Guidelines on the Application for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

Application Procedures and Technical Requirements

Government of Macao Special Administrative Region
Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau
Department of Registration
Division of Traditional Chinese Medicines

Preface

These *Guidelines on the Application for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines* aim to provide comprehensive and detailed guidance to applicants intending to submit applications for the registration of proprietary Chinese medicines in the Macao Special Administrative Region. The *Guidelines* outline pre-procedure consultations, the registration application process, required documents and information, as well as specific requirements and regulations regarding product names, packaging, labels, and package inserts.

During the registration application process, applicants may encounter various issues, such as fees, applicant eligibility, and obligations of registration holders. The *Guidelines* provide detailed answers to these common questions.

Before submitting an application, applicants are advised to read and understand the contents of these Guidelines thoroughly to ensure a smoother application process.

Through these *Guidelines*, it is hoped to assist applicants in successfully completing the registration process for proprietary Chinese medicines, thereby expanding the medication options for residents and supporting the development of traditional Chinese medicine industry in Macao.

* These Guidelines are intended for reference purposes only and do not constitute a legal document. In case of any doubts, the “Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines”, the “Implementing Rules of the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines”, and relevant technical instructions shall prevail.

Contents

Chapter I - General Provisions

Chapter II - Application Procedures for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

Chapter III - Documents and Information Required for the Application for Registration of Chinese Proprietary Medicines

Chapter IV - Name, Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Chinese Proprietary Medicines

Chapter V - Other Applications Related to the Registration of Chinese Proprietary Medicines

Chapter I

General Provisions

Mandatory Registration

In accordance with Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), proprietary Chinese medicines may only be placed on the market in the Macao SAR after registration.

Registration Categories

Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas

This refers to a proprietary Chinese medicine whose generic name, formula, dosage form, functions and indications, method of administration, and daily dosage of prepared decoction pieces are identical to those of a proprietary Chinese medicine registered or authorized for sale in any country or region, and which is comparable in terms of quality, efficacy, and safety.

A proprietary Chinese medicine that is already registered or has been granted a marketing authorization in any country or region and has been improved through the application of new technologies or processes suitable for its characteristics is also considered a proprietary Chinese medicine with identical names and identical formulas, provided that even if changes are made to aspects such as the origin of medicinal materials, manufacturing process and parameters, or formulation, the following conditions are met: the medicinal substance basis is not significantly altered; the change in dosage form has a minor impact on the absorption and utilization of the drug; or studies prove that the change has not reduced the drug's safety and efficacy.

Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas

This refers to preparations formulated according to formulas listed in formularies established by competent authorities of any country or region, or ancient Chinese medicine formulas issued by such authorities, or formulas recorded in medical texts from the Qing Dynasty or earlier that are still widely used today, with proven efficacy, and possessing distinct characteristics and advantages. Compound preparations of traditional chinese medicine originating from ancient classical formulas must meet the following conditions:

1. Excluding the forming process, the remaining preparation methods must be fundamentally consistent with the relevant preparation methods described in the aforementioned formulary, formula, or medical texts.
2. The dosage form must be equivalent to that recorded in the documents referred to in point 1, with the exception that decoctions may be made into granules or mixtures, and powders may be made into watered pills.
3. The formula must not contain any incompatible ingredients, nor any Chinese medicinal ingredients listed as toxic in the “Table of Chinese Medicinal Materials Used in the Macao Special Administrative Region”, nor any ingredients identified as “extremely toxic”, “highly toxic”, or proven toxic by modern toxicology in the drug standards of any country or region.
4. All Chinese medicinal ingredients in the formula must comply with the relevant national or regional standards or equivalent standards.
5. The route of administration and the daily dosage of prepared decoction pieces must be consistent with what is recorded in the documents mentioned in point 1.
6. The functions and indications can be described using Chinese medicine terminology and must be fundamentally consistent with what is recorded in the documents mentioned in point 1.
7. The scope of application does not involve special medication populations such as pregnant women, infants and young children, etc.

Improved New Medicines

This refers to a proprietary Chinese medicine derived from the optimization of one already registered or authorized for sale in any country or region, with respect to its dosage form, route of administration, efficacy, safety, or quality standards, or through the addition of new functions and indications.

Innovative Medicines

This refers to a proprietary Chinese medicine with clinical value that has not been registered in any country or region and is formulated from a new prescription not listed in any pharmacopoeia, standard, or formulary of any country or region.

Registration Requirements

Conformity with quality standards

Possession of efficacy

Possession of safety, posing no danger to human health under normal conditions of use

The name, packaging, labeling, and package insert must comply with the requirements.

Proprietary Chinese Medicines Exempt from Registration

The registration system does not apply to the following proprietary Chinese medicines; however, they may only be manufactured or imported into the Macao SAR after obtaining approval from the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau:

- Proprietary Chinese medicines whose manufacture or import is ordered or approved by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau to respond to public health emergencies and medicine shortages.
- Proprietary Chinese medicines specially prepared according to a prescription.
- Hospital preparations approved by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
- Proprietary Chinese medicines considered necessary for the treatment or diagnosis of a specific pathology in a particular patient, based on clinical justification from a licensed Traditional Chinese Medicine doctor or physician and with the approval of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
- Proprietary Chinese medicines intended exclusively for research and clinical trials.
- Samples of proprietary Chinese medicines intended for the preparation of the registration dossier.

Applicant Eligibility

In accordance with Article 28(1) of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), natural or legal persons who manufacture proprietary Chinese medicines, either themselves or by commission, in or outside the Macao SAR, may apply for the registration of such medicines, provided they cumulatively meet the following requirements:

- Must have domicile in the Macao SAR, in the case of a natural person, or be legally established in the Macao SAR, in the case of a legal person.
- Must not be subject to an ancillary penalty, ancillary sanction, or security measure that prohibits them from engaging in pharmaceutical activities; in the case of a legal person, its managers and members of the administrative bodies must also meet this requirement.
- Must not be subject to an ancillary penalty, ancillary sanction, or security measure that prohibits them from applying for the registration of proprietary Chinese medicines; in the case of a legal person, its managers and members of the administrative bodies must also meet this requirement.
- Must have no debts subject to compulsory collection through tax enforcement proceedings.

In accordance with Article 28(2) of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), an applicant who cumulatively meets the following requirements may apply for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine for the purpose of importing it for circulation in the Macao SAR, provided the medicine is already registered or has been granted a marketing authorization outside of Macao:

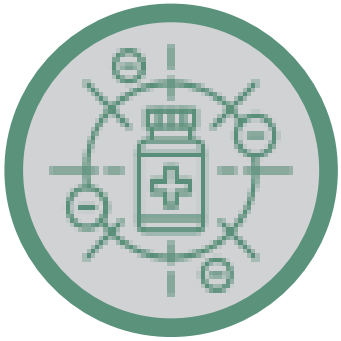
- Be the holder of a license for the import, export, and wholesale of Chinese medicines / be a firm for the import, export, and wholesale of pharmaceutical products.
- Must not be subject to an ancillary penalty, ancillary sanction, or security measure that prohibits them from applying for the registration of proprietary Chinese medicines.

Obligations of the Registration Holder

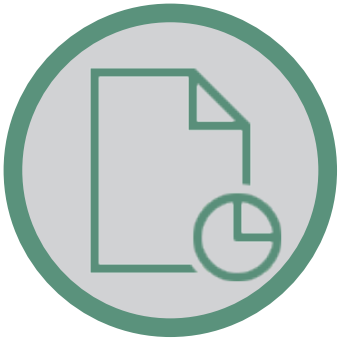
To ensure the proprietary Chinese medicine complies with the approved quality standards and requirements for its registration.

To establish a continuous monitoring mechanism for the quality management of the manufacturing and sale of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

To monitor for adverse reactions to the proprietary Chinese medicine, promptly report them to the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau and address them in a timely manner.



