The Regulatory Pulse

In conversation with the experts

A guide with regulatory insights on registration of microbial bioproducts

The Global Joint Review

The New Registrant's roadmap to streamlined global registration

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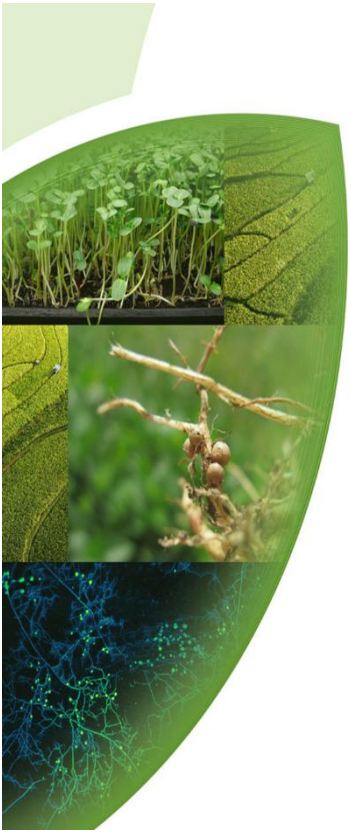

As microbial bioproducts gain momentum in sustainable agriculture, the regulatory landscape governing their approval is evolving in parallel. In this edition of *The Regulatory Pulse*, we turn our focus to the Global Joint Review (GJR) - a collaborative regulatory pathway that is reshaping how agricultural biologicals are evaluated and approved across borders.

We are pleased to feature insights from Dr. Imme Gerke, an experienced scientist and regulatory advisor. In this issue, she explores how GJRs bring together multiple national authorities to align on data requirements, share scientific assessments, and ultimately make independent yet harmonized regulatory decisions. For researchers and industry partners, this shift is significant. A single, well-structured data package can now serve multiple jurisdictions, reducing duplication, limiting unnecessary studies, and helping avoid late-stage regulatory surprises.

This issue also highlights the frameworks, tools, and guidance required for global cooperation, which is already in place through OECD-led harmonization efforts.

Building on these insights, this edition is designed to provide practical direction for those navigating this evolving landscape. We believe it will be particularly valuable for industry partners and first-time registrants, offering clear perspectives to support more efficient and strategic engagement with global regulatory pathways.

Dr. Jaswinder Kaur

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Spotlight Interview - In Conversation with

Dr. IMME GERKE

Global Regulatory Strategist

Dr. Imme Gerke is a biologist with a PhD and a distinguished international career spanning science, entrepreneurship, and regulatory policy in plant protection. After completing her doctoral studies, she worked as an aid worker with both the Swiss and Canadian governments and later served as a civil servant and advisor to Health Canada.

A serial entrepreneur, Dr. Gerke has founded multiple companies in Canada and Germany, including BioTEPP, IDRG, and KAYAKAYO, with a focus on microbial crop protection and regulatory collaboration. Her work bridges research, industry, and policy - from developing viral insecticides in Madagascar and Burkina Faso, to establishing and leading a microbial insecticide company in North America and contributing to international regulatory initiatives including Global Joint Reviews since their early development under the OECD.

In 2020, she founded KAYAKAYO to train and support emerging entrepreneurs, with a particular emphasis on Africa. Through this work, she helps build capacity and connect African businesses to global markets, extending her impact across regions.

Today, Dr. Gerke works globally through IDRG as an advisor to governments and industry across the food value chain, from soil health to food consumption. Her primary focus is on advancing the global harmonization of regulatory systems for crop protection products. Known for her cross-cultural and interdisciplinary approach, she describes her greatest strength as "self-diversity," which enables her to build strong, meaningful connections with stakeholders worldwide.

Questions & Answers - Insights from the expert

The following interview was coordinated and edited by Dr. Jaswinder Kaur, Publication Editor.

