Time Line of Key Events related to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime (CAMR)

2003/08/30
World Trade Organization (WTO) Waiver adopted

CAMR required elements marked in red

2003/09
Canada becomes first country to announce intention to implement the Waiver

2005/05/14
CAMR comes into force; includes amendments to *Patent Act* and *Food and Drugs Act* as well as supporting regulations

2006/06/09
Health Canada completes review of Apotex's Apo-TriAvir submission (a triple combination HIV/AIDS drug) in less than six months rather than the allowable 12 months

No request for Apo-TriAvir

2007/07/13
Apotex sends letters seeking voluntary licenses to three pharmaceutical companies, GlaxoSmithKline, Boehringer Ingelheim and Shire BioChem Inc. to use their relevant patents to produce and export 15,600,000 tablets of Apo-TriAvir to Rwanda

2007/07/19
Under WTO rules, Rwanda becomes first country to notify WTO of intention to use the Waiver, stating it will import 15,600,000 tablets of TriAvir under the Waiver

2007/09/04

Apotex files application with Commissioner of Patents for authorization under CAMR to produce and export Apo-TriAvir to Rwanda

2007/09/19

Commissioner grants Apotex an authorization under CAMR, completing government role in process.

2007/10/04

Canada notifies WTO that first authorization issued under Waiver to Apotex, completing government's obligations under Waiver.

2008/05/07

Apotex announces it has won Rwandan public tender to supply its version of TriAvir to the country, in keeping with Rwanda's own drug procurement rules

2008/09/28

Apotex sends its first shipment of 6,785,000 tablets to Rwanda, which was approximately half of the authorized amount

2009/06/16

Canada deposits Protocol accepting the TRIPS Amendment at the WTO

2009/09/19

Apotex sends second shipment of 7,628,000 tablets to Rwanda, completing the country's order