To formulate a risk management plan to respond to risk events.



In the event of a major safety incident related to the quality of the proprietary Chinese medicine, to promptly report it to the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau and carry out risk management measures in accordance with the aforementioned plan, ensuring the risk is controlled in a timely manner.

To equip and maintain the necessary resources to comply with the provisions of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), its related administrative regulations, and technical instructions.

Fees

Item	Amount (MOP)
Registration Authorization	
- Proprietary Chinese Medicines	500
- Natural Medicines	500
Registration Renewal	
- Proprietary Chinese Medicines	200
- Natural Medicines	200
Re-issuance of Registration Certificate	200
Changes to Registered Information (Fee is charged per item of information to be changed; for related changes, all involved items are calculated as a single item)	100

- The fees mentioned above are subject to an additional 10% stamp duty.
- In accordance with Article 78(2) of Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), paid fees will not be refunded if the application is not accepted, is rejected, or the dossier is filed.

Requirements for Authentication of Official Document Copies

Official documents required for the application for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine must be submitted as originals or certified copies. The certification of copies of official documents can be done through the following methods:

- A copy certified by the relevant government department that issued the official document.
- A copy certified by the local Chinese consulate in the jurisdiction where the official document was issued.
- A copy certified by the Notary Offices of the Legal Affairs Bureau of the Government of the Macao SAR.
- A copy certified by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau of the Government of the Macao SAR.

Notes on Application Submission

- Applicants should thoroughly read the Macao SAR Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), the relevant technical instructions, and the content of this Guide, and prepare all required documents in accordance with the requirements.
- The application dossier for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine should be submitted in a single submission. After the application has been accepted, no new technical data may be supplemented without a sufficient and reasonable explanation.
- If deficiencies are found in the documents at the time of submission by the applicant, the staff of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may refuse to accept the application.
- Paid fees will not be refunded if the application is not accepted, is rejected, or the dossier is filed.

Acceptance and Tracking of Applications for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

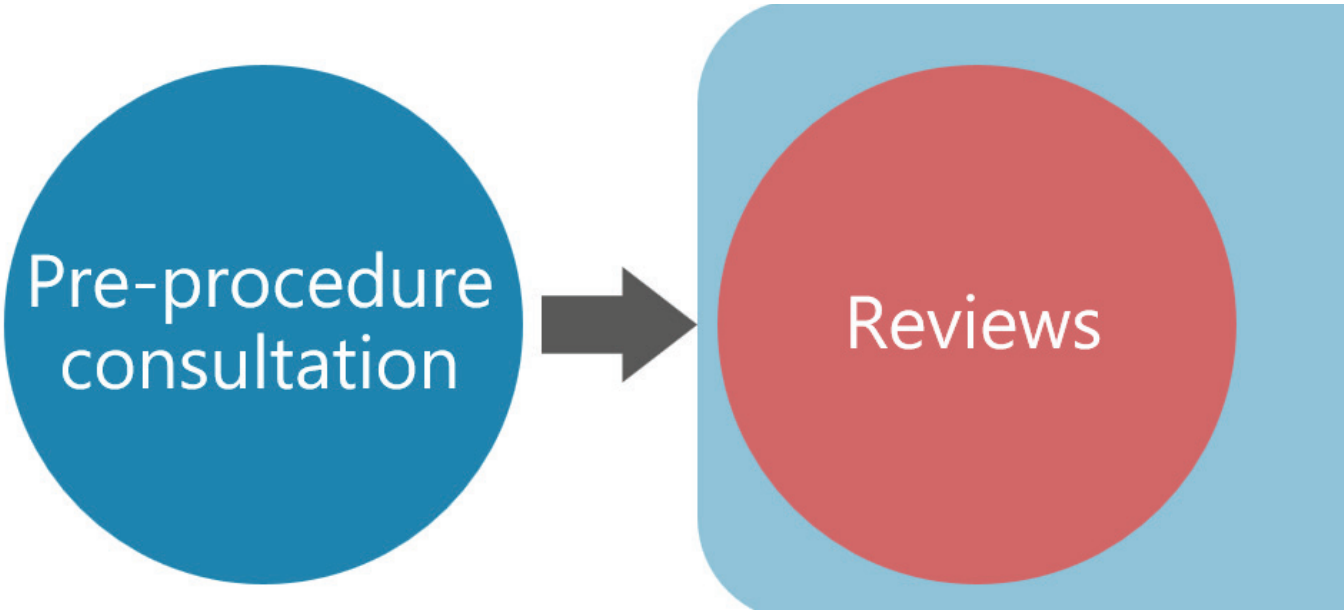
Upon receiving an application for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will confirm the eligibility of the application. If the requirements are met, a unique acceptance number for the application will be generated.

If the applicant has any questions about the registration application or the status of its review and approval, they may contact the Division of Traditional Chinese Medicines of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau to inquire with the responsible staff. When inquiring about the application status, please provide the application acceptance number.

- Enquiry Hotline: 853-28831908
- Fax Number: 853-28524016
- E-mail Address: dmtc@isaf.gov.mo

Chapter 2

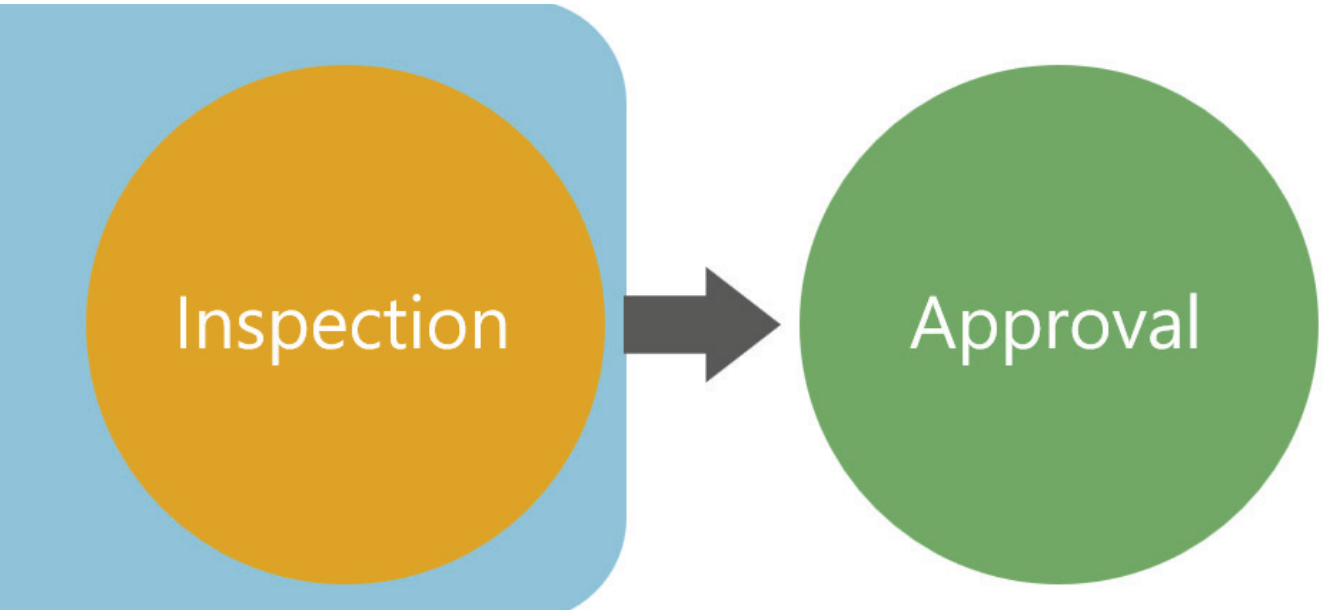
Application Procedures for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines



Pre-Procedure Consultation

Pre-procedure consultation is an important part of the entire lifecycle of a proprietary Chinese medicine. Good communication is the foundation for improving the quality and efficiency of the review and approval of these medicines. Before initiating the registration procedure, an applicant may request consultation services from the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau regarding the requirements, necessary information, procedures, and fees for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine.

