A Proposal

To Establish Hong Kong as a
Chinese Medicine International Center

建設香港國際中醫藥中心

建議書

MCMIA

現代化中醫藥國際協會

MODERNIZED CHINESE MEDICINE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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A Proposal

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By

MCMIA
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MODERNIZED CHINESE MEDICINE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

MCMIA believes now is an opportune time to revisit Hong Kong government's decade-old proclamation to establish Hong Kong as *an* ***international center for Chinese medicin****e*. MCMIA urges the government to review the current trends in the development of Chinese medicine (CM) in Hong Kong (HK), Mainland and the world in order to formulate a comprehensive and coherent CM policy. MCMIA also suggests that the government should form a ***Chinese Medicine Development Commission*** (***CMDC***) to implement a program enabling HK's CM sector to play a constructive role in HK's healthcare system and to occupy a pivotal position in the emerging international CM market.

In the past decade, the Central Government's CM policies, the international regulations and the healthcare markets around the world have changed so dramatically that modernized CM is gradually assuming an increasingly significant position in many countries' healthcare systems. This provides an unprecedented opportunity for HK to advance its positions in CM trading, manufacturing, healthcare, R&D and education. It also affords HK one more chance to serve as China's bridge to the world.

Although HK does not have a CM policy, many HK CM sub-sectors, such as trading, R&D, education and healthcare have actually advanced considerably recently. However, such sporadic and unorchestrated endeavors are often tenuous, ineffectual and unsustainable. The HK government should study the situation, marshal the existing resources and design a comprehensive CM development program to galvanize the HK CM components into a vibrant economic sector and to make it a substantial contributor to HK's healthcare system to meet the needs of the aging society.

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Executive Summary

The financial storm following the return of Hong Kong (HK) to the motherland and the current financial tsunami sweeping across from the other side of Pacific demonstrate clearly how precarious HK's position is if it continually rely solely on the four traditional industries (finance, real estate, trading-logistics and tourism). It has become clear to forward-looking people that HK must strengthen and expand its economic base by erecting new industrial pillars in order to create more high-paying jobs, generate more tax revenue and diversify its industries.

This proposal points out that the modernization trajectory of Chinese medicine (CM) in the past decade in China, HK and the world has transformed CM into an emerging high-technology industry. HK is in a unique position to capitalize on this opportunity to establish itself as a Chinese medicine international center and to turn the Chinese medicine industry into a substantial contributor to HK's economy.

Towards this end, MCMIA (Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association) calls on the government to study the recent development of CM in order to draw up a comprehensive plan to modernize and strengthen the CM industry in HK and make it a foundation to develop the international center.

Specifically, MCMIA suggests that the government should marshal sufficient public and private resources to organize a ***Chinese Medicine Development Commission (CMDC)*** 中醫藥發展專署 to study and implement the plan. MCMIA believes that, as a start, the Commission should be charged with the responsibility to achieve 7objectives. They are:

1. To foster the modernization of the CM industry in HK
2. To support and promote ICMCM (International Conference & Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine) as a trading and information exchange platform.
3. To promote the harmonization of CM regulations within the Greater China Region
4. To facilitate the development of integrative medicine with concurrent development of medical tourism.
5. To develop CM Specialty Colleges for quality assurance and enhancement of CM.
6. To establish a CM Informatics Center to support trade, R&D and communication.
7. To establish a CM Research Council to fund and drive strategic developments in CM sciences, technology, medicine and product commercialization studies.

MCMIA believes that when these objectives are accomplished, HK will gain a new robust CM industry which would bring health and prosperity to the Hong Kong citizens. At the same time, a CM international center will naturally emerge as a result of these efforts.

Introduction

> "… Hong Kong has the potential to develop over time into ***an international centre*** for the manufacture and trading of Chinese medicine, for research, information and training in the use of Chinese medicine, and for the promotion of this approach to medical care."
>
> ***Tung Chee-wah, 1997***

Since the former Chief Executive, Tung Chee-wah, called for the development of Hong Kong into ***an international center for Chinese medicine*** in his first *Policy Address* in 1997, the environments for Chinese medicine inside and outside of Hong Kong have changed dramatically. These changes created numerous unprecedented opportunities in business, medicine, sciences and education which Hong Kong now has the capability to take advantage of.

The leading force precipitating these changes came from the Central Government's recent series of national policies to modernize, internationalize and re-innovate CM. Together, these policies will eventually transform CM practice and products so that they can meet both domestic and international clinical and market needs by improving on CM's quality, safety and effectiveness.

HK's CM industry, after a decade of evolution, now has the scientific know-how, personnel, credential and international networks to deliver these services and goods if it can be better organized into a modern industry. Furthermore, a robust CM industry in HK can contribute positively to HK's own healthcare system and eventually to the ***globalization of CM***.

Once a modernized CM industry is established, HK could first position itself as a "***Quality-assured CM Trading Center* 中藥質量保證貿易中心** [質貿中心 *QACMTC* for brief]", an idea which was first advanced in an international conference on Chinese Medicine held in HK in 2001. CM trading activities can help invigorate the other related and supportive CM sub-sectors (such as clinical, manufacturing, plantation, R&D and marketing) in HK and Mainland. The strengthening of this sector is not only good for HK's CM industry, it also meets the recent appeal from MOFCOM's (Ministry of Commerce) calling for HK to play a constructive role in the development of "*Economic Cooperation Zones outside China* 境外經濟合作區" to help Mainland CM companies and products enter the global markets.

In fact, a foundation for this *Trading Center* has already been laid jointly by MCMIA (Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association) [See Appendix I and II] and HKTDC (HK Trade Development Council) during the past 7 years and it is called ICMCM (International Conference & Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine & Health Products). This unique international event is the only one in the world dedicated to CM trading, science and technology exchange and regulatory information dissemination. However, the *Conference and Exhibition* cannot continue to flourish without a strong, modern CM industry in HK and the further development of a global CM market.

On the healthcare front, CM's distinct advantages in pre-emptive treatment (治未病), disease prevention, chronic disease care and rehabilitation should be made an essential part of primary and community healthcare with private-public partnership and multi-disciplinary participation. Future private and public hospitals should also be designed to include CM as part of the integrative health services to provide the citizen with options for effective therapy and health maintenance.

Unfortunately, to date, HK does not have a comprehensive policy to help the CM industry to develop in a concerted manner. This lack of coherence impedes HK's ability to capitalize on the new opportunities. HK government's continual adherence to the principle

of "*positive non-interference*" also hinders the government's support for promising emerging industries, such as the modernized Chinese medicine (MCM), to develop, mature and become a stronger constructive force to the economy.

MCMIA believes that it is time for the government's and its various bureaus to review their approach to CM, to formulate a new, comprehensive CM policy and to design a program to support the development of the CM industry in HK. Specifically, MCMIA suggests that the government could create a ***Chinese Medicine Development Commission (CMDC)*** 中醫藥發展專署 and charges the ***Commission*** with a long-term renewable mandate to foster the formation of a modern, robust CM industry in HK with the ultimate goal of establishing HK as ***an international center of CM***.

The following sections describe the changes that have taken place in CM during the past 10 years and the new opportunities that are appearing domestically and abroad. Specific proposals are also made as to how HK's CM industry can be organized to achieve its goals as a major contributor to HK's own healthcare system and a conduit to bring CM to the world.

Changes in China

During the past dozen years, the Central Government's attitude and policies towards CM has gone through a series of dramatic and pro-active changes with the tempo being accelerated in the last 5 years. These policies will lead to a complete makeover of the landscape for CM in the coming decades.

In 1996, several Central Government ministries and committees issued a policy paper called "*An Action Plan for the Scientific and Industrial Modernization of Chinese Medicines* 中藥現代化科技產業行動計劃" to call attention to the need to modernize CM. In the following year, the State Council formally called for the "*Realization of the Modernization of Chinese Medicines* 實現中藥現代化" as part of its reform and development for healthcare. These documents together set the stage for intense discussions and coalescence of efforts among the academia, government and industry on the path to modernize CM.

The subsequent implementation of the "*Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Amendment)*《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》(修訂)" in 2000 and the "*Regulations for Implementation of the Drug Administration Law of the PRC*《藥品註冊管理辦法》" in 2002 provided additional impetus to modernize CM by putting CM on the same level of regulatory rigor as western drugs. This is further reinforced by the progressive introduction of *Good Pharmaceutical Practice* Guidelines (see table) for both CM and western drugs. This is a critical step to modernize CM that lends credibility to their quality — a prerequisite for the internationalization process.

Good Pharmaceutical Practices

GAP - Good Agricultural Practice
GEP - Good Extraction Practice
GMP - Good Manufacturing Practice
GLP - Good Laboratory Practice
GCP - Good Clinical Practice
GSP - Good Sales/Supply Practice

In Fall 2002, seven State Council ministries and committees released a formal announcement called the "*Guidance for the Development of the Modernization of Chinese Medicines (2002-10)*《中藥現代化發展綱要 (2002-10年)》" which put China on a committed course to engage in modernizing CM with the necessary infrastructural supports.

In 2006, at the launching of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology) and SATCM (State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine) jointly reached out to the international medical and scientific communities to seek their collaborations to conduct research projects on numerous aspects of CM. This plan was delineated in "*Guideline for International Scientific Cooperation in Chinese Medicine (2006-20)*《中醫藥國際科技合作規劃綱要(2006-20 年)》". This document clearly demonstrated the Central Government's confidence in opening up CM for the world to participate and its serious intent to internationalize it.

This was followed suit by the "*Guideline for the Development of Chinese Medicine Innovations* (2006-20) 《中醫藥創新發展規劃綱要(2006-20 年)》"[See Appendix III] in 2007, which laid out a comprehensive plan with specific goals to encourage innovative developments of CM both as pharmaceuticals and as a practice. This document is an important blueprint to transform CM from a traditional discipline to a modern, scientific discipline, providing, for the first time, a channel connecting it to the western medical sciences.

On July 7, 2007, 17 ministries and committees jointly launched a 3-year, 90-city "*TCM China Tour* 中醫中藥中國行" under the leadership of then Vice Premier Wu Yi 吳儀 to demonstrate the State Council's resolve to support CM and to propagate CM knowledge across the whole country. This was followed by the formal incorporation of the CM maxim and practice of "*pre-disease treatment* 治未病" into the national healthcare system in a sumit forum organzied by SATCM on January 25, 2008.

On July 16, 2007, SATCM and HKTDC co-organized a symposium in HK to discuss how the Mainland and HK could jointly establish and develop the *CM service industry* in China. On September 9, 2007, at the 11th International Investment & Trade meeting in Xiamen [See Appendix IV], the vice minister for trade, Yi Jian Guo 魏建國 noted that HK is the stepping stone for the globalization of Chinese corporations.

These symposiums pointed out a direction how a modern HK CM industry could help in the global business development of China's CM companies in terms of quality assurance, international product registration and marketing. In addition, with HK's experience and standards in hospital management, we are in a unique position to act as a referral center to CM experts in China with due attention to quality and risk management through accreditation and medical insurance. Furthermore, HK's scientists could also contribute their talents in CM formulation, product R&D and designs, certifications and clinical trials.

In June 2008, Vice Minister of Health, Wang Guo Qiang 王國強 signed an MOU with US's Department of Health and Social Services, outlining extensive cooperation between the two countries in the development of CM.

Many western countries are also getting on board for this fast-pace development. The Canadian Ministry of Commerce signed an MOU with China's MOST 2 years ago to collaborate in a number of life science fields including CM. Similar arrangements have also been successfully made with UK, Italy and Germany. These governmental agreements will lead to many collaboration opportunities for both HK and Mainland scientists.

The above declarations, policy statements and activities were backed by the Central Government with hundreds of millions of RMB and they were organized by top government agencies. The impact of these policies was reflected in the recent strong leap in domestic CM sales in China as shown in the table on the following page.

CM sales now constitute about 41.5% of China's total domestic pharmaceutical sales, a considerable increase from 1980's 32.5%. These figures provide a clear indication for the trend and vitality of the CM market in China.

Sales of TCM Products in China (RMB)

	Raw Herbs 藥 材	Cut herbs 飲 片	Proprietary CM 中 成 藥
1978	1.257 Bn	0.92 Bn	0.788 Bn
2007	20.3 Bn	28.80 Bn	137.1 Bn

經濟導報 2008 年 9 月 3085 期 40 頁

Provinces and cities in the Mainland have also expressed openly their intentions to collaborate with HK to open international markets. These include Hainan, Shenyang, Chengdu, Changchun and Sichuan --- all of which have signed memorandums of understanding with MCMIA to collaborate on the internationalization of TCM. Other institutions, universities and commercial entities from Shanghai, Hangzou, Guangzhou, Yunan etc. are also seeking HK's assistance in opening their channels to the international markets. Guangdong province went one step further and established a *Guangdong - Hong Kong Technology Cooperation Funding Scheme (TCFS 粵港科技合作資助計劃)* with *HK's Innovation Technology Commission*. Part of fund is earmarked to support CM modernization projects.

In mid 2008, plans are being finalized for the establishment of 10 Chinese Medicine Research Centers in China with central funding. Hong Kong is welcomed to form a unique CM research centre that could co-operate with all of them in a 10+1 model.

Another significant development in recently year is the establishment of CFCMS (World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies 世界中醫藥學會聯合會), which boasts 150 international CM associations in 50 countries as its members. This organization helps to set standards by organizing training and examinations in major languages in all continents. With their encouragement, the University of Science and Technology of Macau, recently founded the 『兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心』 in January 2008. A new hospital for integrative medicine has also been built in Macau with a view to capitalize on 'medical tourism'.

In Taiwan, great strides have been taken in the past decade with government funding for research through four sectors – health, education, technology and economics. Taiwan's Department of Health commissions strategic research with scientifically robust annual publications and high quality monographs. It also monitors and ensures quality CM products are made available to the public.

The Taiwan government supports Chinese and western medicine equally by providing reimbursement for treatment under either practice. In 80% of Taiwan's major western hospitals (with >2000 beds), there is a CM department with in-patient beds used for integrative medicine with cross referral and consultation. The China Medical University and

the Chang Gang University support this integrative approach by awarding double degrees in CM and western medicine.

All these changes are likely to improve dramatically CM practice and products in the next few years such that CM will be moving into the global market at an accelerating pace on an unprecedented scale. In short, this could be the first steps of the ***CM globalization***.

The question is: "Is Hong Kong ready to capitalize on the approaching ***CM globalization***?" Unfortunately, from all indications, only a small segment of the HK CM industry appreciates the significance of these events and even fewer are preparing themselves to take advantage of the benefits ***CM globalization*** could bring. Even the HK government is apparently completely oblivious to these events. As a result, HK could very well be caught off-guard when ***CM globalization*** begins to take off.

Changes in the World

While fundamental changes are happening in China's healthcare system and the pharmaceutical sector, corresponding changes are also taking place in many parts of the world as herbal medicine is gaining prominence.

WHO statistics showed that 80% or 4 billion of the world population still depend on traditional medicine for their primary healthcare. In reaching for the goal of "*Health for All*", WHO has set directives to support the development of traditional medicine through the harmonization of international standards. This resulted in the publication of a number of monographs on herbs, acupuncture points, terminology and preparations for the introduction of traditional medicine in the next edition of *International Classification of Diseases*. In the process, WHO has also commissioned the development of *Clinical Practice Guidelines* and standardization of the disease patterns for Chinese Medicine.

A 2008 *Nutraceuticals World* article quoted the German consulting firm, Analyze & Aealize Ag's estimate of about US$83 billion global market for herbal remedies across all segments with annual growths ranging between 3-12% depending on the segments. Herbal dietary supplements ($11 billion) and herbal functional foods ($14 billion) make up over a third of the market. The global herbal pharmaceutical industry (including drugs from herbal precursors and registered herbal medicine) contributes $44 billion and herbal beauty products make up the remaining $14 billion of the market. In the global cosmetics market, herbal ingredients are estimated to have a 6% share of the market and are exhibiting the strongest growth between 8% and 12 %.

Today, the Asian herbal market (excluding Japan) is estimated to be worth about $6.4 billion. This increase is expected to continue. In Japan alone, the market is worth well over $2.6 billion today.

The growing international herbal markets generate demands for modernized and effective CMs to cater to the needs of both underdeveloped and advanced countries alike to help lower their overall healthcare and health maintenance costs. Hence, it is not surprising that underdeveloped countries have long welcomed CM while the wealthier

western nations in the world are opening their doors to Chinese medicine as well.

Countries, such as USA, Canada, UK, Thailand, S Africa, Singapore, Australia (the Victoria Province) etc., are embracing CM to various degrees, hoping that it will help mitigate their heavy healthcare burden and treat chronic diseases that plague most of the aging western societies. Thus far, none of these potentially vast markets' potentials have been fully recognized, let alone exploited. HK could stand a good chance to capture these markets if prompt actions are taken.

ON REGULATIONS – A number of western countries are becoming more cognizant about CM. Australia's Victoria Province recently has all but completely embrace CM by recognizing both the TCM practice and the herbal remedies. Canada's new *Natural Health Product* regulations allow a wide spectrum of claims for herbal preparations depending on the level of supporting clinical evidence and/or historical traditions. This new law has opened up a huge market in N America for CM to enter not only as healthfoods or dietary supplements but also as products in OTC markets. Japan also recently increased the TCM preparations included in the National Insurance List to 210. These formulations are recognized to be safe and effective and their sales in Japan do not require additional clinical verification.

