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

GB/T 22330.4-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.4-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 4:
Classical swine fever free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第4部分：无猪瘟区

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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 4 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 22330.4-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering a classical swine fever free zone - a disease long controlled in China by mass vaccination, where establishing freedom means first stopping the vaccination that has been masking it. 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 22330.4-2008 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 22330.4-2008. 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 fever-free zones, monitoring requirements, and the conditions for establishing infection control zones in the event of a limited outbreak. Conditions for recovery in areas affected by swine fever, etc. This document applies to the establishment and restoration of swine fever-free zones.

4. Swine fever virus infection The occurrence of any of the following conditions is considered an infection with swine fever virus.

- a) Isolation and identification of classical swine fever virus (excluding vaccine strains) from pig samples;
- b) Detection of classical swine fever virus in pig samples showing clinical symptoms of classical swine fever or epidemiological links to confirmed or suspected cases of classical swine fever. Antigens or nucleic acids (except for vaccine strains);
- c) Detection of non-immunized strains in pig samples showing clinical symptoms of classical swine fever, or those epidemiologically linked to confirmed or suspected cases of classical swine fever. Specific antibodies against swine fever virus.

5. Incubation period The incubation period for swine fever is 14 days.

4 Swine Fever-Free Zones 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 Based on risk, protected areas, or artificial or geographical barriers, exist between

neighboring countries or regions infected with swine fever virus, which can effectively prevent [swine fever virus infection]. To prevent the introduction of the swine fever virus.

6.3 Monitoring has shown that no swine fever virus infection has been detected in the past 12 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 a classical swine fever (CSF) monitoring plan to promptly detect CSF virus infection. This plan should at least include the monitoring subjects, scope, frequency, methods, and sampling procedures. The content includes sampling methods, diagnostic and testing methods, and result interpretation.

7.3 The testing and diagnostic methods comply with the requirements of GB/T 16551.

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

8.1 When a swine fever outbreak occurs in a swine fever-free zone, the disease-free status of that zone 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]. Chu confirmed that 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 classical swine fever.

8.7 Conduct risk-based surveillance throughout the entire swine fever-free zone. At least 28 days must pass since the last infected animal in the infection control zone was culled. If a new swine fever virus infection is discovered, an application can be made to establish an infection control zone.

9 Recovery of swine fever-free zones

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

a) If, within three months of the culling of the last infected animal in the infection control area, monitoring confirms no swine fever virus infection, an application can be submitted. Please restore the swine fever-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 monitoring has proven that no swine fever has been detected within 3 months after the culling of the last infected animal. If the area is infected with the virus, it can apply to be restored to a swine fever-free zone. GB/T 22330.4-2026. Standards for Disease-Free Zones - Part 4. Swine Fever-Free Zones ICS

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