



衛生署中醫藥事務部網頁
Chinese Medicine Division
Department of Health Website

www.cmd.gov.hk

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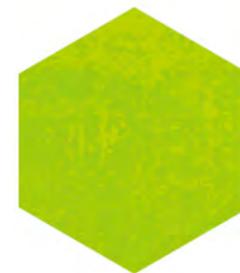
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衛生署
Department of Health



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World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine
Chinese Medicine Division, Department of Health, HKSARG

世界衛生組織傳統醫藥合作中心
香港特別行政區政府衛生署中醫藥事務部

經絡

針灸



「中醫藥事務部」已於2019年9月更名為「中醫藥規管辦公室」，網址為「www.cmro.gov.hk」

"Chinese Medicine Division" was renamed as "Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office" in September 2019, and its webpage is "www.cmro.gov.hk".

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Message from the Director of Health

衛生署署長獻辭



Traditional medicine is a significant component of the health care system. Its use has always been popular in Hong Kong. Although Hong Kong is a highly urbanized city, we treasure traditional Chinese medicine as a heritage of Chinese culture. There is indeed a long history of use of traditional Chinese medicines in the local community.

Hong Kong is a city in where the essence of Chinese and western culture converges. On the one hand, Hong Kong inherits Mainland's abundant resources in Chinese medicines and superb Chinese medicine professionals. On the other hand, we possess international market sensitivity as well as rich experience in business and trade. Therefore, Hong Kong has an absolute competitive edge compared with other countries or regions. In fact, the Department of Health has been privileged to be invited by the World Health Organization (WHO) to host various traditional medicine related events.

Leveraged on these valuable resources and experiences, I am confident that the Chinese Medicine Division of the Department of Health will continue to contribute significantly to WHO's initiatives for the global promotion and integration of traditional medicine into the national health care systems.

傳統醫藥是醫療體系的重要元素，一直廣受香港市民歡迎。雖然香港乃高度現代化城市，中國傳統醫藥的應用源遠流長，一直是我們珍惜的中華文化遺產。

滙集了中西文化的精粹，香港既擁有了國家優秀的中醫藥人才及豐富的中藥材資源，亦具備了對市場敏銳的觸覺和豐富的營商經驗。因此，香港比較起其他國家或地區有着絕對的競爭優勢。事實上，衛生署亦很榮幸地曾被世界衛生組織（世衛）邀請協辦多種有關傳統醫藥的活動。

我有信心衛生署中醫藥事務部定能繼續協助世衛在全球推展傳統醫藥，並將其納入國家醫療體系方面的工作，作出顯著貢獻。





This year also marks the 15th anniversary of the Chinese Medicine Division. Now being fully equipped an elite group of professionals, at this opportune time and under the favourable environment, the designation of the Chinese Medicine Division as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine represents a major developmental milestone for traditional medicine in Hong Kong.

Treading into the future always brings challenges. To keep abreast of global development, we look forward to working together with the other countries and places towards better quality, safety, and efficacious use and practice of traditional medicine.

今年適逢衛生署中醫藥事務部成立十五周年，更獲得世界衛生組織委任為傳統醫藥合作中心，正具備了最佳的天時、地利、人和，無疑是香港中醫藥發展史上的一個重要的里程碑。

放眼未來，我們已準備迎接不斷的挑戰。隨著全球一體化急速的發展，我們期待著與區域內各國家共同努力，以提昇傳統醫藥的質量，安全和成效。

Dr LAM Ping-Yan
Director of Health
May, 2012



衛生署署長
林秉恩醫生
2012年5月



Vision 抱負



fire

Our Vision is to become a global centre of excellence on traditional medicine via setting up the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine.

