



World Organisation
for Animal Health



China

SEACFMD Campaign Progress

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China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center

28th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting

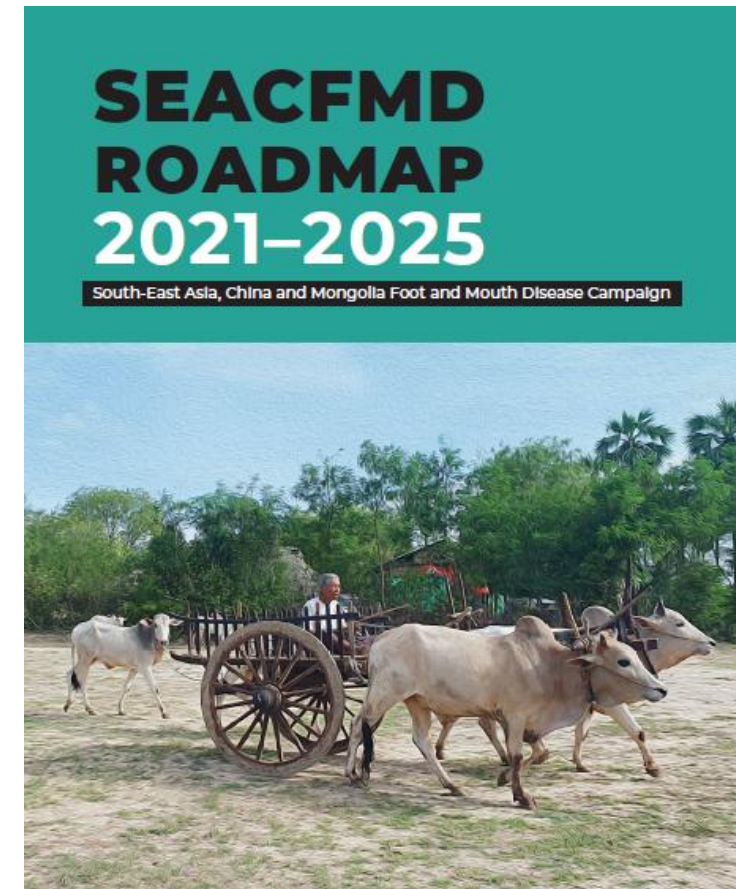
28 – 30 July 2026, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

FMD situation in 2025 and 2026

No.	Date	Location	Serotype	Infected Animals	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Destroy
1	2025/02/06	Kuche, Xinjiang	O	Cattle	121	4	0	125
2	2025/03/07	Hami, Xinjiang	O	Cattle	72	1	0	73
3	2025/10/06	Kuche, Xinjiang	O	Cattle	120	10	0	130
4	2026/03/21	Xinjiang & Gansu	SAT1	Cattle	513	142	0	655

Highlights of FMD prevention and control activities (2021-2025)

- Vaccination
- Surveillance
- Epidemiological investigation
- Contingency response
- Biosecurity construction
- Movement control
- Technological support



FMD prevention and control activities (2021-2025)

- Vaccination
 - The state adheres to implementing the compulsory vaccination policy
 - MARA, National Guidance on Compulsory Vaccination of Animal Diseases (2022-2025)
 - All cattle, sheep and goats, camels and deer: Type O and type A
 - All pigs: Type O
 - Pigs vaccinated type A: Determined by each province
 - Operational farm self-inoculated
 - Backyard farm inoculated by local veterinarians



MARA issued guidance on
FMD vaccination

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

农业农村部文件

农牧发〔2021〕11号

农业农村部关于印发《国家动物疫病监测与流行病学调查计划(2021—2025年)》的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市农业农村(农牧、畜牧兽医)厅(局、委),新疆生产建设兵团农业农村局,部属有关事业单位,各有关单位:

为做好非洲猪瘟等动物疫病防控,持续加强监测和流行病学调查工作,我部组织制定了《国家动物疫病监测与流行病学调查计划(2021—2025年)》,现印发你们,请遵照执行。

农业农村部
2021年4月13日

— 1 —

MARA, Surveillance and Epidemiological Survey Plan

- Surveillance and epidemiological survey
 - Central-provincial-prefecture-county, the four-level surveillance system is continuously improved
 - MARA, National Animal Disease Surveillance and Epidemiological Survey Plan (2021-2025)
 - Identify risks in a timely manner and understand virus mutations and other conditions

