packaging and marketing operations, which has a significant impact on the beekeeper's low financial return.

Bee honey is the most popular product among all beekeepers included in the survey, as the beekeeper relies on the production of honey in its raw form without clear interference in the packaging containers, which are plastic containers that do not correspond to standards in most cases. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that beekeepers have limited experience in finding added value for the honey they produce, whether through forms of packaging according to market requirements and the intended use, beginning with the volumes of one-time use in hotels, passing through packages for home use for children, or so-called bear honey packages, passing through compressible packages, and ending with Trade Marketing Packages.

From the preceding, we can deduce the significance of conducting workshops to train beekeepers to find added value for bee products other than honey. This enables the beekeeper to increase his marketing capacity for his products, which is advantageous for the beekeeper because it results in a higher economic return, thereby allowing the beekeeper to increase the rate of financial allocations invested in the sector.

In addition to training on the added value of honey bee products, the most significant challenges for beekeepers are the control of the intermediary trader on the product market and his complete control of the market price. This is because beekeepers lack basic knowledge of the general norms of market economics, and since the laws governing the beekeeping industry in Egypt are not explicitly stated in the agriculture law.

In the absence of clear legislation, the trade in bee nucleus, which represents the second-most-important source after honey, is exposed to risks, the most significant of which is that this trade could be halted at any time due to its reliance on exporting to the Arab Gulf region directly with the presence of formal procedures of examination and verification but conforms to the advanced requirements of the importing country.

Apiculture is considered an essential activity that helps rural communities boost their income and way of living. In addition, it is an environmentally benign and sustainable form of agriculture. Here are some of the most significant outcomes of the Apiculture activities:

Candle makers from bee wax

Beeswax is one of the secondary products obtained by the beekeeper as a result of the breakage of the wax combs during honey extraction. Wax is not considered to be a significant source of income for bees because modern beekeeping relies on movable frames. Accordingly, it does not produce a sufficient amount of wax for the beekeeper to establish an alternative industry based on recycling the wax produced by the sects - as the amount produced annually is so small. In that regard, the Egyptian market lacks a sustainable business with a proven track record in the production of lighting candles made from beeswax.

Wax based artisan cosmetics

The proposal is to conduct intensive workshops for specialized beekeepers to introduce the importance of beeswax and its chemical composition and the benefits of using it in cosmetics, given that there is a clear confusion between the use of beeswax and paraffin wax in cosmetics in the Egyptian market. Furthermore, there is a clear mixture between honey and wax, as many Commercial advertisements mention that

the product contains honey wax, which is a clear technical error, and these products cannot be described as beauty products related to real bee products.

Honeybee Training Service Providers:

Regarding Honeybee Training service providers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, two centres that specialise in beekeeping training programmes have been identified as follows:

1- Career Development Center (CDC), Faculty of agriculture, Cairo university

- Email: cdc@agr.cu.edu.eg
- Telephone : 37769912
- Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1797164047171639/>



2- Beekeeping Training Center Bee Research Department Agricultural Research Center Ministry of Agriculture

- <http://www.arc.sci.eg/InstsLabs/Default.aspx?OrgID=94&TabId=0&NavId=1&lang=ar>
- Address: 26W4+FP2, Ad Doqi, Dokki, Giza Governorate 3751313
- Email: Omarms72717@yahoo.com

Activity 3.1.3: Mapping the policy frameworks at cross border level

Research was conducted to identify and document key policy instruments at the national or regional level that directly or indirectly affect; i) The bees as a protected species, ii) The beekeeping endeavor and iii) The processing and commercialization of honeybees. In that regard, only one law - Law No. 53 – was identified under to control the beekeeping and regulate the apiary removal cases.

Egyptian Law:

Beekeeping controls and apiaries removal cases

According to Egyptian agriculture legislation and beekeeping regulations and apiary removal cases, Egyptian law stipulates, through Law No. 53 of 1966, promulgating the Agriculture Law established rules and measures for boosting cotton growing, as well as beekeeping requirements as follows;

Conditions for exporting honey in Egypt;

- The honey to be exported must be attached with new packing proof papers.
- The issuing company or the issuing entity must have a commercial registry.
- The issuing company owns a tax card.
- The issuer must hold a bank account with an amount deposited in US dollar currency to facilitate bank transfers.
- All papers that prove that the honey to be exported complies with all health specifications must be in possession.

Law No. 53 of 1966

- It is not permissible to raise honey bees or set up apiaries in the areas and areas specified by the Minister in his decision.
- Whoever removes his existing beekeeping apiary at the time of the decision is entitled to an appropriate compensation in accordance with the terms and conditions for which a decision is issued by the Minister.
- In all cases in which one of the apiaries is repeatedly removed by the administrative route, the removal must be preceded by proving the condition of the apiary subject of removal in a report drawn up by a policeman in the presence of the agriculture representative and the owner of the apiary or his representative in his absence.

