



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded in 1924



## Experience of facilitating safe international trade of livestock and livestock product among Upper Mekong countries

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Luang Namtha, Lao PDR*



# Outline

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1. Background
2. Key practices and experiences
3. Challenges
4. Suggestions



# Background



Cattle and Buffalo →

Pig →

Fattened cattle from non-GMS countries by sea

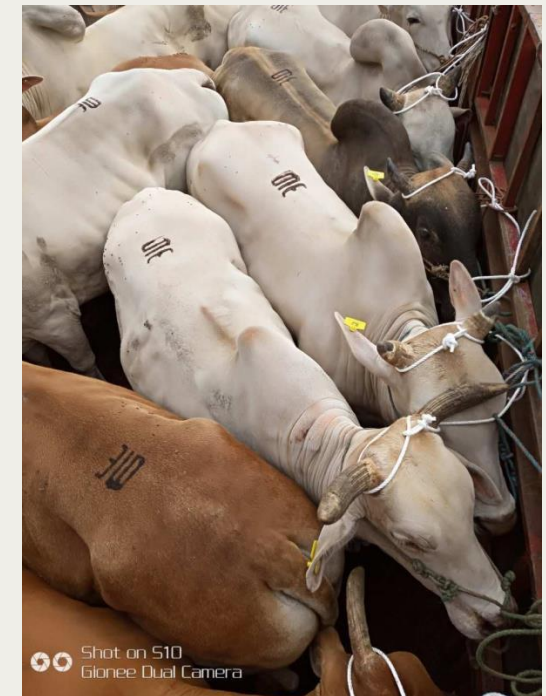
- Illegal cross-border animal movement
  - Animal diseases control, FMD etc.
  - Livestock production
  - Food safety
  - Animal welfare



# Background



- ✓ 2014-2015, OIE, MoA, GAC,
- ✓ Special investigation on animal movement in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.



Shot on S10  
Gionee Dual Camera



# Background

## Main conclusions:

- Large number, up to 1.5 million/year
- Complex sources, 8 countries, South Asia and Southeast Asia
- Widespread flow, more than 20 provinces in China
- Variety of pathogens, >5



From : Polly Smith, Movement pathways and market chains of large ruminants in the Greater Mekong Sub-region



