

世界中医药学会联合会国际组织标准
International Standard of WFCMS
《中成药编码系统——第 1 部分：中成药编码规则》
Coding System for Chinese Patent Medicines—Part 1
Coding Rules for Chinese Patent Medicines

编制说明
Formulation Explanations

《中成药编码系统》标准编制组
Compilation Group of the Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine

Coding System

2024 年 10 月

October 2024

一、工作简况

主要起草单位：江西中医药大学、江西省中医药管理局、深圳技术大学、深圳市卫生健康发展研究和数据管理中心、深圳市标准研究院、江西省中医院、中国中药控股有限公司、澳门科技大学、广东省食品药品职业学校、江西江中中药饮片有限公司、深圳市卫生健康委、深圳市人民医院、江西省药品检验检测研究院、江西济民可信集团有限公司、江西药都仁和制药有限公司、江西珍视明药业有限公司、华润三九（南昌）药业有限公司、江西普正药业有限公司、深圳市第二人民医院、深圳市中医院、香港位元堂药厂有限公司。

参与起草单位：加州中医药大学、美国杏林健康科技有限公司、澳洲全国中医药针灸学会联合会、澳大利亚澳华中医学学会、澳大利亚中医药学会、北京中医药大学深圳医院、安徽广印堂中药股份有限公司、亳州市永刚饮片厂有限公司、加拿大中医药学院、深圳市华辉药业有限公司、深圳市罗湖区中医院、深圳市药品检验研究院、深圳市中医药企业标准联盟、深圳市中医药学会、首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院、苏州信亨自动化科技有限公司、中国中医科学院中医药信息研究所、广州中医药大学第一附属医院、深圳市宝安区妇幼保健院、华中科技大学协和深圳医院、深圳市妇幼保健院、深圳市宝安区中医院、深圳市龙岗区人民医院。

主要起草人：廖利平、徐子渠、易炳学、邓雪枝、吴培凯、兰青山、吕爱平、刘希伟、原文鹏、刘荣华、张金莲、杨具荣、赵永红、谌瑞林、曾长龙、胡新、刘源、王洁、李苏梅、周红祖、梁永枢、孟晓伟、饶金龙、杨安金、陈浩、许妍、吴燕红、杨明、鄢章龙、文强、王志敏、康兴东、陈梁。

参与起草人：陈业孟（美国）、Ron Zaidman（美国）、赵振萍（美国）、袁晓宁（加拿大）、林子强（澳大利亚）、张翼（澳大利亚）、刘太书（澳大利亚）、郑建华（澳大利亚）、曾宣荣、陈会朋、陈玩珊、陈蕾、陈利娜、陈露希、程晗、冯春驰、方玲子、高广印、高厚明、高新颜、巩晓宇、何杜朋、何浪、何珊、胡世平、胡小婕、胡新华、华国栋、黄剑帆、黄举凯、黄艳美、黄展辉、姜漫莉、李海燕、李晖、李锐键、李涛安、李咏、梁奇、廖奋星、廖娴、廖小红、林佳、刘成、刘勇、刘志勇、罗丹冬、罗光明、漆凤梅、丘振文、邱连建、史花兰、万莉莉、王萌、王淑红、王伟群、王小芳、王银、王莹、王越、肖雪青、徐宁宁、杨宜花、余沐珍、余亚微、张力、张丽芬、张萍、张玉凤、周国莉、周杨、庄泽芳。

二、标准起草过程简介

2016年，江西中医药大学组织标准化专家团队，开始研制《中成药编码系统》系列标准（以下简称《编码系统》）。

2018年6月，在江西中医药大学召开《编码系统》系列标准的项目启动研讨会，来自美国、德国、韩国、意大利、澳大利亚、香港、澳门、浙江大学、辽宁中医药大学等国家、地区及高校的共25位专家代表出席会议并对《中成药编码系统》的3项标准进行了审议。

2021年7月，《中成药编码系统——第1部分：中成药编码规则》《中成药编码系统——第2部分：传统中成药的编码》和《中成药编码系统——第3部分：现代中成药的编码》等《编码系统》3项系列标准正式获得世界中医药学会联合会批准立项。本标准工作组根据分配任务，制定了标准研究计划，确定了编制时间节点，征求了有关专家意见，召开专家讨

