別紙(6) PIC/S GMP ガイドライン アネックスフ

原文	和訳		
Manufacture of Herbal Medicinal Products	 植物性医薬品の製造		
PRINCIPLE	原則		
Because of their often complex and variable nature, control of starting materials, storage and processing assume particular importance in the manufacture of herbal medicinal products.	植物は、多くの場合、複雑で変動するという特性があることから、出発原料の管理、保管、加工は、植物性 医薬品の製造において特に重要である。		
The "starting material" in the manufacture of an herbal medicinal product can be a medicinal plant, an herbal substance or an herbal preparation. The herbal substance should be of suitable quality and supporting data should be provided to the manufacturer of the herbal preparation/herbal medicinal product. Ensuring consistent quality of the herbal substance may require more detailed information on its agricultural production. The selection of seeds, cultivation and harvesting conditions represent important aspects of the quality of the herbal substance and can influence the consistency of the finished product. Recommendations on an appropriate quality assurance system for good agricultural and collection practice are provided in national or international guidance documents on Good Agricultural and Collection Practice for starting materials of herbal origin.	植物性医薬品」の製造における「出発原料」としては薬用植物、植物薬²又は植物薬調製品」が該当する。植物薬は、適切な品質でなければならず、それを裏付けるデータが植物薬調製品²及び植物性医薬品」の製造業者に提供されなければならない。植物薬の安定した品質を保証することはそれらの農産物としての栽培におけるより詳細な情報が必要とされる。種の選別、栽培及び収穫の状況は、植物薬の品質の重要な様態を表すものであり、最終製品の品質の一貫性に影響を与える。GACPのための適切な品質保証システムに関する推奨事項は、薬草由来の出発原料のためのGACPに関する国内ガイドライン或いは国際ガイドライン文書に示されている³。		
This Annex applies to all herbal starting materials: medicinal plants, herbal substances or herbal preparations.	本アネックスではすべての植物性出発原料である薬用植物(medicinal plants)、植物薬(herbal subsutances)及び植物薬調製品(herbal preparations)に適用される。		
1 Throughout the annex and unless otherwise specified, the term "herbal medicinal product / preparation" includes "traditional herbal medicinal product / preparation".	注1 本アネックスにおいては、別途規定がされている場合を除き「植物性医薬品/植物医薬調製品」は「伝統植物性医薬品/伝統植物性薬調製品」を含む。		
2 The terms herbal substance and herbal preparation are considered to be equivalent to the terms herbal drug and herbal drug preparation respectively.	注2 herbal substance及びherbal preparationの用語 はそれぞれherbal drug及びherbal drug preparationと 同義であると見なされる。		
3 European Medicines Agency (EMA), World Health Organization (WHO) or equivalent.	注3 欧州医薬品庁(EMA)、世界保健機関(WHO)或 いは同等の機関の文書		
Table illustrating the application of Good Practices to the manufacture of herbal medicinal products ⁴	表は、植物性医薬品の製造におけるGXPを示している ⁴ 。		
4 This table expands in detail the herbal section of Table 1 in Part II of the GMP Guide.	注4 この表はGMPガイドラインのPartⅡの表1の薬 用植物の部分をより詳細化している。		
	≪表は末尾に示す≫		
Explanatory Notes	注記		

†..The GMP classification of the herbal material is dependent upon the use made of it by the manufacturing authorisation holder. The material may be classified as an active substance, an intermediate or a finished product. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of the medicinal product to ensure that the appropriate GMP classification is applied.

