



The G7 Research Group presents the

2020 G7 Virtual Summit Final Compliance Report

17 March 2020 to 6 May 2021

Prepared by
Meagan Byrd
and the G7 Research Group

8 June 2021

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g7@utoronto.ca
[@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit

Contents

Introduction	3
Research Team	4
Summary	6
The Final Compliance Score	6
Compliance by Member	6
Compliance by Commitment	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members	6
Future Research and Reports	6
Table A: 2020 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*	8
Table B: 2020 G7 Virtual Summit Final Compliance Scores	9
Table C: 2020 G7 Virtual Summit Compliance Scores by Member	10
Table D: 2020 G7 Virtual Summit Final Compliance Scores by Commitment	11
1. Health: Public Health Measures	12
2. Health: Addressing Risk	50
3. Health: Protecting Health and Safety	74
4. Health: Strengthening Health Systems	114
5. Health: Data Sharing	139
6. Health: Coordinated Research Efforts	157
7. Health: Joint Research Projects	174
8. Health: Medical Equipment	187
9. Health: Online Platforms	211
10. Health: Supporting the World Health Organization	223
11. Health: Delaying the Spread of COVID-19	247
12. International Cooperation: Global Response	282
13. International Cooperation: Science, Research and Technology	315
14. Global Economy: Restoring Confidence and Growth	331
15. Global Economy: Economic Growth	347
16. Global Economy: Downside Risk	366
17. Global Economy: Restoring Growth	381
18. Trade: Supporting Trade and Investment	406
19. Trade: Addressing International Supply Chains	428
20. Trade: Facilitating International Trade	446

12. International Cooperation: Global Response

“We are committed to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of our efforts.”

G7 Leaders' Statement

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of international cooperation and coordination in the context of global health emergencies. The COVID-19 pandemic placed stress on the global political, economic, and social infrastructure, causing the international community to pursue cooperation and coordination on public health policies. Furthermore, the pandemic took a toll on all countries, but particularly on developing countries that have less prepared health systems and resources. The consequences of COVID-19 on developing countries have led the international community to also support a comprehensive and equitable global response in addition to their national public health policies and initiatives. On 23 March 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres also emphasized the need for global cooperation and coordination by issuing an appeal for a “global ceasefire in all corners of the world to focus together on the true fight — defeating COVID-19.”²⁴²¹

The 2000 Okinawa Summit was the first time the G8 leaders made explicit reference to infectious diseases in their agenda for global health. They committed to providing “substantial resources to fighting infectious and parasitic diseases,” especially HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.²⁴²² At this summit, the G8 leaders also committed to strengthening their partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO), health industries, and other international organizations in order to reduce the number of infections and deaths of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.²⁴²³ The 2000 Okinawa Summit also created the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative. The initiative promoted measures against infectious and parasitic diseases such as partnership with civil society and international organizations, strengthening developing countries’ institutions in the health sector, and the support of international cooperation in conducting research activities.²⁴²⁴

²⁴²¹ Global Ceasefire, United Nations (New York) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 6 November 2020.

<https://www.un.org/en/globalceasefire>.

²⁴²² G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 5 November 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>.

²⁴²³ G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 5 November 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>.

²⁴²⁴ Japan's Initiative in the Fight against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases on the occasion of the Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Summit ("Okinawa ID (Infectious diseases) Initiative"), G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/infectious.htm>.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 Leaders presented a statement on infectious diseases, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and measles, called the “Fight Against Infectious Disease.”²⁴²⁵ In this statement the G8 Leaders supported “improved international cooperation on the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases,” distributing resources “in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria,” “cooperat[ing] in detecting such diseases and mounting an effective response.”²⁴²⁶ They also committed to improving cooperation among international organizations and experts at the international level, and increasing “scientific cooperation with developing countries.”²⁴²⁷ The G8 leaders also emphasized international coordination by acknowledging the need for enhanced coordination in a quick response to an outbreak and “increased coordination of preparedness, prevention, and response among nations.”²⁴²⁸

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, the G7 leaders responded to the Ebola outbreak by committing to work with partner countries in strengthening compliance with the WHO International Health Regulations.²⁴²⁹ The G7 Leaders also agreed to build a global capacity in public health to be “better prepared for threats such as the recent Ebola outbreak ... in close cooperation with WHO, to develop a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance.”²⁴³⁰

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 leaders produced the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health in which it committed to a range of actions in advancing global health with a particular focus on public health emergencies.²⁴³¹ The G7 leaders agreed to coordinate on global public health emergencies by inviting the WHO to “strengthen and formalize coordination arrangements among the WHO, the UN and other relevant partners in global public health emergencies.”²⁴³² The G7 leaders also referred to the outbreaks of the Ebola and Zika viruses in their commitment to a “coordinated approach to offer concrete assistance to 76 countries and regions.”²⁴³³ They also promoted the need to pursue international coordination in scientific research and development and supported “globally harmonized clinical trials” as well as “leverag[ing] existing global research coordination initiatives.”²⁴³⁴

On 16 March 2020 the Virtual Summit, under the U.S. presidency, focused on the G7's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and their commitment to a coordinated global response. In their statement, leaders emphasized coordinated global response by committing to “coordinate [their] efforts to delay the spread of the virus,” and increasing coordinated research efforts.²⁴³⁵ They also agreed to “coordinate with online

²⁴²⁵ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²⁴²⁶ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²⁴²⁷ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²⁴²⁸ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²⁴²⁹ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

²⁴³⁰ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

²⁴³¹ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²⁴³² G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²⁴³³ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²⁴³⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²⁴³⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>.

platforms to maximize public access to the latest correct and relevant official information,” coordinate “using all policy tools, to achieve strong growth in the G7 economies,” and support coordination among international organizations.²⁴³⁶ The G7 leaders also encouraged cooperation in the science, research, and technology sectors to respond to COVID-19. At the time, they expected to meet again in three months at their regularly scheduled summit on 10-12 June 2020, which was later postponed indefinitely.

Commitment Features

In this commitment, there are two targets, one to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and the other through enhanced coordination. “Global response” is understood to mean public health action relating to two or more countries in reaction to events relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. This definition implies that the G7 members have to demonstrate joint state action — rather than individual state policy that only affects the G7 members themselves — through cooperation and/or coordination in public health policies.

“Doing whatever necessary” is understood as the fullest extent to which governments are capable of implementing a certain process. Therefore, actions should be purposeful and demonstrate a commitment to encouraging the aforementioned targets.

A G7 member can contribute to “ensur[ing] a strong global response” through at least one out of two equally weighted methods. Firstly, it can improve the other countries or regions’ response to COVID-19. Examples of this method include distributing pandemic resources such as COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines to other countries, providing humanitarian assistance to other countries, or supporting the expansion of healthcare facilities and capacity building of health professionals in other countries. Secondly, a G7 member can also demonstrate a “strong global response” or a +1 score in their compliance by improving international flows or processes among countries in their reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of this method include the coordination of cross-border management, removing trade restrictions, and establishment of international agreements on the allocation of vaccines.

A less than strong level of “global response,” which would merit a score of 0 or partial compliance are actions that include the allocation of budgetary resources or personnel in supporting international cooperation and coordination. Examples of a less than strong level of “global response” include creating a task force or department in support of international cooperation and coordination.

A score of noncompliance or -1 are actions that are statements or attendance in meetings that express or support the importance of cooperation and coordination. Examples of a low level of “global response” are statements made by the leader, officials, or ministers in support of international cooperation and coordination, a remark in a prepared speech during a conference in support of international cooperation and coordination.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean the action or process of working together to the same end.²⁴³⁷ A G7 member can demonstrate “closer cooperation” by working with at least one other country in an international agreement or initiative or project to combat COVID-19. Examples of “cooperation” include distributing COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines to other countries, monitoring the global supply of certain medical equipment, forming an agreement of rules for international property rights, and procurement on vaccine approval, and forming an international agreement on the allocation and distribution of vaccines. Full compliance of this target must contribute to the outcomes of a “strong global response,” as outlined above. A G7 member can receive a score of non-compliance for this target by demonstrating a low level of “global response” through its cooperation.

²⁴³⁶ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>.

²⁴³⁷ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 6 August 2019.

“Coordination” is understood to mean the process of organizing people or groups so that they work together properly and well.²⁴³⁸ A G7 member can demonstrate “enhanced coordination” by aligning or synchronizing their state policies with other countries in their response to COVID-19. Examples of “coordination” include removal of trade restrictions on personal protective equipment and other pandemic equipment, coordination of protocols on temporary travel restrictions, coordination of cross-border management such as the management of legal-cross border movements of essential goods and persons, and the alignment of regulatory and manufacturing processes and quality standards on pandemic equipment. Full compliance of this target must contribute to the outcomes of a “strong global response,” as outlined above. A G7 member can receive a score of non-compliance for this target by demonstrating a low level of “global response” through its coordination.

Full compliance for this commitment is achieved by ensuring a strong global response through closer cooperation and through enhanced coordination. For a score of partial compliance, the G7 member has taken concrete actions to ensure a strong global response either through closer cooperation or through enhanced coordination. For a score of non-compliance, the G7 member has completed none of the aforementioned.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member has not taken any or has taken insufficient steps to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation AND through enhanced coordination.
0	G7 member has taken strong steps to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation OR through enhanced coordination, or has taken partial steps in both areas.
+1	G7 member has taken strong steps to ensure a strong global response closer cooperation AND enhanced coordination.

