

# 中亚生物安全通道建设援助项目报告

## Report on the Central Asian Bio-safety Channel Construction Aid Project

### 一、背景和意义

#### 1. Background and Significance

##### (一) 项目背景

##### 1.1 Project Background

中亚地区国家历来有发展畜牧业的传统，地理环境孕育了辽阔的草原，为当地畜牧业奠定了坚实的基础，据 OIE 统计 2018 年仅哈萨克斯坦 1700 多万头，牛生产存储量 700 多万头、马 200 多万匹，动物及其产品具有较大贸易潜力。近 3 年，中国从哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、俄罗斯等中亚国家输入种用马、屠宰驴、演艺动物的达两万余匹。随着“一带一路”战略的不断推进，中亚地区动物及其产品的贸易机制逐渐形成。而据 OIE 的通报，中亚地区大多是口蹄疫、牛皮肤结节疹等重大动物疫病疫区，导致中亚国家大量动物及其产品无法进入中国市场。

Asian countries have always had the tradition of developing animal husbandry; the geographical environment has generated vast grasslands, which lays a solid foundation for the local animal husbandry. According to the OIE statistics, only in Kazakhstan, the quantity of livestock on hand in 2018 was over 17 million, including cattle over 7 million, and horses over 2 million; there is great trade potential for the animals and the products. In recent three years, China has imported studhorses, slaughter-use donkeys and performing animals, altogether over 20000 from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and other Central Asian countries. As the Belt and Road Initiative moves forward continuously, the trade mechanism in Central Asian regions for animals and the products has gradually taken shape. On the other hand, according to the bulletin by OIE, most of the Central Asian regions are epidemic areas for major animal epidemic diseases such as FMD (foot-and-mouth disease), LSD (lumpy skin disease) and so on; as a result, a large number of animals and their products in Central Asian

countries can not enter the Chinese market.

动物疫病区域化及建立生物安全大通道将是解决中亚国家动物及其产品进入中国市场且能够降低疫病传播风险的有效途径。但是，中亚国家自苏联解体后，动物疫病防控水平和能力已严重滞后，检测基础设施和人员技术储备严重不足，在无疫区建立及认可要求，亟需相应的设备援助及技术支持。

The regionalization of animal epidemic diseases and the establishment of a great bio-safety channel will be an effective way to solve the entry of animals and their products of the Central Asian countries to the Chinese market, and at the same time to reduce the risk of the spreading of epidemic diseases. However, since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the level and capacity for the prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases in Central Asian countries have lagged significantly behind, and because of the severe lack of basic test equipment as well as technical and personnel reserve, the countries are in urgent need for relevant equipment assistance and technical support in terms of the establishment of epidemic free zone and the recognition requirements.

## （二）项目意义

### **1.2 Project Significance**

2013年9月和10月主席习近平主席分别提出建设“新丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的合作倡议。我们称之为“一带一路”，它旨在借用古代丝绸之路的历史符号，高举和平发展的旗帜，积极发展与沿线国家的经济合作伙伴关系，共同打造政治互信、经济融合、文化包容的利益共同体、命运共同体和责任共同体。2014年，哈萨克斯坦制定了“光明之路”计划，致力于在哈萨克斯坦国内推进基础设施建设，保障经济持续发展和社会稳定。

In September and October 2013, President Xi Jinping respectively put forward the cooperation initiatives in constructing the New Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. We call the two initiatives as the Belt and Road Initiative, the aim of

which is to borrow the historical symbols of the ancient Silk Road, hold high the banner of the peace and development, actively develop economic cooperation partnership with the countries along, and work together to build a community of shared interests, destiny and responsibility featuring mutual political trust, economic integration and cultural inclusiveness. In 2014, Kazakhstan worked out the Bright Road program, which focuses on advancing the construction of infrastructure and assure sustainable economic development and social stability in Kazakhstan.

2017年6月8日，中国国家主席习近平在阿斯塔纳同哈萨克斯坦总统纳扎尔巴耶夫举行会谈，决定推动中哈全面战略伙伴关系在更高水平上健康稳定发展，更好造福两国人民。会谈后，两国元首签署了《中华人民共和国和哈萨克斯坦共和国联合声明》，双方在声明中强调，中方倡议的“一带一路”建设和哈萨克斯坦“光明之路”新经济政策相辅相成，双方将以此为契机进一步加强产能与投资合作。

On June 8, 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with Kazakh President Nazarbayev in Astana, and decisions were made to advance the healthy and stable development of China-Kazakhstan comprehensive strategic partnership at a higher level and better benefit the peoples of the two countries. After the talks, the heads of the two countries signed the "Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan", in which the two sides stressed that the China-proposed the Belt and Road Initiative and the new economic policy of Kazakhstan's Bright Road program complemented each other, and the two sides would, by taking this opportunity, further strengthen the cooperation on production capacity and investment.