United States remains a relatively easy market to enter because it designates most over-the-counter CMs as dietary supplements, a category which has been rather loosely regulated since 1994. Even so, most CMs are still confined to China Towns because of their lack of distinguishing features, brand name recognitions and mainstream market acceptability. This may change soon when more CM companies participate in the *USP-MCMIA DSVP Certification Scheme* (see next section) for modernized CM.

Although some regions such as EU are tightening up their regulations towards CM, however, as more and more modernized and evidence-based CMs enter the market these regulations could be used as a badge of confidence for the qualified CMs.

ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT - International scientific collaborations of CM are expected to flourish following MOST's announcement of the "*Guideline for International Scientific Cooperation in Chinese Medicine (2006-20)*". A case at hand is Harvard University's *Division of Complementary and Integrative Medical Therapies of the Osher Institute*, which sought to form a research network with the CM researchers in the Greater China region to screen and develop anti-cancer CM. Yale University has also formed a company, Phytoceutica, to handle products of CM research, from laboratory to bedside. UK's Cambridge University formed an institute for CM research on campus with the support from a Mainland CM company.

In response to demand, the NCCAM (National Committee on Complementary and Alternative Medicine) under NIH (National Institute of Health) of USA has been increasing their research funding on CM. Australia has also formed a NICM (National Institute of Complementary Medicine Management) with federal funding supporting R&D leading to commercializable products/technologies.

HK's scientists and CM organizations, such as MCMIA, can play an important role in the organization of an international CM technology network for these entities and help them reap the benefits of being partners in this global CM scientific web. On the business side, with HKTDC as a partner and using ICMCM (see below) as a vehicle, MCMIA has already created an effective network connecting CM businesses, practitioners, scientists,

academician and government officials from all over the world with HK as a platform.

At the dawn of a global CM scientific/business network and market, HK should try to engage itself early on with this new and potentially immense community. If HK does not get its foot in the door now, in a few years, it might find itself to have much fewer leverage to be a significant participant in this community.

When the wave of new, modernized CMs from China begins to sweep the global market in the coming years, will HK be at the forefront to help usher them to the world? This will depend on whether HK begins now to prepare for this eventuality by starting to build a strong CM industry in HK.

Changes in Hong Kong

During the last decade, the landscape of HK CM has also changed drastically. CM has transformed itself from a practice that was benignly neglected or even looked down upon during the British rule to a more respected profession that often commands fees at par or higher than its western counterpart. Some high-end CM products are also selling at prices undreamed of in the past.

Unlike prior to 1997, when the quality of CM practice and products are largely "unknown" to most people, now all CM activities operate within the purview of the *Chinese Medicine Ordinance* enacted in 1999. The CM industry and products have been regulated since 2000 by the *Chinese Medicine Board*. These legislative processes have brought higher confidence and credibility to the whole industry.

HK's CM education has now broken out of its former private, unlicensed tutoring mode and developed into 3 respected TCM medical schools located in 3 prestigious universities of HK. Today, 6 HK universities have their own CM research programs led by dozens of senior researchers, many of whom have cross-border and international collaborations. HKPU (HK Polytechnic University) even operates a CM research facility with a *State Key Laboratory* standing in Shenzhen.

In 2003, CGCM (Consortium for Globalization of Chinese Medicine 中藥全球化聯盟), led by Prof. Tommy Cheng of Yale University, was founded and headquartered in the Hong Kong University. It is a coalition of about 100 international institutions and universities that cooperate with one another to engage in various CM R&D projects. They range from basic research to new CM product developments funded by HSRF (Health Services Research Fund), ITF (Innovative Technology Fund), UGC (University Grants Committee), HKJC (Hong Kong Jockey Club) and other local and international agencies. Its 'new drug discovery' resulted in several patent applications. CGCM exemplifies the overwhelming advantages HK has over other locations as a global CM scientific center.

In 2006, MCMIA and 4 HK universities founded CMQA (Chinese Medicine Quality Advancement Group), an organization that is devoted to address the important issues of CM quality. The group has since been awarded its first grant from ITF to conduct research on a model CM formulation in order to determine the parameters that are relevant in CM quality control. The group is likely to secure additional funding in the near future so that other important CM problems can also be investigated. The results obtained could then be used to develop new CM quality assurance and regulation guidelines as well as novel products.

HK traditionally enjoys good international reputation and credibility in conducting clinical trials. By the end of FY 08-09, Hospital Authority (HA), would have established a network of 14 tri-partite CM centers in service, training and research. Working together with NGOs (Non Government Organizations) and universities, the network has identified, through systematic review of modern and classical literature, major disease burdens with clinical advantage of CM as topics for future research.

With supports from HA's expertise in clinical research methodology and ethics, the network is well positioned to engage in clinical studies for CM products. It also opened a toxicology laboratory with a strategy to address adverse drug reactions and drug-herb interactions. This will be valuable in helping CMs gain international recognition for their claimed safety and efficacy with data accumulated in HK. Furthermore, the CM centers offer reliable choices to local citizens and provide postgraduate training and career opportunities for CM graduates.

The potential important contribution of HK to the overall development of CM nationally is recognized in November 2007 with the signing of an MOU between SATCM and HK's Food and Health Bureau [See Appendix V]. In this MOU, both sides agreed to collaborate in a wide range of areas and activities in CM. This is the first time the Hong Kong government commits itself to support CM in a document. The Bureau should now take concrete steps to implement the MOU in order to live up to its commitments.

One of the most prominent achievements in HK CM during the past ten years was the organization of the annual ICMCM (International Conference & Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine & Health Products) by MCMIA and HKTDC. ICMCM is a collection of activities catering to all the sub-sectors within the local and international CM communities. It consists of an exhibition, a conference for the CM professionals, a series of business matching and promotional activities for the exhibitors and buyers at the fair, a free CM Health Forum for the general public, a CM Educational Display designed by the TCM Schools' students and a Postgraduate Student CM Symposium where university researchers' CM achievements can be showcased to international visitors. In addition, there are other activities sponsored or organized by foreign consulates, buyer groups and exhibitors.

In short, ICMCM, which was first launched in 2002, is now a unique leading international platform for TCM practitioners, company executives, government officials, scientists and academics to congregate to exhibit new products, equipment and technologies, to learn about the latest development in international regulations, exchange scientific information and to establish business connections.

Every year, about 90,000 visitors patronized ICMCM to view the exhibits displayed by about 200 exhibitors coming from about a dozen countries. In the last 2 years, the number of outside HK buyers and buyer groups jumped by about 50% per year, indicating clearly that ICMCM had been gaining international recognition and prominence. For example, in 2007, the Canadian delegation doubled in size to about 50 delegates while the Japanese delegation expanded 3 fold to 30 people. ICMCM has gained so much attention and respect that some Central government agencies have been monitoring it as an important international platform for CM from China.

Last year (2007), ICMCM began to catch the attention of international press. Both the Asia Wall Street Journal and Reuter reported the event and the recent development of modernized Chinese medicines [See Appendix VI]. Other articles on similar subjects also

appeared in Toronto Sun and the Canadian Asia Network Magazine.

As CM products improve in quality and the international regulatory environment becomes more cognizant and accommodating, services offered by HK firms to register, market and distribute HK and Mainland modernized CM products internationally will be more and more in demand. This is the kind of role HK plays best as an international portal and a professional distributor for high quality products to the global markets.

When HK's reputation for high quality is coupled with CEPA (Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement), the result is a scheme that entices both Mainland and international CM manufacturers (such as Tong Ren Tang and Eu Yan Sang) to set up production facilities and headquarters in HK. The products are then sold to the Mainland market as tariff-free premium products and to the world market as quality and reliable preparations. This scheme is well served by HK's new CM Ordinance's GMP certification. In this case, HK government's continual support of CEPA serves as a example of what the government can do to re-energize the once declining CM manufacturing sector in HK.

The importance of HK as a two-way international conduit between China and the rest of the world was not lost among foreign government agencies either. A good example is the contractual engagement between USP (US Pharmacopoeia) and MCMIA to co-develop a DSVP (Dietary Supplement Verification Program) scheme for the Greater China Region to help exporting CM products verified by USP for their quality and safety. The companies of these products can then leverage on USP's authoritative certification to help create brand name recognitions for their products and their companies internationally. This scheme is likely to accelerate the internationalization of quality CM product in the world market.

The development of CM in the past 10 years has been so overwhelmingly positive and promising that the HK government bureaus should study this evolving CM industry and markets. It should create and maintain the necessary conditions for the industry to thrive and excel. Specifically, the government should step in and help in the modernization of the industry so that it can capture the surging opportunities in the coming decades and to secure for HK a unique position as an *international center for CM*.

Capturing the Opportunities

As described in the previous sections, a global CM industry and its accompanying markets are emerging. Given the fast pace of economic growth in China, we expect this industry in the Mainland will move toward maturation very quickly.

However, many of the essential elements to help internationalize CM are still lacking in the Mainland. This gives HK a rare window of opportunity to step in and serve as a viable platform and a conduit in the globalization process of CM. In short, HK has the wherewithal to assume the position as a ***Chinese Medicine international center (CMIC)***.

There are many sub-sectors within the global CM industry (see table) that, together, form a CM industry cluster and HK has the ability to serve and support most of these sub-sectors effectively at various capacities. Hence HK's role can be viewed as a HK mediated international exchange and service platform where domestic or international members of

CM Industry Cluster

1. Herbal plantation
2. R&D
3. Manufacturing
4. Trading/marketing
5. Informatics
6. Education
7. Insurance
8. Medical Tourism
9. Wellness & Treatment
10. Rehabilitation & Palliation

these sectors can gather to find their collaborators and to obtain useful information, products and services to further the advancement of their own concerns.

The success of a ***Chinese Medicine international center*** depends on a robust local modernized CM industry. The modernized HK CM industry will bring many benefits to the city that will go way beyond what the traditional CM industry has hitherto delivered.

Benefits to Hong Kong

Unlike the low-tech raw herb-based CM industry in the 20th century, the new, modernized Chinese medicine industry in the 21st century will be driven by science and technology. It will be an advanced, sophisticated, knowledge-based and globally-oriented industry that can take advantage of not only the markets in the Greater China Region but the global markets as well.

HK is an international business city that possesses excellent domestic and international business intelligence and know-how. Hence it can conduct businesses directly with both Mainland and the world. In addition, HK's CM scientific standing and reputation are so highly regarded in the world that domestic and international commercialization of CM by HK firms are more easily achievable.

Because of these characters, a modernized CM industry will bring many benefits to HK. Some of these benefits are:

1. Creating new, high-paying employment opportunities
2. Increasing HK's tax revenues
3. Lowering HK's overall healthcare expenses
4. Providing an alternative yet culturally attuned medical choice to the citizens
5. Widening of HK's economic base in support of HK's *Economic Restructuring*
6. Strengthening HK's position as a center for the globalization of CM in commerce, medicine, science, technology, education and informatics.

If properly established, the modernized CM industry could add one more "dynamo" to HK's economy. This will not only contribute directly to HK's financial growth but will also reduce HK's risk for relying on too few "old" industries. Furthermore, the modernized CM industry can also bring other intangible benefits such as the promotion of the citizens' health and well-being if it is properly integrated into the current healthcare system.

Modernizing the HK CM Industry

For HK to participate in the approaching ***CM globalization***, building up a modernized CM industry is the key. In the past, one viewed CM industry rather narrowly to include only manufacturing, trade/marketing and practice. A modern view of CM industry should include all the sub-sectors shown in the previous section. To modernize the HK CM industry, one must consider and plan for all the sectors in a comprehensive manner.

However, it would not be prudent to develop and promote all the sub-sectors all at

once. A preferred approach would be to designate *trading* and *Chinese medical sciences* as the leading sub-sectors and allow them to pull all the other sub-sectors along based on business, product and service needs. While *trading* will utilize current available merchandise to generation revenue, *CM sciences* will help sort out the fundamentals of the traditional CM disciplines and develop the next generation of novel products. The financial returns this process generates will then be routed back to support the other sub-sectors and the subsequent rounds of development.

The advancement of the CM industry requires expert knowledge from many CM disciplines. The government bureaus can engage directly in these developmental activities or it can appoint a civilian body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle this task. In comparison, a dedicated civilian body has the advantage of being more agile, more professional and unencumbered by bureaucracy.

We propose that, after the government has studied the CM development issues thoroughly and finds it a practical project to proceed, it should then appoint a civilian body, name it the ***Chinese Medicine Development Commission (CMDC)*** 中醫藥發展專署 and make it the sole agency to be responsible for the planning and the development of CM in HK. The ***Commission*** could consist of a board of directors, a secretariat and a number of advisory/expert committees. Since its activities span over a number of bureaus, it'd be better for it to report directly to the Chief Executive or Chief Secretary for Administration**.**

In the following paragraphs, in order to keep the discussion focused, we assume a ***CMDC*** is to be established to foster the development of the ***CMIC***. If ***CMDC*** were not to be formed, the following ideas can still be applied separately to the relevant government bureaus and agencies.

CMDC's Missions, Objectives and Operations

With the benefits listed in the previous section as a guide, the mission of ***CMDC*** can be set accordingly "to foster the establishment of a robust, modern, knowledge- and technology-based CM industry in HK and to secure and maintain HK as a ***CM international center***."

After consultation with the CM and other stakeholders, ***CMDC*** can set up a number of near-term and long-term objectives for itself. Some of the objectives that it can consider are listed in the table on next page:

Although ***CMDC*** is an independent agency, however, it should operate in concert and in consultation with other bureaus and agencies, such as the Department of Health, Chinese Medicine Council of HK, JCICM (Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine), Fisheries and Conservation Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Trade and Industry Department, Customs and Excise Department, HK Productivity Council and HKTDC etc. While all the agencies, institutions and organizations above are expected to contribute one way or another to support CM in general and to maintain HK as an international center of CM in particular, ***CMDC*** is the umbrella organization that is specifically charged with the responsibilities to develop the CM industry and to foster and coordinate CM-related activities in HK.

More on the Objectives

For clarity purpose, additional information on the ***CMDC*** objectives is shown below:

1. **MODERNIZATION OF THE CM INDUSTRY:** To meet the CM globalization challenge, HK's CM industry must be transformed expeditiously from a traditional industry to a modern one while striving to retain tried-and-true traditional knowledge and practices. A new generation of CM executives and workers should be trained to master the modern management skills and CM-related technologies. A centre for CM quality control/verification/accreditation should be set up to support the ***Quality-assured CM Trading Center***. This transition and transformation will require strong supports from the scientific community and a set of reasonable regulations matching the industry's capability to conform as it grows.

2. **ICMCM:** 7 years after it was launched by MCMIA, ICMCM has now become the only serial international CM mega event that attracts top botanical scientists, government officials and company executives to congregate in Hong Kong to bring themselves up to date with the latest information on the scientific, regulatory and commercial development in CM. Strong reinforcement of this valuable platform from the HK government is needed to ensure HK's hitherto undisputed leadership in the internationalization of CM using this platform.

3. **HARMONIZATION:** Currently, the Cross Strait Four Regions 兩岸四地 has 4 independent regulatory jurisdictions on CM, each enforcing a different set of rules. This lack of regulatory uniformity has been impeding cross-border and cross-strait CM trades. Hong Kong is the ideal party to initiate an effort to harmonize the regulations of the 4 regions through a number of reciprocation steps. Success in harmonization will not only spur market activities. It will also expose issues of common concerns which can then be addressed by the 4 parties collectively without duplications of efforts.

4. **INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE:** Minister Chen Zhu 陳竺 of MOH once declared

Suggested Objectives for *CMDC*

1. To foster the ***modernization of the CM industry*** in HK through professional training, business intelligence dissemination, scientific supports, forward-looking and coherent policy, realistic regulations and financial supports
2. To support and promote ***ICMCM*** as an international trading/exchange platform for CM.
3. To promote the ***harmonization*** of CM regulations and policies within the Greater China Region
4. To facilitate the development of evidence-based healthcare programs for ***integrative medicine*** with the CM and western medical practitioners collaborating in the community as well as in hospitals.
5. To develop ***CM Specialty Colleges*** to enhance modernized CM postgraduate training with knowledge, attitude and skills consistent with Mainland experts' practice
6. To establish an ***Informatics Center*** consisting of an international multi-dimensional and multi-professional network to generate, disseminate and exchange CM knowledge
7. To establish a ***CM Research Council*** to commission strategic projects leading to the advancement of CM science, technology, products, education and practice

that the healthcare in the 21st century would be a combination of CM with western medicine. The resulting medicine would be better than either one modality on its own. HK is in a unique position to identify the strengths of CM so as to supplement and strengthen the weakness of conventional medicine, particularly in the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of major disease burdens. With our expertise in healthcare management and research, we could develop and evaluate evidence-based CM programs for their cost-effectiveness so as to determine their possible impacts on the total healthcare costs, health maintenance of our population and the quality of life of the community. The establishment of CM departments and beds in public and private hospitals would provide choices and accesses to accredited experts in China through "*service trading*" (服務貿易). In this context, HK can serve as the stepping stone to local and international clients in search of superior CM services.

5. **INFORMATICS CENTER:** During the past decade, a number of CM databanks covering a wide range of subjects such as herbal resources, chemical markers, pharmacognosy, toxicology, CM diagnosis, treatments, herbal formulas, component standards, classical literature and business intelligence have been undergoing development in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Beijing, Sichuan, Hangzhou and Taiwan etc. However, no effective attempt has been made to weave all these information nodes into a network with shared ontology to facilitate data mining, international search and knowledge generation. Hong Kong, being a leader in information technology and medical sciences in this region, is well positioned to coordinate an effort to create this virtual network. International business intelligence collection by this center will also be essential to enhance the industry's competitiveness.