*Compliance Director: Jae Yoon Mary Nob
Lead Analyst: Samantha Moura Novais de Quadros*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensuring a strong global response, through closer cooperation and enhanced cooperation of their efforts.

On 5 April 2020, the Government of Canada announced that it will allocate CAD159.5 million in funding to support international institutions, initiatives, and collaborations that address the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁴³⁹ CAD84.5 million of this amount will be distributed to international partners that support humanitarian appeals including the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross and more.²⁴⁴⁰ CAD40 million will be used to support the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations for COVID-19 vaccine development that aims to increase coordinated vaccine research efforts.²⁴⁴¹ CAD30 million will be used to address country-specific requests for assistance and design tailored solutions and responses in

²⁴³⁸ Coordination, Merriam-Webster (Springfield). Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coordination>.

²⁴³⁹ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²⁴⁴⁰ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²⁴⁴¹ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

partnership with each requesting country.²⁴⁴² Lastly, CAD5 million will go towards global health security capacity building through Global Affairs Canada's Weapons Threat Reduction Program.²⁴⁴³

On 7 April 2020, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement regarding Canada's position on international cooperation in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.²⁴⁴⁴ In the statement, Prime Minister Trudeau emphasized the "importance of working together" and stated that Canada is "working with the World Health Organization and other partners to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and protect those most vulnerable."²⁴⁴⁵

On 16 April 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs François-Philippe Champagne signed the Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²⁴⁴⁶ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a "co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response."²⁴⁴⁷ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories' support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²⁴⁴⁸

On 4 May 2020, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Spain, Norway, the United Kingdom, Japan and Saudi Arabia announced the launch of the Coronavirus Global Response.²⁴⁴⁹ This global initiative aims to raise USD8 billion to aid researchers and innovators in preventing the further spread of the virus as well as help them with developing potential vaccines, testing for safe and effective treatments for COVID-19.²⁴⁵⁰ In this announcement, the Government of Canada also stated that it has contributed more than CAD850 million to support the fundraising target in this global initiative.²⁴⁵¹ This funding will go towards providing COVID-19 diagnostic support to more than 20 partner countries, coordinating a COVID-19 viral and host genome sequencing project across Canada, supporting accelerated vaccine development, including through the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations and more.²⁴⁵²

²⁴⁴² Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²⁴⁴³ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²⁴⁴⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister on World Health Day, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2020/04/07/statement-prime-minister-world-health-day>.

²⁴⁴⁵ Statement by the Prime Minister on World Health Day, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2020/04/07/statement-prime-minister-world-health-day>.

²⁴⁴⁶ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²⁴⁴⁷ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²⁴⁴⁸ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²⁴⁴⁹ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>.

²⁴⁵⁰ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>.

²⁴⁵¹ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>.

²⁴⁵² News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>.

On 4 May 2020, the Government of Canada announced that it has joined the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Partnership as a “co-lead” in the framework’s three partnerships: vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.²⁴⁵³ Canada also announced that it provided CAD485 million in total for antibody treatments and other support in the ACT-Accelerator’s vaccine pillars.²⁴⁵⁴

On 28 May 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau met with Andrew Holness, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and Secretary-General Guterres in the High-level Event on financing for development and COVID-19.²⁴⁵⁵ The meeting focused on discussion on finding financing solutions to COVID-19 health and development emergencies for people around the world.²⁴⁵⁶

On 27 June 2020, Minister of International Development Karina Gould announced that Canada contributed CAD120 million for the ACT-Accelerator.²⁴⁵⁷ This financial investment aims to “assist those countries whose economies are most at risk due to the pandemic and improve their resilience.”²⁴⁵⁸ Minister Gould stated in this announcement that “Canada is committed to working with countries around the world to ensure everyone, everywhere has access to new solutions developed to test, treat and immunize against COVID-19.

On 7 July 2020, the Government of Canada issued a statement to the United Nations Security Council Open VTC [videoteleconference] on Pandemics and Security.²⁴⁵⁹ In this statement, Canada expressed its support to “multi-sectoral global health-security cooperation.”²⁴⁶⁰ Canada also affirmed its commitment to regularly host meetings with the Foreign Affairs Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 and co-leading a Development Ministers’ Contact Group with the United Kingdom to coordinate global health efforts as well as to “ensure coherence and impact of international assistance, and working together with international partners to maintain open supply chains and support global economic recovery.”²⁴⁶¹

²⁴⁵³ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁴⁵⁴ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁴⁵⁵ High-level Event on financing for development and Covid-19, convened by Prime Ministers of Canada and Jamaica, Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 28 May 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/post-news/high-level-event-financing-development-and-covid-19-convened-prime-ministers-canada-and>.

²⁴⁵⁶ High-level Event on financing for development and Covid-19, convened by Prime Ministers of Canada and Jamaica, Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 28 May 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/post-news/high-level-event-financing-development-and-covid-19-convened-prime-ministers-canada-and>.

²⁴⁵⁷ Canada announces support for equitable access to new COVID-19 medical solutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/06/canada-announces-support-for-equitable-access-to-new-covid-19-medical-solutions.html>.

²⁴⁵⁸ Canada announces support for equitable access to new COVID-19 medical solutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/06/canada-announces-support-for-equitable-access-to-new-covid-19-medical-solutions.html>.

²⁴⁵⁹ Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-ONU/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

²⁴⁶⁰ Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-ONU/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

²⁴⁶¹ Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-ONU/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

On 25 September 2020, the Government of Canada announced it will contribute CAD220 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment.²⁴⁶² This financial contribution will aim to support the procurement of vaccine doses for low- and middle-income countries.²⁴⁶³

On 10 September 2020, Minister Champagne hosted the 10th call of the Ministerial Coordination on COVID-19 with his counterparts from Australia, Brazil, Germany, Morocco, Peru, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The ministers provided each other with their countries' responses to COVID-19 and ongoing multilateral efforts on vaccines and supply chains. The ministers agreed on the importance of international cooperation and coordination in response to the economic effects of COVID-19 and the need to exchange information relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 29 September 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada pledged an additional CAD400 million in development and humanitarian spending to non-government organisations fighting COVID-19.²⁴⁶⁴ This funding was aimed to ensure “equitable access to vaccines” to several middle-income countries, including smaller states located in the Caribbean.²⁴⁶⁵ Prime Minister Trudeau also stated that Canada will advocate for debt relief for developing countries and help strengthen the resources of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international financial institutions.²⁴⁶⁶

On 3 November 2020, Minister Champagne co-hosted the 11th call of the Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID with his counterparts from Brazil, France, Germany, India, Italy, Singapore and the United Kingdom.²⁴⁶⁷ In the meeting, the ministers discussed their domestic responses and noted that many of their countries are experiencing a second wave of COVID-19.²⁴⁶⁸ The ministers reiterated their commitment to cooperating in ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and to “learn from each other on how to best manage borders, international travel, testing and contact tracing.”²⁴⁶⁹

On 17 February 2021, the Government of Canada issued a statement to the United Nations Security Council open debate on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in contexts affected by conflict and

²⁴⁶² Canada's investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁴⁶³ Canada's investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁴⁶⁴ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²⁴⁶⁵ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²⁴⁶⁶ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²⁴⁶⁷ Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

²⁴⁶⁸ Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

²⁴⁶⁹ Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

insecurity.²⁴⁷⁰ In this statement, Canada stated that it “must support other countries in their fight against COVID-19” and “work together to address the pandemic, to assist vulnerable populations, to support the continued flow of goods and services, and to develop and provide equitable global access to effective therapeutics, diagnostics, and vaccines.”²⁴⁷¹

On 19 February 2021, the Government of Canada provided an additional USD59 million in funding to the ACT-Accelerator to “fund the development and equitable rollout of tests, treatments and vaccines needed to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.”²⁴⁷² Canada coordinated its investment with other G7 members such as the United States, Germany, the European Union, and the United Kingdom, which altogether provided USD4.3 billion of new investments in the ACT-Accelerator. The G7 coordinated investment aimed to fund initiatives that share additional vaccine surplus with developing countries and “support rapid reduction of virus transmission amongst some of the world’s most vulnerable and exposed populations.”²⁴⁷³

On 27 April 2021, Minister of International Development Karina Gould announced that Canada will provide CAD10 million in funding for humanitarian assistance to the Canadian Red Cross.²⁴⁷⁴ This funding will help the Canadian Red Cross to support the Indian Red Cross Society’s response to the COVID-19 situation in India.²⁴⁷⁵ Minister Gould stated that the funding “will help meet some of the most urgent medical needs like purchasing and distributing essential supplies as well as supporting vital blood and ambulance services.”²⁴⁷⁶

By providing humanitarian assistance, development aid, and investments in global COVID-19 response initiatives, Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensuring a strong global response, through closer cooperation and enhanced cooperation of their efforts.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nwal Amwar

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to ensuring a strong global response, through closer cooperation and enhanced cooperation of their efforts.

²⁴⁷⁰ UN Security Council open debate on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in contexts affected by conflict and insecurity, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/un-onu/statements-declarations/2021-02-17-vaccines-COVID-19-vaccins.aspx?lang=eng.

