

Principle	Metric
Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processes exist to make information about the drug review process available to patients, payers and the public 2. Processes exist to make information related to the submission status and recommendations regarding completed and ongoing drug reviews are publicly available 3. Processes for appeals of recommendations 4. Processes exist for public reporting of a summary of relevant evidence and the number of reviews completed available 5. Evidence of transparency in decision making (published criteria for recommendations and basis for individual review) 6. A board structure that incorporates broad representation, is appropriately funded and provides for regular reporting to owners
Health System Focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence of consistencies in the processes and decision-making framework for cancer treatment drugs and non-cancer treatment drugs 2. Incorporation of consistent standards of evidence (i.e. clinical, PE) for cancer treatment drugs and non-cancer treatment drugs 3. Consistent processes for dealing with exceptional circumstances for cancer treatment drugs and non-cancer treatment drugs
Representation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of multidisciplinary, cross-jurisdictional expertise in the review process 2. Processes that allow input from SHs (e.g. jurisdictions, patients, clinicians, manufacturers)
Excellence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processes for seeking/receiving feedback from SHs regarding ongoing process improvements 2. Commitment to periodic review with stakeholder groups.
Evidence-based	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence that the C/PE review processes are conducted in accordance with established best practices (e.g. rigorous, timely) 2. Evidence that decisions are informed by the best available evidence at the time
Ethical Framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence of a decision-making framework that incorporates defined ethical principles 2. Processes exist for dealing with exceptional circumstances (e.g. population-specific) 3. Evidence of procedural fairness in decision-making
Efficient & Effective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence of minimal redundancies/duplication of processes 2. Processes that incorporate metrics to measure timeliness 3. Evidence of use of technology to support efficient collaboration and linkages/networks 4. Processes that incorporate principles of quality improvement
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processes that capture data to support ongoing monitoring 2. Processes and structures to support EIA 3. Processes to perform periodic health outcome review of JODR impact