

Montenegro

TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOONOSES AND ZOOTIC AGENTS IN FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS

including information on foodborne outbreaks,
antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and indicator bacteria
and some pathogenic microbiological agents

IN 2020

PREFACE

This report is submitted to the European Commission in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 2003/99/EC*. The information has also been forwarded to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

The report contains information on trends and sources of zoonoses and zoonotic agents in Montenegro during the year 2020.

The information covers the occurrence of these diseases and agents in animals, foodstuffs and in some cases also in feedingstuffs. In addition the report includes data on antimicrobial resistance in some zoonotic agents and indicator bacteria as well as information on epidemiological investigations of foodborne outbreaks.

Complementary data on susceptible animal populations in the country is also given. The information given covers both zoonoses that are important for the public health in the whole European Union as well as zoonoses, which are relevant on the basis of the national epidemiological situation.

The report describes the monitoring systems in place and the prevention and control strategies applied in the country. For some zoonoses this monitoring is based on legal requirements laid down by the European Union legislation, while for the other zoonoses national approaches are applied.

The report presents the results of the examinations carried out in the reporting year. A national evaluation of the epidemiological situation, with special reference to trends and sources of zoonotic infections, is given. Whenever possible, the relevance of findings in foodstuffs and animals to zoonoses cases in humans is evaluated.

The information covered by this report is used in the annual European Union Summary Reports on zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance that are published each year by EFSA.

The national report contains two parts: tables summarising data reported in the Data Collection Framework and the related text forms. The text forms were sent by email as pdf files and they are incorporated at the end of the report.

* Directive 2003/ 99/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Decision 90/ 424/ EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/ 117/ EEC, OJ L 325, 17.11.2003, p. 31

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ANIMAL POPULATION TABLES

Table Susceptible animal population

Animal species	Category of animals	Population		
		animal	slaughter animal (heads)	herd/flock
Cattle (bovine animals)	Cattle (bovine animals)	79,477	30,807	18,236
Gallus gallus (fowl)	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers		722,261	
Pigs	Pigs	31,817	13,860	8,303
Small ruminants	Goats	23,326	120	
	Sheep	179,622	39,698	
	Sheep and goats			6,605

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

Table Bovine brucellosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Total number of herds
Montenegro	Brucella	0	0	18,236

Table Ovine or Caprine brucellosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Total number of herds
Montenegro	Brucella	0	0	6,988

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

Table Bovine tuberculosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Interval between routine tuberculin tests	Total number of herds
Montenegro	Mycobacterium bovis	0	0	12	18,236

PREVALENCE TABLES

Table LISTERIA in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	4	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	115	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	115	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	115	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	6	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	6	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	6	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	25	Gram	N_A	1816	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1,816	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	135	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	135	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	135	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - hard - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	3	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
			11	Gram	N_A	3	0	>100	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	15	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - soft and semi-soft - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	3	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
			11	Gram	N_A	3	0	>100	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
	Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm - Montenegro - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	25	Gram	N_A	1642	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1,642	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	15	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	25	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Farm - Montenegro - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	25	Gram	N_A	440	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	440	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	25	Gram	N_A	10	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	1	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy products, not specified - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	2	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	120	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	120	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	120	0
	Egg products - dried - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	5	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	25	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feeder)	10	Gram	N_A	10	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	10	Gram	N_A	15	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	15	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	10	Gram	N_A	25	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
	Sweets - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	10	Gram	N_A	10	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - non-ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	10	Gram	N_A	11	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	11	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	11	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - non-ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	11	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	11	1

Table Salmonella:SALMONELLA in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	N of flocks under control programme	Target verification	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - day-old chicks - Border Control Posts - Not Available - environmental sample - delivery box liner - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	140	26	Salmonella Enteritidis	15
									Salmonella group C1	11
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - Farm - Not Available - animal sample - faeces - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	83	8	Salmonella Enteritidis	4
									Salmonella group C1	1
									Salmonella group E	1
									Salmonella Typhimurium	2
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - Farm - Not Available - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal		N_A	N_A	Not Available	60	8	Salmonella Enteritidis	3
									Salmonella group C1	4
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - Farm - Not Available - environmental sample - boot swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	100	29	Salmonella Enteritidis	22
									Salmonella group C1	6
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - Farm - Not Available - environmental sample - dust - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	310	5	Salmonella Enteritidis	3
									Salmonella group C1	1
Salmonella group C2									1	
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - Farm - Not Available - animal sample - faeces - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	95	4	Salmonella Enteritidis	3	
								Salmonella group C1	1	
Turkeys - Farm - Not Available - animal sample - faeces - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock		N_A	N_A	Not Available	30	4	Salmonella Enteritidis	1	
								Salmonella group C2	2	
								Salmonella spp., unspecified	1	
Turkeys - Farm - Not Available - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal		N_A	N_A	Not Available	3	1	Salmonella Typhimurium	1	

Table Salmonella:SALMONELLA in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Cheeses made from cows' milk - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1813	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	130	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm - Montenegro - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	Not Available	1642	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Farm - Montenegro - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	Not Available	440	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Processing plant - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Egg products - dried - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Eggs - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	50	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Eggs - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	50	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	13	5	Salmonella	5
	Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	35	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	11	2	Salmonella	2
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - frozen - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	755	31	Salmonella Enteritidis	2
									Salmonella group C1	29
	Meat, mixed meat - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	26	0	Salmonella	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - containing mayonnaise - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579:2002 Salmonella	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Sweets - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N.A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0

Table Salmonella:SALMONELLA in feed

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - final product - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish - final product - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens - final product - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0

FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS TABLES

Foodborne Outbreaks: summarized data

when numbers referring to cases, hospitalized people and deaths are reported as unknown, they will be not included in the sum calculation

Causative agent	Food vehicle	Outbreak strenght			
		N outbreaks	N human cases	Weak	
N hospitalized	N deaths				
Salmonella Enteritidis	Unknown	2	16	0	0

Strong Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

Weak Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	Food vehicle	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Salmonella Enteritidis	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FBO01	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Analytical epidemiological evidence	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FBO02	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Analytical epidemiological evidence	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	N_A	1	12	0	0

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR CAMPYLOBACTER

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR SALMONELLA

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR INDICATOR ESCHERICHIA COLI

OTHER ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES

Specific monitoring of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing bacteria and specific monitoring of carbapenemase-producing bacteria, in the absence of isolate detected

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

Specific monitoring of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing bacteria and specific monitoring of carbapenemase-producing bacteria, in the absence of isolate detected



Latest Transmission set

Table Name	Last submitted dataset transmission date
Animal Population	20-Mar-2022
Disease Status	20-Mar-2022
Food Borne Outbreaks	20-Mar-2022
Prevalence	20-Mar-2022

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1. Institutions and Laboratories involved in zoonoses monitoring and reporting

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs
- Institute for Public Health (IPH)
- Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) prepares development strategies in the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary area. MAFWM also prepares and adopts legislation in the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary area. MAFWM supervise administrative decisions made by the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs (AFSVPA) and decides upon complaints to decisions made AFSVPA in the first instance administrative procedure and acts.

The Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs (AFSVPA) is the competent authority for food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies as well as implementation of official controls. AFSVPA responsibilities includes:

- Keeping the register of animals, holdings, veterinary ambulances, food and feed producing and marketing establishments;
- Adopting multiannual and annual programmes and plans of official controls in the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary area;
- Carrying out official controls and enforcement measures in the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary area;
- In particular AFSVPA prepares, implement, evaluates and reports: the program of annual mandatory animal and phytosanitary health protection measures, as well as special programs for animal health protection, programs for monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and monitoring of their resistance to antimicrobial agents, salmonella control programs and veterinary residue monitoring program.
- Prepares and coordinates contingency plans for animal diseases, food and feed safety and phytosanitary crisis.
- Prepares technical and expert basis for legislation development and adoption.
- Cooperates with international organisations and competent authorities of other states in the area of competence.

Institute for Public Health (IPH) is a highly-specialized health institution at the tertiary level of health care, with the aim to preserve and improve the health of all citizens. The Institute performs the following tasks:

- Evaluation of public health - monitors, investigates and analyses the epidemiological situation;
- Monitors and controls timely implementation of preventive programs of interest to Montenegro;
- Prepares programmes for prevention, detection and control of infection diseases;
- Identifies risks for public health;
- Performs laboratory analysis - microbiological and parasitological, chemical, biological, toxicological, biochemical and other laboratory analyses in humans and food.
- Keeping the register of public health status
- Collects and processes health-statistical data

IPH laboratories for chemistry and sanitary microbiology are the official laboratories for microbiological and chemical analyses of drinking water and foodstuffs (food, dietary products and dietary supplements), designated by MAFWM. Laboratories are **MEST EN ISO / IEC 17025:2018** accredited by the Accreditation Body of Montenegro.

Scope of accreditation can be found at: [Dodatak Sertifikatu o akreditaciji broj: Li 08 \(akreditacija.me\)](http://Dodatak_Sertifikatu_o_akreditaciji_broj_Li_08(akreditacija.me))

Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory (DVL) has been founded by the Veterinary law, and performs the following tasks:

- monitors and evaluates epidemiological situation in Montenegro;
- proposes measures for prevention, detection and eradication of infectious, parasites and other animal diseases;
- laboratory and pathoanatomic diagnostics of infectious diseases and other animal diseases;
- microbiological laboratory analyses and testing of food of animal origin and feed;
- laboratory analyses and testing of semen and ovaries for artificial insemination and monitors and proposes measures for reproductivity of animals;
- participates in implementation of training strategies for veterinarians and animal keepers;

DVL is **MEST EN ISO / IEC 17025:2018** accredited by the Accreditation Body of Montenegro.

Scope of accreditation can be found at: [Redni \(akreditacija.me\)](http://Redni.akreditacija.me)

2. Animal population

1. Sources of information and the date(s) (months, years) the information relates to^(a)

Data source is the Veterinary Information System (VIS) operating within AFSVPA. VIS includes data on bovine, sheep, goats and pigs since 2009, 2011 and 2014 respectively. The data on animal population submitted are as on 31st December 2020.

Under the project Development of a sustainable Veterinary Information Management System (VIS) No: MNE-MIDAS2-8820-ME-RFBI-G-20-2 financed by the World Bank, the VIS is currently being upgraded.