†植物原料のGMP上の取扱いは、製造販売業者に よって製造される物の用途次第である。原料は、有 効成分、中間製品又は最終製品に分類される。適切 なGMP上の取扱いが適用されていることを保証する ことは、医薬品製造業者の責任である。

- * Manufacturers should ensure that these steps are carried out in accordance with the marketing authorisation / registration. For those initial steps that take place in the field, as justified in the marketing authorisation / registration, the national or international standards of Good Agricultural and Collection Practice for starting materials of herbal origin (GACP)# are applicable. GMP is applicable to further cutting and drying steps.
 - * 製造業者は、これらの工程が製造販売承認書/ 登録書に従って実施されることを保証すること。製造 販売承認書/登録書において妥当とされた野外で 実施されるそれらの最初の工程には、薬草由来の出 発原料のための国内GACP或いは国際GACPが適 用される。更なる切栽及び乾燥工程にはGMPが適用 される。
- ** Regarding the expression from plants and distillation, if it is necessary for these activities to be an integral part of harvesting to maintain the quality of the product within the approved specifications, it is acceptable that they are performed in the field, provided that the cultivation is in compliance with national or international standards of GACP#. These circumstances should be regarded as exceptional and justified in the relevant marketing authorisation / registration documentation. For activities carried out in the field, appropriate documentation, control, and validation according to the GMP principles should be assured. Regulatory authorities may carry out GMP inspections of these activities in order to assess compliance.

** 植物からの搾り及び蒸留に関しては、これらの 行為が承認された規格の範囲内で製品の品質を維 持するために収穫の一連作業として実施する必要が ある場合、栽培がGACP#の国内基準或いは国際 基準に従っているならば、それらの作業を野外で行 うことができる。このような状況は例外的であり、適 切な製造販売承認書/登録書の文書において根拠 を示すこと。野外で実施される作業では、GMPの原 則に従った適切な文書化、管理及びバリデーション が確保されること。規制当局はこれらの作業がGMP に適合してるかどうかの査察を実施するであろう。

EMA, WHO or equivalent

#EMA、WHO或いは同等の機関の基準

PREMISES

建物

Storage areas

保管区域

- 1. Herbal substances should be stored in separate areas. The storage area should be equipped in such a way as to give protection against the entry of insects or other animals, especially rodents. Effective measures should be taken to prevent the spread of any such animals and micro-organisms brought in with the crude substance, to prevent fermentation or mould growth and to prevent cross-contamination. Different enclosed areas should be used to quarantine incoming herbal substances and for the approved herbal substances.
- 1. 植物薬は区分けされた場所に保管すること。保管区域は昆虫、或いはその他の動物、特に齧歯動物の侵入を防ぐことができるように設備を備えること。粗原料とともに運ばれるいかなる動物及び微生物の蔓延防止、発酵やカビの増殖及び交叉汚染を防止する効果的な措置を講じること。受入れた植物薬の隔離保管のため、及び合格した植物薬のために区分された場所を使用すること。
- The storage area should be well aerated and the containers should be located in such a way as to allow free circulation of air.
- 2. 保管区域は充分通気を行い、保管容器は空気の 自由な循環をさせるように配置すること。
- Special attention should be paid to the cleanliness and good maintenance of the storage areas particularly when dust is generated.
- 3. 保管区域の清浄性及び的確な保守管理には特別な注意を払うこと。特に埃が発生する場合は、注意すること。

