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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 22330.10-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.10-2008

Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 10: Bluetongue free zones

无规定动物疫病区标准 第10部分：无蓝舌病区

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Standardization Administration of the PRC

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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 supersedes Part 10 of GB/T 22330, "Standards for Disease-Free Zones for Animals". GB/T 22330 has the following parts published.

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 22330.10-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering a bluetongue free zone - a

disease carried by midges rather than by contact, which makes the vector surveillance and the seasonally vector-free period part of the definition of freedom. 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 22330.10-2008 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 22330.10-2008. 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 requirements for establishing bluetongue-free zones, monitoring requirements, the establishment of infection control zones in the event of limited outbreaks, and the definition of bluetongue-free zones. Recovery conditions, etc. This document applies to the establishment, assessment, and restoration of areas without bluetongue.

4 Bluetongue virus infection

The presence of any of the following conditions can be defined as bluetongue virus infection.

a) Bluetongue virus was isolated and identified from ruminant samples;

b) Detection from ruminant samples exhibiting clinical symptoms of bluetongue disease, or with an epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected cases of bluetongue disease. Produces bluetongue virus antigen or nucleic acid;

c) Detection from ruminant samples exhibiting clinical symptoms of bluetongue disease, or with an epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected cases of bluetongue disease. The test showed antibodies against either the structural or non-structural proteins of the bluetongue virus, and the antibodies detected were not produced by the immunization vaccine.

5.Infectious period The infectious period of bluetongue virus is 60 days.

6 Basic Requirements

6.1 Comply with the provisions of GB/T 22330.1 regarding the basic conditions for establishing disease-free zones for animals.

6.2 Based on risk, protected areas, or artificial or geographical barriers, may be established

between neighboring countries or regions infected with bluetongue virus to effectively prevent and control the spread of the disease. To prevent the spread of bluetongue disease.

6.3 The construction area meets one of the following conditions.

a) Monitoring has shown that no bluetongue virus infection has been detected in the region over the past 24 months;

b) No Culicoides midges were detected in the past 24 months.

7 Monitoring Requirements

7.1 Comply with the relevant provisions of GB/T 22330.1 regarding the monitoring of disease-free zones for animals.

7.2 Develop and implement a bluetongue disease surveillance program (plan) to promptly detect bluetongue virus infection. This program should at least include the surveillance subjects, scope, and frequency. The monitoring should include the rate, method, sampling method, diagnostic and testing methods, and result interpretation. The monitoring time should be determined in conjunction with the activity and breeding season of Culicoides midges.

7.3 The monitoring targets should include ruminants and Culicoides.

7.4 Diagnostic and testing methods shall comply with the relevant requirements of GB/T 18636.

8.Establish infection control zones in the event of a limited outbreak.

8.1 When a bluetongue disease outbreak occurs in a bluetongue-free area, the disease-free status of that area is temporarily suspended.

8.2 Delineate the epidemic hotspots, epidemic areas, and threatened areas, and take corresponding epidemic control measures.

8.3 Conduct epidemiological investigations and identify the source of the outbreak. If all outbreak sites are epidemiologically linked and limited in number and geographically distributed, [further action should be taken]. In Chu, the outbreak was a limited outbreak occurring in a localized area within a zone free of specified animal diseases.

8.4 Based on the results of epidemiological investigations, and in combination with geographical characteristics and the distribution of Culicoides midges, infection control zones should be established in areas where limited outbreaks have occurred.

8.5 Clearly define the scope and boundaries of the infection control zone. The infection control zone should not be smaller than the threatened zone.

8.6 The infection control area should include all epidemiologically linked cases of bluetongue disease.

8.7 Conduct risk-based surveillance throughout the bluetongue-free zone. Animals in the infection control zone must not have been infected for at least 120 days after the last infected animal was culled. If a new bluetongue virus infection is discovered, an application can be made to establish an infection control zone.

9 Recovery of areas without bluetongue

9.1 Once an infection control zone is established, other areas outside the infection control zone will be restored to bluetongue-free zones.

a) If the infection control area meets the requirements of

6.3 again, an application can be made to restore the bluetongue-free ward.

b) The restoration of an infection-free status in an infection control zone should be completed within 12 months of the outbreak.

9.2 If an infection control zone has not been built or has not been constructed, an application may be made if the constructed area meets the requirements of

6.3 again after the last infected animal is culled. The bluetongue-free ward has been restored. GB/T 22330.10-2026. Standards for Disease-Free Zones - Part 10. Bluetongue-Free Zones ICS

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