Egyptian CODEX ES 355-1 (2005)

HONEY AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS, Part 1: HONEY - (Annex 3)

This section outlines the fundamental needs and descriptive specifications for honey. According to the information provided in the Egyptian Standard Specification for Honey, there is an absolute necessity to make an amendment to this standard for the following reasons:

- 1- The last Egyptian specification for bee honey was issued in 2005. Egyptian honey was divided according to its botanical source. However, within each type of honey, only one degree of this honey was put, and the only difference between these types was according to the sucrose percentage in honey, so the specification specified clover honey with a sucrose percentage of no more than 5% And the rest of the species does not exceed the proportion of sucrose 10%. Over time, different types and degrees of honey appeared in the market, which may be in violation of the Egyptian standard, but it suits many consumers in terms of its cheap price and ease of availability in the market. Unfortunately, these types spread until it became difficult for the consumer to differentiate. For this reason, many beekeepers see the need to amend the standard specification for Egyptian honey to suit the needs of the market and the qualities available in it. As a simple example, Egyptian honey can be divided into different types according to its vegetable source, and then each type is divided into different grades according to different criteria such as
 - a. The percentage of containing the required main plant nectar

- b. The included percentage of sucrose
 - c. It contains artificial nutrition in different degrees
 - d. It contains foreign substances
 - e. The included percentage of HMF
- 2- Packages must be:
- a. Premium first-class glass and a label that clearly expresses the product's quality, characteristics, and therapeutic importance, quoting from specialized research, and the package is placed inside another box of cardboard, wood, or any other material that prevents light from reaching it.
- 3- If the beekeeper desires to sell his honey by himself, he submits an application to the competent authorities attached to his apiary license and a sample of his honey with an explanation of the quantity and his commitment to the packing and packaging conditions. The specialized laboratories determine the quality and grade of honey. Another sample of these containers at any time, and if there is a violation of what has been declared, the beekeeper will be punished with severe penalties and prevent the issuance of another approval for him.

[Food Safety Authority \(http://www.nfsa.gov.eg\)](http://www.nfsa.gov.eg)

In the plenary session held on Monday, January 2, 2017, the House of Representatives finally approved the law establishing the National Food Safety Authority and publishing the law in the Official Gazette on January 10, 2017, No. 1 of 2017, promulgating the law of the National Food Safety Authority.

The executive regulations of the Authority's Law were issued pursuant to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 412 of 2019 and were published in the Official Gazette on February 18, 2019.

Article (3) Clause 1 of Law No. 1 of 2017 stipulates the issuance of the National Food Safety Authority Law, which grants the authority the competencies and powers to set binding rules for food safety; In accordance with applicable international standards; and in a manner that does not conflict with national requirements; A decision shall be issued to define these rules by the Authority's Board of Directors.

The National Food Safety Authority is an independent body that aims to protect consumer health by ensuring that food produced, processed, distributed, or marketed meets the highest standards of safety and health.

The idea of unifying the multiple regulatory bodies (more than 17 regulatory bodies affiliated with several ministries) appeared in one body that would assume full responsibility at the beginning of the first decade of the twenty-first century, after the agreement of the Ministers of Trade and Industry; health and population; The establishment of the National Food Safety Authority, and a committee was formed, by decision of the Minister of Trade and Industry No. 374 of 2007, to run the procedures for establishing the authority

According to the law establishing the authority, the establishment that deals with food products must be registered online through the online form <http://reg.nfsa.gov.eg/>

Annexes:

1. ANNEX 1: Mapping the honeybee Producers survey data
2. ANNEX 2 – Egypt's beekeepers' Survey
3. Annex 3: Egyptian CODEX ES 355-1 (2005) (Arabic): HONEY AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS, Part 1: HONEY

ANNEX 1: Mapping the honeybee Producers survey data

COUNTRY	REGION	CATEGORY	Addresses	Email	Phone	fax	Contact person	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	COMPANY PRODUCTS
Egypt	دياط	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	mohamedelshafey419@gmail.com	1015 5894 08	Na	محمد الشرفلعي	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax
Egypt	دياط	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	hassanabogamba@yahoo.com	1028 7815 95	Na	حسن صديق	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey
Egypt	دياط	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	NA	0109 5591 122	Na	محمد محمد محمد	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	alshamy12361@gmail.com	1223 5562 94	Na	عبد لاهي محمد	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, wax , nucleus
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	Hamdy_mewally2000@yahoo.com	1011 4147 70	Na	حمدي احمد متلي فخور	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	azaz880202@gmail.com	0106 7901 624	Na	محمد مطاوع	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	atiaata611@gmail.com	0101 0933 485	Na	عطيها راجب فخرالدين	very small scale (less than 50 colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax, pollen
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	polestar9696@gmail.com	1003 2526 58	Na	احمد رجب كمال	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	Honey
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	roushdeyalnalshdalsyd	1061 4454 59	Na	رشدي السيد عبدالمقصد قزوق	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis



				@gmail.com					
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	fesale mussaer@gmail.com	0100 8735 460	Na	فيصل محمد محمد موسى	medium family businesss (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	ahmedhsh7379@gmail.com	0106 0787 379	Na	أحمد عبدالرحيم عبدالسلام حريش	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, queens, nucleus, pollen
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	amrelashmay50@gmail.com	0100 9430 981	Na	محمد عبدالعزيز عطيه	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus
Egypt	كفر الشيخ	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	hela35553@gmail.com	0102 8918 719	Na	هدى أبو اللعادي	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	Honey
Egypt	الشرقية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	wdm2814@gmail.com	0155 4057 038	Na	محمد الشريد لاصاوى عوض	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis
Egypt	الشرقية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	aboh9596@gmail.com	1030 6699 55	Na	ممدوح ابو هنيم	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis
Egypt	الشرقية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	osama_negida@hotmail.com	0100 3913 918	Na	Osama Negida	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, queens
Egypt	الشرقية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	alnegm90@yahoo.com	0100 3706 300	Na	Ali sobhy	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis
Egypt	القليوبية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	botrosfakhry@gmail.com	0128 3043 911	Na	Botros fakhry	super medium family business (400 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis
Egypt	القليوبية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	bona.bona6@gmail.com	1024 9245 61	Na	بلال نوب عادل صبحي	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen

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Egypt	القاهرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	abdelsamei.warda@gmail.com	1202201104	Na	عبدالسميع البردي ورده	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	القاهرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	a01000410156@gmail.com	0097332329414	Na	Ahmed Bayoumi	super medium family business (400 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	ehabemad521@gmail.com	1114610755	Na	عماد الدين الحامي حبيبة	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax, nucleus
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	fadehade444@gmail.com	01227034910	Na	صبحى سنيى لبيب	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	mohamedhabibwer@gmail.com	01227526767	Na	محمد نجي حبيب	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	mahmoudrad131@gmail.com	01096060846	Na	Mahmoud Rady Pasha	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	Honey
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	hsanmstfy6@gmail.com	01277998882	Na	مصطفى حسن شعشع يوسف	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, royal jelly , wax
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	ahmed15_2009@yahoo.com	01090837040	Na	أحمد ميسال	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	Honey
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	osamahedy565@gmail.com	01006864772	Na	لنا محمد لكامل مدى	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, wax, nucleus
Egypt	البحيرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	tahermahdy1000@gmail.com	1275707979	Na	طار مدى عبدالجواد حميدة	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, wax, nucleus

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Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	abosrea914@gmail.com	1272 5199 17	Na	محمود ابوسويح	small scale family business (50 honey bee colonies)	honey, pollen substituities
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	osamaelsawi12345@gmail.com	0114 7035 364	Na	لأسامة لاصاوي	very small scale (less than 50 colonies)	honey, nucleus
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	m.sala tan43@yahoo.com	0100 3456 462	Na	سعيد الكريدي	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	besidebee200262@gmail.com	1221 8544 45	Na	خلد محمد نجيب	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	mabdaziz77@gmail.com	0100 3100 964	Na	محمد عزوز	very small scale (less than 50 colonies)	Honey
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	aymanassy10@gmail.com	0101 7371 071	Na	أيمن زكي	super medium family business (400 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	للمهجرة	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	ggocompany@gmail.com	0106 4124 949	Na	أحمد سيدي ابوسويح	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	للثقافية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	goldenbee.em@gmail.com	0122 0669 173	Na	Mahmud Mohamad	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	للمنقوية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	NA	1009 3993 55	Na	أحمد محمد للصياغ	medium family business (200honey bee colonies)	royal jelly, nucleus
Egypt	للمنقوية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	mido.aa27@gmail.com	1065 0266 78	Na	احمد ماحمد ابولاعطا	medium family business (100 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus



Egypt	المنفوية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	drsobh i2@g mail.c om	1026 6581 40	Na	صحي بدر ايم قلم	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	المنفوية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	eng_h agras @yah oo.co m	1062 7777 06	Na	محم هجرس	mega scale business (1000 honey bee colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen
Egypt	المنفوية	Beekeepers and honey processors	NA	ebrahi manw er81@ gmail. com	0106 9768 636	Na	بدر ايم السقي	very small scale (less than 50 colonies)	honey, nucleus, wax , royal jelly, propolis, pollen