6. **CHINESE MEDICINE SPECIALTY COLLEGES:** As a world-renown center for western medicine, HK has established a robust system for the training, examination and continued professional development for major specialties and sub-specialties through a series of specialty colleges. The MOH in China has deemed it an appropriate model for the Mainland to emulate. The establishment of corresponding Specialty Colleges in CM will similarly help enhance the definition, standards, mentorship and postgraduate education, leading to a comprehensive advancement of the various fields in CM. We propose that plans should be made to identify CM experts to develop their specialties with a view to form Colleges which could be managed under one roof comparable to the Academy for western medicine.

7. **CHINESE MEDICINE RESEARCH COUNCIL:** Since 1997, HK and neighboring governments have made more funding available towards CM scientific and clinical researches. However, to date, apparently, no consensual strategic plan for the direction and priority of CM R&D has been developed. As a result, there are duplications and unnecessary competitions among the researchers, resulting in an overall slow progress in CM R&D. Meanwhile, many new fields (such as proteomics, genomics, and metabolomics) and novel research methodologies have been added into the CM R&D arena, giving the researchers more research tools to work with. Therefore, it is time to review HK's CM R&D programs and to design a comprehensive scheme to co-ordinate, commission and fund CM projects. We propose that ***CMDC*** should help

organize a central expert body, such as a ***Chinese Medicine Research Council***, to prioritize, maximize and optimize HK's investment in CM R&D.

Structure and Financing of CMDC

A simple organizational structure for CMDC is proposed on the right. The Board of Director (BoD) shall have the responsibilities to operate and direct all the actions and activities of the Commission. Directives from the BoD to achieve the 7 objectives shall be executed by the Secretariat which will be composed of an Executive Director and a number of staff members. The BoD shall also be supported by a number of advisory or expert committees which provide the BoD with expert consultation for specific tasks or disciplines.

The BoD shall consist of members representing the various sub-sectors constituting the CM community as well as experts in the relevant fields. The Chairmen of the committees could also be eligible as Board members to provide continuity and to enhance communication.

Financial support of ***CMDC*** could come, at least, from the following 3 sources:

1. Direct government funding
2. Philanthropic and charity donations
3. Proceeds resulting from ***CMDC*** sponsored/organized activities and the use of ***CMDC*** services and facilities

It is difficult to estimate the annual budget for ***CMDC*** without agreeing on its operational mode and activity scope**.** However, for a project of this magnitude and significance, the Government should commit substantial capital and recurrent funding commensurate with the anticipated overall long term return on investment.

Action Items

The creation of ***CMDC*** should be done in a stepwise and consultative manner with the helps of stakeholders, government agencies, legislators and other relevant individuals inside and outside of HK. Therefore, a consultation procedure should be carried out before proceeding with ***CMDC***.

With that in mind, we suggest the following action items to take place and to be completed in about a year:

1. The government appoints a *Chinese Medicine Enquiry Group* (*CMEG*) to conduct an in-depth study through a series of consultation sessions on the subject with the help of experts, interested parties and stakeholders.
2. At the end of the study and consultation, the CMMG shall report to the Chief Executive (CE) its findings. The report should include :
    1. A detail study result on the national and international conditions relating to the development of a modern CM industry in HK and the promotion of HK as an international center for CM
    2. A set of recommendations regarding the ***CMDC's*** organization, funding

sources, operations, goals/objectives and mandates

3. A proposed budget for the *Commission*.

3. Once the plan is completed, C.E. proceeds to seek allocation of the resources and appoint the start-up personnel for ***CMDC***.

Monitoring and Assessing the CMDC Performance

The progress of the ***CMDC*** should be monitored continually and periodically report back to C.E. to ensure it stays on course and to guarantee its effective use of the allocated resources. The following could be used as benchmarks to measure ***CMDC***'s performance:

1. International recognition of HK as a CM center with measurable increase in international CM business and scientific traffic through HK
2. Overall confirmation of CM quality and safety improvements by unbiased authorities
3. Establishment of one or more integrative medicine service models in HK with exchange in service and training with centers of excellence in China.
4. Establishment of a CM informatics center as an international hub for cooperation in the construction, collation, analysis, dissemination and exchange of CM information.
5. Establishment of Chinese Medicine Specialty Colleges with the development of standards and training programs in CM specialties
6. Establishment of a CM Research Council with measurable increases in the development of novel CM products and advancement of CM culture, philosophy, science and technology.

Conclusion

This *proposal* points out that the recent Central Government's CM policy changes and the improving international receptiveness toward CM are creating an international CM industry and a global CM market. Fortunately, the development of HK's CM in recent years has made it possible for HK to take advantage of the emerging opportunities.

However, HK government needs to be a strong supporter to the local CM industry by formulating a comprehensive and consistent policy to modernize the CM industry, to establish the CM infrastructure and to declare HK's firm determination to be an international center for CM.

Towards these ends, MCMIA proposes that the government should establish and fund an agency, ***CMDC***, to implement a plan to build up a modern CM industry and to establish the ***CMIC*** in Hong Kong.

The modernized CM industry could play a constructive role in the *economic restructuring* of HK and strengthen its base to face the tumultuous economic challenges of the 21st century. Being a sophisticated knowledge- and technology-based industry, it is expected to create many new high-paying jobs and high returns for Hong Kong, Mainland and other parts of the world.

If nurtured properly, the modern CM industry could also become a stout social and economic pillar that brings health and prosperity to the HK citizens in the decades to come.

~End~

建設香港成為國際中醫藥中心

建 議 書

香港政府約在十年前一度宣稱要將香港發展為**國際中醫藥中心**。「現代化中醫藥國際協會(MCMIA) 」相信，現時正是重提此理念的適當時刻。「協會」敦請政府審評現時香港、中國內地及至全球的中醫藥發展趨勢，藉以訂立全面和協調一致的中醫藥政策。協會亦同時建議政府成立**中醫藥發展專署**，制定計劃，讓中醫藥界可在本地醫療體系中扮演建設性的角色，以便在未來日漸冒起的國際中醫藥市場中，穩踞重要地位。

在過去十年間，中央政府的中醫藥政策、國際上的新規例以及全球醫療市場都經歷了巨大的改變。在多個國家的醫療體系中，現代化中醫藥正漸露頭角。這正好為香港中醫藥帶來史無前例的發展機會。使其在中醫藥貿易、生產、保健、科研和教育上的地位日漸提升。並再次使香港成為接通中國及世界各國的一道橋樑。

雖然香港尚未有一套中醫藥發展政策，但多個與中醫藥有關的界別如貿易、教育、保健、醫療及科研等，近年來均已發展起來。然而，這些分散及互不協調的範疇，動力一般不足、難以立竿見影和持之以恆。因此，香港政府應深入探討現時情況，充份統籌運用現有資源，訂立一個全面的中醫藥發展計劃，將香港各中醫藥單元融聚成為一個蓬勃健全的經濟領域。使之更能迎合香港人口老化的需求，對本地的醫療體系作出實質的貢獻。

(本中文翻譯本以英文原文為準)

2009年三月第二次印刷

行政摘要

在香港回歸祖國後不久出現之金融風暴及現正從太平洋彼岸來襲之金融海嘯向我們警示：如香港只依賴傳統四大行業(金融、房地產、貿易物流及旅遊業) 其地位確會是岌岌可危。深具前瞻性的人士都不約而同見到，香港需要更多嶄新的工業以提供更多高薪就業機會、增加稅收和令工業多元化。從而進一步擴闊經濟基礎和建立多條穩健工業支柱。

本建議書指出，過去十年期間，從中國內地、香港和全球的中醫藥現代化的軌跡看得出中醫藥正蛻變為蒸蒸日上的新興高科技工業。香港得天獨厚，可藉此機會發展為**國際中醫藥中心**，並將中醫藥行業拓展為本地經濟的重要支柱。

要達至此目的，「現代化中醫藥國際協會」呼籲政府研究近日的中醫藥發展狀況，訂立全面的計劃，促進本地中醫藥行業的現代化。加強發展，鞏固基礎，進一步拓展香港成為**國際中醫藥中心**。

「現代化中醫藥國際協會」亦建議政府充份運用公共及私有資源，組織成立**中醫藥發展專署**，以研究、統籌和推行該計劃。協會認為**專署**的工作應以達到下面七項成就為目的：

1. 協助本港中醫藥行業進行現代化。
2. 支持及推廣「ICMCM 中醫藥展覽會暨會議」成為中醫藥貿易及資訊交流的平台。
3. 促進大中華地區中醫藥法規的協同和互認。
4. 加強中西醫結合的發展，並與「旅遊醫療」同步推進。
5. 成立「中醫藥專業學院」，進行品質保證和提升中醫藥的水準。
6. 成立「中醫藥資訊中心」以支援科研、醫療、貿易及交流的工作。
7. 成立「中醫藥科研委員會」，資助及推動各項中醫藥策略性的研發工作，包括中醫藥科技、醫術及產品商品化的等研究。

協會深信，一旦達到這些目標，香港將獲得一個既嶄新而又強勁的中醫藥行業，為本港締造繁榮和為市民謀求健康；同時，**國際中醫藥中心**亦順勢隨之應運而生。

簡介

自從前行政長官董建華於 1997 年首個施政報告提出將香港發展為**國際中醫藥中心**後，香港以及世界各地的中醫藥營運環境經歷了重大的轉變。這些轉變和革新為商業、醫療、科學和教育等各方面帶來無限的嶄新機會。香港應可憑本身優勢先拔頭籌。

> 「...我深信香港具備足夠條件，能夠逐步成為一個**國際中醫中藥中心**，在中藥的生產、貿易、研究、資訊和中醫人才培訓方面都取得成就，使這種醫療方法得到進一步發展和推廣。」
>
> 董建華，1997 年

這些轉變的推動力源於我國中央政府最近推出一系列有關促進中醫藥的現代化、國際化和鼓勵再度創新的中醫藥政策。這一籃子政策最終會改造中醫藥醫療及產品，使其安全性和效能得以改善。從而更能滿足本地和國際臨床醫學以及廣大市場的需求。

在經歷十年的發展後，香港的中醫藥行業，如能加以整合成為一個現代行業，便可充份發揮其科學知識、專業人才、信譽和國際人事網絡等優勢來提供上述的服務和產品。進一步來說，一個穩健發展的中醫藥行業，將可對本地醫療體系和**中醫藥全球化**的宏大目標作出積極的貢獻。

一旦現代化中醫藥行業成立後，香港便可先定位為「**中藥質量保證貿易中心**」(簡稱「**質貿中心**」)。此概念早於 2001 年的一個中醫藥國際會議上便已提出。中醫藥貿易活動可啟動本港和中國內地相關及輔助的行業 (如臨床醫療、製造、培植、科技及市場推廣等)。這些行業的活躍擴展，不止有利於本港中醫藥業；還有利於承擔起近年「國家商務部」促使香港在「境外經濟合作區」發展上擔當建設性的角色，協助內地中醫藥企業和產品打進國際市場。

事實上，在過去七年，「現代化中醫藥國際協會」(請參考附件一及二) 與「香港貿易發展局」已為此「貿易中心」打造基礎，攜手舉辦了七屆『ICMCM 展覽會暨會議』。此乃全球唯一專為中醫藥貿易、科技交流以及法規資訊傳達而召開的盛大活動。可是，如香港沒有穩健和現代化的中醫藥行業，而全球各地的中醫藥市場又未能進一步發展，則此「展覽會暨會議」是難以繼續蓬勃地發展下去。

在醫療護理方面，中醫的「治未病」、疾病預防和慢性病護理的顯著優勢應成為初級及社區醫療體系公私合作護理中不可或缺的部份。日後公營或私營的新醫院在策劃時均應將中醫包括在中西醫結合的藍圖內以提供有效的醫療和保健服務給市民選擇。

不幸地，時至今天，香港尚未有全面的政策來統籌中醫藥行業協調地發展。正由於協調力量的缺乏，使得香港中醫藥掌握先機的能力難以凝聚和發揮出來。香港政府一貫秉承的「積極不干預」政策，窒礙了政府對具潛力如現代化中醫藥等新興工業的支援。使新興工業未能大幅度發展，茁壯成長，成為經濟體系內強勁的力量。

「現代化中醫藥國際協會」深信，現正是政府及其有關部門重新評估和制定合時和完善的中醫藥政策的大好時機。訂立適切的計劃來支持本地的中醫藥發展。「協會」建議政府成立**中醫藥發展專署**，賦以長遠及可續期的使命來在本地建立現代化和蓬勃的中醫藥行業，為香港最終成為**國際中醫藥中心**而鋪路。

以下各章將闡述過去十年期間，本地和海內外中醫藥的轉變以及湧現的新機遇。此外，亦提出了各項建議，解構如何組織香港的中醫藥行業。使中醫藥可為香港的醫療體系作出貢獻，同時將香港打造成為將中醫藥引向世界的通道。

中國之轉變

在過去十多年間，中央政府對於中醫藥的態度和政策經歷了一連串重大而又進

取的轉變，並在過去幾年加速新政策的出臺。相信在不久的將來，這些一系列政策會使中醫藥的發展環境全面改觀。

1996 年，中央政府多個部委聯合推出一份稱為《**中藥現代化科技產業行動計劃**》的政策性文件。《**計劃**》廣泛引起內地社會各界對中醫藥現代化的關注。隨後一年，國務院正式宣佈「實現中藥現代化」為醫療改革和發展的一部份。這些文件的發表，引發醫藥界、學術界及政府的激烈討論，從而融合這幾股力量朝著中醫藥現代化的道路邁去。

其後，2000 年推出的《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》(修訂)以及在 2002 年出台的《藥品註冊管理辦法》，為中藥與西藥釐訂同等嚴格的法律規定。因而為中醫藥水準的提升和現代化起著推動和積極的作用。隨後，同時針對中藥及西藥的『藥品質量管理規範』(請見附表) 逐步被引入醫藥行業，為中藥安全性及質量控制的提升打下一支強心針。中藥的信譽首先建基於安全性及質量，這不但是中藥現代化的重要一步，更是邁向國際化的先決條件。

藥品質量管理規範

GAP - 中藥材生產質量管理規範
GEP - 提取物生產質量管理規範
GMP - 藥品生產質量管理規範
GLP - 藥品實驗研究規範
GCP - 藥品臨床試驗管理規範
GSP - 藥品經營品質管理規範

2002 年秋季，國務院轄下七個部委共同發表《中藥現代化發展綱要 (2002-10 年)》正式文件，指定在輔助基建的支援下，確立我國推展中醫藥現代化的道路。

在 2006 年推出第十一個五年計劃期間，「國家科學技術部」與「中醫藥管理局」攜手踏出重要的一步，宣佈邀請國際醫藥及科學機構合作，推動一系列中醫藥的科學研究。此計劃於《中醫藥國際科技合作規劃綱要 (2006-20 年)》內有詳盡描述。該份文件充份顯示中央政府向全球開放中醫藥的信心和決心。

其後在 2007 年，又推出了《中醫藥創新發展規劃綱要 (2006-20 年)》(請參考附件三)，當中提出了一項目標清晰的全面計劃。在藥物及醫療兩方面推動中醫藥的創新發展。這是將中醫藥由傳統學科革新為現代、科學學科的一個重要藍本。同時也是首次開啟與西方醫藥科學接軌的管道。

2007 年 7 月 7 日，十七個部委攜手推出為期三年，涵蓋九十個城市的「中醫中藥中國行」，並由當時的國務院副總理吳儀啟動，以示國家對支持中醫藥以及在全國傳播中醫藥的決心。其後在翌年 1 月 25 日，「中醫藥管理局」舉行首屆「治未病」高峰論壇，正式將中醫藥「治未病」的格言和實施納入國家的醫療體系中。

2007 年 7 月 16 日，「國家商務部」及「香港貿易發展局」合作在香港舉辦研討會，商討中國內地及香港如何優勢互補，在中國內地建立和發展中醫藥服務事業。2007 年 9 月 9 日，在廈門舉辦的「第 11 屆中國國際投資貿易洽談會」(請參考附件四)中，「商務部」副部長魏建國指出，香港是中國企業邁向全球化的一個重要平台。

上述研討會為現代香港中藥業指出了的新方向，就是如何聯合內地中醫藥機構攜手在質量保證、國際產品註冊及市場推廣上，共同發展環球業務。此外，香港在醫院管理上具有豐富的經驗和優越的水準，可獨當一面，透過認證和醫療保險等，同時加進質量和危機的管理，成為內地中醫專家的轉介中心。香港的科學家亦可在中藥方劑、產品研究與發展、設計、認證和臨床實驗方面，貢獻所長。

三年前，「加拿大商務部」與「中國科學技術部」簽訂合作諒解備忘錄，共同啟動多個生命科學範疇的發展，當中亦包括中醫藥。此外，中國亦成功地與多個國家，包括英國、義大利和德國等，推行同類的合作。2008 年 6 月，「衛生部」副部長兼「國家中醫藥管理局」局長王國強與「美國衛生及公眾服務部」簽訂了一份合作諒解備忘錄，標誌著兩國在中醫藥發展的多方面合作。這些國際活動反映出中醫藥發展迅速。使得很多西方國家趕緊參與其中。這些政府之間的協議，為香港和中國內地的科學家

締造了不少國際參與和合作的機會。

上述提及的合作聲明、政策和活動均獲得中央及地區政府投入充裕的資源來大力支持，並由重要的政府部門推行。近年來中國內地的中醫藥銷售大幅攀升，反映出這些政策所帶來的正面影響。現時中藥銷售額佔全國總國民藥用銷售額的百分比，已由 80 年代的 32.5%大幅上升至 41.5%，可見內地中藥市場強勁的發展趨勢及增長力度。有關資料請見下面附表：