论会，完善研究计划，落实标准制定具体实施步骤。通过负责人召集，与相关专业领域专家电话及信息沟通确定项目组成员。

针对本标准的送审稿，召开了多次网络专家审核会，工作组负责人分别向专家汇报了本标准制定的情况和相关内容，以及向专家组提供了重点讨论的问题。每轮会议结束，工作组总结专家意见，并进行修改。

在参考 ISO 18668-1《中药编码系统——第1部分：中药编码规则》、ISO 20334《中药方剂编码系统》等编码规则的基础上，对中成药的编码规则进行了修订：（1）前三位的物品分类代码，继续沿用三层3位数的表述形式。以“068”代表传统中成药，“069”代表现代中成药，相一致；（2）在功效分类的过程中出现很多新的问题，综合参考了《中药分类与代码》、《临床用药须知》、医保目录、基本药物目录，还有各《中成药学》教材。（3）以各科各功效为基础，以功效+流水号识别基本方，相同基本方的中成药组成相同。同一基本方的中成药流水号相同，相同功效不同基本方流水号不同，依次进行编号。流水号为三位数字，充分预留了位置，保证编码的可扩展性。（4）依据患者病情需要和中成药的生产、调剂、贮藏剂型分类情况，相同基本方的中成药可分为按传统剂型和现代剂型。中药传统剂型，如丸剂、散剂、内服膏剂（膏滋）酒剂、露剂、胶剂、膏药等；中药现代剂型，如颗粒剂、片剂、注射剂、胶囊剂、合剂等。传统中成药与现代中成药编码数据的收集：工作组通过查问大量资料，如《中国药典》、卫生部药品标准（中药成方制剂）、《新编国家中成药》、高等教育教材、执业药师考试教材等大量资料，因中成药品种和规格繁多，最后确定以《中国药典》（2020年版药典）作为编码依据，并对其剂型、功效、处方进行了整理。

三、主要技术内容介绍

标准编制遵循“统一性、协调性、适用性、一致性、规范性”的原则，中药材、中药饮片、中药配方颗粒等中药产品都已经有了“身份证”代码，将繁琐杂乱的中药名称用简明的数字编码标识，实现了“一名、一物、一码”，“物、名、码”相统一，避免了“同名异物”、“异物同名”，以便于计算机识读的中药的类别、品质的编码标识和依据。中成药作为中药的重要组成部分，编码体系依然缺失，生产中成药的厂家数量多，品种和规格繁多，拥有8000多个品种，100多个剂型，编制《中成药编码系统》是完善中药编码标准化体系的重要内容。