ANNEX 2 – Egypt's beekeepers' Survey

ملتيبي ان خا صرين حللي جمهوية مصر لالعربية

مقدمة

شروع MedBEEsinessHub هو مشروع ممول من الاتحاد الأوروبي ENI CBC MED في هدف لى لاس امة فيبيناء بقصا دال لبحر الأبيض المتوسط عن طريق دعم ازدهار القصاصا لمتدابني خسة فاطق يرفية ذات لاج قفي مصر ويطلها طين ان فليس طين. بحيثي هدف مشروع MedBEEsinessHubs لى دعم بقصا ايات لفاطق ليرفية من خلال تمكين السكان لم يهين وخصة للثباب والبريدات لوت وطرل مع مفي يتطور أعمال تربية النحل ومعالجة منتجاته، ولتتالي لاس امة مقي لبحر القصاصا في قوائم نقي فجات لبحر القصاصا لبحر (لم يند من الم نوات حول لشمروع براجاء فارة لمقع

الإلكتروني: <https://www.enicbcmed.eu/projects/medbeesinesshubs>

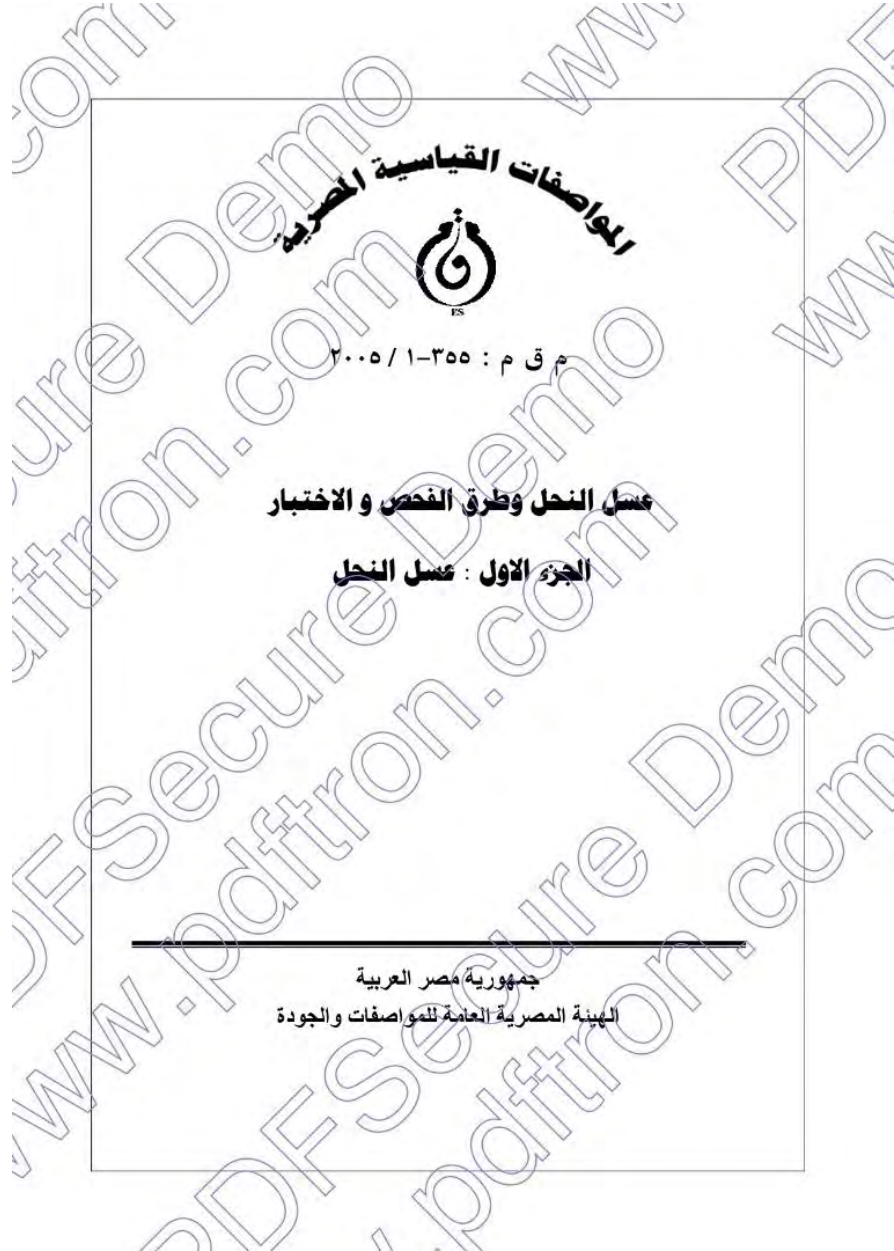
- الاسم:
- رقم هاتف:
- السن:
- عنوان بدي الإلكتروني:
- لم غلظة لبت واجدبها لبحر:

بحدم نطقة واحقق ط

- البلد
- الاسم المحلي
- البلد
- سأ يوط
- القصر
- البحر الأحمر
- البحيرة
- بنيس هيف
- بوين عجد
- سريناء
- البحيرة
- البلدية
- دياط
- سوهاج
- السويس
- الشربية
- الغربية
- فلايوم
- لقاهرة
- لقليبية
- قنا
- كفر الشيخ
- مطروح
- المنفوية
- البحر
- الوادي الجديد

- اللي غل يوري ط
- اللي غل نصري ع
- اللي غل م صدر
- لل نصير بمثيرة
- ما اهم ل شراك لتلي تواج ه لتسويق خلال لاع ايهن ال لمضويين
 - ت غير الان عار
 - ص حبة ل لقل
 - عدم وجود مكان للتخزين
 - خفض سعر البيع بولسطة ال وسطاء
 - لشكار الاشوق بولسطة ال وسطاء
 - ص حبة لتسويق
- ما هي أفبر ش لثة تواج ه التاج وترغب في الحصول على ل من اعد فبش ل ه
 - ت غير ل ل ن ا خ
 - الامراض واقبات
 - ص حبة لتسويق
 - خفض سعر البيع بولسطة ال وسطاء
 - انلوفاع بل عار الادوات و لمواد ل خام
 - اخرى :....

Annex 3: Egyptian CODEX ES 355-1 (2005) (Arabic): HONEY AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS, Part 1: HONEY



٢٠٠٥ / ١ - ٣٥٥

تاريخ الاعتماد : ٢٠٠٥/٢/١٣

كل الحقوق محفوظة للهيئة، ما لم يحدد خلاف ذلك، ولا يجوز إعادة إصدار أى جزء من المواصفة أو الانتفاع به فى أى شكل وبأى وسيلة إلكترونية أو ميكانيكية أو خلافها ويتضمن ذلك التصوير الفوتوغرافى والميكرو فيلم بدون تصريح كتابى مسبق من الهيئة أو الناشر.

الهيئة المصرية العامة للمواصفات والجودة

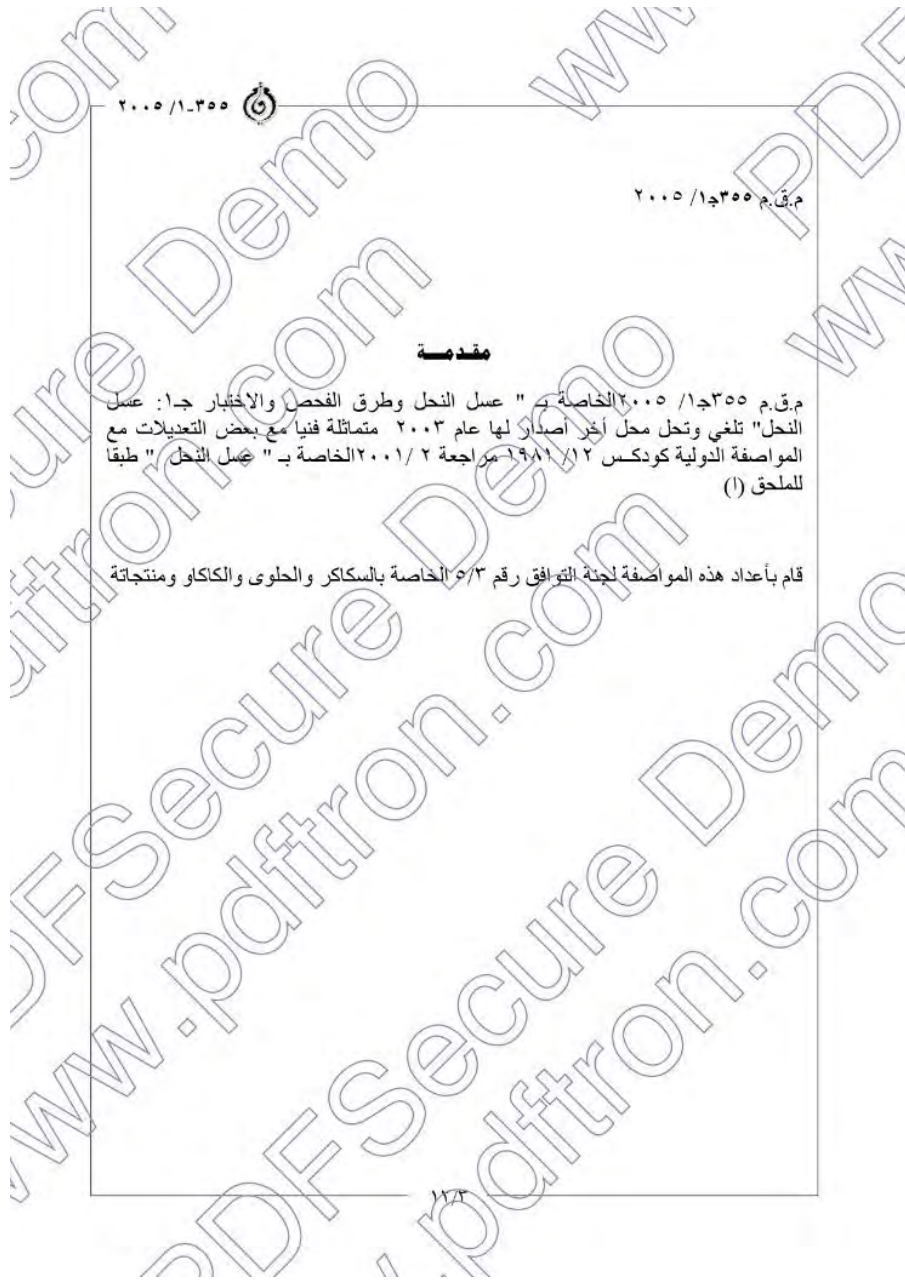
العنوان : ١٦ ش تدريب المتدربين - السواح - الأميرية.

