



World Organisation
for Animal Health



**16th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group
on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal
Movement Management Back-to-back Private Sector
Consultative Committee meeting**

[P.R.China]

*[Miao Haisheng and
Xu Quangang]*

*7-10 April 2026,
Chiang Rai, Thailand*



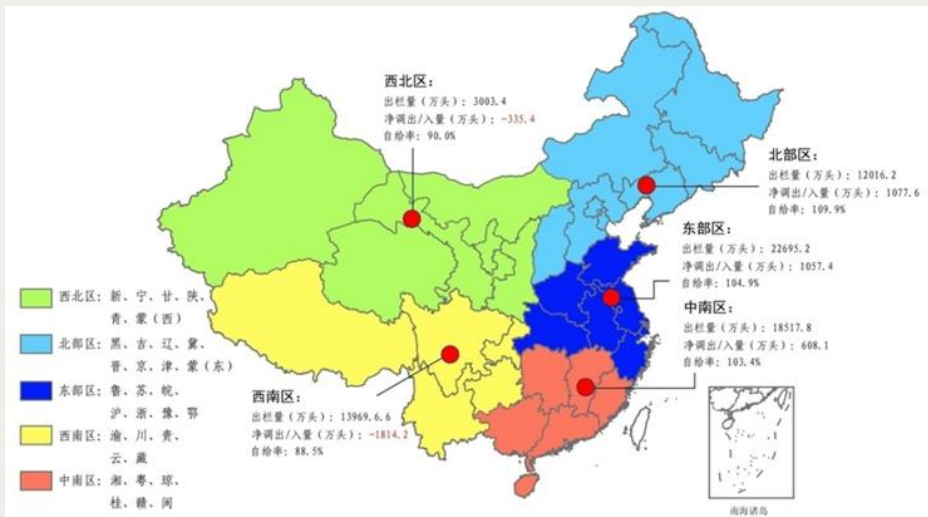
Action points 15th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal Movement Management, 24-26 April 2024 Luang Namtha, Lao PDR

Members	Please report what have been progressed since 2024 meeting
To organise regular technical meetings between local authorities from both sides of the bordering area	On June 6, 2024, the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Xishuangbanna Prefecture and the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry of five northern provinces of Laos held an agricultural cooperation and exchange meeting in Jinghong, It is planned to enhance exchanges and cooperation in areas such as agriculture and animal/plant disease prevention and control, and to deepen practical cooperation.
Conduct training on risk-based surveillance, outbreak investigation, laboratory diagnosis and response at the border area	Every year, etiological and serological surveillance of FMD is carried out in 8-9 counties of China bordering Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. International Training Workshop on Cross-border Animal Disease Control and Prevention between China and Laos, Twenty-nine trainees from three provinces in northern Laos received the training. Mar 22-28, Kunming, China

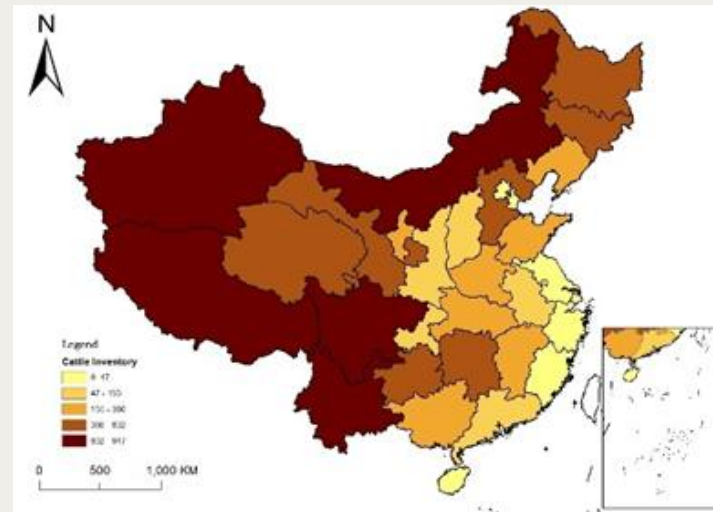
Members	Please report what have been progressed since 2024 meeting
To include the promotion of safe and high-quality vaccine usage as the topic in the agenda for the bilateral agreement and discussions at G2G (Government) level	Provide 1,3000 doses of high-quality foot-and-mouth disease inactivated vaccine to Laos,2024
Members encourage to use of WOAHA available tools to strengthen (PPP. Tools including PVS, PPP targeted support, PPP handbook), e-learning courses and database on PPP	Support relevant personnel to use

