



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded in 1924



15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group  
on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal  
Movement Management

**P.R China**

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## Outline of the presentation

- 1. livestock Census Data of China (2023)**
- 2. Prices of Major Livestock in China**
- 3. Import trends on livestock and livestock products**
- 4. Animal Movement and Trade Patterns within China**
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- 6. Official import/export border control checkpoints for livestock and livestock products**
- 7. Bilateral collaborations/Agreements**
- 8. key activities at the border control checkpoints specifically for FMD prevention and control(Yunnan)**
- 9. Cross border trade challenges in Upper Mekong Region**
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# 1. livestock Census Data of China (2023)

These are the latest statistics on the number of livestock in China. Some of the data may vary slightly from one statistical report to another, which is a normal variation and it is hard to say which is more accurate.

Livestock	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Goat	Sheep
Quantity (million)	84.54	17.62	452.56	132.24	194.03

## The Quantity of Cattle in the Top ten Provinces of China

Ranking	Provinc	Quantity (million)
1	Yunnan	8.35
2	Neimenggu	6.59
3	Qinghai	6.32
4	Sichuan	5.84
5	Xizang	5.56
6	Xinjiang	5.53
7	Gansu	4.96
8	Guizhou	4.91
9	Hunan	4.37
10	Heilongjiang	4.15



## 2. Prices of Major Livestock in China

Species	USD/Head	USD/kg
Cattle	1992 (400 kg)	4.98
Buffalo	1660(400kg)	4.15
Pig	205(100kg)	2.05
Goat	166(40kg)	3.8-4.4
sheep	133(40kg)	3.3-3.6

China Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Information Network, and so on.

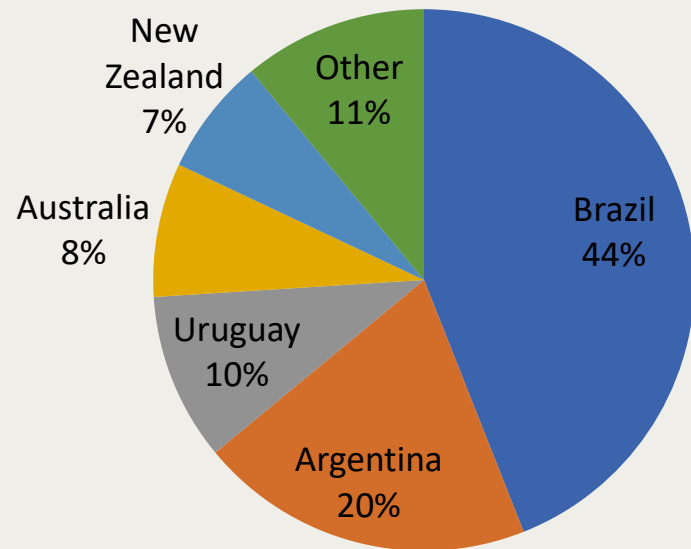
<http://www.nahs.org.cn>

**At present, Chinese farms are losing money.**

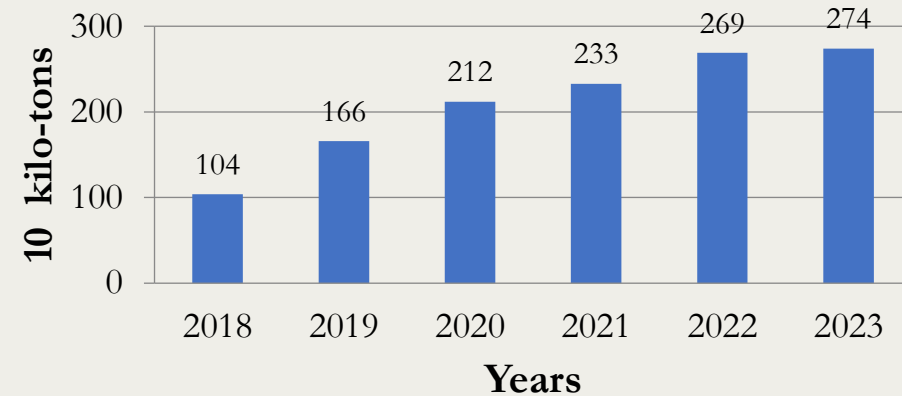
### 3. Import trends on livestock and livestock products

China had import 2.74 million tons of beef in 2023.