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

Efficient Contingency response controls outbreaks quickly

- Regulation on Emergency Response to the Major Animal Diseases
- Contingency Plan on FMD Prevention and Control
- Technical Specification for Prevention and Control of FMD
 - Epidemic reporting system
 - Zoning the infected point, infected area, threatened area
 - Outbreak investigation
 - Culling and bio-safety disposal
 - Emergency vaccination



SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

- Biosecurity construction accelerates
 - Increase in commercial farms and decrease in backyard farms
 - The outbreak of ASF has significantly increased biosecurity awareness
 - Upgrading of biosecurity protection facilities and equipment

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

• Movement control

- The movement of live animals must be inspected and quarantined by official veterinarians.
- All provinces in have established electronic quarantine certificate issuance platforms.

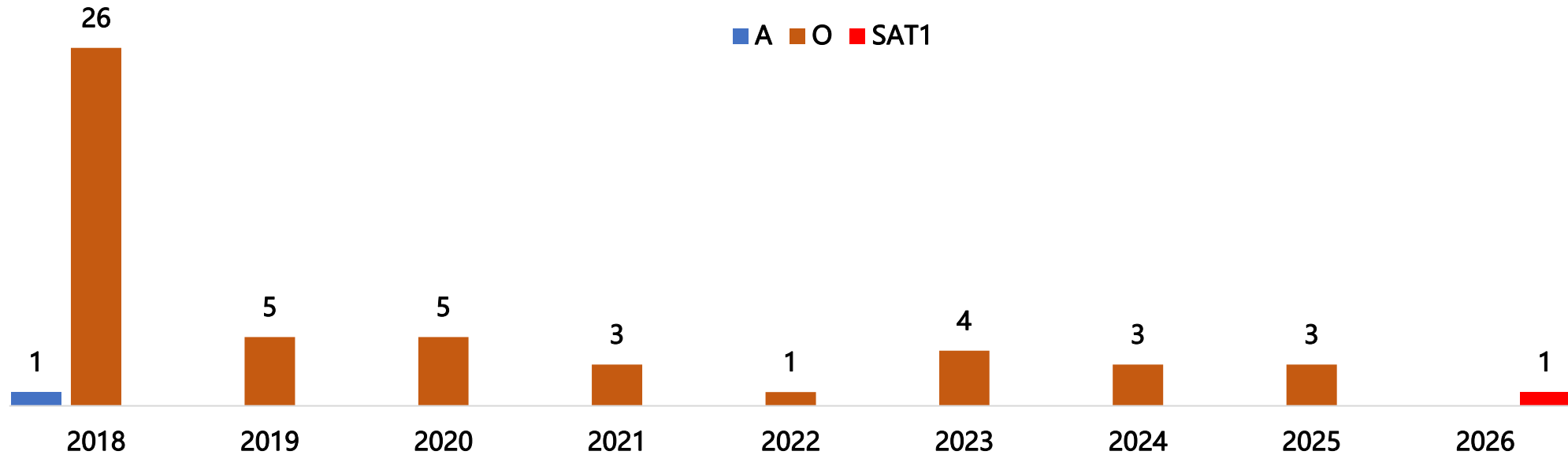


Electronic Quarantine Certificate

SEACFMD Campaign Progress (2021 – 2025)

- Technological support strengthens prevention and control capabilities
 - FMD molecular epidemiology
 - Developed highly sensitive and specific diagnostic reagents
 - New FMD vaccine has been successfully developed and put into use
 - Integration and application of FMD comprehensive prevention and control technology

