

Handbook of the Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences

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Handbook of the Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences

Introduction

1. The Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap.549 of the Laws of Hong Kong) was passed by the Legislative Council on 14 July 1999. The regulatory system for Chinese medicine constituted under this Ordinance will safeguard public health and, at the same time, strengthen the position of Chinese medicine.
2. The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (hereunder the Council) is a statutory body established in September 1999 under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance. It is responsible for the formulation of regulatory measures for Chinese medicine including registration of Chinese medicine practitioners, licensing of Chinese medicines traders and registration of proprietary Chinese medicines, etc..
3. According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any Chinese medicines traders who wish to carry on their retail and wholesale business of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the wholesale and manufacture business of proprietary Chinese medicines shall first obtain a licence issued by the Chinese Medicines Board under the Council. As for those Chinese medicines traders who have already started their retail and wholesale business of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the wholesale and manufacture business of proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong on 3 January 2000, they can apply for a licence under the transitional arrangements stated in the Chinese Medicine Ordinance.
4. This handbook aims at providing guidelines for Chinese medicines traders who wish to apply for a licence or a licence under the transitional arrangements. With the aid of this handbook, the Council wishes to introduce the licensing system to the Chinese medicines traders and the ways to apply for a licence, so that the traders concerned may obtain a licence in a convenient manner. It is not a legal document and does not cover all the regulations regarding Chinese medicines traders. For laws concerning the regulation of Chinese medicines traders, the legislations including the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, Chinese Medicines Regulation, Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation and Chinese Medicines Traders (Regulatory) Regulation should be taken as the standards for regulation of Chinese medicines traders. The full text of the ordinance and regulations can be purchased from the Government Publications Centre (Address: G/F, Low Block, Queensway Government Office, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong) or downloaded from the Internet (website: www.legislation.gov.hk).

Chapter 1 Regulation on Chinese Medicines in Hong Kong

(1) Statutory regulatory framework for Chinese medicines

5. The Chinese Medicine Council (The Council) is a statutory organization established under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap.549 of the Laws of Hong Kong). The Council mainly consists of members from the Chinese medicines trade, educational or scientific research institutions in Hong Kong, lay persons and public officers. The functions of the Council include the formulation and implementation of regulatory measures. The Department of Health is responsible for providing administrative support to the Council and carrying out the relevant monitoring work.
6. The Chinese Medicines Board under the Chinese Medicine Council is responsible for regulating Chinese medicines traders, Chinese herbal medicines and proprietary Chinese medicines. There are 3 committees under the Chinese Medicines Board, namely:
 - (i) Chinese Medicines Committee - mainly responsible for registration of proprietary Chinese medicines and the regulation of Chinese herbal medicines;
 - (ii) Chinese Medicines Traders Committee - mainly responsible for licensing and regulation of Chinese medicines traders; and
 - (iii) Regulatory Committee of Chinese Medicines Traders - mainly responsible for monitoring the standards of practice and conduct of Chinese medicines traders.

Each committee will also make recommendations to the Chinese Medicines Board on relevant regulatory measures and carry out any other functions and duties delegated to it by the Chinese Medicines Board.

(2) Regulatory measures on Chinese medicines

7. According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, regulatory measures on Chinese medicines comprise two main aspects:
 - (i) Licensing of Chinese medicines traders: any person who wishes to carry on the business of retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the wholesale and manufacture business of proprietary Chinese medicines must first apply for a relevant licence from the Chinese Medicines Board. He may operate such business only when a licence has been issued to him.

- (ii) Registration of proprietary Chinese medicines: All proprietary Chinese medicines must first be registered by the Chinese Medicines Board before they can be imported, manufactured and distributed in Hong Kong.
8. "Chinese herbal medicine" is divided, under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, into the 31 types of toxic Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 (Please refer to Appendix 1) and the 574 types of commonly used Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong specified in Schedule 2 (Please refer to Appendix 2).
9. "Proprietary Chinese medicine" means any proprietary product -
- (a) composed solely of the following as active ingredients -
 - (i) any Chinese herbal medicines; or
 - (ii) any materials of herbal, animal or mineral origin customarily used by the Chinese; or
 - (iii) any medicines and materials referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) respectively;
 - (b) formulated in a finished dose form; and
 - (c) known or claimed to be used for the diagnosis, treatment, prevention or alleviation of any disease or any symptom of a disease in human beings, or for the regulation of the functional states of the human body.
10. The import and export of proprietary Chinese medicines and 36 types Chinese herbal medicines (including 31 Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 and the 5 Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 2 (*Flos Campsis* (凌霄花); *processed Radix Aconiti* (製川烏); *processed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii* (製草烏); *Radix Clematidis* (威靈仙) and *Radix Gentianae* (龍膽) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) as listed in the First Schedule to the Import and Export (General) Regulations (Chapter 60, sub Leg.A), Laws of Hong Kong, are subject to licensing control. Importation / Exportation of these articles must be covered by an import/ export licence issued by the Department of Health.

The applications for import and export licence of proprietary Chinese medicines are currently handled by the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health. Applicants are required to lodge their applications for import and export licence to the following address:

Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health
16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon.
Enquiries: 3904 9230 or 2319 5119

(3) Persons who need to apply for licence

11. Chinese medicines traders shall first obtain the relevant licence before they can enter into the four business sectors, including retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines, wholesale and manufacture of proprietary Chinese medicines.

(i) Retailer of Chinese herbal medicines

12. "Retail of Chinese herbal medicines" means the selling of any Chinese herbal medicines to a person who obtains the same other than for the purpose of wholesale; and "dispense of Chinese herbal medicines" means the preparation and supply of Chinese herbal medicines on or in accordance with a prescription given by a registered or a listed Chinese medicine practitioner.

Any person who engages in the retailing or dispensation of the Chinese herbal medicines listed in Schedule 1 and/or Schedule 2 must first obtain a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines.

Notes:

Applicants may be divided into the following three categories according to commencement dates of their business. Please note the application period for each category:

- (a) For applicants who carry on their business on 3 January 2000, they may apply for licence under transitional arrangements during the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board. If it is confirmed that they are qualified to apply for the licence under the transitional arrangements, they may be deemed to have been granted the licence. Please refer to "Chapter 2: Transitional Licensing Arrangements for Chinese Medicines Traders" for details.

- (b) For applicants who start their business after 3 January 2000 and up to the end of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they are not qualified to apply for licence under the transitional arrangements. However, such applicants should still file applications within the designated period to facilitate the issue of licence for them to continue their business. Please refer to “Chapter 3: Application for Retailer Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines” for details.
- (c) For applicants who intend to carry on their business after the close of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they may also submit their applications within the designated period, but they may only start their business after they are granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 3: Application for Retailer Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines” for details.

For the designated application period mentioned above, please refer to the “Guidance Notes for Completion of Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences”.

(ii) *Wholesaler of Chinese herbal medicines*

13. “Wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines” means obtaining or importing any Chinese herbal medicine for the purpose of selling to a manufacturer or a person who obtains such Chinese herbal medicine for the purpose of selling again, supplying or causing to supply such medicine to a third party in the course of business or activity carried out by that person.

Any person who engages in the wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines listed in Schedule 1 and/or Schedule 2 must first obtain a wholesaler licence in Chinese herbal medicines.

Notes:

Applicants may be divided into the following three categories according to commencement dates of their business. Please note the application period for each category:

- (a) For applicants who carry on their business on 3 January 2000, they may apply for licence under transitional arrangements during the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board. If it is confirmed that they are qualified to apply for the licence under the transitional arrangements, they may be deemed to have been granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 2: Transitional Licensing Arrangements for Chinese Medicines Traders” for details.

- (b) For applicants who start their business after 3 January 2000 and up to the end of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they are not qualified to apply for licence under the transitional arrangements. However, such applicants should still file applications within the designated period to facilitate the issue of licence for them to continue their business. Please refer to “Chapter 4: Application for Wholesaler Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines” for details.
- (c) For applicants who intend to carry on their business after the close of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they may also submit their applications within the designated period, but they may only start their business after they are granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 4: Application for Wholesaler Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines” for details.

For the designated application period mentioned above, please refer to the “Guidance Notes for Completion of Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences”.

(iii) Wholesaler of proprietary Chinese medicines

14. “Wholesale of proprietary Chinese medicines ” means obtaining or importing any proprietary Chinese medicine for the purpose of selling to a manufacturer or a person who obtains such proprietary Chinese medicine for the purpose of selling again, supplying or causing to supply such medicine to a third party in the course of business or activity carried out by that person.

Any person who engages in the wholesale of proprietary Chinese medicines must first obtain a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines.