²⁴⁷¹ UN Security Council open debate on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in contexts affected by conflict and insecurity, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/un-onu/statements-declarations/2021-02-17-vaccines-COVID-19-vaccins.aspx?lang=eng.

²⁴⁷² G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁴⁷³ 7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁴⁷⁴ Canada announces funding support in response to COVID-19 in India, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects.html>.

²⁴⁷⁵ Canada announces funding support in response to COVID-19 in India, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects.html>.

²⁴⁷⁶ Canada announces funding support in response to COVID-19 in India, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects.html>.

On 25 March 2020, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian issued a statement in the G7 Foreign Ministers' meeting.²⁴⁷⁷ Minister Le Drian emphasized the “need to strengthen international cooperation to combat COVID-19” and the “need to coordinate [the G7 members'] efforts to allow [their] citizens who are temporarily overseas to return home.”²⁴⁷⁸

On 27 March 2020, Minister Le Drian discussed the situation of French nationals visiting Russia with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov.²⁴⁷⁹ The two ministers agreed to cooperate by implementing the following steps: “firstly, the return of French nationals visiting Russia and Russian nationals visiting France and, secondly, flights over Russian airspace by planes bringing home French nationals who were visiting Asia.”²⁴⁸⁰

On 9 April 2020, the Agence Française du Développement (AFD) approved the “Covid-19 – Health in Common” initiative, which provides immediate access to funds and relief to combat the economic, social, and health effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in African nations.²⁴⁸¹ This initiative's objectives are to support African countries' responses to the pandemic and strengthen their healthcare systems and research systems by providing EUR150 million in donations and EUR1 billion in loans.²⁴⁸² The AFD coordinates with local stakeholders, such as research institutes, non-government organizations, and the private sector, to create solutions specific for those countries to boost long-term responsiveness.²⁴⁸³

On 16 April 2020, the Government of France signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²⁴⁸⁴ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and

²⁴⁷⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – COVID-19 – Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/g7-foreign-ministers-meeting-covid-19-statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-minister>.

²⁴⁷⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – COVID-19 – Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/g7-foreign-ministers-meeting-covid-19-statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-minister>.

²⁴⁷⁹ Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/covid-19-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign>.

²⁴⁸⁰ Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/covid-19-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign>.

²⁴⁸¹ France Launches, via AFD, the “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative to Support African Countries, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2020/article/france-launches-via-afd-the-covid-19-health-in-common-initiative-to-support>.

²⁴⁸² France Launches, via AFD, The “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative to Support African Countries, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2020/article/france-launches-via-afd-the-covid-19-health-in-common-initiative-to-support>.

²⁴⁸³ The “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative, Agence Francaise de Development (Paris) 8 July 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/covid-19-health-common-initiative>.

²⁴⁸⁴ COVID-19 – Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

coordinated global response.”²⁴⁸⁵ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²⁴⁸⁶

On 24 April 2020, the United Nations led by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, World Health Organization Director General Dr. Tedros and President Emmanuel Macron launched a multilateral initiative to the COVID-19 pandemic in response to France and other members’ calls for a more effective and equitable response.²⁴⁸⁷ The aim of this initiative is to coordinate an international response to expedite development and guarantee free, equal access to vaccines, treatments, and testing while strengthening the most vulnerable health systems worldwide.²⁴⁸⁸

On 24 April 2020, stakeholders such as the Government of France the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator was formed as a framework for a global response by doctors, scientists, philanthropists, governments, businesses, and health organizations to accelerate the development and access to vaccines, testing, and treatment in an equitable manner worldwide.²⁴⁸⁹ The ACT-Accelerator aims to end the pandemic as fast as possible, restore social and economic global activity, and control the spread of the disease.²⁴⁹⁰ Access to the COVID-19 tools is determined by the Access and Allocation workstream, which ensures the tools are equitably allocated to the States who need them most.²⁴⁹¹

On 4 May 2020, France along with the European Union, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom co-convened a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the ACT-Accelerator.²⁴⁹² The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic.”²⁴⁹³

²⁴⁸⁵ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁴⁸⁶ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁴⁸⁷ COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York City) 25 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

²⁴⁸⁸ COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York City) 25 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

²⁴⁸⁹ Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/access-to-covid-19-tools-\(act\)-accelerator](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/access-to-covid-19-tools-(act)-accelerator).

²⁴⁹⁰ The Access to Covid-19 Tools Accelerator, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2020. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator>.

²⁴⁹¹ The ACT Accelerator Frequently Asked Questions, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator/faq>.

²⁴⁹² Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²⁴⁹³ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

On 18 May 2020, President Macron and Minister of Solidarity and Health Olivier Véran attended the World Health Assembly that focused on the COVID-19 crisis.²⁴⁹⁴ During the session, President Macron expressed France's commitment to multilateralism and called for strengthened international coordination.²⁴⁹⁵

On 18 May 2020, President Macron and Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel presented a joint initiative to create a EUR500 billion recovery fund to provide assistance to countries and regions "hardest hit" by the coronavirus.²⁴⁹⁶ The joint announcement detailed that financial assistance from the recovery fund will be in the form of grants and not loans.²⁴⁹⁷

On 27 May 2020, the European Commission established the Next Generation EU, based on a joint proposal from France and Germany to mitigate the economic and social effects of the pandemic in Europe.²⁴⁹⁸ The 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework was adopted to establish a "joint-debt" and EUR750 billion economic recovery plan, signifying further integration and coordination of the European states in response to the pandemic.²⁴⁹⁹ The European Union also coordinated its response by establishing a common reserve of medical equipment, increasing development and supply of personal protective equipment, and easing movement of people and goods across Europe.²⁵⁰⁰

On 23 June 2020, the Government of France announced the launch of a strategic investment development plan on cooperation by making plans to mobilize domestic resources to developing countries in the context of global warming and the COVID-19 crisis. The Government of France provided a four-year budget of more than EUR60,000 for the strategy period of 2020-2023. The plan aims to "bilateral and multilateral initiatives to increase the mobilization of domestic resources in sub-Saharan Africa."²⁵⁰¹

On 26 June 2020, France attended a ministerial meeting with Germany and issued a joint statement on strengthening their multilateral health architecture.²⁵⁰² In this joint statement, France and Germany agreed to support adoption by the 73rd session of the World Health Assembly of the resolution "Strengthening preparedness for health emergencies: application of the International Health Regulations (2005)," which requests WHO, in consultation with member states, "to warn the international community of the severity

²⁴⁹⁴ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²⁴⁹⁵ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²⁴⁹⁶ Covid-19: France and Germany propose €500 billion EU recovery fund, France 24 (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/20200518-live-macron-and-merkel-present-joint-covid-19-recovery-plan-for-eu>.

²⁴⁹⁷ Covid-19: France and Germany propose €500 billion EU recovery fund, France 24 (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/20200518-live-macron-and-merkel-present-joint-covid-19-recovery-plan-for-eu>.

²⁴⁹⁸ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

²⁴⁹⁹ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

²⁵⁰⁰ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

²⁵⁰¹ A French strategy on cooperation around domestic resource mobilization in developing economies (23 Jun. 20), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 11 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/photos-publications-and-graphics/publications/article/a-french-strategy-on-cooperation-around-domestic-resource-mobilization-in>.

²⁵⁰² Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

and/or scale of a public health emergency with a view to mobilizing essential aid and facilitating international cooperation.”²⁵⁰³

On 10 July 2020, Minister Le Drian and foreign ministers from other countries such as Germany and Italy issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵⁰⁴ The statement emphasized the need to “pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions.”²⁵⁰⁵

On 10 July 2020, the Government of France announced its financial initiative to assist Latin American and Caribbean countries in their responses to the COVID-19 crisis.²⁵⁰⁶ France will provide grants and loans that amount to more than EUR800 million alongside the European Union and other European countries “to enhance cooperation in the public health field.”²⁵⁰⁷ This assistance aims to provide healthcare support, social protection for the most vulnerable populations and economic consequences of the pandemic in Latin America.²⁵⁰⁸ For example, France will provide EUR3.2 million in funding to Brazil for the “enabling equipment to be purchased, essential food and hygiene products to be distributed and training and awareness-raising activities” in order to “enhance French-Brazilian cooperation in the fight against the spread of the virus in regions near the border with French Guiana.”²⁵⁰⁹

On 15 December 2020, the Ministers of Health from France, Germany, Italy and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²⁵¹⁰ The Ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²⁵¹¹

On 23 April 2021, President Macron announced that the Government of France has begun donating COVID-19 vaccines from France’s domestic supply to COVAX.²⁵¹² This initiative marks the first donation of

²⁵⁰³ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²⁵⁰⁴ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²⁵⁰⁵ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²⁵⁰⁶ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²⁵⁰⁷ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²⁵⁰⁸ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²⁵⁰⁹ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²⁵¹⁰ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵¹¹ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵¹² France makes importance vaccine dose donation to COVAX, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/france-makes-important-vaccine-dose-donation-covax>.

vaccine doses by a high-income country to COVAX. France plans to provide at least 5 per cent of its acquired doses to COVAX over the course of 2021, with the first batch of 105,500 doses being planned for April. President Macron called on all G7 members and other high-income countries to provide a proportion of their domestic doses to the 92 lower-income economies eligible for support under the Gavi COVAX AMC.²⁵¹³

France has actively promoted a strong global response to the COVID-19 pandemic through international cooperation and coordination by providing financial assistance to developing countries, issuing joint statements on international cooperation, and mobilizing COVID-19 resources to other countries.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Safarewitz

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts.