2. Definitions used for different types of animals, herds, flocks and holdings as well as the production types covered

- **the animals** are domestic or other animals;
- **domestic animals** are all kinds of cattle, including buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) and buffalo (*Bison bison*), sheep, goats, pigs and ungulates;
- **other animals** are animals not covered by the definition of domestic animals (pets, poultry, bees);
- **the bovine keeper** is the owner of the bovine animal or any natural or legal person responsible for the animal, whether permanent or temporary, as well as during transport
- **the sheep or goat keeper** is the owner of the sheep or goats or any natural or legal person responsible for the animal, whether permanent or temporary
- **the pig-keeper** is the owner of the pigs or any natural or legal person responsible for the animal, whether permanent or temporary;
- **the equine keeper** is the owner of the equidae, or any natural or legal person responsible for keeping them, with or without compensation, permanently or temporarily, as well as during transportation, at fairs or during competitions, races or cultural events;
- **the keeper of other animals** is the owner or any natural or legal person responsible for the animal, including temporary animal care;
- **cattle holding** is any establishment or building, and in the case of open-air breeding, the land where the cattle are kept, kept or bred;
- **sheep and goat holding** is any establishment, building or, in the case of open-air breeding, the land on which sheep and goats are kept permanently or temporarily
- **pig holding** is any establishment, building or, in the case of outdoor breeding, the place where pigs are kept
- **holding for other animals** is any establishment, indoor or open space where animals are kept;
- **products of animal origin are:**
 - products of animal origin intended for human consumption:
 - food of animal origin, including honey and blood,
 - live bivalve molluscs, live echinoderms, live tunicates, live gastropods intended for human consumption,
 - other animals intended for preparation, for the purpose of delivery to the final consumer (live);
 - products of animal origin intended for animal nutrition:
 - meat meal, fish meal, bone meal, liver meal, blood meal, feather meal,
 - feed containing products referred to in sub items a) and c) of this item,
 - other products of animal origin;
 - products of animal origin intended for industrial use: raw skin, fur, wool, hair, bristle, feathers, hoofs, bones, horns, blood, intestines and other products of animal origin intended for industrial use;
 - products of animal origin intended for pharmaceutical use: organs, glands, animal tissue and bodily fluids, which are used in preparation of pharmaceutical products;

- reproductive material;

- **trader** is a natural or legal person engaged in commercial buying or selling of animals, either directly or indirectly, who regularly trades animals and who, in a period not longer than 30 days from the day of purchase, sells or relocates animals from one facility into other facilities that are not in his ownership;
- **animals** means animals from the family of hoofed animals (equines, donkeys, mules, hinny), animals from the family of cloven-hoofed animals (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine animals), poultry (chicken, turkeys, geese, ducks and other birds reared or kept for the production of meat, breeding or for laying eggs and other products and wild birds for rearing and breeding), ornamental, exotic and wild birds and mammals, dogs, cats, hares, bees, silkworm, pollinating insects and other arthropods, fish, crustaceans, frogs, snails, and other molluscs, echinoderms, turtles and other reptiles, annelids, wild game, experimental animals and reproductive material;
- **food business operator** means the natural or legal person or entrepreneur responsible for ensuring that the requirements of food law are met within the food business under their control;
- **feed business operator** means the natural or legal person or entrepreneur responsible for ensuring that the requirements of food law are met within the feed business under their control;
- **retail** means the handling and/or processing, preparation and storage of food at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer, and includes distribution terminals, catering operations, factory canteens, restaurants and other food service operations, shops, supermarket distribution centres and wholesale outlets;
- **wholesale market** means handling of food in one or more separate units that have common equipment and premises where food is sold to the operators of food;
- **primary production** means the production, rearing or growing of primary products including harvesting, milking and farmed animal production prior to slaughter, as well as hunting and fishing and the harvesting of products (wild fruits and plants) from nature;
- **primary product** means a product obtained from primary production, including products obtained from the soil, livestock breeding, hunting and fishing;
- **Holding**: any establishment, construction or, in the case of an open-air farm, any place in which animals are held, kept or handled.
- **A geographical entity** is a unit of one building or a complex of buildings included grounds and territories where an animal species is or could be hold.
- **Herd**: an animal or group of animals kept on a holding as an epidemiological unit; if more than one herd is kept on a holding, each of these herds shall form a distinct unit and shall have the same health status.

3. National changes of the numbers of susceptible population and trends

Over the last years, total number of holdings of bovines, porcine, sheep and goats has a steady increase. Dominant type of holding is small family farm with few exceptions of larger farms. The characteristic of Montenegro is that holdings are small in more than 90% of cases resulting in a low average number per holding.

4. Geographical distribution and size distribution of the herds, flocks and holdings^(b)

According to the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT), Montenegro is one statistical region on all three NUTS levels. Further subdivision into local administrative units: LAU1 (Local Administrative Unit 1) is equivalent to number of Montenegrin municipalities (23 in total), and LAU2 settlements, 1,307.

VIS is out to be upgraded to contain geographical coordinates of animals and holdings.

5. Additional information

3. 1. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system* Bovine Tuberculosis

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Active surveillance

For the timely detection and control of tuberculosis in all bovine animals older than six weeks, an intradermal tuberculin test is carried out by veterinary ambulances (authorised veterinarian) in order to detect and eradicate disease and to create conditions for obtaining and maintaining the health status of tuberculosis-free holdings in the territory of Montenegro.

Responsible institution: AFSVPA, veterinary inspection

Operator: Veterinary ambulances, Veterinary inspection, DVL

For more than 10 years, in accordance with the annual programmes of measures, diagnostic examination of bovine animals for tuberculosis has been carried out on all bovine animals older than 6 weeks in all establishments, on the whole territory of Montenegro. The examination is performed by authorised veterinary ambulances that this activity has been delegated to as an activity of public interest, in accordance with the Veterinary Law.

Passive surveillance

In accordance with the Rulebook on classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/17) and Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures the monitoring of epizootiological situation and diagnostics in case of suspected infectious and parasitic diseases are carried out in order to detect and suppress the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases in a timely manner and to maintain a stable epizootiological situation in Montenegro.

In case of clinical symptoms on the basis of which possible presence of bovine tuberculosis is suspected: persistent cough, weight loss and swelling of accessible lymph nodes or granulomatous or other changes in organs of slaughtered or dead animals, the veterinarian or authorised veterinarian at the slaughter line has the obligation to report the suspicion to veterinary inspector (competent authority) in accordance with the Rulebook on the classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/2017).