Additionally, during the critical stages of clinical trials for improved new medicines and innovative medicines, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may, at the request of an interested party and after analyzing the phased study data and consultation content provided, offer opinions or suggestions for the study plan of the next stage.



Application for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

The application for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine can be submitted online or in person, and the corresponding application fee must be paid.

- Online Submission

The applicant may complete the registration application data and upload the dossier components through the online platform according to the instructions.

- In-person Submission

The applicant must submit the application for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine in person at the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau during office hours. The submitted materials include the completed application form for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine, the applicant's information, relevant study data, etc.

Formal Review

- Within 30 days from the date of submission, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will conduct a formal review of the documents submitted by the applicant to confirm if the application dossier is complete.
- If the application dossier is found to be deficient, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will notify the applicant to rectify the deficiencies within a specified period.
- If the applicant fails to rectify the deficiencies within the specified period, the application will not be accepted.

Substantive Review

- After the application passes the formal review, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will conduct a substantive review of the application dossier to confirm if it meets the registration requirements.
- If there are still deficiencies in the dossier that prevent the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau from making a substantive opinion, the applicant will be notified to rectify them within a specified period. The review and approval period for the application will be suspended during this specified period.
- The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may, according to the actual needs of the review and approval process, require the applicant to submit other information regarding the quality standards, efficacy, and safety of the proprietary Chinese medicine within a specified period.
- If the applicant fails to submit the information or rectify the deficiencies within the specified period, the application will not be accepted.

Inspection

- The inspection within the registration procedure aims to verify the authenticity and consistency of the information submitted by the applicant, the manufacturing conditions of the proprietary Chinese medicine, and the compliance and data reliability of the proprietary Chinese medicine's research and development.
- The inspection is divided into an inspection of the research and development site and an inspection of the manufacturing site.
- The decision to conduct an inspection of the research and development site is risk-based, considering factors such as the degree of innovation of the proprietary Chinese medicine and the past inspection history of the research institution.
- The decision to conduct an inspection of the manufacturing site is risk-based, considering factors such as the manufacturing process, facilities, and equipment for the proprietary Chinese medicine, and the past inspection history of the manufacturing site.
- The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will notify the applicant of the inspection at least 15 days before its scheduled date. The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may, upon a justified request from the applicant, change the inspection date.
- If deficiencies are found at the sites following an inspection, which may result in the researched or manufactured proprietary Chinese medicine not complying with registration requirements, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may request the applicant to make corrections within a specified period.
- The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau shall conduct a supplementary inspection upon the applicant's request or within 15 days after the expiration of the correction period.
- If the applicant fails to correct the deficiencies within the specified period, or if the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau verifies that the deficiencies have not been corrected, the inspection will be terminated and the registration application will be rejected.

Registration Decision

- The Director of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau decides whether to approve the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine based on the results of the analysis of the registration data and the inspection.
- In the case of an improved new medicine or an innovative medicine, the Director of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau makes the approval decision in accordance with the law, based on the review report from the Division of Traditional Chinese Medicines and after fully considering the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee.
- Approval and Publication of Registration Application
  - After the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine is granted, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau will notify the applicant to collect the “Certificate of Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicine”.
    - The registration number for a proprietary Chinese medicine consists of four letters and five digits (Format: MAC-CXXXXX).
    - Registered proprietary Chinese medicines will be published on the website of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
  - Rejection of Registration Application
    - Failure to meet the registration requirements stipulated in Article 29 of Law No. 11/2021.
    - The application violates the provisions of Article 33 (Protection of data and information) and Article 34 (Patent protection for proprietary Chinese medicines) of Law No. 11/2021.
    - Providing false statements or false information, or using other illicit means during the application process.

Review and Approval Period

To highlight the advantages of Macao's proprietary Chinese medicine registration system and to facilitate convenience for residents and businesses, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau reviews applications within shorter periods, without compromising the quality of the registration review. Provided that the application dossier is complete, the review and approval periods for the different registration categories are as follows:

Proprietary Chinese medicines with Identical Names and Identical Formulas

60 days

Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas

90 days

Improved New Medicines

120 days

Innovative Medicines

240 days

Validity of Registration

The validity period for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine is 5 years, and it is renewable for successive periods of the same duration.

Chapter III

Documents and Information Required for the Application for Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

The registration dossier for a proprietary Chinese medicine must include all documents considered necessary for the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau to approve the registration application. The information to be submitted by the applicant is mainly divided into four parts: general documents, pharmaceutical study data, pharmacological and toxicological study data, and clinical study data. For proprietary Chinese medicines that differ only in packaging size or characteristics but have the same name, active ingredients and content, dosage form, and functions or indications, registration may be filed under a single application.

Based on the study results, the applicant must summarize and refine the pharmaceutical, pharmacological and toxicological, and clinical study data, emphasizing the results of each study and their interconnections. The applicant must also conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the safety, efficacy, quality controllability, and the scientific nature, standardization, and integrity of the research work, in order to draw scientific and objective conclusions.

Information Required for Different Registration Categories

Registration Categories	General Documents	Pharmaceutical Study Data	Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Data	Clinical Study Data
Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas	✓	✓		
Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas	✓	✓	Non-clinical safety (toxicological) study data	
Improved New Medicines	✓	✓	✓	✓
Innovative Medicines	✓	✓	✓	✓

- The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may, according to the actual needs of the review and approval of the registration application, require the applicant to submit other information regarding the quality, efficacy, and safety of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

Preparation and Technical Requirements of the Registration Dossier for Proprietary Chinese Medicines

General Documents

1 A completed dedicated application form for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine; applicants may also access the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau's "Electronic System for Registration Application of Proprietary Chinese Medicines and Natural Medicines" to apply electronically.

2 The applicant's identification data and relevant supporting documents, a criminal record certificate, and a certificate of no outstanding debts under tax enforcement proceedings. These documents must comply with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) to (3) of item 1) of paragraph 2 of Article 65 of Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines). Applicants who are holders of licenses issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau—such as a firm for the import, export, and wholesale of pharmaceutical products; an establishment engaged in the import, export, and wholesale of Chinese medicines; a manufacturer of proprietary Chinese medicines; or a pharmaceutical factory—may be exempted from submitting the documents referred to in this point.

3 A declaration or supporting document of the legitimacy to submit the registration application:

- If the application for registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine is made by a manufacturer or developer of proprietary Chinese medicines, the applicant must declare their right to submit the registration application.
- In the case of an application for registration of an imported proprietary Chinese medicine, the applicant must provide a letter of authorization issued by the holder or manufacturer of the proprietary Chinese medicine, recognized by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin, or the country or region of provenance.

4 A sample or mock-up of the packaging, label, and package insert (if any). The respective sample or mock-up must be accompanied by a scale of dimensions and, if applicable, color codes. After registration is granted, the registration holder must submit a complete physical sample of the packaging, label, and package insert (if any) of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

5 A sample test report issued by a proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer or a qualified testing institution, including but not limited to: drug testing institutions at or above the municipal level in Mainland China, or institutions that have obtained relevant testing qualifications certified by ISO 17025, China Metrology Accreditation (CMA), or the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS). The samples submitted for testing must be manufactured at the site stated in the registration application.

6 An original or certified copy of the official document of the manufacturer's production license issued by the country or region of origin; this is not required for a proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer licensed by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

7 In the case of contract manufacturing of a proprietary Chinese medicine, a supporting document for the said contract, specifically the contract manufacturing authorization, or a draft or copy of the contract; this is not required if the contract manufacturing is authorized by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

8 If applicable, an original or certified copy of the certificate of registration or sale of the proprietary Chinese medicine issued by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin, or the country or region of exportation.

