



GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

3TC: lamivudine; nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

ABC: abacavir; nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

API: active pharmaceutical ingredient.

ARIPO: African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation. There are currently seventeen states which are party to the Lusaka Agreement and therefore members of ARIPO. These are: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ARV: Antiretroviral medicine to treat HIV/AIDS.

ATV: atazanavir, protease inhibitor.

AZT: zidovudine (also abbreviated to ZDV), nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

BI: Boehringer Ingelheim.

BMS: Bristol-Myers Squibb.

Category 1: In this document, 'Category 1' is used to describe those countries that are eligible for the most discounted price offered by a company.

Category 2: In this document, 'Category 2' is used to describe those countries that are not eligible for the lowest prices reserved for category 1 countries, but are nevertheless offered a discount by companies. Crucially, this discount is usually considerably smaller than the discount offered to category 1 countries.

CCR5: chemokine coreceptor 5.

CHAI: Clinton Health Access Initiative. Since 2002, the Clinton Health Access Initiative has assisted countries in implementing large-scale, integrated care, treatment and prevention programmes.

CHF: Swiss franc.

CIF: 'Cost Insurance and Freight'. A commercial term (incoterm 2000) meaning that the seller delivers once the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment. The seller must pay the costs and freight necessary to bring the goods to the named port of destination BUT the risk of loss or damage to the goods, as well as any additional costs due to events occurring after the time of delivery, are transferred from the seller to the buyer.

CIP: 'Carriage and Insurance paid to...'. A commercial term (incoterm 2000) meaning that the seller delivers the goods to the carrier nominated by him, but the seller must in addition pay the cost of carriage necessary to bring the goods to the named destination. This means that the buyer bears all the risks and any additional costs occurring after the goods have been delivered. However, in CIP the seller also has to procure insurance against the buyer's risk of loss of or damage to the goods during carriage. Consequently, the seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium.

CL: see compulsory licence.

Compulsory licence: A licence to exploit a patented invention granted by the state upon request of a third party.¹

Counterfeit drugs: Drugs which are deliberately and fraudulently mislabelled with respect to identity or source. Counterfeiting can apply to both branded and generic products. Counterfeit products may include products with the correct ingredients or the wrong ingredients, without active ingredients, with insufficient active ingredient or with fake packaging.¹

Data exclusivity: A legal provision that data collected (e.g. the results

of clinical trials) for the purpose of obtaining marketing approval may not be used for a specified period by regulatory authorities to grant approval to a generic product.¹

d4T: stavudine; nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

ddl: didanosine; nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Differential pricing: The practice of setting different prices for different markets, typically higher prices in richer markets and lower prices in poorer markets.¹ Companies sometimes offer standardised price discounts - whereby all countries in a certain income bracket or geographical area are eligible for one standardised price. Other companies offer differential prices that are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are often unpublished.

DDU: 'Delivered duty unpaid'. A commercial term (incoterm 2000) meaning that the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, not cleared for import, and not unloaded from any arriving means of transport at the named place of destination. The seller has to bear the costs and risks involved in shipping the goods, other than, where applicable, any 'duty' (which includes the responsibility for the risks of the carrying out of the customs formalities, and the payment of formalities, customs duties, taxes and other charges) for import in the country of destination. Such 'duty' has to be borne by the buyer as well as any costs and risks caused by his failure to clear the goods for the import time.

Divisional patent: A type of patent application which contains matter from a previously filed application.

DRV: darunavir, protease inhibitor.

EC: enteric-coated.

EFV: efavirenz; non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Also abbreviated to EFZ.

EMA: European Medicines Agency. Formerly European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products.

Essential medicines list (EML): First published by WHO in 1977, it serves to identify a list of medicines, which provide safe and effective treatment for infectious and chronic diseases affecting the vast majority of the world's population. The 17th edition of the adult list and the 3rd edition of the children's list were published in March 2011.

ETV: Etravirine, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

EU: European Union.

Evergreening: A term popularly used to describe patenting strategies that are intended to extend the patent term on the same compound.¹

Expert review panel: An independent technical body composed of external technical experts, hosted by the WHO Department of Essential Medicines and Pharmaceutical Policies. Their purpose is to review the potential quality risk of using antiretroviral, anti-tuberculosis and antimalarial products which are not yet WHO prequalified or authorised by a stringent regulatory authority, and to give advice to the Global Fund whether procurement of such products can be authorised.

EXW: 'Ex-works'. A commercial term (incoterm 2000) meaning that the seller delivers when he places the goods at the disposal of the buyer at the seller's premises or another named place (i.e. works, factory, warehouse etc.) not cleared for export and not loaded on any collecting vehicle.

FDC: fixed-dose combination – multiple drugs combined in a single pill.