GLOBAL JOINT REVIEW
One Dossier
Many Countries

1. **How would you define a Global Joint Review (GJR) and how does it apply specifically to microbial biopesticides used as pest management products?**

   Dr. Imme Gerke: A Global Joint Review (GJR) is a collaborative regulatory approach that allows multiple countries to evaluate a microbial biopesticide at the same time, while still making independent final decisions. The process consists of three steps: (1) agreement among all participating regulators on the data requirements, (2) workshare among all participating regulators in the scientific review and risk assessments, and (3) regulatory decision by each participating regulatory authority.

   Global Joint Review is gaining importance because companies are increasingly targeting multiple markets simultaneously.

2. **How does a Global Joint Review actually work in practice for a company submitting a microbial product?**

   Dr. Imme Gerke: A Global Joint Review (GJR) operates as a coordinated process where a company submits the same data package simultaneously to multiple regulatory authorities. Before submission, regulators agree on data requirements during a pre-submission phase. During the review, the scientific assessment and risk evaluation are shared among participating countries, with each authority contributing to specific parts of the evaluation. Finally, each country makes its own regulatory decision based on the shared scientific work**.**

3. **Which countries or regions actively participate in joint reviews for microbial pesticides? Are there any particularly supportive regulatory authorities?**

   Dr. Imme Gerke: So far, participating countries have included Austria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Some new countries are currently currently exploring and testing the approach. In parallel, francophone countries in West Africa are already applying a similar system for product approvals using a harmonized framework. Other regions are also in the process of developing comparable joint review approaches.

STRATEGIC VALUE FOR INDUSTRY

Why GJR Matters for Industry

4. What role does the OECD play in coordinating or supporting these joint reviews?

Dr. Imme Gerke: The OECD has a double role. On one hand the office is the secretariat for all ongoing meetings and task-forces in which governments cooperate to further advance regulatory harmonization. On the other hand, the office offers to host the online meetings between more than one regulator and the company for a GJR, and to host online meetings among regulators where they discuss a GJR without the company that owns the product. The advantage of working with the OECD office is the fact that government employees do not need to seek approval from their own department of foreign affairs to attend an OECD hosted meeting. This way OECD enables international collaboration without administrative barriers.

For the future, it would be a very good step if OECD would host a portal where companies can upload their data packages and from where regulators can download them.

5. What are the key benefits of participating in a Global Joint Review for biopesticide registration compared to individual country submissions?

Dr. Imme Gerke: The key benefits can be divided into pre-, during, and post-product registration.

Pre-submission phase - For companies, a GJR provides early clarity on data requirements across multiple countries. Through pre-submission consultations, differences between regulators are identified and aligned before studies are conducted. This reduces the risk of generating unnecessary data or repeating studies later, which can be costly and time-consuming.

During the review phase - During the review and risk assessments, regulators discuss with their scientific peers in other countries which is the best way to regularly update regulations in their own country. These discussions, in the long run, save governments significant amounts of time and money, because later harmonization efforts are avoided. Industry gets the benefit of those discussions happening on their file: a single coordinated set of questions and risk assessment conclusions, instead of separate, potentially conflicting requests from each country's reviewers. For a new registrant without a large in-house regulatory team, this means fewer duplicated response cycles and more predictable timelines across the countries reviewing the product together.

BUILDING A GLOBAL DOSSIER
What the Regulators Expect

Post-registration phase - One of the most significant advantages is improved market access. The use of pesticides, biological and chemical, leaves residues on the treated crops. When these crops enter the global market, they frequently trigger non-tariff trade-barriers which in the best-case scenario cause significant amounts of time-loss which often leaves the crops to rot or, in the worst-case scenario, lead to an import rejection and the destruction of the shipment. The problem is so big that the IMO has agreed on the legal distance that ships have to take from the coast before they are allowed to 'ocean dump' the crop: 15 nautical miles for crops that sink and 25 nautical miles for crops that float. Harmonized pesticide approvals would eliminate that hurdle, thereby, directly protecting shipments of crops from being rejected or destroyed at the border, and protecting the commercial relationship with the growers who use a company's products.