Notes:

Applicants may be divided into the following three categories according to commencement dates of their business. Please note the application period for each category:

- (a) For applicants who carry on their business on 3 January 2000, they may apply for licence under transitional arrangements during the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board. If it is confirmed that they are qualified to apply for the licence under the transitional arrangements, they may be deemed to have been granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 2: Transitional Licensing Arrangements for Chinese Medicines Traders” for details.

- (b) For applicants who start their business after 3 January 2000 and up to the end of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they are not qualified to apply for licence under the transitional arrangements. However, such applicants should still file applications within the designated period to facilitate the issue of licence for them to continue their business. Please refer to “Chapter 5: Application for Wholesaler Licence in proprietary Chinese medicines” for details.
- (c) For applicants who intend to carry on their business after the close of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they may also submit their applications within the designated period, but they may only start their business after they are granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 5: Application for Wholesaler Licence in proprietary Chinese medicines” for details.

For the designated application period mentioned above, please refer to the “Guidance Notes for Completion of Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences”.

(iv) *Manufacturer of proprietary Chinese medicines*

15. “Manufacture of proprietary Chinese medicines” means the preparation, production, packing or re-packing of proprietary Chinese medicine for sale or distribution.

Applicants who manufacture proprietary Chinese medicines must first obtain a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines.

Notes:

Applicants may be divided into the following three categories according to commencement dates of their business. Please note the application period for each category:

- (a) For applicants who carry on their business on 3 January 2000, they may apply for licence under transitional arrangements during the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board. If it is confirmed that they are qualified to apply for the licence under the transitional arrangements, they may be deemed to have been granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 2: Transitional Licensing Arrangements for Chinese Medicines Traders” for details.

- (b) For applicants who start their business after 3 January 2000 and up to the end of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they are not qualified to apply for licence under the transitional arrangements. However, such applicants should still file applications within the designated period to facilitate the issue of licence for them to continue their business. Please refer to “Chapter 6: Application for Manufacturer Licence in proprietary Chinese medicines” for details.
- (c) For applicants who intend to carry on their business after the close of the period as designated by the Chinese Medicines Board, they may also submit their applications within the designated period, but they may only start their business after they are granted the licence. Please refer to “Chapter 6: Application for Manufacturer Licence in proprietary Chinese medicines” for details.

For the designated application period mentioned above, please refer to the “Guidance Notes for Completion of Application for Chinese Medicines Trader Licences”.

(4) Exemption for licence application

(i) Person or institution concerned with education or scientific research

16. According to section 158(1) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Chinese Medicines Board may exempt, with or without conditions or restrictions, a person or institution concerned with education or scientific research from the restrictions under licensing of Chinese medicines traders or registration of proprietary Chinese medicines, if the Chinese herbal medicines or proprietary Chinese medicines in question are required for the purposes of education or scientific research. Such person or institution may, without the relevant licence or certificate issued by the Chinese Medicines Board, obtain and possess the relevant Chinese herbal medicines and unregistered proprietary Chinese medicines.

(ii) Chinese medicine practitioner

17. According to sections 158(2) and (4) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, if, and only if, the Chinese herbal medicines in question are being used for the purpose of administering to a patient under the direct care of a registered Chinese medicine practitioner or a listed Chinese medicine practitioner and being dispensed on a prescription given by him and at the premises where he practises and not used for public sale, such Chinese medicine practitioner may be exempted from applying for a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines for the purposes of possession and dispensing of the Chinese herbal medicines specified in Schedule 1 (applicable to registered Chinese medicine practitioners only) and in Schedule 2. In addition, according

to section 158(6)(a) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, in the event that the relevant proprietary Chinese medicine is compounded by or under the supervision of a registered Chinese medicine practitioner or a listed Chinese medicine practitioner at the premises where he practises if, and only if, such proprietary Chinese medicine is being used for the purpose of administering or supplying to a patient under his direct care, then he may be exempted from applying for a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines.

(iii) *Manufacturer of proprietary Chinese medicines*

18. According to section 158(7) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, if, and only if, the Chinese herbal medicines or proprietary Chinese medicines in question are imported or obtained by a licensed manufacturer of proprietary Chinese medicines as raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing his own products, then he is exempted from obtaining a wholesaler licence for the purpose of possessing such batch of Chinese herbal medicines or proprietary Chinese medicines. In addition, according to section 158(8) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, if and only if a licensed manufacturer of proprietary Chinese medicines sells by way of wholesale the registered proprietary Chinese medicines manufactured by himself, then he is exempted from obtaining a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines. If he, however, sells by way of wholesale other proprietary Chinese medicines not manufactured by him, then he will be required to apply for a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines.

(iv) *Retailer of Chinese herbal medicines*

19. According to section 158(6)(b) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, if the proprietary Chinese medicines in question are individually prepared or compounded by a person nominated for the supervision of the dispensing of Chinese herbal medicines or his deputy, or under the supervision of such person, at the premises in respect of which a retailer licence is in force and in accordance with a prescription given by a registered Chinese medicine practitioner or a listed Chinese medicine practitioner, then the retailer of Chinese herbal medicines is not required to apply for a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines.

Chapter 2 Transitional Licensing Arrangements for Chinese Medicines Traders

20. According to Section 118 and 138 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the application period for transitional licences as determined by the Chinese Medicines Board was expired on 15 July 2003.



Chapter 3 Application for Retailer Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines

(1) Qualifications

21. Pursuant to section 114 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person may apply to the Chinese Medicines Board for a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines, provided that the application complies with the following licensing requirements:

- (i) the premises to which the application relates are in sanitary condition;
- (ii) (a) adequate space; and
(b) adequate and suitable facilities,
for storing Chinese herbal medicines are provided in the premises;
[For example, the size of the store-room should correspond to the scale of business. There should be sufficient storage racks and cabinets for storing Chinese herbal medicines. There should also be facilities for the control of insects, rodents, humidity and mildew];
- (iii) where any Schedule 1 medicine is to be stored in the same premises with any Schedule 2 medicine or material of herbal, animal or mineral origin customarily used by the Chinese for medicinal purpose, arrangements are made so that the Schedule 1 medicine can be stored effectively separated from the Schedule 2 medicine or material;
[For example, there is separate space for the storage of Schedule 1 medicines];
- (iv) where Chinese herbal medicines are to be dispensed in the premises -
(a) adequate space; and
(b) adequate and suitable facilities,
for dispensing the medicines are provided in the premises;
[For example, the passageway for dispensing of Chinese herbal medicines should be of an adequate width. Appropriate equipment and apparatus for dispensing should be made available];
- (v) the premises are in all other respects suitable for carrying on a business in the retail of Chinese herbal medicines;
[For example, there should be adequate space and suitable measuring equipment. There should be no source of pollution in the vicinity of the premises that may contaminate the processed herbal medicines]; and

- (vi) *A person to be responsible for the supervision of the dispensing of Chinese herbal medicines and not more than 2 deputies shall be nominated, one of whom shall act in the absence of the said person. Each responsible person (i.e. the nominated person and his deputies) in the application complies with any of the following minimum requirements regarding knowledge and experience:

	Professional qualifications	Academic qualifications	Working experience
(a)	-	(1) holding a bachelor's degree in Chinese medicine awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1)	Having 6 months' practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong
(b)	-	(1) holding a diploma in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) holding a diploma in Chinese medicines awarded by the Vocational Training Council; or (3) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1) or (2)	Having 1 year's practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong
(c)	Registered/ Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioner	-	Having 6 months' practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong
(d)	Registered Pharmacist	(1) holding a postgraduate certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1)	Having 1 year's practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong

(e)	-	<p>(1) holding a certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong on completion of a 120 hour course;</p> <p>(2) holding a certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by the Vocational Training Council on completion of a 120 hour course; or</p> <p>(3) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1) or (2)</p>	Having 3 years' practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong
(f)	-	-	Having 5 years' practical experience in dispensing Chinese herbal medicines in Hong Kong

*If the application states that no Chinese herbal medicine is to be dispensed in the premises to which the application relates, then there will be no need to nominate persons to be responsible for the supervision of the dispensing of Chinese herbal medicines.

Besides, in accordance with section 145(2) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, holder of a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines shall notify the Chinese Medicines Board in writing of any change in the responsible persons (i.e. the nominated person or his deputies) within one month from the date of such change.

(2) Application procedures

22. How to obtain application forms

Applicants can obtain application forms free of charge from:

- (i) Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health
Address: 16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Close on Saturday, Sunday and public holidays
(Enquiry no.: 2319-5119)

Applicants can also obtain application forms free of charge in the following ways:

- (i) Downloading from the homepage of the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm)

23. Provision of documents or information

Applicants are required to provide the following documents or information:

- (i) Duly completed Application Form for Retailer Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines (Form 1A); and
- (ii) Documentation Checklist-Application For Retailer Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines (Checklist 2A) and all the documents listed therein.

