

No:

EXPORT OF CATS AND DOGS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO MONTENEGRO

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AND EXPORTER

IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OVs) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you with export certificate 7240EHC. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with certificate 7240EHC. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

1. Scope of the certificate

Export health certificate 7240EHC may be used for the export of non-commercial pets (dogs, cats and ferrets) from the United Kingdom to Montenegro. The animals must comply with the Montenegro import health standard requirements

This certificate is for commercial movements into Montenegro of dogs, cats and ferrets, including animals when they are destined to a confined establishment or to an approved quarantine establishment. It may also be used for non-commercial movements of dogs, cats or ferrets moved in accordance with Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013, where the number of pet animals being moved into the EU exceed the maximum outlined for that particular species. Associated documents 7240NFG, 618NDC.

2. Certification by an Official Veterinarian (OV)

This certificate may be signed by an OV appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, Welsh Government or the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Northern Ireland, who is on the appropriate panel for export purposes or who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation.

OVs must sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV stamp in any ink colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

Certified Copy Requirements - England, Wales and Scotland

Guidance concerning return of certified copies of EHCs has changed and only specific certified copies are required to be returned to the APHA. Certifying OVs must return a certified copy of EHCs only for the following EHC types:

- if the exported commodity is cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or camelids;
- if the certificate was applied for manually and the application documents have been emailed to APHA and not applied for via the Exports Health Certificates Online (EHCO) system.

Certified copies should be emailed on the day of signature to the Centre for International Trade Carlisle (CITC) at the following

address: certifiedcopies@apha.gov.uk.

For certificates that have been issued to the Certifying OV via the EHC system, the Certifying OV must complete the certifier portal with the status of the certificate and the date of signature.

A copy of all EHCs and supporting documentation certified must be retained for two years.

Certifying OVs are not required to return certified copies of other EHCs issued, however CITC may request certified copies of EHCs and supporting documentation in order to complete Quality Assurance checks or if an issue arises with the consignment after certification.

DAERA Export Health Certificates: Provision of certified copies

aPVPs certifying DECOL produced Export Health Certificates must return a legible, scanned copy of the final EHC to the relevant DAERA Processing Office within 1 working day of signing.

Good quality photographic copies will be accepted by the department, where obtaining a scanned copy is not feasible – for example, where 'on site' certification is undertaken and scanning facilities are not available.

For record purposes, a copy of the final Export Health Certificate and associated Support documents should be retained by the aPVP for a period of 2 years from the date of certification.

The Department will carry out periodic audits of all aspects of export certification to ensure that a high standard of certification is being maintained.

EHC in foreign language/s

EHC should be in English and the foreign language of the Border Control Post (BCP) of entry. The original copy of the required EHC must accompany the consignment to the BCP of entry. The OV/AVI should keep a copy for his/her own records.

3. Import Permit

The importation of cats and dogs into Montenegro is not subject to the issue of an import permit.

4. HEALTH INFORMATION

PART I: DETAILS OF THE CONSIGNMENT

All relevant boxes in Part I of the certificate must be completed. Please use a schedule to be attached to the certificate if there is not enough space to fill in the information in part I.

Please complete all the boxes in Part I of the certificate in accordance with the guidance laid down in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235, Amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2744.

Box I.8 and I.10 should be crossed out as this commodity is not current subject to regionalisation.

Box I.28:

For Species and Subspecies- insert as relevant:

- Dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*)
- Cats (*Felis silvestris catus*)
- Ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*)

Identification system - insert the term "Transponder" for a microchip or "Tattoo"

Identification number- insert the number of the microchip or tattoo.

Enter all the dates in the format dd/mm/yyyy e.g.: 01/01/2025

The tattoo must be clearly readable and applied before 3 July 2011.

PART II: HEALTH ATTESTATIONS

The OV signing the export veterinary certificate must ensure that the public and animal health attestations set out in Part II of the veterinary certificate have been complied with.

II.1. Purpose/nature of journey attested by the owner. Three options available:

[**Either/Or/Or**]

Either: The OV signing the certificate must ensure the animal is moving with the owner.

Or: The OV signing the certificate must ensure the animal is moving with an authorised person by the owner and there is a declaration by the owner.

Or: the movement is taking place by a designated carrier contracted by the owner

II.2 There are two options:

Either: The movement is of less than 5 dogs.

Or: The movement is of more than 5 dogs. The OV should be presented with evidence that it is to attend.