After reporting the suspicious case of live animals, the veterinary inspector orders the measures to either rule out or confirm the disease.

The pathogenic material for confirmation of *M. bovis* is taken from the changed lymph nodes and parenchymal organs such as: lungs, liver, spleen, etc. In cases where no pathological changes are present in animals, samples of retropharyngeal, bronchial, mediastinal, supramammary, mandibular and some mesenteric lymph nodes and the liver are taken for testing and cultivation.

2. Measures in place^(b)

Rulebook for measures for detection, control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis ("Official Gazette of MNE", no. 64/08) harmonized with the Council Directive 64/432, 77/391/EEC, 78/52/EEC and 82/400/EEC, defines the measures of identification, control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Clinical signs or reasons on which the suspicion of the possible presence of bovine tuberculosis is based on:

- Persistent cough, weight loss, and swelling of the lymph nodes on the basis of which may be suspected tuberculosis;

- Granulomatous or other changes in the organs of slaughtered or dead animals on the basis of which may be suspected tuberculosis;
- When it's considered that the animals reacted positively to an intradermal tuberculin test:
 - a) Positive or suspect - in the case of using single disposable intradermal tuberculin test,
 - b) Positive in the case when the first test used was a comparative intradermal tuberculin test,
 - c) Unclear or positive in the case when as the second (repeated) test used is a comparative intradermal tuberculin test.

A method of performing intradermal tuberculin test and evaluation of the reaction is carried out in accordance with Annex I of the Rulebook.

In the event that the response to a single tuberculin test is suspicious or positive, the veterinary inspector orders to perform comparative intradermal tuberculin test on animal and other prescribed measures. The measures shall remain in force until the results of the comparative intradermal tuberculin test are received.

In the case when suspicion on tuberculosis is not ruled out, the veterinary inspector immediately puts the farm under official surveillance, conducts epizootic research and requires the implementation of a prescribed diagnostic procedure to confirm or ruled out the presence of disease.

Veterinary inspector suspends the status of herd officially free of tuberculosis and orders other prescribed measures. The veterinary inspector shall immediately inform the competent authority on a suspension of the status of the herd. At the slaughterhouse during post-mortem examination of suspected animal, all tbc changes on organs are sampled and sent to laboratory testing. In the case that changes were not noticed, samples of liver and retro pharyngeal, bronchial, mediastinal, supramammary, mandibular and mesenteric lymph nodes must be sent to laboratory testing. The same procedure is conducted in the case of euthanasia of suspected animal.

The measures shall remain in force until suspicion on presence of bovine tuberculosis in a herd is officially confirmed or ruled out.

Bovine tuberculosis is officially confirmed when *Mycobacterium bovis* is isolated.

When bovine tuberculosis has been officially confirmed in a herd, veterinary inspector withdraws the status of herd free from tuberculosis and orders other prescribed measures.

When bovine tuberculosis has been officially confirmed in a herd, a veterinary inspector conducts official supervision of facilities for processing of non-edible products of animal origin to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis.

On the withdrawal of the status of the herd referred, the veterinary inspector immediately informs the competent authority.

The measures shall remain in force until it restores the status of the herd officially free from bovine tuberculosis, in accordance with procedure stipulated in the Rulebook.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority^(c)

Notification is performed in accordance with the Rulebook on the classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/2017).

In the event that the response to a single tuberculin test is suspicious or positive, the authorised veterinarian notifies the veterinary inspector (competent authority).

In the case when suspicion on tuberculosis is not ruled out (after conduction of comparative test), the authorised veterinarian notifies the veterinary inspector (competent authority).

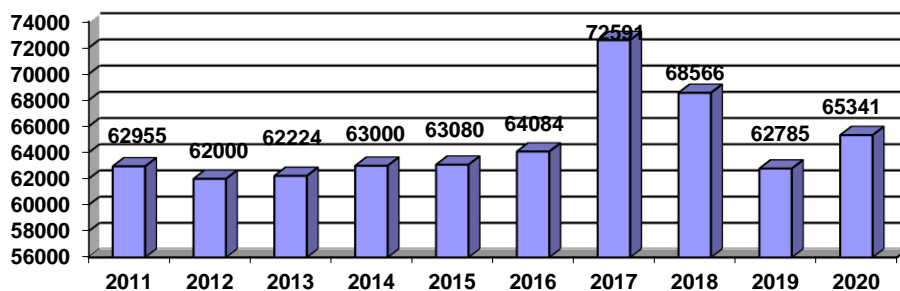
In the case when tbc is officially confirmed, official laboratory notifies the veterinary inspector (competent authority).

In the case of clinical signs of tbc (suspicion) or tbc changes at the slaughter, veterinarian or authorised veterinarian notifies the veterinary inspector (competent authority) that orders the measures to either rule out or confirm the disease.

4. Additional information

There were no officially positive cases in 2020, while there was one suspected case (animal reacted to tbc tests).

Overview of the number of bovine animals tested in the period 2011-2020:



3.2. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system* Brucellosis of cattle, sheep and goats

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Active surveillance

In accordance with the Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures and in order to detect and control brucellosis in a timely manner, diagnostic testing of blood sera is carried out in all bovine animals over 12 months of age, except males intended for fattening, and in sheep and goats over six months of age, in order to create the preconditions for obtaining and maintaining the health status of holdings free of this disease. in the territory of Montenegro.

Responsible institution: AFSVPA, Veterinary Inspection

Operator: Veterinary ambulances (authorised veterinarians), veterinary inspection, DVL.