9 A supporting document of compliance with the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES), specifically, a copy of the CITES certificate issued by the Economic and Technological Development Bureau, or an equivalent document issued by the competent authorities of other countries or regions. This is not required if the product does not contain any endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

10 A declaration and supporting document of patent protection:

- If the applicant is the patent holder of the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is being applied, or their authorized representative, they must submit a declaration and supporting document of patent protection. The said declaration must contain the patent dossier information of the proprietary Chinese medicine, specifically the subject of the patent, the rights conferred, and the protection period.
- If the applicant is not the patent holder of the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is being applied, or their authorized representative, they must submit a declaration stating that they do not and will not intend to violate the relevant patent protection.

11 If applicable, documents containing information that should be kept confidential for the purpose of data protection, along with the reasons for confidentiality. According to the provisions of Article 33 of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), the relevant data refers to pharmacological, toxicological, and clinical trial data.

Pharmaceutical Study Data

Pharmaceutical study data is an important component of the research and development of proprietary Chinese medicines and serves as the basis for studying their safety and efficacy. The main content includes the pharmaceutical study summary report, the source and quality control of the Chinese medicinal ingredients, the processing techniques of the Chinese medicinal ingredients, the proprietary Chinese medicine formula, process study data, and the quality standards and stability data of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

1 Pharmaceutical Study Summary Report

A summary of the results from studies on Chinese medicinal ingredients, dosage form selection, manufacturing process, quality control, and stability, along with a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the proprietary Chinese medicine's quality control status.

2 Source and Quality Control of Each Chinese Medicinal Ingredient

- The source of the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces, including the origin, for which the botanical family, Chinese name, and Latin scientific name must be stated, as well as the medicinal part. For mineral drugs, the class, family, ore or rock name, and main components must be stated.
- Quality data of the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces:
  - The implemented standard or self-drafted quality standard for the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces.
  - The test report for the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces.
  - For new medicinal materials, information on the ecological environment, morphological description, growth characteristics, and cultivation or breeding techniques must be provided, along with relevant specimens.
- For the processing technique of prepared decoction pieces, the basis for the technique and detailed process parameters must be provided.
- Supplier information for the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces; for new medicinal materials and for toxic medicinal materials and their decoction pieces listed in the "Table of Chinese Medicinal Materials Used in the Macao Special Administrative Region", the original invoice must also be provided.
- If externally purchased Chinese medicine extracts are used, their quality standard, preparation method, manufacturer's information, and, if applicable, supplier information and approval documents must be provided.
- If self-prepared extracts are used, relevant information on the decoction pieces used, a detailed preparation process, and process study data must be provided.

- If a proprietary Chinese medicine contains bovine-derived raw materials, it must also comply with the requirements of the "Technical Specifications for the Registration of Bovine-Derived Proprietary Chinese Medicines".
  - Bovine-derived materials refer to any Chinese medicinal ingredient or excipient used in the manufacturing of a proprietary Chinese medicine, as well as any other raw material used in the manufacturing process.
  - All manufacturers of proprietary Chinese medicines containing bovine-derived materials must declare the parts of the bovine-derived materials used and their place of origin.
  - If the formula of a proprietary Chinese medicine contains artificial or *in vitro* cultivated Calculus bovis, the following must be submitted:
    - An original or certified copy of the production license or equivalent document demonstrating that the manufacturer of the artificial or *in vitro* cultivated Calculus bovis complies with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).
    - A certificate of drug registration/sale for the artificial or *in vitro* cultivated Calculus bovis issued by the competent authority of any country or region.

3 Preparation Method

- Formula of the proprietary Chinese medicine
  Provide the formula composition of all Chinese medicinal ingredients and excipients per 1000 preparation units.
- Manufacturing Process
  - Process Study Data
    - Provide study data on the screening of the manufacturing process route, explaining the rationale for its selection.
    - If the proprietary Chinese medicine formula originates from a hospital preparation, clinical empirical formula, or has human experience, the specific conditions of its clinical application should be described in detail.
    - For improved new medicines, the similarities, differences, and changes in parameters compared to the original preparation's manufacturing process must be described.
  - Detailed Description of the Manufacturing Process
    Provide a standardized description of the manufacturing process, clearly defining the process flow and parameters.
  - Manufacturing Process Flowchart
    Provide a complete, intuitive, and concise process flowchart according to the manufacturing steps. It should cover all process steps and indicate the main process parameters and extraction solvents used.
  - A list of the contents of Chinese medicinal ingredients, excipients, and solvents. Solvents that are used during the manufacturing process but are ultimately removed should also be listed.
  - Rationale for the selection of the dosage form and the determination of the specification.

- Information on the main production equipment.
- If the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is sought has already been approved for registration by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance, only the information related to the detailed description of the manufacturing process, the process flowchart, and the list of contents of Chinese medicinal ingredients, excipients, and solvents may be provided.

4 Quality Control of Excipients

The excipients used must have a standard, and their source and the implemented standard must be provided.

5 Quality Standards of the Proprietary Chinese Medicine

- Trial data and literature for the quality study

  Provide quality study data related to the establishment of the quality standard, including but not limited to the selection of test indicators and quality control methods that reflect the key quality attributes of the proprietary Chinese medicine, and provide relevant literature.
- Quality standard and its drafting notes. The relevant quality standard must meet or not be lower than the requirements of existing pharmacopoeias or standards.
- Finished Product Quality Test Report
  - Submit the finished product quality test reports for at least three recent batches.
  - Submit the test reports for at least three recent batches showing compliance with the “Norms for Limits of Heavy Metals, Toxic Elements, Microbial Contaminants, and Pesticide Residues in Proprietary Chinese Medicines”.
  - In the case of an improved new medicine or an innovative medicine, a quality standard verification report issued by a qualified testing institution must be submitted.
- If the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is sought has already been approved for registration by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance, the quality standard approved by those authorities may be provided in lieu of the trial data and literature for the quality study, and the quality standard and its drafting notes.

6 Stability

- Stability Study
  - The content of the stability study data must include at least: the test methods, test items, duration of the study, analysis of results, determination of the shelf life, determination of storage conditions, and relevant test chromatograms/ spectra.
  - Stability Summary Report

    A summary of the stability study must be provided, including the sample conditions, study conditions, test parameters, and results, as well as the proposed storage conditions and shelf life.

- Post-registration stability study plan and declaration.
- If the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is sought has already been approved for registration by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance, only the stability summary report may be provided.

• Selection of packaging materials and containers in direct contact with the proprietary Chinese medicine

  A declaration that the packaging materials used comply with quality standards, along with supporting documents for the quality standards and legal origin of the packaging materials and containers, if any.

7 The required pharmaceutical study data are fundamentally the same for proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas, improved new medicines, and innovative medicines. However, for compound preparations of traditional chinese medicine originating from ancient classical formulas, a “Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas” must be established before the registration application and submitted together with the pharmaceutical study data. Furthermore, the development of the standard for the final preparation must be based on a comparative study against the “Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas”, taking into full consideration the factors affecting quality at each stage, such as the source of Chinese medicinal ingredients, processing techniques, manufacturing, and use.

• The “Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas” refers to the standard for a medicinal substance prepared based on the methods recorded in ancient medical texts for a famous classical formula. Except for the forming process, the remaining preparation methods must be fundamentally consistent with those recorded in the ancient medical texts. The study data for the “Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas” includes:
  - Study data on the Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas.
  - Source and literature of the famous classical formula.
  - Formula composition of the famous classical formula.
  - Origin of medicinal materials, medicinal parts, and processing methods of the formula composition.
  - Unit conversion for the content of the famous classical formula. The converted units should be expressed in international units, such as grams, kilograms, milliliters, liters, etc.
  - Study on the preparation method of the famous classical formula.
  - Usage and dosage of the famous classical formula.
  - Clarification of the functions and indications of the famous classical formula.

Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Data

Pharmacological and toxicological study data comprise a comprehensive summary of pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies. Specifically, pharmacology obtains non-clinical efficacy information through animal, *in vitro*, or *ex vivo* studies; pharmacokinetics uses *in vitro* and animal *in vivo* study methods to reveal the dynamic changes of a drug within the body, obtain its basic pharmacokinetic parameters, and clarify the processes and characteristics of its absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion; toxicology studies the harmful effects of exogenous factors (chemical, physical, biological) on biological systems. The pharmacological and toxicological study reports must include information such as test methods, results, and conclusions.

Pharmacological and toxicological studies must be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) and carried out in institutions that comply with Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), adhering to GLP standards.

1 Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Summary Report

The pharmacological and toxicological study summary report is a comprehensive and critical evaluation of the pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies. The content must include:

- Overview of Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Strategy

  Provide the preparation process of the test samples and, in conjunction with the registration category, formula source or human use data, and proposed functions and indications, introduce the rationale and strategy of the pharmacological and toxicological studies.
- Summary of Pharmacology Studies

  Briefly summarize the content of the pharmacology studies, written in the following order: overview, primary pharmacodynamics, secondary pharmacodynamics, safety pharmacology, pharmacodynamic drug interactions, discussion, and conclusion, with a summary table attached.
- Summary of Pharmacokinetics Studies

  Briefly summarize the content of the pharmacokinetics studies, written in the following order: overview, analytical methods, absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, pharmacokinetic drug interactions, other pharmacokinetic studies, discussion, and conclusion, with a summary table attached.

- Summary of Toxicology Studies
  Briefly summarize the toxicology test results, state the GLP compliance of the studies, and describe the test substance used in the toxicology studies. The summary should be written in the following order: overview, single-dose toxicity study, repeated-dose toxicity study, genotoxicity study, carcinogenicity study, reproductive toxicity study, preparation safety study (e.g., irritation, hemolysis, allergy), other toxicity studies, discussion, and conclusion, with a summary table attached.
- Comprehensive Analysis and Evaluation
  - Conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies.
  - Analyze the correlation between the results of the pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies.
  - Conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation in conjunction with the pharmaceutical and clinical data.
- References.

2 Pharmacological Study Data
- Primary Pharmacodynamics.
- Secondary Pharmacodynamics.
- Safety Pharmacology.
- Pharmacodynamic Drug Interactions.

3 Pharmacokinetic Study Data
- Analytical Methods and Validation Reports.
- Absorption.
- Distribution.
- Metabolism.
- Excretion.
- Pharmacokinetic Drug Interactions (non-clinical).

4 Toxicological Study Data
- Single-Dose Toxicity Study.
- Repeated-Dose Toxicity Study.
- Genotoxicity Study.
- Reproductive Toxicity Study.
- Carcinogenicity Study.
- Dependence Study.
- Preparation safety studies related to local and systemic administration, such as irritation, allergy, and hemolysis studies.

Clinical Study Data

Clinical study data refers to information from any systematic study of a drug conducted in humans to confirm or reveal the effects, adverse reactions, and/or the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of the investigational drug, with the objective of determining its efficacy and safety.

Clinical studies must be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH) and in institutions that comply with Good Clinical Practice (GCP), adhering to GCP standards.

1 Clinical Study Summary

- Based on the registration category, provide a corresponding brief summary of the Traditional Chinese Medicine theory, or an evaluation of the support from human experience for the proposed functions and indications, including the etiology, pathogenesis, and treatment of the selected disease or syndrome.
- Overview of Human Experience

  If human experience exists, a brief overview must be provided, along with an analysis explaining its support for the proposed functions and indications or for the subsequent clinical trials to be conducted.
- Analysis and Evaluation

  Conduct an objective and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is being applied, in terms of the study's objective, its basis, and the rationale and feasibility of the clinical trial plan.

  Based on the clinical trial results, analyze and evaluate the safety of the investigational proprietary Chinese medicine and identify potential high-risk populations. Explain the possible impact of any safety issues on the widespread clinical application of the investigational medicine.

  Based on the results of the analysis and evaluation, summarize the content for functions or indications, usage and dosage, adverse reactions, contraindications, and precautions.
- References.

2 Study Objective and Rationale.

3 Clinical Trial Study Data

- Clinical trial protocol.
- A copy of the supporting document of approval to conduct the clinical trial issued by the competent authority of the location where the trial was conducted, except for clinical trials authorized by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
- Informed consent form template.
- Investigator's Brochure.
- Clinical trial report and its appendices, including but not limited to:
  - Clinical trial report.
  - Case report form template, patient diary.
  - Key standard operating procedures related to the main efficacy and safety data of the clinical trial.
  - Description of changes to the clinical trial protocol.
  - Statistical analysis plan and report.

4 Supporting documents of human experience.

5 Overview and summary report of previous clinical applications.

Clinical Study Data for Improved New Medicines and Innovative Medicines

1. Improved new Medicines and innovative Medicines must undergo clinical trials

Provided that their safety and efficacy are guaranteed, and after full consideration of human experience and real-world data, some of the pharmacological, toxicological, and clinical study data may, depending on the situation, be replaced by other safety-related and academic data.

Situation	Study data that may be replaced by other safety-related and academic data
An innovative medicine has human use evidence that can predict its clinical value and meet clinical needs in TCM, but its scope of use does not involve critical illness; the proposed clinical dose has been used in humans; and no significant toxicity was found in toxicological studies.	Pharmacological study data Phase I and II clinical study data
An innovative medicine is a hospital preparation with 5 or more years of use experience, or with more than 300 complete clinical medical records, and the proprietary Chinese medicine's formula, process, dosage form, and clinical application are consistent with that hospital preparation.	Pharmacological and toxicological study data Phase I and II clinical study data
An innovative medicine originates from an academician (clinical specialty) of the Chinese Academy of Engineering or the Chinese Academy of Sciences, or from a Master of Chinese Medicine, and can provide study data on clinical trial dose exploration, clinical positioning, applicable population selection, and treatment course exploration; additionally, the proposed dose is supported by the results of a repeated-dose toxicity study.	Pharmacological and toxicological study data Phase I and II clinical study data
An improved new medicine that reduces safety risks and increases efficacy by changing the route of administration or dosage form; sufficient evidence must be provided to demonstrate its scientific rationale and clear clinical application advantages over the original dosage form.	Phase I and II clinical study data
Changes in the manufacturing process or excipients of a marketed proprietary Chinese medicine cause significant changes in the absorption and utilization of the medicinal substances or the drug.	Phase I clinical study data

2. Innovative Medicines Containing New Substitutes for Chinese Medicinal Materials

1 An innovative medicine contains a new substitute for a Chinese medicinal material—which is not listed in the standards of any country or region—to replace a toxic or endangered Chinese medicinal material in a standardized preparation formula.

Medicinal Substance Basis of the New Substitute Compared to the Replaced Material	
Identical	Exempt from providing: • Pharmacological study data • Phase II clinical study data
Not identical	Must provide complete: General Documents, Pharmaceutical Study Data, Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Data, and Phase I, II, and III Clinical Study Data.

2 Use of Study Data for Substitutes of Chinese Medicinal Materials

- An applicant may use a substitute for Chinese medicinal materials, approved by the competent authority of any country or region, to replace a rare or endangered medicinal material in a standardized proprietary Chinese medicine formula. However, a comparative clinical study must be conducted against the original formula preparation. If the requirements are met, the preparation will be authorized to use the clinically verified substitute.
- An applicant, after obtaining the consent of the registration holder of a clinically verified and registered proprietary Chinese medicine that contains a substitute for Chinese medicinal materials, may submit the original clinical study data that supported the substitute to the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau for a registration application of a new preparation containing that substitute.