On 25 March 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas issued a statement after attending a virtual meeting with his counterparts of the G7.²⁵¹⁴ He stated that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to “contain the spread [of COVID-19] through international cooperation in the development and provision of medicines and vaccines, and also through our support for the countries in the world that are the least well equipped to respond to the virus.”²⁵¹⁵

On 16 April 2020, the Government of Germany signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²⁵¹⁶ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response.”²⁵¹⁷ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²⁵¹⁸

On 23 April 2020, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development presented the Emergency COVID-19 Support Program, a worldwide fund aimed to provide COVID-19 relief for developing countries.²⁵¹⁹ The program directs EUR1.15 billion towards pandemic control, basic food services, stabilization of fragile regions affected by displacement, social protection, economic support for key

²⁵¹³ France makes important vaccine dose donation to COVAX, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/france-makes-important-vaccine-dose-donation-covax>.

²⁵¹⁴ Foreign Minister Maas following a virtual meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2328788>.

²⁵¹⁵ Foreign Minister Maas following a virtual meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2328788>.

²⁵¹⁶ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵¹⁷ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵¹⁸ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵¹⁹ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

enterprises, government liquidity and international cooperation.²⁵²⁰ Minister of Development Gerd Muller said: “we either beat COVID-19 worldwide or we do not beat it at all.”²⁵²¹

On 27 April 2020, the Foreign Office announced that Germany will fund EUR300 million to COVID-19 related humanitarian assistance around the world.²⁵²² The funds will finance international organizations that aim to “lessen the potentially disastrous impact of the COVID-19 pandemic” such as the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).²⁵²³

On 4 May 2020, Germany along with the European Union, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom co-convened a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.²⁵²⁴ The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic.²⁵²⁵

On 31 May 2020, Minister Maas issued a statement regarding international cooperation and coordination in the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵²⁶ Maas emphasized the importance of a “united response in a spirit of solidarity from all countries” and stated that Germany will “will continue to hold intensive talks in Washington to try to convince the US Government of this approach.”²⁵²⁷

On 26 June 2020, Germany attended a ministerial meeting with France and issued a joint statement on strengthening their multilateral health architecture.²⁵²⁸ In this joint statement, Germany and France agreed to support adoption by the 73rd session of the World Health Assembly of the resolution “Strengthening preparedness for health emergencies: application of the International Health Regulations (2005),” which requests WHO, in consultation with member states, “to warn the international community of the severity and/or scale of a public health emergency with a view to mobilizing essential aid and facilitating international cooperation.”²⁵²⁹

²⁵²⁰ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

²⁵²¹ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

²⁵²² Foreign Minister Maas on the Federal Foreign Office’s Covid-19-related humanitarian assistance, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-covid19/2337446>.

²⁵²³ Foreign Minister Maas on the Federal Foreign Office’s Covid-19-related humanitarian assistance, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-covid19/2337446>.

²⁵²⁴ Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²⁵²⁵ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²⁵²⁶ We need strong global cooperation and solidarity to fight COVID-19, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/alliance-multilateralism-covid19/2333394>.

²⁵²⁷ We need strong global cooperation and solidarity to fight COVID-19, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/alliance-multilateralism-covid19/2333394>.

²⁵²⁸ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²⁵²⁹ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

On 10 July 2020, Minister Maas and foreign ministers of other countries such as France and Italy issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵³⁰ The statement emphasized the need to “pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions.”²⁵³¹

On 29 July 2020, the German Epidemic Preparedness Team of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) handed over 1.4 million COVID-19 laboratory and testing materials to the African Union (AU) as part of the BMZ's Emergency COVID-19 Support Program.²⁵³² The Epidemic Preparedness Team aimed to provide laboratory materials, build laboratory capacity, and offer training and technical advice to members of the African Union.²⁵³³

On 14 December 2021, Minister Maas hosted an informal Ministerial Meeting with his counterparts in the European Union, Latin America, and the Caribbean.²⁵³⁴ The ministers discussed their views on new initiatives for regional health cooperation such as establishing a transnational institute for infectious diseases and reinforced their commitment of cooperation with the Caribbean to ensure their participation in the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility.²⁵³⁵ The ministers also emphasized the “importance of close coordination with the development priorities of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.”²⁵³⁶

On 15 December 2020, the ministers of health from Germany, France, Italy and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²⁵³⁷ The ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²⁵³⁸

On 2 February 2021, Minister Muller acknowledged the start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing nations through the COVAX immunization alliance.²⁵³⁹ COVAX is an initiative of Gavi, the Vaccine

²⁵³⁰ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²⁵³¹ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²⁵³² German Epidemic Preparedness Team hands over 1.4 million tests to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 29 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200729-1en>

²⁵³³ German Epidemic Preparedness Team hands over 1.4 million tests to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 29 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200729-1en>.

²⁵³⁴ Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

²⁵³⁵ Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

²⁵³⁶ Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

²⁵³⁷ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵³⁸ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵³⁹ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

Alliance, of which Germany has been the fourth-largest official donor.²⁵⁴⁰ The Ministry for Development (BMZ) pledged a further EUR 1.5 billion to COVAX.²⁵⁴¹

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts by implementing joint statements, initiatives and funding with other countries and coordinating its vaccine campaign with other countries.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Debasmita Bhattacharya

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts.

On 8 April 2020, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Emanuela Del Re attended the Foreign Affairs – Development Council of the European Union meeting and affirmed Italy's support for the European Commission's Team Europe package.²⁵⁴² The Team Europe package was established to provide a cohesive response to help EU partner countries face the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵⁴³

On 14 April 2020, Vice Minister Del Re affirmed Italy's support for COVID-19 humanitarian response plans.²⁵⁴⁴ She stated that Italy has contributed to the World Health Organization (WHO) response plan and intends to contribute to the United Nations global humanitarian appeal.²⁵⁴⁵

On 15 April 2020, Vice Minister Re participated in the proposal of the Covid-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) with the other main donors from United Nations agencies.²⁵⁴⁶ The GHRP is the

²⁵⁴⁰ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

²⁵⁴¹ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

²⁵⁴² Coronavirus, Del Re to the EU: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Universal Immunisation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/04/coronavirus-del-re-alla-ue-alleanza-globale-per-vaccino-e-immunizzazione-universale.html.

²⁵⁴³ Coronavirus, Del Re to the EU: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Universal Immunisation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/04/coronavirus-del-re-alla-ue-alleanza-globale-per-vaccino-e-immunizzazione-universale.html.

²⁵⁴⁴ Del Re: "Development cooperation and Covid-19: working together to provide effective responses" (Agenzia S.I.R.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 14 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-e-covid-19-lavorare-sinergicamente-per-dare-risposte-efficaci-agenzia-s-i-r.html.

²⁵⁴⁵ Del Re: "Development cooperation and Covid-19: working together to provide effective responses" (Agenzia S.I.R.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 14 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-e-covid-19-lavorare-sinergicamente-per-dare-risposte-efficaci-agenzia-s-i-r.html.

²⁵⁴⁶ Del Re: "Coronavirus, the international cooperation will save us" (Agenzia Dire), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-coronavirus-ci-salvera-la-cooperazione-internazionale-agenzia-dire.html.

collective response of UN agencies worth USD2 billion that seeks to help the most vulnerable populations through a coordinated global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵⁴⁷

On 16 April 2020, the Government of Italy signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²⁵⁴⁸ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response.”²⁵⁴⁹ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²⁵⁵⁰

On 4 May 2020, the European Commission partnered with Italy and other countries to launch the Coronavirus Global Response pledging marathon.²⁵⁵¹ The Coronavirus Global Response program has raised EUR15.9 billion in pledges since its launch on 4 May 2020, and Italy has pledged EUR381 million.²⁵⁵² The money raised from the Coronavirus Global Response program is put toward universal access to COVID-19 tests, treatment, and vaccines.²⁵⁵³

On 6 May 2020, the Government of Italy announced that it will provide EUR120 million in direct funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in order to “support the vaccination of hundreds of millions of children against diseases ... as well as support universal access to a COVID-19 vaccine.”²⁵⁵⁴ This funding is a new pledge to Italy’s previous five-year direct pledge of EUR100 million to Gavi for the 2016-2020 period.²⁵⁵⁵ In the context of announcing this funding, Vice-Minister Del Re stated that “Italy confirms its strong commitment to global cooperation, effective multilateralism and global health.”²⁵⁵⁶

On 19 May 2020, Law Decree No. 34/2020 (the Rilancio Decree) came into effect in Italy.²⁵⁵⁷ Under the Rilancio Degree, the import of all goods used to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, including personal protective equipment, COVID-19 test kits, thermometers, medical devices, and soap, were exempt from

²⁵⁴⁷ Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Geneva) 28 March 2020. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Global-Humanitarian-Response-Plan-COVID-19.pdf>.