Passive surveillance

In accordance with the Rulebook on classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/17) and Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures the monitoring of epizootiological situation and diagnostics in case of suspected infectious and parasitic diseases are carried out in order to detect and suppress the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases in a timely manner and to maintain a stable epizootiological situation in Montenegro.

The mandatory diagnostic examination has been foreseen of bovine, ovine and caprine animals: in cases of abortion - 15 days following abortion; when the clinical signs of brucellosis are established - abortion, placental retention, orchitis, and epididymitis, arthritis that may be associated with other clinical signs or other changes on the basis of which brucellosis may be suspected; animals that were in contact with people or animals suspected of being infected or diagnosed with brucellosis.

2. Measures in place^(b)

Bovine Brucellosis

Rulebook on measures for the detection, control, and eradication of bovine brucellosis (Official Gazette MNE No. 64/2008), harmonized with the Council Directive 64/432,

77/391/EEC, 78/52/EEC and 82/400/EEC defines the measures of identification, control and eradication of bovine brucellosis.

In accordance with the Rulebook the following bovine animals shall be regarded as suspected of brucellosis:

- those with the positive or suspicious result of the serological test (RB test, ELISA test, CFT test, MRT, SAT);
- those showing one or more clinical signs: abortion, placental retention, orchitis and epididymitis, arthritis that may be associated with other clinical signs or other changes on the basis of which brucellosis may be suspected;
- those that were in contact with people or animals suspected of being infected or diagnosed with brucellosis.

Authorised veterinarians take blood samples on farms and deliver them to the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory, which performs laboratory testing using the Rose Bengal test as a screening test. Procedure of conducting serological test and microbiological research is conducted in accordance with Annex I of the Rulebook that is according to the methods of International organisation for animal health (OIE).

In case of suspicion on brucellosis, veterinary inspector immediately puts the holding under official surveillance in order to confirm or ruled out the presence of the disease, suspends the status of herd officially brucellosis free, conducts epizootic research and orders other measures prescribed with the Rulebook. The measures shall remain in force until suspicion on presence of bovine brucellosis in a herd is officially confirmed or ruled out.

Bovine animals diagnosed with brucellosis shall be:

- Those with a positive reaction to at least two serological tests set out in Annex I (RB test, ELISA test, CFT test, MRT, SAT);
- Those for which microbiological testing confirmed the presence of the causative agent of bovine brucellosis.

When bovine brucellosis is officially confirmed in herd, veterinary inspector withdraws the status of herd officially free from brucellosis, conducts epizootic research and orders other prescribed measures.

When brucellosis is officially confirmed in the herd, veterinary inspector conducts official supervision of premises and procedures for safe disposal of corps and by products of animal origin in order to stop spread of brucellosis through these sources.

On the withdrawal of the status of the herd, the veterinary inspector immediately informs the competent authority.

Measures shall remain in force until it is restored the status of the herd officially free from bovine brucellosis.

Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis

Rulebook on the measures for the prevention of occurrence, detection, control, and eradication of ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) (Official Gazette of MNE No. 33/14) defines the measures of identification, control and eradication of ovine and caprine brucellosis.

In accordance with the Rulebook the following ovine and caprine animals shall be regarded as suspected of brucellosis:

- those with the positive or suspicious result of the serological test Rose Bengal;
- those showing one or more clinical signs: abortion, placental retention, orchitis and epididymitis, arthritis that may be associated with other clinical signs or other changes on the basis of which brucellosis may be suspected;
- those that were in contact with people or animals suspected of being infected or diagnosed with brucellosis.

Authorised veterinarians take blood samples on farms and deliver them to the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory, which performs laboratory testing using the Rose Bengal test as a screening test. Procedure of conducting serological test and microbiological research is conducted

in accordance with Annex I of the Rulebook that is according to the methods of International organisation for animal health (OIE).

In case of suspicion on brucellosis, veterinary inspector immediately puts the holding under official surveillance in order to confirm or ruled out the presence of the disease, suspends the status of herd officially brucellosis free and orders other measures prescribed with the Rulebook. The measures shall remain in force until suspicion on presence of ovine and caprine brucellosis in a herd is officially confirmed or ruled out.

Ovine and caprine animals diagnosed with brucellosis shall be:

- Those with a positive reaction (RB test, RVK, ELISA test, TFP, Brucelin test, and other test in accordance OIE manual);
- Those for which bacteriological testing, phato-anatomic, molecular and serological testing confirms the presence of the causative agent of bovine brucellosis.

When ovine/caprine brucellosis is officially confirmed in herd, veterinary inspector conducts epizootic research, withdraw of the status of the herd and orders other prescribed measures.

When brucellosis is officially confirmed in the herd, veterinary inspector conducts official supervision of premises and procedures for safe disposal of corps and by products of anima origin in order to stop spread of brucellosis trough this sources.

On the withdrawal of the status of the herd, the veterinary inspector immediately informs the competent authority.