Annex: Information for the Preparation of the Registration Dossier for Proprietary Chinese Medicines

(✓: Mandatory ○: If applicable ×: Not necessary)

N.º	Document	Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas	Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas	Improved New Medicines	Innovative Medicines
1	General Documents				
1.1	Dedicated application form for registration[Note 1]	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2	Copy of the receipt for the registration fee	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3	Applicant's data[Note 2]				
1.3.1	Applicant's supporting documents	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3.2	Criminal record certificate	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3.3	Certificate of tax status	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4	Supporting document for the legitimacy to submit the registration application	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.5	Sample or mock-up of the packaging and label	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.6	Sample or mock-up of the package insert	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.7	Sample test report	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.8	Official document of the manufacturer's production license[Note 3]	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.9	Supporting document for contract manufacturing[Note 4]	○	○	○	○
1.10	Certificate of registration or sale of the proprietary Chinese medicine	○	×	×	×
1.11	CITES supporting document	○	○	○	○
1.12	Declaration and supporting document of patent protection	○	○	○	○
1.13	Declaration from the applicant that they do not and will not intend to violate patent protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.14	Documents for data protection	○	○	○	○
2	Pharmaceutical Study Data				
2.1	Pharmaceutical Study Summary Report	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2	Source and Quality Control of Each Chinese Medicinal Ingredient				
2.2.1	Source of the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.2	Quality standard of the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.3	Test report of the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note 1: The applicant may complete the registration application data and upload the dossier components through the online platform according to the instructions.
Note 2: An exemption may be granted if the applicant is a firm for the import, export, and wholesale of pharmaceutical products; an establishment engaged in the import, export, and wholesale of Chinese medicines; a proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer; or a pharmaceutical factory, holding a license issued by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
Note 3: Not required for a proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer licensed by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.
Note 4: Not required if the contract manufacturing is authorized by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

N.º	Document	Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas	Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas	Improved New Medicines	Innovative Medicines
2.2.4	For new medicinal materials, relevant study data	×	×	×	○
2.2.5	Processing technique of the prepared decoction pieces	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.6	Supplier information for the Chinese medicinal materials or prepared decoction pieces	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.7	Relevant data for externally purchased Chinese medicine extracts	○	○	○	○
2.2.8	Relevant data for self-prepared Chinese medicine extracts	○	○	○	○
2.2.9	Relevant data for bovine-derived ingredients	○	○	○	○
2.3	Preparation Method				
2.3.1	Formula Composition	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.2	Process Study Data	✓Note 5	✓	✓	✓
2.3.3	Detailed Description of the Manufacturing Process	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.4	Manufacturing Process Flowchart	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.5	List of the contents of ingredients, excipients, and solvents	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.6	Rationale for the selection of the dosage form and the determination of the specification	✓Note 5	✓	✓	✓
2.3.7	Information on the main production equipment	✓Note 5	✓	✓	✓
2.4	Quality Control of Excipients	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.5	Quality Standards of the Proprietary Chinese Medicine				
2.5.1	Relevant data for the quality standard				
2.5.1.1	Trial data and literature for the quality study	✓Note 6	✓	✓	✓
2.5.1.2	Quality standard and its drafting notes	✓Note 6	✓	✓	✓
2.5.2	Test reports for three batches of the finished product	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.5.3	Quality verification report	×	✓	✓	✓
2.6	Stability				
2.6.1	Stability study data	✓Note 5	✓	✓	✓
2.6.2	Stability summary report	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.6.3	Post-registration stability study plan and declaration	✓Note 5	✓	✓	✓
2.6.4	Information on packaging materials and containers in direct contact with the proprietary Chinese medicine	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.7	If applicable, references for the pharmaceutical study	○	○	○	○
2.8	Reference Standard for Substances of Famous Classical Formulas	×	✓	×	×

Note 5: Submission may be exempted if the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is sought has already been approved for registration by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance.

Note 6: If the proprietary Chinese medicine for which registration is sought has already been approved for registration by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance, the quality standard approved by those authorities may be provided in lieu of the relevant data.

N.º	Document	Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas	Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas	Improved New Medicines	Innovative Medicines
3	Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Data				
3.1	Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Summary Report				
3.1.1	Overview of Pharmacological and Toxicological Study Strategy	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.2	Summary of Pharmacology Studies	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.3	Summary of Pharmacokinetics Studies	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.4	Summary of Toxicology Studies	×	✓	✓	✓
3.1.5	Comprehensive Analysis and Evaluation				
3.1.5.1	Comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.5.2	Analysis of the correlation between the results of the pharmacological, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological studies	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.5.3	Comprehensive analysis and evaluation in conjunction with the pharmaceutical and clinical data	×	×	✓	✓
3.1.6	References	×	×	✓	✓
3.2	Pharmacological Study Data				
3.2.1	Primary Pharmacodynamics	×	×	✓	✓
3.2.2	Secondary Pharmacodynamics	×	×	✓	✓
3.2.3	Safety Pharmacology	×	×	✓	✓
3.2.4	Pharmacodynamic Drug Interactions	×	×	✓	✓
3.3	Pharmacokinetic Study Data				
3.3.1	Analytical Methods and Validation Reports	×	×	✓	✓
3.3.2	Absorption	×	×	✓	✓
3.3.3	Distribution	×	×	✓	✓
3.3.4	Metabolism	×	×	✓	✓
3.3.5	Excretion	×	×	✓	✓
3.3.6	Pharmacokinetic Drug Interactions (non-clinical)	×	×	✓	✓
3.4	Toxicological Study Data				
3.4.1	Single-Dose Toxicity Study	×	✓	✓	✓
3.4.2	Repeated-Dose Toxicity Study	×	✓	✓	✓
3.4.3	Genotoxicity Study	×	○	✓	✓
3.4.4	Reproductive Toxicity Study	×	○	✓	✓
3.4.5	Carcinogenicity Study	×	○	✓	✓
3.4.6	Dependence Study	×	○	✓	✓
3.4.7	Preparation safety studies related to local and systemic administration, such as irritation, allergy, and hemolysis studies	×	○	✓	✓

N.º	Document	Proprietary Chinese medicines with identical names and identical formulas	Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas	Improved New Medicines	Innovative Medicines
4	Clinical Study Data				
4.1	Clinical Study Summary				
4.1.1	Brief summary of TCM theory or evaluation of the support from human experience for the proposed functions and indications	×	×	✓	✓
4.1.2	Overview of Human Experience	×	×	○	○
4.1.3	Analysis and Evaluation	×	×	✓	✓
4.1.4	References	×	×	✓	✓
4.2	Study Objective and Rationale	×	×	✓	✓
4.3	Clinical Trial Study Data				
4.3.1	Clinical trial protocol	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.2	A copy of the supporting document of approval to conduct the clinical trial issued by the competent authority of the location where the trial was conducted[Note 7]	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.3	Informed consent form template	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.4	Investigator's Brochure	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.5	Clinical trial report and its appendices				
4.3.5.1	Clinical trial report	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.5.2	Case report form template, patient diary	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.5.3	Key standard operating procedures related to the main efficacy and safety data of the clinical trial	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.5.4	Description of changes to the clinical trial protocol	×	×	✓	✓
4.3.5.5	Statistical analysis plan and report	×	×	✓	✓
4.4	Supporting documents of human experience	×	×	○	○
4.5	Overview and summary report of previous clinical applications	×	×	○	○
5	Other	○	○	○	○

Nota 7: Submission may be exempted for clinical trials authorized by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

Chapter IV

Name, Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

1. Naming Rules for Proprietary Chinese Medicines

The name of a proprietary Chinese medicine must comply with the relevant provisions of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), and Dispatch No. 25/ISAF/2022 (Naming Rules and Technical Requirements for the Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines).