24. How to return application forms

Applicants may return the application forms and relevant information and documents in the following ways:

- (i) Mail to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health by registered post (the date of the post stamp will be taken as the submission date);

(ii) Lodge to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health in person during office hours; or

(iii) Submit online application via electronic forms (applicable to holders of recognised organisational digital certificates only).

Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm

The Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue an acknowledgement letter with 30 days upon receipt of an application form. The letter of acknowledgement will contain an application number for the applicant. Any applicant who does not receive an acknowledgement letter after the said 30 days should contact the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health.

(3) Application results and duration of licence

25. After receiving an application, the Department of Health will send officers to inspect the applicant's business premises and prepare a report for assessment by the Chinese Medicines Board. If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the applicant is required to pay the prescribed fees. When the relevant fees are received, the Department of Health will send the licence to the applicant by post. If the application is refused, the applicant will be notified in writing thereof, and he may request for review or appeal against that decision. Please refer to "Chapter 7: Right of Appeal" for details. The duration of the licence will be shown on the licence, lasting for not more than two years normally.

(4) Licensing fees and methods of payment

26. For the licensing fees payable for retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines, please refer to Appendix 4 on "Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation". If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue General Demand Note to the applicant. Applicant can make payment according to the payment methods stated in the General Demand Note.

Chapter 4 Application for Wholesaler Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines

(1) Qualifications

27. Pursuant to section 115 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person may apply to the Chinese Medicines Board for a wholesaler licence in Chinese herbal medicines, provided that the application complies with the following licensing requirements:

- (i) the premises to which the application relates are in sanitary condition;
- (ii) (a) adequate space, and
(b) adequate and suitable facilities,
for storing Chinese herbal medicines are provided in the premises;
[For example, the size of the warehouse should correspond to the scale of business. There should be sufficient storage racks and cabinets for storing Chinese herbal medicines. There should also be facilities for the control of insects, rodents, humidity and mildew];
- (iii) where any Schedule 1 medicine is to be stored in the same premises with any Schedule 2 medicine or material of herbal, animal or mineral origin customarily used by the Chinese for medicinal purpose, arrangements are made so that the Schedule 1 medicine can be stored effectively separated from the Schedule 2 medicine or material;
[For example, there is separate space for the storage of Schedule 1 medicines]; and
- (iv) the premises are in all other respects suitable for carrying on a business in the wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines.
[For example, there should be adequate space and suitable measuring equipment. There should be no source of pollution in the vicinity of the premises that may contaminate the herbal medicines/processed herbal medicines].

(2) Application procedures

28. How to obtain application forms

Applicants can obtain application forms free of charge from:

- (i) Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health
Address: 16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Close on Saturday, Sunday and public holidays
(Enquiry no.: 2319-5119)

Applicants can also obtain application forms free of charge in the following ways:

- (i) Downloading from the homepage of the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong
(Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm)

29. Provision of documents or information

Applicants are required to provide the following documents or information:

- (i) Duly completed Application Form for Wholesaler Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines (Form 1B); and
- (ii) Documentation Checklist - Application for Wholesaler Licence in Chinese Herbal Medicines (Checklist 2B) and all the documents listed therein.

30. How to return application forms

Applicants may return the application forms and the relevant information and documents in the following ways:

- (i) Mail to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health by registered post (the date of the post stamp will be taken as the submission date);
- (ii) Lodge to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health in person during office hours; or
- (iii) Submit online application via electronic forms (applicable to holders of recognised organisational digital certificates only).
Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm

The Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue an acknowledgement letter within 30 days upon receipt of an application form. The letter of acknowledgement will contain an application number for the applicant. Any applicant who does not receive an acknowledgement letter after the said 30 days should contact the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health.

(3) Application results and duration of licence

31. After receiving an application, the Department of Health will send officers to inspect the applicant's business premises and prepare a report for assessment by the Chinese Medicines Board. If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the applicant is required to pay the prescribed fees. When the relevant fees are received, the Department of Health will send the licence to the applicant by post. If the application is refused, the applicant will be notified in writing thereof, and he may request for review or appeal against that decision. Please refer to "Chapter 7: Right of Appeal" for details. The duration of the licence will be shown on the licence, lasting for not more than two years normally.

(4) Licensing fees and methods of payment

32. For the licensing fees payable for wholesaler licence in Chinese herbal medicines, please refer to Appendix 4 on "Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation". If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue a General Demand Note to the applicant. Applicant can make payment according to the payment methods stated in the General Demand Note.

Chapter 5 Application for Wholesaler Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines

(1) Qualifications

33. Pursuant to section 135 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person may apply to the Chinese Medicines Board for a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines, provided that the application complies with the following licensing requirements:

- (i) the premises to which the application relates are in sanitary condition;
- (ii) (a) adequate space; and
(b) adequate and suitable facilities,
for storing proprietary Chinese medicines are provided in the premises,
[For example, the size of the warehouse should correspond to the scale of business. There should be sufficient storage racks and cabinets for storing proprietary Chinese medicines. There should also be facilities for the control of insects, rodents, humidity and mildew]; and
- (iii) the premises are in all other respects suitable for carrying on a business in the wholesale of proprietary Chinese medicines.
[For example, there should be adequate space and no source of pollution in the vicinity of the premises which may contaminate the proprietary Chinese medicines].

(2) Application procedures

34. How to obtain application forms

Applicants can obtain application forms free of charge from:

- (i) Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health
Address: 16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Close on Saturday, Sunday and public holidays
(Enquiry no.: 2319-5119)

Applicants can also obtain application forms free of charge in the following ways:

- (i) Downloading from the homepage of the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/ehg/#main_down01.htm)

35. Provision of documents or information

Applicants are required to provide the following documents or information:

- (i) Duly completed Application Form for Wholesaler Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines (Form 1C); and
- (ii) Documentation Checklist - Application for Wholesaler Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines (Checklist 2C) and all the documents listed therein.

36. How to return application forms

Applicants may return the application forms and the relevant information and documents in the following ways:

- (i) Mail to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health by registered post (the date of the post stamp will be taken as the submission date);
- (ii) Lodge to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health in person office hours; or
- (iii) Submit online application via electronic forms (applicable to holders of recognised organisational digital certificates only).
Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm

The Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue an acknowledgement letter within 30 days upon receipt of an application form. The letter of acknowledgement will contain an application number for the applicant. Any applicant who does not receive an acknowledgement letter after the said 30 days should contact the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health.

(3) Application results and duration of licence

37. After receiving an application, the Department of Health will send officers to inspect the applicant's business premises and prepare a report for assessment by the Chinese Medicines Board. If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the applicant is required to pay the prescribed fees. When the relevant fees are received, the Department of Health will send the licence to the applicant by post. If the application is refused, the applicant will be notified in writing thereof, and he may request for review or appeal against that decision. Please refer to "Chapter 7: Right of Appeal" for details. The duration of the licence will be shown on the licence, lasting for not more than two years normally.

(4) Licensing fees and methods of payment

38. For the licensing fees payable for wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines, please refer to Appendix 4 on "Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation". If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue a General Demand Note to the applicant. Applicant can make payment according to the payment methods stated in the General Demand Note.

Chapter 6 Application for Manufacturer Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines

(1) Qualifications

39. Pursuant to section 132 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person may apply to the Chinese Medicines Board for a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines, provided that the application complies with the following licensing requirements:

- (i) the premises to which the application relates are in sanitary condition;
- (ii) where ingredients or packing materials, or both, used for manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines are to be stored in the premises-
 - (a) adequate space; and
 - (b) adequate and suitable facilities,for storing the ingredients or packing materials, or both, as the case may be, are provided in the premises;
[For example, the size of the warehouse should correspond to the quantity of the materials stored];
- (iii) where any Schedule 1 medicine is to be stored in the same premises with any Schedule 2 medicine or material of herbal, animal or mineral origin customarily used by the Chinese for medicinal purpose, arrangements are made so that the Schedule 1 medicine can be stored effectively separated from the Schedule 2 medicine or material;
[For example, there is separate space for the storage of Schedule 1 medicines];
- (iv) fittings and equipment suitable for use in the manufacturing process specified in the application are provided in the premises;
[For example, the facilities used for the production and packaging and their installation should correspond to the operation and they should function properly];

- (v) where intermediate products generated or proprietary Chinese medicines manufactured in the course of manufacture, or both, are to be stored in the premises -
- (a) adequate space; and
 - (b) adequate and suitable facilities,
- for storing the products or medicines, or both, as the case may be, are provided in the premises;
- [For example, the size of the warehouse should correspond to the scale of business. There should be sufficient storage racks and cabinets for storing such materials. There should also be facilities for the control of insects, rodents, humidity and mildew];*
- (vi) the humidity, lighting, temperature and ventilation of the part of the premises provided for -
- (a) storing ingredients or packing materials;
 - (b) manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines; or
 - (c) storing intermediate products or proprietary Chinese medicines,
- are suitable for their respective purposes;
- (vii) the premises are in all other respects suitable for carrying on a business in the manufacture of proprietary Chinese medicines;
- [For example, there should be adequate space and no source of pollution in the vicinity of the premises that may contaminate the proprietary Chinese medicines or intermediate products. The fittings and equipment installed in the premises should not adversely affect the building structure];* and
- (viii) A person to be responsible for the supervision of the manufacture of proprietary Chinese medicines and not more than 2 deputies shall be nominated, one of whom shall act in the absence of the said person. Each responsible person (i.e. the nominated person and his deputies) in the application complies with any of the following minimum requirements regarding knowledge and experience:

	Professional qualifications	Academic qualifications	Working experience
(a)	-	(1) holding a bachelor's degree in Chinese medicine awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1)	Having 6 months' practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong
(b)	-	(1) holding a diploma in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) holding a diploma in Chinese medicines awarded by the Vocational Training Council; or (3) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1) or (2)	Having 1 year's practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong
(c)	Registered/ Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioner	-	Having 6 months' practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong
(d)	Registered Pharmacist	(1) holding a postgraduate certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong; or (2) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1)	Having 6 months' practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong

Application for Manufacturer Licence in
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(e)	-	<p>(1) holding a certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by a university in Hong Kong on completion of a 120 hour course;</p> <p>(2) holding a certificate in Chinese medicines awarded by the Vocational Training Council on completion of a 120 hour course; or</p> <p>(3) having a qualification which, in the opinion of the Chinese Medicines Board, is equivalent to that mentioned in subparagraph (1) or (2)</p>	<p>Having 3 years' practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong</p>
(f)	-	-	<p>Having 5 years' practical experience in manufacturing proprietary Chinese medicines in Hong Kong</p>

In accordance with section 145(2) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, holder of a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines shall notify the Chinese Medicines Board in writing of any change in the responsible persons (i.e. the nominated person or his deputies) within one month from the date of such change.

(2) Application procedures

40. How to obtain application forms

Applicants can obtain application forms free of charge from:

- (i) **Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health**
Address: 16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Close on Saturday, Sunday and public holidays
(Enquiry no.: 2319-5119)



Applicants can also obtain application forms free of charge in the following ways:

- (i) Downloading from the homepage of the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm)

41. Provision of documents or information

Applicants are required to provide the following documents or information:

- (i) Duly completed Application Form for Manufacturer Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines (Form 1D); and
- (ii) Documentation Checklist-Application for Manufacturer Licence in Proprietary Chinese Medicines (Checklist 2D) and all the documents listed therein.

42. How to return application forms

Applicants may return the application forms and the relevant information and documents in the following ways:

- (i) Mail to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health by registered post (the date of the post stamp will be taken as the submission date);
- (ii) Lodge to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health in person during office hours; or
- (iii) Submit online application via electronic forms (applicable to holders of recognised organisational digital certificates only).
Website: www.cmchk.org.hk/pcm/eng/#main_down01.htm

The Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue an acknowledgement letter within 30 days upon receipt of an application form. The letter of acknowledgement will contain an application number for the applicant. Any applicant who does not receive an acknowledgement letter

after the said 30 days should contact the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health.

(3) Application results and duration of licence

43. After receiving an application, the Department of Health will send officers to inspect the applicant's business premises and prepare a report for assessment by the Chinese Medicines Board. If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the applicant is required to pay the prescribed fees. When the relevant fees are received, the Department of Health will send the licence to the applicant by post. If the application is refused, the applicant will be notified in writing thereof, and he may request for review or appeal against that decision. Please refer to "Chapter 7: Right of Appeal" for details. The duration of the licence will be shown on the licence, lasting for not more than two years normally.

(4) Licensing fees and methods of payment

44. For the licensing fees payable for manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines, please refer to Appendix 4 on "Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation". If the application is approved by the Chinese Medicines Board, the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office will issue a General Demand Note to the applicant. Applicant can make payment according to the payment methods stated in the General Demand Note.

(5) How to apply for a Certificate for Manufacturer (Good manufacturing practice in respect of proprietary Chinese medicines)

45. Pursuant to section 133 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, if the applicant follows the requirements of good practices in manufacture and quality control of proprietary Chinese medicines (GMP), he may apply for a Certificate for Manufacturer (Good manufacturing practice in respect of proprietary Chinese medicines) issued by the Chinese Medicines Board. Relevant details and application procedures shall be announced separately.

(Note: GMP=Good Manufacturing Practice)

Chapter 7 Right of Appeal

(1) Review of decisions

46. Pursuant to section 140 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, an applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Chinese Medicines Traders Committee made under delegated authority from the Chinese Medicines Board on matters related to licensing of Chinese medicines traders may, within 14 days after the receipt of the notification of decision, request the Chinese Medicines Board to review the decision, stating the reasons relied upon. Upon receipt of the written request for review, the Chinese Medicines Board shall review the decision and shall serve a notice of its decision together with the reasons for its decision on the persons concerned. In reviewing a decision, the Chinese Medicines Board may invite the persons concerned to give representations in writing or in person.

(2) Appeal to Court of First Instance

47. Pursuant to section 141 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, an applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Chinese Medicines Board related to licensing of Chinese medicines traders or the result of its review may, within 1 month from the date of service of the notice, appeal to the Court of First Instance. The Court of First Instance may affirm, reverse or vary the decision appealed against.

Chapter 8 Personal Data

(1) The purpose of collecting personal data

48. The personal data provided by the applicants to the Chinese Medicines Board are used for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance. The provision of personal data is on a voluntary basis. If an applicant fails to provide sufficient personal data, the Chinese Medicines Board shall be unable to process the relevant licence application.

(2) Transfer of personal data

49. The personal data provided by the applicants are mainly for use within the Chinese Medicine Council, but they may also be disclosed to other Government bureaux/departments, agencies or authorities for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 57. Apart from these, such personal data will only be disclosed where the applicants have given consent to such disclosure or where such disclosure is allowed under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

(3) Access to and correction of personal data

50. Applicants have the right of access and correction with respect to personal data as provided for under sections 18 and 22 and Principle 6 of Schedule 1 of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. A fee may be imposed for complying with a data access request. Should there be any amendment to the personal data of an applicant, he should notify the Chinese Medicine Regulatory office, Department of Health in writing as soon as possible:

Address: Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health
16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Chapter 9 Important Notes and Enquiries

(1) Violation of the relevant provisions of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance

51. Pursuant to section 155 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person who is found guilty of an offence under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, including the selling of the Chinese herbal medicines set out in Schedules 1 and 2 without licence, and the selling, import or possession of unregistered proprietary Chinese medicines, shall be liable to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 2 years.
52. Apart from this, pursuant to section 139 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Chinese Medicines Board may suspend a licence for such period as it may determine, revoke a licence or vary the conditions or restrictions subject to which a licence was issued, or issue a warning to the licence holder, if a licensed Chinese medicines trader has failed to comply with the conditions or restrictions subject to which the licence was issued, or has failed to comply with any prescribed conditions or duties in respect of the practice of his trade, or has been convicted of an offence under this Ordinance.

(2) Provision of information

53. Pursuant to section 153(1) and (2) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, for the purposes of determining an application for a licence or certificate under this Ordinance, the Chinese Medicines Board may serve on the applicant a notice requiring him to furnish to it such information relating to the application and within such time as may be specified in the notice. Where the applicant fails to furnish such information, the Chinese Medicines Board may decline to process the application further or reject the application.

(3) Consequences of providing false information

54. The provision of false or misleading information is a criminal offence and the case will be referred to relevant authorities. If the applicant is found guilty, the Chinese Medicines Board may disqualify him or revoke his licence. All fees paid will not be refunded. In addition, as provided under section 153(3) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, no person who, in making an application to the Chinese Medicines Board or in giving any information, shall make a statement or representation which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true in a material particular. Any person who violates the aforesaid provisions commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 2 years.

(4) Compliance with other relevant legislations

55. Other than the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the applicants shall also comply with relevant legislations such as:

- (i) Under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201), any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, (a) whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, offers any advantage to a public servant as an inducement to or reward for that public servant's performing or abstaining from performing his duties, or (b) offers any advantage to a public servant while having dealings of any kind with the government department or public body in which he is employed, commits an offence;
- (ii) Under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132), restrictions related to suitability of medicines for human consumption and affixing of false label;
- (iii) Under the Animals and Plants (Protection of Endangered Species) Ordinance (Cap. 187), restrictions related to the control of endangered species;
- (iv) Under the Undesirable Medical Advertisements Ordinance (Cap. 231), restrictions related to the control of advertising of medicines (including Chinese herbal medicines and proprietary Chinese medicines);
- (v) Under the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354), provisions related to the disposal of waste;
- (vi) Under the Trade Description Ordinance (Cap. 362), restrictions related to the control of counterfeit medicines;
- (vii) Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), restrictions related to the control of medicines containing any western medicine as ingredients.

