

Instructions for completing the “VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO MONTENEGRO OF AQUATIC ANIMALS INTENDED FOR CERTAIN AQUACULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR RELEASE INTO THE WILD OR FOR OTHER PURPOSES, EXCLUDING HUMAN CONSUMPTION (AQUA-ENTRYESTAB/ RELEASE/OTHER)” to Montenegro.

The export requirements for live aquatic animals to Montenegro will depend on the species to be exported and whether Montenegro considers this species susceptible or a vector species for the pathogens of concern. Follow the 3 steps below to determine if pre-export testing is required and how to make the appropriate lineouts before submitting a health certificate for APHIS endorsement.

STEP 1: Pathogens of Concern

- a. Montenegro has national measures in place for the following pathogens, so ***pre-export testing is required*** if the species to be exported is considered susceptible or a vector:
 - Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)
 - Infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV)
 - *Bonamia ostrea*
 - *Marteilia refringens*
 - Taura syndrome virus (TSV)
 - Yellowhead virus (YHV)
 - White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)
- b. National measures are NOT in place for the following pathogens, so ***NO pre-export testing is required***. All these pathogens should be lined out on the health certificate.
 - Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis virus (EHNV)
 - Infectious salmon anemia virus (ISAV) HPR-deleted
 - Spring viremia of carp virus (SVCV)
 - Bacterial kidney disease (BKD)
 - Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV)
 - *Gyrodactylus salaris* (GS)
 - Salmonid alphavirus (SAV)
 - Koi herpesvirus (KHV)
 - *Mikrocytos mackini*
 - *Perkinsus marinus*
 - *Bonamia exitiosa*
 - Ostreid herpes virus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ var)

Step 2: Species Susceptibility

- a. Determine if the species to be exported is considered a susceptible or vector species for the pathogens of concern to Montenegro (see Section 1.a. above) using the table below.
 - i. If the species is considered **susceptible**, then pre-export testing is **required**.
 - For example, if exporting rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), this species is considered susceptible to Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV), so pre-export testing for VHSV is required.
 - ii. If the species is considered a **vector**, then pre-export testing is **required only if the species is in contact with a susceptible species**.
 - For example, if exporting goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), this species is considered a vector for Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV). If the goldfish are in contact or share water with rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) at the exporting premises, then pre-export testing for VHSV is required. If the goldfish are not in contact or share water with any of the VHSV susceptible species at the exporting premises, then pre-export testing for VHSV is NOT required.
 - iii. If the species is **NOT** considered susceptible nor a vector, then NO pre-export testing is **required**, and the pathogen should be lined out on the health certificate.

Pathogen of Concern	Susceptible species*	Vector species*
Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)	herring (<i>Clupea</i> spp.) whitefish (<i>Coregonus</i> spp.) pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>) haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) Pacific cod (<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>) Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.) rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) rockling (<i>Onos mustelus</i>) brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) turbot (<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>) sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>) grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>) olive flounder (<i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i>) marble trout (<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>) lake trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>) wrasse (<i>Labridae</i> spp.) lumpfish (<i>Cyclopteridae</i> spp.)	Beluga (<i>Huso huso</i>) Danube sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>) sterlet sturgeon (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>) starry sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>) sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) Siberian sturgeon (<i>Acipenser baerii</i>) bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>) goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>) crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>) common carp and koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>) chub (<i>Leuciscus</i> spp.) roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>) rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>) tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>) North African catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>) catfish (<i>Ictalurus</i> spp.) black bullhead (<i>Ameiurus melas</i>) channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>) pangas catfish (<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>) pike perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>) wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>) European seabass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>) striped bass (<i>Morone chrysops</i> x <i>Morone saxatilis</i>) flathead grey mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>) red drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>) meagre (<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>) shi drum (<i>Umbrina cirrosa</i>) true tuna (<i>Thunnus</i> spp.) Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) white grouper (<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>) dusky grouper (<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>)

Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) continued		Senegalese solea (<i>Solea senegalensis</i>) common sole (<i>Solea solea</i>) common pandora (<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>) common dentex (<i>Dentex dentex</i>) gilthead seabream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>) white seabream (<i>Diplodus sargus</i>) black spot seabream (<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>) red sea bream (<i>Pagrus major</i>) sharpshout seabream (<i>Diplodus puntazzo</i>) common two-banded seabream (<i>Diplodus vulgaris</i>) red porgy (<i>Pagrus pagrus</i>) tilapia spp. (<i>Oreochromis</i>) brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>) arctic charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)
Infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV)	Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>) coho salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>) Masou salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus masou</i>) rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) sockeye salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>) pink salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>) chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) lake trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>) marble trout (<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>) brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>) arctic charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>) whitespotted charr (<i>Salvelinus leucomaenis</i>)	Beluga (<i>Huso huso</i>) Danube sturgeon (<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>) sterlet sturgeon (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>) starry sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>) sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>) Siberian sturgeon (<i>Acipenser Baerii</i>) bighead carp (<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>) goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>) crucian carp (<i>Carassius carassius</i>) common carp and koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) silver carp (<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>) chub (<i>Leuciscus</i> spp.) roach (<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>) rudd (<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>) tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>) North African catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) catfish (<i>Ictalurus</i> spp.) black bullhead (<i>Ameiurus melas</i>) channel catfish (<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>) pangas catfish (<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>) pike perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>) wels catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>) Atlantic halibut (<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>) flounder (<i>Platichthys flesus</i>) Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>) noble crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>) signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>) redswamp crayfish (<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>)
<i>Bonamia ostrea</i>	Australian mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>) Chilean flat oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>) Olympia flat oyster (<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>) Asian oyster (<i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i>) European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) Argentinian oyster (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>)	Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>) sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>) northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>) Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>) grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>) Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>) European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>) pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>) warted venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>) Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>)

<i>Martella refringens</i>	Australian mud oyster (<i>Ostrea angasi</i>) Chilean flat oyster (<i>Ostrea chilensis</i>) European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) Argentinian oyster (<i>Ostrea puelchana</i>)	Common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>) sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>) northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>) Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>) grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>) Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>) European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>) pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>) warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)
Taura syndrome virus (TSV)	Gulf white shrimp (<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>) Pacific blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>) Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Penshells (<i>Atrina</i> spp.) common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>) Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>) common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) eastern oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>) wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>) Ezo abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>) tuberculate abalone (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>) periwinkles (<i>Littorina littorea</i>) northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>) Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>) sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>) blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>) European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>) grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>) Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>) common cuttlefish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i>) stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>) pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>) warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>) European lobster (<i>Homarus gammarus</i>) marine crabs (<i>Brachyura</i> spp.) Yabi crayfish (<i>Cherax destructor</i>) giant river prawn (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>) spiny lobsters (<i>Palinurus</i> spp.) swimming crab (<i>Portunus puber</i>) Indopacific swamp crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) Indian white prawn (<i>Penaeus indicus</i>) kuruma prawn (<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>) caramote prawn (<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>)
Yellowhead virus (YHV)	Gulf brown shrimp (<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>) Gulf pink shrimp (<i>Penaeus duorarum</i>) kuruma prawn (<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>) black tiger shrimp (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>) Gulf white shrimp (<i>Penaeus setiferus</i>) Pacific blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>) Pacific white shrimp (<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>)	Penshells (<i>Atrina</i> spp.) common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>) Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>) common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) eastern oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>) wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>) Ezo abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>) tuberculate abalone (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>) periwinkles (<i>Littorina littorea</i>) northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>) Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>) sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>)

Yellowhead virus (YHV) continued		blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>) European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>) grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>) Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>) common cuttlefish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i>) stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.), European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>) pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>) warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)
White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)	All decapod crustaceans (order Decapoda)	Penshells (<i>Atrina</i> spp.) common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>) Portuguese oyster (<i>Crassostrea angulata</i>) common edible cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>) Pacific cupped oyster (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) eastern oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>) wedge shell (<i>Donax trunculus</i>) Ezo abalone (<i>Haliotis discus hannai</i>) tuberculate abalone (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>) periwinkles (<i>Littorina littorea</i>) northern quahog (<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>) Japanese hard clam (<i>Meretrix lusoria</i>) sand gaper (<i>Mya arenaria</i>) blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) Mediterranean mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>) European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) Great Atlantic scallop (<i>Pecten maximus</i>) grooved carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>) Japanese carpet shell (<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>) common cuttlefish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i>) stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) European aurora venus clam (<i>Venerupis aurea</i>) pullet carpet shell (<i>Venerupis pullastra</i>) warty venus (<i>Venus verrucosa</i>)

*Per the following regulations: COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2021/260, and COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1882

Step 3: Pre-export Testing

- a. If the species to be exported is considered susceptible or a vector species, and pre-export testing is required per Step 2 above, then testing can be conducted via either premises freedom or test-and-ship. Use the following guidance to determine how to conduct pre-export testing:
 - i. [APHIS Criteria for Test Negative Status](#)
 - ii. [APHIS Criteria for Establishing Premises Freedom](#)