4. Storage of herbal substances and herbal 4. 植物薬及び植物薬調製品の保管は、湿度、温度 preparations may require special conditions of 又は遮光などの特別な保管条件が必要であるため、 humidity, temperature or light protection; these これらの条件を備え、監視すること。 conditions should be provided and monitored. Production area 製造区域 5. 植物薬及び植物薬調製品の検体採取、秤量、混 5. Specific provisions should be made during sampling, weighing, mixing and processing operations 合及び加工作業を行う際に、粉塵が生じる場合は、 of herbal substances and herbal preparations 例えば集塵装置や専用施設を使用するなど、容易に 清掃ができ、交叉汚染が防止できるような具体的な whenever dust is generated, to facilitate cleaning and to avoid cross-contamination, as for example, 対策を講じること。 dust extraction, dedicated premises, etc. Equipment 設備 6. The equipment, filtering materials etc. used in the 6. 製品に影響を与えるいかなる物質の溶出又は好 manufacturing process must be compatible with the ましくない吸収を避けるために、ろ過材などの製造工 extraction solvent, in order to prevent any release 程で使用される設備は抽出溶媒に適合性を有さなけ or undesirable absorption of substance that could ればならない。 affect the product. DOCUMENTATION 文書化 Specifications for starting materials 出発原料の規格 7. Herbal medicinal product manufacturers must 7. 植物性医薬品の製造業者はGMP及び製造販売 ensure that they use only herbal starting materials 承認書に従って製造された植物性出発原料のみを manufactured in accordance with GMP and the 使用することを保証しなければならない。植物性出 Marketing Authorisation dossier, Comprehensive 発原料の供給業者に対する植物性医薬品製造業 documentation on audits of the herbal starting 者、若しくはその代理者による監査に関する包括的 material suppliers carried out by, or on behalf of the な文書が利用可能になっていなければならない。活 herbal medicinal product manufacturer should be 性物質に対するトレーサビリティは出発原料の品質 made available. Audit trails for the active substance として必須である。製造業者は、必要であれば、植物 are fundamental to the quality of the starting |薬/植物薬調製品の供給業者がGACP⁵を遵守して material. The manufacturer should verify, where いるか、そうでない場合は、品質リスクマネジメント appropriate, whether the suppliers of the herbal (QRM)に従った適切な管理を適用していることを検 substance / preparation are in compliance with 証すること。 Good Agricultural and Collection Practices and - if not - apply appropriate controls in line with Quality Risk Management (QRM). 5 EMA, WHO or equivalent 注5 EMA、WHO或いは同等の機関の基準 8. To fulfil the specification requirements described 8. ガイドライン(4章)での基本的要求事項において記 in the basic requirements of the Guide (Chapter 4). 述されている必要な要求事項を満たすため、植物薬 documentation for herbal substances / preparations と調製品に関する文書は以下を含むこと。 should include: > the binomial scientific name of plant (genus, ≫植物の2名式の学名(属、種、亜種/変種及び命 名者(たとえばリンネ))。必要であれば、栽培品種名 species, subspecies / variety and author (e.g. Linnaeus); other relevant information such as the 及び化学種のような関連情報も示す。 cultivar name and the chemotype should also be provided, as appropriate: >details of the source of the plant (country or >植物の供給元の詳細(原産国・地域、該当する場 region of origin and where applicable, cultivation, 合は栽培、収穫時期、採取手順、使用された可能性 time of harvesting, collection procedures, possible のある農薬、放射性物質による汚染の可能性な pesticides used, possible radioactive contamination, ど。)

→植物の使用部位。

にすること。

▶乾燥した植物を使用する場合は乾燥方法を明確

etc.);

should be specified;

which part(s) of the plant is/are used;

