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

GB/T 22330.3-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.3-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 3: Swine
vesicular disease free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第3部分：无猪水疱病区

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 3 Swine Vesicular Disease-Free Zone Published on 2026-02-
- 6 Basic Requirements
- 7 Monitoring Requirements
- 9 Recovery of swine vesicular disease-free wards

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 3 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 22330.3-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering a swine vesicular disease free zone - a disease whose importance is that its lesions are indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease, so every suspicion has to be investigated as though it were the worse

one. The standard fixes the surveillance required and its duration, the boundary and movement controls, the emergency response and the evidence on which recognition of freedom rests - the basis on which animals and animal products from the zone can be exported. It replaces GB/T 22330.3-2008 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 22330.3-2008. 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 swine vesicular disease-free zones, monitoring requirements, conditions for establishing infection control zones in the event of a limited outbreak, and the requirements for... Conditions for the recovery of swine vesicular disease wards, etc. This document applies to the establishment and restoration of swine vesicular disease-free zones.

4. Swine vesicular disease virus infection The presence of any of the following conditions is considered an infection with swine vesicular disease virus.

- a) Porcine vesicular disease virus was isolated and identified from pig samples;
- b) Detection of swine vesicular disease in samples from pigs exhibiting clinical symptoms of swine vesicular disease, or those with an epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected cases of swine vesicular disease. Swine vesicular disease virus antigen or nucleic acid;
- c) From the appearance of clinical symptoms of swine vesicular disease, or from individuals with an epidemiological link to confirmed or suspected cases of swine vesicular disease who have not been vaccinated against swine vesicular disease. Porcine vesicular disease virus antibodies were detected in samples of pigs that had been vaccinated.

5. Incubation period The incubation period for swine vesicular disease is 2 to 7 days.

3 Swine Vesicular Disease-Free Zone Published on 2026-02-

27 Implemented on 2026-09-

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

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 No swine vesicular disease immunizations have been administered in the past 12

months, nor have any animals been introduced for related immunization.

6.3 Based on risk, protected areas, or artificial or geographical barriers, may be established between neighboring countries or regions infected with swine vesicular disease to effectively prevent its spread. To prevent the introduction of swine vesicular disease.

6.4 Monitoring has shown that no swine vesicular disease virus infection has been detected in the past 12 months.

6.5 Establish a management system for the introduction of pigs and genetic material. No swine vesicular disease should be found in the pigs and genetic material donor pigs introduced within three months prior to introduction. Viral 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 Develop and implement a swine vesicular disease surveillance program (plan) to promptly detect swine vesicular disease virus infection. The surveillance program (plan) should at least include... It includes the monitoring subject, scope, frequency, method, sampling method, diagnostic and testing methods, and result determination.

7.3 The testing and diagnostic methods shall comply with the relevant requirements of GB/T 19200.

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

8.1 When a swine vesicular disease outbreak occurs in a swine vesicular disease-free area, the disease-free status of that swine vesicular disease-free 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 previously unaffected region.

8.4 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.

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 swine vesicular disease.

8.7 Conduct risk-based surveillance throughout the swine vesicular disease-free zone. At least 14 days after the culling of the last infected animal in the infection control zone, no further infection should be detected. If a new swine vesicular disease virus infection is discovered, an application can be made to establish an infection control zone.

9 Recovery of swine vesicular disease-free wards

9.1 An infection control zone was established, and the remaining areas outside the infection control zone were subsequently restored to swine vesicular disease-free zones.

a) Within three months of the culling of the last infected animal in the infection control area, monitoring confirmed that no swine vesicular disease virus infection was detected. If infected, an application can be made to restore the swine vesicular disease-free zone.

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

9.2 Where no infection control zone has been established or constructed, and no swine vesicular lesions have been detected through monitoring within three months following the culling of the last infected animal. If infected with the virus, an application can be made to restore the swine vesicular disease-free zone. GB/T 22330.3-2026. Standards for Disease-Free Zones - Part 3. Swine Vesicular Disease-Free Zones ICS

41 National Standards of the People's Republic of China Replaces GB/T 22330.3-2008 Standards for animal disease-free zones Part