随着“一带一路”与“光明之路”不断建设发展、深入互联互通，我国与上海合作组织、欧亚联盟各国间动物及动物产品需求日趋旺盛，但中亚地区大动物疫病复杂，缺乏健全的动物防疫体系，无法有效防控动物疫情，随着进出境动物及其产品数量与批次的逐年增多，马属、反刍动物等中亚跨境动物疫病传入我国的风险与日俱增，将严重威胁我国动物健康及畜牧业生产，并给我国动物疫病防控、公共卫

生安全及社会经济发展带来严峻挑战。但近几年，国内牛羊肉市场存在供不应求现象，2018年中国牛肉进口总量为103.9万吨，羊肉累计进口量为31.9万吨。哈萨克斯坦等中亚国家牛羊肉产品资源丰富，引进中亚国家牛羊肉既有助于中国缓解市场矛盾，又可为哈萨克斯坦增加外汇收入。通过项目实施可以实现国际共治，有利于，保护各国的畜牧业生产和人民身体健康，而且有利于我国与新疆周边国家拓宽贸易领域及发展空间，改善贸易质量，促进贸易平衡，实现全面合作。

With the continuous development and in-depth interconnection of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Bright Road program, the demand for animal and animal products of China with the countries of Shanghai Cooperation Organization and of Eurasian Economic Union, is increasingly vigorous. However, since the major animal epidemic diseases in Central Asia are complex, and also due to the lack of a sound animal epidemic prevention system, the countries in the region cannot effectively prevent and control animal epidemics. As the quantity and batches of the inbound and outbound animals and the products increase year by year, the risk of such transboundary animal epidemic diseases as in equus and ruminant in Central Asia introducing into China increases with each passing day, which will severely threaten the animal health and animal husbandry production of our country, and bring about challenges to the prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases, public health security and social and economic development of our country. In recent years, the supply is not adequate to the demand in beef and mutton markets in China. In 2018, China imported 1,039,000 tons of beef in total, and 319,000 tons of mutton in total. Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries have abundant resources of beef and mutton products. The import of beef and mutton from Central Asian countries will not only help China alleviate market contradictions, but also increase foreign exchange earnings for Kazakhstan. Through the implementation of the project, international co-governance can be achieved, which is conducive to the protection of animal husbandry production and people's health in all the countries. It is also conducive for our country to broaden the trade field and development space with the neighboring countries of Xinjiang, improving trade quality, promoting trade balance and achieving comprehensive cooperation.

## 二、项目内容

### 2. Project Content

项目旨在通过构建中亚实验室检测技术联盟，实现与中亚地区在法规、检测技术及标准方面互认，并搭建疫病监测信息共享及动物疫情通报信息平台，加深跨境动物疫病联防联控，最终建立我国与中亚国家之间生物安全大通道，促进动物贸易发展，主要涉及以下几方面工作：

The project aims to realize mutual recognition with the Central Asian region in terms of laws and regulations as well as testing technology and standards, through the establishment of a Central Asian laboratory testing technology alliance, and meanwhile to establish information sharing for epidemic disease surveillance and the information platform for notification of animal epidemics, deepen the joint prevention and control of cross-border animal epidemics, and eventually to construct a great bio-safety channel between China and the Central Asian countries, so as to promote the development of animal trade, primarily concerning the work in the following aspects:

1、完成我国与中亚各国在实验室检测技术、检测方法、检测结果比对和判定标准一致性上的技术交流合作，为形地区间货物流动自由、安全风险高效、检疫监管互助、管理信息互通局面，提供强有力的技术服务支撑。

2.1 Accomplish the technical exchange and cooperation between China and the Central Asian countries on laboratory testing technology, testing methods, as well as the comparison and consistency of judging standards on the test results, and provide strong technical service support for a prospect with free flow of goods between regions, efficient safety and risk management, mutual assistance in quarantine supervision and interflow of management information.

2、构建疫病监测信息共享及动物疫情通报信息平台，获取更加准确、完整、可视的多源信息，研究利用该技术来完善动物疫病的监测、预警及风险评估，尽可能准确的做出预警和预测，采取经济、高

效措施应对疫病或灾害，提升对于动物疫病的预报预测和综合防治能力。

2.2 Establish information sharing for epidemic disease surveillance and the information platform for notification of animal epidemics, to obtain more accurate, complete and visualized multi-source information; study and use this technology to improve the monitoring, early warning and risk assessment of animal epidemics, make early warnings and predictions as accurately as possible, take economical and efficient measures to tackle epidemic diseases or disasters, and upgrade the capability for the prediction and comprehensive control of animal epidemics.