(Please refer to the various ordinances for details. The full text of the ordinances can be purchased from the Government Publications Centre or downloaded from the Internet: www.elegislation.gov.hk).

(5) Powers to inspect premises

56. Pursuant to section 146 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Department of Health may authorize any public officer to be an inspector at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any premises specified in the licence of a Chinese medicines trader where the wholesale or retail of any Chinese herbal medicines, or the wholesale or manufacture of any proprietary Chinese medicines is carried on, so as to ensure that the Chinese medicines traders comply with the relevant ordinances. The Department of Health may check any Chinese medicines traded at such premises on a random basis to ensure that such medicines are of good quality and up to standard.

(6) Liability for acts of servants

57. Pursuant to section 150 of the Chinese Medicines Ordinance, where an employee of a holder of Chinese medicines trader licence commits an offence for contravening the relevant provisions under the Ordinance, the holder of the licence shall, without prejudice to the liability of any other person, also be guilty of that offence.

(7) Amendment of information after submission of application

58. If applicants wish to amend any information in the application form such as the address of their premises or the names of responsible person, as appropriate, when their applications are being processed, they should inform the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office of the Department of Health in writing as soon as possible.

(8) Enquiries

59. Enquiries on the licensing of Chinese medicines traders or the contents of this Handbook can be made by calling the enquiry hotline, fax or post to the Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office, Department of Health:

Enquiry No.: 2319-5119
Fax No.: 2319-2664
Address: 16/F, AIA Kowloon Tower, Landmark East,
100 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Appendix 1 List of Schedule 1 Medicines

Name

Arsenic trioxide (砒霜)
 Arsenolite (砒石)
 Calomelas (輕粉)
 Cinnabaris (朱砂)
 Flos Daturae Metelis (洋金花)
 Flos Rhododendri Mollis (鬧羊花)
 Huechys (紅娘蟲)
 Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum (紅粉)
 Lytta (青娘蟲)
 Mercurous chloride and mercuric
 chloride (白降丹)
 Mercury (水銀)
 Mylabris (斑蝥)
 Orpiment (雌黃)
 Radix Aconiti Brachypodi or Radix Aconiti
 Szechenyiani (雪上一枝蒿)
 Radix or Rhizoma Podophylli emodis, or
 Radix or Rhizoma Dysosmatis
 (鬼臼(桃耳七、八角蓮))

Name

Radix Sophorae Tonkinensis (山豆根)
 Realgar (雄黃)
 Unprocessed Fructus Crotonis (生巴豆)
 Unprocessed Radix Aconiti (生川烏)
 Unprocessed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii
 (生草烏)
 Unprocessed Radix Aconiti Lateralis (生附子)
 Unprocessed Radix Euphorbiae Fischerianae,
 Radix Euphorbiae Ebracteolatae or Radix
 Stellerae (生狼毒)
 Unprocessed Radix Kansui (生甘遂)
 Unprocessed Resina Garcinia Morellae
 (生藤黃)
 Unprocessed Rhizoma Arisaematis (生天南星)
 Unprocessed Rhizoma Pinelliae (生半夏)
 Unprocessed Rhizoma Typhonii or Radix Aconiti
 Coreani (生白附子(禹白附、關白附))
 Unprocessed Semen Euphorbiae (生千金子)
 Unprocessed Semen Hyoscyami (生天仙子)
 Unprocessed Semen Strychni (生馬錢子)
 Venenum Bufonis (蟾酥)



Appendix 2 List of Schedule 2 Medicines

Name

Agkistrodon (蕘蛇)
 Arisaema cum Bile (膳南星)
 Aspongopus (九香蟲)
 Asteriscus Pseudosciaenae (魚腦石)
 Benzoinum (安息香)
 Bombyx Batryticatus (優蠶)
 Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae (川貝母)
 Bulbus Fritillariae Hupehensis (湖北貝母)
 Bulbus Fritillariae Pallidiflorae (伊貝母)
 Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii (浙貝母)
 Bulbus Fritillariae Ussuriensis (平貝母)
 Bulbus Lycoridis Radiatae (石蒜)
 Cacumen Platycladi (側柏葉)
 Cacumen Securinegae Suffruticosae (繁縷珠)
 Cacumen Tamaricis (西河柳)
 Calamina (礬甘石)
 Calculus Bovis (牛黃)
 Calculus Equi (馬寶)
 Calyx seu Fructus Physalis (錦燈籠)
 Caulis Akebiae (木通)
 Caulis Ampelopsis Brevipedunculatae (山葡萄)
 Caulis Aristolochiae Manshuriensis (關木通)
 Caulis Bambusae in Taeniam (竹茹)
 Caulis Clematidis Armandii (川木通)
 Caulis Entadae (過江龍)
 Caulis Erycibes (丁公藤)
 Caulis et Folium Piperis Hancei (山萵)
 Caulis et Folium Schefflerae Arboricolae
 (七葉蓮)
 Caulis Euphorbiae Antiquori (火殃藜)
 Caulis Fibraureae (黃藤)
 Caulis Gneti (買麻藤)
 Caulis Hederae Sinensis (青春藤)
 Caulis Impatiensis (透骨草)

Name

Caulis Lonicerae (忍冬藤)
 Caulis Mahoniae (功勞木)
 Caulis Perillae (紫蘇梗)
 Caulis Piperis Kadsurae (海風藤)
 Caulis Polygoni Multiflori (首烏藤)
 Caulis Sargentodoxae (大血藤)
 Caulis Sinomenii (青風藤)
 Caulis Spatholobi (雞血藤)
 Caulis Tinosporae (寬根藤)
 Caulis Trachelospermi (絡石藤)
 Cera Chinensis (蟲白蠟)
 Colla Corii Asini (阿膠)
 Concha Arcae (瓦楞子)
 Concha Haliotidis (石決明)
 Concha Margaritifera Usta (珍珠母)
 Concha Mauritiae Arabicae (紫貝齒)
 Concha Meretricis seu Cyclinae (蛤殼)
 Concretio Silicea Bambusae (天竺黃)
 Cordyceps (冬蟲夏草)
 Conium Erinacei seu Hemiechianus (刺楸皮)
 Cornu Bubali (水牛角)
 Comu Cervi (鹿角)
 Comu Cervi Degelatinatum (鹿角霜)
 Comu Cervi Pantotrichum (鹿茸)
 Comu Saigae Tataricae (羚羊角)
 Cortex Acanthopanax (五加皮)
 Cortex Ailanthi (椿皮)
 Cortex Albiziae (合歡皮)
 Cortex Cinchonae (金雞納皮)
 Cortex Dictamni (白鮮皮)
 Cortex Eucommiae (杜仲)
 Cortex Fraxini (秦皮)
 Cortex Hibisci (川槿皮)
 Cortex Ilicis Rotundae (枳殼應)

Name

Cortex Illicii (地楓皮)
 Cortex Kadsurae Radicis (紫荊皮)
 Cortex Lycii (地骨皮)
 Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis (厚樸)
 Cortex Meliae (苦楝皮)
 Cortex Mori (桑白皮)
 Cortex Moutan (牡丹皮)
 Cortex Periplocae (香加皮)
 Cortex Phellodendri (黃柏)
 Cortex Pseudolaricis (土荊皮)
 Cortex Schefflerae Octophyllae (鴨腳木)
 Cortex Ulmi Parvifoliae (榔榆皮)
 Crinis Carbonisatus (血餘炭)
 Eupolyphaga seu Steleophaga (土鱉蟲)
 Faeces Leporis (望月砂)
 Faeces Trogopteroni (五靈脂)
 Faeces Vespertilionis (夜明砂)
 Flos Albiziae (合歡花)
 Flos Buddlejae (密蒙花)
 Flos Campsis (凌霄花)
 Flos Celosiae Cristatae (雞冠花)
 Flos Chimonanthi Praecocis (臘梅花)
 Flos Eriocauli (穀精草)
 Flos Farfarae (款冬花)
 Flos Genkwa (芫花)
 Flos Hibisci Rosae-Sinensis (扶桑花)
 Flos Inulae (旋覆花)
 Flos Jasmini (素馨花)
 Flos Magnoliae (辛夷)
 Flos Magnoliae Officinalis (厚樸花)
 Flos Rosae Chinensis (月季花)
 Fluoritum (紫石英)
 Folium Aconiti Kusnezoffii (草烏葉)
 Folium Apocyni Veneti (羅布麻葉)
 Folium Artemisiae Argyi (艾葉)
 Folium Callicarpae Formosanae (紫珠葉)
 Folium et Cacumen Breyniae Fruticosae
 (黑面神)