تليفون : ٢٨٤٥٥٢٢ - ٢٨٤٥٥٢٤

فاكس : ٢٨٤٥٥٠٤

بريد الكترونى : moi@idsc.net.eg

موقع الكترونى : www.eos.org.eg



٢٠٠٥/١-٣٥٥



عسل النحل وطرق الفحص والاختبار

الجزء الأول: عسل النحل

١ المجال

تختص هذه المواصفات القياسية المصرية بالاشتراطات الأساسية و المعايير الوصفية الخاصة بعسل النحل

٢ التعريف

هو رحيق حلو المذاق مختلف ألوانه بين عديم اللون الى البني الداكن تجمعه شغالات نحل العسل من نوع (Apis mellifera) من أزهار النباتات وإفرازاتها وتحوله إلى شراب ناضج كثيف القوام داخل الأقراص الشمعية ويحتوى أساسا على سكريات معظمها الجلوكوز والفركتوز ونسبة ضئيلة من السكروز والمالتوز وبه أحماض امينية وأحماض عضوية وانزيمات واملاح معدنية وغرويات وصيغات وحبوب اللقاح وبعض المواد الأخرى غير المعروفة ويكون قوام العسل سائل - لزج او متبلور جزئيا وتختلف مكونات الطعم والرائحة تبعا لنوع المصدر النباتي .

٣ الاشتراطات الأساسية

يكون خاليا من أية محليات طبيعية كانت أو صناعية خلاف المنتجة أو المجمعة بواسطة شغالات نحل العسل .

- ٢/٣ يكون خاليا من المواد الحافظة والملونة والروائح العطرية أو أى إضافات غذائية أخرى .
- ٣/٣ لا يحتوى على أى طعم غريب مخالف للطعم الحلو الطبيعي فيما عدا الطعم المكتسب طبيعيا والمميز لأنواع الأزهار .
- ٤/٣ أن يكون خاليا من علامات التخمر
- ٥/٣ لا يجوز تعديل حموضة العسل صناعيا .
- ٦/٣ ان يكون خاليا من المواد العضوية وغير العضوية مثل الحشرات او اجزائها أو حبيبات الرمل.
- ٧/٣ خالى من الميكروبات والفطريات الممرضة وغير الممرضة وسمومها .
- ٨/٣ خالى من السموم الناتجة عن النباتات بأى نسبة تسبب ضرر للصحة .
- ٩/٣ يكون بقايا المبيدات والأدوية طبقاً للنسب المسموح بها صحياً .

٢٠٠٥ / ١ - ٣٥٥

١٠/٣ يحول الضوء المستقطب إلى اليسار أو أن تكون نسبة الفركتوز إلى الجلوكوز فيه (١٠٦-
١١٩) : ١٠٠