Source countries and proportion of China's imported cattle and beef in 2023.



Beef imports over the years of China

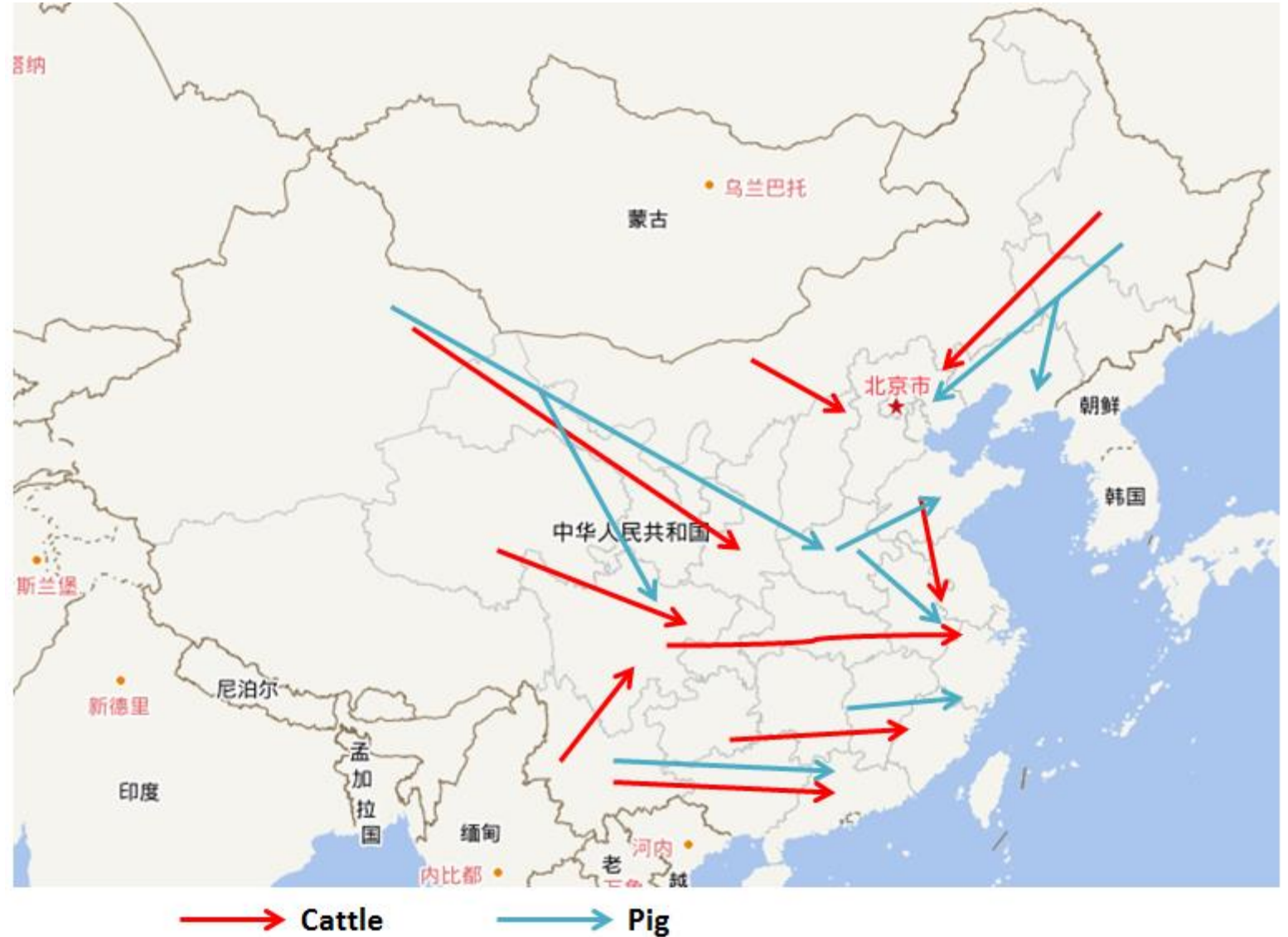


The number of cattle crossing the Yunnan border into China

Country	Import through official channels	smuggle
Laos	584	No data
Myanmar	0	More than 200 thousand