²⁵⁴⁸ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵⁴⁹ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵⁵⁰ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²⁵⁵¹ Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²⁵⁵² Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²⁵⁵³ Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²⁵⁵⁴ Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

²⁵⁵⁵ Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

²⁵⁵⁶ Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

²⁵⁵⁷ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

value-added tax until 31 December 2020.²⁵⁵⁸ After 1 January 2020, all COVID-19 supplies were subject to a five per cent value-added tax.²⁵⁵⁹

On 1 June 2020, the Government of Italy announced it will provide EUR150 million in funding, to be paid in equal installments from 2026-2030, to Gavi's financial tools, namely the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and the Advance Market Commitment.²⁵⁶⁰ In response to receiving the funding, Gavi stated that Italy's new, long-term support provides IFFIm with the resources necessary to help Gavi extend life-saving vaccines to every child in the world and to take on the COVID-19 crisis."²⁵⁶¹

On 4 June 2020, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte attended the Global Vaccine Summit in London, England. He highlighted Italy's support for Gavi's mission to send donor-funded COVID-19 vaccines to lower-income countries.²⁵⁶² Italy pledged EUR120 million to help fund Gavi's COVAX AMC initiative.²⁵⁶³

On 5 June 2020, the WHO and Central European Initiative (CEI) launched a joint task force to establish a coordinated regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic; Italy joined the task force along with the 16 other CEI member states.²⁵⁶⁴ The task force is committed to exchanging relevant information and supports a coherent response to the consequences of the pandemic.²⁵⁶⁵

On 10 July 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio and foreign ministers from other countries such as Germany and France issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵⁶⁶ The statement emphasized the need to "pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions."²⁵⁶⁷

²⁵⁵⁸ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

²⁵⁵⁹ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

²⁵⁶⁰ Italy deepens support for Gavi with €150 million IFFIm pledge, Gavi (London) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-deepens-support-gavi-eu150-million-iffim-pledge>.

²⁵⁶¹ Italy deepens support for Gavi with €150 million IFFIm pledge, Gavi (London) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-deepens-support-gavi-eu150-million-iffim-pledge>.

²⁵⁶² Donor Profiles: Italy, Gavi: The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) n.d. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/funding/donor-profiles/italy>.

²⁵⁶³ Donor Profiles: Italy, Gavi: The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) n.d. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/funding/donor-profiles/italy>.

²⁵⁶⁴ WHO joins forces with 17 central European countries to step up tailored COVID-19 response, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 5 June 2020. Access date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/news/news/2020/6/who-joins-forces-with-17-central-european-countries-to-step-up-tailored-covid-19-response>.

²⁵⁶⁵ WHO joins forces with 17 central European countries to step up tailored COVID-19 response, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 5 June 2020. Access date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/news/news/2020/6/who-joins-forces-with-17-central-european-countries-to-step-up-tailored-covid-19-response>.

²⁵⁶⁶ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²⁵⁶⁷ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

On 20 July 2020, Vice Minister Del Re participated in the presentation of the updated COVID-19 GHRP of the UN.²⁵⁶⁸ She stated that Italy would intensify humanitarian efforts in response to the pandemic and highlighted that Italy has contributed to the GHRP logistics.²⁵⁶⁹

On 20 July 2020, the Italian National Council for Development Cooperation met and validated the Italian cooperation guidelines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in vulnerable countries.²⁵⁷⁰ The guideline states that Italy is committed to a multilateral and coordinated response to the pandemic.²⁵⁷¹

On 10 September 2020, Vice Minister Del Re attended the first Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Facilitation Council meeting.²⁵⁷² The ACT-Accelerator is the international cooperation platform for the acceleration of COVID-19 research and vaccine development and distribution.²⁵⁷³ Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy has worked to ensure a coordinated global response to the pandemic and would continue to contribute to more equitable vaccine access, bringing Italy's total contribution to over USD100 million.²⁵⁷⁴

On 28 October 2020, the Government of Italy formally joined the Coalition of Innovations for Disease Preparation (CEPI) and provided EUR5 million in its first investment to financially support the CEPI and the development of COVID-19 vaccine candidates.²⁵⁷⁵ The funding will go towards advancing at least three COVID-19 vaccine candidates for licensing and expanding the CEPI portfolio.²⁵⁷⁶ In the announcement to join the CEPI, Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy is “proud to join and contribute to the coalition” and believes that “only together can [they] accelerate action to overcome the pandemic.”²⁵⁷⁷

²⁵⁶⁸ Vice Minister Del Re participates in the presentation of the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/la-vice-ministra-del-re-partecipa-alla-presentazione-del-covid-19-global-humanitarian-response-plan-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

²⁵⁶⁹ Vice Minister Del Re participates in the presentation of the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/la-vice-ministra-del-re-partecipa-alla-presentazione-del-covid-19-global-humanitarian-response-plan-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

²⁵⁷⁰ Italy releases cooperation guidelines in response to COVID-19 crisis, Donor Tracker (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/italy-releases-cooperation-guidelines-response-covid-19-crisis>.

²⁵⁷¹ Italy releases cooperation guidelines in response to COVID-19 crisis, Donor Tracker (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/italy-releases-cooperation-guidelines-response-covid-19-crisis>.

²⁵⁷² VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁵⁷³ VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁵⁷⁴ VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁵⁷⁵ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

²⁵⁷⁶ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

²⁵⁷⁷ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

On 28 October 2020, Italy pledged EUR10 million to CEPI and contributed EUR5 million.²⁵⁷⁸ Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy is proud to join CEPI and contribute to the COVID-19 vaccine progress.²⁵⁷⁹

On 5 November 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN launched the Italian-led Food Coalition to prevent a food supply chain crisis in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and renew efforts to eliminate hunger.²⁵⁸⁰ The Food Coalition was proposed by Italy, and Italy pledged and delivered resources.²⁵⁸¹

On 15 December 2020, the Ministers of Health from Italy, France, Germany and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²⁵⁸² The Ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²⁵⁸³

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination by providing humanitarian assistance and financial support for global COVID-19 related projects as well as cooperating and coordinating with other countries in joint funding, statements and in their vaccination campaigns.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Nicu

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensuring a strong global response, through closer cooperation and enhanced cooperation of their efforts.

On 1 May 2020, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry signed an agreement with the Ministry of Trade and Economy of Singapore to pursue bilateral coordination to combat COVID-19.²⁵⁸⁴ Japan and Singapore agreed to “refrain from imposing export prohibitions or restrictions with respect to essential goods, including medical supplies and agricultural food products.”²⁵⁸⁵ The ministries also agreed to coordinate

²⁵⁷⁸ Italy pledges first EUR 5 million funding to CEPI to advance COVID-19 vaccine development efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/10/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-alla-coalizione-delle-innovazioni-per-la-preparazione-alle-epidemie.html.

²⁵⁷⁹ Italy pledges first EUR 5 million funding to CEPI to advance COVID-19 vaccine development efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/10/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-alla-coalizione-delle-innovazioni-per-la-preparazione-alle-epidemie.html.

²⁵⁸⁰ FAO launches Food Coalition to lift food access, sustainable agri-food systems, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 5 November 2020. Access date: 24 February 2021. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1322089/icode/>.

²⁵⁸¹ FAO launches Food Coalition to lift food access, sustainable agri-food systems, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 5 November 2020. Access date: 24 February 2021. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1322089/icode/>.

²⁵⁸² Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵⁸³ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁵⁸⁴ Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

²⁵⁸⁵ Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

by agreeing to “expedite and facilitate the flow and transit of essential goods, including medical supplies and agricultural food products.”²⁵⁸⁶

On 4 May 2020, Japan and the G7 members hosted the Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Conference to begin accumulating funds for combatting COVID-19. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged that Japan would invest USD834 million, focusing on development and access to vaccines.²⁵⁸⁷

On 15 September 2020, Japan provided USD165 million towards the World Health Organization's (WHO) COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX).²⁵⁸⁸ This investment is intended to support a fair and equitable distribution of vaccines globally and prevent a monopolization of COVID-19 treatments.²⁵⁸⁹

On 24 September 2020, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and WHO stated that it recently supported Peru's COVID-19 response with financial backing from the Government of Japan.²⁵⁹⁰ Japan's funding will assist the WHO's and PAHO's efforts to “strengthen infection prevention and control (IPC) programs and risk communications activities in five selected hospitals.”²⁵⁹¹ It will provide a stock of personal protective equipment (PPE) consisting of 5,000 masks, 5,000 pairs of gloves, 5,000 gowns, 5,000 pieces of head protection, 800 protective suits and 20 N95 respirators.²⁵⁹²

On 25 September 2020, Prime Minister Suga Yoshihide delivered a statement at the General Debate of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly.²⁵⁹³ He called upon the General Assembly to “unite in solidarity so we can turn the current [COVID-19] crisis into an opportunity to reinforce our cooperation.”²⁵⁹⁴ Prime Minister Suga also stated Japan's progress in working with international organizations and Japan's support for the “development of therapeutics, vaccines and diagnostics, and works towards ensuring fair and equitable access for all, including those in developing countries.”²⁵⁹⁵

On 8 October 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Toshimitsu Motegi pledged USD130 million to the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC), which aims to disseminate effective vaccines to developing

²⁵⁸⁶ Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

²⁵⁸⁷ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe Participates in the Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Conference, Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (Tokyo) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <http://fgfj.cie.or.jp/en/news/pm-shinzo-abe-covid-pledging-conference>.