١١/٣ أن تكون نسب مكونات عسل النحل طبقا لما هو موضح بالجدول التالي

النسب المسموح به	المكونات
٦٥	السكريات المختزلة الظاهرية (محسوبة كسكر محول) كحد أدنى:
%٦٠	- عسل الرحيق
%٤٥	- عسل الندوة العسلية ومزيج عسل الرحيق
	الرطوبة كحد أقصى :
%٢٠	- عسل الرحيق
%٢٣	- عسل الأنواع الأخرى
	السكروز الظاهري كحد أقصى:
%٥	١- الأعسال التي لم يذكر اسمها تحت بندي ٢، ٣ (مثل القطن - البرسيم المصري (Trifolium Alexandrinum) - النباتات الطبية •
%١٠	٢- عسل الندوة والندوة العسلية ومزيج عسل الندوة العسلية - عسل الزهر - الروبيينا - اللافندر - الموالح - البرسيم الحجازي (Alfalfa) - البرسيم الحلو (Sweet - Clover) - الصمغ الأحمر (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) - الأكاسيا - خشب الليندر (Eucryphia Lucinda) - عسل البانقسيا منزيسي (Banksia menziesii)
%١٥	٣- عسل ريديل (Calothamnus sanguineus) - يلاك بوى (Xanthorrhoea preissii) - كارند بانكسيا (Banksia grandis) - أبيض استرنجي بارك (Eucalyptus scabra)

٢٠٠٥ / ١ - ٣٥٥



٠,١%	المواد الصلبة غير القابلة للذوبان في الماء (كحد أقصى) للغسل
٠,٥%	المواد الصلبة غير القابلة للذوبان في الماء (كحد أقصى) لقطاعات العسل المضغوط
	- الرماد (كحد أقصى)
٠,٦%	- عسل الرحيق
٠,٦%	- عسل الأنواع الأخرى
٥٠ ميلي مكافئ حمض (لكل ١٠٠٠ جرام)	الحموضة (كحد أقصى)
٣	- فعالية انزيم الدياستيز المقدر بعد التجهيز والتخلط طبقا لمقياس جوث (كحد أدنى)
لا تزيد على ٨٠ جزء في المليون	- هيدروكسي ميثيل فورال فورال (كحد أقصى)

٤ المعايير الوصفية

مصدر العسل

- ١/١/٤ عسل الزهر أو الرحيق : هو عسل النحل الناتج أساسا من رحيق أزهار النباتات المختلفة أو إفرازاتها (القطن - البرسيم المصري - النباتات الطبية) .
- ٢/١/٤ عسل الندوم العسلية وعسل الأنواع الأخرى : هو عسل النحل الناتج أساسا من إفرازات بعض الحشرات الناقية الماصة مثل المن وبعض الحشرات القشرية أو عسل الأنواع الأخرى وهو من أجزاء نباتية حية أو رحيقها ويتباين لونها بين البني الفاتح أو المائل إلى الأخضرار أو إلى ما يقرب إلى الأسود .
- ٢/٤ أشكال أو صور العسل
- ١/٢/٤ عسل نحل سائل : هو عسل النحل التام النضج المستخلص (المفروز) من الأقراص الشمعية والمصفى بحيث يكون نظيفا خاليا من أي شوائب تؤثر على شفافيته وكذلك خاليا من أي تغيير في الطعم واللون والرائحة الطبيعية .

٢٠٠٥/١-٣٥٥

عسل نحل متبلور : هو عسل النحل السائل الذي حدثت له ظاهرة التبلور تحت ظروف التبلور الطبيعية وتكون بلوراته متجانسة دقيقة الحجم وذات ملمس ناعم	١/٢/٤
عسل النحل الكريمي أو المخفوق والكثيف : هو العسل الذي يحتوى على بلورات دقيقة وتم معاملته طبيعياً ليعطى التركيب المميز له السهل الفرد	٣/٢/٤
قطاعات العسل الشمعية : هي أقراص شمعية تحتوى على العسل الناضج وتكون بالحجم مختلفة داخل الأطارات الخاصة بها أو بدونها	٤/٢/٤
عسل نحل بشمعه : هو عسل النحل الناضج المفروز المصفى ومعياً في عبوات وبه أجزاء من القطاعات العسلية الشمعية (الممطوطة) كما وردت في البند	٥/٢/٤
	٠ (٤/٢/٥)
درجة الحرارة التي قد يعامل بها عسل النحل بغرض التحليل	٦/٢/٤
50° س حتى الاساله وهذا العسل بعد التسخين يكون بنفس الخصائص المنصوص عليها في العسل السائل	
تكون القطاعات خالية من بيض النحل وبقاثة ومغطة طبيعياً بالشمع	٧/٢/٤