我們的抱負是藉著建立世界衛生組織傳統醫藥合作中心，發展成為全球傳統醫藥領域中優秀的團隊。



Mission 使命



Our Mission 我們的使命是

- to promote the integration of traditional medicine into the national health system
- to contribute and support WHO's global networking activities in traditional medicine
- to support and nurture professional expertise development on traditional medicine
- 促進傳統醫學納入國家衛生系統
- 參與及支援世衛就推動傳統醫學所推行的全球網絡性活動
- 支持和培育傳統醫學人才的專業知識發展



Features of the Centre 中心特色

The development of traditional medicine in Hong Kong has blossomed in the last 15 years. As a metropolitan pivot which inherits Chinese cultural legacy, Hong Kong has a unique advantage to nurture further development of traditional medicine in the new era. The Chinese Medicine Division of the Department of Health (DH), resourceful in many aspects, is honoured to be designated as the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine at this opportune moment.

在過去十五年間，傳統醫藥在香港發展蓬勃。作為國際樞紐並繼承了中華文化遺產，香港有獨特優勢去推動傳統醫學在新紀元的發展。衛生署中醫藥事務部具備豐富資源，在這適切的時機被世界衛生組織委任為其傳統醫藥合作中心，實在深感榮幸。

a Convergence of Chinese and Western cultures 中西滙聚

Hong Kong is a pluralistic urbanised city preserving many traditions of China, making it an ideal place to develop traditional medicine.

香港是一個多元化都市，同時亦保留了許多中華民族的傳統，是發展傳統醫藥的理想之地。





b Extensive local and global networks 廣濶網絡

The Chinese Medicine Division has maintained close networks with local and international regulators, health care professionals, academics, and organizations of traditional medicine. These are valuable resources of the most competent health care expertise in the global spectrum that the Collaborating Centre can mobilize.

衛生署中醫藥事務部與本地及海外中醫藥監管機構、醫護人員、學者及團體保持密切聯繫，使合作中心可隨時動員這些全球最優秀醫藥領域中的寶貴資源。



c A multi-disciplinary crew 專才輩出

The Collaborating Centre has a dedicated crew of multi-disciplinary professionals including public health specialists, pharmacists, Chinese medicine practitioners, and experts in identification of Chinese medicines. It can certainly leverage on the diverse expertise and background of staff members to achieve its objectives.

合作中心擁有一支敬業樂業並來自不同專業的精英團隊，包括公共衛生專業人士、藥劑師、中醫師及中藥專家。有此優勢，合作中心可以充分發揮員工所長以實踐其目標。

Organisation Chart 部門架構圖



d Comprehensive regulatory control on Chinese Medicine 完善法例

The use and practice of traditional medicine regulated in Hong Kong provide the most comprehensive legal framework and governmental structure which are conducive to Chinese medicine development.

與傳統醫藥的執業及使用相關的香港法規經已全部實施。這些系統化的規管提供了完善的法律框架及管治架構，實在有助於本港的傳統醫藥發展。



Functions of the Chinese Medicine Division

衛生署中醫藥事務部的工作



The Chinese Medicine Division is responsible for the enforcement of Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549) and other relevant ordinances related to drug regulatory control. The Ordinance provides for the regulation of the practice of Chinese medicine practitioners and the use, manufacture and trading of Chinese medicines. The CMD also serves public health functions which including risk analysis and management for Chinese medicine related adverse incidents, health promotion and collaboration with local, regional and international partners.

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》(香港法例第549章)及其他相關藥品管制的法例。該條例訂明中醫執業及中藥使用、製造和售賣的規管措施。中醫藥事務部亦負責有關公共衛生的事務，包括就中藥不良反應事故作出的風險評估及處理、中醫藥的公眾教育，及與本地及海外夥伴聯繫。

CMD comprises four sections:

中醫藥事務部轄下設有四個單位：

a Chinese Medicine Council Secretariat

中醫藥管理委員會秘書處

It provides professional and administrative support to the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong (CMC), a statutory body established under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, to devise and implement regulatory measures for Chinese medicine.

為香港中醫藥管理委員會提供專業及行政支援。香港中醫藥管理委員會是按《中醫藥條例》所設立的法定組織，負責制定及實行中醫藥監管措施。



b Chinese Medicines Section

中藥事務組

It implements regulatory measures through licensing of Chinese medicine traders and registration of proprietary Chinese medicines.