II.3. This section reflects the age, rabies vaccination status of the animal and country of origin listing. There are two clauses (II.3) with two subclauses (II.3.1) and further subclauses:

II.3.Either the animal(s) are less than 12 weeks old, have not received an anti-rabies vaccination, or are between 12 and 16 weeks old and have received an anti-rabies vaccination, but 21 days at least have not elapsed and

II.3.1 the territory or third country of provenance of the animals indicated in Box I.1 is listed in Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 and the Country of destination indicated in Box I.5 has informed the public that it authorizes the movement of such animals into its territory, and they are accompanied by

II.3.2 Either: the attached declaration (5) of the owner or the natural person referred to in point II.1 stating that from birth until the time of the non-commercial movement the animals have had no contact with wild animals of species susceptible to rabies

II.3.2 Or: the animals are accompanied with their mother which received before their birth an anti-rabies vaccination which complied with the validity requirements set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

Or II.3. for animals at least 12 weeks old when rabies vaccinated and where 21 days have elapsed since the completion of the primary anti-rabies vaccination and where any subsequent rabies revaccination has been carried out within the period of validity of the preceding rabies vaccination and

Either II.3.1 come from a country listed in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013.

Or II.3.1 come from a country not listed in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 and a rabies antibody titration test carried out on a blood sample taken by the veterinarian authorised by the competent authority on the date indicated in the table in Page 5 of the EHC not less than 30 days after the preceding rabies vaccination and at least three months prior to the date of issue of the certificate and proved an antibody titre equal to or greater than 0,5 IU/ml and any subsequent revaccination was carried out within the period of validity of the preceding vaccination

The identity of the animals (microchip number) must have been checked and verified prior to administration of vaccination.

A certified copy of the identification and vaccination details of the animals must be attached to the certificate.

This must demonstrate that any booster vaccination given, is given within the period of validity of the preceding vaccination.

If rabies vaccination lapses, then any subsequent vaccination must be considered a primary vaccination (requiring a post vaccination waiting period before travel and, if necessary, a repeat rabies antibody blood test).

A rabies serology blood test must be collected 30 days after the preceding vaccination (whether this is a primary vaccination or a booster vaccination) and tested at an approved lab for a sufficient titre. A minimum of three months' wait after the date of the successful blood test is required before the animal can be exported.

Where a blood sample has been taken following a previous rabies vaccination and the subsequent booster vaccinations have been kept up to date, details of these vaccinations should be attached to the certificate.

Where the certificate states "blood sample taken by the veterinarian authorised by the competent authority" OV's are permitted to certify

this clause on the basis of written or documentary evidence provided by another registered veterinary surgeon (Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) demonstrating that the blood sample was taken by a registered veterinary surgeon, that the identity of the animal was checked prior to blood sampling and that the identity (e.g. microchip number) matches that shown on the official rabies serology lab report.

It is advised to personally contact the laboratory concerned in providing the blood sample results to verify the authenticity of the results before certifying the certificate.

II.3.3 Table-Rabies Table where all the identification and rabies vaccination details need to be entered.
Before signing the export health certificate, the OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN must be satisfied that the necessary vaccinations have been carried out.
If vaccinations are carried out by another veterinary surgeon, the owner/exporter should provide evidence in the form of certificates. Vaccination certificates must be attached to the export health certificate.

All Dates must be entered in the format dd/mm/yyyy

II.4 - Attestation of anti-parasite treatment This section is for dogs only. Only one option may be certified.

[Either/Or]

Either: Dogs must be treated for tapeworm prior to travel in accordance with EU requirements.
The treatment must be carried out not less than 24 hours and not more than 48 hours before the dog arrives in the EU destination country. The administering veterinarian (who does not necessarily have to be an OV) should record tapeworm treatments by completing the table on the certificate. If the veterinarian administering the treatment is an OV, they should apply their OV stamp in the box. If the veterinarian is not an OV they should use their practice stamp. The treatment used must contain praziquantel or an equivalent containing a product (active substance) proven to be effective against *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

Or: Certify this option of no tapeworm treatments have been administered to the animals described in Part I.

5. **Welfare**

Exporters and transporters must comply with all the legislation for the welfare of live animals during transport. The welfare conditions required during transport, are set out in Council Regulation EC No 1/2005 (as retained), implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006, with parallel legislation in Scotland and Wales.

If transported by air, animals should also be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.

Information about welfare during transport in Great Britain and the necessary requirements can be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Agency: Welfare in Transport Team

Centre for International Trade
Eden Bridge House
Lowther Street, Carlisle
CA3 8DX
Phone: +44 (0) 3000 200 301
E-mail: WIT@apha.gov.uk

6. **Disclaimer**

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time, and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority of destination of the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact the APHA Centre for International Trade, Carlisle or DAERA, via the link or e-mail address below:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-apha>

DAERA - Email: vs.implementation@daera-ni.gov.uk