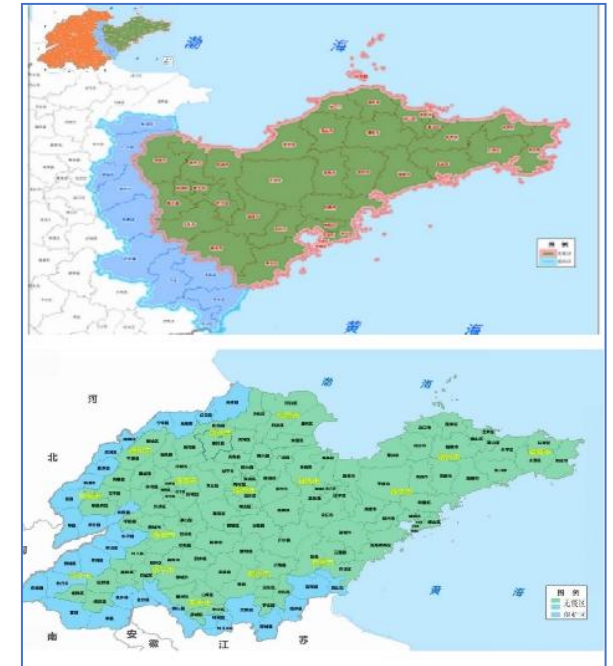
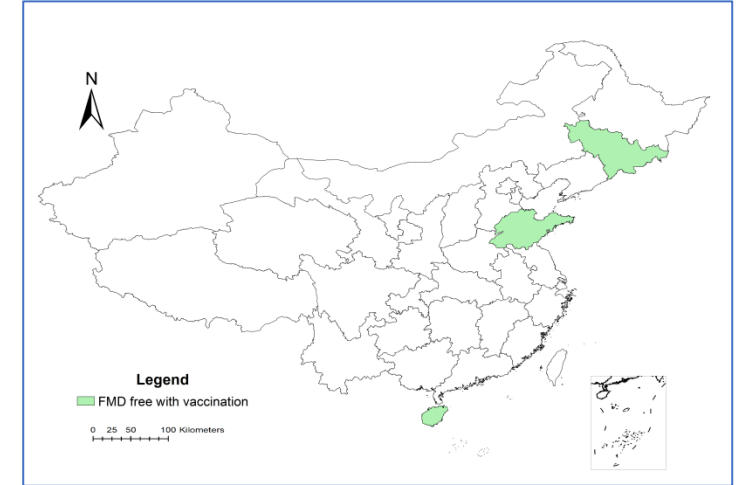
Key achievements



- During the Phase VI of SEACFMD, China has maintained a stable FMD epidemic situation.
- No cases of Type A FMD have been reported for seven consecutive years
- No Type O FMD outbreaks have occurred for one year

Key achievements

- FMD free zone with vaccination
 - Aug 2022, FMD-free zone with vaccination of Shandong province has passed the national assessment and certification.
 - Area: Jiaodong Peninsula → Shandong Province
 - 3 provinces: Jilin, Hainan and Shandong.



Key challenges and lessons learnt

Challenges	Recommended solutions
FMD outbreaks occur frequently in neighbouring areas, and many outbreaks are not promptly notified to WOA, creating a high risk of disease importation into China. This constitutes one of the contributing factors to the incursion of SAT 1 FMD into China.	- Enhancing the Role of SEACFMD and Consolidating Joint Prevention and Control Mechanisms - Adapting to the Situation and Exploring Legalization of Illegal Livestock Trade - Strengthening Border Surveillance and Monitoring
SAT 2-type FMD has occurred in the Middle East, while type O FMD has been reported in Germany, Hungary, and Slovenia in Central Europe, increasing the risk of cross-border transmission.	- Strengthen international cooperation and communication, share epidemic information - Conduct research on technical reserves for prevention and control of high-risk foreign imported virus strains (such as SAT 2 and O/SA-2018 strains)
Small households lack awareness of disease prevention and control.	- Encourage the farmers to improve biosecurity - Strengthen the construction of FMD free zones and Compartmentalised areas
The complexity of FMD strains and Variable biological characteristics pose challenges to vaccination effectiveness.	- Adhere to the "Prevention through Vaccination" Strategy for FMD Control - Strengthen surveillance and early warning system. Focus on monitoring virus strain mutations - Enhance Scientific and Technological Support - Promote the transition from FMD control to eradication and the implement of regional management approaches
The difficulty in supervising and the frequent occurrence of positive cases during animal movement	- Strengthen the control and management of live animal movement. - Develop FMD prevention plan for long-distance cattle transportation to effectively reduce outbreaks - Enhance animal vaccination and monitoring before transportation.

Proposed Priority Actions

- Encourage the farmers to improve biosecurity, and booster vaccination.
- Advance the development of FMD-free zones and compartmentalisation, supporting more regions and enterprises to attain FMD-free status.
- Strengthen the surveillance system and capacity building, further improve surveillance sensitivity, and detect and address relevant risks in a timely manner.
- Explore and optimise control mechanisms to curb long-distance interregional movement of live animals.
- Conduct epidemiological studies to monitor viral evolution and develop more effective differential diagnostic methods.
- Improve emergency response capacity and revise the official contingency plans for FMD prevention and control.
- Strengthen professional training for local veterinary institutions and provide policy and financial support. Improving the emergency response resources in remote areas.
- Improve border prevention and control capacity for FMD epidemic prevention.



Thank You