



**eunethta**  
EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

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**JCA timelines**

**Version 0.1, 15/03/2023**

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34 **List of abbreviations**

European Commission	EC
CHMP	Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use
CTD	Common Technical Document
EMA	European Medicines Agency
HOG	Hands-on group
HTA CG	Health Technology Assessment Coordination Group
HTAR	Health Technology Assessment Regulation
JCA	Joint Clinical Assessment
LoQ	List of Questions
LoOI	List of Outstanding Issues
PICO	Population, Intervention, Comparators, Outcomes

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## 38 1 Introduction

39 This document is a living document aiming to capture the discussion in the HOG on timelines  
40 for JCAs. So far, the document is only referring to JCA of medicinal products as it takes the  
41 EMA procedure into account. It should be noted any changes that might result from the revision  
42 of the pharma legislation have not been considered to date. The timelines for the assessment of  
43 medical devices will be discussed later.

44 The HTAR stipulates only two milestones of the JCA process. For medicinal products the  
45 deadline for submission of the dossier shall be at the latest 45 days prior to the envisaged date  
46 of the CHMP opinion (Art. 10 [1]). Furthermore, the JCA reports shall be endorsed by the HTA  
47 Coordination Group (HTA CG) no later than 30 days following the adoption of a European  
48 Commission (EC) decision granting a marketing authorisation (Art. 11 [1a]).

49 General assumptions for the timelines of JCA for medicinal products are explained below. In  
50 summary, they are:

- 51 ▪ The timelines are based on an assumed standard regulatory process, built on the average  
52 duration of the process steps (as communicated by EMA)
- 53 ▪ The timelines only include the major procedural steps, and not the individual sub-steps  
54 required for this.
- 55 ▪ The JCA timelines only cover JCA procedures without a relevant change between the  
56 indication claimed by the Health Technology Developer (HTD)
  - 57 ▫ In case major deviations between claimed indication and approved indication exist,  
58 the JCA procedure has to be stopped and re-started at a later time point
- 59 ▪ Different timelines apply for initial marketing authorisation procedures (new chemical  
60 entities), and Type II variations and accelerated regulatory procedures
- 61 ▪ The JCA report cannot be finalized before a positive CHMP opinion is available

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63 The timelines are based on an assumed standard regulatory process as communicated by EMA,  
64 which is built on the average duration of the steps of the process. This also allows a more  
65 standardised and predictable planning of the JCA process for all parties involved. The document  
66 thus uses a presentation of the assumed standard EMA procedure as a starting point.

67 In addition, a standard procedure including timelines for the JCA is suggested. This partly  
68 builds on timelines that have been discussed in deliverables from EUnetHTA 21 (e.g. in the  
69 scoping guidance). This JCA procedure will be further refined taking the ongoing discussions  
70 on the JCA methods and processes into account.

71 For the different regulatory procedures specific scenarios for JCAs are discussed. These are so  
72 far:

- 73 1) For new chemical entities (in regular regulatory assessment procedures): start of JCA  
74 process 2 months after submission of the regulatory dossier to the European Medicines  
75 Agency (EMA) aiming to finish the process 30 days after the EC decision for approval
- 76 2) For new indications of already approved medicinal products (Type II variation) and for  
77 accelerated regulatory assessment procedures of new chemical entities: start of JCA  
78 process at the point of submission of the regulatory dossier to EMA aiming to finish the  
79 process 30 days after the EC decision for approval

## 80 **General assumptions**

81 The HTAR requires that the JCA procedure is conducted partly in parallel to the regulatory  
82 assessment by EMA. At the same time, the final outcome of the regulatory assessment can have  
83 a relevant impact on the JCA, specifically, the final approved indication will influence the PICO  
84 question(s) of the JCA.

85 The timelines discussed in this document only cover JCA procedures without a relevant change  
86 between the indication claimed by the Health Technology Developer (HTD) in the submission  
87 to EMA and the approved indication. The HOG assumes that this will be the majority of  
88 procedures. Therefore, a process, which is optimised for this situation should be developed.

### 89 ***Major deviations between claimed indication and approved indication***

90 For cases in which there are substantial changes between the claimed indication and the  
91 approved indication (e.g. with regard to the population for which a drug is approved), there  
92 might be the need to change the PICO questions for the assessment. In these cases additional  
93 steps to address these changes in the PICO and thus the submission dossier and JCA report will  
94 be necessary. For this situation, the EUnetHTA 21 HOG recommends that the JCA procedure  
95 may be paused and re-started after appropriate action has been taken as the time available to  
96 address this may be insufficient. A procedure for these cases will be defined separately.

### 97 ***Major deviations from the standard EMA procedure timelines***

98 The timelines of the EMA standard procedure used in this document might be prolonged, e.g.  
99 when clock stop durations are longer than the assumed 90 (after the List of Questions (LoQ))  
100 plus 30 days (after the List of Outstanding Issues (LoOI)). Information of the HTA CG (incl.  
101 it's subgroups) on deviations from standard timelines will be ensured by regular communication  
102 between EMA and the HTA CG.

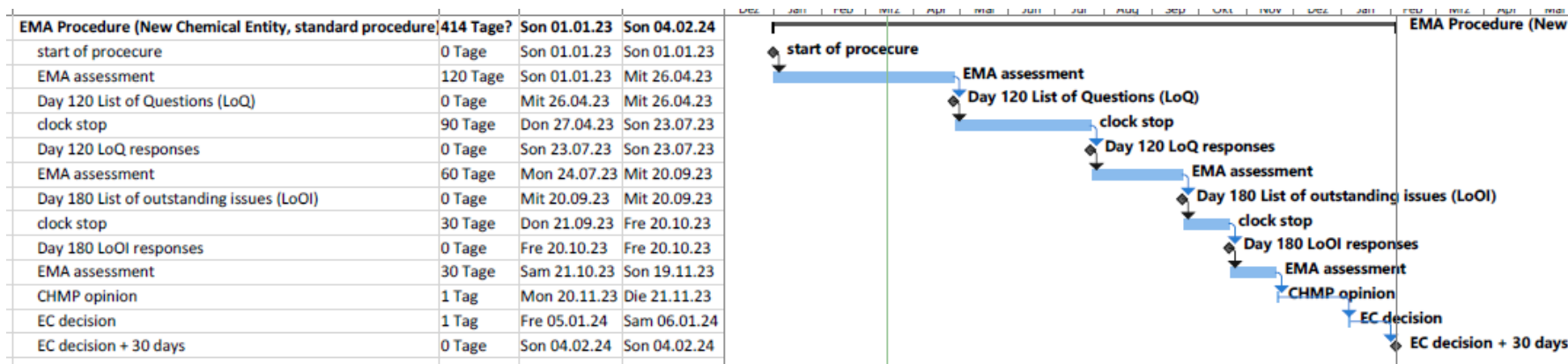
103 Irrespective of changes in EMA timelines, the final JCA report should only be endorsed after  
104 the final CHMP opinion is available to allow for a check of the claimed indication versus the  
105 finally approved indication. Therefore, in case of prolonged timelines between submission to  
106 EMA and the CHMP opinion, the JCA procedure might be interrupted after the finalisation the



- 107 JCA report by the assessment team, i.e. before the review by the HTA CG. The procedure would  
108 be resumed once a date for the CHMP opinion becomes available.

109 **2 Timelines for a standard EMA procedure**

110 The depiction of a standard EMA procedure presented below uses assumed EMA review times and minimum durations of clock stops (3  
111 months for Day 120 LoQ clock stop and 1 month for Day 180 LoOI clock stop). These assumptions were reconciled with EMA.



112  
113 \* days are calendar days

114 Figure 1: Assumed standard regulatory assessment procedure at EMA (new chemical entity)

115 Important dates (assuming start of procedure on 1.1.2023)

EMA procedure
Start of procedure: 01.01.2023
Day 120 list of questions: 26.04.2023
Day 180 List of outstanding issues: 20.09.2023
CHMP opinion: 20.11.2023

116



### 117 **3 Timelines for a standard JCA procedure**

118 The timelines presented in this chapter are set up by using MS Project and are in calendar days. The timelines only present the major  
119 procedural steps, and not the individual sub-steps required for this.

120

#### 121 **3.1 Overview of scenarios 1 and 2 of the JCA procedure**

##### 122 **Scenario 1**

123 Scenario 1 is planned for the assessment of new chemical entities (NCE) in regular EMA assessment procedures. NCEs will be the majority  
124 of assessments in the beginning of the JCA after 12 January 2025 because new indications (Type II variations) will only be assessed after a  
125 JCA report is available for a given medicinal product (HTAR Art. 7 [1b]).

126 In scenario 1 the JCA procedure will start 2 months after submission of the regulatory dossier to EMA and will be finalised with the  
127 endorsement of the JCA report by the HTA CG no later than 30 days after the EC decision for approval.

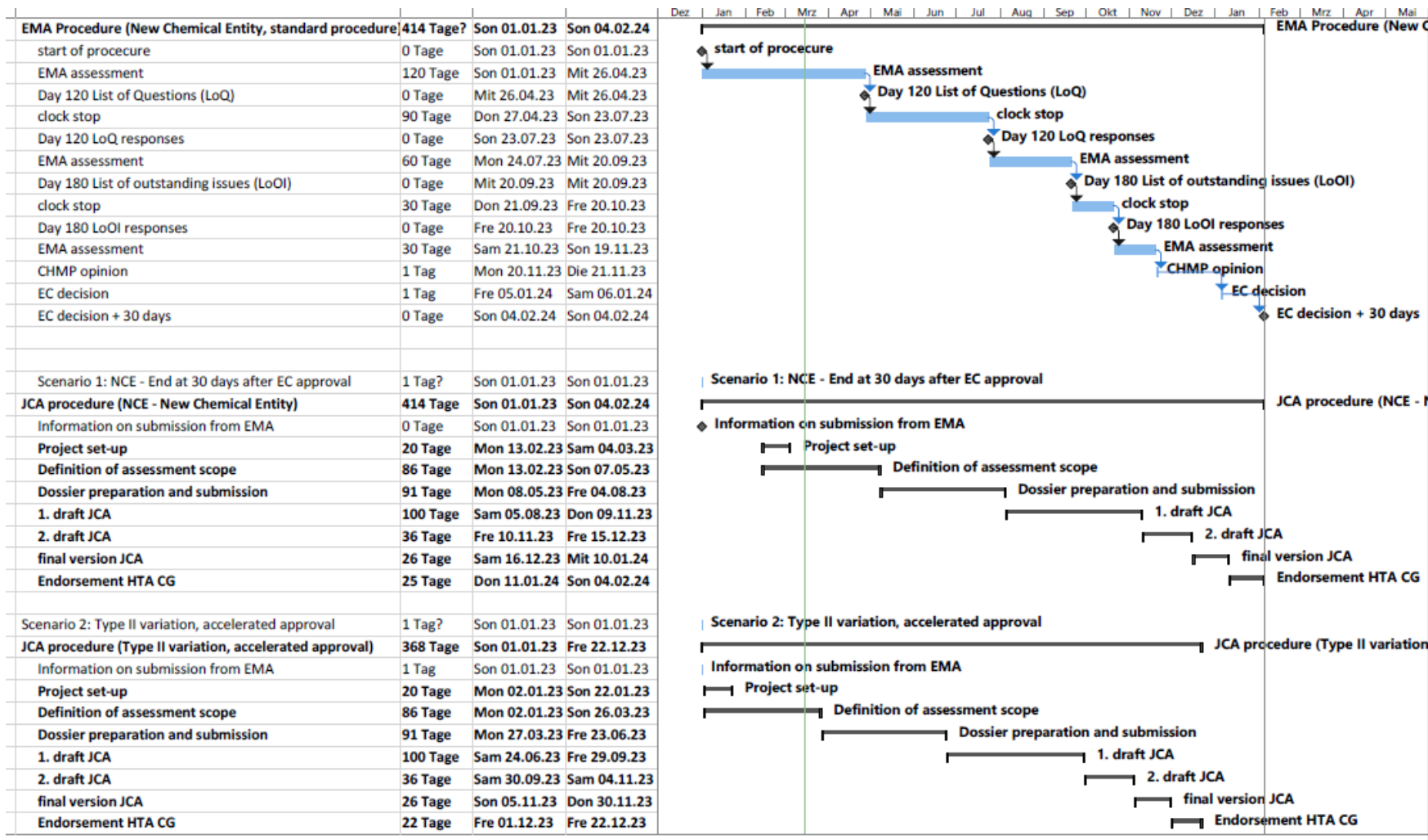
128 At the point of submission of the regulatory submission dossier (the Common Technical Document, CTD) to EMA, the information on the  
129 drug to be assessed and on the claimed indication is available and shall be transmitted to the HTA CG secretariat. In addition, the Clinical  
130 Overview (Section 2.5 of the CTD) shall be provided by EMA to enable a better understanding of the claimed indication. Furthermore,  
131 information on the type of regulatory procedure and properties (e.g. standard, accelerated, conditional, orphan, exceptions circumstances,  
132 PRIME designation) shall be provided. Please see Scenario 2 for the procedure in case of a type II variation or an accelerated approval  
133 procedure.

##### 134 **Scenario 2**

135 Scenario 2 could be used for the JCA of new indications of already approved drugs (Type II variations) and in cases of accelerated approval.  
136 An earlier start of the JCA process is recommended in these cases because EMA's standard timelines for these processes are shorter than for  
137 the regular assessment of NCEs.



138 In scenario 2 the JCA procedure starts at the point of submission of the regulatory dossier to EMA. At this point the information on the drug  
139 to be assessed and on the claimed indication is available and shall be transmitted to the HTA CG secretariat. In addition, the Clinical Overview  
140 (Section 2.5 of the CTD) shall be provided by EMA to enable a better understanding of the claimed indication. The transmission of this  
141 information would start the set-up of the project and the scoping process. Assuming the currently planned durations of the JCA steps, this  
142 would result in a JCA report being available before EC approval in a standard EMA procedure. However, it is assumed that in the cases  
143 included in scenario 2 the EMA procedure might be shorter than the assumed standard procedure.



144

145 \* days are calendar days

146 Figure 2: Overview of EMA and JCA procedures

147 The following table provides an overview of important milestones of the standard EMA procedure and the two JCA scenarios (with 1.1.2023  
148 as the assumed regulatory submission date).

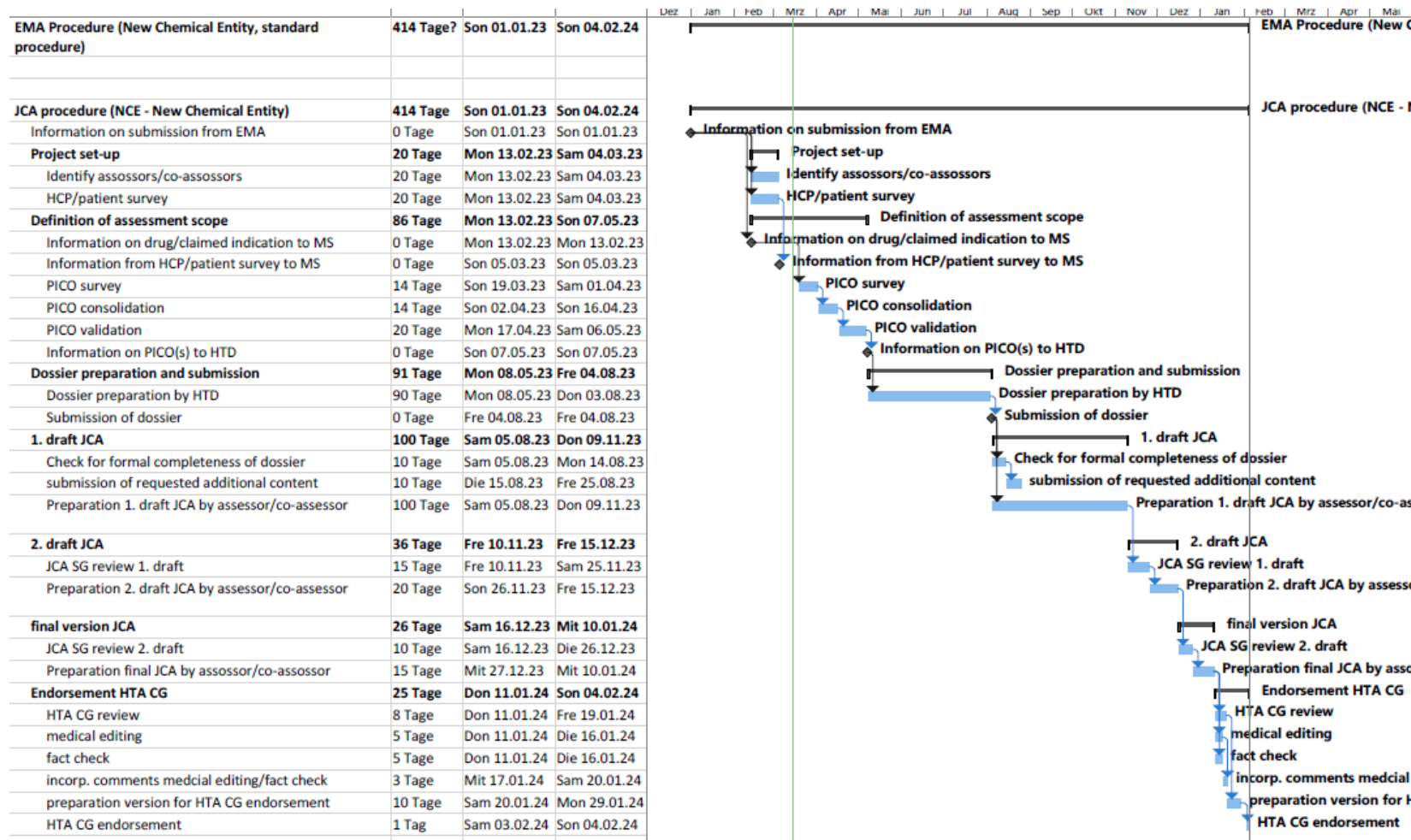
Standard EMA procedure	JCA scenario 1 (NCE)	JCA scenario 2 (Type II variation, accelerated approval)
Start of procedure: 01.01.2023	Start of procedure: 18.02.2023	Start of procedure: 01.01.2023
Day 120 list of questions: 26.04.2023	Assessment scope available: 07.05.2023	Assessment scope available: 26.03.2023
Day 180 List of outstanding issues: 20.09.2023	Dossier submission 04.08.2023	Dossier submission 23.06.2023
CHMP opinion: 20.11.2023	1. draft JCA: 09.11.2023	1. draft JCA: 29.09.2023
EC approval: 05.01.2024	2. draft JCA: 15.12.2023	2. draft JCA: 04.11.2023
	Final version JCA: 10.01.2024	Final version JCA: 30.11.2023
	Endorsement by HTA CG: 04.02.2024	Endorsement by HTA CG: 22.12.2023

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### 150 3.2 Granular presentation of scenario 1 and 2

151 The following graphs provide more granular process steps and their duration for both scenario 1 and scenario 2. The individual steps of both  
152 scenarios are identical, however, due to differences in the start of the JCA procedure, the dates at which the assessment steps are finalised  
153 differ between the scenarios.

154 This process is a first suggestion based on the information currently available. The duration of the different process steps might be adjusted.  
155 Further steps might be added and the granularity of the process might be extended (e.g. by defining more granular steps for the preparation  
156 of the 1. draft JCA report).

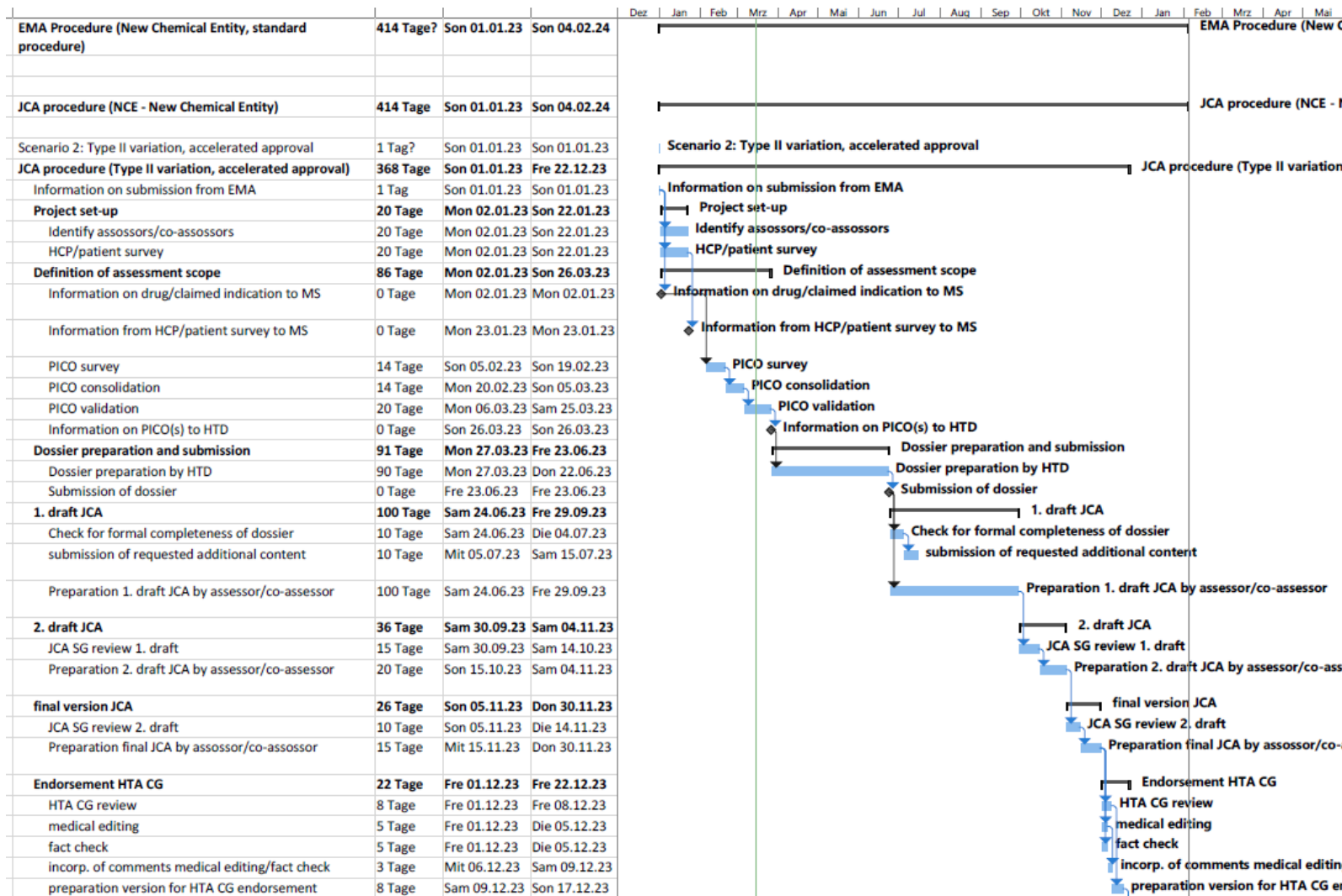


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158 \* days are calendar days

159 Figure 3: Granular structure of the JCA procedure - Scenario 1 for standard procedure of NCEs

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162 \* days are calendar days

163 Figure 4: Granular structure of the JCA procedure - Scenario 2 for Type II variations and accelerated approval

164 **4 Recommendations**

165 **Evaluation of timelines**

166 EUnetHTA 21 recommends the timelines suggested are evaluated after a few JCA have been conducted under the HTAR, to assess the  
167 feasibility of the timelines and adjust them if and where needed. However, once a JCA is started, procedures and timelines should not be  
168 amended to ensure predictability for the HTD and assessors.

169 **Develop process to deal with major deviations in claimed indication**

170 As explained in Chapter 1, EUnetHTA 21 recommends in cases of a major deviation that the JCA procedure may be paused and re-started  
171 after appropriate action has been taken as the time available to address this may be insufficient. It is recommended that a process is developed  
172 how to deal with major deviations, for example between the claimed indication and approved indication, including a clock-stop in the JCA  
173 process. This could be considered in the Implementing Act.

174 **Timeline calculation tool**

175 It is critical that timelines are consistent between different JCA, and are procedurally fair to all parties involved. To ease the workload of the  
176 Secretariat, it is recommended a tool (e.g. MS Project) is used in which a timetable is created that automatically creates a schedule with dates  
177 for new JCA productions. As the timelines only present the major procedural steps, and not the individual sub-steps required for this, it is  
178 recommended the Secretariat includes these sub-steps in the to be created calculation tool (e.g. sending of reminders, forwarding draft  
179 versions etc.)

180 The timelines presented in this document are based on calendar days. When setting up an automated calculation tool, e.g. in MS Project, it is  
181 desirable that weekend days can be avoided. However, it should not lead to differences in time available to parties between the JCA reports.  
182 It could be considered to start the procedure on a standard weekday, so that for some shorter tasks (e.g. factual accuracy check) the process  
183 does not include a weekend day. However, as there are several tasks of a short duration, weekend days cannot always be avoided. Therefore,  
184 it could be considered to allow some flexibility for these tasks or to extend the duration of these task to accommodate for the weekend days  
185 included.



186 **Appendix A Additional graphical presentations**

187 If required