Animal movement

Please provide information on the **main changes** in animal movement and trade patterns **within the country** using maps (2024-2026)

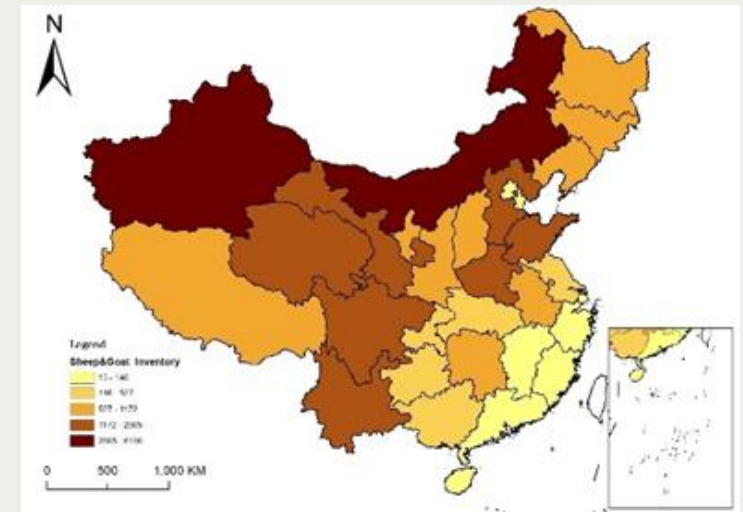


- ASF control, 5 regions
- Generally, live pigs can only move within the region.
 - If the enterprises have obtained the certification of ASF free regionalization, pigs can move across regions.



Cattle inventory, 2024

- Cattle & sheep and goat are mainly concentrated in the northern and western provinces.
- Because the eastern and southern provinces have more developed economies and greater consumer demands, the main movement directions are towards to the eastern and southern provinces.



Sheep&Goat inventory, 2024

Animal movement

Please provide information **on the main changes** in animal movement and trade patterns **across borders**, indicating the main routes and dominant directions, using maps (2024-2026)



Livestock imports

Please provide import trends on livestock and livestock products using tables, charts, or graphs among the Upper Mekong countries (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and China)

Livestock Import, 2025

Unit: **10,000 tons**

Commodity	Total Import Volume	Major Export Countries/Regions	Notes
Live Pigs	-	-	-
Live Cattles	1.2	Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Laos	Mainly breeding cattle and fattening cattle
Live Sheep & Goats	-	-	-

Meat Products Import, 2025

Unit: **10,000 tons**

Commodity	Total Export Volume	Major Import Countries (by volume)
Pork	97.58	Spain, Brazil, Chile, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Beef	280.00	Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Uruguay, New Zealand
Mutton	33.90	New Zealand, Australia, Uruguay, Chile

Livestock exports

Please provide export trends on livestock and livestock products using tables, charts, or graphs among the Upper Mekong countries (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and China)

Livestock Export, 2025 Unit: **ton**

Commodity	Total Export Volume	Major Export Countries/Regions	Notes
Live Pigs	149,000	Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), DPRK, Viet Nam	A total of 1.2249 million heads exported in the whole year.
Live Cattles	1,500	Hong Kong (China), Uzbekistan, DPRK	Mainly Qinchuan cattle supplied to Hong Kong.
Live Sheep & Goats	250	Nepal, Hong Kong (China), DPRK	

Meat Products Export, 2025 Unit: **ton**

Commodity	Total Export Volume	Major Export Countries/Regions	Notes
Pork	168,800	Hong Kong (55,600), United States,(20,200), Germany (11,700), Japan (10,100)	Including 70,200 tons of salted pig casings.
Beef	15,100	Hong Kong (8,790), Jordan (1,320), Kyrgyzstan (1,050)	Deep-processed products account for 81.8%.
Mutton	2,191	Germany (584), Japan (389), Netherlands (164), Hong Kong (148)	Mainly frozen bone-in mutton.