1、中成药编码系统分为3部分：

——第1部分：中成药编码规则

——第2部分：传统中成药编码

——第3部分：现代中成药编码

本文件为第1部分，规定了中成药编码的规则。

2、编码结构

中成药代码分为9层15位纯数字定长结构，各代码代表含义见图1：

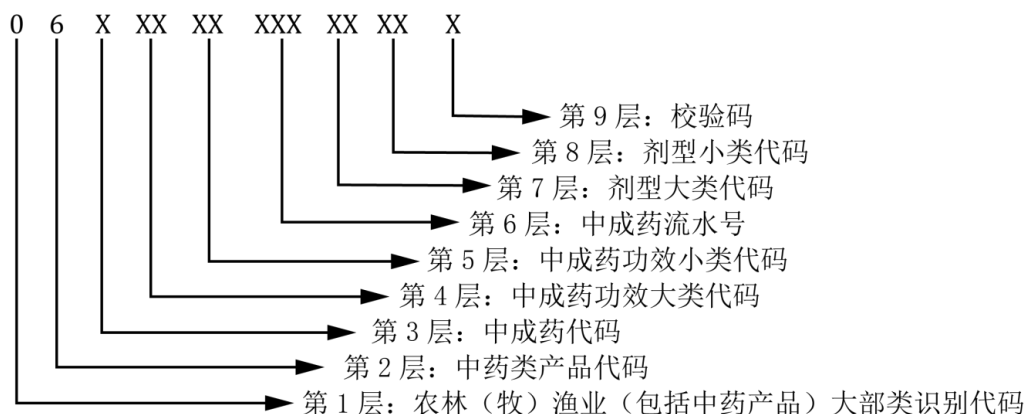


图1 中成药编码结构

3、中成药代码分层说明

中成药编码结构分层说明见表1。

表1 中成药编码结构分层说明

层数	代码名称	代码位数	代码取值	注
第1层	农林（牧）渔业中药产品大部类代码	1位	固定值“0”	
第2层	中药产品部类代码	1位	固定值“6”	
第3层	中成药代码	1位	取值范围为8~9。“8”代表传统中成药，“9”代表现代中成药。在GB/T 7635.1中代表中成药。	
第4层	中成药功效大类代码	2位	取值范围为01~99。按照中成药的主要功效进行编码。	见表A.1
第5层	中成药功效小类代码	2位	取值范围为01~99。按照中成药的主要功效进行编码。	见表A.1
第6层	中成药流水号	3位	取值范围为001~999。同一基本方的中成药流水号相同，相同功效不同基本方进行编号。	
第7层	剂型大类代码	2位	取值范围为01~99。	见表A.2及表A.3
第8层	剂型小类代码	2位	取值范围为01~99。	见表A.2及表A.3
第9层	校验码	1位	取值范围为0~9。采用GB 12904及GB/T 17710中校验码的计算方法，详见附录B。	见附录B

中成药功效属性分类类目代码见表 2。

表 2 中成药功效属性分类类目代码表

功效大类	代码（第 4 层）	功效小类	代码（第 5 层）
解表剂	01	辛温解表	01
		辛凉解表	02
		解表胜湿	03
		表里双解	04
		扶正解表	05
泻下剂	02	攻下	01
		润下	02
		攻补兼施	04
		峻下逐水	03
清热剂	03	清热泻火	01
		清营凉血	02
		清热解毒	03
		清脏腑热	04
祛暑剂	04	清热祛暑	01
		利湿祛暑	02
		解表祛暑	03
祛风剂	05	疏散外风	01
		平肝熄风	02
		化痰熄风	03
祛湿剂	06	清热利湿	01
		清肝利胆	02
		利湿通淋	03
		祛湿止泻	04
		温化水湿	05
		化浊降脂	06
祛风湿剂	07	祛风除湿	01

4、中成药编码举例

银翘解毒丸（传统中成药）的编码为：068 0102 017 0101 3。

银翘解毒胶囊（现代中成药）的编码为：069 0102 017 1201 8。

其中：

- 1) 第1层第1位代码0代表农林(牧)渔业中药产品大部类代码;
- 2) 第2层第2位代码6代表中药产品部类代码;
- 3) 第3层第3位代码8代表传统中成药,9代表现代中成药;
- 4) 第4、5层第4~7位代码0102代表解表剂辛凉解表类;
- 5) 第6层第8~10层代码017代表解表剂辛凉解表类的第17个中成药;
- 6) 第7、8层第11~14位代码0101代表丸剂中的蜜丸,1201代表胶囊;
- 7) 第9层第15位代表校验码。

四、重大分歧意见的处理经过和依据

本文件起草过程中未有重大意见分歧。

五、其它应予说明的事项

I. Introduction

Main Drafting Units: Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jiangxi Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Technology University, Shenzhen Health Development Research and Data Management Center, Shenzhen Institute of Standards, Jiangxi Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Traditional Chinese Medicine Holding Co., Limited., Macau University of Science and Technology, Guangdong Food and Drug Vocational School, Jiangxi Jiangzhong Traditional Chinese Medicine Pieces Co., Ltd., Public Hygiene and Health Commission of Shenzhen Municipality, Shenzhen People's Hospital, Jiangxi Institute For Drug Control, Jiangxi Jimincare Group Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Yaodu Renhe Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Zhenshi Ming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., China Resources Sanjiu (Nanchang) Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Jiangxi Puzheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Second People's Hospital, Shenzhen Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Wai Yuen Tong Medicine Holdings Limited.

Participating Drafting Units: California University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, US Xinglin Health Technology Co., Ltd., Federation of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture Societies of Australia, Australian Chinese Medical Association Inc, Chinese Medicine Societies of Australia, Shenzhen Hospital of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Anhui Guangyintang Chinese Medicine Co., Ltd., Bozhou Yonggang Chinese Medicine Co., Ltd., Canadian College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Huahui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Luohu District Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Institute for Drug Control, Shenzhen Alliance of Standards for Traditional Chinese Medicine Enterprises, Shenzhen Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing Ditan Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Suzhou Xinheng Automation Technology Co., Ltd., Institute of Information on Traditional Chinese Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Bao'an District Maternal and Child Health Hospital, Union Shenzhen Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Shenzhen Bao'an District Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenzhen Longgang District People's Hospital.