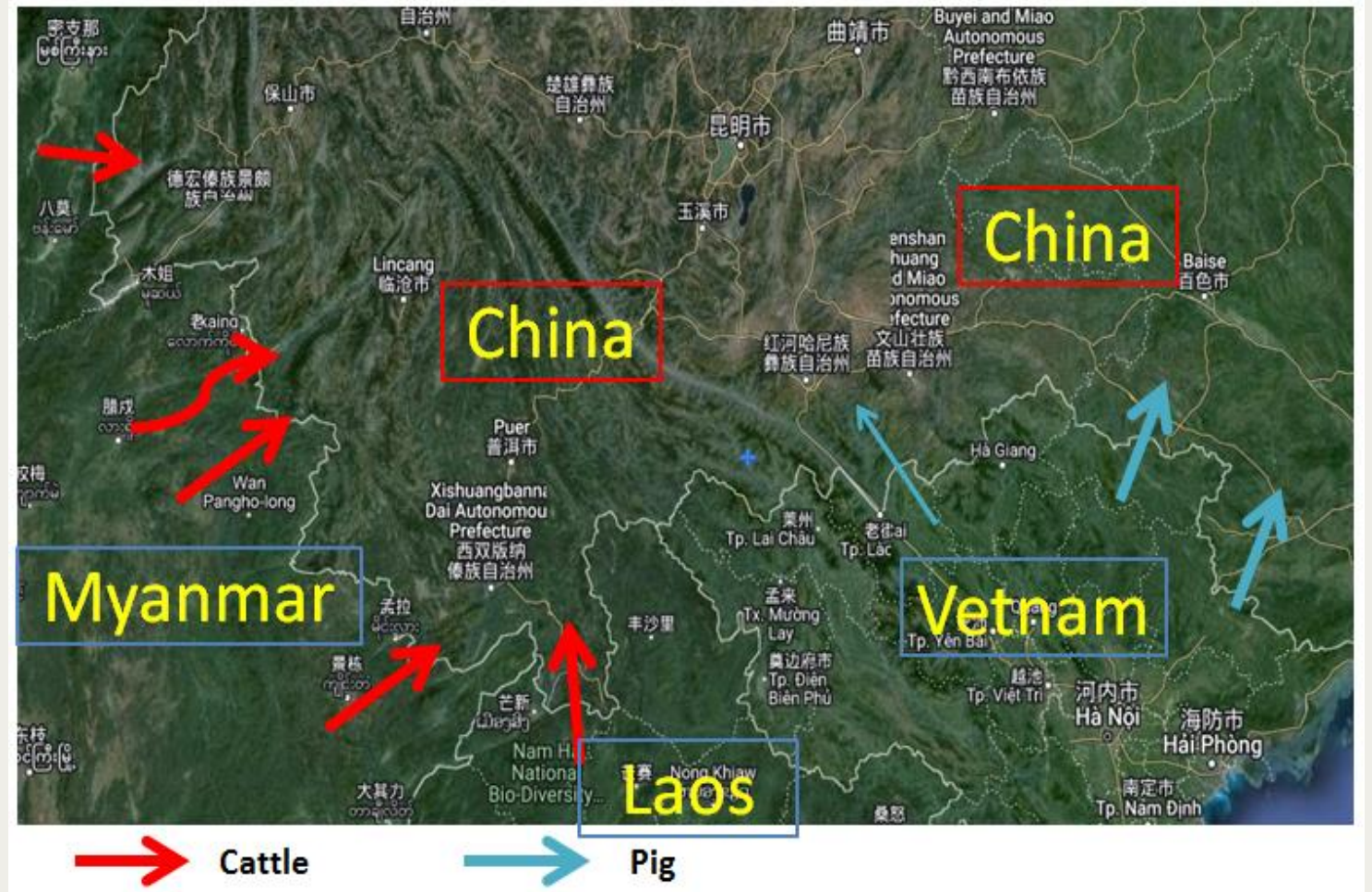
## 4. Animal Movement and Trade Patterns within China

China's cattle and pig mainly flow from Xinjiang, Neimenggu, Qinghai, Yunnan and Heilongjiang provinces to central, eastern and southern regions.



## 5. Animal Movement and Trade Patterns Across Borders (Southern Western of China)

- Cattle entering China are mainly from Myanmar and Laos, and pigs are mainly from Vietnam.
- It should be noted that there are few or no cattle in official quarantine stations and professional slaughterhouses at the border.
- Most of the cattles and pigs are smuggled across the border into China
- The transboundary cattles in China involved include: Longcuan, Yingjiang, Cangyuan, Gengma, Jinghong, Menghai, Mengla, and so on.
- Although the Chinese government has arrested some illegal traders and confiscated their cattle and pig, but it has not stopped the smuggling trade.



