《关于禁止发展、生产和储存细菌(生物)及毒素武器和销毁此种武器的公约》缔约国会议

BWC/MSP/2009/MX/WP.20
21 August 2009

CHINESE ONLY

2009 年会议
2009 年 12 月 7 日至 11 日，日内瓦

专家会议
2009 年 8 月 24 日至 28 日，日内瓦
临时议程项目 5
审议为了加强用于和平目的的生物科学和技术的国际合作、援助和交流，促进 疾病监测、检测和诊断以及传染病遏制等领域的能力建设

中国在疫情监控领域的努力与措施

中国代表团提交

在全球化不断深入、生物技术日新月异的今天，传染病大规模流行已成为影响人类健康安全的重大公共卫生问题。中国一贯支持《禁止生物武器公约》的宗旨和目标，高度重视疫情监控工作，采取了大量有效措施。

一、关于人类传染病疫情监控

中国先后颁布了《突发事件应对法》、《传染病防治法》、《突发公共卫生事件应急条例》、《突发公共卫生事件与传染病疫情监测信息报告管理办法》、《国家突发公共卫生事件应急预案》等一系列相关法律法规及应急预案，加大了传染病防治立法工作的力度。

卫生部对全国传染病疫情监测信息报告实施统一监督管理。目前，中国基本建立起覆盖城乡、功能完善的疾病预防控制体系和医疗救治体系。近年来，中国重点在以下方面加大了工作力度：

（一）监测体系建设

依法不断加强和完善 39 种法定传染病和其他传染病的监测报告，并实现了网络直报。2005 年以来，卫生部制定了 25 种传染病的单病种监测方案，在不同地区建立国家监测点，主动开展疫情监测工作。2009 年，为有效应对甲型 H1N1 流感疫情，进一步扩大了流感监测网络，现已覆盖全国所有的地市和部分重点县。

2004 年 1 月，中国正式启动全国传染病与突发公共卫生事件网络直报系统。2008 年底，96.68%的县级以上医疗卫生机构和 82.21%的乡镇卫生院已实现网络直报。

（二）预防控制体系建设

2005 年以来，逐步建立起国家、省、地、县四级疾病预防控制体系，共有工作人员 20 余万人。

不断提高各级政府对公共卫生投入的比重，加大公共卫生设施建设力度，完成了国家、省、地、县等 2400 余个疾病预防控制中心的硬件建设。

组织编写用于人员培训的教材，在全国范围内开展专业人员培训工作，有效提高了专业人员的技术水平。

（三）应急处置能力建设

中国不断加强应急处置能力建设。在国家、省、市、县等各级逐步健全卫生应急预案体系，建立了专家库，针对疾病类别成立了专家咨询委员会和卫生应急队伍，加强了装备和储备能力建设，有针对性地开展卫生应急人员培训和预案演练，提升应急处置能力。通过加强实验室建设，补充检测设备和试剂，提高传染病病原体检测能力。目前可实现通过移动和便携式检测设备，对现场样品进行快速检测分析。

为确保 2008 年奥运会和残奥会期间的国际卫生安全，制定卫生保障工作方案和突发公共卫生事件应急预案，加强传染病和突发公共卫生事件监测，建立了奥运期间的高致病性病原微生物实验室应急检测机制，指定实验室开展应急检测工作，从而确保及时有效处置突发疫情。

二、关于动物传染病疫情监控

中国政府颁布了《中华人民共和国动物防疫法》、《中华人民共和国进出境动植物检疫法》、《动物疫情报告管理办法》、《重大动物疫情应急条例》、《国家突发重大动物疫情应急预案》等法律法规及应急预案。

农业部对动物疫情防控实施统一管理，有效开展防控工作。目前，中国已基本建成完整的动物疫情监测及应对体系。近年来，中国重点在以下方面加大了工作力度：

（一）加强疫情监测报告

进一步健全疫情监测体系，加强疫情报告观察制度，完善省、地（市）、县、乡（镇）、村 5 级动物疫情报告网络，加强重点地区疫情监测，及时汇总疫情信息，完善防控措施。

2008 年，中国共检测禽流感样品 634 万份，检出禽流感病原学阳性样品 80 份，并对病原学阳性禽及时进行处置。

（二）强化应急防控机制

2005 年起，实施重大动物疫病防控定点联系制度，组织专家协助和指导地方及时处置重大动物疫情。

农业部每年都及时制定节假日和重大公共活动期间重大动物疫情应急预案，修订应急工作手册。2008 年，专门组织制定了奥运期间动物卫生与动物产品安全突发事件应急预案。

近年来，农业部每年组织开展 1-2 次国家级重大动物疫情应急演练，提高实战能力。

（三）加大动物卫生监督执法力度

2008 年，开展了全国动物卫生监督执法规范年活动。强化产地检疫和屠宰检疫，加强流通环节检疫监管，防止疫情跨区域传播。推进动物标识及疫病可追溯体系建设，提高畜产品安全监管水平。