中國內地的中醫藥產品銷售 (以人民幣計)

	藥 材	飲 片	中 成 藥
1978 年	12.57 億	9.2 億	7.88 億
2007 年	203 億	288 億	1371 億

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中國內地多個省市亦已公開表明，盼望與香港合作，開拓國際市場。這些省市包括河北、四川、瀋陽、成都及長春等。他們分別與「現代化中醫藥國際協會」簽訂合作備忘錄，共同開展中醫藥國際化的工作。其他來自上海、杭州、廣州和雲南等地的院校、大學及商業機構，亦正尋求香港的合作和協助，逐步向國際市場推進。廣東甚至已搶先一步，與香港的「創新科技署」合創了「TCFS 粵港科技合作資助計劃」。該計劃指定中醫藥現代化和相關的研究為資助的其中重要的一項。

2008 年中，中央政府完成 10 家「中醫藥研究中心」的籌劃工作；並表示歡迎香港自行成立一家「中醫藥研究中心」以 10+1 模式與內地其他「中心」合作。

近年來的另一項重大發展，就是「世界中醫藥學會聯合會」的成立，它的會員來自 50 個國家的 150 個國際中醫藥組織。「世中聯」在各大洲以多國主要語言舉辦訓練班和考試。訂立中醫藥標準。在其積極鼓勵下，澳門科技大學於 2008 年 1 月成立了「兩岸四地中醫藥科技合作中心」來凝聚四地的科研力量。澳門亦已新建成一所綜合性的中醫醫院，來推動中醫臨床實驗研究和「醫療旅遊」的發展。

過去十年，台北政府在資助健康、教育、科技和經濟等四方面的研究有長足進展。台灣衛生署推行中醫藥策略性研究，出版科學實證年刊，以及優質的專題論文。此外，還監管和確保中醫藥產品的質量，以供社會大眾使用。

台北政府對無論接受中醫或西醫治療的病人都提供補貼並同時支援兩類醫學並駕齊驅的發展。在台灣，多於 2,000 張病床的西醫醫院當中，八成設有中醫部門及病床，並提供相互轉介及諮詢，以實現綜合性治療。「中國醫藥大學」及「長庚大學」均支持此項中西醫結合策略，並同時提供中醫及西醫雙學位制。

上述的轉變很有可能大幅度改善未來數年中醫藥的治療和產品水準，使得中醫藥進入國內外市場的步伐更為加快、覆蓋面更廣。簡言之，這可能是**中醫藥全球化**的先兆。

問題還是在於「香港是否已作好準備，洞悉和掌握中醫藥全球化的先機?」令人失望的是，香港中醫藥業界知悉這些計劃和活動者寥寥可數，而開始籌劃來捕捉**中醫藥全球化**機遇者更如鳳毛麟角；甚至政府看來對此也不大知情。最終，香港可能在**中醫藥全球化**來臨的一刻才恍然大悟發現自己原來準備不足。

世界各地之轉變

正當中國醫療體系以及藥業界經歷根本性轉變的同時，世界各地亦由於草藥逐漸受到重視而相應地產生多方面的變化。

「世界衛生組織」統計顯示，全球約八成 (約四十億) 人口仍然依賴傳統醫療作為他們的基本醫療保健。為達致「全民健康」的崇高理念，「世界衛生組織」透過協調國際間的標準，訂立指導性方向來支持傳統醫學的發展。這促使了多個有關中草藥、針灸穴位和術語專題論文的出現；以便準備好在下一版本的《國際疾病分類》中介紹傳統醫學。在這過程中，「世界衛生組織」亦發展了一套《臨床實踐指引》來統一中醫的疾病模式。

2008 年，一篇 Nutraceuticals World 文章引述德國顧問公司 Analyze & Aealize Ag 之估計，指出全球整體草藥市場總值約為 830 億美元。每個草藥界別的年增長率可達 3%至 12%不等。草本補健食品 (110 億元) 及草本功能性食品 (140 億元) 約佔市場超過三份之一。全球治療性草本藥業 (包括傳統草本藥物及註冊草藥) 約佔 440 億元。而草本美容產品則佔餘下的 140 億元。在全球的美容市場內，草本成份約佔市場的 6%，每年有介乎 8%至 12% 的快速增長。

亞洲區的草本市場 (不包括日本) 估計總值約為 64 億美元。相信未來增長步伐定會更快。單是日本，現時市場總值已超過 26 億美元。

國際草本市場日漸冒起，增強了落後國家和先進國家對現代化和有效中藥的需求，以便進一步降低其國家整體醫療和保健成本。不容置疑的是，落後國家多年來已對中醫藥熱切歡迎，近年來，富裕國家亦逐步將此門戶打開。

美國、加拿大、英國、泰國、南非、星加坡、澳洲(維多利亞省)等地的中醫藥發展進度均有所不同。這些國家均盼望藉著中醫藥來減輕醫療負擔和治理折騰著大部份西方國家由人口老化而引發的慢性疾病。事實上，此等市場的深廣潛力尚難以估計。如香港採取快捷行動，則可率先抓緊此良機，開發和引進更多這方面的產品。

在法制方面 — 多個西方國家對於中醫藥的認知越來越高。澳洲維多利亞省最近更幾乎完全認可中醫藥的功效，接受中醫療法。加拿大 2004 年提出全新的《天然健康產品法規》，可按草藥的臨床實證數據及／或傳統沿用歷史證明，授予相應的功效聲稱。這新法例有助打開龐大的北美市場。中醫藥不但可以以保健食品打入市場，更可為被認可確具功效的天然健康產品在非處方藥市場上佔據一席。日本列入國家醫療保險名單的中藥製劑(漢方)最近已增至 210 種。這些方劑不但在日本被認為安全和有效，還可在出售前無須進行額外的臨床驗證。

美國是較易打入的市場。因為它將大部份非處方中藥列為營養補充劑。此類產品自 1994 年以來所受規管不算太嚴。即使如此，大部份輸美中藥均因缺乏明顯特色、功效和品牌認受性而不為主流市場所接受。它們大部份只能侷限在唐人街內銷售。然而，隨著越來越多中藥企業參與專為現代化中藥而設的「美國藥典– MCMIA 之營養補充劑認證」計劃，情況可能將有所改善(見下面)。

雖然部份地區如歐盟區域，正在收緊對中醫藥的管制，然而隨著越來越多現代化和具實證的中藥進入市場，此等法例相信將反而會成為優質中藥的信心和品牌保證。

在科學實證方面 — 在「國家科學技術部」宣佈《中醫藥國際科技合作規劃綱要(2006-20 年)》的推行後，國際中醫藥的科研合作預期將與日俱增。其中一個例子，就是哈佛大學 Osher Institute 的輔助及綜合療法部門。該機構正在尋求與大中華地區中醫藥研究院校共同構建一個中醫藥科研網絡來發展抗癌中藥。耶魯大學亦成立了一所稱

為 Phytoceutica 的公司來開發從實驗至病人各階段中的中醫藥產品。此外，英國劍橋大學最近獲內地一家中醫藥企業的資助，在校園內成立了一所中醫藥研究所。

有見需求殷切，「美國國立衞生研究院」轄下之「輔助及另類醫療委員會 NCCAM」現已增加對中醫藥研究的資助；澳洲政府亦成立了「輔助醫療國立研究院 National Institute of Complementary Medicine Management」來發展商用草藥產品或技術。

香港的科學家以及中醫藥團體，如「現代化中醫藥國際協會」，在組織國際中醫藥科技網絡方面正逐步承擔起舉足輕重的角色。「協會」不但可協助統籌和聯繫各個機構和團體，還可讓成員充份利用這個全球網絡的優勢。在營商方面，「協會」與「香港貿易發展局」攜手合作，以『ICMCM 展覽會暨會議』作為產品及資訊推廣的管道和平台，從而建立起廣泛的網絡來聯繫全球各地的中醫藥企業、醫師、科學家、學者及政府官員。

如上所述，全球中醫藥的科學／營商網絡以及市場已嶄露頭角，香港應及早把握良機，參與這潛力巨大的新興行業。如香港未能在此時掌握優勢，數年後，當香港優勢逐步喪失，要再佔據此行業的關鍵地位恐怕將會加倍困難。

未來數年，預期來自兩岸四地的新穎現代化中醫藥產品將陸續推向全球各地。屆時，香港是否能站在最前線，引導這浪潮投入國際市場？這要視乎香港是否已作好準備，在本地建立起一個穩健的中醫藥行業，好為未來鋪路。

香港之轉變

在過去十年間，香港的中醫藥事業的轉變既深且廣。中醫在英國統治期間由一門備受忽視，甚至被小覷的民間醫學，逐漸演變成一門備受尊重的專業。部份中醫的收費不但可媲美西醫，甚至有過之而無不及。一些較高檔次中藥產品售價之昂貴，更是以往難以想像。

現時情況與 1997 年前大為不同。當時中醫藥無論在行醫還是產品方面的質量備受質疑。如今所有中醫藥行為均受 1999 年制定的《中醫藥條例》所規管，而中醫和中藥產品亦自 2000 年起接受『中醫藥委員會』的監管。中醫藥的立法無疑已開始增強廣大市民的信心和提升業界的信譽。

現今香港的中醫藥教育再不如以往一般以私人、非註冊的祕傳授徒方式來教授。香港現已有三所由知名大學成立的中醫藥學院。另外，六家香港的大學亦已各自成立由資深研究人員領導之中醫藥科研計劃。當中不乏跨境和國際合作的項目。香港理工大學的中醫藥研究部門，亦已在深圳設立「省部共建國家重點實驗室培育基地」。

2003 年，耶魯大學鄭永齊教授在香港大學成立了『中藥全球化聯盟』。此組織集合了約一百所國內外院校和機構，在多個中醫藥研發項目上交流和合作。它在「香港醫療服務研究委員會」，「創新及科技基金」，「香港大學教育資助委員會」，「香港賽馬會」和其他國際機構的資助下，進行多項中醫藥的基礎研究，開發新產品，並已取得多項專利。『中藥全球化聯盟』正顯示了香港作為全球中醫藥科學中心的優勢和實力。

2006 年，「現代化中醫藥國際協會」與四所本地大學成立了「中醫藥質量推進小組」，此組織旨在針對中醫藥質量的重要議題研究解決方案。「小組」已獲「創新科技基金」的資助，對具代表性的中藥方劑進行研究。尋找與質量控制有關的多個指標。「小組」預期在未來將可獲取更多資助來探討其他重要的問題。研究所得結果，將有助於訂立新的中藥質量保證標準和提供法規指引基礎。同時亦可利用所得知識開發新的品種。

傳統上，香港在推行臨床實驗方面在國際上享有崇高的聲望和信譽。在 2008-09 財政年度終結時，香港「醫院管理局」將成立一個涵蓋十四個中醫診所的中醫網絡，集中提供服務、培訓和研究。該網絡與非官方組織和大學緊密合作。透過現代書籍和古籍的系統審閱，找尋以中醫藥治療較具優勢的主要疾病，作為未來的臨床研究專題。

醫院管理局在臨床研究方法和道德準則方面別具專長。在其支持下，網絡在進行中醫藥臨床研究方面就更具優勢。網絡已設立了毒理實驗室以制定策略去探索藥物的不良反應以及西藥與草藥的相互作用等。這些難得的重要資訊，可在本地累積相關數據後來協助確定中醫藥的安全性和有效性，以獲取國際的認同。再者，上述中醫藥中心可成為本地市民另一可靠醫療服務的選擇。這些中醫診所現時提供研究生培訓和向畢業生提供就業機會。

2007 年 11 月，「國家中醫藥管理局」與「香港食物及衞生局」簽訂了關於中醫藥的合作協議 (請參考附件五)。在此份協議中，雙方同意在多個中醫藥範疇和活動上合作，標誌著香港對祖國中醫藥事業的發展可作出一番貢獻。這是香港政府首次在明文中表示對中醫藥的支持。我們盼望當局從速採取實際行動，將協議付諸實行。

在過去十年間，香港中醫藥發展的其中一項重大成就，就是由「現代化中醫藥國際協會」及「香港貿易發展局」每年合辦的『ICMCM 中醫藥展覽會暨會議』。此盛事包含一連串專為海內外中醫藥各界別而設的活動。當中包括中藥及醫療展覽、中醫藥專家會議，為展覽商和買家而設的一系列商業配對和推廣活動，為廣大市民而設的免費「健康講座」、由中醫學生自行設計舉辦的「中藥面面觀教育展覽」，以及展示各大學科研成果的「研究生中醫藥研討會」。此外，還有其他由外國領事館、買家和展覽商等贊助的各種活動。

簡言之，此 2002 年首度推出的『展覽會暨會議』是一個獨特的國際平台。它讓中醫師、企業行政人員、政府官員、科學家和學者共聚一堂，集思廣益，展出新穎產品、儀器和科技，汲取國際有關法例的最新進展知識，同時在科技資訊上互作交流和建立商務聯繫。

每年，約有九萬人參加此活動，展銷來自十多個國家的 200 多個參展商產品。在過去兩年裡，港外買家和買家團每年幾乎上升 50%。顯示展覽會確已獲得國際的認同和重視。例如在 2007 年，加拿大代表團人數倍增達五十名；日本代表團人數增加三倍至三十人。因此，難怪 ICMCM 已為國內當局視為中醫藥國際化的有效平台。

在去年(2007)，ICMCM 亦開始受到國際傳媒的注意，《亞洲華爾街日報》及《路透社》均有報道此盛事，並提及中醫藥現代化的最新發展 (請參考附件六)。《多倫多太陽報》及《加拿大亞洲網絡雜誌》後來亦作相關的報道。

隨著中醫藥產品質量的提升，國際法例的變更亦有利於其發展。香港一些為中醫藥進行註冊及將產品推出國際市場的服務性企業將大派用場。香港作一個國際港口具備專業地向全球市場推介優質產品的能力和優勢。因此，扮演上述角色是最恰當不過。

香港以質優取勝，聲譽卓越，再配合《更緊密經貿關係安排 CEPA》，便可導致一些新的商業模式出台，吸引內地和國際的中藥製造商 (如同仁堂和余仁生等) 來港設立生產設施和總部。將產品以免關稅方式售往內地市場。同時亦可作為優質可靠的方劑外銷。香港中醫藥條例之優質藥品生產規範亦可提供有用的產品保證。香港政府對 CEPA 的支持，是一個很好的例子來顯示政府在重振一度趨向式微的中醫藥製造行業所能起的作用。

香港作為中國內地和世界各地市場的中介者佔據著一個重要地位。在「現代化中醫藥國際協會」的努力下，這地位已顯現出良好的作用。其中一個很好的例子，就

是「美國藥典」與「現代化中醫藥國際協會」攜手發展一項專為大中華地區而設的「**DSVP營養補充劑認證計劃**」。外銷的中醫藥產品可經由「美國藥典」進行質量和安全性確認。企業從而可藉著「美國藥典」的權威，獲取品牌和企業的國際認受。此計劃將可加快優質中藥產品在海外市場國際化的步伐。

過去十年香港中醫藥的發展頗為矚目，香港政府應及時多了解這個日漸冒起的行業和市場，提供及創造有利條件，令中醫藥增長得更旺盛、更出類拔萃。具體來說，政府應盡力協助行業實施現代化，以助其抓緊未來的機遇，使香港穩踞**國際中醫藥中心**的地位。

把握時機

誠如之前所述，全球中醫藥行業及其相關市場正漸漸冒起。中國內地經濟發展一日千里，相信內地的中醫藥行業亦將迅速步向成熟。

然而，不少內地企業目前尚缺乏多個促使中醫藥國際化的元素，這無疑給予香港大好機會參與其中，成為中醫藥全球化的平台和管道。簡言之，香港具備足夠的優越條件，成為**國際中醫藥中心**。

在全球中醫藥行業領域內包含多個相關行業 (請參考右表)，這個產業群形成了一個『中醫藥綜合體』。而香港正具備各樣所需條件，可以有效地支援和向這些行業提供服務，以擔當起國際交流及服務的角色，協助海內外各界別人士藉此平台尋找合作夥伴和取得有用的資訊、產品和服務。以進一步發展其所關注的領域。

要成功建立**國際中醫藥中心**，關鍵是需於在本地成立一穩健的現代化中醫藥行業。一旦新的現代化中醫藥行業發展起來，它將為本地帶來的益處將遠遠超越傳統中醫藥業現在和過去的貢獻。

中醫藥綜合體
(產業群)

1. 草藥種植
2. 研究與發展
3. 製造
4. 貿易/銷售
5. 資訊
6. 教育
7. 保險
8. 醫療旅遊
9. 保健及治療
10. 復康及護理

成為「國際中醫藥中心」對香港的裨益

二十世紀的中醫藥事業是以低科技含量的藥材為本；今天二十一世紀的現代化中醫藥卻是以科學和技術為基礎。這一門先進、博大精深、以知識為本和面向世界的行業不但可在大中華地區發揮作用，還可以在全球市場上開展新天地。

香港是一個國際商業都會，具有絕佳的本地和海外營商資訊和知識，因此可直接與中國內地和全球進行商業活動。香港的中醫藥科學地位昭著，在全球備受認同。因此香港企業推行本地和海外中醫藥產品的商品化應更是駕輕就熟。

基於這些特點，中醫藥行業可為香港帶來很多益處，當中包括：

1. 提供嶄新、高薪的就業機會
2. 增加香港的稅收
3. 減低香港的整體醫療開支
4. 為市民提供富有中國文化氣息及另類的醫療選擇
5. 支持香港的經濟轉型，擴闊經濟基礎
6. 在商業、醫療、科學、技術、教育和資訊各方面，鞏固香港中醫藥全球化的核心地位

