

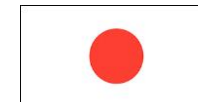
# Member experience on Implementing Border inspection and Animal quarantine Nepal

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Chiba, Japan



# Overview of Organisational Structure

- **Instruction (for the next page):**

Please fill in the name of the **Inspection Agency**, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border in the designated section of the diagram.

Please fill in the name of the **Competent Authority**, which provides regulatory and policy direction in the designated section of the diagram.

Please **copy the illustration and place each commodity** in a box to show which authority is responsible for inspecting.

In the table, please indicate **Yes/No** for each inspection method based on whether it is currently applied to the respective commodity.

**Refer to the EXAMPLE for how to complete the page.**

# Organisational Structure for Veterinary Inspection at the Border Post

(A) Name of the competent authority, which provides regulatory and policy direction

Department of Livestock Services

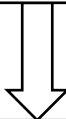


(B) Name of the inspection agency, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border

Animal Quarantine Check Posts







(C) Name of the competent authority, which provides regulatory and policy direction

Department of Livestock Services

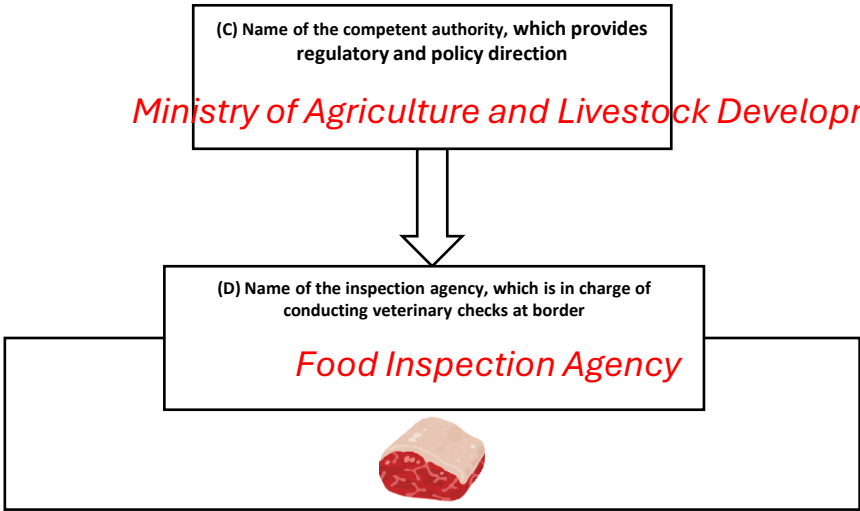
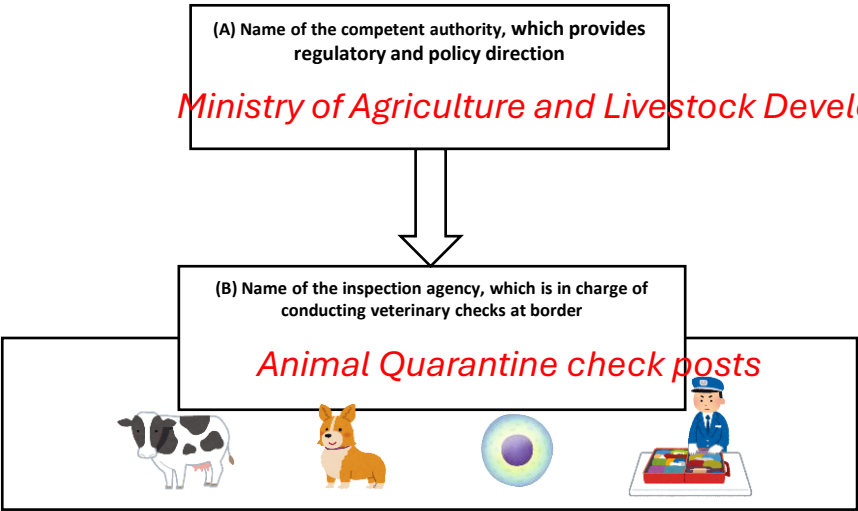








(D) Name of the inspection agency, which is in charge of conducting veterinary checks at border

Animal Quarantine Check Posts

	Commodity	Document Check	Quarantine Isolation	Clinical Examination	Serological Test	Pathogen Detection (e.g. PCR)	Other Tests(e.g. visual, chemical)	Responsible Authority
	Livestock (e.g. cattle, pigs)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Animal Quarantine Check Posts
	Companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Animal Quarantine Check Posts
	Products of animal origin (e.g. meat, eggs)	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Animal Quarantine Check Posts
	Animal generic materials (e.g. semen, embryo)	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Animal Quarantine Check Posts
	Aquatic	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Animal Quarantine Check Posts
	Passenger luggage	No	N/A	No	N/A	No	No	N/A

# Organizational Structure for Veterinary Inspection at the Border Post



	Commodity	Document Check	Quarantine Isolation	Clinical Examination	Serological Test	Pathogen Detection (e.g. PCR)	Other Tests(e.g. visual, chemical)	Responsible Authority
	Livestock (e.g. cattle, pigs)	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	B
	Companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats)	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	B
	Products of animal origin (e.g. meat, eggs)	Yes / No	Yes / No	N/A	N/A	Yes / No	Yes / No	B
	Animal generic materials (e.g. semen, embryo)	Yes / No	Yes / No	N/A	N/A	Yes / No	Yes / No	B
	Aquatic	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	B
	Passenger luggage	Yes / No	N/A	Yes / No	N/A	Yes / No	Yes / No	

# Current Situation and Key Issues

- Top 3 Animals with the highest import volume
  - Fish (Catfish, carp, tilapia)
  - Poultry/ duck/ geese/ turkey/ guinea fowl
  - Horse
- Top 3 Animal Products with the highest import volume
  - Carded/ combed pashmina
  - Milk food for babies
  - Yarn of animal wool/ hair
- Commodity with significant change in import volume in recent years (3 fiscal years)
  - Milk cream (decrease in import volume by 20%)

# Good Practices in Border Inspection and Quarantine

- Successful approaches or innovations
  - *Risk Profiling initiated at two animal quarantine check posts (TIA, Birgunj –Sirsiya)*
  - *Import Permit Application and processing done through NNSW (Nepal National Single Window) System*
  - *Quarantine Inspection and Certification done by Animal Quarantine Check Posts*
- Lessons learned from past experiences
  - *NNSW contributed in digitalization of the system that enhanced trade facilitation*
  - *Sampling from suspected products including live animals contributed in better disease detection*
- Replicable models for other countries/territories
  - *NNSW*

# Challenges and risks identified

- Resource limitations
  - *Limited number of trained staff*
  - *Lack of inspection facilities at border post*
- Risk of transboundary animal diseases
  - *Open border (Informal trade)*
- Informal/illegal movement
  - Open Border

# Collaboration with other agencies

- Purpose of Collaboration

- *To strengthen border biosecurity through coordinated inspections and information sharing, etc.*

- Key Partners

- *Customs, Armed Police Force (Border Security), Nepal Police, Local Administrative Office, Plant Quarantine, Food Certification Office, Diagnostic Laboratories*

- Examples of Joint Activities

- *Joint training sessions, shared risk assessment data, coordinated responses to alerts*

- Benefits

- *Improved efficiency, enhanced detection of illegal imports, and better disease prevention*



# Thank you

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Dr. Srijana Manandhar Senior  
Veterinary Officer

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