Main Drafters: Liao Liping, Xu Ziqu, Yi Bingxue, Deng Xuezhi, Wu Peikai, Lan Qingshan, Lyu Aiping, Liu Xiwei, Yuan wenpeng, Liu Ronghua, Zhang Jinlian, Yang Jurong, Zhao Yonghong, Shen Ruilin, Zeng Changlong, Hu Xin, Liu Yuan, Wang Jie, Li Sumei, Zhou Hongzu, Liang Yongshu, Meng Xiaowei, Rao Jinlong, Yang Anjin, Chen Hao, Xu Yan, Wu Yanhong, Yang Ming, Yan Zhanglong, Wen Qiang, Wang Zhimin, Kang Xingdong, Chen Liang.

Participants in the Drafting: Chen Yemeng (USA), Ron Zaidman (USA), Zhao Zhenping (USA), Yuan Xiaoning (Canada), Lin Ziqiang (Australia), Zhang Yi (Australia), Liu Taishu (Australia), Zheng Jianhua (Australia), Zeng Xuanrong, Chen Huipeng, Chen Wanshan, Chen Lei, Chen Lina, Chen Luxi, Cheng Han, Feng Chunchi, Fang Lingzi, Gao Guangyin, Gao

Houming, Gao Xinyan, Gong Xiaoyu, He Dupeng, He Lang, He Shan, Hu Shiping, Hu Xiaojie, Hu Xinhua, Hua Guodong, Huang Jianfan, Huang Jukai, Huang Yanmei, Huang Zhanhui, Jiang Manli, Li Haiyan, Li Hui, Li Ruijian, Li Taonan, Li Yong, Liang Qi, Liao Fenxing, Liao Xian, Liao Xiaohong, Lin Jia, Liu Cheng, Liu Yong, Liu Zhiyong, Luo Dandong, Luo Guangming, Qi Fengmei, Qiu Zhenwen, Qiu Lianjian, Shi Hualan, Wan Lili, Wang Meng, Wang Shuqun, Wang Weiqun, Wang Yin, Wang Ying, Wang Yue, Xiao Xueqing, Xu Ningning, Yang Yihua, Yu Muzhen, Yu Yawei, Zhang Li, Zhang Lifen, Zhang Ping, Zhang Yufeng, Zhou Guoli, Zhou Yang, Zhuang Zefang.

II. Brief Introduction to the Process of Standard Drafting

In 2016, Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine convened a team of standardization experts to commence the development of the Series Standards of *Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding System* (hereafter referred to as the *Coding System*).

In June 2018, a project launch seminar for the *Coding System* series standards was held at Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. A total of 25 experts from the United States, Germany, South Korea, Italy, Australia, Hong Kong, Macau, Zhejiang University, Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine attended the meeting and reviewed the three standards of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding System.

In July 2021, the three series standards of the *Coding System*, namely *Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding System - Part 1: Coding Rules for Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine*, *Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding System - Part 2: Coding for Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine*, and *Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding System - Part 3: Coding for Modern Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine* were officially approved and initiated by the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. According to the assigned tasks, this standard working group formulated a research plan, determined the compilation time node, solicited opinions from relevant experts, held expert seminars, improved the research plan, and implemented the specific implementation steps for standard formulation. Through the convenor's invitation and communication by phone and messages with experts in related professional fields, the members of the project team were determined.

Regarding the draft for review of this standard, multiple online expert review meetings were convened. The person in charge of the working group respectively reported to the experts on the development status and related contents of this standard, as well as provided the expert group with the key issues for discussion. At the end of each round of meetings, the working group summarized expert opinions and made amendments.

On the basis of referring to ISO 18668-1 Traditional Chinese Medicine Coding System-Part 1: Traditional Chinese Medicine Coding Rules, ISO 20334 Traditional Chinese Medicine Prescription Coding System, etc., the coding rules for traditional Chinese patent medicine have been revised: (1) The item classification codes of the first three digits continue to follow the expression form of three layers and three digits. "068" represents