如香港成功建立成為國際中心，現代化中醫藥更可為經濟帶來源源不絕的動

力。這不但有利於經濟發展，更可減低依賴少數「老」行業的危險。再者，如此行業與現有醫療體系結合在一起，它可帶來更多無形的益處，例如促進市民的健康。

中醫藥行業現代化

香港要在**中醫藥全球化**中佔上一席就必須先建立起一個壯健的現代化中醫藥行業。在過去，人們一般將中醫藥行業狹義地只包括生產、貿易銷售及診療等幾項。現代觀點是將前面圖表列舉的相關行業都包括在內。故此，中醫藥行業的現代化就需要將前頁表內的有關行業全都考慮在內。

然而，要一下子發展和推廣所有相關行業，是不切實際的。較可取的方法，就是以貿易和中醫藥科學牽頭。再按商業、產品和服務的需求予以推動。貿易行業可先利用現有合適的品種和服務賺取收益。再由中醫藥科學在傳統的基礎上，研發新一代產品。所產生的經濟收益可轉過頭來拖動其他相關行業，從而推動隨之而來的另一輪的新發展。

中醫藥行業的進一步發展，實在需要多個中醫藥學科的專業知識互相支援。政府可直接參與推動這些發展項目，或委任具備所需技能的民間組織來推動。相比之下，專心致意的民間組織運作起來可能就更具靈活性和專業性，亦不大會受官僚習氣所影響。

本「協會」建議，在政府仔細研究中醫藥的發展問題，並同意這是一個可付諸實行的建議後，就應委任一個相關組織，暫稱為**中醫藥發展專署**，使其成為唯一專門負責香港中醫藥發展的機構。**專署**可由董事局、秘書處及多個諮詢和專家委員會組成。由於其活動涉及多個政府部門，因此應直接向行政長官或政務司司長負責。

在接著的章節，為使討論更為聚焦，我們將假設當局會成立**中醫藥發展專署**，以加強**國際中醫藥中心**的發展。就算**中醫藥發展專署**最終未能成立，有關政府部門和機構仍可參考下面這些理念。

「中醫藥發展專署」之使命、目標及運作

按上述章節提及的裨益作為指引，**中醫藥發展專署**的使命可定為『在香港建立穩健、現代化、以知識及技術為本的中醫藥行業來爭取及確保香港成為**國際中醫藥中心**。』

中醫藥發展專署的目標

1. 促進香港**中醫藥行業**的**現代化**：制定具前瞻性及清晰的政策、提供專業訓練、發放商務訊息、支援產學研合作、推行符合現實的法規和提供相應財務支援
2. 支援及推廣「ICMCM 展覽會暨會議」成為國際中醫藥貿易／資訊交流平台
3. 促進大中華區內中醫藥法規和政策的**協同**和**互認**
4. 通過以實證為本的醫療計劃，促進中西醫在社區和醫院的緊密合作，為**中西醫結合醫療**鋪路
5. 發展**中醫專業學院**，傳授與中國內地專家一致的知識、取態和技巧，並加強現代中醫藥研究生的訓練
6. 成立設有跨領域和跨國際專業網絡的**資訊中心**以產生、傳遞和交流中醫藥知識。
7. 成立**中醫藥科研委員會**，推行策略性計劃以促進中醫藥科學、治療、教育、技術及產品的發展

中醫藥發展專署在向中醫藥專家和其他相關人士進行諮詢後，應訂立多個短期及長期目標。下面提出一些目標以作參考：

雖然**中醫藥發展專署**是一所獨立機構，但它必須與各政府部門及機構協調和合作。相關的部門包括衞生署、中醫藥管理委員會、賽馬會中藥研究院、漁農自然護理署、食物及環境衞生署、工業貿易署、香港海關、香港生產力促進局及香港貿易發展局等。所有上述部門、院校和機構應為中醫藥作出貢獻，支持和維護香港的國際中醫藥中心地位。唯**中醫藥發展專署**屬總負責機構，肩負中醫行業的發展、協調和加強活動的任務。

目標闡釋

下面進一步闡釋**中醫藥發展專署**的目標：

1. **中醫藥行業現代化：**為迎接中醫藥全球化的挑戰，香港的中醫藥行業必須從速革新，由傳統轉變為現代化，同時保留一些經實證顯示為確切的傳統知識和技能。新一代的中藥行政人員和從業員應接受訓練來掌握現代的管理技巧和與現代中醫藥相關的知識。**專署**亦應為了支援『**貿貿中心**』而設立一家質控/驗證/認證機構。在過渡期間，本地科研機構需鼎力支持協助行業的轉化。另外，還需要重新審議和訂立一系列與業界遵守能力相符合的合理規例。

2. **ICMCM 展覽會暨會議**：此活動在七年前由「現代化中醫藥國際協會」創辦。現已成為海內外注目的中醫藥國際盛事。它吸引世界頂尖的植物學及醫學專家、政府官員和企業行政人員，雲集香港，交流科學、法規及商務上的最新資訊和產品。香港政府須大力強化此活動所扮演的國際平台角色，確保香港可透過這個平台，繼續保持其在中醫藥國際化方面不容置疑的領先地位。

3. **規例的互認和協同：**現時兩岸四地的中醫藥規例不盡相同。法制的差異和缺乏協調形成對兩岸四地跨境貿易的障礙。香港是在四個地域中，提出法例協同化最理想的一方。可透過一系列互認步驟來逐步進行協同的工作。協同一旦成功，便可刺激市場活躍化。如一旦出現各方共同關注的事項或問題，四地可通過協商或委任具備條件的一方來解決，避免資源的無謂重複投入。

4. **中西醫結合醫療：**中國衞生部部長陳竺曾指出，二十一世紀的醫療發展將導致中西醫的融合。所產生的新醫療方向，將較單一的醫療模式更為可取。香港現擁有特殊的地位來確認中醫藥的優勢 — 尤其是在主要疾病的預防、治療和康復方面至為出色。我們在醫療管理和研究方面的優越技術，可用來發展和按實證來評估中醫藥計劃，確保符合成本效益。從而進一步計量其對於整體醫療成本、人口保健及生活質素等方面所帶來的影響。在公營和私營醫院的中醫部門可透過「服務貿易」機制提供選擇和門徑來推介內地認可的中醫學專家。這樣，香港便可成為本地和海外病人尋求名醫的一塊踏腳石。

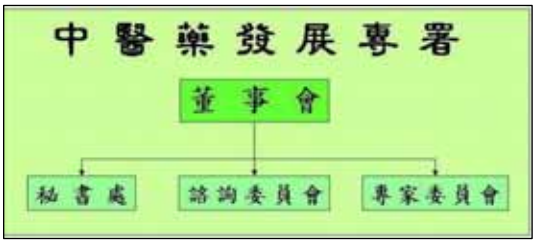
5. **資訊中心：**過去十年間，在香港、上海、廣州、北京、四川、杭州及台灣等地同時成立了多個涵蓋不同議題的中醫藥資料庫。內容包括草本資源、化學指標、生藥、毒理學、中醫診斷、治療、草本方劑、成份標準、古籍和營商資訊等。然而，目前卻沒有有效的措施將這些資料整合編製成可供共用的大網絡，以方便數據採擷、國際文獻搜尋和知識發掘。香港的昭著資訊科技和醫療科學地位，正是集合各方力量建立此虛擬大網絡的最佳集成者。大網絡亦可同時收集世界各地的營商訊息，增強香港中藥業的競爭力。

6. **中醫藥專科學院 (Specialty Academy)：**香港作為世界知名的西方醫學中心，透

過建立多個專科學院，已確立了穩健的系統，為主要專科及副專科提供培訓、考核及持續性專業發展。中國衛生部認為此種架構方式可作為中國內地的楷模。如能在港成立多家中醫藥專科學院，當有助加強中醫藥的定位、學術指導和研究生培訓的以提升整體水準。更可進一步全面發展中醫藥的多個範疇。我們建議應訂立適當的計劃，招請知名中醫藥專家，發揚其專長，組成學院，並仿效西方醫學會的成功模式由單一機構統籌管理。

7. **中醫藥科研委員會**：自 1997 年後，香港及鄰近政府已為中醫藥科學及臨床研究增撥經費以加強其科研的支持。然而，時至今日，香港在中醫藥科研方向、項目性質和優先次序各方面，尚未有共識來訂立一相應的策略性計劃。這往往形成研究項目重疊。甚至出現無謂的競爭。令至中醫藥的研究與發展遲滯。現時，很多新興學科(如蛋白質體學、基因體、代謝學)以及嶄新的研究方法，已被納入中醫藥的科研範疇，為研究人員提供更有力的科研工具。因此，現正是重整香港中醫藥科研計劃的大好時機。同時亦應制定更完善的計劃來統籌、分發及資助中醫藥項目。我們建議**中醫藥發展專署**可成立一個中央專家組織，如**中醫藥科研委員會**，協助訂立研究範疇的先後次序，以來更充份和有效地善用香港在中醫藥科研方面擁有的資源。

「中醫藥發展專署」之架構及經費



右圖顯示**中醫藥發展專署的**組織架構。董事會負責督導及委派秘書處執行各項方案的推動。秘書處則由一名行政董事及若干職員組成。此外，亦應設多個諮詢或專家委員會以支援董事會。為董事會提供特定工作或學科的專業諮詢。

董事會成員應包括與各個中醫藥相關界別的代表和專家。各委員會的主席亦應可充任董事會成員，以維持其連貫性和有利於溝通。

中醫藥發展專署的運作經費最少可有三個來源：

1. 政府直接撥款資助
2. 慈善捐獻
3. **專署**贊助和主辦活動的收益以及使用**專署**服務和設施的收入

在**專署**的運作模式及工作範圍未有共識前，很難估計其每年所需的財政預算。但按此計劃的重要性，政府實應撥出一定的金額及定期資助，以確保**專署**能收到預期的長期成效和回報。

行動項目

中醫藥發展專署的成立應是循序漸進的，也應尋求政府各部門、立法會議員、及其他海內外相關人士的意見和幫助。因此在成立**專署**前，應先進行一系列的諮詢。

按此理念，我們建議於一年內完成以下各項行動項目：

1. 政府委任一「中醫藥諮詢小組 *CMEG*」對課題進行深入的研究。主要透過專家、有興趣人士及相關團體和機構，展開一連串的諮詢工作。
2. 在研究及諮詢完結後，小組應向行政長官彙報結果。報告應包括：
   a. 一個闡述發展香港現代化中醫藥行業及建設國際中醫藥中心所需

具備的國家、地區及國際環境和條件的研究結果。

b. 提出一套有關**專署**的組織、經費來源、運作模式、目標/使命以及權限的方案。

c. 提出**專署**所需的財政預算

3. 報告獲批後，行政長官進行資源配備及委任**專署**的創始成員。

監察及評估「中醫藥發展專署」的表現

中醫藥發展專署的運作進展應不斷地接受當局監察。**專署**亦應向行政長官定期彙報情況，確保其工作方向正確，資源運用得宜。以下各項「成就」可作為衡量**專署**表現的指標：

1. 以在本地進行的國際中醫藥商務及科研交流活動數量的增長來量度國際間對香港作為中醫藥中心的認受性。
2. 由獨立機構來評價香港整體中醫藥的質量和安全性的改善幅度
3. 在香港建立一個或多個中西醫結合醫療服務樣板機構作為與中國內地的「中醫藥卓越中心」交流服務和訓練心得的單位
4. 成立中醫藥資訊平台，作為產生、收集、分析、傳遞及分發中醫藥資訊的國際合作樞紐
5. 成立「中醫藥專業學院」。訂立中醫藥專科的應有水準及推行培訓計劃
6. 成立「中醫藥科研委員會」。促進香港的中醫藥文化，哲學和科技的高深發展和推動新穎產品的研發。

結語

本「建議書」陳述了近年來我國中央政府對中醫藥政策的革新，以及全球對中醫藥傾向正面和接納的態度。這無疑會引致國際中醫藥行業及環球市場的形成。慶幸的是，近年香港的中醫藥有一定的發展，因而可掌握和善用正在浮現的機遇。

然而，香港政府須肩負積極支持本地中醫藥發展的責任。包括制定全面和一致的政策來促使中醫藥行業的現代化，發展中醫藥科研的基礎建設，以及表明發展香港成為國際中醫藥中心的決心。

為了要達至此目的，「現代化中醫藥國際協會」建議政府撥出適當的資源成立一家機構 — **中醫藥發展專署**來專事制定計劃來建立現代化中醫藥行業和促使香港成為**國際中醫藥中心**。

現代化中醫藥行業對促使香港的經濟轉型應可起著積極的作用。它可參與鞏固香港的經濟基礎來抵禦二十一世紀金融風浪的沖擊。現代化中醫藥作為一門博大精深和以科技為本的行業，相信可為香港、內地及世界各地提供大量高薪就業機會和豐厚的回報。

如能悉心地栽培，相信現代化中醫藥必可成為香港堅實的社會和經濟支柱，為特區帶來繁榮。為市民帶來健康。

～ 完 ～

Appendix I: MCMIA 現代化中醫藥國際協會

簡　介

『**現代化中醫藥國際協會**』於 2000 年由中醫藥業界、科研界及教育界之專業人士在香港成立的非牟利機構。其建會宗旨是要通過中醫藥的現代化、企業人員水準的提高及中醫藥知識的普及化等計劃來促使中醫藥的國際化。並藉此推動香港成為一個『國際中醫藥中心』。

為求達到上述目的，『**協會**』致力於在香港營造中醫藥的「貿易」、「資訊」及「質保」等三個國際平台。前兩項平台已在『**協會**』和「香港貿易發展局」攜手通過每年舉辦的《*國際現代化中醫藥及健康產品展覽會暨會議* ***ICMCM***》而成功地打造出來。「質保」平台則有望於近期在國內外協力下創立。

『**協會**』每年召開一次《***ICMCM*** *展覽會暨會議*》雲集全球專家共同探討中醫藥及健康產品的發展途徑、報告各地科研成果、介紹各類新產品及通報各國監管規範狀況等。***ICMCM*** 已開始起著凝聚全球力量共同弘揚中醫藥的作用。

為了協助從業人員能與時並進，『**協會**』於 2003-04 年出了《*中醫藥企業行政人員講座系列*》，由數十位中醫藥資深人士及專家輪流授課。《*講座系列*》範圍包括幾乎所有與中醫藥有關的領域和企業管理之道。學員可以在講座中鳥瞰整個行業及國際市場的狀況，有助掌握全局和擴闊視野。

『**協會**』對普及中醫藥知識不遺餘力。除了開創 ***ICMCM*** 展場內的《*中醫藥健康知識講座*》，直接向市民灌輸中醫藥知識外，還不斷舉辦各類的「研討會」、「座談會」、「論壇」及「午餐演講會」等，以助參與人士瞭解各方動態。

作為一個商會，『**協會**』一貫努力為會員爭取正當的權益並代表會員道出心聲。同時亦不懈地為會員拓展商機：組團考察市場和參展、舉辦商務交流會、接待各地代表團及藉著協會的網站來促進商業資訊的流通。

中藥是否能得到國際認可最終還是決定於其安全、功效和質量。『**協會**』已就此與國內外有關單位、大學、科研機構、藥典等聯繫，以求為外銷中藥提供由國際認可的認證服務，早日將香港發展成為一個具質量保證的中藥貿易中心（*《中藥質貿中心》*）。

Introduction

The **Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association** (**MCMIA**) was established in 2000 as a non-profit organization by a group of Chinese medicine (CM) business professionals, scientists and academics. The goal of the association is to foster the internationalization of CM through its modernization, popularization and the enhancement of the professionalism of the CM industry.

In pursuit of the above goal, **MCMIA** strives to establish 3 platforms in Hong Kong for CM. They are a Trading Platform, an Informatics Platform and a Quality Assurance Platform. The former 2 platforms have already been successfully built in collaboration with the HK Trade Development Council by jointly-organizing ***ICMCM*** (*International Conference & Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine & Health Products*). The Quality Assurance Platform is expected to be founded in the near future with the help of domestic and international agencies.

Each year, **MCMIA** organizes ***ICMCM*** which assembles the world's experts to explore the development of CM, to report on scientific and technological advances, to introduce new products and to update on the global regulatory changes. ***ICMCM*** is evolving to become an international focal point for the promotion and the modernization of CM.

To enhance the professionalism of the CM industry, **MCMIA** launched a ***"Lecture Series for the CM Industry Executives"*** in 2003-04 with dozens of senior CM executives and experts lecturing on a wide rage of topics in the various fields of CM. In the lecture series, the attendees get a bird's eye view over the landscape of the CM industry, its modern management and its markets.

MCMIA is dedicated to the CM education for the professionals and consumers alike. Apart from sponsoring the ***"Public Health Forum on CM"*** during ***ICMCM***, **MCMIA** routinely organizes seminars, roundtables, forums and luncheon-talks etc. to help the attendees keep abreast with the current development in CM.

As a trade association, **MCMIA** vigorously defend its members' rights and speak on their behalf. MCMIA also tirelessly create business opportunities for its members. It organizes trade and exhibition missions, sponsors business exchange forums, receives visiting delegations, and promotes the flow of business information through its website and gatherings.

The key to the success of CM internationally depends on their safety, effectiveness and quality. Towards this end, **MCMIA** is working closely with various organizations, agencies and pharmacopoeias inside and outside of China to establish an internationally recognized CM certification authority for CM exporting from Hong Kong, so as to eventually establish Hong Kong as a "***Quality Assured Trading Center of Chinese Medicines***".