透過發牌予中藥商及註冊中成藥來實行中醫藥監管措施。



c Chinese Medicines Information and Research Section

中藥信息及研究組

It is tasked with developing the Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards, reference standards for commonly used Chinese herbs in Hong Kong.

負責制定《香港中藥材標準》，一套為香港常用中藥材而設的參考標準。



d Risk Analysis and Management Section

風險評估及處理組

It is responsible for analysing and managing Chinese medicine adverse incidents, health promotion, and collaborating with local and international partners for promoting Chinese medicine.

負責評估及處理與中藥有關的不良事故、公眾教育，及與本地及海外夥伴聯繫，以促進中醫藥發展。



Development of Chinese Medicine in Hong Kong Chronology

香港中醫藥發展大事年表



water

August 1989
1989年8月

The Secretary for Health and Welfare appoints the Working Party on Chinese Medicine to review the use and practice of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong in order to provide opinions on the adoption of the policies which can promote their proper use and regulate Chinese medicine in the best way.

衛生福利司委任中醫藥工作小組（下稱“工作小組”）檢討傳統中醫藥在香港的使用及執業情況。

1 April 1995
1995年4月1日

The Secretary for Health and Welfare appoints the Preparatory Committee on Chinese Medicine ("The Preparatory Committee") which includes members from professionals in the Chinese medicine industry, Chinese medicine practitioners, experts and scholars of Chinese medicine, and representatives of the related community bodies and the government. Their duties are to study the recommendations in the report released by the Working Party on Chinese Medicine.

衛生福利司委任的香港中醫藥發展籌備委員會（下稱“籌委會”）成立，成員包括中醫藥專業人士、西醫、對中醫藥學者，以及來自政府和社會其他有關方面的代表。負責研究推行中醫藥工作小組報告書內的各項建議。

November 1995
1995年11月

Co-organised with the World Health Organisation, the DH organises regional seminars on traditional medicine.

衛生署主辦世界衛生組織地區性傳統醫藥研討會。



1997

Chinese Medicine Division established in Department of Health.

衛生署中醫藥事務部成立。



1989

1990

1992

1994

April 1990
1990年4月

Article 138 of the Basic Law stipulated by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China states "The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, on its own, formulate policies to develop Western and Chinese medicine and to improve medical and health services. Community organisations and individuals may provide various medical and health services in accordance with the law."

全國人民代表大會頒布的《基本法》第138條規定：「香港特別行政區政府自行制定發展中西醫藥和促進醫療衛生服務的政策。社會團體和私人可依法提供各種醫療衛生服務。」

November 1994
1994年11月

The Executive Council accepts the report of the Working Party on recognition, regulation and development of Chinese medicine.

行政局接納工作小組就認可、發展及規管香港中醫藥的方法所提供建議報告。

January 1992
1992年1月

The Working Party releases the mid-term report released for public consultation. The report describes in detail the results of study and research in a number of Chinese medicine activities and set out the preliminary opinions of the Working Party.

工作小組發表中期報告諮詢公眾意見。該報告詳述工作小組在多項中醫藥事務的調查結果及研究，並載列了工作小組的初步意見。

1995

1997

22 September 1995
1995年9月22日

The Preparatory Committee launches "Enrolment of Chinese Medicine Practitioners in Hong Kong", where 6,890 Chinese medicine practitioners are enrolled. The information collected is used as the foundation for registration criteria in the future.

籌委會推行「香港中醫登記計劃」，有6890名中醫獲得登記。籌委會將收集所得資料作為制訂日後註冊準則的基礎。

March 1997
1997年3月

The Preparatory Committee submits its report on regulatory framework and development of Chinese medicine to the Secretary for Health and Welfare.

籌委會向衛生福利司就規管架構及未來發展提交報告書。



November to December 1997
1997年11-12月

Health and Welfare Bureau releases the Consultation Document on the Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to solicit public opinion. The document sets out a regulatory framework recommended by The Preparatory Committee and the legislative plan.