三、关于植物疫情监控

为保护农业生产安全，防止植物有害生物的入侵和传播，中国先后颁布《植物检疫条例》、《植物检疫条例实施细则》、《农业重大有害生物及外来生物入侵突发事件应急预案》等法律法规及规

章制度。及时制定并调整《中华人民共和国进境植物检疫性有害生物名录》、《全国农业植物检疫性有害生物名单》，并形成一系列有害生物监测、检测及防控等国家标准和行业标准。

农业部对植物疫情实施统一监督管理。目前，中国已建立起一套完整的植物疫情调查、监测和控制机制。近年来，中国重点在以下方面加大了工作力度：

（一）加强疫情调查

农业部组织各级植物检疫机构对全国检疫性有害生物的发生分布情况进行系统的普查，并向全国植物检疫机构通报疫情相关信息。同时，重点针对有可能传入的植物疫情，对高风险区域进行调查。

（二）加强疫情监测

农业部组织各地有针对性地开展疫情监测工作，形成了全国植物检疫性有害生物监测网络。各级植物检疫机构根据植物检疫性有害生物的发生分布情况及工作重点，在有害生物传入的高风险区域设置监测点，及时了解有害生物的传入、发生分布范围及发生动态。

（三）组织重大有害生物防控

各地植物检疫机构对本辖区内的检疫性有害生物依法采取各种措施进行防控。农业部重点对全国检疫性有害生物组织全国范围内的联合防控，对突发的危险性有害生物，及时组织对检疫技术人员进行识别、防控技术等方面的培训，并指导疫区开展防控工作。

农业部还组织各地政府对区域性的重大农业有害生物进行防控，确保粮食生产安全。

China's Efforts and Measures to
Strengthen Epidemic Surveillance and Control

[Unofficial translation]

Submitted by the China

In today's world where globalisation is intensifying and biotechnology is progressing rapidly, pandemic infectious diseases have become a major public health issue and pose a serious threat to human health and safety. As a long-standing supporter of the principles and purposes of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (hereinafter BWC), China attaches great importance to epidemic disease surveillance and control and has adopted a series of measures that have proved to be effective.

I. Human infectious disease surveillance and control

China has promulgated a series of laws, regulations and measures relating to epidemic surveillance and control, such as the Emergency Response Law, the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Law, the Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Regulations, the Administrative Measures for Monitoring and Reporting of Public Health Emergencies and Infectious Disease Epidemics, the National Contingency Plan for Public Health Emergencies, and has worked continuously to improve its legal framework for infectious disease prevention and control.

In China, the monitoring and reporting of infectious diseases is regulated and supervised by the Ministry of Health (MOH). China has established a comprehensive and fully functional system for disease control and medical care covering both urban and rural areas. In recent years, China's top priorities in this field have been as follows:

(A) Improving the nationwide epidemic surveillance system

China has continued to strengthen and improve its monitoring and reporting mechanism for the 39 statutorily reportable diseases and other infectious diseases in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. The reporting is now fully Internet-based. China takes a proactive approach to epidemic surveillance. Since 2005, the MOH has formulated disease-specific monitoring programmes for 25 different infectious diseases. National epidemic monitoring stations have been set up across the country. In 2009, in response to the onslaught of pandemic influenza A (H1N1), China extended its influenza surveillance network to cover all prefectures, cities and certain key counties.

In January 2004, China formally launched its national Internet-based reporting system for infectious diseases and public health emergencies. By the end of 2008, this Internet-based direct reporting system was accessible to 96.68 per cent of all health and medical institutions at or above the county level and 82.21 per cent of all township community health centres.

(B) Improving the prevention and control system

Since 2005, China has gradually established a four-tier disease prevention and control system at the national, provincial, prefectural and county levels, with a total staff of over 200,000.

China has steadily increased government spending on public health, and intensified its efforts to improve public health infrastructure. The construction of over 2,400 national, provincial, prefectural and county centres for disease control and prevention has been completed.

China has launched a nationwide training programme with accompanying course materials. Such training has helped enhance the professional skills and competence of those working in the field of disease control and prevention.

(C) Developing emergency response capability

China has worked continuously to strengthen its capacity to respond to public health emergencies. A public health emergency response system has been established at the national, provincial, municipal and county levels. Also established are a roster of experts, disease-specific advisory committees and emergency response teams. Efforts have been made to strengthen equipment and reserve capacity. Tailor-made training programmes and contingency drills have been organised for emergency response staff to enhance their preparedness and response capability. Laboratories and detection equipment have been upgraded and reagents replenished to improve pathogen detection capability. Mobile and portable testing and detecting devices have made rapid on-site testing of samples possible.