協 會 活 動 一 覽　Activities

2000.05.30	創會：第一次董事會	Founding of MCMIA: 1st Council Meeting
2000.07.14	創會研討會：『如何推動香港中醫藥的現代化？』	Founding Symposium: *The Modernization of Chinese Medicine in Hong Kong*
2000.09.25	座談會：『如何推動香港成為國際中醫藥中心?』	Seminar: *Hong Kong as an International Center of Chinese Medicine*
2000.12.02	午餐演講會：『中藥現代化與中藥材 GAP』	Luncheon: *GAP Good Agricultural Practice and the Modernization of Chinese Medicines*
2001.02.17	午餐演講會：『植物藥進入西方主流市場的實踐與體會』	Luncheon: *Introduction of Botanicals to the Western Market : Practice and Lessons*
2001.03.24	河北研討交流午餐會	Business Exchange Luncheon with Hebei Delegation
2001.10.06	午餐演講會：『分析化學與中藥的連結』	Luncheon: *The Connection between Analytical Chemistry and Chinese Medicine*
2001.12.15	午餐演講會：『DSHEA 之道』	Luncheon: The DSHEA Road
2001.12.16	記者招待會：「香港市民對中藥態度」調查報告	Press Conference: *Report on A Survey of Hong Kong Citizens' Attitude toward Chinese Medicine*
2002.03.14-17	首屆國際現代化中醫藥展覽會暨會議 (ICMCM)；中醫藥健康公開講座	The 1st International Conference & Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine (ICMCM); : Chinese Medicine Public Forum
2002.08.06	座談會：『香港中藥規管草案』	Roundtable: *Hong Kong Legislation of Chinese Medicine*
2002.09.11	座談會：『香港中成藥生產質量管理規範(GMP)』	Roundtable: *GMP for Hong Kong Chinese Medicine*
2002.09.24	午餐演講會：『賽馬會中藥研究院中藥發展策略』	Luncheon: HKJCICM's Development Strategy
2002.10.16	座談會：『香港中成藥註冊』座談會	Roundtable: *The Registration of Chinese Medicines*
2002.11.09	午餐演講會：『中藥註冊與其持續發展』	Luncheon: *The Registration of Chinese Medicines and their Sustainable Development*
2003.02.27	研討會：『植物藥為中草藥敞開美國市場的契機』	Seminar: *Botanicals open Opportunities for Chinese Medicines to Enter the US Market*
2003.03.22	午餐演講會：『美國藥典在美國天然產品商貿中的角色』	Luncheon: *The Role of US Pharmacopoeia in the Trading of Natural Products*
2003.05.24	研討會：『SARS – 中、西醫防治疫症的思考』	Seminar: *SARS: Considerations of Chinese and Western Medicine in the Prevention and Treatment of Epidemics*
2003.08.14-18	MCMIA 與香港貿易發局首次攜手合辦 ICMCM	MCMIA and HK Trade Development Council jointly organize ICMCM for the first time
2003.09.2004.06	中醫藥企業行政人員講座系列 I 及 II	Lecture Series I and II for Chinese Medicine Enterprise Executives
2003.11.18	座談會：四川 – 香港「中醫藥項目合作洽談會」	Seminar: Sichuan – *Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Business Project Exchange*
2004.04.03	論壇：「香港保健食品前瞻：發展與規管」	Symposium: *Prospects of Healthfood in Hong Kong: Development and Regulation*
2004.04.23-26	考察團：「成都中藥考察訪問團」	Mission: *Chinese Medicines Business Mission to Chengdu*
2004.08.06	論壇：「香港中藥業總裁」論壇	Forum: *CEO Forum for Hong Kong Chinese Medicines Industry*
2004.10.25-27	MCMIA 向 SFDA 呈建議書，請求國內外申報註冊時需銷售期一視同仁。建議獲 SFDA 於 2005 年獲接納。	SFDA accepted MCMIA's suggestion to amend its regulation to required the same prior sale period for both imported and domestic healthfoods
2005.05.12	MCMIA 考察團訪問深圳大學城多個研究機構	MCMIA delegation visited several research institutes in Shenzhen's University City
2005.06.07	MCMIA 邀請了六位 SFDA 官員在「最新國內中藥、保健品註冊法規及藥典介紹研討會」發言	MCMIA invited 6 SFDA officials to lecture on the new TCM and healthfood regulations
2005.06.21-23	MCMIA 與澳門科技大學基金會屬下澳門生物科技研究所簽訂合作備忘錄	MCMIA signed an MOU with Macau Institute for Applied Research in Medicine and Health, Macau University of Science and Technology Foundation
2005.08.10	MCMIA 與「渥太華生命科學協會」簽署雙方合作意向書。	MCMIA Signed an MOU with Ottawa Life Science Council
2005.08.12	MCMIA 發起並贊助首屆「港澳研究生中醫藥研討會」。	MCMIA initiated and sponsored the organization of "HK-Macau Postgraduate Student Symposium"
2005.09.15	MCMIA 舉辦「中醫藥現代化系列：優質產品的化驗技術研討會」。	MCMIA organized "Chinese Medicine Modernization Series: Analytical Techniques for Quality Chinese Medicine" sympsoium
2005.09.24-27	MCMIA 代表團赴成都參加「第二屆中醫藥國際科技大會」及「2005 中醫藥國際科技博覽會」。	MCMIA delegation participated in Chengdu's 2nd International Conference & Exposition on the Modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine
2006.11.04	MCMIA 與「美國藥典」簽署合作協議。推出『「美國藥典」中藥實證計劃』	MCMIA signed an MOU with U.S. Pharmacopoeia (USP) to launch a TCM verification program
2007.06.19	MCMIA 應邀出席「美國藥典」於美國華盛頓總部舉行的「Dietary Supplements Stakeholder Forum」。	MCMIA's representative attended the USP Dietary Supplement Stakeholder Forum
2007.08.15	MCMIA 與「加拿大保健食品協會」簽署合作備忘錄。	MCMIA signed an MOU with Canadian Health Food Association
2007.11.24	MCMIA 參與支援「中醫中藥中國行香港活動」。	MCMIA participated and supported the "Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China – Hong Kong Programme"

Appendix II

MCMIA
現代化中醫藥國際協會

Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association

董 事 會 Council

(2008-10)

Name 姓 名	Position 協 會 職 位	Affiliation 所 屬 機 構
Mr. Yeung Kwok Chun, Harry 楊國晉	President 會長	LKK Health Products Group Ltd 李錦記健康產品集團有限公司
Dr. Brad W.C. Lau 劉永銓	Vice President 副會長	Macau Univesity of Science & Technology 澳門科技大學
Ms. Vivien Chou 周薇薇	Council Member 董事兼 & Hon. Secretary 義務秘書	Integrated Chinese Medicine Holdings Ltd 綜合中醫藥控股有限公司
Mr. Wu Yan Kuen 胡恩權	Council Member 董事兼 & Hon. Treasurer 義務司庫	Health Quotient Consultants Co Ltd 康橋保健顧問有限公司
Mr. Chan Yu Ling Abraham 陳宇齡	Council Member 董事	PuraPharm Group of Companies 培力藥業集團
Mr. Chan Kwok Choi, Matthew 陳國才	Council Member 董事	MCM LifeScience Inc.
Mr. Chua Sek Chon Peter 蔡錫聰	Council Member 董事	Hua Tai Pharmaceuticals Co Ltd 華泰醫藥有限公司
Dr. Ko Wing Man 高永文	Council Member 董事	Congruence Medical Services Ltd
Dr. Leung Kam Fong 梁錦芳	Council Member 董事	3 Kings Holding Ltd 三皇集團有限公司
Dr. Lin Zhi Xiu 林志秀	Council Member 董事	The Chinese University of Hong Kong 香港中文大學
Ms. Mao Qian 毛倩	Council Member 董事	Pan Unite Investments Ltd
Dr. Sidney Ng 吳澤森	Council Member 董事	Vital Care Hong Kong Limited 維健生香港有限公司
Mr. Poon Fook Sang 潘福生	Council Member 董事	Cantech Group
Dr. Albert B. Wong 黃伯偉	Council Member 董事	Zigen Pharmaceutical Limited 時珍科技藥業有限公司
Dr. Wong Man Sau 黃文秀	Council Member 董事	PearL Modern TCM Research Limited 理大現代中藥研究所有限公司
Dr. Vivian Taam Wong 黃譚智媛	Council Member 董事	Hong Kong Hospital Authority 香港醫院管理局
Mr. Whelan Wai Leung Wong 黃偉亮	Council Member 董事	Jun Yip Development Co Ltd 振業投資發展有限公司
Dr. Xu Hongxi 徐宏喜	Council Member 董事	HK Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine 香港賽馬會中藥研究院有限公司
Dr. Yeung Hin Wing 楊顯榮	Council Member 董事	International Society for Chinese Medicine 澳門國際中醫學會

MCMIA
現代化中醫藥國際協會

Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association

理 事 會 Executive Committee

(2008-10)

Name 姓 名	Position 協 會 職 位	Affiliation 所 屬 機 構
Mr. Whelan Wai Leung Wong 黃偉亮	Chief Executive 理事長	Jun Yip Development Co Ltd 振業投資發展有限公司
Mr. Wu Yan Kuen 胡恩權	Associate Chief Executive 副理事長	Health Quotient Consultants Co Ltd 康橋保健顧問有限公司
Dr. Sidney Ng 吳澤森	Associate Chief Executive 副理事長	Vital Care Hong Kong Limited 維健生香港有限公司
Ms. Cat Chan 陳紫盈	ExCom Member 理事	Guang Hai Tang Limited 廣海堂有限公司
Ms. Hui Fei 許斐	ExCom Member 理事	NTC Naga Tomo Int'l Trading Co Ltd 長友國際貿易有限公司
Dr. Leung Hei Wun 梁曦雲	ExCom Member 理事	CMA Testing & Certification Laboratories Ltd 廠商會檢定中心有限公司
Dr. Lin Zhi Xiu 林志秀	ExCom Member 理事	The Chinese University of Hong Kong 香港中文大學
Ms. Debby Ng 吳巧妍	ExCom Member 理事	SGS Hong Kong Limited 香港通用公證行有限公司
Dr. Wong Man Sau 黃文秀	ExCom Member 理事	PearL Modern TCM Research Limited 理大現代中藥研究所有限公司
Mr. Timothy Tam 譚天樂	ExCom Member 理事	Sing Lok Pharma Consultants Ltd 成樂醫藥顧問有限公司
Mr. Wayne Tang 鄧位河	ExCom Member 理事	Macau Univesity of Science & Technology 澳門科技大學
Dr. Vincent Xie 謝亦武	ExCom Member 理事	New a-IKOR Limited 新意康醫藥科技有限公司
Mr. Yeung Shing On Alan 楊成安	ExCom Member 理事	Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology Ltd 香港生物科技研究院有限公司
Mr. Arthur Yeung 楊定華	ExCom Member 理事	Scapa (HK) Ltd. 思卡帕(香港) 有限公司
Mr. Ted Yu 余志偉	ExCom Member 理事	Conrad Health-Guard Products Ltd 康立健衛有限公司

Mr. Ren De Quan 任德權	Permanent Honorary President 永遠榮譽會長	Former SFDA Deputy Director General 原藥品食品監督管理局副局長

Appendix III

2007-03-21 科技部、衛生部、國家中醫藥管理局、國家食品藥品監督管理局等國務院十六個部門聯合發佈實施《中醫藥創新發展規劃綱要（2006-2020 年）》

中 醫 藥 創 新 發 展 規 劃 綱 要

(2006—2020 年)

根據《國家中長期科學和技術發展規劃綱要（2006－2020 年）》提出的推動“中醫藥傳承與創新發展”的重點任務，為了滿足國家經濟社會發展和人民健康的需求，建設小康社會，實現中華民族的偉大復興，進一步加快中醫藥現代化和國際化進程，特制定“中醫藥創新發展規劃綱要”（以下簡稱“綱要”）。

（中醫藥泛指中華民族傳統醫藥，包括中醫藥和民族醫藥。）

一、形勢分析

中醫藥是中華民族在與疾病長期鬥爭的過程中積累的寶貴財富，其有效的實踐和豐富的知識中蘊含著深厚的科學內涵，是中華民族優秀文化的重要組成部分，為中華民族的繁衍昌盛和人類健康做出了不可磨滅的貢獻。在繼承發揚中醫藥優勢特色的基礎上，充分利用現代科學技術，推動中醫藥現代化和國際化，以滿足時代發展和民眾日益增長的醫療保健需求，是歷史賦予我們的責任。

1．趨勢

努力豐富和完善自身體系建設已成為醫學發展的重要任務。隨著經濟發展、社會進步和生活水準的不斷提高，人們的健康觀念和生活方式已經發生轉變。人類疾病譜的改變和老齡化社會的到來，使得現有的疾病防治模式和手段已不能適應日益增長的社會需求。東西方醫學優勢互補、相互融合的趨勢已經出現。

科學技術出現從分析向綜合回歸的發展趨勢。隨著人類對客觀世界認識的不斷深入，以還原論和分解分析為主的方法已經不能滿足現實要求，科學技術出現了從分析向綜合、局部到整體、結構到功能、靜態向動態、簡單向複雜的轉變。尤其在生命科學領域，多學科交叉相互滲透，創建新理論新技術新方法認識生命和疾病現象已成熱點。

經濟全球化促進多元文化相互交融。隨著經濟全球化帶來的多元文化相互交流的不斷擴展，中醫藥在世界範圍的傳播與影響日益擴大，中醫藥醫療、教育、科研和產品開始全面走向國際。因為原有的疾病沒有得到充分治療，新的疾病不斷出現，醫療費用不斷上漲，許多發展中國家和發達國家都在重新關注傳統醫藥的作用和價值，世界衛生組織也提出，為了實現“人人享有衛生保健”的目標應當推廣使用傳統醫藥，從而給以中醫藥為代表的傳統醫藥帶來了廣闊的發展前景。

2．需求

解決我國廣大民眾“看病難，看病貴”的問題，需要充分發揮中醫藥的醫療保健作用。在提高醫療保健水準和覆蓋範圍的同時降低醫療費用和成本是中國和世介面臨的共同問題。中醫藥具有易於普及和“預防、治療、康復、保健”一體化的醫療模式，能夠為民眾提供“簡便驗廉”的醫療保健服務，充分發揮其特色優勢將有可能為現代社會提供新的醫療保健模式。

實現我國醫藥產業結構調整，需要大力發展中藥產業。中醫藥產業是我國擁有資源優勢和知識優勢的傳統產業。挖掘傳統醫藥寶庫，推動其創新發展，培育以中藥為基源、具有自主知識產權的大健康產業，將對提高中醫藥市場份額，發展中藥農業，提高農民收入，扶助貧困地區，保護生態環境，調整醫藥產業和產品結構，以及相關產業的發展產生綜合帶動作用，同時促進區域經濟發展。

建設創新型國家，實現中華民族偉大復興，需要中國在科技創新方面有所突破並對世界有所貢獻。作為我國最具原始創新潛力的領域，中醫藥系統性和複雜性等關鍵問題的突破，將對生物醫學、生命科學乃至整個現代科學的發展產生重大影響，將會促進多學科的融合和新學科的產生，使人類對生命和疾病的認識得到進一步提高和完善，使具有現代人文思想和中國傳統文化內涵的中醫藥醫療保健模式和價值觀念得到傳播，從而成為中華民族對人類的新貢獻。

3・挑戰

中醫醫療保健服務能力有待提高。由於歷史、文化背景和思維方式的差異，中醫學未能充分吸收近代科學的成果而始終保持著具有自身特點的發展方式，相對於現代醫學解決問題的能力和普及水準的快速提高顯得發展比較緩慢，還不能很好滿足現代生活條件下不斷增長的社會需求。在西方發達國家，中醫藥還未能進入醫藥保健主流市場，其醫療價值和市場潛力亟待挖掘。

中醫藥現代產業基礎不強。總體來看，缺乏優質高效的產品，研發和創新能力薄弱。中藥產業鏈尚有待完善，中藥農業剛剛起步，中藥資源的可持續發展與合理利用及相關生態環境問題尚未得到有效解決；中藥工業生產工藝和工程化技術落後，生產效率和綜合利用能力相對低下，缺乏標準化的專用制藥工業裝備；中藥商業流通方式亟待改造。中藥出口以原料為主和依賴老品種的局面沒有明顯改觀，中藥產品在發達國家進行藥品註冊尚未取得實質性突破，而“洋中藥”返銷進口有增長趨勢。

中醫藥現代科學基礎薄弱。中醫以整體、動態和辨證的思維方式認識生命與疾病的複雜現象，但用傳統概念表達的中醫藥理論的科學內涵難以被現代社會普遍理解和接受；複方中藥的物質基礎和作用機理等現代研究一直沒有突破；適合自身特點的研究、評價方法和標準規範體系尚未建立，適應時代要求的自主創新體系尚未形成，制約了中醫藥現代化、國際化進程。而西方國家利用其技術和資金優勢，已經開始運用新的理論和方法研究中醫藥，這無疑是一個挑戰。

4・機遇

中藥現代化為中醫藥整體發展打下了良好基礎。十年前國家提出的中藥現代化發展戰略，經過廣泛探索和實踐積累了很好的經驗，為充分利用現代科學技術成果，推動中醫藥整體發展開創了良好局面。在此基礎上通過整體規劃，有效集成國內外資源，開展中醫藥的知識創新和技術創新，有可能突破中醫藥傳承與創新發展中的關鍵問題，從而使人類認識生命和疾病過程的方法和手段從整體和綜合的角度得到充實和完善，進而走出中國特色的醫藥自主創新之路。