Name

Folium et Cacumen Murrayae (九里香)
 Folium et Ramulus Evodiae (三叉苦)
 Folium Ginkgo (銀杏葉)
 Folium Ginseng (人參葉)
 Folium Glochidii Eriocarpi (漆大姑)
 Folium Hibisci Mutabilis (木芙蓉葉)
 Folium Ilicis Cornutae (枸骨葉)
 Folium Isatidis (大青葉)
 Folium Lantanae Camarae (馬纓丹)
 Folium Nerii (夾竹桃葉)
 Folium Photiniae (石南葉)
 Folium Pini (松毛)
 Folium Polygoni Tinctorii (蓼大青葉)
 Folium Psidii Guajavae (番石榴葉)
 Folium Psychotriae Rubrae (山大顏)
 Folium Pterocaryae Stenopterae (楓楊葉)
 Folium Pyrrosiae (石韋)
 Folium Rhododendri Daurici (滿山紅)
 Folium Sauropi (龍脷葉)
 Folium Sennae (番瀉葉)
 Folium Vitis Negundo (牡荊葉)
 Fructus Akebiae (預知子)
 Fructus Alpiniae Oxyphyllae (益智)
 Fructus Amomi Rotundus (豆蔻)
 Fructus Arctii (牛蒡子)
 Fructus Aristolochiae (馬兜鈴)
 Fructus Aurantii (枳殼)
 Fructus Aurantii Immaturus (枳實)
 Fructus Broussonetiae (褚實子)
 Fructus Bruceae (鴉膽子)
 Fructus Carotae (南鶴蟲)
 Fructus Carpesii (鶴蟲)
 Fructus Chebulae (訶子)
 Fructus Cnidii (蛇床子)
 Fructus Coriandri (芫荽子)
 Fructus Corni (山茱萸)
 Fructus Evodiae (吳茱萸)

Appendix 2 List of Schedule 2
Medicines

Name

Fructus Fici Pumilae (薜荔果)
Fructus Forsythiae (連翹)
Fructus Galangae (紅豆蔻)
Fructus Gleditsiae Abnormalis (豬牙皂)
Fructus Kochiae (地膚子)
Fructus Leonuri (菟薊子)
Fructus Ligustri Lucidi (女貞子)
Fructus Liquidambaris (路路通)
Fructus Litseae (華澄茄)
Fructus Malvae (冬葵果)
Fructus Nandinae Domesticae (天竺子)
Fructus Phyllanthi (餘甘子)
Fructus Piperis Longi (華菱)
Fructus Podophylli (小葉蓮)
Fructus Polygoni Orientalis (水紅花子)
Fructus Psoraleae (補骨脂)
Fructus Quisqualis (使君子)
Fructus Rosae Laevigatae (金櫻子)
Fructus Rubi (覆盆子)
Fructus Sapindi Mukorossi (無患子)
Fructus Schisandrae (五味子)
Fructus seu Herba Physalis Pubescentis
(燈籠草)
Fructus Sophorae (槐角)
Fructus Terminaliae Billericiae (毛訶子)
Fructus Toosendan (川棟子)
Fructus Tribuli (蒺藜)
Fructus Trichosanthis (瓜蒌)
Fructus Tritici Levis (浮小麥)
Fructus Tsaoko (草果)
Fructus Ulmi Macrocarpae (蕪荑)
Fructus Viticis (蔓荊子)
Fructus Viticis Negundo (黃荊子)
Fructus Xanthii (蒼耳子)
Galla Chinensis (五倍子)
Gekko Swinhonis (壁虎)
Gypsum Fibrosum Preparata (煨石膏)
Haematitum (赭石)

Name

Halloysitum Rubrum (赤石脂)
Herba Abri (雞骨草)
Herba Achyranthis Asperae (倒扣草)
Herba Aeschynomenes Indicae (田皂角)
Herba Agastaches (藿香)
Herba Aglaonematis (廣東萬年青)
Herba Agrimoniae (仙鶴草)
Herba Andrographitis (穿心蓮)
Herba Antenoronis Neofiliformis (金錢草)
Herba Ardisiae Japonicae (矮地茶)
Herba Aristolochiae (天仙藤)
Herba Aristolochiae Mollissimae (尋骨風)
Herba Artemisiae Annuae (青蒿)
Herba Artemisiae Anomalae (劉寄奴)
Herba Artemisiae Scopariae (茵陳)
Herba Asari (細辛)
Herba Belladonnae (顛茄草)
Herba Bidentis Bipinnatae or Herba Bidentis
Pilosae (鬼針草)
Herba Blumeae Balsamiferae (大風艾)
Herba Bryophylli Pinnati (落地生根)
Herba Casytha Filiformis (無根藤)
Herba Catharanthi Rosei (長春花)
Herba Centellae (積雪草)
Herba Centipedae (鵝不食草)
Herba Chenopodii (土荊芥)
Herba Cirsii (小薊)
Herba Cissampelotis (亞乎奴)
Herba Cistanches (肉蓯蓉)
Herba Clinopodii (斷血流)
Herba Clinopodii Gracilis (剪刀草)
Herba Commelinae (鴨跖草)
Herba Corydalis Bungeanae (地丁草)
Herba Crotalariae Mucronatae (豬屎豆)
Herba Cymbopogonis (藿香草)
Herba Cynomorii (鎖陽)
Herba Damnacanthi (虎刺)

Name

Herba Dendrobii (石斛)
 Herba Desmodii Styracifolii (廣金錢草)
 Herba Dianthi (瞿麥)
 Herba Dichondrae Repentis (馬蹄金)
 Herba Duchesneae Indicae (蛇莓)
 Herba Ecliptae (墨旱蓮)
 Herba Eleocharitis (通天草)
 Herba Elephantopi (地膽頭)
 Herba Eleusines Indicae (牛筋草)
 Herba Emiliae (一點紅)
 Herba Ephedrae (麻黃)
 Herba Epimedii (淫羊藿)
 Herba Epimeredis Indicae (防風草)
 Herba Equiseti Hiemalis (木賊)
 Herba Erodii or Herba Geranii (老鸛草)
 Herba Eupatorii (佩蘭)
 Herba Euphorbiae Hirtae (飛揚草)
 Herba Euphorbiae Humifusae (地錦草)
 Herba Euphorbiae Thymifoliae (小飛揚草)
 Herba Gelsemii Elegantis (斷腸草)
 Herba Gendarussae (小駁骨)
 Herba Geranii Caroliniani (野老鸛草)
 Herba Glechomae (連錢草)
 Herba Gnaphalii Affinis (鼠曲草)
 Herba Gynostemmatis (絞股藍)
 Herba Hedyotidis Chrysotrichae (黃毛耳草)
 Herba Hedyotidis Corymbosae (水錢草)
 Herba Houத்துyniae (魚腥草)
 Herba Hyperici (紅旱蓮)
 Herba Hyperici Erecti (小連翹)
 Herba Hyperici Japonici (田基黃)
 Herba Inulae (金沸草)
 Herba Junci Setchuensis (龍鬚草)
 Herba Kulanchoes Laciniatae (伽藍菜)
 Herba Leonuri (益母草)
 Herba Lespedezae Cuneatae (鐵掃帚)
 Herba Lobeliae Chinensis (半邊蓮)

Name

Herba Lophatheri (淡竹葉)
 Herba Lycopi (澤蘭)
 Herba Lycopodii (伸筋草)
 Herba Lysimachiae (金錢草)
 Herba Malvastri Coromandeliani (黃花棣)
 Herba Melastomatis Candii (野牡丹)
 Herba Melastomatis Dodecandri (地蕊)
 Herba Orostachyos (瓦松)
 Herba Paederiae (雞屎藤)
 Herba Patriniae (敗醬草)
 Herba Pholidotae Chinensis (石仙桃)
 Herba Phyllanthi Urinariae (葉下珠)
 Herba Piperis Sarmentosi (假蒟)
 Herba Plantaginis (車前草)
 Herba Polygalae Chinensis (大葉金不換)
 Herba Polygalae Japonicae (瓜子金)
 Herba Polygoni Avicularis (蓴蓄)
 Herba Polygoni Chinensis (火炭母)
 Herba Polygoni Perfoliati (杠板歸)
 Herba Potentillae Chinensis (委陵菜)
 Herba Potentillae Discoloris (翻白草)
 Herba Pouzolziae Zeylanicae (霧水葛)
 Herba Pteridis Multifidae (鳳尾草)
 Herba Pteridis Semipinnatae (半邊旗)
 Herba Pyrolae (鹿銜草)
 Herba Rabdosiae Lophanthoidis (溪黃草)
 Herba Ranunculi Japonici (毛茛)
 Herba Saginae Japonicae (漆姑草)
 Herba Salviae Chinensis (石見穿)
 Herba Salviae Plebeiae (荔枝草)
 Herba Sambuci Chinensis (陸英)
 Herba Sarcandrae (腫節風)
 Herba Saussureae Involucratae (雪蓮花)
 Herba Saxifragae (虎耳草)
 Herba Schizonepetae (荊芥)
 Herba Scutellariae Barbatae (半枝蓮)
 Herba Sedi (垂盆草)