First-line drugs: The drugs used as a first resort to treat a disease.

FOB: 'Free on board'. A commercial (incoterm 2000) term meaning that the seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail at the named port of shipment. This means that the buyer has to bear all costs and risks of loss or

damage to the goods from that point. The FOB term requires the seller to clear the goods for export.

FPV: fosamprenavir; protease inhibitor.

FTC: emtricitabine; nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Generic drug: According to WHO, a pharmaceutical product usually intended to be interchangeable with the originator product, which is usually manufactured without a licence from the originator company.

GPRM: WHO Global Price Reporting Mechanism. A database containing prices paid by UNICEF, the International Dispensary Association (IDA), Management Sciences for Health (MSH)/Deliver, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

GSK: GlaxoSmithKline.

HDI: Human Development Index. A summary composite index, compiled by UNDP, that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: longevity (or life expectancy at birth), knowledge (or adult literacy rate and enrolment in education), and a decent standard of living (gross domestic product per capita).

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

IDV: indinavir; protease inhibitor.

LDCs: Least-Developed Countries, according to United Nations classification.

LPV/r: lopinavir/ritonavir; boosted protease inhibitor.

MSF: Médecins Sans Frontières, Doctors Without Borders.

MVC: maraviroc; entry inhibitor.

NFV: nelfinavir; protease inhibitor.

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation.

NIH: National Institutes of Health.

NNRTI: Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor.

NRTI: Nucleoside Analogue Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor.

NtRTI: Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor.

NVP: nevirapine; non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

OAPI: Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle, African Intellectual Property Organisation, whose member states are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

Patent: An exclusive right awarded to an inventor to prevent others from making, selling, distributing, importing or using the invention, without licence or authorisation, for a fixed period of time. There are usually three requirements for patentability: novelty (new characteristics which are not 'prior art'); inventive step or non-obviousness (knowledge not obvious to one skilled in the field); and industrial applicability or utility.¹

Patent Cooperation Treaty:

An international patent law treaty, concluded in 1970 that provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states. A patent application filed under the PCT is called an international application, or PCT application.

Patent pool: A patent pool for medicines has the potential to increase access to patented medicines for people living with HIV in the developing world, by creating a structure for patent holders to share their HIV drug patents and receive royalties in return. Drug companies can then access these patents to produce more affordable versions of the patented medicines. Companies are financially rewarded, and patients benefit from access to more affordable medicines. The Medicines Patent Pool was formally established in July 2010.

PCT: See Patent Cooperation Treaty.

PEPFAR: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a United States programme to fight HIV/AIDS in developing countries.

PI: Protease Inhibitor.

PMTCT: Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission.

ppy: per patient per year.

r: low-dose ritonavir, used as a booster.

R&D: research and development.

RAL: raltegravir; integrase inhibitor.

RTV: ritonavir; protease inhibitor.

Second-line drugs: Second-line drugs are used when the first-line drugs are no longer effective.

Standardised price discounts:

See differential pricing.

Stringent regulatory authority:

A medicines regulatory authority which 'is (a) a member of the International Conference of Harmonization (ICH); a (b) an ICH observer, being the European Free Trade Association as represented by Swiss Medic, Health Canada and World Health Organization; or (c) a regulatory authority associated with an ICH member through a legally binding mutual recognition agreement including Australia, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (as may be updated from time to time).'²

SQV: saquinavir; protease inhibitor.

TB: tuberculosis.

TDF: tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

Tentative FDA approval: Is awarded by the US FDA to a drug product that has met all required quality, safety and efficacy standards, but is not eligible for marketing in the US because of existing patent protection. Tentative approval does make the product eligible for purchase outside of the US under the PEPFAR programme.

TMC 207: Rilpivirine, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

TPV: tipranavir; protease inhibitor.

TRIPS: Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

UN: United Nations.

UNAIDS: United Nations Joint Cosponsored Programme on HIV/AIDS. Created in 1996, to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The six original cosponsors are UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. UNDCP joined in April 1999.

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme.

UNITAID: is an international drug purchase facility that was established in 2006 by Brazil, Chile, France, Norway and the United Kingdom and now includes 27 countries to provide new sources of funding to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

US FDA: United States Food and Drug Administration.

VL: voluntary licence.

WHO: World Health Organization.

WHO Prequalification: A project originally intended to give United Nations procurement agencies, such as Unicef, a choice of products meeting various standards as certified by WHO. With time, other agencies and governments have found this a useful service.¹

WTO: World Trade Organization.

ZDV: zidovudine (also abbreviated to AZT); nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

¹Public Health innovation and intellectual property rights – Report of the Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health, World Health Organization.

²http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/psm/List_of_Countries_SRA.pdf