## 6. Official import/export border control checkpoints for livestock and livestock products

Quarantine Station for Live Animals Import (26)

- There are also 44 ports throughout China where livestock and livestock products can be imported.
- There are 26 ports where live animals can be imported, Some are transported by land, some by air, and some by sea
- Some ports can only import as breeding stock, and no distinction is made here





Livestock and livestock products Check point (Yunnan province ):

To-Myanmar-Nongdao check point

To-Myanmar-Menglong check point (Not In Use)

To-Laos-Mengman check point



## 7. Bilateral Collaborations/Agreements

### ➤ Laos

- “China and Laos agreement on Quarantine and Hygiene Requirements for cattle imported from Laos for Slaughter by China”
- From February 10, 2021, cattle that meet the requirements will be imported from Laos, Imports resumed on 28 September 2023.

### ➤ Myanmar

- From May 2 to 6, 2023, the Department of Commerce of Yunnan Province organized a Yunnan working group composed of commerce, customs and agriculture departments to carry out technical assessment in the FMD immunization "free area" (17.72 square kilometers) in kutkai town, Myanmar.
- On June 7-8, 2023, the technical expert team of the national ministries went to Ruili to conduct a technical assessment on the construction of foot-and-mouth disease immune-free areas in Myanmar. The foot-and-mouth disease ban on the kutkai quarantine area was lifted.

### ➤ Key requirement relevant to animal health

- Cattle are kept in a centralized feeding facility for at least 45 d, The quarantine period is at least 30 d .No FMDV, LSD,CBPP,CJD, PPR ,Brucella, Bovine Tuberculosis, Anthrax of cattle.

### 中华人民共和国海关总署

### 公告

2021年 第14号

根据我国相关法律法规和《中华人民共和国海关总署与老挝人民民主共和国农林部关于中国从老挝输入屠宰用肉牛的检疫和卫生要求议定书》规定，自本公告发布之日起，允许符合相关要求的老挝屠宰用肉牛进口。现将进口老挝屠宰用肉牛检疫卫生要求予以公布（见附件）。

特此公告。

Announcement of the General Administration of Customs of China for Laos

### 中华人民共和国海关总署 中华人民共和国农业农村部

### 公告

2023年 第91号

根据风险评估结果，自本公告发布之日起，解除缅甸掸邦北部贵概镇部分区域口蹄疫疫情禁令。该区域位于37个地理坐标端点的连线范围内（经纬度坐标和区划图见附件）。对缅甸上述区域口蹄疫相关禁令不再执行。

附件：贵概无疫区边界隔离屏障及坐标图

海关总署 农业农村部  
2023年7月14日

Announcement of the General Administration of Customs of China for Myanmar

Pilot work on regional management of transboundary animal diseases in Yunnan Province of China

It includes 6 regions :Xishuangbanna, Pu 'er, Lincang, Dehong, Baoshan, Nujiang , There are 29 counties, the area of 105,300 square kilometers.



## 8. key activities at the border control checkpoints specifically for FMD prevention and control(Yunnan)

In order to prevent and deal with FMD in time, cattle OP fluid samples are collected and tested for foot-and-mouth disease virus in 8-10 border counties every year.

Border control checkpoints conduct strict quarantine, inspection and disinfection of incoming cattle, and have special isolation farms, and require slaughter within 7 days.

Quarantine technical training and exercises are conducted regularly at border checkpoints.



Cross-border animal border checkpoint of Nongdao



## **9. Cross border trade challenges in Upper Mekong Region:**

- Official trade routes is low due to high trade costs.
- The lack of supervision of the smuggling trade poses a threat to the prevention and control of animal diseases.
- The lack of information on major animal diseases in some countries has led to a lack of trust in cross-border trade.



### Future activities 2024-2025 :

- ❑ Cooperate with Southeast Asian countries and WOAHA,FAO to promote cattle trade and achieve mutual benefit.
- ❑ Establish good cooperative relations with veterinary laboratories in Southeast Asian countries, establish communication and cooperation mechanisms, and implement exchanges and training among veterinary technicians.



Thank you for your attention