3、中方对中亚国家相关工作人员进行疫病检测技术培训，使对方技术人员顺利开展疫病检验检疫相关工作，为疫病区域化及生物安全通道的建立及运行奠定基础。

2.3 The Chinese side will carry out trainings on epidemic disease testing technology to the relevant staff of the Central Asian countries, so as to make the technical personnel of the other side able to smoothly carry out the work related to epidemic disease inspection and quarantine, laying a foundation for the regionalization of epidemic diseases and for the establishment and operation of a bio-safety channel.

形成会晤机制，定期举行会议，针对实验室建设与管理、信息交流等试点工作中存在的问题及时磋商解决，完善动物疫病区域化管理工作，打造中亚生物安全大通道，确保在生物安全大通道范围内无，中国最新确定的口蹄疫、猪水泡病、猪瘟、非洲猪瘟、高致病性猪蓝耳病、非洲马瘟、牛瘟、牛传染性胸膜肺炎、牛海绵状脑病、痒病、蓝舌病、小反刍兽疫、绵羊痘和山羊痘、高致病性禽流感、新城疫、鲤春病毒血症、白斑综合征等 17 类动物一类传染病，促进进口贸易及检疫工作平稳有序开展。

Form a meeting mechanism, hold meetings on a regular basis, discuss and solve the problems in time with respect to such experimental work as laboratory construction and

management, information exchange, etc., improve the management of the regionalization of animal epidemic diseases, create a great bio-safety channel in Central Asia, and ensure that there are no newly-defined 17 kinds of Class-A infectious animal diseases by China, within the range of the great bio-safety channel, including foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, swine fever, African swine fever, highly-pathogenic PRRS, African horse sickness, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, scrapie, bluetongue disease, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), sheep pox and goat pox, highly-pathogenic bird flu, Newcastle disease (ND), spring viraemia of carp virus (SVCV) and white spot syndrome, so as to boost the smooth and orderly development of import trade and quarantine work.

### 三、合作基础条件

#### **3. Basic Conditions for Cooperation**

乌鲁木齐海关始建于 1944 年，当时称“新疆关”，由国民政府海关总税务司署设立。2018 年 3 月，中央作出深化党和国家机构改革的部署，明确国家质量监督检验检疫总局的出入境检验检疫管理职责和队伍划入海关总署。2018 年 4 月，原新疆出入境检验检疫局完成机构转隶，正式划入乌鲁木齐海关。关区监管面积 166 万平方公里，所辖对外开放一类口岸 17 个，负责新疆海关工作、组织推动口岸“大通关”建设、海关监管工作、进出口关税及其他税费征收管理、出入境卫生检疫和出入境动植物及其产品检验检疫、进出口商品法定检验、海关风险管理、进出口货物贸易等海关统计、打击走私综合治理工作、制定并组织实施乌鲁木齐关区科技发展规划以及实验室建设和技术保障规划。动植物检疫处承担关区出入境动植物及其产品的检验检疫、监督管理工作，按分工组织实施风险分析和紧急预防措施，承担出入境转基因生物及其产品、生物物种资源的检验检疫工作。在动植物疫病防控工作方面，我们与农业农村部有着非常相似的职责，农

业农村部主要是负责组织、监督对国内动植物的防疫、检疫工作，发布疫情并组织扑灭，而海关主要是在口岸对外来的动植物疫病进行防控，及对具体产品的准入进行风险分析。同时，两个部门共同开展国外疫病和疫区解禁工作。

Urumqi Customs was founded in 1944, known as "Xinjiang Customs" at that time, and was set up by the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs Service of the National Government. In March 2018, the CPC Central Committee made the decision on deepening the reform of the Party and state institutions, and made it clear that the management responsibility and personnel of the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine were transferred to the General Administration of Customs. In April 2018, the former Xinjiang Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau completed the transfer of its organs' subordination, and was formally incorporated into the Urumqi Customs. The Customs District has a supervision area of 1.66 million square kilometers, and has 17 category-I ports opened to outside under its jurisdiction, responsible for the customs work of Xinjiang, organizing to advance the construction of "simplify customs clearance procedures" of the port, as well as the customs supervision work, the collection and management of import and export tariffs and other taxes and fees, the entry-exit health and quarantine, the inspection and quarantine of entry-exit animals and plants and their products, the statutory inspection of import and export commodities, the customs risk management, customs statistics on the import and export commodity trade and others, anti-smuggling comprehensive control, as well as formulating and organizing the implementation of the science and technology development planning, as well as laboratory construction and technical support planning in Urumqi Customs District. The Animal and Plant Quarantine Division undertakes the inspection, quarantine and supervision of entry-exit animals and plants and their products in the Customs District, organizes the implementation of risk analysis and emergency preventive measures according to the division of labor, and undertakes the inspection and quarantine of entry-exit genetically modified organisms, their products and biological species resources. In the field of animal and plant epidemic prevention and control, we have very similar responsibilities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is mainly responsible for organizing and supervising the work of animal and plant epidemic prevention and quarantine in China, issuing epidemic situation and organizing stamping-out, while the Customs mainly carries out prevention and control at the port on the animal and plant epidemic diseases from the outside, and carries out risk analysis on the access of specific products. Meanwhile, the



two institutions jointly carry out the work of lifting the ban on overseas epidemic diseases and epidemic zones.