²⁵⁸⁸ Japan to participate in COVAX, Donor Tracker 1 (Berlin) 1 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/japan-participate-covax>.

²⁵⁸⁹ Japan to participate in COVAX, Donor Tracker 1 (Berlin) 1 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/japan-participate-covax>.

²⁵⁹⁰ Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁵⁹¹ Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁵⁹² Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁵⁹³ Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

²⁵⁹⁴ Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

²⁵⁹⁵ Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

countries.²⁵⁹⁶ This enabled the GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance to reach USD1.8 billion and helped ensure that vaccines would be reserved for low to middle-income countries.²⁵⁹⁷ Furthermore, in this statement, Minister Motegi also announced its global initiative to “Leave No One’s Health Behind” and efforts to achieve universal health coverage.²⁵⁹⁸

On 4 December 2020, Prime Minister Suga delivered a statement at the General Debate of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵⁹⁹ He emphasized the importance of a “comprehensive, innovative and coordinated global response based on multilateral cooperation.”²⁶⁰⁰ He supported multilateral cooperation frameworks such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and stated that Japan, as a founding donor, “responded rapidly to the call for contributions to the COVAX facility.”²⁶⁰¹

On 10 December 2020, Japan extended loans to the Philippines, Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Maldives, Mongolia, and Cambodia in economic recovery efforts for developing countries.²⁶⁰² Japan pledged over USD1.54 billion in providing medical assistance through international organizations to more than 89 countries globally.²⁶⁰³ Through multilateral healthcare systems, Japan assisted with the provision of sanitary goods, hygiene items, training of healthcare workers, and raising awareness of disease impacts through numerous international organizations such as the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.²⁶⁰⁴ Japan continued efforts in commitments toward the Tokyo International Conference of African Development, where they spent the past year strengthening Africa’s ability to effectively respond to COVID-19 by providing medical equipment, training for health services and ensuring equitable access to vaccines through GAVI and Global Fund.²⁶⁰⁵

On 4 February 2021, the WHO with the financial backing of the Government of Japan worth over USD162,000 will establish a port health facility at the Juba International Airport in South Sudan.²⁶⁰⁶ The Head of Development Cooperation of the Embassy of Japan Nobuhiro Kikuchi stated that he intends for the

²⁵⁹⁶ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

²⁵⁹⁷ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>

²⁵⁹⁸ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

²⁵⁹⁹ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁶⁰⁰ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁶⁰¹ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁶⁰² Japan’s aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>.

²⁶⁰³ Japan’s aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>.

²⁶⁰⁴ Japan’s aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁵ Fight against COVID-19 Japan’s Distribution through the TICAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100124482.pdf>.

²⁶⁰⁶ WHO with funding from the Government of Japan to establish port health facility in Juba International Airport, South Sudan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 5 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.afro.who.int/news/who-funding-government-japan-establish-port-health-facility-juba-international-airport-south>.

“facilities will be fully utilized by the Ministry of Public Health in response to COVID-19 to protect people of South Sudan from the pandemic.”²⁶⁰⁷

On 9 February 2021, Minister Motegi delivered a statement at the ACT-Accelerator 4th Facilitation Council. Minister Motegi underlined the importance of international cooperation in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving universal health coverage. He also announced that Japan will provide an additional USD200 million in funding to the COVAX Advance Market Commitment.²⁶⁰⁸

On 19 February 2021, Japan and the G7 members released the G7 Leaders' Statement regarding their commitment to international cooperation in the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁶⁰⁹ In this statement, Japan committed to cooperate with G7 members and international partners on securely carrying out the 2021 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo as a “symbol of global unity” in overcoming the global health crisis.²⁶¹⁰

On 19 February 2021, Japan coordinated its investment with other G7 members in providing USD4.3 billion of new investments in the ACT-Accelerator.²⁶¹¹ In this coordinated investment, Japan committed USD79 million for the COVAX AMC and UNTAID.²⁶¹²

On 22 February 2021, Government of Japan and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) signed an Arrangement Letter to support a project titled “Developing Digital skills and Education for Sustainable Development through Distance Learning in Palestine – Phase I.”²⁶¹³ The goal of the project is to improve digital and sustainable development skills in general education in Palestine especially in the context of COVID-19.²⁶¹⁴ The Head of Office and UNESCO Representative Noha Bawazir stated that the project “is a milestone in the cooperation between UNESCO and the Government of Japan.”²⁶¹⁵

Through its initiatives of financially assisting numerous international organizations, agreeing on bilateral and multilateral initiatives and agreements and aiming for equitable vaccine distribution in response to combating the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan has fully committed to ensuring enhanced cooperation and coordination with its international partners.

²⁶⁰⁷ WHO with funding from the Government of Japan to establish port health facility in Juba International Airport, South Sudan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 5 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.afro.who.int/news/who-funding-government-japan-establish-port-health-facility-juba-international-airport-south>.

²⁶⁰⁸ Video message by Minister for Foreign Affairs MOTEGI At the ACT Accelerator 4th Facilitation Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002974.html.

²⁶⁰⁹ G7 Leaders' statement, European Council (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/02/19/g7-february-leaders-statement/>.

²⁶¹⁰ G7 Leaders' statement, European Council (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/02/19/g7-february-leaders-statement/>.

²⁶¹¹ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁶¹² G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁶¹³ UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

²⁶¹⁴ UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

²⁶¹⁵ UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nwal Anwal

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to do whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts.

On 26 March 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced the United Kingdom will be providing GBP210 million of funding to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations in addition to its original investment of GBP40 million.²⁶¹⁶ The funding will aim to assist “scientists and researchers continue to lead global efforts to develop a workable coronavirus vaccine.”²⁶¹⁷ Prime Minister Johnson also announced new funding of GBP50 million in a joint campaign with Unilever to deliver information campaigns about the virus spread in developing countries and provide over 20 million hygiene and cleaning products.²⁶¹⁸ This announcement brought the total amount of United Kingdom COVID-19 related funding to GBP544 million.²⁶¹⁹

On 12 April 2020, the Government of the United Kingdom announced it will provide GBP200 million in COVID-19 aid to developing countries.²⁶²⁰ The funding will aim to help “install hand-washing stations and isolation and treatment centres in refugee camps, and increase access to clean water for those living in areas of armed conflict.”²⁶²¹ GBP130 million of the funding will go towards United Nations agencies and GBP50 million fund the Red Cross in their assistance to areas affected by armed conflict.²⁶²² International Development Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan stated that “boosting fragile health systems overseas would help prevent a “second wave” of infections hitting the UK.”²⁶²³

On 26 April 2020, the European Commission approved a bill to prohibit the export of medical personal protective equipment in an attempt to avoid supply shortages of masks, gloves and suits and to ensure adequate supply within the European Union, United Kingdom and the European Free Trade Association members.²⁶²⁴ This bill was made to be repealed in 30 days from its time of implementation and was indeed repealed on 25 May 2020.²⁶²⁵

On 29 April 2020, International Development Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan announced that the United Kingdom will fund GBP330 million a year for the next five years to Gavi, the Vaccine, “which will help fund

²⁶¹⁶ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁶¹⁷ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁶¹⁸ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁶¹⁹ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁶²⁰ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁶²¹ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁶²² Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁶²³ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁶²⁴ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/568 of 23 April 2020 making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation, Access to European Union Law (Brussels) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020R0568>.

²⁶²⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/568 of 23 April 2020 making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation, Access to European Union Law (Brussels) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020R0568>.

immunisation of 75 million children in the world's poorest countries."²⁶²⁶ In the announcement, Trevelyan stated that "As coronavirus vaccine trials begin, we need to make sure any successful vaccine will be available to everyone."²⁶²⁷

On 4 May 2020, the United Kingdom along with the European Union, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and France co-convoked a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.²⁶²⁸ The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic."²⁶²⁹

On 22 May 2020, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development agreed to contribute USD3.8 million to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to help eight countries of the Caribbean mitigate the effects of COVID-19.²⁶³⁰ The program aims to develop early detection measures and strengthen existing surveillance systems.²⁶³¹ In this announcement, PAHO stated that with the funds from the United Kingdom, it will "support a coherent public health response" and "ensure strong coordination and management."²⁶³²

On 4 June 2020, the United Kingdom hosted the Global Vaccine Summit that gathered leaders from governments, foundations, the private sector and civil society around the world.²⁶³³ The Global Vaccine Summit raised USD8.8 billion in pledges from 62 governments and 12 foundations corporations and organizations.²⁶³⁴ The funding will assist Gavi "protect a further 300 million more children against infectious diseases like measles, typhoid and polio and save up to 8 million lives over the next five years."²⁶³⁵ The summit also announced the launch of a new Gavi fund called the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment (AMC) that aims to accelerate access to coronavirus vaccines in developing countries.²⁶³⁶

²⁶²⁶ UK leads global fight to protect up to 75 million children against deadly diseases, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-protect-up-to-75-million-children-against-deadly-diseases>.

²⁶²⁷ UK leads global fight to protect up to 75 million children against deadly diseases, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-protect-up-to-75-million-children-against-deadly-diseases>.