醫學模式的轉變為中醫藥充分發揮作用創造了有利條件。“生物-社會-心理-環境”醫學模式的建立，改變了西方生物醫學模式只重視“病”而忽視“人”的問題。以人為本，人與自然和諧共存的科學發展觀，以及疾病防治戰略的“前移”和重點的“下移”，為中醫藥發揮整體觀、辨證觀、個體化思想，對疾病、亞健康狀態進行防治和綜合調理，在延長生命的同時提高生存質量的優勢創造了機會。

現代科技發展為中醫藥傳承創新提供了有力支撐。隨著科學技術的迅速發展，新理論、新技術、新方法不斷產生。21 世紀以生命科學、生物技術、資訊科學、電子科學、材料科學、複雜科學和系統科學為前沿的世界科學技術迅猛發展，自然科學與人文科學間相互交叉、滲透、融合，新興學科不斷產生，不斷增長的知識、大量的數據庫、分析工具和技術，為證實和闡明中醫藥理論的科學內涵及關鍵問題的解決提供了新的方法和可能，為中醫藥的跨越式發展提供了可能。

二、指導思想、基本原則和戰略目標

1・指導思想

堅持以人為本、為人類健康服務的根本宗旨，按照“自主創新，重點跨越，支撐發展，引領未來”的新時期科技工作方針，在繼承發揚中醫藥優勢特色的基礎上，充分利用現代科學技術，努力證實、闡明中醫藥的科學內涵，通過技術創新提高中醫醫療服務能力和中藥產業技術水準，通過知識創新豐富和完善中醫藥理論體系和醫療保健模式，加快中醫藥現代化和國際化進程，全面提高我國的醫療保健和重大疾病防治水準，不斷滿足廣大民眾的社會需求，確立我國在傳統醫藥領域的優勢地位，提高中醫藥的國際化能力和國際市場份額，為人類健康做出更大貢獻。

2・基本原則

堅持“繼承與創新並重，中醫中藥協調發展，現代化與國際化相互促進，多學科結合”的基本原則，推動中醫藥傳承與創新發展。

繼承與創新並重。繼承是中醫藥發展的基礎，創新是中醫藥發展的動力。要在系統繼承中醫藥的學術思想和寶貴經驗，保持中醫藥優勢特色的基礎上，切實加強自主創新，挖掘中醫藥的

科學內涵，豐富和完善其理論和技術體系，進而提出醫學整體發展新思路，探索新方法，開展新實踐，爭取新突破。

中醫中藥協調發展。中醫是中藥應用的指針和開發的源泉，中藥是中醫醫療保健的主要手段。中醫中藥相互依存的關係是中醫藥學的顯著特點。堅持中醫中藥在臨床、科研和生產實踐中的整體性，要注重從中醫臨床研究中發現問題和探索方向，重視中醫基礎研究的作用，強調以臨床療效為基礎的中藥基礎和應用研究，中藥研究成果為中醫臨床服務，促進中醫中藥協調發展。

現代化與國際化相互促進。國際化是現代化的重要目的之一，現代化是國際化的前提和基礎。通過現代化推進中醫藥國際化進程，以國際化促進中醫藥現代化發展，兩者相輔相成，互為促進，達到溝通中醫與西醫、傳統與現代、東方與西方的目的。

多學科結合。中醫藥理論融合了多學科的知識，多學科結合是中醫藥發展的必然途徑。中醫藥具有自然科學和人文科學的雙重屬性，要認識和挖掘中醫藥的科學內涵並加以豐富和發展，必須博採眾長，充分運用現代科學的新理論、新技術和多學科交叉滲透的思路和方法，通過多學科、跨領域、產學研、海內外的合作加以突破。

3．戰略目標

中醫藥創新發展的總體目標是：通過科技創新支撐中醫藥現代化發展，不斷提高中醫藥對我國經濟和社會發展的貢獻率，鞏固和加強我國在傳統醫藥領域的優勢地位；重點突破中醫藥傳承和醫學及生命科學創新發展的關鍵問題，爭取成為中國科技走向世界的突破口之一；促進東西方醫學優勢互補、相互融合，為建立具有中國特色的新醫藥學奠定基礎；應用全球科技資源推進中醫藥國際化進程，弘揚中華民族優秀文化，為人類衛生保健事業做出新貢獻。

為提高中醫藥創新發展能力，要努力完善中醫疾病防治、養生保健和診療技術體系；健全中藥現代產業技術體系；豐富發展中醫藥理論體系；建立國際認可的中醫藥標準規範體系；構建符合中醫藥特點的科技創新體系；形成國際科技合作網絡體系。

完善中醫疾病防治、養生保健和診療技術體系。中醫藥預防、治療、康復和養生保健的作用得到充分發揮；具有中醫特色的診療技術與設備的水準與規範化程度明顯提高；重大疾病防治、突發公共衛生事件應對能力和技術水準顯著提高，農村和社區醫療服務水準及普及程度進一步提高，中醫醫療服務對國家醫療服務體系的貢獻率進一步加大。

健全中藥現代產業技術體系。發展中藥農業，提升中藥工業，改造中藥商業，培育中藥知識產業，促進中藥產業鏈的形成與健康發展；保障中藥資源可持續發展，強化合理開發和綜合利用；研製一批能夠進入國際醫藥保健主流市場的中醫藥新產品；形成一批擁有自主知識產權的國際知名品牌和國際競爭力較強的優勢企業；發展一批集聚效應突出的中藥科技產業基地；中醫藥產品在國內外醫藥市場的份額顯著提高。

建立國際認可的中醫藥標準規範體系。基本完成中醫藥標準規範體系的構建，制訂一批符合中醫藥特點的中醫藥基礎標準；建立多語種的中醫藥名詞術語譯釋規範，中醫臨床診療和技術規範，中醫藥療效和安全性評價與再評價標準，中藥材、中藥飲片、提取物及製劑的質量標準，中藥生產和質量管理規範等主要技術標準；構建符合中醫藥特點的中醫藥評價和市場准入標準體系，最終形成國際認可的中醫藥標準規範體系。

豐富發展中醫藥理論體系。加強中醫藥人才隊伍建設，建立高效的中醫藥學術思想和實踐經驗的傳承方法，初步完成中醫藥理論和經典文獻的系統整理和詮釋；開展民族醫學及民間醫藥的系統整理和評價研究；多學科結合，深入認識和挖掘中醫藥理論的科學內涵，建立中醫藥知識庫；在豐富和完善中醫藥理論體系的同時，豐富發展醫學和生命科學的認識論和方法論，促進東西方醫學優勢互補、相互融合。

構建符合中醫藥特點的科技創新體系。在集成多學科理論與技術的基礎上進行創新，建立符合中醫藥特點的方法學體系；建立適應中醫藥現代化、國際化發展需求的科技創新平台，通過重點研究室（實驗室）、臨床研究基地、工程中心、科技產業基地等創新能力建設和研究型人才隊伍的培養，構建中醫藥現代化發展的知識與技術創新體系。

形成國際科技合作網絡體系。中醫藥的國際及區域合作發展取得突破。建立一批有重要國際影響的中醫藥聯合實驗室和研究中心；開展內容廣泛、形式多樣的國際合作研究和學術交流；培育中醫藥國際化人才隊伍；建立國際傳統醫藥科技合作協調機制；包括一批發達國家參加的中醫藥國際科技合作計劃取得顯著進展；中醫藥文化的全球傳播體系開始形成。

三、基本任務

中醫藥創新發展的基本任務是：“繼承，創新，現代化，國際化”。

1．繼承

系統繼承中醫藥的寶貴知識和經驗是中醫藥發展創新的源泉和基礎。做好中醫藥繼承工作的主要任務是：對中醫藥理論進行系統整理和現代詮釋，研究挖掘中醫藥科學文獻和古典醫籍，構建中醫藥知識庫；收集整理名老中醫的學術思想、臨床經驗和用藥方法並進行系統研究，建立高效的傳承方法和個體化診療體系；對傳統制藥技術和老藥工經驗進行深入研究，使之成為規範化的工藝技術；對民族、民間醫藥傳統知識和技術逐步開展系統的繼承、整理和挖掘研究；努力培養新一代名醫。

2．創新

推動傳統醫學和現代醫學協同發展，促進醫學科學體系創新是中醫藥現代化的長遠目標。推進中醫藥創新的主要任務是：充分運用中國所具有的中醫、西醫和中西醫結合三支力量共同發展的歷史積累和獨特經驗，以及現代系統科學與複雜科學等理論和方法，對中醫藥學蘊含的生命科學問題開展廣泛深入的研究和探索，在豐富和發展中醫藥理論和方法學體系的同時，爭取在與中醫藥科學內涵相關的若干問題上取得突破；加強中藥作用的物質基礎和作用機理的研究，運用現代科學方法和技術詮釋中醫藥理論，並指導創新藥物的開發；探索建立系統和綜合的醫學方法學體系，對個體生命的健康、亞健康和疾病發生、發展、演變、轉歸過程進行認知和幹預，促進中西醫藥學的優勢互補及相互融合，為創建具有中國特色的新醫藥學奠定基礎。

3．現代化

提高中醫藥醫療服務能力和產業技術水準是中醫藥自身發展的需求。推進中醫藥現代化發展的主要任務是：建設現代中醫診療體系，開展中醫藥防治重大、疑難疾病以及預防、保健、康復作用的研究；建立中醫藥療效、安全性評價方法與標準；研發中醫診療技術與專用儀器設備，提高中醫診療水準。選擇療效確切的傳統中藥進行深入細緻的系統研究和開發（“二次開發”）；開展以中藥為基源的藥品、食品、保健品、化妝品和農用、獸用等高附加值的新產品研發；提高中藥產品的質量標準和技術水準。發展綠色中藥材種植（養殖）業，促進中藥材規範化生產，確保中藥產業可持續發展；研製適用於中藥生產的工程技術及其裝備，提高中藥製造業水準；加強對中藥商業及其流通方式的現代化研究。

4．國際化

加強國際交流與合作，加快中醫藥國際化進程。中醫藥國際化的目標是要使中醫藥理論和實踐得到國際社會的公認，使中醫藥服務和產品逐步進入國際醫藥和保健主流市場，中醫獨特的醫療保健康復模式及其價值逐漸被國際社會所理解和接受。中醫藥國際化發展的主要任務是：建立符合中醫藥特點的標準規範並爭取成為傳統醫藥的國際標準；加強符合國際市場需求的醫療、保健產品研究開發；爭取中醫藥的合法地位，使中醫藥能夠進入西方國家醫院、藥房和醫療保險系統；建立國際化的中醫藥研究與技術平台、資訊平台和人才隊伍；積極推進中醫藥醫療、教學、科研、生產合作與學術、技術交流；通過聯合辦醫、辦學、合辦研究機構等，使中醫藥知識與文化得到有效的傳播。

四、優先領域

1．中醫臨床研究

以提高中醫藥防病治病能力為目標，既要解決制約中醫藥在防治重大疾病、常見病、疑難病中特色優勢發揮的關鍵問題，又要加強個體化特色治療經驗的總結。注重發揮中醫藥在臨床治療、預防保健、養生康復等方面的優勢和特點，為拓展服務領域、提升防治能力和學術水平服務。

（1）中醫藥防治重大疾病研究

開展重大傳染性疾病和慢性非傳染性疾病的防治研究。以提高具有中醫藥治療優勢的重大疾病防治方案的實用性為目標，通過規範化的臨床方案設計，開展臨床驗證與評價研究，實現防治方案的優化和推廣應用，同時為應對突發公共衛生事件做好技術儲備。

（2）中醫藥優勢病種療效評價與推廣研究

以中醫藥臨床治療具有療效優勢的常見病和疑難病為對象，在開展療效評價的基礎上，進行病證結合診斷標準、辨證規範、臨床實用技術操作規範、中醫藥診療手段和方法等研究並加以推廣，以提高農村、社區基層醫療服務水準。

（3）中醫藥傳承研究

運用資訊技術和數據挖掘技術，開展名老中醫學術思想、臨床經驗和辨證論治方法的總結研究；古籍和文獻的整理、挖掘研究；民族醫藥、民間療法的系統整理和評價研究。探討經驗傳承的有效方法和符合中醫藥臨床需求的現代中醫辨證治療方法。

（4）中醫診療技術研究

開展中醫診療技術研究；研製具有中醫特點的診療儀器設備；探索中醫四診客觀化、規範化方法。重點研究人體功能與自覺症狀評價客觀化方法及其指標體系的建立；個體化診療方案及其評價方法。

2．中藥產業發展

以建立現代中藥產業鏈、保障中醫藥療效為目標，不斷提高中藥產業和產品創新能力，為市場提供療效確切、品質優良、安全方便、質量可控的中藥產品，為培育健康產業服務。

（1）加快構建中藥農業技術體系

開展中藥材規範化生產技術、綠色無公害技術、中藥材質量系統評價、珍稀瀕危品種保護、繁育和替代品等研究。在進行中藥資源調查的基礎上建立中藥材種質庫、基因庫、化學樣品庫等。按照中藥材生產的特點，借鑒現代農業和生物技術，完善中藥材資源保護與可持續利用的關鍵技術，使中藥農業向現代化、專業化、規模化發展。

（2）加強中藥工業關鍵技術的創新研究

開展中藥飲片傳統炮製經驗繼承及炮製工藝與設備現代化研究；中藥提取、分離、濃縮、乾燥、製劑、輔料生產技術集成創新的研究；借鑒現代製造技術、資訊技術和質量控制技術，加強符合中成藥生產特點的新工藝、新技術、新裝備的研究開發，提高中藥製造業的現代化水準。

（3）開展以中藥為基礎的相關產品的研發

重點開展療效確切的傳統中藥的“二次開發”和物質基礎與作用機理相對明確的現代中藥研發，包括用於生育調節和生殖保健產品的開發研究；以中藥為基礎的保健品、日用品、化妝品、食品添加劑和以中醫診療技術為基礎的醫療保健器械、以及中藥農藥、獸藥、飼料添加劑等綠色產品的開發研究。

（4）構建體現中藥特點的研發技術平台

建立中藥基礎研究、複方藥物作用機理、療效及安全性評價、藥理及代謝、藥物相互作用、臨床研究、製劑與質量控制、工藝、生產裝備研製等專業技術平台，提高中藥創新能力和研究水準。

3．基礎理論研究

以證實和闡明中醫藥的科學內涵為目的，充分運用中醫藥學的歷史積累、實踐經驗和現代系統科學、複雜科學的思想方法與技術手段開展多學科交叉研究，為建立具有中國特色的新醫藥學打下基礎。

（1）中醫藥理論體系研究

以中醫藥理論的系統研究為出發點，在整理分析以往研究成果的基礎上，充分應用現代科學成果和多學科方法，深入闡明其獨特有效的系統思維模式及其知識體系，闡明其基本理論的概念內涵、生理觀、病理觀和治療觀的現代生物學基礎及其邏輯關係，人與自然和諧的醫療養生保健理論等，揭示中醫藥學認識自然、人體、生命、疾病現象及其相互關係的規律。

（2）臨床基礎理論研究

以滿足臨床辨證論治需求為出發點，系統分析以往臨床研究成果，重點開展病因病機與治法理論、臟腑經絡理論、證候與辨證論治、中醫藥防治重大疾病和疑難疾病的研究以及相關臨床療效評價的基礎研究，經穴特異性及針灸治療機理、養生保健與疾病預防方法等研究；並針對目前死亡率較高的重大疾病和難以解決的慢性複雜性疾病的基礎理論問題開展示範研究。

（3）中藥基礎理論研究

重點開展中藥藥性理論、四氣五味、歸經理論、方劑配伍理論、中藥複方藥效物質基礎和作用機理等研究，對中藥道地藥材、中藥藥性理論和方劑配伍理論進行科學表徵，探索方劑多組分的藥物代謝與相互作用關係，研究中藥複方組成成分的量效、時效、譜效和毒效關係等。

（4）醫學發展模式研究

在整合中醫藥學和現代醫學優勢及各自成功經驗的基礎上，按照醫學的自然科學和人文科學的雙重屬性，根據未來醫學發展模式，探索建立以系統-動態的觀點和分析-綜合的方法，對個體生命的健康、亞健康和疾病發生、發展、演變、轉歸過程進行認知和幹預，並形成統一的理論體系和標準規範指導臨床實踐，以維護人類健康、提高生命質量的醫學科學，為創建具有中國特色的新醫藥學打下基礎。

4．標準規範研究

以構建符合自身特點的中醫藥標準規範體系、提高中醫藥標準水準為目標，在借鑒現代醫藥和其他國家傳統醫藥經驗的基礎上，爭取使中醫藥標準規範成為

（1）中醫藥標準體系的構架

建立國際社會能夠認可的醫療、教學、科研、產業、市場准入等中醫藥標準體系框架，重點開展建立中醫藥基礎標準與技術標準的內容、方法、要求和規範研究，中醫藥名詞術語及譯釋規範化、中醫藥計量（化）等研究，制定中醫藥資訊分類與代碼標準等。

（2）中醫技術標準研究

以突出辨證論治特色的中醫藥臨床診療技術標準規範研究為重點，研究建立中醫疾病和證候分類標準、臨床診斷和療效評價標準、中醫診療技術操作標準、診療儀器研製標準等。

（3）中藥技術標準研究

以提高中藥產品和產業技術水準為目標，按照中藥多組分、非線性、多元化、多環節發揮效應的特點，研究建立中藥材種質、品種、質量、種植、採集、加工、飲片炮製、提取等技術標準與技術規範，中藥療效與安全性評價標準、中成藥生產工藝與裝備標準、質量控制標準、中藥標準品（對照品）庫等。

