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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 22330.1-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.1-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 1:
General stipulations**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第1部分：通则

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 1 of GB/T 22330, "Standards for Disease-Free Zones for Animals". GB/T 22330 has already published the following parts.

- 1. General Rules;
- 2. Foot-and-mouth disease-free areas;
- 3. Swine Vesicular Disease-Free Zones;
- 4. Swine Fever-Free Zones;
- 5. African Swine Fever-Free Zones;
- 6. African Horse Sickness-Free Zones;

- 7.Rinderpest-Free Zones;
- 8.Zones free of bovine infectious pleuropneumonia;
- 9.No area of bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
- 10.Areas without bluetongue;
- 11.Small Ruminant-Free Zones;
- 12.Sheep-pox-free and goat-pox-free (sheep-pox)-free zones;

1 Scope

GB/T 22330.1-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the general rules for a disease free zone - the definition of the zone and its boundaries, the veterinary authority and its powers, the surveillance system, the movement control and the documentation on which recognition rests. A disease free zone is what allows exports to countries that will not accept product from an infected country, so the criteria are as much a trade instrument as a veterinary one. The standard fixes the surveillance required and its duration, the boundary and movement controls, the vaccination status permitted, the emergency response and the evidence for recognition. It replaces GB/T 22330.1-2008 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, one of the parts of the GB/T 22330 series revised together. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 22330.1-2008. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the basic conditions for establishing disease-free zones and the general requirements for establishing various types of zones. This document applies to the establishment, assessment, and management of disease-free zones.

4.1 Regional Division

4.1.1 Based on the law, and taking into account geographical or artificial barriers, as well as the epidemiological characteristics of specified animal diseases, designated areas free from specified animal diseases shall be established. The scope and boundaries of the area will be defined and announced through official channels.

4.1.2 The area should be contiguous and of a certain size. It can be part or all of a province, autonomous region, or municipality, or it can be an adjacent province. A contiguous area.

4.1.3 No disease-free areas are separated from adjacent areas by geographical barriers, artificial barriers, or protected areas.

4.1.4 Designated channels for animals to enter disease-free zones shall be identified and

publicized. As needed, designated channels for animals to enter disease-free zones shall be established at the main entrances. Animal health supervision and inspection stations should be set up at traffic crossings and ports.

4.1.5 It has animal isolation facilities and isolation areas.

4.1.6 Warning signs for areas without designated animal diseases shall be placed at major traffic intersections, ports, stations and other locations.

4.2 Basic System

4.2.1 The location of the disease-free zone has a certain livestock industry base or livestock industry trade demand.

4.2.2 The economic development, administrative management, and social management levels of the areas where the disease-free zones are located can guarantee and support the prevention of disease-free animals. Construction, management and maintenance of the district.

4.2.3 It has a fiscal investment mechanism to ensure funding for infrastructure and equipment construction and daily operation and maintenance.

4.2.4 The people's governments at or above the county level shall have a sound epidemic prevention system that can meet the needs of local animal disease prevention and control.

a) Clearly define the functions and responsibilities of agricultural and rural affairs (animal husbandry and veterinary) departments at all levels, animal disease prevention and control institutions, and animal health supervision institutions. Indeed, it can operate effectively.

b) The staffing of the organization is sufficient to meet the needs of animal disease prevention and control.

4.2.5 It has a construction plan for a disease-free zone formulated by the local people's government.

4.2.6 Local animal husbandry and veterinary departments shall formulate plans or programs for the prevention, control, eradication, and elimination of animal diseases. Regular evaluations shall be conducted to understand the local situation. Regulations on animal disease and hygiene conditions.

4.2.7 It has established working systems for animal disease immunization, monitoring, quarantine supervision, harmless treatment, and emergency response.

4.3 Monitoring and Early Warning

4.3.1 Local animal husbandry and veterinary departments should accurately grasp the situation of animal breeding, slaughtering and processing, harmless treatment, isolation and transportation within the region.

4.3.2 Animal disease prevention and control institutions at the county level and above shall have a sound animal disease monitoring system and undertake the prescribed animal disease monitoring experiments. The laboratory possesses the required capabilities for animal disease testing and meets the corresponding biosafety requirements. The laboratory also has the necessary professional personnel to meet the demands of its work. Technical personnel are employed and receive regular training.

4.3.3 The local animal husbandry and veterinary department shall formulate a prescribed animal disease monitoring plan based on actual conditions, specifying the monitoring scope, monitoring targets, and monitoring procedures. The methods, sampling methods and quantities, testing and diagnostic methods, result interpretation and application, etc., are detailed below.

- a) The monitoring scope includes disease-free zones and protected areas.
- b) Monitoring targets include farms, live poultry markets, areas with high concentrations of susceptible wild animals, and areas where animals are isolated, slaughtered, processed, or transported. Susceptible animals (including susceptible wild animals) and their related vectors in the transportation and other processes.
- c) Monitoring methods include passive monitoring and active monitoring.
- d) Passive monitoring should clearly define the reporting entity, report content, and processing method.
- e) Active surveillance should comprehensively consider the epidemiological characteristics of specified animal diseases, the production cycle of susceptible animals, and other factors to determine the surveillance frequency and timing. Way.
- f) Sampling methods and quantities shall comply with the requirements of NY/T 4139 regarding monitoring sampling techniques and the epidemiological characteristics of animal diseases. Sure.

4.4.1 Quarantine Supervision

4.4.1.1 Place of origin quarantine shall be carried out in accordance with the law. Animals sold or transported may leave the place of origin only after passing the quarantine and obtaining an animal quarantine certificate.

4.4.1.2 Slaughter quarantine shall be carried out in accordance with the law. Animals awaiting slaughter entering slaughter and processing sites shall be accompanied by animal quarantine certificates and shall be treated with compliant substances. Livestock and poultry identification, simultaneous quarantine and necessary laboratory disease testing during slaughter, and completion of slaughter quarantine records. Post-slaughter animal... Animal products may leave the slaughterhouse only after being issued an animal quarantine certificate, stamped with a quarantine inspection seal, or marked with other