²⁶²⁸ Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²⁶²⁹ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²⁶³⁰ The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁶³¹ The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁶³² The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁶³³ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁶³⁴ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁶³⁵ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁶³⁶ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

On 23 July 2020, the Department of Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs cut their foreign aid by EUR2.5 billion in lieu of the United Kingdom “experiencing a severe economic downturn as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.”²⁶³⁷ Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said the UK would still meet its commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income on aid.²⁶³⁸

On 26 September 2020, Prime Minister Johnson pledged EUR500 million in aid to the COVAX vaccine procurement pool.²⁶³⁹ The COVAX vaccine aims to provide vaccines to developing countries.²⁶⁴⁰ The Prime Minister also pledged EUR340 million to the World Health Organization over the next four years.²⁶⁴¹ The United Kingdom also announced it would match every USD4 pledge to the COVAX AMC by other donors with GBP1 in funding.²⁶⁴²

On 10 January 2021, the Government of the United Kingdom provided an update to its initiative in September 2020 to match every USD4 pledge to the COVAX AMC by other donors with GBP1 in funding.²⁶⁴³ The United Kingdom announced that it has contributed GBP548 million.²⁶⁴⁴

On 23 February 2021, Prime Minister Johnson announced that the United Kingdom will donate most of the United Kingdom’s surplus vaccine supply to developing countries in his speech to a virtual G7 meeting.²⁶⁴⁵ In his statement, he also encouraged the other G7 attendees to support a 100-day target for developing new vaccines for future emerging diseases.²⁶⁴⁶ Prime Minister Johnston stated that he wanted to “ensure that we distribute vaccines at cost around the world — make sure everybody gets the vaccines that they need so that the whole world can come through this pandemic together.”²⁶⁴⁷

On 23 February 2021, the United Kingdom published its international treaty with the European Union with regards to the United Kingdom’s exit out of the European Union.²⁶⁴⁸ The treaty included an article on health security in which the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to support “effective arrangements and information sharing between the UK and the EU in the event of a serious cross border threat to health,

²⁶³⁷ Coronavirus: UK foreign aid spending cut by €2.5 bn amid economic downturn, BBC News UK Edition (London) 23 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-53508933>.

²⁶³⁸ Coronavirus: UK foreign aid spending cut by €2.5 bn amid economic downturn, BBC News UK Edition (London) 23 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-53508933>.

²⁶³⁹ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁶⁴⁰ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁶⁴¹ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁶⁴² UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁶⁴³ UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁶⁴⁴ UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁶⁴⁵ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

²⁶⁴⁶ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

²⁶⁴⁷ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

²⁶⁴⁸ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

which is particularly important in the context of Covid-19.”²⁶⁴⁹ This article allows the United Kingdom to request access to the European Union’s Early Warning and Response System so that the United Kingdom and the European Union can “coordinate measures to protect public health.”²⁶⁵⁰

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their effort by demonstrating initiatives towards easing the distribution of COVID-19 materials and resources to other countries, pursuing coordinated initiatives and agreements, and funding international COVID-19 frameworks.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Debasmita Bhattacharya

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitments to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts

In 9 April 2020, the Government of the United States announced that it will provide USD2.3 million in funding to help mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the Pacific Islands region.²⁶⁵¹ In this announcement, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) stated that the United States will “coordinat[e] with the governments of 12 Pacific Island countries, namely Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu and other stakeholders to identify priority areas for investment.” USAID stated its intention to cooperate with the Pacific Islands region by aiming to “help governments prepare laboratory systems, implement infection prevention and control measures, strengthen port of entry screening, activate case-finding and event-based surveillance, and support rapid response and preparedness and more.”

On 18 June 2020, USAID announced its funding of over USD10 million to support the Government of Iraq in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁶⁵² The funding will go towards supporting healthcare facilities, providing medical equipment to hospitals and providing support to the East Mosul Medical Fluid Factory, a large source of medical supplies to government hospitals, primary healthcare centres and pharmacies. The USAID Mission Director Dana Mansuri stated that “the United states is proud to support this work to combat COVID-19 and assist the people of Iraq.”²⁶⁵³

On 6 July 2020, President Donald Trump provided its formal notification to the United Nations that the United States will withdraw from the World Health Organization (WHO).²⁶⁵⁴ The WHO will aim to

²⁶⁴⁹ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁶⁵⁰ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁶⁵¹ United States Provides Assistance to the Pacific to Respond to COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/pacific-islands/press-releases/apr-9-2020-united-states-provides-assistance-pacific-response-covid19>.

²⁶⁵² Timely \$10 million USAID contribution protects more communities against COVID-19 outbreak, United Nations Development Programme (Baghdad) 18 June 2020. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/06/usaaid-contribution-protects-more-communities-against-covid-19-ou.html>.

²⁶⁵³ Timely \$10 million USAID contribution protects more communities against COVID-19 outbreak, United Nations Development Programme (Baghdad) 18 June 2020. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/06/usaaid-contribution-protects-more-communities-against-covid-19-ou.html>.

²⁶⁵⁴ Note to Correspondents in answer to the questions regarding the World Health Organization, United Nations Secretary General (Geneva) 7 July 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/note-correspondents/2020-07-07/note-correspondents-answer-questions-regarding-the-world-health-organization>.

“coordinat[e] clinical trials of treatments” and “manufacture and equitably distribute the [COVID-19] vaccines.”²⁶⁵⁵

On 18 September 2020, the United States announced that it has donated 200 ventilators to a stockpile of medical supplies that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has established in its response to the second wave of COVID-19.²⁶⁵⁶ USAID delivered the ventilators to the NATO Support and Procurement Agency in Italy.²⁶⁵⁷

On 28 December 2020, the Government of the United States provided USD4 billion in funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.²⁶⁵⁸ The funding will go towards ensuring that “will ensure that lower-income economies have equitable access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, helping to end the acute phase of the pandemic.”²⁶⁵⁹ The United States also announced it will provide USD290 million for the next four years to Gavi’s core programs which will aim to strengthen routine immunisation in lower-income countries, protecting millions of children from vaccine-preventable diseases.²⁶⁶⁰

On 16 June 2020, USAID announced that it has donated a shipment of 100 new ventilators to India in their response to the COVID-19 crisis.²⁶⁶¹ USAID stated that in addition to the donation of ventilators, it will fund a package of support that includes “accompanying equipment and medical supplies, technical assistance, and service plans.”²⁶⁶² In the announcement, USAID also commented on its overall cooperation with India, stating that it is “working closely with the Government of India’s Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Indian Red Cross Society, and other relevant stakeholders in India and the United States to assist in the delivery, transportation, and placement of ventilators in select health care facilities throughout the country.”²⁶⁶³

On 20 January 2021, President Joe Biden announced that the United States will retract the former decision to withdraw from the WHO.²⁶⁶⁴ In a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, President Biden emphasized the importance of the WHO in leading international cooperation efforts against the COVID-19

²⁶⁵⁵ Note to Correspondents in answer to the questions regarding the World Health Organization, United Nations Secretary General (Geneva) 7 July 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/note-correspondents/2020-07-07/note-correspondents-answer-questions-regarding-the-world-health-organization>.

²⁶⁵⁶ Coronavirus response: United States delivers ventilators for NATO stockpile, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 18 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_178096.htm.

²⁶⁵⁷ Coronavirus response: United States delivers ventilators for NATO stockpile, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 18 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_178096.htm.

²⁶⁵⁸ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁶⁵⁹ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁶⁶⁰ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁶⁶¹ The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁶⁶² The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁶⁶³ The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁶⁶⁴ Biden restores ties with the World Health Organization that were cut by Trump, New York Times (New York) 19 January 2021. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/20/world/biden-restores-who-ties.html>.

pandemic by stating “The W.H.O. plays a crucial role in the world’s fight against the deadly Covid-19 pandemic as well as countless other threats to global health and health security.”²⁶⁶⁵

As of 20 January 2021, the Government of the United States announced that it has provided over USD1 billion in funding worldwide in emergency health, humanitarian, and development assistance.²⁶⁶⁶ The United States stated that it provided nearly USD11 million for countries in the Western Hemisphere and over USD22 million for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.²⁶⁶⁷ The United States also emphasized its role in international coordination with other countries, stating that it “continues to partner with El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to address the economic, security, and governance drivers of illegal immigration to the United States, particularly given the ongoing health crisis.”²⁶⁶⁸

On 18 February 2021, President Biden announced that the United States will provide USD2 billion of funding to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility through 2021 and 2022.²⁶⁶⁹ The funding will assist COVAX and Gavi to vaccinate vulnerable populations around the world.²⁶⁷⁰

On 9 April 2021, the U.S. announced that it will be restoring its humanitarian assistance to Palestine. The White House stated that this will include USD150 million in aid for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).²⁶⁷¹ Additionally, USAID will be providing USD75 million in economic and development assistance to the West Bank and Gaza, as well as USD10 million for peacebuilding programs.²⁶⁷²

On 14 April 2021, USAID announced that it will provide an additional USD2 million in providing COVID-19 technical assistance in Senegal.²⁶⁷³ The funding will be used to enhancing “COVID-19 vaccine communication campaigns, offer targeted training for health professions, and support coordination systems for vaccine distribution, tracking, and follow-up.” USAID stated that this funding is a part of USAID’s

²⁶⁶⁵ Biden restores ties with the World Health Organization that were cut by Trump, New York Times (New York) 19 January 2021. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/20/world/biden-restores-who-ties.html>.