Measures shall remain in force until it is restored the status of the herd officially free from ovine/caprine brucellosis.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority^(c)

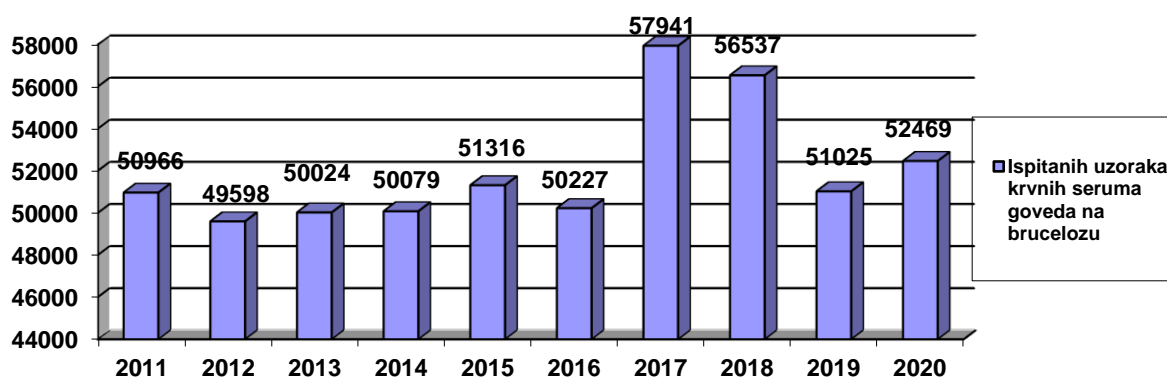
Notification is performed in accordance with the Rulebook on the classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/2017).

In the event of suspicious or positive case on brucellosis, DVL notifies the veterinary inspector (competent authority).

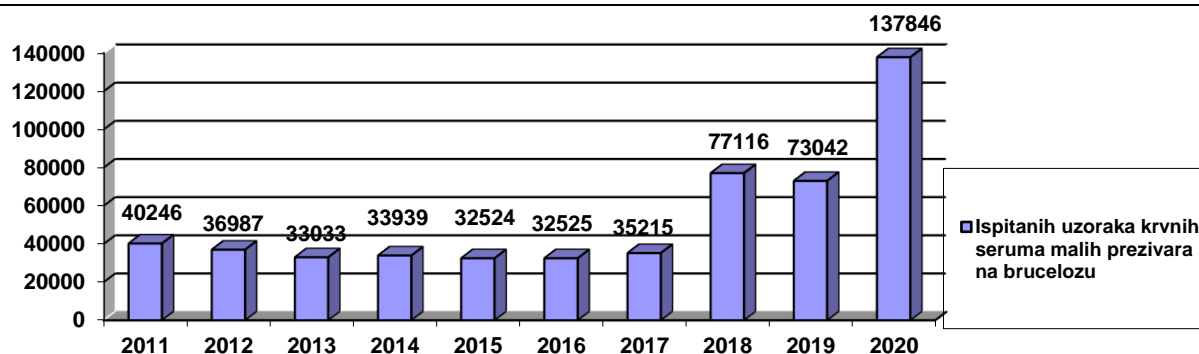
4. Additional information

For many years the testing has been covering the entire bovine population (older than 12 months), and the presence of specific antibodies against Brucella spp. has not been detected in any of the samples delivered and tested thus far.

Overview of the number of bovine animals tested in the period 2011-2020:



Overview of the number of ovine/caprine animals tested in the period 2011-2020:



4.1 Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system*: Please add the matrix and zoonotic agent *L. monocytogenes* in food - All foodstuffs - food sample

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Monitoring in food

Monitoring of listeria monocytogenes in food has been foreseen in the yearly programme for measures on food and feed safety in 2020 (the Programme), the subcomponent dedicated to monitoring of listeria monocytogenes in food, as well as the subcomponent dedicated to monitoring of microbiological criteria of food safety.

Matrix tested under the dedicated monitoring of listeria monocytogenes is (a) packaged (not frozen) hot or cold smoked or gravad fish; (b) soft or semi-soft cheeses, excluding fresh cheeses; (c) packaged heat treated meat products.

Matrix tested under the dedicated monitoring of microbiological criteria is in accordance with Regulation on microbiological criteria on food safety (OGMNE 79/2020) - food safety criteria, harmonised with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005.

With regard to the analytical approach when samples are coming from the production plants the method for detection of *L. monocytogenes* is detection. Enumeration is used for the samples for imported products, samples coming from the border inspection posts and from the market

The implementation of Programs is the responsibility of AFSVPA – veterinary and food safety inspectors and official laboratories.

Responsibility of FBOs – sampling plans

Testing on listeria monocytogenes is also the responsibility of FBOs in accordance with the Food safety law (OGMNE 57/2015), Regulation on food hygiene (OGMNE 13/2016, 80/2016, 80/2018 i 42/2021) and Regulation on microbiological criteria on food safety (OGMNE 79/2020).

Passive surveillance in animals

In accordance with the Rulebook on classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/17) and Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures the monitoring of epizootiological situation and diagnostics in case of suspected infectious and parasitic diseases are carried out in order to detect and suppress the occurrence and spread of

infectious diseases in a timely manner and to maintain a stable epizootiological situation in Montenegro.

The implementation of the Rulebook and the Program is the responsibility animal owners, veterinary surgeons (ambulances), veterinary inspectors and DVL.

2. Measures in place^(b)

Monitoring in food

In case of testing of food and laboratory results above legal limits veterinary or food safety inspectors undertakes measures in accordance with the Food safety law, risk analyse and the Regulation on microbiological criteria for food safety, including recall from the market, inspection of FBOs premises and PRP and HACCP, programmes, as well as FBOs own sampling plan and laboratory checks, etc.

Passive surveillance in animals

In case of suspicion of particularly dangerous and contagious diseases suspected of being reported, or health problems in animals that may be suspected of infectious disease, observed by the animal keeper or veterinarian during active or passive surveillance, intervention or any other in that case, the suspicion is be reported to the competent official veterinarian without delay. The veterinarian is obliged to carry out a clinical examination of the animal, take a detailed history, data on the origin and movement of the animal, instruct the keeper to carry out the prescribed measures and record the ordered measures in the records kept on the holding and take the necessary measures to confirm or rule out suspicion of the disease. That is, determining the cause of the animal's death and preventing the spread of the disease.