衛生福利局局長發表《香港特別行政區香港中醫藥發展諮詢文件》，諮詢公眾意見。該文件載列由籌委會建議的規管架構及計劃中的立法時間表。





June 2000
2000年6月

LegCo passes the subsidiary legislation on the registration and disciplines of Chinese medicine practitioners.
立法會通過有關中醫註冊和紀律的附屬法例。

1998 onwards
1998年起

The Hong Kong Baptist University, the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong provide full-time Bachelor of degree courses Chinese Medicine programmes and Bachelor of Pharmacy in Chinese Medicine programmes in 1998, 1999 and 2000 respectively.
香港浸會大學(1998)、香港中文大學(1999)和香港大學(2000)陸續開辦全日制中醫藥學士學位課程及中藥學學士課程。

21 December 2001
2001年12月21日

A list of 7,707 listed Chinese medicine practitioners is published in the Gazette.
7707名表列中醫名單刊登憲報。

February 2002
2002年2月

The DH holds the first meeting of the International Advisory Board to seek advice on establishing the Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (HKCMS).
衛生署為香港中藥材標準(「港標」)項目舉行國際專家委員會第一次會議，為制定港標提供專業意見。



January 2003
2003年1月

LegCo passes the subsidiary legislation on regulation of Chinese medicines.
立法會通過有關中藥規管的附屬法例。

15 and 18 August 2003
2003年8月15日及18日

The Council holds the written examination of the first Licensing Examination. The clinical examination is conducted from 22 September to 13 October 2003.
管委會舉行首次中醫執業資格試的筆試及臨床考試。

March 2002
2002年3月

The provisions in the Chinese Medicine Ordinance concerning illegal practice of Chinese medicine commenced. Since then it is illegal for anyone who is not a listed or registered Chinese medicine practitioner to practise Chinese medicine.
《中醫藥條例》有關非法作中醫執業的法律條文生效。從此任何人士如非表列或註冊中醫而作中醫執業，即屬違法。

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

July 1999
1999年7月

The Legislative Council (LegCo) passes the Chinese Medicine Ordinance.
立法會通過《中醫藥條例》。



September 1999
1999年9月

The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong ("The Council") and its Chinese Medicine Practitioners Board and Chinese Medicines Board are established.
香港中醫藥管理委員會及其屬下的中醫組和中藥組成立。



2001 to 2002
2001-2002年

The Council formulates a Code of Practice for Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners and a Code of Practice for Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners to regulate the practice of Chinese medicine practitioners.
管委會制定《香港註冊中醫專業守則》及《表列中醫守則》規範中醫的執業操守。



June 2002
2002年6月

The PRC Government and the World Health Organisation jointly hold the Tenth International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities (ICDRA) from 24 to 29 June 2002 in Hong Kong. Chinese medicine is introduced into the agenda of the conference for the first time.
中華人民共和國政府及世界衛生組織在香港舉行「第十屆國際藥品管理會議」，第一次將中藥列入議程。

29 November 2002
2002年11月29日

The first 2,384 registered Chinese medicine practitioners are published in the Gazette.
首批2384名註冊中醫名單憲報。

29 June 2003
2003年6月29日

Chinese medicine is one of the focusing industries included after the "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (CEPA).
根據《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》，中醫藥產業合作為雙方首批將加強合作的領域。

February 2004
2004年2月

The DH holds the second meeting of the International Advisory Board.
衛生署為港標項目舉行國際專家委員會第二次會議。



精神乃治

陰平陽秘



July 2005
2005年7月

The DH publishes the standards for the first eight herbs in the HKCMMS.
衛生署發表港標項目第一期八隻中藥材標準。



December 2006
2006年12月1日

The amendments in Certification for Employee Benefits (Chinese Medicine) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2006 relating to the Employment Ordinance commenced on 1 December 2006. Registered CMPs are recognized for the purpose of employee's entitlement to benefits under the Employment Ordinance, including sickness allowances, maternity protection and long-service payments.
註冊中醫為僱員進行的醫治、身體檢查及發出核證可在《僱傭條例》下獲得承認。

