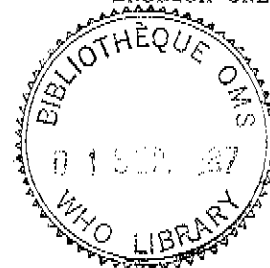




MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF WHO COLLABORATING
CENTRES ON THE EVALUATION OF NEW PESTICIDES

Geneva, 9 - 13 NOVEMBER 1987

ENGLISH ONLY



PROGRESS REPORT ON RELATIONS BETWEEN WHOPECS
AND INDUSTRY

In the 1982 report it was emphasized that "the success of the Scheme will depend on pesticides manufacturers for an increase in the number of new compounds entered into the Scheme...."

WHO made an effort in 1983 to attract the interest of the chemical industry by organizing a meeting on Pesticide Requirements for Public Health which was attended by 33 chemical companies.

The Chairman summarized the main points which emerged during the meeting from the WHO point of view, as follows:

- a) There is a need to widen and strengthen WHO/industry collaboration over the whole range of vector control activities, with particular reference to production and screening of new pesticide products and their evaluation in the laboratory and field trials.
- b) Industry as a whole should maintain contact with WHO through GIFAP, but in addition individual companies are invited to maintain close contact with WHO and VBC by visiting at least annually. Meeting dates should be agreed in advance and it would be appreciated if WHO could be informed of the areas for discussion.
- c) WHO would also appreciate being informed of the companies' plans and developments in the public health field and being kept supplied with relevant technical data on these. Information of this type might stimulate proposals for field trials.
- d) WHO would particularly request companies to review compounds which for various reasons they have not seen fit to develop but which might be suitable for vector control and also to examine the possibility of producing new formulations of established compounds, to meet the needs of WHO priority pesticide targets as defined in the meeting. These included malaria control, new larvicides for the Onchocerciasis Control Programme, larvicides for use in potable water and compounds for use against the vector of Chagas' disease.

Subsequently, visits were paid to the main American, European and Japanese firms. In addition representatives of many pesticide manufacturers have visited VBC. As a result, as compared with the 12 compounds received during the period of 1977 to 1981, 8 compounds were received in 1982, 10 in 1983, 10 in 1984, 5 in 1985, 5 in 1986. This list includes only new compounds, but the industry has made an effort to supply these compounds in several formulations better adapted to public health needs.

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Relations with industry should be reinforced. In fact, there is a need for new compounds belonging to new chemical classes in order to be able to face resistance problems. In the course of the last few years, in the group of adulticides, a number of pyrethroids have been received. These compounds showed varying levels of efficiency but the main drawback is that one can foresee cross-resistance between all these compounds. The group of larvicides included almost exclusively insect growth regulators.

Therefore, efforts should continue to encourage the chemical industry to pursue its search for new classes of pesticides and to submit promising compounds for evaluation in the WHOPES.