Appendix 2 List of Schedule 2
Medicines

Name

Herba Selaginellae (卷柏)
 Herba Selaginellae Doederleinii (石上柏)
 Herba Senecionis Scandentis (千里光)
 Herba Setariae Viridis (狗尾草)
 Herba seu Radix Amaranthi (刺莧菜)
 Herba seu Radix Cirsii Japonici (大薊)
 Herba Sidae Rhombifoliae (黃花母)
 Herba Siegesbeckiae (稱簽草)
 Herba Solani Lyrati (白英)
 Herba Solani Nigri (龍葵)
 Herba Solidaginis (一枝黃花)
 Herba Speranskiae Tuberculatae
 (珍珠透骨草)
 Herba Spirodela (浮萍)
 Herba Stephanie Longae (翼箕蕨)
 Herba Swertiae Mlensis (青葉膽)
 Herba Taxilli (桑寄生)
 Herba Verbenae (馬鞭草)
 Herba Veronicae (一支香)
 Herba Veronicastris (腹水草)
 Herba Viola (紫花地丁)
 Herba Visci (榭寄生)
 Herba Wedeliae (蟛蜞菊)
 Herba Zephyranthis Candidae (肝風草)
 Hirudo (水蛭)
 Indigo Naturalis (靛藍)
 Lapis Chloriti (青礞石)
 Lapis Micae Aureus (金礞石)
 Lasiosphaera seu Calvatia (馬勃)
 Lignum Dalbergiae Odoriferae (降香)
 Lignum Pini Nodi (油松節)
 Limonitum (禹餘糧)
 Medulla Junci (燈心草)
 Medulla Stachyuri or Medulla Helwingiae
 (小通草)
 Medulla Tetrapanacis (通草)
 Moschus (麝香)
 Myrrha (沒藥)

Name

Natrii Sulfas (芒硝)
 Natrii Sulfas Exsiccatus (玄明粉)
 Nidus Vespae (蜂房)
 Nux Prinsepiae (莨菪仁)
 Oleum Linderae (香果脂)
 Olibanum (乳香)
 Omphala (雷丸)
 Ootheca Mantidis (桑螵蛸)
 Ophicalciturum (花蕊石)
 Pericarpium Arecae (大腹皮)
 Pericarpium Trichosanthis (瓜蒌皮)
 Periostracum Cicadae (蟬蛻)
 Petiolus Trachycarpi (棕櫚)
 Pollen Pini (松花粉)
 Pollen Typhae (蒲黃)
 Polyporus (豬苓)
 Processed Fructus Crotonis (製巴豆)
 Processed Radix Aconiti (製川烏)
 Processed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii
 (製草烏)
 Processed Radix Aconiti Lateralis (製附子)
 Processed Radix Euphorbiae fischerianae,
 Radix Euphorbiae ebracteolatae, or Radix
 Stellerae (製狼毒)
 Processed Radix Kansui (製甘遂)
 Processed Resina Garcinia Morellae
 (製藤黃)
 Processed Rhizoma Arisaematis (製天南星)
 Processed Rhizoma Pinelliae (製半夏)
 Processed Rhizoma Typhonii or Radix Aconiti
 Corean (製白附子(禹白附、關白附))
 Processed Semen Crotonis (巴豆霜)
 Processed Semen Euphorbiae (製千金子)
 Processed Semen Hyoscyami (製天仙子)
 Processed Semen Strychni (製馬錢子)
 Pseudobulbus Cremastrae seu Pleiones
 (山慈菇)
 Pumex (浮石)

Name

Pyrolusitum (無名異)
 Radix Acanthopanax Senticosi (刺五加)
 Radix Acanthopanax Trifoliati (三葉五加)
 Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae (牛膝)
 Radix Adenophorae (南沙參)
 Radix Aerio Fici Microcarpae (榕鬚)
 Radix Ampelopsis (白薇)
 Radix Angelicae Citriodora (香白芷)
 Radix Angelicae Pubescentis (獨活)
 Radix Angelicae Sinensis (當歸)
 Radix Anisodi Tangutici (山萸萸)
 Radix Ardisiae Crenatae (朱砂根)
 Radix Aristolochiae (青木香)
 Radix Aristolochiae Fangchi (廣防己)
 Radix Aristolochiae Heterophyllae
 (漢中防己)
 Radix Arnebiae or Radix Lithospermi (紫草)
 Radix Asparagi (天冬)
 Radix Asteris (紫菀)
 Radix Astragali (黃芪)
 Radix Aucklandiae (木香)
 Radix Bauhiniae Hupehanae (羊蹄甲)
 Radix Boehmeriae (苧麻根)
 Radix Bupleuri (柴胡)
 Radix Celastris Orbiculati (南蛇藤根)
 Radix Changii (明黨參)
 Radix Chloranthi Serrati (及己)
 Radix Clematidis (威靈仙)
 Radix Clerodendri Philippini (臭茉莉)
 Radix Cocculi Trilobi (木防己)
 Radix Codonopsis (黨參)
 Radix Crotonis Crassifolii (雞骨香)
 Radix Curcumae (鬱金)
 Radix Cyathulae (川牛膝)
 Radix Cynanchi Atrati (白薇)
 Radix Cynanchi Auriculati (白首烏)
 Radix Cynanchi Paniculati (徐長卿)
 Radix Cynoglossi Amabilis (接骨草)

Name

Radix Dichroae (常山)
 Radix Dipsaci (續斷)
 Radix Echinopsis (禹州漏蘆)
 Radix Ephedrae (麻黃根)
 Radix et Rhizoma Nardostachyos (甘松)
 Radix et Rhizoma Rhei (大黃)
 Radix et Rhizoma Thalictri (馬尾連)
 Radix et Rhizoma Veratri (藜蘆)
 Radix Eupatorii Chinensis (廣東土牛膝)
 Radix Euphorbiae Pekinensis (京大戟)
 Radix Gentianae (龍膽)
 Radix Gentianae Macrophyllae (秦艽)
 Radix Ginseng (人參)
 Radix Glehniae (北沙參)
 Radix Hedysari (紅芪)
 Radix Helicteris (山芝麻)
 Radix Hemerocallis (萱草根)
 Radix Ilicis Asprellae (崗梅根)
 Radix Ilicis Pubescentis (毛冬青)
 Radix Inulae (土木香)
 Radix Isatidis (板藍根)
 Radix Kadsurae Coccinea (黑老虎根)
 Radix Knoxiae (紅大戟)
 Radix Linderae (烏藥)
 Radix Liriopes (山參冬)
 Radix Mirabilis (紫茉莉根)
 Radix Morindae Officinalis (巴戟天)
 Radix Notoginseng (三七)
 Radix Ophiopogonis (麥冬)
 Radix Oryzae Glutinosae (糯稻根)
 Radix Paeoniae Alba (白芍)
 Radix Paeoniae Rubra (赤芍)
 Radix Panacis Quinquefolii (西洋參)
 Radix Pandani Tectorii (露兜藤)
 Radix Patriniae Heterophyllae or Radix
 Patriniae Scabrae (墓頭回)
 Radix Peucedani (前胡)

Appendix 2 List of Schedule 2
Medicines

Name

Radix Physochlainae (華山參)
 Radix Phytolaccae (商陸)
 Radix Platycodi (桔梗)
 Radix Plumbaginis Zeylanicae (白花丹)
 Radix Polygalae (遠志)
 Radix Polygoni Multiflori (何首烏)
 Radix Pseudostellariae (太子參)
 Radix Pterospermi Heterophylli (半楓荷根)
 Radix Pteroxygoni Giraldi (紅藥子)
 Radix Puerariae (葛根)
 Radix Pulsatillae (白頭翁)
 Radix Ranunculus Ternati (貓爪草)
 Radix Rauvolfiae (蘿芙木)
 Radix Rehmanniae (地黃)
 Radix Rhapontici (漏蘆)
 Radix Rhodomyrti (崗稔根)
 Radix Rubiae (茜草)
 Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (丹參)
 Radix Sanguisorbae (地榆)
 Radix Saphoshnikoviae (防風)
 Radix Scrophulariae (玄參)
 Radix Scutellariae (黃芩)
 Radix Semiaquilegiae (天葵子)
 Radix seu Caulis Derridis Trifoliatae (魚藤)
 Radix Sophorae Flavescentis (苦參)
 Radix Stellariae (銀柴胡)
 Radix Stemonae (百部)
 Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae (防己)
 Radix Tinosporae (金果欖)
 Radix Trichosanthis (天花粉)
 Radix Tripterygii Wilfordii (雷公藤)
 Radix Valerianae (纈草)
 Radix Vitis Adstrictae (野葡萄)
 Radix Vladimiriae (川木香)
 Radix Wikstroemae (了哥王)
 Radix Zanthoxyli (兩面針)
 Radix Zanthoxyli Avicennae (鷹不泊)