# Key practices and experiences

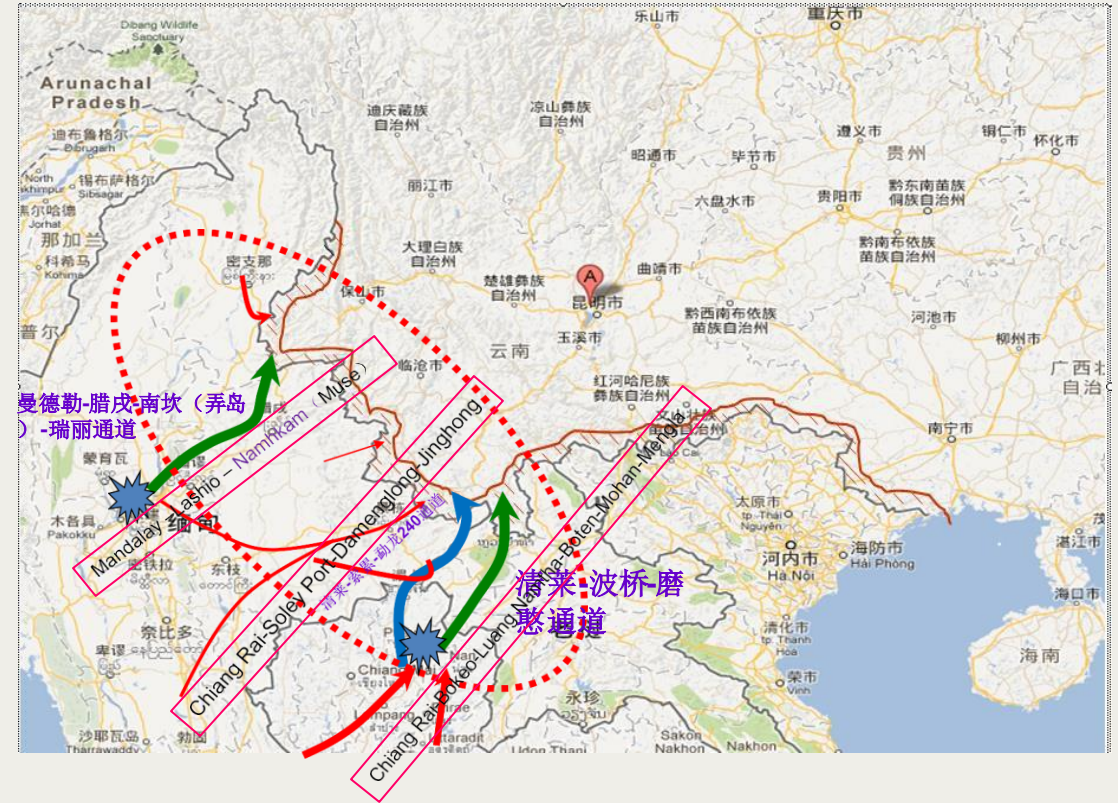
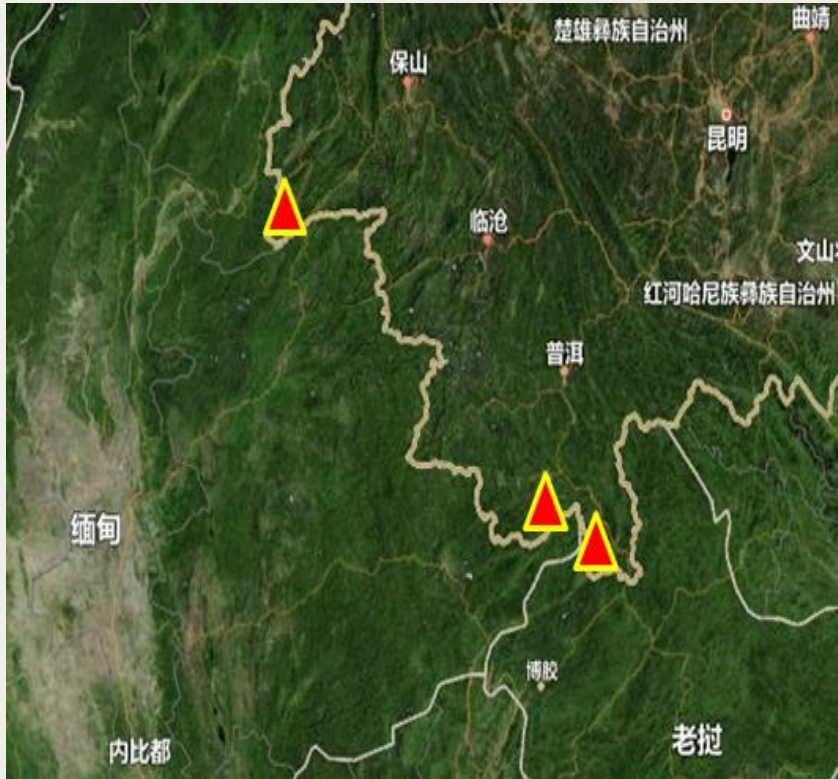
## 1. Explore solutions that combine dredging and blocking

- May 2017, MoA, GAC, MOFCOM, AQSIQ
- Pilot project of regional management of TADs in Yunnan





# Key practices and experiences



- Pilot project of regional management of TADs in Yunnan
  - 6 Prefecture, 29 county, 105300 square kilometer
  - 3 pilot channels: Ruili, Jinghong, Mengla



# Key practices and experiences

## 2. Good communication and cooperation mechanism

- International level, multilateral and bilateral communication mechanisms
  - Multilateral: Memorandum of Cooperation between China, Laos and Myanmar
  - Bilateral: China - Laos, China - Myanmar
- Domestic aspect, multi-departments cooperate closely







# Key practices and experiences

## 3. Technological innovation on the basis of flexibility

- Protocol between China and Laos/Myanmar on quarantine and health requirements for slaughter bovine to be exported from Laos/Myanmar to China
- Inconsistencies in laws and regulations
- Multiple rounds of negotiation, communication, explanation
- A flexible way to find a solution to the problems
- Jan 2020, Protocol between China and Myanmar
- Feb 2021, Protocol between China and Laos

**Protocol between General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao People's Democratic Republic on Quarantine and Health Requirements for Slaughter Bovine to be Exported from Lao PDR to China**

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter abbreviate as "AQSIQ") and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter abbreviate as "MAF") reach the following agreement, through friendly consultation, on quarantine and health requirements for slaughter bovine to be exported from the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China.

**Definition:**

Slaughter bovine refer to cattle and buffalo that younger than 4 years old and will be slaughtered within 7 days after entering into China for human consumption.