5．創新體系建設

以構建服務於中醫藥現代化和國際化發展的知識與技術創新體系為目的，加強符合中醫藥自身特點的方法學研究和平台建設以及人才培養，提高自主創新能力。

（1）建立符合中醫藥特點的方法學

根據中醫藥的整體觀念、辨證論治、因人而異、複方用藥等認識論和方法論特色，集成生物醫學、資訊科學、系統科學、複雜科學等研究方法，建立面向未來醫學、與中醫藥理論和臨床診療特色相適應的方法學體系，豐富和發展生命科學的認識論和方法論。重點開展辨證論治個體化幹預過程的臨床資訊採集與複雜數據分析方法、中醫藥個體化療效評價方法、中藥複雜成分及與人體的相互作用、中醫藥繼承與技術創新等現代方法學研究。

（2）建立中醫藥創新發展平台

根據認識中醫藥科學內涵以及探索未來醫學發展模式的需要，針對人體具有整體、動態、開放和非線性等複雜系統的特點，整合資源，結合國家科技基礎條件平台建設，研究建立中醫藥科技創新平台及其運行機制，通過重點研究室（實驗室）、臨床研究中心和產業化基地建設，以及中醫藥基礎數據庫和國際化信息庫的建設，促進適應中醫藥現代化和國際化發展需求的創新體系的建立，提高科技支撐能力。

（3）培育創新型人才隊伍

加強中醫藥學科建設和人才成才規律的研究，培養傳承型和創新型人才；加速具有新型知識結構的研究型人才的培養，造就有深厚中醫藥理論基礎和實踐經驗、把握中醫藥發展規律、掌握現代科學技術方法、具有戰略思維和組織才幹的學科帶頭人；加強中醫藥研究和科技成果轉化所急需的複合型管理人才和國際化人才的培養；積極扶持多學科結合的創新團隊。

6．國際科技合作

以應用全球科技資源推動中醫藥進入國際主流市場為目標，以我為主開展國際傳統醫藥科技合作和交流，促進國際社會對中醫藥的理解和以中醫藥為代表的傳統醫藥的推廣應用。

（1）促進中醫藥進入國際主流市場

重點開展中醫藥防治重大疑難疾病的國際聯合臨床研究，中醫藥（含針灸）療效與安全性評價、中藥質量控制技術及標準、複方藥物的藥效物質基礎及其藥代動力學特徵、中醫藥名詞術語譯釋規範研究，國際傳統醫藥政策的合作研究等，促進國際社會對中醫藥的理解，爭取在中醫藥進入國際主流市場方面取得突破。

（2）建立中醫藥國際科技合作網絡

建立中醫藥國際科技合作平台和合作網絡，加強與世界不同傳統醫藥和現代醫藥間的交流與合作。利用全球科技資源，通過中醫藥合作項目的示範研究，加速中醫藥學術、臨床和產業國際化發展關鍵問題的解決，促進中醫藥醫療保健康復模式的國際傳播和應用。

（3）制定傳統醫藥國際科學研究計劃

以國際科學共識為基礎制定傳統醫藥國際科學研究計劃，針對傳統醫藥應用和發展的關鍵問題開展廣泛的合作研究，深化對傳統醫藥科學內涵的認識和理解，促進傳統醫藥與現代醫藥的相互融合及共同發展；逐步建立傳統醫藥的國際標準，提高傳統醫藥產品的研發效率和生產、應用及管理水準；建立推動傳統醫藥發展的國際協調機制，在政府間框架協議指導和國際組織支持下，形成若干個具有權威性的國際傳統醫藥科學研究中心和資訊中心，促進資訊交流和資源共用。

五、政策措施

1．加大投入

集成國家相關計劃支持中醫藥創新發展，形成項目聯動機制。國家和地方加大中醫藥科技經費投入，協調用好農業、林業、生態、扶貧、外貿、產業發展等有關項目資金，同時引導企業增加研究開發的投入，積極吸引社會投資和國際合作資金，形成支持中醫藥創新發展的多元化、多管道的投入體系。

2．政策扶持

制定若干鼓勵中醫藥發展的政策法規，推動適合中醫藥特點的標準規範的建立與完善，加強中醫藥知識產權和資源的保護與利用；建立成果、資訊管理和推廣、共用機制；制定積極的人才政策，營造良好的創新環境，吸引跨學科人才和海內外人才，建設一支多學科、跨領域、產學研、海內外結合的人才隊伍。

3．組織協調

加強中醫藥發展戰略和機制研究，協調相關部門和各級政府推動本規劃綱要的實施，充分發揮區域資源特色和優勢條件，積極支援組建以中醫藥現代化為目標的區域科技協作共同體，引導企業和社會參與，促進本規劃綱要目標的實現。拓展國際合作方式與管道，通過政府、國際組織、學術團體、行業協會等推進中醫藥國際化進程。

Appendix IV

開拓境外經濟合作區 商務部指港平台重要

2007 年 9 月 9 日

【明報專訊】商務部副部長魏建國昨稱，中國政府和企業未來會在境外大規模建立經濟合作區，以配合企業走出去政策，而香港作為國際金融貿易中心，在這方面可以發揮重要作用。

已批准 8 個境外經合區

在廈門出席「第 11 屆中國國際投資貿易洽談會」的魏建國，在論壇發言時透露，中國目前已批准首批 8 個境外經濟合作區，如巴基斯坦的海爾經濟合作區，中國贊比亞經濟合作區等，其餘 6 個亦在建設中，未來有望再向全球推出十幾個境外經濟合作區。

他指出，香港是國際金融中心、貿易中心和資訊服務中心，亦是全球公認的最自由經濟體系，在中國企業走出去潮流中可以發揮更大作用。「目前內地在香港設立非金融企業已達 2754 家，總投資超過 100 億美元。隨 CEPA 實施，內地企業可從香港邁出走向國際的第一步。」

出席洽談會的財政司長曾俊華表示，政府希望利用香港自身優勢配合內地發展，如金融貿易等專業服務。「香港可以由不同方面為內地提供平台，如上市、與國際標準接軌等。」

Appendix V

國家中醫藥管理局與香港特別行政區政府食物及衞生局關於中醫藥領域的合作協議

中華人民共和國國家中醫藥管理局與香港特別行政區政府食物及衞生局（以下簡稱“雙方”），在衞生部與香港簽署的醫療衞生合作協議框架下，爲進一步加強在中醫藥領域的密切合作，促進雙方中醫藥事業的發展，本著相互尊重、平等互惠的原則，經友好協商，雙方達成如下共識：

第一條　宗旨

本合作協議旨在雙方依據各自的法律和法規，結合實際情況，進一步推動在中醫藥領域的交流與合作。

第二條　合作領域

雙方同意主要（但不限於）在以下領域開展合作交流：

1. 在制訂中醫藥發展策略與規劃方面開展交流與合作，推進兩地中醫藥事業健康、快速、持續發展，不斷地滿足民眾的中醫藥服務需求。

2. 在中醫藥政策法規領域開展交流，及時溝通雙方在該領域相關方面的最新信息。

3. 共同開展中醫醫療領域的交流與合作，發揮兩地各自優勢，相互借鑒，探討中西醫協作的未來發展及其臨床效益；加

強醫院管理方面的交流與合作。

4. 在中醫藥標準的制訂方面建立溝通機制，推進中醫藥標準化；探討多種形式的科研合作。

5. 有效利用雙方的資源，探討加強中醫師繼續教育的合作方式，通過培訓與考核方面的合作加速表列中醫師能力的提高；探討中醫師專科培訓的交流合作方式。

6. 以中醫中藥中國行爲契機，推動兩地中醫藥文化交流與科普活動，並致力於將這種活動經常化。

7. 支持粵港兩地發揮地域和語言等方面的優勢，在中藥材基地建設、人員培訓、醫院管理等方面密切合作。

第三條　執行機構

爲落實本合作協議，雙方同意在雙方相關部門（國家中醫藥管理局國際合作司與香港特別行政區政府衞生署、醫院管理局）之間建立合作工作機制，根據需要舉行工作會議，選派機構承擔具體任務，並負責協調、督導和落實合作協議中涉及的有關內容。

第四條　審核監督

雙方應確保在各自法律及法規許可的條款下開展各項活動，根據需要回顧與監督合作進展，並根據具體情況對合作提出改進建議。

第五條　附則

本合作協議自簽署之日起生效，有效期爲五年。如任何一方在期滿前六個月未以書面形式通知另一方終止本合作協議，則本合作協議將自動延期五年，並依此法順延。

雙方同意有關細則的解釋、執行、修改和補充，如有分歧將以直接接觸方式通過友好協商解決。

本合作協議的終止不影響根據本合作協議正在執行項目的完成，雙方另有協議的除外。

本合作協議於 2007 年 11 月 23 日在香港特別行政區簽訂。

中華人民共和國
國家中醫藥管理局
王國強局長

香港特別行政區政府
食物及衞生局
周一嶽局長

Eastern Medicine Goes West

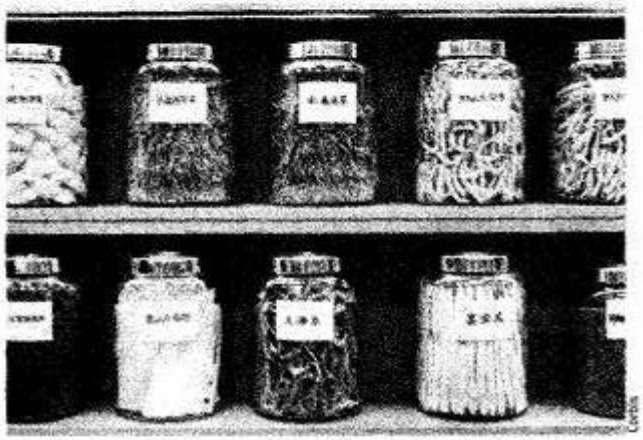
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. ASIA

HONG KONG—I wasn't sure what to expect from a conference promoting the "Modernization of Chinese Medicine and Health Products," but it surely wasn't this. Sitting at a small table amid throngs of international vendors in the Hong Kong convention center, I winced at the pain jolting through my hand. The woman who sat across from me nodded wisely: "You get migraines I see." She gestured to a picture of a hand dotted with pressure points and their associated organs while sliding an electromagnetic stylus across my palm. "Lower back pain." Another jolt of pain, ". . . and you didn't sleep very well last night."

The cause of my discomfort—a pocket-sized needle-less acupuncture device called the "Aculife Magnetic Wave Therapist"—is just one of hundreds of revamped, "traditional" medicinal products geared towards the modern consumer. By directing electromagnetic waves at pressure points on my palm, I can give myself acupuncture treatment without the unpleasantness of becoming a human pin cushion, explained Diana Lee, a manager at Trend Links International, Ltd. Ms. Lee claims the pocket-sized device is already selling in the United States, Ireland, Pakistan, Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

Hong Kong is on the cutting edge of the movement to modernize traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), a practice which dates back thousands of years, and ranges from herbal medicine to acupuncture, massage and Qigong. Underlying the philosophy is the idea that good health is inexorably related to balance and harmony—to Yin and Yang, the human meridian system, the five elements, and the Zang Fu organ theory system.

Raised in the heart of Silicon Valley amid a burgeoning Chinese population, I already had some experience with TCM: My family had tried it when my brother developed an assortment of health problems, baffling Western doctors. I once accompanied him to a little herb shop in downtown San Jose run by a traditional Chinese doctor; walls lined with glass jars full of herbs, barks, dried berries and leaves of every shape and color. The practitioner did a "pulse diagnosis" on my brother and prescribed a half-dozen ingredients that simmered on the stove for hours into a foul-smelling, bitter-tasting brew. My brother drank it dutifully—with ambiguous results.



Traditional Chinese herbs may be going out of fashion.

The TCM showcased at this year's conference bore little likeness to the dusty herb shop of my childhood memories—still ubiquitous throughout the mainland. Gone are the jars of roots, dried berries and musty-smelling tree bark. In their place are neatly packaged pills—ginkgo, herbal remedies, ginseng—aimed at a burgeoning western market.

Interest in complementary and alternative medicine is on the rise worldwide, and China is eager to partake in the growing market. In the U.S. alone, sales of alternative remedies reached approximately $5 billion in 2005, according to a market study by Mintel research. Nearly 62% of American adults have used some sort of alternative medicine, which respondents "felt to overall be safer and have fewer side effects than pharmaceuticals," according to the study.

Why the interest? The answer lies in part with demographics, according to Dr. Albert Wong, founding president of the Hong Kong-based Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association. "Wealthy, aging baby-boomers are growing disillusioned with pharmaceuticals," he says. Advances in Western medicine have increased longevity, so patients are less likely to suffer from specific diseases, and more likely to suffer from chronic conditions like high blood pressure, cholesterol and metabolic problems. "These are conditions herbal medicines are much more capable to handle than specific synthetic drugs," Dr. Wong asserts.

A Denver, Colorado practitioner of TCM, Martha Lucas, who has been running a private practice for nearly six years, adds that many of her patients express frustration with the rising cost of medical care, the side effects, the lack of individual care, and are often "disappointed with the outcome" of modern medicine. "People realize a pill doesn't always cure everything," she says. Part of the effectiveness of TCM is the approach, according to Ms. Lucas, which focuses on prevention and maintaining good health. TCM "looks for the cause of the pain—and we treat that, not just the symptoms."

But Western doctors have long viewed the efficacy of TCM with profound skepticism. "There is no evidence that acupuncture influences the course of any disease," says Stephan Barrett, a retired psychiatrist who operates www.quackwatch.org, a Web site debunking medical fraud. TCM also lacks consistency and proper validation of diagnosis, according to Dr. Barrett.

So why do people go? "Acupuncture is very relaxing," says Maggie Holben, who first went to Ms. Lucas three years ago for pain in her sciatic nerve. After a month of treatments, she said, the pain was gone. Is she sure that it was the acupuncture? "I think so," though she couldn't say for sure. Such anecdotal evidence is hardly scientific and often unreliable, according to Dr. Barrett, who adds that there are many other factors—including the Western treatments that patients often take congruently with alternative ones—that could contribute to a positive result.

But the Chinese government means to prove the effectiveness of TCM once and for all. In April, Beijing announced an ambitious 15-year plan to standardize and modernize TCM. The plan, released by 16 government agencies, will dedicate nearly $130 million to improve testing methods, expand clinical research and develop globally recognized standards for TCM treatments, and this funding represents more than five times the previous year's budget. The project marks a fresh stab at a long-term ambition initiated more than 50 years ago by Chairman Mao Zedong: to integrate Western and Eastern medicine and to build international confidence in TCM.

Whether TCM will ever gain complete acceptance by the Western medical establishment remains to be seen. In the meantime—if the long lines of impatient people waiting to get zapped by needle-less acupuncture devices was any indication—the curiosity value of TCM, at least, is unlikely to fade any time soon.

Ms. Politzer recently completed a Robert L. Bartley fellowship at the Wall Street Journal Asia in Hong Kong.

Chinese Medicine Gets A Dose Of Modernity

Thu Sep 06 2007

By Nina Mehra

HONG KONG (Reuters Life!) - Traditional Chinese medicine, the ancient art of healing using natural ingredients that are often boiled or powdered, is getting a modern dose.

Thousands of plants, fungi and animals -- some endangered and controversial -- are used to make traditional Chinese remedies.

But some practitioners in Hong Kong are trying a new approach, transforming the plants into soluble granules and tablets, and attracting younger patients with the convenience.

"What we are doing now is we are making every single herb into soluble granules, just like instant coffee," said Abraham Chan, President of the Modernized Chinese Medicine International Association in Hong Kong.

"Now after you have got the prescription, just go to the dispensary, the pharmacist there will mix up the granules and you will go home having one little sachet. It saves a lot of time."

Traditional Chinese medicine is increasingly seen as an alternative to, or a complement for, pharmaceuticals.

It is believed to have less side effects than western medicine, another reason for its growing popularity among Westernized professionals and health-conscious youth.

"Kids don't like Chinese medicine because it tastes bitter, so the pills are more convenient," said 22-year-old Katie Yeung.

"Western medicine has some negative effects. The older generation tell us how good Chinese medicine is, so it is easier for us to accept and to use it," added 25-year-old Karen Ho.

FUNGI AND GECKOS

Chan said the pills and sachets used 675 plant and fungi ingredients and about 25 from non-plant sources such as snakes, geckos, toads, bees and earthworms.

The use of plants in the form of granules is still predominantly at an experimental phase and practitioners are also only focusing on non-animal ingredients for the time being.

While standard formulas used to treat minor ailments such as a cold or the flu are available over-the-counter, patients with more serious illnesses need to go to a hospital for diagnosis and treatment, which usually also includes chemical drugs.

"Maybe after 100 years, Chinese medicine will be parallel with Western medicine," said Dr. John Wu, a director at Dr&HERBS, a Chinese medical practice in Britain.

Before becoming mainstream, Chinese medicine must also overcome concerns about the use of animal ingredients, including those from endangered species.

Most traditional medicine has not been scientifically tested and herbal remedies can be fatal if incorrectly used, which is also another concern.

But Beijing is now keen to establish global standards to help evolve the centuries-old practice.

"You have one herb that worked in the past, but it might or does not necessarily work now because the species might change," Chan said. "This is a big topic in Chinese medicine today. That's why we are trying to systemize and modernize it."