> when a dried plant is used, the drying system

無 suitable identification tests for constituents with known therapeutic activity, or markers. Specific distinctive tests are required where an herbal substance is liable to be adulterated / substituted. A reference authentic specimen should be available for identification purposes; > the water content for herbal substances, determined in accordance with the relevant Pharmacopoeia; > assay of constituents of known therapeutic activity or, where appropriate, of markers; the methods suitable to determine possible pesticide contamination and limits accepted in accordance with relevant Pharmacopoeia methods or, in absence of thereof, with an appropriate validated method, unless otherwise justified, > tests to determine fungal and/or microbial contamination, including aflatoxins, other mycotoxins, post-infestations and limits accepted as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate. > any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph of the herbal substances or to the specific monograph of the herbal substances or the infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, test and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any of the herbal substance with a careful and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size.		
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の水分含量 Pharmacopoeia; > assay of constituents of known therapeutic activity or, where appropriate, of markers; the methods suitable to determine possible pesticide contamination and limits accepted in accordance with relevant Pharmacopoeia methods or, in absence of thereof, with an appropriate validated method, unless otherwise justified; > tests to determine fungal and/or microbial contamination, including aflatoxins, other mycotoxins, pest-infestations and limits accepted, as appropriate; > tests for toxic metals and for likely contaminants and adulterants, as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate; > any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph on herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestations should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions 9. Taping a contamination or other infestation should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any hard and accepted in a processing instructions of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any hard and accepted in a processing instructions of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any hard and accepted in a processing instructions of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any hard and accepted in a processing instructions of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any hard and accepted in a processing instructions of h	appropriate, identification tests for constituents with known therapeutic activity, or markers. Specific distinctive tests are required where an herbal substance is liable to be adulterated / substituted. A reference authentic specimen should be available	▶適切な確認試験。必要な場合は、治療活性が知られた成分やマーカーからなる成分の確認試験を含む。植物薬が他の品の混入/取違えをしやすい場合は特異的鑑別試験が必要。実物の参照見本が同定目的のために用意されていること。
activity or, where appropriate, of markers; the methods suitable to determine possible pesticide contamination and limits accepted in accordance with relevant Pharmacopoeia methods or, in absence of thereof, with an appropriate validated method, unless otherwise justified; > tests to determine fungal and/or microbial contamination, including aflatoxins, other mycotoxins, pest-infestations and limits accepted, as appropriate; > tests for toxic metals and for likely contaminants and adulterants, as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate; > any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph on herbal substances or to the specific monograph of the herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any h	determined in accordance with the relevant	≫関連国·地域の薬局方に従って測定された植物薬 の水分含量
as appropriate; > tests for toxic metals and for likely contaminants and adulterants, as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate; > any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph of the herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions 9. The processing instructions 9. The processing instructions 9. The processing instructions and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any has been appropriate; 本	activity or, where appropriate, of markers; the methods suitable to determine possible pesticide contamination and limits accepted in accordance with relevant Pharmacopoeia methods or, in absence of thereof, with an appropriate validated	▶既知の治療活性の構成成分、必要な場合はマーカーの定量。可能性のある農薬汚染を測定する適切な方法及び関連する薬局方の方法に従った許容限度値。それらの方法がない場合は、他に根拠がない場合適切にバリデートされた方法であること。
and adulterants, as appropriate; > tests for foreign materials, as appropriate; > any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph on herbal substances or to the specific monograph of the herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way is way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way is way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way is way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way is way in the process of the herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any by its way is way in the process of the herbal substance is	contamination, including aflatoxins, other mycotoxins, pest-infestations and limits accepted,	
→ any other additional test according to the relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph on herbal substances or to the specific monograph of the herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	→必要に応じて有害金属の試験、考えられる汚染及び不純物の試験
relevant Pharmacopoeia general monograph on herbal substances or to the specific monograph of the herbal substance, as appropriate. Any treatment used to reduce fungal/microbial contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process, tests and limits for residues. Processing instructions 9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any of the herbal substance is carefully examined to	➤ tests for foreign materials, as appropriate;	≻必要に応じて異物の試験
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9. The processing instructions should describe the different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any	contamination or other infestation should be documented. Specifications and procedures should be available and should include details of process,	真菌や微生物汚染、若しくはその他の有害生物の蔓延を抑制するための措置を文書化すること。規格及び手順書がなければならず、それには残留物の試験及び限度値の詳細を含むこと。
different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle size. 10. In particular, there should be written instructions and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any 物薬に対して行うさまざまな作業について記述し、燥時間と温度、切断サイズ若しくは粒子サイズを輸御するために用いた方法を含めること。 10. 特に、植物薬の個々の保管容器は混同/取過れている。 10. 特に、相物薬の個々の保管容器は混同/取過れている。 10. 特に、例えば全層の表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表情を表	Processing instructions	工程指図書
and records, which ensure that each container of え、若しくは、例えば金属や、ガラス片、動物由来やherbal substance is carefully examined to detect any や排泄物、石、砂などのような外来異物及び腐敗	different operations carried out upon the herbal substance such as cleaning, drying, crushing and sifting, and include drying time and temperatures, and methods used to control cut size or particle	9. 工程指図書では、洗浄、乾燥、粉砕、篩過など植物薬に対して行うさまざまな作業について記述し、乾燥時間と温度、切断サイズ若しくは粒子サイズを制御するために用いた方法を含めること。
	and records, which ensure that each container of herbal substance is carefully examined to detect any adulteration/substitution or presence of foreign matter, such as metal or glass pieces, animal parts or excrement, stones, sand, etc., or rot and signs of	及び腐敗の兆候の存在を検出するために注意深く 試験し保証されるための文書化した指図書及び記録