11 January 2008
2008年1月11日

Commence of the provisions relating possession, selling, import and export control of Chinese herbal medicines and proprietary Chinese medicines (pCms) under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance.
開始實施《中醫藥條例》及《中藥規例》中有關限制管有、銷售及出入口中藥材，以及製造、以批發形式銷售及出入口中成藥的條文。

November 2007
2007年11月

The Food and Health Bureau signs a co-operation agreement on Chinese medicine with the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SATCM). 食物及衛生局與國家中醫藥管理局簽署中醫藥領域的合作協議。

28 February 2005
2005年2月28日

The Chinese Medicine Practitioners Board launches the system of continuing education in Chinese medicine. A list of recognised Administrators and Programme Providers was announced on 17 January 2005.
中醫組正式實施持續進修中醫藥學機制，並於2005年1月正式公布中醫組認可的「行政機構」及「提供進修項目機構」。

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010



November 2005
2005年11月

The DH holds the third meeting of the International Advisory Board on the HKCMMS.
港標項目在香港舉行國際專家委員會第三次會議。

24 November to 31 December 2007
2007年11月24日-12月31日

The SATCM, together with the Food and Health Bureau and the DH organize and coordinate the nation-wide campaign "Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China - Hong Kong Programme".
國家中醫藥管理局聯同食物及衛生局、衛生署負責組織及統籌舉辦「中醫中藥中國行香港活動」大型科普宣傳活動。

國家中醫藥管理局聯同食物及衛生局、衛生署負責組織及統籌舉辦「中醫中藥中國行香港活動」大型科普宣傳活動。



July 2008
2008年7月

The DH publishes the standards for 24 herbs in the HKCMMS Volume 2.
衛生署發表港標項目第二期二十四隻中藥材標準。

1 September 2008
2008年9月1日

Amendments to labour laws came into effect. Registered CMPs are recognized for certifying sick leave arising from work injuries, a certain amount of medical expenses incurred directly for the treatment shall be reimbursable.
有關《僱員補償條例》及《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》的修訂部分生效，就僱員在上述兩條法例下有權享有的權益，承認註冊中醫所進行的醫治及檢查所發出的核證。

October 2008
2008年10月

The DH holds the fourth meeting of the International Advisory Board on the HKCMMS.
港標項目在香港舉行國際專家委員會第四次會議。



October 2010
2010年10月

DH organized the 8th Standing Committee Meeting of the Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicines (FHH) and the 4th International Symposium of the FHH.
舉辦西太平洋區草藥協調論壇第八屆委員會會議及第四屆國際學術研討會。

November 2010
2010年11月

Results of Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (Phase III) announced.
衛生署發表港標項目第三期二十八隻中藥材標準。



3 December 2010
2010年12月3日

Provisions of mandatory registration of proprietary Chinese medicines and Clinical trials and medicinal tests under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance to take effect from December 3.
中成藥必須註冊及臨床證驗及藥物測試條文十二月三日起生效。

18 November 2010
2010年11月18日

WPRO experts meeting on regional strategy for traditional medicine.
世衛專家在港舉行傳統醫藥地區策略會議。

6 December 2010
2010年12月6日

The fifth International Advisory Board meeting on HKCMMS.
港標項目在香港舉行國際專家委員會第五次會議。

Policy Address 2009
2009年施政報告

- The Government will expedite the setting of standards for Chinese herbal medicines commonly used in Hong Kong. We aim to extend our coverage from the current 60 herbal medicines to about 200 by 2012.
建立香港常用中藥材的標準，在二零一二年把涵蓋範圍由目前的六十種藥材增加至大約二百種藥材。
- Assist and promote the establishment of testing laboratories in the local market.
協助和促進市場設立檢測實驗室。