**Article 1**

MAF is responsible for inspection and quarantine of slaughter bovine to be exported to China and issuance of health certificate. MAF shall provide AQSIQ in advance a model health certificate, which shall become effective after the confirmation of AQSIQ. The health certificate shall meet following requirements:

1. The health certificate shall include:

1.1 A statement that slaughter bovine to be exported shall meet all requirements of this protocol;

1.2 The quantity of slaughter bovine to be exported and the unique identification number of each animal;

1.3 The results of clinical examination;

1.4 The name, dosage, usage date of parasiticide;

1.5 Date of embarkation, port of departure, means of transportation and plate number of vehicle, the disinfectant name used for vehicle and its usage date;

1.6 The name and address of exporter and importer;

**PROTOCOL BETWEEN GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION, THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR ON QUARANTINE AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR SLAUGHTER BOVINE TO BE EXPORTED FROM MYANMAR TO CHINA**

The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter abbreviate as "Chinese side") and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter abbreviate as "Myanmar side") to reach the following agreement, through friendly consultation, on quarantine and health requirements for slaughter bovine to be exported from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the People's Republic of China.

**Article 1**

Myanmar side is responsible for inspection and quarantine of slaughter bovine to be exported to China and issuance of international veterinary certificate.

Myanmar side shall provide Chinese side in advance a model international veterinary certificate which shall become effective after the confirmation of Chinese side. The valid date of International veterinary certificate is 7 days.

The international veterinary certificate shall meet the following requirements:

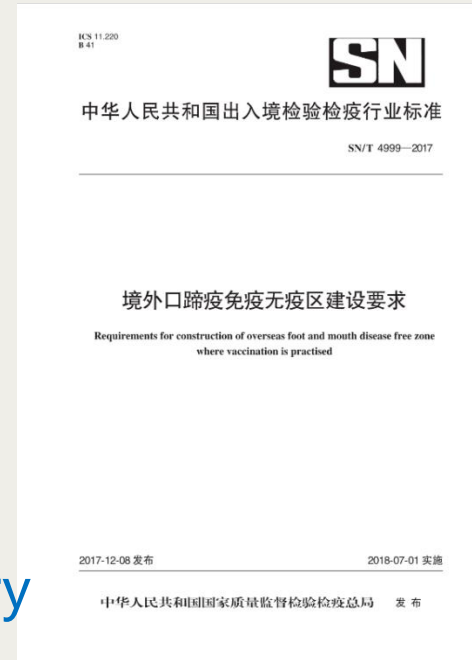
1. The international veterinary certificate shall include:



# Key practices and experiences

## 4. Establishment of a system of regulations and standards

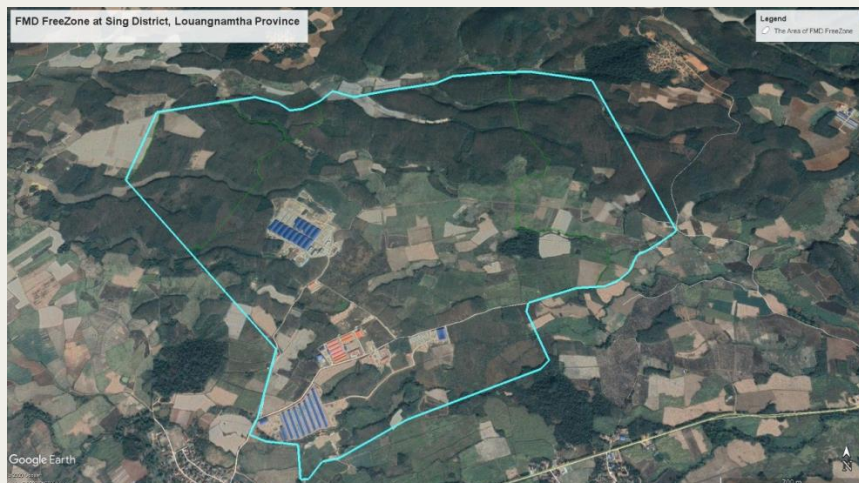
- Requirements for construction of overseas foot and mouth disease free zone where vaccination is practised (SN/T4999-2017)
- Implementation Plan for the Construction of FMD Free Zone
- Relevant Management System of Biosafety Channel
- FMD control plan
- Code for Animal Quarantine Station Construction
- Mini Laboratory Manual of Animal Quarantine Stations
- Biosafety Manual of FMD Biosafety Secondary Diagnostic Laboratory
- .....





