



BSI Standards Publication

Bee propolis — Specifications

National foreword

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Bee products*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Propolis is a resinous substance produced by worker bees combining plant resins and/or fragments of newly formed buds with their salivary and wax gland secretions.

The chemical composition of propolis is quite complex. Hundreds of natural compounds such as flavonoids and phenolic acids have been identified in propolis. Different geographical and plant sources, bee species, production methods, etc., have a significant influence on the chemical composition of propolis.

For the purposes of this document, propolis is divided into *Populus*, *Baccharis* and *Dalbergia* types (the primary sources) and opens the opportunity in the future to cover other types, such as *Araucaria* spp., *Betula* spp., *Castanea* spp., *Clusia* spp., *Cupressus* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Macaranga* spp., *Symphonia* spp., and the mixed plant source propolis (this list is not exhaustive). Only propolis produced by *Apis mellifera* bees is covered in this document.

Scientific literature predominantly relates to three main propolis types (brown, green and red) of which brown (*Populus*) and green (*Baccharis*) propolis are the main types traded internationally. This document considers the complex chemical composition of propolis, and the influences that geographical and plant species variation, and honey bee sub-species have on the proximate, flavonoid and phenolic composition of propolis. Propolis is rich in polyphenols, in particular flavonoids, phenolic acids and derivatives, which can be involved in the biological activities. The decisions made about the types, methodologies and requirements included in this document were based on the scientific literature available at the time.

This document sets out the terms, definitions, classification, quality requirements, authenticity requirements, test method procedures, transportation, storage conditions and packing marks. It aims to provide a document for the classification and quality control for the international trade of raw propolis.

Bee propolis — Specifications

1 Scope

This document specifies the quality requirements, analytical methods, and packaging, marking, labelling, storage and transportation conditions for bee propolis.

This document is applicable to propolis collected from beehives of *Apis mellifera* colonies, i.e. raw propolis.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22005, *Traceability in the feed and food chain — General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

antioxidant capacity

ability of a substance that retards deterioration of oxidation

3.2

ash content

incombustible component remaining after a sample of *raw propolis* (3.17) is completely burnt

3.3

authenticity requirement

requirement that the addition of resins, extracts or any compounds, and/or bioactive substances in raw propolis is not allowed

3.4

balsamic

relating to or containing balsam

3.5

beeswax

honey bee secretions including mixtures of substituted long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons, containing alkanes, alkyl esters, fatty acids, primary and secondary alcohols, diols, ketones and aldehydes