Name

Ramulus Cinnamomi (桂枝)
 Ramulus et Folium Mussaendae Pubescens
 (玉葉金花)
 Ramulus et Folium Phyllodii Pulchelli
 (排錢草)
 Ramulus et Folium Picrasmae (苦木)
 Ramulus Euonymi (鬼箭羽)
 Ramulus Mori (桑枝)
 Ramulus Sambuci Williamsii (接骨木)
 Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis (鉤藤)
 Receptaculum Nelumbinis (蓮房)
 Resina Draconis (血竭)
 Resina Ferulae (阿魏)
 Resina Liquidambaris (楓香脂)
 Resina Toxicodendri (乾漆)
 Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii (石菖蒲)
 Rhizoma Alismatis (澤瀉)
 Rhizoma Anemarrhenae (知母)
 Rhizoma Anemones Altaicae (九節菖蒲)
 Rhizoma Anemones Raddeanae (兩頭尖)
 Rhizoma Ardisiae Gigantifoliae (走馬胎)
 Rhizoma Atractylodis (蒼朮)
 Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae (白朮)
 Rhizoma Belamcandae (射干)
 Rhizoma Bistortae (拳參)
 Rhizoma Blechni (烏毛蕨貫眾)
 Rhizoma Bletillae (白及)
 Rhizoma Bolbostemmae (土貝母)
 Rhizoma Chuanxiong (川芎)
 Rhizoma Cibotii (狗脊)
 Rhizoma Cimicifugae (升麻)
 Rhizoma Coptidis (黃連)
 Rhizoma Corydalis (延胡索)
 Rhizoma Corydalis Decumbentis (夏天無)
 Rhizoma Curculiginis (仙茅)
 Rhizoma Curcumae (莪朮)
 Rhizoma Curcumae Longae (薑黃)

Name

Rhizoma Cynanchi Stauntonii (白前)
 Rhizoma Cyperi (香附)
 Rhizoma Cyrtomii (貫眾)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Bulbiferae (黃藥子)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Cirrhosae (薯蕷)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae (粉萆薢)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Nipponicae (穿山龍)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Septemlobae (綿萆薢)
 Rhizoma Dioscoreae Tokoro (山萆薢)
 Rhizoma Drynariae (骨碎補)
 Rhizoma Dryopteris Crassirhizomae
 (綿馬貫眾)
 Rhizoma et Radix Baphicacanthis Cusiae
 (南板藍根)
 Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii (羌活)
 Rhizoma Gastrodiae (天麻)
 Rhizoma Homalomenae (千年健)
 Rhizoma Ligustici (藜蘆)
 Rhizoma Matteucciae (萊蕪蕨貫眾)
 Rhizoma Menispermii (北豆根)
 Rhizoma Osmundae (紫萁貫眾)
 Rhizoma Panacis Japonici (竹節參)
 Rhizoma Panacis Majoris (珠子參)
 Rhizoma Paridis (重樓)
 Rhizoma Picrorhizae (胡黃連)
 Rhizoma Polygonati (黃精)
 Rhizoma Polygoni Cuspidati (虎杖)
 Rhizoma Saururi or Herba Saururi (三白草)
 Rhizoma Smilacis Chinensis (菝葜)
 Rhizoma Smilacis Glabrae (土茯苓)
 Rhizoma Sparganii (三棱)
 Rhizoma Wenyujin Concisa (片薑黃)
 Rhizoma Woodwardiae (狗脊貫眾)
 Sal Ammonicus (礞砂)
 Scolopendra (蜈蚣)
 Scorpio (全蠍)
 Semen Abri Precatorii (相思子)
 Semen Abutili (苘麻子)

Name

Semen Aesculi (娑羅子)
 Semen Allii Tuberosi (薤菜子)
 Semen Alpiniae Katsumadai (草豆蔻)
 Semen Arecae (檳榔)
 Semen Astragali Complanati (沙苑子)
 Semen Cassiae (決明子)
 Semen Cassiae Occidentalis (望江南)
 Semen Celosiae (青葙子)
 Semen Cuscutae (菟絲子)
 Semen Hoveniae (枳椇子)
 Semen Hydnocarpus (大風子)
 Semen Impatiens (急性子)
 Semen Lepidii or Semen Descurainiae
 (茅蠶子)
 Semen Lini (亞麻子)
 Semen Momordicae (木鱉子)
 Semen Myristicae (肉豆蔻)
 Semen Nigellae (黑種草子)
 Semen Oroxyli (木蝴蝶)
 Semen Persicae (桃仁)
 Semen Pharbitidis (牽牛子)
 Semen Plantaginis (車前子)
 Semen Platycladi (柏子仁)
 Semen Ricini (蓖麻子)
 Semen Sinapis (芥子)
 Semen Sterculiae Lychnophorae (胖大海)
 Semen Trichosanthis (瓜蒌子)
 Semen Trigonellae (胡蘆巴)
 Semen Vaccariae (王不留行)
 Spica Prunellae (夏枯草)
 Spina Gleditsiae (皂角刺)
 Spongilla (紫梢花)
 Spora Lygodii (海金沙)
 Stamen Nelumbinis (蓮鬚)
 Stigma Croci (西紅花)
 Styrax (蘇合香)
 Tabanus (虻蟲)
 Tremolium (陽起石)

Appendix 3 List of Chinese Herbal Medicines Requiring Application for Import or Export Licences

Schedule 1 (31 types of Chinese herbal medicines)

1. Arsenic trioxide (砒霜)
2. Arsenolite (砒石)
3. Calomelas (輕粉)
4. Cinnabaris (朱砂)
5. Flos Daturae Metelis (洋金花)
6. Flos Rhododendri Mollis (鬧羊花)
7. Huechys (紅娘蟲)
8. Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum (紅粉)
9. Lytta (青娘蟲)
10. Mercurous chloride and mercuric chloride (白降丹)
11. Mercury (水銀)
12. Mylabris (斑蝥)
13. Orpiment (雌黃)
14. Radix Aconiti Brachypodi or Radix Aconiti Szechenyiani (雪上一枝蒿)
15. Radix or Rhizoma Podophylli emodis, or Radix or Rhizoma Dysosmatis (鬼臼(桃耳七、八角蓮))
16. Radix Sophorae Tonkinensis (山豆根)
17. Realgar (雄黃)
18. Unprocessed Fructus Crotonis (生巴豆)
19. Unprocessed Radix Aconiti (生川烏)
20. Unprocessed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii (生草烏)

21. Unprocessed Radix Aconiti Lateralis (生附子)
22. Unprocessed Radix Euphorbiae Fischerianae, Radix Euphorbiae Ebracteolatae or Radix Stellerae (生狼毒)
23. Unprocessed Radix Kansui (生甘遂)
24. Unprocessed Resina Garcinia Morellae (生藤黃)
25. Unprocessed Rhizoma Arisaematis (生天南星)
26. Unprocessed Rhizoma Pinelliae (生半夏)
27. Unprocessed Rhizoma Typhonii or Radix Aconiti Coreani (生白附子(禹白附、關白附))
28. Unprocessed Semen Euphorbiae (生千金子)
29. Unprocessed Semen Hyoscyami (生天仙子)
30. Unprocessed Semen Strychni (生馬錢子)
31. Venenum Bufonis (蟾酥)

Schedule 2 (5 types of Chinese herbal medicines)

32. Flos Campsis (凌霄花)
33. Processed Radix Aconiti (製川烏)
34. Processed Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii (製草烏)
35. Radix Clematidis (威靈仙)
36. Radix Gentianae (龍膽)

Appendix 4 Fees prescribed under Chinese Medicine (Fees) Regulation

**With effective
from 1.7.2006**

Issue of a wholesaler licence in Chinese herbal medicines	HK\$1,210
Issue of a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines	HK\$1,090
Issue of a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese Medicines	HK\$1,210
Issue of a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese medicines	HK\$3,180
Renewal of a wholesaler licence in Chinese herbal medicines	HK\$1,050
Renewal of a wholesaler licence in proprietary Chinese medicines	HK\$1,050
Renewal of a retailer licence in Chinese herbal medicines	HK\$935
Renewal of a manufacturer licence in proprietary Chinese Medicines	HK\$2,680
Issue of a certified copy of a licence or certificate	HK\$130
Change of the address of the premises specified in a licence	HK\$805
Issue of a certificate for manufacturer (Good practice in manufacture)	HK\$29,300

Note: The above application fees prescribed for licensing of Chinese Medicines Traders are for reference only. Applicants should always refer to the Chinese Medicine(Fee Revision) Regulation 2006.