# Luang Namtha FMD Free Zone, Lao PDR

- 2020, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR, officially announced the establishment of FMD free zone in Luang Namtha province.
- Feb 2021, China began to import beef cattle that meet the requirements from Lao PDR.



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

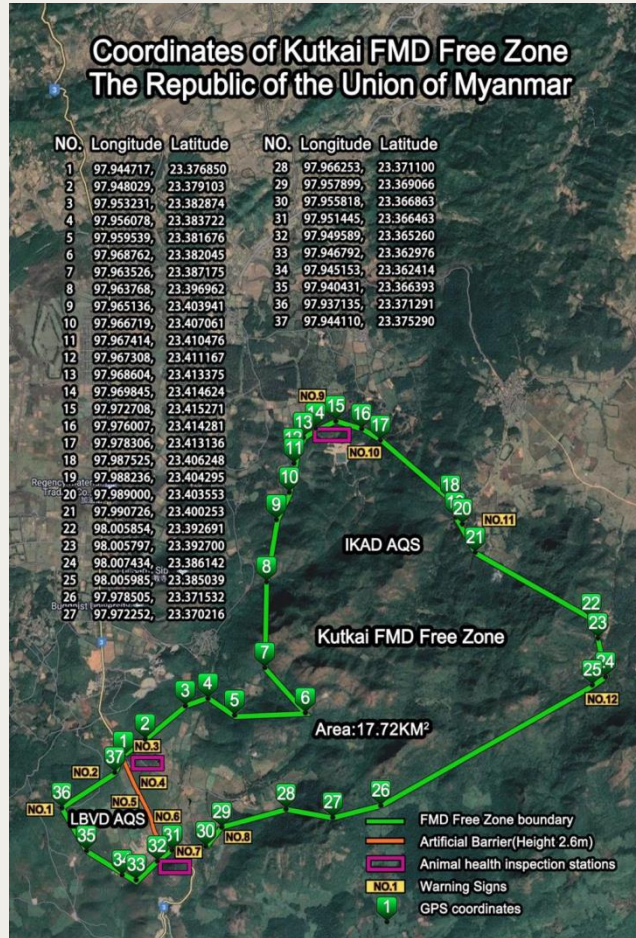
2021年 第7号

根据风险评估结果，自本公告发布之日起，解除老挝南塔省勐新县部分区域口蹄疫疫情禁令。该区域位于35个地理坐标端点的连线范围内（经纬度和区划图见附件）。

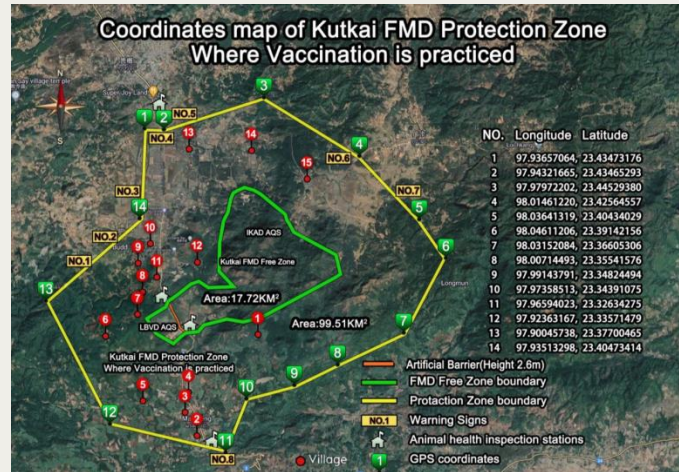
原农业部文件〔1990〕农〔检疫〕字第6号]对老挝上述区域的禁令同时解除。



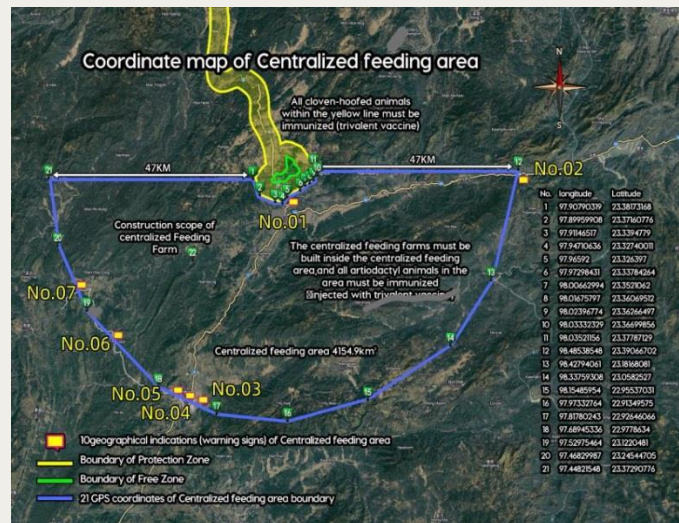
# Kutkai FMD Free Zone, Myanmar



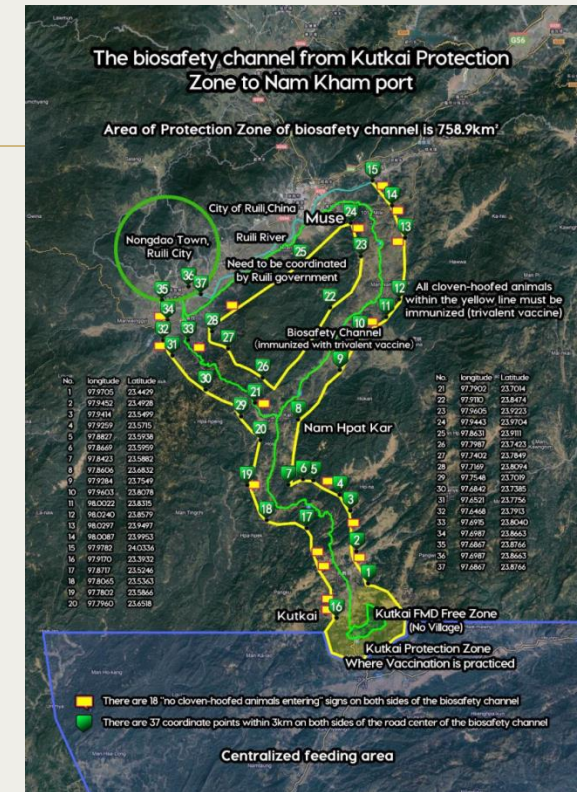
## Boundary of Kutkai FMD Free Zone



## Kutkai FMD Protection Zone



## Centralized Feeding Area



## Biosafety channel

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。

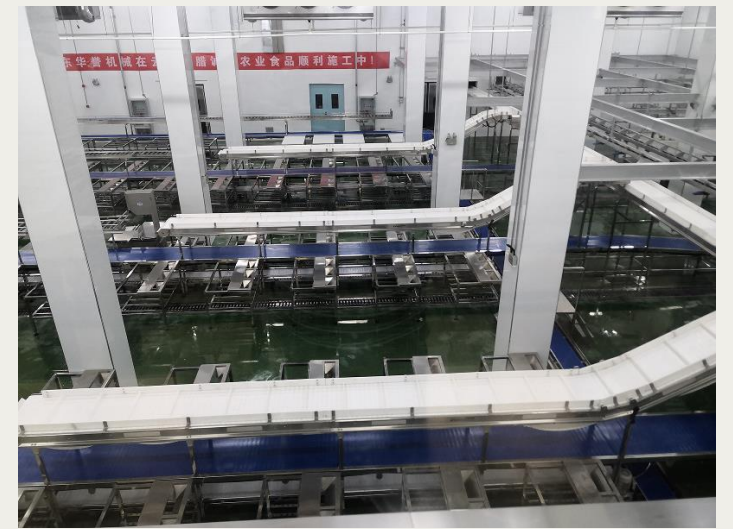
附件:贵概无疫区边界隔离屏障及坐标图



# Key practices and experiences

## 5. Strengthen public-private partnerships

- Government-led, Enterprise construction
- Making policies and measures, the government should be consistent with the interests of enterprises.





# Challenges

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- Weak foundation of animal diseases control in pilot areas
  - Lack of human source and funds
  - Backward of the facilities and equipment, eg. Animal health supervision checkpoints, laboratories.
- Not good enough of the key animal health measures implementation
  - Vaccination
  - Surveillance
- Smuggling activities
  - No formalities
  - high profit margin
- Long period of the quarantine
  - Feeding Area, 45 days
  - FMD Free Zone, 30 days



# Suggestions

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- Continuously strengthen the construction of animal health system in pilot areas at both international and domestic levels.
- Promote the implementation of key animal health measures through publicity, guidance and inspection.
- Revise and improve relevant regulations to promote trade facilitation.
- Cracking down on smuggling is an eternal task.



Thank you