Depending on the specificity and characteristics of the case, that is, the suspicion raised, the official veterinarian, with the expert support of the DVL, or veterinarian from the competent veterinary clinic, performs additional epizootiological tests and sampling of laboratory testing materials.

The DVL carries out laboratory diagnostic and other tests, gives expert opinions and recommendations in accordance with the recommendations of the International Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and other relevant institutions in the field of animal health, for taking measures for diseases for which no specific regulations established rules of procedure, provides expert assistance to the official veterinarian in the supervision and implementation of measures to prevent the occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

In accordance with Article 62, paragraph 2 of the Veterinary Law, "in case of outbreak of an infectious animal disease posing a serious risk to human or animal health, the Administration shall inform of the outbreak and danger from the disease the public, the public administration bodies in charge of health, livestock, environmental protection, the crisis management, and civil security organs, about the type of the disease, the risks and measures undertaken or to be undertaken to prevent the disease. At the same time, the health service of Montenegro (Institute for Public Health of Montenegro) regularly reports to the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs of the registered cases of infectious diseases - zoonoses in humans in Montenegro.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority^(c)

In case of testing of food and laboratory results above legal limits, official laboratory notifies veterinary and food safety inspector immediately.

When signs of a disease occur, giving rise to suspect that an animal has taken ill with or died of an infectious disease, the animal keeper has the legal obligation to notify, without delay, the nearest veterinary surgery or official veterinarian,

Where following an examination, a veterinarian from a private veterinary practice suspects an infectious disease for which reporting of suspicion is mandatory, he/she has to notify the competent official veterinarian without delay and no later than within 24 hours (by telephone, fax, or electronically). The official veterinarian has to notify the AFSVPA without delay and no later than within 24 hours (by telephone, fax or electronically).

The notification of suspected infectious disease is done on a PS form from the Annex to the classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved.

Where, based on the results of the diagnostic testing an infectious disease is confirmed, the laboratory that carried out the diagnostic testing (Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory) notifies the Administration and the competent official veterinarian of the confirmed presence of the infectious diseases immediately, without delay (by phone, fax or electronically and also in writing). In most cases, the results of analyses are delivered to the Administration - Department for Animal Health DVL presents to the AFSVPA the report on diagnostic testing of diseases in print and electronic format by the 15th day of the month for the previous month.

The official veterinarian notifies the competent health institution of the suspected or established case of zoonosis.

4. Additional information

Due to COVID 19 occurrence in 2020, and involvement of inspection services in control of COVID measures, monitoring programme, subcomponent dedicated to monitoring of listeria monocytogenes in food was not implemented.

4.2 Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system* Salmonella

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Monitoring in food

Monitoring of Salmonella spp. in food has been foreseen in the yearly programme for measures of food and feed safety in 2020 (the Programme), the subcomponent dedicated to monitoring of microbiological criteria.

Matrix tested under the dedicated monitoring of microbiological criteria is in accordance with Regulation on microbiological criteria on food safety (OGMNE 79/2020) - food safety criteria, harmonised with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005.

The implementation of Programs is the responsibility of AFSVPA – veterinary and food safety inspectors and official laboratories.

Responsibility of FBOs – sampling plans

Testing on listeria monocytogenes is also the responsibility of FBOs in accordance with the Food safety law (OGMNE 57/2015), Regulation on food hygiene (OGMNE 13/2016, 80/2016, 80/2018 i 42/2021) and Regulation on microbiological criteria on food safety (OGMNE 79/2020).

Active surveillance

In accordance with the Rulebook on the measures for salmonella control in poultry (OGMNE 36/2015 i 92/2017) and Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures and in order to

detect and control the occurrence of domestic poultry salmonellosis in a timely manner and to prevent the occurrence of foodborne diseases in humans, systematic monitoring of the presence of salmonellosis agents in domestic poultry flocks (broilers and laying hens) is carried out. Systematic monitoring is carried out by taking samples from domestic poultry whose products are used for public consumption from establishments registered by the AFSVPPA. Veterinary Inspection / Authorized veterinarians take samples of faeces and blood and submit to laboratories for bacteriological or serological testing. Samples are taken from establishments for the production of meat and eggs.

Responsible institution: AFSVPA, Veterinary Inspection

Operator: Veterinary ambulances (authorised veterinarians), veterinary inspection, DVL.

Responsibility of FBOs, animal owner – sampling plans

In accordance with the Rulebook on the measures for salmonella control in poultry (OGMNE 36/2015 i 92/2017) testing of poultry is also the responsibility FBOs, animal owner.

Passive surveillance in animals

In accordance with the Rulebook on classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved (Official Gazette of MNE No. 92/17) and Compulsory Programme of Animal Health Measures the monitoring of epizootiological situation and diagnostics in case of suspected infectious and parasitic diseases are carried out in order to detect and suppress the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases in a timely manner and to maintain a stable epizootiological situation in Montenegro.

The implementation of the Rulebook and the Program is the responsibility animal owners, veterinary surgeons (ambulances), veterinary inspectors and DVL.

2. Measures in place^(b)

Monitoring in food

In case of testing of food and laboratory results above legal limits veterinary or food safety inspectors undertakes measures in accordance with the Food safety law, risk analyse and the Regulation on microbiological criteria for food safety, including recall from the market, inspection of FBOs premises and PRP and HACCP, programmes, as well as FBOs own sampling plan and laboratory checks, etc.