Policy Address 2010
2010年施政報告

- The legislation on proprietary Chinese medicines will come into effect in phases from the end of this year.
在年底分階段實施有關中成藥的法律條文。
- Actively engage the industry to work out a timetable for mandatory compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practice for the manufacture of proprietary Chinese medicines.
為推行製造中成藥必須依循「生產品質管制規範」訂定時間表。



30 March 2011
2011年3月30日

Taiwan's China Medical University to participate in HK's Chinese herb standards project.
台灣中國醫藥大學參與港標工作。

September 2011
2011年9月8日

Paul FAN appointed as the International Collaboration Senior Adviser of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SATCM), People's Republic of China (PRC).
中華人民共和國國家中醫藥管理局委任范佐浩主席為國際合作高級顧問。



April 2012
2012年4月

Designation of the Chinese Medicine Division, Department of Health as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine.
世界衛生組織委任衛生署中醫藥事務部為傳統醫藥合作中心。

30 March 2011
2011年3月30日

WHO holds technical meeting on classification of traditional medicine in Hong Kong.
世界衛生組織在港舉行傳統醫學分類會議。

November 2011
2011年11月

A free mobile phone application for HKCMMS Volume 1 is launched.
衛生署推出港標第一冊的手機應用程式。

January 2012
2012年1月

The DH publishes the standards for 36 herbs in the HKCMMS Volume 4.
衛生署發表港標項目第四期三十六隻中藥材標準。

2011

2012

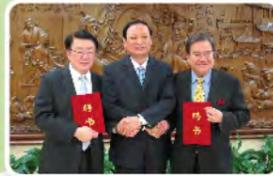
22 November 2011
2011年11月22日

National Institutes for Food and Drug Control to participate in Hong Kong's materia medica standards project.
中國食品藥品檢定研究院參與港標工作。



2012 April
2012年4月

HK health chiefs appointed as International Collaboration Principal Advisers to SATCM, PRC.
香港衛生首長獲國家中醫藥管理局委任為國際合作首席顧問。



1 December 2011
2011年12月1日

Requirements for labelling and package inserts of proprietary Chinese medicines under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance to take effect from December 1.
中成藥標籤及說明書條文十二月一日起生效。

April 2012
2012年4月

Extension of collaboration on setting of Chinese herb standards with China Medical University in Taiwan.
衛生署與台灣中國醫藥大學就港標計劃加強合作。



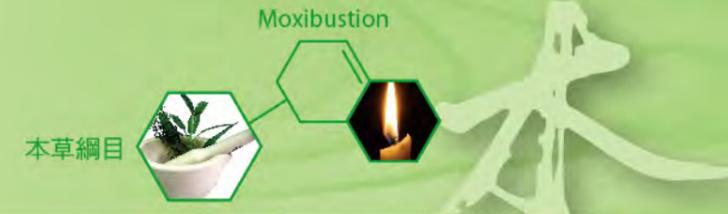
6 December 2011
2011年12月6日

The sixth International meeting on Hong Kong's Chinese herb standards commences (with photo).
港標項目在香港舉行國際專家委員會第六次會議。

2012 May
2012年5月

- DH holds International Classification of Traditional Medicine Annual Network Meeting 2012.
世衛在香港舉行傳統醫學分類第二次年度會議。
- DH holds Regional Launching and Workshop on the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific (2011-2020).
世衛西太平洋區域在香港開展傳統醫藥地區策略(2011-2020)及工作會議。
- DH holds Second WHO Working Group Meeting on Traditional Medicine Strategy.
世衛在香港舉行傳統醫學全球策略第二次工作會議。

Way Forward 展望將來



Work Focus of the Collaborating Centre 合作中心工作重點

- Implement regional strategy of Traditional medicine in Western Pacific Region
- Develop and complement global strategy of Traditional medicine
- Build up the capacity and train expertise
- Provide consultative support in the field of Traditional medicine
- 協助傳統醫藥地區策略在西太平洋區的推行
- 發展及完善傳統醫藥的全球策略
- 建立及培訓專業的團隊
- 提供對傳統醫藥領域的專業意見及支持