6. **Are all types of microbial pesticides eligible for GJRs like bacteria, fungi, or viruses? What about new strains of already approved microbes?**

   Dr. Imme Gerke: Yes, all microbial pesticides are eligible for GJRs. The guidelines for industry and regulators have been developed under the leadership of OECD and are available free of charge on the OECD website. For new strains of already approved microbes, a large portion of the existing data package (approximately 90%) can typically be reused. However, certain key studies such as strain characterization, storage stability, and efficacy, need to be repeated to account for the specific properties of the new strain.

7. **What data package does a company need to prepare for a microbial pesticide under GJR (e.g., tox, efficacy, environmental fate), and how standardized is it across countries?**

   Dr. Imme Gerke: Companies have to prepare two data packages (dossiers): one for the active ingredient(s) and one for the formulated endues product. The core data requirements include physical-chemical-biological (phys-chem-bio) characteristics, mammalian toxicology, ecotoxicology, environmental fate, and efficacy data. The complete list of data requirements can be found on the website of the OECD. While minor refinements may have emerged over time as scientific understanding advances, the overall framework of data requirements has remained largely consistent. These potential differences are are typically clarified and aligned during the pre-submission consultation process.

8. **Can a single core dossier work for all jurisdictions, or do companies need to prepare country-specific versions?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: The GJR requires that all participating jurisdictions receive an identical copy of the data packages on the same day. The dossiers are therefore the same across all countries. Differences in the submitted dossiers interrupt the process because regulators can not cooperate if they receive different material to work with. The potential differences between jurisdictions we be reflected on the final national labels, which represent the last step in the process.

9. **Are data waivers or bridging studies commonly accepted across multiple countries under a GJR?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Data waivers are a big challenge for regulators because they are difficult to explain to the public. In reality, no government waives a data requirement. However, governments can agree to accept scientific publications and scientific rationales instead of new studies. Such scientific reviews or rationales can be provided in the dossier instead of asking the regulators to waive a data requirement.

Companies should be aware that almost all data requirements can be addressed either in form of scientific literature, a scientific rationale, a scientific bridge or a scientific study. The acceptability of each document depends on the context in which it is used and the solidity of the scientific argument. Instead of requesting waivers, we provide the relevant scientific justification in the data package itself. As every participating country receives an identical copy of the data package, acceptability is not a question of country but a question of the scientific argument. There is no such thing as national Science.

10. **Can the same core dossier be accepted by all major regulatory authorities, or are regional adaptations required?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Yes, the same core dossier is accepted by all major regulatory authorities in terms of content and structure. That is one of the main advantages of the GJR. While all major regulatory authorities request the same content in their core dossiers, the format often differs. However, within a GJR, regulators agree to accept the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development format, enabling a single, standardized submission.

In terms of language, all regulators accept data packages in English. For a GJR, the dossier must be prepared in English. In some countries, regulators may request a translated version later to fulfill their obligations towards the public in their country. Therefore, until the regulatory decision, the GJR process remains in English. Following the decision, product labels and, in some cases, copies of the dossier may need to be provided in the national language.

11. **Are there guidance documents specifically for microbial pesticides in GJR?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Yes, there are many guidance documents. They can all be found on the website of the OECD (https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/pesticides-and-biocides.html)

12. **How realistic is it to harmonize labels and use patterns across countries with different agricultural practices?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: At the submission of the data package, all regulators receive the same draft label. When the review is completed and the regulatory decisions have been taken, each country

creates a national label based on the outcome of the GJR. Potential differences are reflected on the label. Most agricultural practices do not impact on the use of a crop protection product.

13. **How should the registrant manage conflicting pre-harvest intervals (PHIs), maximum residue limits (MRLs), or application methods?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: If at the end of the review and risk assessments, a regulator wants to set different PHI, MRLSs or application methods, this is done at the national level through country-specific label wordings.