Active surveillance

Measures in case of confirmation of Salmonella in broilers and laying hens are either slaughtering and heat treatment of meat or stamping out and disposal of carcasses and other measures from the Rulebook on the measures for salmonella control in poultry (OGMNE 36/2015 i 92/2017).

In accordance with Article 62, paragraph 2 of the Veterinary Law, "in case of outbreak of an infectious animal disease posing a serious risk to human or animal health, the Administration shall inform of the outbreak and danger from the disease the public, the public administration bodies in charge of health, livestock, environmental protection, the crisis management, and civil security organs, about the type of the disease, the risks and measures undertaken or to be undertaken to prevent the disease. At the same time, the health service of Montenegro (Institute for Public Health of Montenegro) regularly reports to the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs of the registered cases of infectious diseases - zoonoses in humans in Montenegro.

Passive surveillance in animals

In case of suspicion of particularly dangerous and contagious diseases suspected of being reported, or health problems in animals that may be suspected of infectious disease, observed by the animal keeper or veterinarian during active or passive surveillance, intervention or any other in that case, the suspicion is to be reported to the competent official veterinarian without delay. The veterinarian is obliged to carry out a clinical examination of the animal, take a detailed history, data on the origin and movement of the animal, instruct the keeper to carry out the prescribed measures and record the ordered measures in the records kept on the holding and take the necessary measures to confirm or rule out suspicion of the disease. That is, determining the cause of the animal's death and preventing the spread of the disease.

Depending on the specificity and characteristics of the case, that is, the suspicion raised, the official veterinarian, with the expert support of the DVL, or veterinarian from the competent veterinary clinic, performs additional epizootiological tests and sampling of laboratory testing materials.

The DVL carries out laboratory diagnostic and other tests, gives expert opinions and recommendations in accordance with the recommendations of the International Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and other relevant institutions in the field of animal health, for taking measures for diseases for which no specific regulations established rules of procedure, provides expert assistance to the official veterinarian in the supervision and implementation of measures to prevent the occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

In accordance with Article 62, paragraph 2 of the Veterinary Law, "in case of outbreak of an infectious animal disease posing a serious risk to human or animal health, the Administration shall inform of the outbreak and danger from the disease the public, the public administration bodies in charge of health, livestock, environmental protection, the crisis management, and civil security organs, about the type of the disease, the risks and measures undertaken or to be undertaken to prevent the disease. At the same time, the health service of Montenegro (Institute for Public Health of Montenegro) regularly reports to the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs of the registered cases of infectious diseases - zoonoses in humans in Montenegro.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority^(c)

In case of testing of food and laboratory results above legal limits, official laboratory notifies veterinary and food safety inspector immediately.

In case of confirmation of Salmonella in broilers and laying hens, DVL immediately notifies veterinary inspector.

When signs of a disease occur, giving rise to suspect that an animal has taken ill with or died of an infectious disease, the animal keeper has the legal obligation to notify, without delay, the nearest veterinary surgery or official veterinarian,

Where following an examination, a veterinarian from a private veterinary practice suspects an infectious disease for which reporting of suspicion is mandatory, he/she has to notify the competent official veterinarian without delay and no later than within 24 hours (by telephone, fax, or electronically). The official veterinarian has to notify the AFSVPA immediately and no later than within 24 hours (by telephone, fax or electronically).

The notification of suspected infectious disease is done on a PS form from the Annex to the classification of infectious animal diseases, manner of notification of occurrence or suspicion and declaring infectious animal diseases resolved.

Where, based on the results of the diagnostic testing an infectious disease is confirmed, the laboratory that carried out the diagnostic testing (Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory) notifies the Administration and the competent official veterinarian of the confirmed presence of the infectious diseases immediately, without delay (by phone, fax or electronically and also in writing). In most cases, the results of analyses are delivered to the Administration - Department for Animal Health

DVL presents to the AFSVPA the report on diagnostic testing of diseases in print and electronic format by the 15th day of the month for the previous month.
The official veterinarian notifies the competent health institution of the suspected or established case of zoonosis.

4. Additional information

5. Food-borne Outbreaks Salmonellosis

1. System in place for identification, epidemiological investigations and reporting of food-borne outbreaks

Montenegro's legislative framework for surveillance, control and reporting of zoonotic and foodborne diseases is harmonized with EU legislation. The management of zoonotic diseases as part of IHR implementation covers both human and animal sectors, which share responsibility for disease detection, surveillance, and reporting. In the human health sector, that responsibility lies with the IPH at the central level, and locally with hygiene and epidemiological services. In the animal health sector, responsibilities are shared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Directorate for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs and the Specialist Veterinary Laboratory. The control of zoonoses is based on comprehensive legislation in both animal and human health.

The IPH uses an electronic reporting system that collects data about infectious diseases and zoonoses and generates reports weekly, monthly and annually. These are shared with the AFSVPA, which then reports back on them.

More information can be found in Joint external evaluation of IHR from 2019

<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Montenegro%20-%20JEE%20Report.pdf>

2. the types of outbreaks covered by the reporting

3. National evaluation of the reported outbreaks in the country^(a)

In recent years, the number of people affected by food poisoning has decreased compared to a decade ago. This can be explained by the existence of better laboratory diagnostics, more accurate identification of the causative agents of the disease.

4. Descriptions of single outbreaks of special interest

Write text here please

5. Control measures or other actions taken to improve the situation

More information can be found in Joint external evaluation of IHR from 2019

<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Montenegro%20-%20JEE%20Report.pdf>

6. Any specific action decided in the Member State or suggested for the European Union as a whole on the basis of the recent/current situation

7. Additional information

Due to COVID 19 occurrence in 2020 yearly report on occurrence of infection disease have not been prepared yet.

