I. The situation of dourine in Mexico.

1.1 Proof that it is a notifiable disease before the competent national authorities:

Responsibility for regulating, administering and promoting health, and food safety and quality activities to reduce the inherent risks in livestock, for the benefit of Mexican farmers, consumers and the industry falls to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER), through the National Health Service, Food Safety and Food Quality (SENASICA).

Dourine is notifiable to SADER-SENASICA, and its epidemiological surveillance is based on the following legal instruments published in the Official Journal of the Federation.

i. 16 February 1988. - Agreement to set up the National Animal Health Emergency System in the Secretariat for Agriculture and Water Resources.


v. 26 April 2011. - Agreement to exempt racehorses and show horses from the need for animal movement health certificates (appended).


viii. 29 November 2018. - Agreement making the notifiable diseases and exotic and endemic plagues in terrestrial and aquatic animals public in the United Mexican States.

1 Statement of the Delegate of Mexico to OIE (Annex 1)
1.2 History of the absence or eradication of the disease in the country

In Mexico, dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*) has not been present since 1973, which was when the last notifiable cases were registered. This disease is currently in group 1 of the Agreement making the notifiable diseases and exotic and endemic plagues in terrestrial and aquatic animals public in the United Mexican States.

This group includes the diseases and plagues that are not found in the country or that have been eradicated from it. They are considered as immediately notifiable to the country’s official animal health and aquaculture health bodies because of their rapid spread and infection to the sector and risk for public health.

II. Surveillance and early detection systems for all species in the country

The equine population residing in the country is subject to epidemiological surveillance, based on Official Mexican Standard NOM-046-ZOO-1995, National Epidemiological Surveillance System.

Surveillance is passive in the case of this disease. It is based on the fact that all players with links to livestock must immediately notify the National Epidemiological Surveillance System (SIVE) of any evidence or confirmation of the presence of notifiable exotic and endemic diseases, including dourine, so that in the event of confirmation of an outbreak SENASICA can proceed with rolling out the relevant actions to control, eliminate the outbreak and eradicate the disease if appropriate.

2.1 Dourine diagnosis laboratory

The samples collected as a result of notification of suspect cases must be analysed in the SENASICA General Directorate of Animal Health (DGSA) laboratories of National Centre for Animal Health Diagnosis (CENASA), which uses the complement fixation technique indicated by the OIE for diagnosing the disease.

III. Measures implemented to maintain disease absence in the country

3.1 Promoting notification

SENASICA, has a programme to promote timely notification of suspect cases of dourine, which is conducted by distributing information material at points of contact such as production units, slaughter centres, farmers’ associations and unions, veterinary clinics and pharmacies, agricultural colleges and universities, animal health laboratories, government agencies and so on. Its purpose is to encourage timely reporting of high-impact diseases. Likewise, talks and training courses are given to farmers, veterinary medicine students, self-employed veterinarians and federal, state and municipal institution and agency staff, involved in animal health, so that the participants acquire the tools to recognise diseases and plagues, placing the emphasis on its prevention and timely notification to SENASICA.

From 2014 to 2018, 241 courses were dispensed including courses on the recognition of dourine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURSE NAME</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recognising the main exotic diseases in animals; their surveillance, prevention and control</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar with simulation exercise on the main exotic diseases in animals; the emergency systems and plans (AUTOSIM I)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any individual who suspects or has knowledge of the presence of dourine, must notify SENASICA’s SIVE. Notification can be made by any means to the official animal health bodies. Once the report has been obtained, it is channelled for immediate response through official field veterinarians distributed throughout the country.
3.2 Animal health measures for equine imports and exports

Equines, along with their products and commodities, must meet the following requirements:

   a. Submit an Official Health Certificate in its original copy as issued by the corresponding authority of the country of origin,
   b. That during the 60 days prior to the export, there were no cases of dourine in the facilities of origin or in any neighbouring facilities, among others (example of HRZ import permit for equines).