To ensure the health safety of the participants of the Beijing 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games, China implemented an Olympics-specific health protection programme and formulated a public health emergency contingency plan to reinforce the surveillance of infectious diseases and public health emergencies. A mechanism for the emergency laboratory testing of highly pathogenic microorganisms was put in place and a number of laboratories were designated to conduct such testing when needed. All these measures were aimed at providing a timely and effective response in the event of any outbreak of epidemics during the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

II. Animal epidemic disease surveillance and control

China has promulgated a series of laws, regulations and contingency plans relating to animal epidemic prevention and control, such as the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law, Law on Quarantine of Import and Export Animal and Plant, the Administrative Measures for Animal Epidemic Reporting, the Regulations on Major Animal Epidemic Emergencies, the National Contingency Plan for Major Animal Epidemic Emergencies.

China’s animal epidemic prevention and control programme is regulated and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). A rather well-developed system of

animal disease surveillance and emergency response is in place. In recent years, China has doubled her efforts particularly in the following areas:

(A) Strengthening animal epidemic monitoring and reporting

Efforts have been made to upgrade the animal epidemic surveillance system, strengthen the monitoring and reporting of cases of epidemic diseases, reinforce the five-tier epidemic reporting network at the provincial, prefectural (municipal), county, township (town) and village levels, strengthen surveillance in key localities, collect and collate information from all sources in a timely manner, and improve prevention and control measures.

In 2008, a total 6.34 million samples were tested for avian flu virus, of which 80 tested positive. All fowl that tested positive were timely culled.

(B) Enhancing the emergency preparedness and response mechanism

In order to respond effectively to serious animal epidemic emergencies, China has since 2005 implemented a system whereby specially designated experts keep regular contact with local centres of animal epidemic control and provide timely assistance and guidance in response to the outbreak of any major epidemics.

Prior to major public holidays or large-scale public events, the MOA would formulate a contingency plan for animal epidemic emergencies and update contingency response manuals accordingly. In 2008, a contingency plan for animal health and animal product safety emergencies was specially designed and implemented for the Beijing Olympic Games.

In recent years, the MOA has organised one to two yearly contingency drills for serious animal epidemic emergencies to strengthen epidemic preparedness and response.

(C) Reinforcing the implementation of laws and regulations related to animal health supervision

In 2008, China launched a “Year of Standardisation of Animal Health Surveillance Law Enforcement Practices”. Measures were taken to strengthen quarantine measures at the places where animal products are produced and at slaughterhouses, and to step up inspection and quarantine measures throughout the animal product distribution process so as to prevent any cross-region spread of animal diseases. Efforts have also been made to promote the development of a system of animal identification and labelling and epidemic traceability and to improve the supervision of animal product safety.

III. Plant disease surveillance and control

To protect the safety and security of agricultural production and prevent the invasion and spread of any harmful pests, China has promulgated the Plant Quarantine Regulations, the Rules for the Implementation of Plant Quarantine Regulations, the Contingency Plan for Emergencies Involving Serious Invasions by Harmful or Alien pests, and other rules and regulations. The China Directory of Harmful Pests in Imported Plants that Are Subject to Quarantine and a list of harmful pests in agricultural plants that are subject to quarantine have been timely formulated and updated. National and sectoral standards for the monitoring, inspection and control of harmful pests have been established.

China’s plant disease surveillance is regulated and supervised by the MOA. China has put in place a series of mechanisms for plant disease investigation, surveillance and control. In recent years, China has stepped up its efforts in the following areas:

(A) Strengthening disease investigation

At the initiative of the MOA, Chinese plant quarantine agencies at all levels have conducted a systematic survey of quarantine-regulated harmful pests to identify their occurrence and distribution. Information about any diseases will be reported to the

national plant quarantine authority. At the same time, localities at high risk of invasive plant disease will constitute the top priority for investigation.

(B) Improving disease surveillance

Under the overall direction of the MOA, all localities have carried out disease surveillance in the light of their local situation. A country-wide monitoring network of harmful pests subject to quarantine has been formed. Plant quarantine agencies at all levels have set up monitoring stations in high-risk areas vulnerable to invasion by harmful pests in the light of their occurrence and distribution patterns. This allows surveillance authorities to have a constant flow of up-to-date information about any harmful pest invasion, its scope and distribution pattern.

(C) Organising the prevention and control of major harmful pests

Quarantine agencies in all localities have taken measures in accordance with the law to combat quarantine-regulated harmful pests. In this context, the MOA focuses on directing and coordinating the national joint control and prevention campaign against such pests. To prepare for any occurrence or invasion of dangerous and harmful pests, the MOA has organised training in the identification and control of harmful pests for disease control staff and provides guidance to areas affected by harmful pests in their anti-disease work.

The MOA has also organised local governments in the prevention and control of region-specific pests capable of causing major harm to agriculture so as to ensure the safety of grain production.

-- -- -- -- --