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

GB/T 22330.2-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.2-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 2: Foot
and mouth disease free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第2部分：无口蹄疫区

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Foot-and-mouth disease-free areas Published on 2026-02-
- 7 Basic Requirements
 - 7.1 Immunization in foot-and-mouth disease-free areas
 - 7.2 Non-immune foot-and-mouth disease-free areas
- 8 Monitoring Requirements
- 10 Recovery of foot-and-mouth disease-free areas
 - 10.1 Recovery of immunized foot-and-mouth disease-free areas
 - 10.2 Recovery of non-immunized foot-and-mouth disease-free areas

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 2 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 22330.2-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering a foot and mouth disease free zone - the most consequential of them all for trade in animals and animal products, and the one where the distinction between freedom with and without vaccination matters most. 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 22330.2-2008 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 22330.2-2008. 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 foot-and-mouth disease-free zones, monitoring requirements, and requirements for establishing infection control zones in the event of limited outbreaks. Conditions for recovery in areas free from foot-and-mouth disease, etc. This document applies to the establishment, assessment, and management of foot-and-mouth disease-free zones.

4 Foot-and-mouth disease virus infection The presence of any of the following conditions is considered a foot-and-mouth disease virus infection.

- a) Isolation and identification of export foot-and-mouth disease virus from susceptible animal samples;
- b) From the onset of clinical symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease, or an epidemiological link with a suspected or confirmed case of foot-and-mouth disease, or with reason to suspect that the person has been in contact with a person with foot-and-mouth disease. Foot-and-mouth disease virus antigens or nucleic acids were detected in samples from susceptible animals that had been associated with or come into contact with the virus.
- c) Detection of non-immune-induced structural protein antibodies or non-structural protein antibodies against foot-and-mouth disease virus in serum samples from susceptible animals.

5. Transmission of foot-and-mouth disease virus Animals immunized with foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine may test positive for FMD even if they do not show clinical symptoms, but test positive for the disease via etiological testing or serological testing. Foot-and-foot disease non-structural protein antibodies were detected, and animals testing positive for non-structural protein antibodies were resampled and tested within one month,

during which time immunization was prohibited. The results showed an increase in the titer of non-structural protein antibodies or an increase in the number of animals that tested positive for non-structural protein antibodies.

6. Incubation period The incubation period for foot-and-mouth disease is 14 days.

2 Foot-and-mouth disease-free areas Published on 2026-02-

27 Implemented on 2026-09-

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

7.1 Immunization in foot-and-mouth disease-free areas

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

7.1.2 Based on risk, protected areas may be established between neighboring countries or regions infected with foot-and-mouth disease virus, or artificial or geographical barriers may be in place to ensure [protection/safety]. Effectively prevents the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease virus.

7.1.3 Implement immunization of susceptible animals, maintain herd immunity density above 90% year-round, and ensure that the number of immunized individuals accounts for a significant portion of the immunized population. The number is no less than 80%.

7.1.4 Monitoring has shown that no foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks have occurred in the past 24 months, and no foot-and-mouth disease virus infection or transmission has been found in the past 12 months.

7.1.5 Establish a management system for the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease susceptible animals and genetic material, and ensure that susceptible animals and genetic material donors are introduced before... No foot-and-mouth disease virus infection was detected in 3 months.

7.2 Non-immune foot-and-mouth disease-free areas

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

7.2.2 Based on risk, protected areas, or artificial or geographical barriers, may be established between neighboring countries or regions infected with foot-and-mouth disease virus. Effectively prevents the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease virus.

7.2.3 No foot-and-mouth disease immunizations have been conducted in the past 12 months, and no new immunizations have been introduced in the area after immunizations

were discontinued. animal.

7.2.4 Monitoring has shown that no foot-and-mouth disease virus infection has been detected in the past 12 months.

7.2.5 Establish a management system for the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease susceptible animals and genetic material. Susceptible animals and genetic material donors must be introduced within 3 days prior to their introduction. No foot-and-mouth disease virus infection has been detected for months.

7.2.6 When an immunized foot-and-mouth disease-free area transitions to a non-immunized foot-and-mouth disease-free area, 12 months after the cessation of immunization, and if documentation of no cases during this period is available... Evidence of foot-and-mouth disease virus infection.

8 Monitoring Requirements

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

8.2 Developing and implementing a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) surveillance program can ensure the timely detection of FMD infection and transmission. The surveillance program should at least include... The monitoring includes the monitoring entity, monitoring object, scope, frequency, method, sampling method, diagnostic and testing methods, and result determination.

8.3 The testing and diagnostic methods shall comply with the requirements of GB/T 18935.

9. Requirements for establishing infection control zones in the event of a limited outbreak

9.1 When foot-and-mouth disease occurs in a foot-and-mouth disease-free area, the disease-free status of that area shall be suspended.

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

9.3 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]. Chu confirmed that the outbreak was a limited outbreak occurring in a localized area within a previously unaffected region.

9.4 Based on the results of epidemiological investigations and in light of geographical characteristics, infection control zones shall be established in areas where limited outbreaks have occurred.

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