- 11. The processing instructions should also describe Ⅰ1. 工程指図書は、合格した植物薬の貯蔵前、或い security sieving or other methods of removing foreign materials and appropriate procedures for cleaning/selection of plant material before the storage of the approved herbal substance or before the start of manufacturing,
 - は製造開始前に行う異物除去のための予防的篩過 或いは他の方法、及び植物原料の洗浄/選別に関 する適切な手順を記述すること。
- 12. For the production of an herbal preparation, instructions should include details of solvent, time and temperatures of extraction, details of any concentration stages and methods used.
- 12. 植物薬調製品の製造のために、指図書は、抽出 の溶媒、時間、温度の詳細、濃縮段階及び用いた方 法の詳細を含むこと。

QUALITY CONTROL

品質管理 検体採取

Sampling

13. Due to the fact that medicinal plant/herbal substances are heterogeneous in nature, their

- sampling should be carried out with special care by personnel with particular expertise. Each batch should be identified by its own documentation.
- 13. 薬用植物/植物薬は本来は不均質であることか ら、検体採取は特定の専門技能を有する職員が特 |別に注意して行うこと。各バッチはバッチごとの文書 化により識別すること。
- 14. A reference sample of the plant material is necessary, especially in those cases where the herbal substance is not described in the relevant Pharmacopoeia. Samples of unmilled plant material are required if powders are used.
- 14. 植物原料の参考品は必要であり、植物薬が関連 国・地域の薬局方に収載されていない場合は特に必 要である。粉末品を使用する場合は、粉砕していな い植物原料の参考品が必要である。
- 15. Quality Control personnel should have particular expertise and experience in herbal substances, herbal preparations and/or herbal medicinal products in order to be able to carry out identification tests and recognise adulteration, the presence of fungal growth, infestations, nonuniformity within a delivery of crude material, etc.
- 15. 配送された粗原料等の中に、混入物質、カビ類 の増殖の存在、有害生物、物質の不均一性を確認 試験において認識することができるように、品質管理 職員は植物薬、植物薬調製品/植物性医薬品に対 して特別の専門技能と経験を有すること。
- 16. The identity and quality of herbal substances, herbal preparations and herbal medicinal products should be determined in accordance with the relevant current national or international guidance on quality and specifications of herbal medicinal products and traditional herbal medicinal products and, where relevant, to specific pharmacopoeial monographs.
- 16. 植物薬、植物薬調製品及び植物性医薬品の鑑 別と品質は、植物性医薬品及び伝統植物医薬品の 品質と規格に関して、必要であれば特定の薬局方の 項目に対応する、関連国・地域の最新の国内ガイド ライン或いは国際ガイドラインに従って決定されるこ ۵ے

Table illustrating the application of Good Practices to the manufacture of herbal medicinal products ⁴.

Activity	Good Agricultural and Collection Practice (GACP) *	Part II of the GMP Guide [†]	Part I of the GMP Guide [†]
Cultivation, collection and harvesting of plants, algae, fungi and lichens, and collection of exudates			•
Cutting, and drying of plants, algae, fungi, lichens and exudates *			
Expression from plants and distillation**			
Comminution, processing of exudates, extraction from plants, fractionation, purification, concentration or fermentation of herbal substances			
Further processing into a dosage form including packaging as a medicinal product			

表は、植物性医薬品の製造におけるGXPを示している⁴。

作業	Good Agricultural and Collection Practice (GACP) *	Part II of the GMP Guide [†]	Part I of the GMP Guide [†]
植物、藻類、菌類、地衣類の栽培、採取、収穫、 及び分泌物の採取			
植物, 藻類, 菌類, 地衣類と分泌物の切裁と乾燥*			
植物からの搾りと蒸留 **			
粉砕、分泌物の加工、植物からの抽出、薬草物質 の成分分画、精製、濃縮或いは発酵			
医薬品としての包装を含めた製剤へのさらなる加 エ			