14. **What types of data gaps or scientific issues typically cause delays or additional questions during a GJR submission?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Potential delays in a GJR are similar to those in a national approval system. All potential differences are already addressed during the pre-submission phase so that all regulators know what to expect when the data package is submitted. Differences in opinions might arise around residue limits, application rates or safety phrases, but these are typically resolved at the final stage through country-specific label decisions.

Efficacy data is particularly critical, including the ability to bridge results across crops, pests, products, and geographic regions. However, that part of the data package is also discussed during the pre-submissionWhen efficacy data is robust and consistent, it is widely accepted by regulators. However, if the data is weak or shows high variability, regulators may adjust label claims or, in some cases, exclude certain crops from the final label.

15. **Are there shared models or frameworks for non-target organism testing (e.g., bees, aquatic species)?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Yes, regulators broadly use the same models and frameworks, having aligned under the leadership of the OECD. When new models are developed by one country but not yet adopted by others participating in a GJR, the choice of models or frameworks is agreed upon during the pre-submission consultation phase.

16. **What are the estimated costs (fees, studies, consultancy) associated with a GJR compared to individual submissions?**

Dr. Imme Gerke: Registration fees remain the same per country as for a national registration. However, most studies only need to be conducted once, so overall study costs are comparable to a single-country submission. For efficacy, there is significant potential for cost savings in efficacy studies, as bridging data can be used across jurisdictions. In a GJR, all participating countries have access to the full set of efficacy data and can extrapolate from it, whereas in national registrations, each country typically reviews only its own local data.

In terms of consultancy, there are major savings because the data package will be developed only once by the company itself. The work of the consultants is limited to information exchange with the regulator in the respective country. The company KAYAKAYO offers a network of consultants in many countries who are trained in this kind of exchange with their respective national regulators.

Navigating National Differences in a Global Review

The use patterns, the agricultural practices, residue limits vary from country to country.

So how do you make one dossier work everywhere?

Harmonized Globally, Implemented Nationally

One Global Dossier - Different National Labels

A single global submission sets the foundation, but the national realities like local farming practices, pre harvest intervals, maximum residue levels shape each country's final approved label.

FACTORS THAT DRIVE LABEL DIVERGENCE

Agricultural Practices
GAP / Use pattern

Pre-harvest Interval
PHI

Maximum Residue Level
MRL

17. What are the expected timelines for completing a global joint review from dossier preparation to final decision? And what is the best strategy to coordinate submission timelines across jurisdictions?

Dr. Imme Gerke: Timelines largely depend on the quality of the data package and how well regulators are prepared to assess the submitted information. One key advantage of a Global Joint Review is that very little is left open to interpretation. During the pre-submission consultations the company compares the expectations of the different regulators and mediates an agreement whenever there are differences.

The overall regulatory timelines for a GJR are the same as those of national registrations, with the country having the shortest review timeline effectively setting the standard. Dossier preparation timelines remain fully under the company's control and are not directly impacted by the GJR process.

While delays may arise when coordinating with partner companies in different countries, these are often offset by the long-term benefit of establishing a strong, collaborative distribution network early in product development. A critical aspect of coordination is that the data package must be submitted simultaneously to all participating countries, typically on a pre-agreed date. In some jurisdictions, this submission date must be confirmed in advance. In others that operate on a first-in, first-out basis, internal provisions allow GJR submissions to be prioritized and enter the review process without delay. Legal provisions for such exceptions exist in these countries.

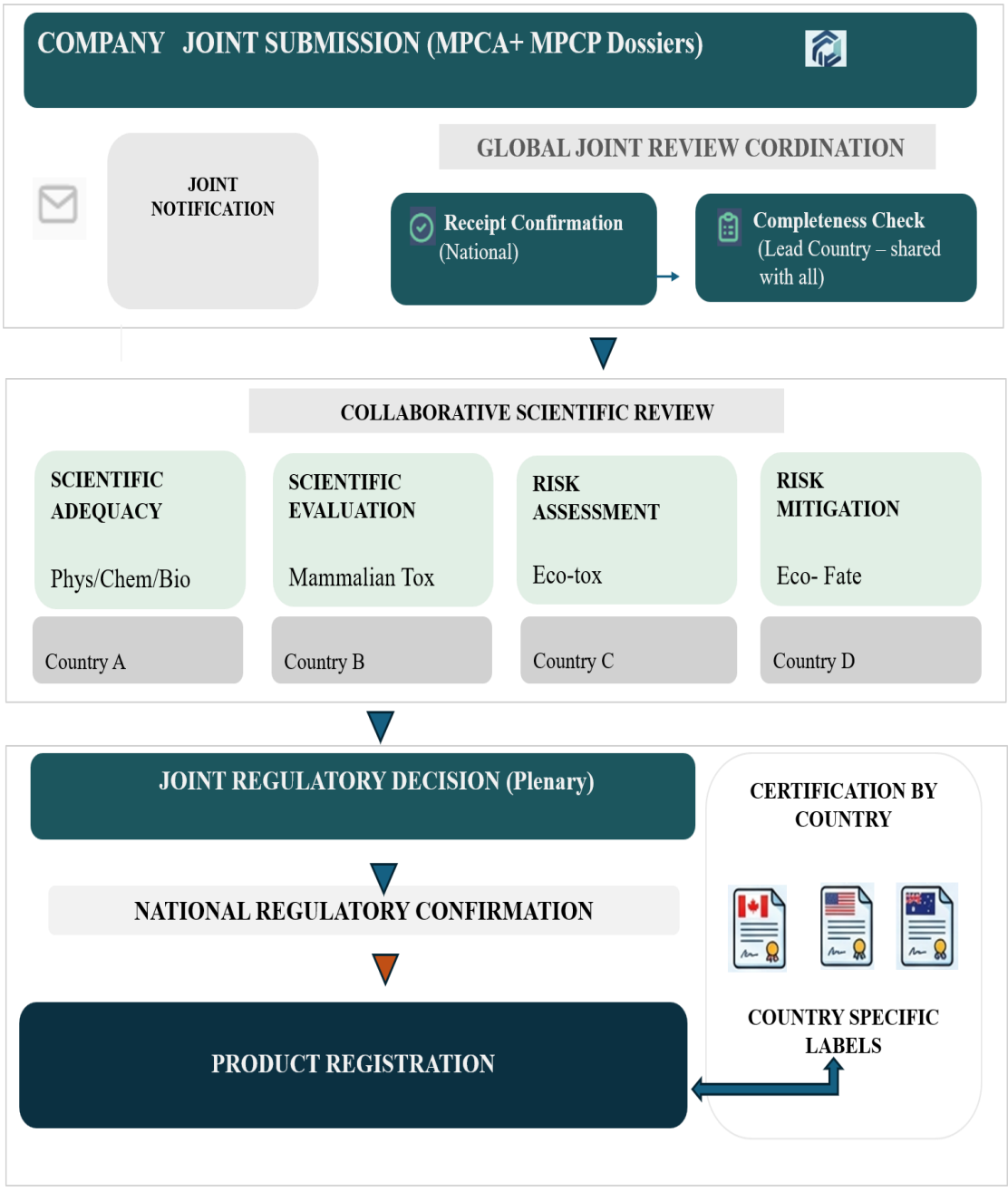
18. What is the step-by-step process for submitting a microbial pesticide under GJR?

Dr. Imme Gerke: On a pre-agreed submission date, the company sends copies of the data packages—one for the MPCA (Microbial Pest Control Agent) and one for the MPCP (Microbial Pest Control Product)—to the regulatory authorities in all participating countries. In some countries this is done through an online portal, other countries require physical copies. Once the two dossiers have been sent, the company issues a joint notification email to all participating regulators confirming that the data packages have been submitted.

The regulators start the review process with (1) the confirmation of reception, and then proceed with (2) a completeness check where the list of data requirements from the pre-submission consultation is compared to the list of documents in the data package, (3) regulators check the scientific adequacy of the information provided, (4) regulators conduct a scientific analysis of the information provided, (5) regulators conduct risk assessments, (6) regulators mitigate the risks when necessary, (7) regulators take regulatory decisions, and (8) regulators certify the legal, (9) company adjusts the legal label to a packaging label by adjusting language and national labelling requirements. Steps 1 and 8 have to be done separately by all countries. Step 2 can be done by one country for all others. Steps 3 to 6 can be split between countries by topic, phys/chem/bio by one country, mammalian tox, eco-tox, and eco-fate by three other countries. The regulatory decisions, step 7, should first be taken in the plenum among all regulators and then be confirmed nationally. The labels, step 8, have to be created and certified by country.

The Process of Global Joint Review

Navigating Joint Reviews
From Dossier to Approval



19. How harmonized are the regulatory frameworks across major regions like the US, EU, and Canada when it comes to microbial pesticides?

Dr. Imme Gerke: Scientifically the regulatory frameworks are fully harmonized for microbial pesticides. This work has been an ongoing process since 1994 under the leadership of OECD. One question that is currently still in discussion is the question if a product that consists of more than 1 microbial strain should be reviewed and approved by species or if the species should be reviewed as a consortium. The EU has taken the step to review such products as consortia, while the US and Canada still work with separate data packages for each microbial strain. However, both countries have provisions that allow them to review consortia and a GJR might strengthen that option. Scientifically, this makes no difference because in either case all information is provided as the strain and as the mix.

Administratively, the EU has the challenge that it reviews the MPCA (Microbial Pest Control Agent) and the MPCP (Microbial Pest Control Product) in a 2-step process rather than reviewing them simultaneously. GJR are simultaneous reviews which allows the participating European country to gain experience with simultaneous reviews. The advantage for EU is the possibility to move from national reviews of MPCPs to a regional joint review like for example West Africa.

20. How does the GJR process accommodate countries with less mature regulatory systems (e.g., Africa, Southeast Asia)?

Dr. Imme Gerke: The GJR does not accommodate any countries, but all countries are invited to use the tools that have been developed under OECD and are openly accessible to all countries. The processes are applicable because they are based on Science and the Law. The Laws are the same. We all can now download the Pesticide Regulation Acts from almost all countries, and they all say the same thing.

Already 20 years ago, the francophone West African countries came together under INSAH Institut du Sahel (Sahel Institute) and are since then conducting joint reviews using the material that had been developed by OECD. Any company that decides to engage in a GJR, finalizes the process with an OECD formatted data package and the review outcomes from all participating countries. This material is a game changer for all countries because reading and checking the information is simpler than writing it. Such regional developments are taking place on all continents. Even in North America, joint reviews between Canada and the US use the OECD material.

Behind every joint review is a shared format. **The OECD builds that foundation** — one structure, recognized by every participating authority.

OECD • GLOBAL JOINT REVIEW

21. What are your key recommendations for registrants preparing their first microbial product for global joint review?

Dr. Imme Gerke: From the outset - when a company believes it has identified a new active ingredient; it should initiate the pre-submission consultation process with at least one country on each continent. A practical approach is to use the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data requirements as a baseline and circulate them in a shared communication to selected regulatory authorities, clearly requesting feedback on the proposed data package. Most countries offer this service free of charge, as well-informed companies tend to submit higher-quality dossiers that are easier to review.

For regional engagement, a balanced approach may include Canada, the United States, and Mexico in North America. In Europe, selecting one country is generally sufficient due to its two-step regulatory system. Australia and New Zealand often collaborate closely. In South America, Peru and Argentina would be suitable choices. In Africa, Kenya and South Africa are actively engaged, with a strong focus on regional harmonization. Similarly, in West Africa, INSAH (Institut du Sahel) is working to integrate neighbouring countries into joint review processes. For the Middle East, Egypt and Oman would be good to have and already have experience in joint reviews. In Asia, India has quite a different regulatory approach. Most research in product development is directly conducted by government and therefore, the gains of a GJR would not apply. However, China, Japan, South Korea and the Philippines have already participated in at least one GJR.

As a next step, the company should compile all the regulatory feedback into a comparison matrix of data requirements. This matrix then serves as a guide for further product development, and it also helps to avoid conducting unnecessary studies or repeating studies that were not performed in line with regulatory standards the first time.

In parallel with product development, this is advisable and an ideal time to engage with partner companies in target countries so the data package can be developed collaboratively, ultimately supporting a strong distribution network.

Recognizing that not all regulators are equally accessible, either due to limited resources or hesitancy in engaging with external stakeholders, companies may benefit from involving a national regulatory consultant as part of the GJR team. The consultant’s primary role is to facilitate communication between the company and the regulator because Governments are mandated to respond to the industry within their country but not necessarily to companies outside their jurisdictions. These consultants can be compensated either on an hourly rate or with a monthly retainer.

22. Are there any recent regulatory trends or initiatives, globally or regionally, that could affect how GJRs are conducted?

Dr. Imme Gerke: The main driver of the GJRs are the OECD secretariat and the OECD member states. In addition, in many parts of the world, countries within a region build Joint Review Systems where regulators often come together several times per year to reach harmonized regulatory decisions on products and their uses. The EU is currently reviewing its regulatory system (2026), and it might create a more cooperative system than it currently has.

Joint Reviews would remove the need for Mutual Recognitions that currently cause heavy delays in the access to new products and cause a significant work overload.

23. Are there any success stories or case studies of microbial pesticides approved through GJR that companies can learn from?

Dr. Imme Gerke: Out of the 56 Joint Reviews conducted to date, only one has involved a microbial product. In this case, the company BioTEPP submitted data packages for a viral insecticide to Canada and the United States in OECD format in October 1999 and received approvals in both countries by July 2000. Achieving product approval within just 10 months was unprecedented at the time.
This success is particularly notable given that the use of viruses in crop protection was still an emerging concept. A key factor was BioTEPP's close collaboration with both regulatory authorities and its careful adherence to their guidance throughout the process. The experience also provided both governments with valuable insight into each other's regulatory approaches.

24. Finally, where can companies find practical guidance, tools, and support for preparing a GJR dossier? Are there any resources, working groups, or guidance documents you would recommend?

Dr. Imme Gerke: The most comprehensive entry door into a GJR is definitely the OECD website. However, many people might find the amount of information overwhelming and are not interested in setting up a whole regulatory department within their company. If that is the case, companies can work with organizations like Kwantlen Polytechnic University, IDRG or KAYAKAYO for the development of the data package and can work with KAYAKAYO consultants for the communication with regulators.

For a concise overview of GJR processes, readers may also refer to a dedicated chapter in the book *Advances in Bioprotection of Plants against Diseases* 2025 (ISBN: 978-1-80146-728-5).

A single dossier, reviewed once, can open doors in every participating jurisdiction.
That is the promise of the global joint review.
For registrants ready to meet that standard, the path is already open.

The new registrant's

ROADMAP TO GLOBAL JOINT REVIEW

One Dossier, Multiple Regions
Better Decisions. Stronger Partnerships.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- **One submission, multiple jurisdictions**
  A Global Joint Review allows a company to submit an identical core data package to multiple international jurisdictions on the same day, significantly reducing duplication of effort and minimizing study redundancies.
- **Shared scientific workload**
  Participating regulatory authorities collaborate on scientific evaluations and risk assessments, splitting workloads by specific technical areas (e.g., toxicology, environmental fate, ecotoxicology) to streamline the process.
- **National autonomy preserved**
  While the scientific review is fully harmonized under standard OECD frameworks, each country retains complete autonomy over its final national regulatory decision and localized label requirements (such as PHIs and MRLs).
- **Efficacy data is the multiplier**
  Robust efficacy data is crucial. GJR provides an unparalleled advantage where data can be extrapolated across regions globally, introducing major finance and operational consulting cost savings.
- **Start consultations early**
  First-time registrants should start pre-submission consultations early, engaging at least one regulator per continent to build a comparison matrix before committing to studies.

RESOURCES:

1. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/guidance-document-on-the-planning-and-implementation-of-joint-reviews-of-pesticides_9dec72f5-en.html
2. https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/pesticides-and biocides/publications-on-pesticides.html
3. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/globally-harmonised-submission-and-transport-standards-ghsts-format-specification-second-edition_7da00215-en.html
4. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201508/documents/revised_nafta_procedures_on_joint_review.pdf
5. https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product safety/pesticides-pest-management/public/international/organisation-economic-operation-development.html
6. https://www.oecd.org/en/events/2025/10/oecd-global-forum-on-agriculture.html
7. https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/52270-Guidance-document-Joint-and-global-joint-reviews-for-agricultural-compounds-and-veterinary-medicines
8. https://www.kayakayo.eu/

Need Support for a Successful GJR?

A successful Global Joint Review requires early regulatory engagement, alignment of data requirements, and effective coordination among registrants and participating authorities. ISH and KAYAKAYO provide regulatory guidance to help registrants interpret international requirements, develop comprehensive dossiers and facilitate effective communications with regulatory agencies across jurisdictions.

Explore these organizations for regulatory support

KAYA–KAYO
www.kayakayo.eu

Institute for Sustainable Horticulture
www.kpu.ca/ish

Regulatory Terms Used in the Text

Waiver

A scientifically justified request to omit a non-clinical, clinical, or technical data requirement when evidence shows it is unnecessary to establish safety, efficacy, or quality.

Rationale

A documented scientific justification explaining the basis for a regulatory conclusion, study design, data interpretation, or risk assessment decision.

Data bridging

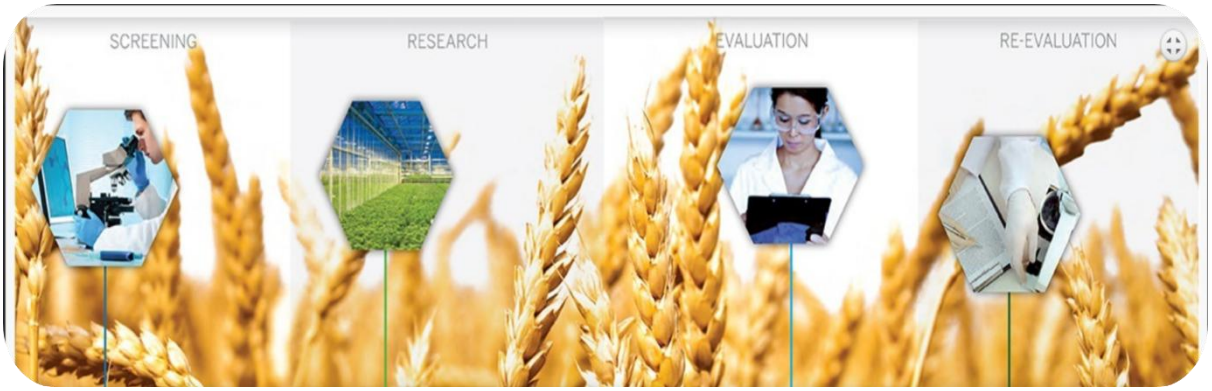
Use of existing data from a comparable active ingredient, formulation, or use pattern to support regulatory decisions when direct data are unavailable or unnecessary.

Mutual Recognition

A regulatory mechanism where a target country authorizes a plant protection or biological product based on an existing safety and efficacy evaluation previously performed and approved by a reference country.

Work sharing

Allocation of scientific review responsibilities among participating authorities, allowing agencies to assess specific dossier components and share outcomes.



Next Issue

Stay tuned for the next issue of
The Regulatory Pulse
on
Registration of Biostimulants in Canada

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