Price trends

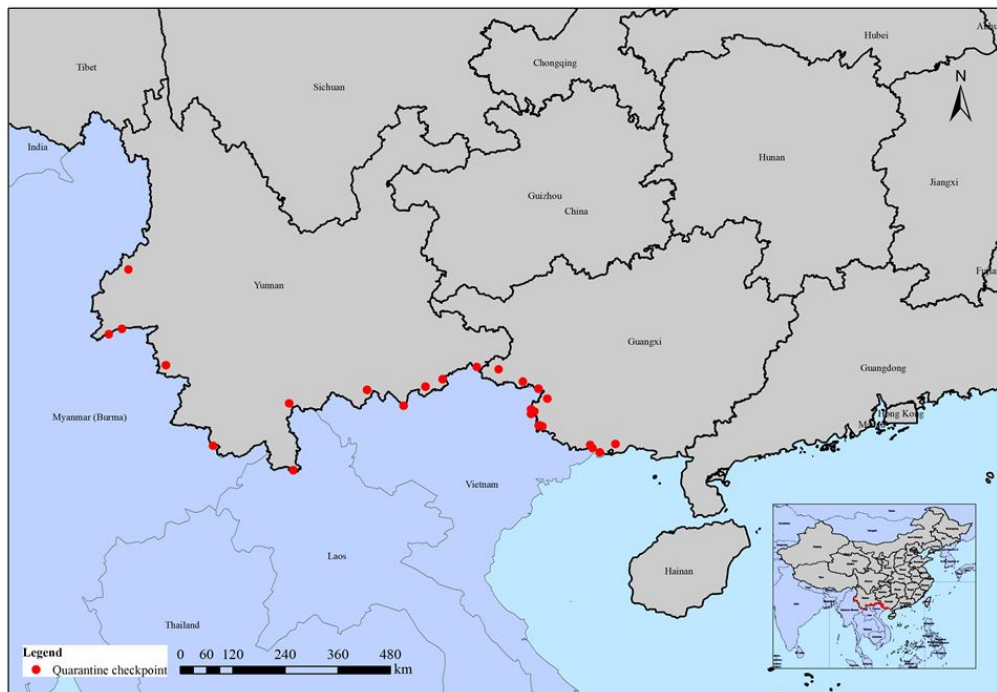
Please Provide price changes for livestock and livestock products using tables, charts, or graphs

Month-Year	Live Pigs	Pork	Live Cattles	Beef	Live Sheep & Goats	Mutton
Jan 2025	16.6	27.8	24.1	65.7	31.3	69.99
Feb 2025	15.8	26.9	23.8	65.3	31.1	70.14
Mar 2025	15.2	26.1	24.5	65.63	30.8	69.5
Apr 2025	14.9	25.7	25.8	68.18	30.7	69.41
May 2025	15	25.8	26.7	69.83	30.7	69.54
Jun 2025	14.66	25.2	27	69.82	30.7	69.26
Jul 2025	14.91	25.37	27.06	69.72	28.5	68.8
Aug 2025	14.5	25	27.2	70.03	30.27	68.85
Sep 2025	13.5	24.2	27.42	70.9	29.8	69.59
Oct 2025	12.27	23.41	27.04	71.31	29.48	70.6
Nov 2025	12.1	23.1	26.8	71.38	29.7	71.2
Dec 2025	12.17	23	26.53	71.32	30.08	71.63

Price: CNY/kg; Source: MARA website

Quarantine

Please provide information on quarantine station for live animal. Pin the locations of these checkpoints on the country map along with their geolocations and the names of the corresponding areas/districts?



To-Country	Province	Name of check point	To-Country	Province	Name of check point
Vietnam	Guangxi	Youyiguan	Vietnam	Yunnan	Hekou
Vietnam	Guangxi	Dongxi	Vietnam	Yunnan	Tianbao
Vietnam	Guangxi	Shuikouguan	Vietnam	Yunnan	Jinshuihe
Vietnam	Guangxi	Pingxiang	Vietnam	Yunnan	Maguan
Vietnam	Guangxi	Xiashi	Vietnam	Yunnan	Tianpeng
Vietnam	Guangxi	Shuonong	Laos	Yunnan	Mengkang
Vietnam	Guangxi	Najun	Laos	Yunnan	Mohan
Vietnam	Guangxi	Fulong	Myanmar	Yunnan	Wanding
Vietnam	Guangxi	Leiping	Myanmar	Yunnan	Daluo
Vietnam	Guangxi	Luohui	Myanmar	Yunnan	Qingshuihe
Vietnam	Guangxi	Jiaokan	Myanmar	Yunnan	Tengchong
Vietnam	Guangxi	Banhua	Myanmar	Yunnan	Ruili
Vietnam	Guangxi	Tongling			
Vietnam	Guangxi	Dasheng			

Bilateral agreement

Initiate bilateral agreements for trade purposes with Upper Mekong countries

General Administration of customs of the P.R.China and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Laos “Agreement on Quarantine and Hygiene Requirements for the Import of Slaughterable Cattle from Laos to China”,