Furthermore, it must be ensured that the equines have not been in any location where dourine is present, and did not undertake any reproductive activity during their time in the country of origin; they will also be examined in order to rule out any signs that indicate symptoms of dourine.

In the case of semen, among other requirements, an Official Health Certificate in its original copy is requested, as issued by the corresponding authority of the country of origin, and that the donors are from the country of origin as indicated in said document. Moreover, that such donors have remained quarantined in an Authorised Insemination Centre and under official control for a minimum of 60 days prior to the extraction of the semen, a period during which negative results were obtained in the complement fixation test for dourine.


In both cases, the animal health measures that mitigate the risk of introduction or dissemination of the disease contained herein, comply with Article 12.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. As an example, a description is provided of HRZ and CZE requirements for equines used in racing, reproduction or exhibition shows.

The import and export requirements include dourine diagnosis. The tests conducted must certify that the results are negative 60 days prior to import or export.

Monitoring of imported equines and those for export is included in the measures to detect for the introduction and spread of dourine, as described in the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samples processed</td>
<td>1348</td>
<td>1222</td>
<td>1062</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive samples</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore the equines must be guaranteed to have stayed in places where dourine is absent and have not been involved in any reproduction activity during their stay in the country of origin and they will be inspected to rule out the theory that they display any sign that suggests the presence of dourine.
The horses will be quarantined for at least 30 days for import (NOM-054-ZOO-1996) under official supervision in installations previously approved by the General Directorate of Animal Health to mitigate the risk of introducing dourine into Mexico.

IV. Conclusions

I. In Mexico, the causal agent of dourine has not been diagnosed anywhere in the country since 1973.

II. Dourine requires mandatory and immediate notification throughout the national territory, as set down in Mexican legislation.

III. That compliance has been made with Chapter 1.4 (Article 1.4.6 subsection 2.b.: historical absence after more than 25 years of eradication of the disease) along with Chapter 12.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, for the self-declaration of a dourine-free country.

IV. The epidemiological surveillance and national diagnosis systems have the capacity to detect the suspicion of disease in a timely manner through compulsory notification and the application of animal health measures.

V. SENASICA has implemented the necessary measures to ensure that imports of animals and products into the country do not present a significant risk of introducing dourine.

The OIE Delegate for Mexico declares that the country fulfils the requirements for dourine-free country status as of 2 July 2019, in compliance with Chapter 12.3. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

JUAN GAY GUTIÉRREZ (Veterinary Surgeon)
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND DELEGATE FOR MEXICO TO THE OIE
Anexo I: Declaración que acompaña el documento de autodeclaración.

Yo, el/la abajo firmante, MVZ Juan Gay Gutiérrez, Delegado de México ante la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE), asumo la responsabilidad de la autodeclaración de ausencia de Dengue en todo el País.

ADVERTENCIA

La OIE, tras realizar un examen administrativo técnico y de una autodeclaración sobre el estatus libre de enfermedad de un país, zona o compartimiento ("autodeclaración"), según lo descrito en los procedimientos operativos estipulados para las autodeclaraciones, se reserva el derecho de publicar o no la autodeclaración en su sitio web. Esta decisión es irrevocable y no existe ninguna posibilidad de reversión.

La publicación de una autodeclaración en el sitio web de la OIE no refleja la opinión oficial de la OIE.

La responsabilidad por la información contenida en una declaración recae por completo en el Delegado de la OIE del País Miembro concernido.

Ni la OIE ni persona alguna que actúe en nombre podrá ser consideradas responsables de:

(i) cualquier error, inexactitud o omisión en el contenido de una autodeclaración;
(ii) el uso que se haga de la información que figura en una autodeclaración;
(iii) cualquier consecuencia directa o indirecta de toda índole que se derive o se relacione con el uso de la información contenida en una autodeclaración.

Ciudad de México, a 18 JUN 2019

ATENTAMENTE
EL DIRECTOR GENERAL Y
DELEGADO DE MÉXICO ANTE LA OIE

MVZ. JUAN GAY GUTIÉRREZ