traditional Chinese patent medicine and “069” represents modern Chinese patent medicine, which are consistent; (2) Many new problems have emerged in the process of efficacy classification. Comprehensive references were made to the *Classification and Code of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Clinical Medication Instructions*, medical insurance catalog, essential medicine list, and various textbooks on *Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Studies*. (3) Based on each function and efficacy of various departments, basic formulas were identified using the combination of efficacy and serial numbers. The composition of Chinese patent medicines with the same basic formula was identical. The serial numbers of Chinese patent medicines with the same basic formula were the same. The serial numbers of those with different basic formulas but the same efficacy were different, and they were numbered sequentially. The serial numbers were three-digit numbers, which adequately reserved positions to ensure the scalability of the encoding. (4) According to the patients’ condition requirements and the classification of production, dispensing, and storage forms of Chinese patent medicines, those with the same basic formula could be divided into traditional and modern forms. Traditional dosage forms, such as pills, powders, oral thick paste, medicinal wine, lotions, glues, plasters, etc.; Modern dosage forms, such as granules, tablets, injections, capsules, mixtures, etc. Collection of coding data for traditional and modern Chinese patent medicines: The working group consulted a large amount of data, such as the *Chinese Pharmacopoeia*, the drug standards of the Ministry of Health (Chinese Herbal Formula Preparations), the *New Edition of National Chinese Patent Medicines*, higher education textbooks, and textbooks for licensed pharmacists, etc. Due to the large variety and specifications of Chinese patent medicines, it was determined that the 2020 edition of Chinese Pharmacopoeia as the coding basis, and the formulations, efficacy, and prescription were sorted out.

III. Introduction to Main Technical Contents

The compilation of the standard follows the principle of “unity, coordination, applicability, consistency and standardization”. Chinese herbal medicines, Chinese herbal medicine decoction and prepared slices, Chinese herbal formula granules, among other Chinese medicinal products, have all been assigned “identification card” codes. The cumbersome and disorderly names of Chinese medicinal products are identified with concise digital codes, achieving “one name, one substance, one code”, and the unification of “substance, name, and code”, avoiding “different substances with the same name” and “the same name for different substances”, in order to facilitate the computer-readable coding identification and basis for the category and quality of Chinese medicinal products. As an important part of traditional Chinese medicine, the coding system for traditional Chinese patent medicine is still lacking. There are a large number of manufacturers producing traditional Chinese patent medicine, with various varieties and specifications, with more than 8,000 varieties and more than 100 dosage forms. The compilation of “traditional

Chinese patent medicine Coding System” is an important part of improving the standardization system of traditional Chinese medicine coding.

1. The traditional Chinese patent medicine coding system is divided into three parts:

- Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese patent medicine
- Part 2: Traditional Chinese patent medicine coding
- Part 3: Modern Chinese patent medicine coding

This document is Part 1, which specifies the rules for Chinese patent medicine coding.

2. Coding Structure

The codes of Chinese patent medicines are divided into a 9-layer, 15-digit fixed-length structure consisting of pure numbers. The meanings represented by each code are presented in Figure 1:

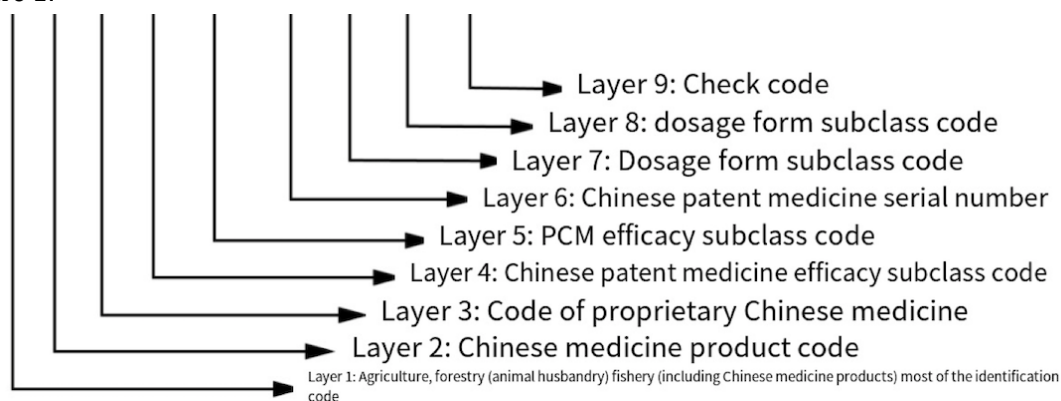


Figure 1 Coding Structure of Chinese Patent Medicines

3. The Layered Explanation of Chinese Patent Medicine Codes

The layered explanation of the coding structure of Chinese patent medicine is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Layered Description of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Coding Structure

Layer Quantity	Code Name	Code Bit Quantity	Code Value	Note
Level 1	Codes of the Major Categories of Traditional Chinese Medicine Products in	1 bit	Fixed value “0”	