1 The name of a proprietary Chinese medicine is composed of a generic name and a trademark, logo, or other identification mark added for identification purposes.

2 The name of a proprietary Chinese medicine must not:

2.1 Mislead regarding the quality, efficacy, and safety of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

2.2 Offend public morals or good customs.

2.3 Use language that compares it with other medicines.

2.4 Use the name of a species regulated by Law No. 2/2017 (Law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), except for names of proprietary Chinese medicines included in a pharmacopoeia, standard, or formulary established by the competent authority of any country or region.

2.5 Be similar in writing or pronunciation to the name of an already registered medicine, without prejudice to the application of points 6 and 7 below.

2.6 Violate the provisions concerning the protection of industrial property rights.

3 The name of a proprietary Chinese medicine should not use exaggerated, boastful, or unrealistic terms.

4 Terms with cultural characteristics used in the name of a proprietary Chinese medicine should be based on clear documentary evidence or a recognized cultural origin, and should avoid exaggerating the therapeutic effects.

5 If the formula of a proprietary Chinese medicine is not included in any pharmacopoeia, standard, or formulary established by the competent authority of any country or region, an existing generic name from such sources may not be adopted as the generic name for the proprietary Chinese medicine in question.

6 The generic name of a compound preparations of traditional chinese medicine originating from ancient classical formulas must be the same as the generic name of the formula on which its manufacture is based.

7 The generic name of a proprietary Chinese medicine with identical names and identical formulas must be the same as the generic name of the proprietary Chinese medicine on which its manufacture is based.

2. Technical Requirements for the Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

To strengthen the dynamic management throughout the entire lifecycle of proprietary Chinese medicines, the registration holder is responsible for the correctness and accuracy of the content on the packaging, label, and package insert. They should monitor the post-marketing safety and efficacy of the proprietary Chinese medicine and, when necessary, promptly submit to the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau an application to amend the safety and efficacy-related information on the packaging, label, and package insert.

1 Language Requirements

The content on the packaging, labeling, and package insert of a proprietary Chinese medicine must be written in Chinese or Portuguese. This does not preclude the simultaneous display of information in other languages; however, a Chinese or Portuguese translation confirmed by the proprietary Chinese medicine holder, registration applicant, or registration holder from the country or region of origin or provenance must be submitted.

2 The packaging, labeling, and package insert of a proprietary Chinese medicine must not contain any information that:

2.1 Leads to the conclusion that a medical consultation or surgical intervention is unnecessary, particularly by suggesting that a diagnosis or treatment can be obtained through the contact methods indicated on the packaging, label, or package insert.

2.2 Creates the conviction that the drug's efficacy is guaranteed and it has no side effects.

2.3 Suggests that a person's health may be harmed if the proprietary Chinese medicine is not used.

2.4 Uses the image of or quotes recommendations from organizations, scientists, health technicians, or patients.

2.5 Treats the proprietary Chinese medicine as a health supplement, food, cosmetic, or other consumer product.

2.6 Refers to evidence or guarantees of a cure in an exaggerated or fraudulent manner.

2.7 Uses visual representations in an exaggerated or fraudulent manner of:

- Alterations to the human body caused by injury or disease.
- The action of the proprietary Chinese medicine on the human body.

2.8 Attributes unproven quality, efficacy, or safety to the proprietary Chinese medicine.

2.9 Offers gifts, benefits, or rewards that directly or indirectly encourage its consumption.

2.10 Directly or indirectly encourages arbitrary, long-term, or excessive use of the medicine.

2.11 Contains content that offends public morals or good customs.

3 The packaging, labeling, and package insert of a proprietary Chinese medicine must not contain false or misleading information, nor information of a promotional nature or means of accessing such information.

4 Standards for writing information on the packaging, labeling, and package insert of a proprietary Chinese medicine

4.1 The content on the packaging, labeling, and package insert must be clear and legible, and the text must be standardized, accurate, concise, and fluent. Any handwritten information is not acceptable.

4.2 The legibility of the information must be ensured through the size and typeface of the characters, as well as the contrast between the text and the background color and design.

4.3 The use of inks that fade easily should be avoided in the printing of the packaging, labeling, and package insert.

4.4 The units of measurement on the packaging, labeling, and package insert must be indicated in international units.

3 Mandatory Information on the Packaging or Labeling of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

1 The following information must be present on the outer packaging of a proprietary Chinese medicine, or on its inner packaging if there is no outer packaging:

1.1 Name, including the name of the proprietary Chinese medicine and its generic name.

1.2 The ingredients of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

1.3 Dosage form.

1.4 Route of administration, method of use, and dosage.

1.5 Functions or indications.

1.6 Packaging specification and, if applicable, the quantity of individual packages.

1.7 Storage conditions and methods.

1.8 The name of the proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer, or the name or trade name of the registration holder.

1.9 Country or region of origin or provenance.

1.10 Expiry date, which must include at least the year and month, and can be indicated as follows:

- "Expiry date until (YYYY/MM)" or "(MM/YYYY)".
- Date of manufacture and shelf life (expressed in years or months, e.g., 2 years or 24 months).

1.11 Batch number.

1.12 Registration number.

1.13 The term "Prescription Only Medicine" or "Sample", as appropriate.

1.14 Precautions, if any.

2 If a proprietary Chinese medicine has both outer and inner packaging, the inner packaging must at least indicate the name of the proprietary Chinese medicine, the expiry date, and the batch number.

3 If the ingredients, route of administration, method of use, and dosage, as well as the functions or indications, cannot be indicated in detail on the packaging or label, they must be detailed in the package insert.

4 The proprietary Chinese medicine registration number and the terms "Prescription Only Medicine" or "Sample" may be indicated by means of a sticker; for all other information referred to in point 1 above, it must be printed on the packaging or label of the proprietary Chinese medicine, except in special cases with the consent of the relevant registration holder and the authorization of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

4 Mandatory Information in the Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

1 The package insert of a proprietary Chinese medicine must contain the following information:

1.1 The information described in points 1.1 to 1.8 of the section 'Mandatory Information on the Packaging or Labeling of Proprietary Chinese Medicines' on page 36.

1.2 Precautions for use:

- Drug interactions, if any.
- Effects on special populations such as pregnant women, lactating women, children, and the elderly, if any.
- Effects on the ability to drive and operate machinery, if any.
- Measures to take in response to common or serious adverse reactions, overdose, or symptoms of poisoning, if any.
- In-use shelf life after first opening of the container, if applicable.

1.3 Adverse reactions and contraindications, if any.

2 In the absence of a package insert, the information described in point 1 above must be included on the packaging or label of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

Annex: Mandatory Information on the Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

(✓: Mandatory ○: If applicable)

N.º	Item	Outer Packaging or Label[Note 1]	Inner Packaging or Label	Package Insert
1.	Name of the proprietary Chinese medicine	✓	✓	✓
2.	Ingredients of the proprietary Chinese medicine	✓[Note 2]		✓
3.	Dosage form	✓		✓
4.	Route of administration, method of use, and dosage	✓[Note 2]		✓
5.	Functions or indications	✓[Note 2]		✓
6.	Packaging specification and, if applicable, the quantity of individual packages	✓		✓
7.	Storage conditions and methods	✓		✓
8.	Name of the proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer, or the name or trade name of the registration holder	✓		✓
9.	Country or region of origin or provenance	✓		
10.	Expiry date	✓	✓	
11.	Batch number	✓	✓	
12.	Registration number	✓[Note 3]		
13.	The term “Prescription Only Medicine” or “Sample”, as appropriate	○[Note 3]		
14.	Precautions for use	○		✓
15.	Adverse reactions and contraindications	○		○

Note 1: In the absence of a package insert, the information required in the package insert must be included on the packaging or label of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

Note 2: If the information cannot be indicated in detail on the packaging or label, it must be detailed in the package insert.

Note 3: May be indicated by means of a sticker.