在加速贸易通关和坚决防止动物疫病传入的双重压力下，乌鲁木齐海关积极围绕国家战略，发挥职能作用，加强与中亚国家沟通协作，促进进出口贸易，推动贸易便利化，积极构建生物安全国际大通道，努力形成区域国门生物安全的良好环境。在 2017 年，原新疆检验检疫局在总局的指导下，已与哈萨克斯坦在新疆霍尔果斯边境合作中心建立定期会晤联系机制，会晤主要围绕双方口岸信息通报、检疫执法合作、动物疫病防控、边境地区“无疫区”建设、检测实验室交流、人员培训互访和专项课题研究等方面展开，为课题开展奠定基础。

Under the double pressure of accelerating customs clearance for trade on one hand and resolutely preventing the introduction of animal epidemic diseases on the other hand, Urumqi Customs actively revolves around the national strategy, plays its role, strengthens communication and cooperation with the Central Asian countries, promotes import and export trade, advances the facilitating of trade, actively constructs a great transnational bio-safety channel, and makes efforts to form a good environment for national bio-safety in the region. In 2017, under the guidance of the General Administration, the former Xinjiang Inspection and Quarantine Bureau established a regular meeting and contact mechanism with Kazakhstan in Huoerguosi Border Cooperation Center, Xinjiang. The meetings will be carried out with main focuses on information notifications between the ports of the two sides, cooperation in the law enforcement of quarantine, prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases, construction of "epidemic free zones" in border areas, exchange between laboratories on tests, training and reciprocal visits of personnel, researches on special subjects, and so on, laying a foundation for carrying out studies.

## 四、项目活动

### 4. Project Activities

1、通过加强双边会晤，加大双方在动检法律法规、技术规范、合格评定、市场准入和检疫卫生要求拟订等方面的合作交流，并对重大动物疫病发生流行状况、疫病防控措施等进行通报。

4.1 Through strengthening bilateral meetings, boost the cooperation and exchange between the two sides in drawing up laws and regulations as well as technical norms for animal quarantine, and in drawing up the requirements for qualification assessment, market access and quarantine as well as other aspects, and carry out notification of the presence and prevalence of major animal epidemic diseases, and of the prevention and control measures for epidemic diseases.

2、中方对中亚国家相关工作人员进行疫病检测技术培训。

4.2 The Chinese side will carry out trainings on epidemic disease testing technology to the relevant staff of the Central Asian countries.

3、在霍尔果斯边境合作中心共建实验室联盟，包括动物检疫实验室、植物检疫实验室、卫生检疫实验室、熏蒸消毒检疫处理工作站。

4.3 Jointly build a laboratory alliance in Huoerguosi Border Cooperation Center, including animal quarantine laboratories, phytosanitary laboratories, health and quarantine laboratories, as well as fumigation and disinfection quarantine treatment workstations.

4、建立动物疫病监测方案，监测结果及突发疫情通报方式，构建信息交流平台，为进出口动物及其产品疫病疫情信息交流互换、防控技术合作提供支持。

4.4 Establish animal epidemic disease surveillance program, notification means for surveillance results and emergent epidemics, and construct information exchange platform, in order to provide support for the information exchange and prevention and control technology cooperation with respect to the epidemic diseases and epidemic situation of import and export animals and the products.

5、借助世界动物卫生组织（OIE）在哈萨克斯坦设置代表处，协助中亚国家完成动物疫病区域化，完成中亚国家生物安全大通道建设。

4.5 By taking advantage of the opportunity of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) setting up representative office in Kazakhstan, assist the Central Asian countries in completing the regionalization of animal epidemic diseases, and fulfill the construction of the great bio-safety channel of the Central Asian countries.

最终通过构建中亚实验室检测技术联盟，实现与中亚地区在法规、检测技术及标准方面互认，并搭建疫病监测信息共享及动物疫情通报信息平台，加深跨境动物疫病联防联控，最终建立我国与中亚国家之间生物安全大通道，促进动物贸易发展。

Eventually to realize mutual recognition with the Central Asian region in terms of laws and regulations as well as testing technology and standards, through the establishment of a Central Asian laboratory testing technology alliance, and meanwhile to establish information sharing for epidemic disease surveillance and the information platform for notification of animal epidemics, deepen the joint prevention and control of cross-border animal epidemics, and eventually to construct a great bio-safety channel between China and the Central Asian countries, so as to promote the development of animal trade.