	Agriculture, Forestry (Animal Husbandry) and Fishery			
Level 2	Codes of Traditional Chinese Medicine Product Categories	1 bit	Fixed value "6"	
Level 3	Codes of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine	1 bit	The value range is 8 to 9. The "8" stands for traditional Chinese patent medicine, and the "9" stands for modern Chinese patent medicine. It represents Chinese patent medicine in GB/T 7635.1.	
Level 4	Codes of the Major Function Categories of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine	2 bits	The value range is 01 to 99. It is encoded in accordance with the main efficacy of Chinese patent medicine.	As shown in Table A.1
Level 5	Codes of the Minor Function Categories of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine	2 bits	The value range is 01 to 99. It is encoded in accordance with the main efficacy of Chinese patent medicine.	As shown in Table A.1
Level 6	Serial Numbers of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine	3 bits	The value range is 001 to 999. The serial number of Chinese patent medicine with the same basic formula is the same, and different basic formulas with the same efficacy are numbered.	
Level 7	Codes of the Major Categories of Dosage Forms	2 bits	The value range is 01 to 99.	As shown in Tables A.2 and A.3
Level 8	Codes of the Minor Categories of Dosage Forms	2 bits	The value range is 01 to 99.	As shown in Tables A.2 and

				A.3
Level 9	Verification Code	1 bit	The value range is 0 to 9. The calculation method of the verification code is adopted from GB 12904 and GB/T 17710, as detailed in Appendix B.	As shown in Appendix B

The classification category codes of the efficacy attributes of traditional Chinese patent medicines are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Hierarchy of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Efficacy Attribute Classification Codes

Efficacy Categories	Code (4th Layer)	Efficacy Subcategories	Code (5th Layer)
Exterior-Resolving Formula	01	relieving superficies syndrome with pungent and warm natured drugs	01
		resolving superficies syndrome with pungent and cool natured drugs	02
		relieving superficies syndrome and eliminating dampness	03
		expelling pathogens from both interior and superficies	04
		strengthening body resistance for relieving superficies	05

Efficacy Categories	Code (4th Layer)	Efficacy Subcategories	Code (5th Layer)
		syndrome	
Purgative Formula	02	drastic purgation	01
		purgation by drugs of lubricant nature	02
		reinforcement and elimination in combination	04
		expelling water retention with drastic purgative	03
Heat-Clearing Formula	03	clearing heat fire	01
		clearing nutrient level and cooling blood	02
		clearing heat and removing toxicity	03
		clearing heat in viscerae	04
Summer-Heat-Relieving Formula	04	clearing summer heat	01
		dispelling dampness and summer heat	02
		relieving superficies syndrome and dispelling summer heat	03
Wind-Dispelling	05	dispersing	01

Efficacy Categories	Code (4th Layer)	Efficacy Subcategories	Code (5th Layer)
Formula		external wind	
		calming the liver to stop the wind	02
		eliminating Phlegm to stop the wind	03
Dampness-Expelling Formula	06	clearing heat and promoting diuresis	01
		clearing the liver and promoting bile secretion	02
		promoting diuresis and freeing strangury	03
		Dispel dampness to stop diarrhea	04
		warmly resolving watery dampness	05
		removing turbidity and reduce lipid	06
Dampness-Wind-Expelling Formula	07	dispelling wind and remove dampness	01

4. Examples of Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine Codes

The code of Yinqiao Jiedu Pills (a Traditional Chinese Patent Medicine) is: 068 010 2

017 010 1 3.

The code of Yinqiao Jiedu Capsules (a Modern Chinese Patent Medicine) is: 069 010 2 017 120 1 8.

Among them:

1) The first code 0 in the first layer represents the major category code for agricultural, forestry (animal husbandry) and fishery traditional Chinese medicine products;

2) The second digit code 6 of the second layer represents the category code for traditional Chinese medicine products;

3) The third digit code 8 in the third layer represents traditional Chinese patent medicine and 9 represents modern Chinese patent medicine;

4) The 4th to 7th code 0102 of the 4th and 5th layers represents the category of exterior-resolving agents with cool and pungent nature;

5) The code 017 of the 8th to 10th layers of the 6th layer represents the 17th Chinese patent medicine in the category of exterior-resolving agents with cool and pungent nature;

6) The 11th to 14th digit code 0101 in the 7th and 8th layers represents honeyed pills in the pill form, and 1201 represents capsules;

7) The 15th bit of the 9th layer represents the verification code.

IV. Process and Basis for Handling Major Disagreements

There were no major disagreements during the drafting process of this document.

V. Other Matters Requiring Explanation