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

GB/T 22330.5-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.5-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 5:
African swine fever free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第5部分：无非洲猪瘟区

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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 5 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 22330.5-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering what a region must demonstrate to be recognised free of African swine fever - the surveillance and its coverage, the movement controls at the boundary, the biosecurity of the holdings inside and the contingency plan for an incursion. The 2018 epidemic killed a large part of China's pig herd, and this revision is written from that experience. It replaces GB/T 22330.5-2008 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 22330.5-2008. 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 African swine fever-free zones, monitoring requirements, conditions for establishing infection control zones in the event of a limited outbreak, and the requirements for... Conditions for recovery in areas affected by African swine fever, etc. This document applies to the establishment and restoration of African swine fever-free zones.

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

- a) African swine fever virus was isolated and identified from collected pig samples.
- b) African swine fever-specific antigens, nucleic acids, or specific antibodies were detected in any of the following samples. 1) Samples from pigs exhibiting clinical symptoms or pathological changes of African swine fever. 2) Samples from pigs that have been epidemiologically linked to confirmed or suspected cases of African swine fever. 3) Samples from pigs suspected of having been in contact with or associated with the African swine fever virus.

5. Incubation period The incubation period for African swine fever is 15 days.

5 African Swine Fever-Free Zones Published on 2026-03-

31 Implemented on October 1, 2026 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

6.1 African Swine Fever-Free Zones

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

6.1.2 Based on risk, protected areas, or artificial or geographical barriers, are established

between neighboring countries or regions infected with African swine fever, which can effectively... To prevent the introduction of African swine fever.

6.1.3 Possesses an effective epidemic reporting system and early monitoring and warning system, capable of promptly reporting all cases within the region that comply with GB/T 18648 standards. Laboratory testing and epidemiological investigations were conducted on suspected cases of African swine fever, and the testing laboratories met the relevant standards.

6.1.4 There is a public awareness campaign on African swine fever prevention and control; veterinarians within the region, as well as relevant personnel involved in breeding, slaughtering, processing, and transportation, are aware of it. Knowledge about African swine fever, prevention and control requirements and policies, and their effective implementation.

6.1.5 Conduct an epidemiological survey of wild boar and soft ticks in the region to understand the species, distribution, and activity patterns of wild boar and soft ticks in the region. Based on factors such as laws and regulations, measures should be developed to prevent the spread of African swine fever virus by wild boars and soft ticks, and to eliminate their potential role in the transmission of the virus within the region. The possibility.

6.1.6 Animals susceptible to African swine fever within the region should not be fed food waste.

6.1.7 The sanitary conditions of the construction area meet one of the following conditions.

- a) Monitoring has confirmed that no African swine fever virus infection has been found in domestic pigs or wild boars in the region over the past 36 months;
- b) Epidemiological investigations have proven the absence of soft ticks in the area, and monitoring has shown that, over the past 12 months, the number of domestic pigs and wild boars in the area has been [not specified]. No African swine fever virus infection was detected.

6.2.1 It complies with the provisions of

6.2.2 The sanitary conditions of the construction area meet one of the following conditions.

- a) Monitoring has shown that no African swine fever virus infection has been found in domestic pigs in the region over the past 36 months;
- b) Epidemiological investigations have proven the absence of soft ticks in the area, and monitoring has confirmed that no domestic pigs in the area have been found to be infected in the past 12 months. African swine fever 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 An African swine fever surveillance program (plan) should be developed and implemented to promptly detect African swine fever virus infection. This program should at least include the surveillance entity, The scope, frequency, method, sampling method, diagnostic and testing methods, and result determination, etc.

7.3 The monitoring targets should include domestic pigs, wild boars and ticks.

7.4 The testing and diagnostic methods shall comply with the requirements of GB/T 18648.

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

8.1 When an African swine fever outbreak occurs in an African swine fever-free zone, the disease-free status of that zone shall be 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 epidemiological investigation results, combined with geographical characteristics and the distribution of wild boars, soft ticks, etc., establish infection control centers in areas where limited outbreaks have occurred. Control area.

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 African swine fever.

8.7 Conduct risk-based surveillance throughout the African swine fever-free zone. At least 30 days after the culling of the last infected animal in the infection control zone, no further infection should be detected. If a new African swine fever virus infection is discovered, an application can be made to establish an infection control zone.

9 Recovery of African 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 African swine fever-free zones.

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