中华人民共和国海关总署

公告

2021年 第14号

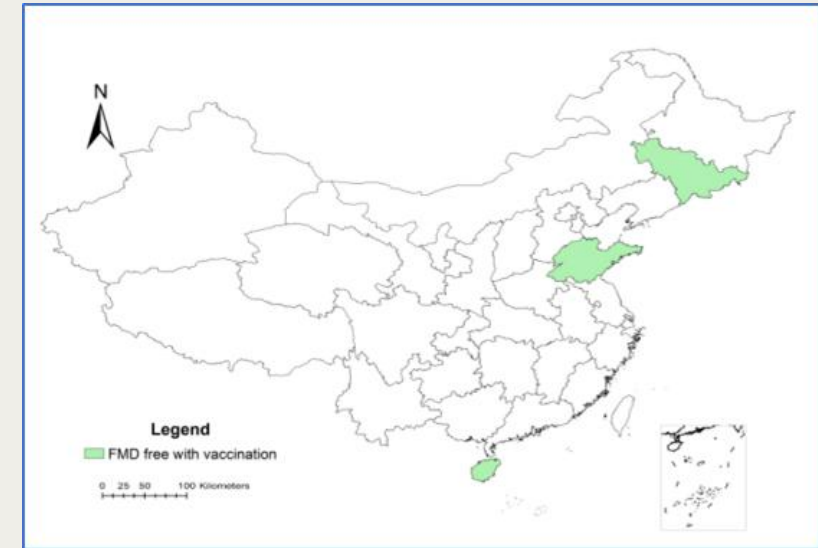
根据我国相关法律法规和《中华人民共和国海关总署与老挝人民民主共和国农林部关于中国从老挝输入屠宰用肉牛的检疫和卫生要求议定书》规定，自本公告发布之日起，允许符合相关要求的老挝屠宰用肉牛进口。现将进口老挝屠宰用肉牛检疫卫生要求予以公布（见附件）。

特此公告。

Zoning and Compartmentalisation

Please provide information on zones, regionalisation, or compartment established for trade purposes cattle, pig and small ruminants (including the area, maps, and activities in zones).

- FMD free zones with vaccination
 - Dec 2009, Hainan province
 - Dec 2017, Jinlin province
 - Area: Yongji county → Jinlin province
 - Aug 2022, Shandong province
 - Area: Jiaodong Peninsula → Shandong Province
- FMD free regionalization: No enterprises have applied.



Capacity building

Please describe country projects and other capacity-building including training, workshops, infrastructure development and any other activities that support safe trade facilitation, involving donors, partners, and engagement with livestock traders?

1. Improve the animal disease monitoring network, expand the sources of monitoring data, increase the types and scope of monitored diseases, optimize the monitoring sites and methods, and build a multi-point triggered and responsive animal disease monitoring and early warning system.
2. According to the principle of truthfully reporting the epidemic situation and promptly controlling risks, strictly implement the epidemic reporting system, open up reporting channels, improve the grid-based risk investigation mechanism, optimize the online direct reporting work, and broaden the sources of epidemic risk information.
3. Improve the early warning and prediction means, timely analyze and judge the occurrence status of animal diseases within the jurisdiction, pay attention to the dynamics of new, sudden and re-emerging animal epidemics, and predict the occurrence and epidemic trends of animal diseases.
4. Optimize the allocation of laboratory resources, improve the functions of the veterinary laboratory, and gradually reach the level of biosafety grade 2 or above.

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5. Establish a veterinary laboratory quality management and biosafety management system that is compatible with the tasks undertaken, and improve the records of experimental activities. Work should be carried out strictly in accordance with animal disease detection technical standards, operating procedures, and relevant laboratory quality management system documents.
 6. Strengthen the construction of the talent team, and actively conduct technical training and assessment for veterinary laboratory personnel.
 7. Enhance professional talent cultivation, actively utilize new technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to improve the accuracy of investigation results and enhance the ability to support prevention and control decisions.
 8. Based on the characteristics and layout of local livestock farming, focus on breeding farms and dairy farms, and also take into account large-scale livestock farms. Continuously promote the construction of purification sites.

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9. Promote the establishment of a complete chain and traceable animal disease prevention and control system.
 10. Assist the competent authorities in determining the types of animal diseases and regions that require compulsory immunization, and guide the livestock farms within the jurisdiction to carry out compulsory immunization.
 11. Increase the publicity efforts on animal epidemic prevention knowledge, organize training sessions on animal epidemic prevention techniques, and disseminate information on animal epidemic prevention policies and prevention knowledge.
 12. By integrating modern information technologies such as big data, cloud computing and the Internet of Things, we will promote the establishment of an integrated data collection, analysis, sharing and application platform that is vertically connected and horizontally coordinated.

Thank you for your attention