²⁶⁶⁶ U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁶⁶⁷ U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁶⁶⁸ U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁶⁶⁹ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, White House (Washington, D.C.) 18 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/02/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-take-action-on-global-health-through-support-of-covax-and-calling-for-health-security-financing/>.

²⁶⁷⁰ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, White House (Washington, D.C.) 18 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/02/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-take-action-on-global-health-through-support-of-covax-and-calling-for-health-security-financing/>.

²⁶⁷¹ Biden restores millions in U.S. humanitarian aid to Palestinians cut under Trump, CNBC (Englewood Cliffs) 7 April 2021. Access Date: 25 April 2021. <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/04/07/biden-restarts-us-aid-relief-programs-to-palestinians.html>.

²⁶⁷² Biden restores millions in U.S. humanitarian aid to Palestinians cut under Trump, CNBC (Englewood Cliffs) 7 April 2021. Access Date: 25 April 2021. <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/04/07/biden-restarts-us-aid-relief-programs-to-palestinians.html>.

²⁶⁷³ USG offers funds to support COVID-19 vaccination efforts in Senegal, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/senegal/press-releases/apr-14-2021-usg-offers-funds-support-covid-19-vaccination-efforts>.

engagement and coordination with the Government of Senegal in strengthening health security in Senegal.²⁶⁷⁴

On 15 April 2021, the U.S. announced that it will be providing more than USD95 million in humanitarian assistance to South Sudan.²⁶⁷⁵ This aid will fund areas including essential healthcare, emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, and economic opportunity. The U.S. restated its commitment to helping the South Sudanese people and remains the largest single donor of humanitarian aid to the country²⁶⁷⁶

On 28 April 2021, USAID deployed its first shipment of emergency COVID-19 relief aid to India.²⁶⁷⁷ The shipment included 440 oxygen cylinder regulators. USAID stated that, in addition to this first shipment, it will provide 960,000 rapid diagnostic tests and 100,000 N95 masks to India to help identify infections early and prevent the community spread of COVID-19. USAID has provided USD23 million in assistance to India since the start of the pandemic and has stated that the financial assistance has reached “nearly 10 million Indians.”²⁶⁷⁸

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation through providing funding to international COVID-19 initiatives and providing direct funding to countries and regions.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nouran Saker

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitments to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation and enhanced coordination of their efforts.

On 8 April 2020, European Union development ministers announced its Team Europe approach to the pandemic, committing EUR20 billion to support and bolster partner countries' responses to the pandemic.²⁶⁷⁹ The money supports countries that most need it and their most vulnerable populations with the end goal of bolstering their health and sanitation systems, alleviate social and economic crises, and respond to immediate health and humanitarian needs.²⁶⁸⁰

²⁶⁷⁴ USG offers funds to support COVID-19 vaccination efforts in Senegal, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/senegal/press-releases/apr-14-2021-usg-offers-funds-support-covid-19-vaccination-efforts>.

²⁶⁷⁵ New U.S. Humanitarian Assistance for the South Sudan Crisis Response, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 April 2021. Access Date: 24 April 2021. <https://www.state.gov/new-u-s-humanitarian-assistance-for-the-south-sudan-crisis-response/>.

²⁶⁷⁶ New U.S. Humanitarian Assistance for the South Sudan Crisis Response, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 15 April 2021. Access Date: 24 April 2021. <https://www.state.gov/new-u-s-humanitarian-assistance-for-the-south-sudan-crisis-response/>.

²⁶⁷⁷ United States airlifts emergency supplies to help India address deadly second wave of COVID-19 pandemic, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 28 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-28-2021-united-states-airlifts-emergency-supplies-to-help-india-address-deadly-second-wave-of-covid-19-pandemic>.

²⁶⁷⁸ United States airlifts emergency supplies to help India address deadly second wave of COVID-19 pandemic, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 28 April 2021. Access Date: 1 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-28-2021-united-states-airlifts-emergency-supplies-to-help-india-address-deadly-second-wave-of-covid-19-pandemic>.

²⁶⁷⁹ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/04/08/>

²⁶⁸⁰ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/04/08/>.

On 8 April 2020, the EU released a report outlining further steps it is taking to ensure a strong global response in coordination with partner countries.²⁶⁸¹ These strategies include but are not limited to the following: (1) distribution of sanitation kits and protective equipment in Thailand; (2) promoting hygienic practices and providing hygienic products to refugees in Bangladesh; (3) budget support for agribusiness in Afghanistan; (4) financing ventilator procurement in Jamaica; (5) infection prevention education and supplying personal protective equipment in Lebanon; (6) providing funds to increase testing and treatment center capabilities in Ethiopia.²⁶⁸²

On 8 June 2020, the EU development ministers met virtually and reinforced their commitment to providing support for a strong response for their partner countries by bolstering healthcare systems, facilitating the flow of goods and services across borders, and increasing research for treatments and vaccines.²⁶⁸³ It was also announced the amount Team Europe has provided to partner countries had increased to EUR36 billion.²⁶⁸⁴

On 26 November 2020, the EU and Australia announced intentions to cooperate further in responding to the pandemic by reaffirming commitments to securing equitable and affordable COVID-19 treatments and vaccines worldwide and supporting the most vulnerable countries in their response efforts.²⁶⁸⁵ Further coordination of COVID-19-related research between the EU and Australia was announced, as well as their intentions to complete a free-trade agreement to further integrate their economies and facilitate the flow of goods and persons.²⁶⁸⁶

On 18 December 2020, the EU and World Health Organization (WHO) announced a joint, coordinated effort to strengthen and support the responses to the pandemic for southeast Asian countries.²⁶⁸⁷ The EU is providing the funds to the WHO, which will use the money to strengthen healthcare systems, boost prevention practices and awareness, control outbreaks, minimize transmission of the virus, and improve treatments.²⁶⁸⁸

On 22 December 2020, the European Commission adopted a recommendation to support a EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to a new variant of coronavirus in the United Kingdom.²⁶⁸⁹ The European Commission recommended to EU member states that they “take coordinated action to discourage non-essential travel between the UK and the EU” and that “the restrictions are coordinated and provide for

²⁶⁸¹ EU global response to coronavirus: supporting our partner countries, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_607.

²⁶⁸² EU global response to coronavirus: supporting our partner countries, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_607.

²⁶⁸³ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/06/08/>.

²⁶⁸⁴ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/06/08/>.

²⁶⁸⁵ EU-Australia leaders meet via video conference, Council of the EU (Brussels) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2020/11/26/>.

²⁶⁸⁶ EU-Australia leaders meet via video conference, Council of the EU (Brussels) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2020/11/26/>.

²⁶⁸⁷ WHO and EU join together to support COVID-19 response and systems strengthening in Asia, World Health Organization (Geneva) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/detail/18-12-2020-who-and-eu-join-together-to-support-covid-19-response-and-systems-strengthening-in-asia>.

²⁶⁸⁸ WHO and EU join together to support COVID-19 response and systems strengthening in Asia, World Health Organization (Geneva) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/detail/18-12-2020-who-and-eu-join-together-to-support-covid-19-response-and-systems-strengthening-in-asia>.

²⁶⁸⁹ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

the necessary exemptions for citizens and residents returning home and other essential travellers.”²⁶⁹⁰ The Commissioner for Home Affairs Ylva Johansson stated that EU “actions must be coordinated and today we are facilitating swift action to address the new coronavirus variant while ensuring that essential journeys can still take place.”²⁶⁹¹

As of 19 February 2021, Canada committed an additional USD59 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator to “fund the development and equitable rollout of tests, treatments and vaccines needed to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.”²⁶⁹² Canada has, along with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, and Japan, committed to sharing additional vaccine surplus with developing countries and “support rapid reduction of virus transmission amongst some of the world’s most vulnerable and exposed populations.”²⁶⁹³ Canada has made a total contribution of CAD 940 million to the ACT-Accelerator.²⁶⁹⁴ Additionally, the country has also pledged CAD 220 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access facility to guarantee that low and middle-income countries have equitable access to medical treatments.²⁶⁹⁵

On 23 February 2021, the United Kingdom published its international treaty with the European Union with regards to the United Kingdom’s exit out of the European Union.²⁶⁹⁶ The treaty included an article on health security in which the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to support “effective arrangements and information sharing between the UK and the EU in the event of a serious cross border threat to health, which is particularly important in the context of Covid-19.”²⁶⁹⁷ This article allows the United Kingdom to request access to the European Union’s Early Warning and Response System so that the United Kingdom and the European Union can “coordinate measures to protect public health.”²⁶⁹⁸

The European Union has taken steps to cooperate and coordinate with partner countries and organizations to ensure a strong global response to the COVID-19 pandemic by funding and strengthening health systems, promoting preventive and hygienic practices, supplying crucial supplies and equipment and making

²⁶⁹⁰ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

²⁶⁹¹ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

²⁶⁹² G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁶⁹³ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁶⁹⁴ CanWaCH and UNICEF Canada welcome Canada’s \$75M investment in the ACT Accelerator, Canadian Manufacturing (Toronto) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/manufacturing/canwach-and-unicef-canada-welcome-canadas-75m-investment-in-the-act-accelerator-267157/>.

²⁶⁹⁵ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁶⁹⁶ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁶⁹⁷ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁶⁹⁸ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

recommendations to EU members states to coordinate their cross-border management and anti-COVID-19 measures.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Safarewitz