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

GB/T 22330.13-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.13-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 13:
Highly pathogenic avian influenza free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第13部分：无高致病性禽流感区

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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 13 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) zones;

1 Scope

GB/T 22330.13-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering an HPAI free zone - where the reservoir is wild birds that cross any boundary a country draws, so the surveillance has to cover wild populations as well as poultry. 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 22330.13-2008 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 22330.13-2008. 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 highly pathogenic avian influenza-free zones, monitoring requirements, and the suspension and resumption of highly pathogenic avian influenza-free zones. Re-etc. This document applies to the establishment and restoration of areas free from highly pathogenic avian influenza.

4. Infection with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus The occurrence of any of the following situations is considered an infection with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus.

- a) Isolation and identification of highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses conforming to GB/T 18936 from poultry samples;
- b) Specific antibodies (non-immune) and nucleic acids conforming to GB/T 18936 were detected in poultry samples.

5. Incubation period The incubation period for highly pathogenic avian influenza is 14 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 barriers or geographical barriers, may be established between neighboring countries or regions with high pathogenic avian influenza infection. This barrier can effectively prevent the introduction of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

6.3 Monitoring has shown that no highly pathogenic avian influenza virus infection has been found in poultry in the past 12 months.

6.4 Establish a management system for the introduction of poultry and genetic material, which can prove that the introduced poultry and genetic material are free from highly pathogenic avian influenza virus infection.

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 A surveillance program (plan) for highly pathogenic avian influenza should be developed to promptly detect infections with highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses. This program should at least include surveillance... The content includes the subject, scope, frequency, method, sampling method, diagnostic and testing methods, and result determination.

7.3 The monitoring targets should include both domestic poultry and wild birds.

7.4 The testing and diagnostic methods shall comply with the technical requirements of GB/T 18936.

8 Suspension and resumption of highly pathogenic avian influenza-free zones

8.1 When a highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak occurs in an area free of highly pathogenic avian influenza, the disease-free status of that area shall be temporarily suspended. Stop, and take epidemic control measures and culling policies.

8.2 If, after the culling of the last infected poultry, monitoring confirms that no highly pathogenic avian influenza virus infection is detected within 28 days, an application can be made to restore the status of free poultry. Area with highly pathogenic avian influenza. GB/T 22330.13-2026. Standards for Disease-Free Zones - Part 13. Zones Free of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza ICS

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01 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.