٥ العبوات والعبوات

يعبأ عسل النحل في عبوات مناسبة تكفل حمايته من حدوث أي تغير في خواصه أو في صلاحيته للاستهلاك الأدمى على أن لا تتعارض العبوات المستخدمة مع المواصفات القياسية المصرية والقرارات الصادرة في شأن العبوات المستخدمة في تعبئة المواد الغذائية	١/٥
يجب مراعاة ما يلي عند التعبئة والنقل والتخزين	١/٢/٥
التعبئة :	
يعبأ العسل في عبوات مناسبة نظيفة جافة محكمة الغلق ولا تسبب أية تغيرات غير مرغوبة أثناء التداول والتخزين	٢/٢/٥
النقل :	
تنقل عبوات العسل في درجة حرارة تتراوح ما بين ٢٥ ± 5°س بطريقة تحفظها من التلف الميكانيكى والتلوث	٣/٢/٥
التخزين :	
تخزن عبوات العسل في درجة حرارة لا تزيد على 25°س بعيداً عن مصادر الضوء الشديد أو ارتفاع درجة الحرارة	

٢٠٠٥ / ١-٣٥٥



٤/٢/٥	يجب ألا يتعرض العسل المعبأ أثناء التخزين إلى ضوء الشمس المباشر •
٥/٢/٥	يكون التخزين في مكان جيد التهوية •
٦/٢/٥	يراعى الاشتراطات الصحية في مكان التخزين بعيدا عن مصادر التلوث بالمبيدات والأسمدة والمواد الكيماوية •
٣/٥	يراعى ما جاء بالمواصفات القياسية المصرية رقم ١٥٤٦ والخاصة ببيانات بطاقات منتجات المواد الغذائية المعبأة - على أن يوضح على العبوات أو البطاقات الملصقة عليها وبطريقة غير قابلة للمحو أو الطمس البيانات التالية التي يجوز كتابتها بإحدى اللغات الأجنبية إلى جانب اللغة العربية .
١/٣/٥	اسم الصنف ونوعه ومصدره الجغرافي والنباتي •
٢/٣/٥	اسم المنتج او المعبئ وعنوانه وعلامته التجارية أو إحداهما •
٣/٣/٥	تاريخ الإنتاج
٤/٣/٥	تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية مع مراعاة ما ورد بالمواصفة القياسية رقم ٢٦١٣ •
٥/٣/٥	الوزن الصافي •
٦/٣/٥	عبارة إنتاج "منتج في مصر" في حالة الإنتاج المحلي أو بلد المنشأ وأسم المستورد في حالة الاستيراد •
٧/٣/٥	يدون على العبوة شروط الحفظ والتخزين (الحرارة - الضوء) •
٨/٣/٥	يجب كتابة تاريخ التعبئة وتاريخ الإنتاج وتاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية وبلد المنشأ في حالة إعادة التعبئة في غير بلد المنشأ

٦ طرق الفحص والاختبار

تجرى طرق الفحص والاختبار طبقا للمواصفة القياسية المصرية الصادرة في هذا الشأن

٢٠٠٥ / ١-٣٥٥



٧ المصطلحات الفنية

Blossom nectar	رحيق أزهار
Blossom or nectar honey	عسل زهر أو رحيق
Comb honey	عسل قرص
Granulated honey	عسل متبلور
Extracted honey	عسل مفروز
Bee honey	عسل نحل
Medicinal plant honey	عسل النباتات الطبية
Honeydew honey	عسل الندوة عسلية
Diastase activity	فعالية انزيم الدياستيز
Gath scale	مقياس جوث
Reducing sugars	سكريات مختزلة
Inverted sugar	سكر محول
Honey comb	أقراص شمعية
Pollen grains	حبوب اللقاح

٢٠٠٥ / ١-٣٥٥



Honey bee (Apis mellifera)

نحل العسل

Creamy honey

عسل الكريمي

٨ المراجع

Codex stan. No12/ 1981- [(rev2) / 2001] for honey

الجهات التي اشتركت في وضع المواصفات

- الهيئة المصرية العامة للمواصفات والجودة
شركة السكر والصناعات التكاملية
-المركز القومي للبحوث
مصلحة الرقابة الصناعية
المعامل المركزية – وزارة الصحة
مصلحة الكيمياء
كلية الزراعة – جامعة الزقازيق
معهد بحوث وقاية النبات
هيئة الرقابة على الصادرات والواردات
غرفة الصناعات الغذائية
الهيئة العامة للتصنيع
إدارة مراقبة سلامة الأغذية
الشركة المصرية للأغذية (بسكو مصر)
الشركة القابضة للصناعات الغذائية

٢٠٠٥ / ١-٣٥٥



ملحق (أ)

المبررات	نص البند المضاف	رقم البند
إضافة هذا البند لأنه يعتبر من الاختبارات الأساسية للكشف عن غش العسل	يحول الضوء المستقطب إلى اليسار أو ان تكون نسبة الفركتوز إلى الجلوكوز فيه ١٠٠:(١١٩ - ١٠٦)	١٠/٣



ES: 355-1 / 2005

HONEY AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS
PART :1
HONEY

ICS 67.180.10

Arab Republic of Egypt
Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality