The pan-Canadian Oncology Drug Review (pCODR) was established in 2010 to provide provinces and territories with recommendations on reimbursement for cancer drugs. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this study was to analyze the recommendations made by pCODR in its first year of operation and identify trends. **METHODS:** Clinical and economic guidance reports and recommendations, publically accessible at www.pcodr.ca were reviewed. **RESULTS:** Since pCODR began accepting submissions in 2011, ten of twenty applications have received recommendations. Of the seven positive recommendations, one suggested a more limited patient population than the one requested (Votrient - metastatic renal cell carcinoma). In six cases (Afinitor, Halaven, Jakavi, Sutent, Yervoy, Zelboraf), positive recommendations for the requested population were made, conditional on cost-effectiveness being improved to an “acceptable” level; thus encouraging provincial negotiations on rebates. Three negative recommendations were made due to: a) limitations in evidence from open-label, phase two trials (Xalkori - advanced non-small cell lung cancer); b) modest progression-free survival, lack of statistically significant overall survival, lack of quality of life data and poor cost-effectiveness (Votrient - soft tissue sarcoma), and; c) unclear clinical benefit and an unacceptable cost-effectiveness model (Treanda - relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia). In some cases the economic reviews by pCODR included modifications (i.e., shortening time horizons and modifying dose) to the submitted model. **CONCLUSIONS:** The recommendations from pCODR offer new insights into the future of oncology drug reimbursement in Canada. The probability of a positive recommendation appears to increase with randomized controlled trials, positive overall survival and comparators reflecting current care. Finally, the positive recommendations clearly support a continued provincial product listing agreement structure that includes rebates to lower cost-effectiveness. The new pCODR review process highlights the value of strong clinical data and robust cost-effectiveness modeling.