Chapter V

Other Applications Related to the Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

1 Renewal of Registration for Proprietary Chinese Medicines

1 The validity period for the registration of a proprietary Chinese medicine is five years, renewable for successive periods of the same duration.

2 The application for renewal of registration must be submitted by the registration holder at least 90 days before the expiry of the registration's validity period; otherwise, the registration holder shall bear the responsibility for the registration not being renewed after its expiry.

3 For improved new medicines and innovative medicines, a report must also be submitted at the time of the first registration renewal, proving that the proprietary Chinese medicine in question has passed efficacy and stability tests during the registration's validity period.

4 For specific requirements for the renewal of registration of proprietary Chinese medicines, please refer to Article 74 of Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines) and the technical instructions on "Preparation and Technical Requirements of Information for the Renewal of Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines" approved by Dispatch No. 30/ISAF/2022.

2 Changes to Registered Information of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

The registration holder should proactively conduct post-marketing studies on the proprietary Chinese medicine to achieve full lifecycle management. Changes to the registration data must not adversely affect the safety, efficacy, and quality controllability of the proprietary Chinese medicine.

1 Changes to the registration data of a proprietary Chinese medicine are classified into "minor changes", which are subject to notification, and "moderate changes" and "major changes", which are subject to authorization.

1.1 Minor Changes

Refers to changes that have virtually no impact on the safety, efficacy, and quality controllability of the proprietary Chinese medicine, or are changes to administrative information only. These require prior notification to the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

1.2 Moderate Changes

Refers to changes that may have a moderate impact on the safety, efficacy, and quality controllability of the proprietary Chinese medicine. At the time of application, scientific or technical data must be provided for review and approval, and the changes can only be made after obtaining authorization from the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

1.3 Major Changes

Refers to changes that may have a significant impact on the safety, efficacy, and quality controllability of the proprietary Chinese medicine. At the time of application, scientific or technical data must be provided for review and approval, and the changes can only be made after obtaining authorization from the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

2 If a change to one piece of registered information for a proprietary Chinese medicine necessarily leads to other changes in registered information, the registration holder may group all related changes into a single application and is only required to pay a single fee for the change to registered information. Conversely, the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau has the right to require the registration holder to appropriately separate unrelated changes from one application into multiple applications.

3 The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau may, based on the information submitted by the registration holder, reclassify the category of any change to the registered information of a proprietary Chinese medicine. The decision on reclassification must be notified to the registration holder. The registration holder must submit the application and the required information in accordance with the decision of the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau.

4 For authorization-type changes (including moderate and major changes), the registration holder must, at the time of application, commit to an implementation date following approval. In principle, the implementation period shall not exceed six months from the date of approval, and the specific implementation date for the change to the registered information, as approved by the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau, shall prevail.

5 Review and Approval Timelines for Changes to Registered Information of Proprietary Chinese Medicines

5.1 Minor Changes

The registration holder must notify the Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau and submit the complete required documents at least 30 days before implementing the relevant changes in the Macao SAR.

5.2 Moderate Changes

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau shall make a decision within 90 days from the date the registration holder submits the application for the change to registered information and the complete required data.

5.3 Major Changes

The Pharmaceutical Administration Bureau shall make a decision within 240 days from the date the registration holder submits the application for the change to registered information and the complete required data.

6 For specific requirements for changes to the registered information of proprietary Chinese medicines, please refer to Article 40 of Law No. 11/2021 (Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), Article 76 of Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021 (Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines), and the technical instructions on "Technical Requirements for Changes to Registered Information of Proprietary Chinese Medicines" approved by Dispatch No. 29/ISAF/2022.

Annex: Laws, Regulations, and Technical Instructions

Relevant Laws, Regulations, and Technical Instructions for the Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines:

N.º	Name
Law No. 11/2021	"Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Administrative Regulation No. 46/2021	"Implementing Regulations for the Law on Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Chief Executive Dispatch No. 189/2021	Approves the models for the license for manufacturing Chinese medicines, license for import, export, and wholesale of Chinese medicines, license for Chinese pharmacies, the corresponding provisional licenses, and the certificates for registration of proprietary Chinese medicines and natural medicines.
Chief Executive Dispatch No. 190/2021	Approves the "Table of Fees for Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Chief Executive Dispatch No. 191/2021	Stipulates that for proprietary Chinese medicines manufactured in Hengqin, the application for registration or renewal is not required to be accompanied by a certificate of registration or sale issued by the competent authorities of the country or region of origin or provenance.
Dispatch of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture No. 95/2021	Approves the "Table of Chinese Medicinal Materials Used in the Macao Special Administrative Region"
Technical Instruction No. 15/ISAF/2022	"Identification Criteria for Proprietary Chinese Medicines, Chinese Medicinal Materials, and their Prepared Decoction Pieces that Require a Prescription"
Technical Instruction No. 20/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for the Registration Dossier of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"

N.º	Name
Technical Instruction No. 21/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for the Registration Dossier of Compound Preparations of Traditional Chinese Medicine Originating from Ancient Classical Formulas"
Technical Instruction No. 22/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for the Registration Dossier of Natural Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 23/ISAF/2022	"Norms for Limits of Heavy Metals, Toxic Elements, Microbial Contaminants, and Pesticide Residues in Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 24/ISAF/2022	"Technical Specifications for the Registration of Bovine-Derived Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 25/ISAF/2022	"Naming Rules and Technical Requirements for the Packaging, Labeling, and Package Insert of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 26/ISAF/2022	"Requirements for Changes to Information of Proprietary Chinese Medicines in a Transitional Situation"
Technical Instruction No. 27/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for the Import Application of Chinese Medicinal Materials, Prepared Decoction Pieces, and Chinese Medicine Extracts"
Technical Instruction No. 28/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for Clinical Trial Applications"
Technical Instruction No. 29/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for Changes to Registered Information of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 30/ISAF/2022	"Preparation and Technical Requirements of Information for the Renewal of Registration of Proprietary Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 31/ISAF/2022	"Technical Requirements for the Application Dossier of Proprietary Chinese Medicines Subject to the Authorization Regime"
Technical Instruction No. 32/ISAF/2022	"Quality Management Conditions and Technical Requirements for the Production of Hospital Preparations"
Technical Instruction No. 33/ISAF/2022	"Quality Standards and Technical Requirements for the Manufacturing of Prepared Decoction Pieces and Chinese Medicine Extracts"

Other Relevant Technical Instructions:

N.º	Name
Technical Instruction No. 9/ISAF/2022	"Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Products"
Technical Instruction No. 10/ISAF/2022	"Preparation and Technical Requirements for Quality Management System Documents for Pharmaceutical Activities"
Technical Instruction No. 11/ISAF/2022	"Supervision and Management Rules for Contract Manufacturing of Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 12/ISAF/2022	"Types of Other Health-Related Products that may be Manufactured by proprietary Chinese medicine manufacturer"
Technical Instruction No. 13/ISAF/2022	"Rules to be Observed for Product Inspection and Acceptance by Establishments Engaged in the Import, Export, and Wholesale of Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 14/ISAF/2022	"Types of Other Health-Related Products that may be Imported, Exported, and Wholesaled by Establishments Engaged in the Import, Export, and Wholesale of Chinese Medicines"
Technical Instruction No. 16/ISAF/2022	"Types of Over-the-Counter Medicines, other than Proprietary Chinese Medicines, that may be Sold in Chinese Pharmacies"
Technical Instruction No. 17/ISAF/2022	"Types of Other Health-Related Products that may be Sold in Chinese Pharmacies"
Technical Instruction No. 18/ISAF/2022	"Naming Rules for Establishments of Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine"
Technical Instruction No. 19/ISAF/2022	"Models for the Information Board on the Technical Supervisor and the Identification Card of the Technical Supervisor for Establishments of Pharmaceutical Activities in Traditional Chinese Medicine"

Contact Us

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