



The G7 Research Group presents the

2021 G7 Cornwall Summit Interim Compliance Report

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“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

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2. Health: Vaccine Equity

“[Emphasising the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines,] we will support manufacturing in low-income countries.”

G7 Carbis Bay Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.75 (88%)	

Background

In the past few decades, the issue of Health has begun to play a larger role in the G7 summit global priorities. In fact, the word “health” was not used in a single communiqué until the 1994 Naples G7 Summit. Perhaps brought on by the multitude of global health crises, it is now without a doubt that global health has become a world issue.

The first time G7 leaders mentioned the need to provide resources for health, is in the 1994 Naples G7 Summit communiqué.²⁴⁸ They stated that they will aim to reinforce capital flows to the developing world to provide resources for health. However, the idea of supporting global health was not brought up again until the 1997 Denver G8 Summit in which the G8 leaders for the first time mentioned the threat of infectious diseases to the global community.²⁴⁹ At the Denver Summit, they committed to broad measures to combat the spread of infectious diseases such as: detecting and controlling infectious diseases globally, and efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of “essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and other materials.” They also stated that a key component of fighting against infectious diseases would be to strengthen global cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO). Leaders communicated that preventing the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was an “urgent global health imperative.” However, in neither Summit was vaccine equity mentioned.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, conversations surrounding controlling infectious diseases at an international level continued. G8 leaders agreed to support and enhance mutual cooperation to deal with infectious and parasitic diseases and to support the WHO in this process. G8 members also committed to the “Roll Back Malaria” initiative, with the goal of decreasing the global number of malaria cases by the year 2010, and to reduce global cases of AIDS through vaccine development, preventive programs, appropriate therapies, as well as support for UNAIDS.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁸ Summit communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 1994. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1994naples/communique/index.html>

²⁴⁹ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm>

²⁵⁰ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 May 1998. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1998birmingham/finalcom.htm>

At the 1999 Köln Summit, AIDS continued to be a pressing global health crisis as G8 leaders reaffirmed their support to continue to fight against the global spread of AIDS through prevention, vaccine development, and appropriate therapies.²⁵¹ They also reaffirmed their pledge to use national and international efforts to fight against infectious and parasitic diseases such as malaria, polio, and tuberculosis (TB). Lastly, members reaffirmed their support for the WHO and the “Roll Back Malaria” initiative and affirmed new support for the “Stop TB” initiative. Still, in neither Summit was vaccine equity mentioned.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the tone of the importance of global health began to shift.²⁵² For the first time, G8 leaders recognized that health is related to prosperity and that good health drives good economic growth. The leaders re-committed to continuing sustained action against parasitic and infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria as well as childhood diseases. More specifically, they mentioned strengthening cooperation in the area of basic research, development on new drugs, vaccines and other international public health goods. Most notably, vaccine equity was mentioned for the first time. Leaders pledged to work to make cost-effective interventions, including vaccines, more universally available and affordable in developing countries.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, health equity was spoken about, but not specifically vaccine equity. The G8 leaders recognized that an effective response to HIV/AIDS would require an approach “beyond the health sector” and welcomed steps by the pharmaceutical industry to make drugs more affordable. They also introduced the new “Global Fund” which would work with the pharmaceutical industry and countries affected by epidemics to help support the provision of drugs in an affordable and medically effective manner.²⁵³

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the topic of health and vaccine equity was again brought up as SARS-CoV was spreading around the world. It should also be noted that the threat of AIDS, TB and malaria still had not been controlled. At the Summit, G8 leaders agreed to strengthen the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria (Global Fund) as well as to improve access to healthcare and affordable drugs and treatments in less wealthy countries.²⁵⁴ Although vaccine equity is not explicitly mentioned, we can see a trend of leaders beginning to recognize the importance of global health equity.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, there was a shift in focus towards vaccines.²⁵⁵ G8 leaders committed to endorse and establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise to accelerate HIV vaccine Development.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders highlighted that the battle against infectious diseases, such as AIDS, TB, malaria and measles was still not over and that they were impeding socio-economic development in developing countries.²⁵⁶ To address these challenges, the G8 leaders committed to actions that include improving cooperation in the monitoring of diseases, supporting countries to deal with a potential influenza pandemic, supporting the Global Fund, continuing to be able to provide as close as possible universal treatment to HIV/AIDS by 2010, expanding the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise and supporting the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

²⁵¹ G8 Communiqué Köln 1999 Final, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 1999. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1999koln/finalcom.htm>

²⁵² G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

²⁵³ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqu.html>

²⁵⁴ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2003. Access Date: 24 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/communiqu_en.html

²⁵⁵ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/summary.html>

²⁵⁶ Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/index.html>

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 leaders again recognized the importance of combating HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and committed to strengthening global healthcare.²⁵⁷ The leaders reaffirmed their commitment of universal access to healthcare, fighting HIV/AIDS and strengthening health care systems by providing USD60 billion over the coming years, and supporting the Global Fund and WHO.

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 leaders continued to support the fight against infectious diseases with a focus on malaria, TB, polio and ending HIV/AIDS.²⁵⁸ In regard to health equity, leaders reaffirmed their commitment to universal health access. Additionally, leaders emphasized the importance of comprehensive approaches to deal with infectious diseases, such as vaccines, but did not mention vaccine equity.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, despite the global economic crisis taking a toll, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to address the health needs of people all over the world, with a specific focus on women and children.²⁵⁹ In addition, leaders reaffirmed their existing commitments, including the USD60 billion investment to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems by the year 2012. However, vaccine equity was not mentioned at this Summit.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to universal access, care, prevention and treatment in regard to HIV/AIDS and continue to support the Global Fund.²⁶⁰ They also stated that they would continue to support polio eradication and the elimination of high-burden Neglected-Tropical diseases (NTDs), however vaccine equity remained unmentioned.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 leaders recognized the importance of the GAVI alliance and welcomed its efforts to expand access to vaccines in poorer countries through “tiered pricing and innovative mechanisms” such as the International Finance Facility for Immunisation. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the eradication of polio.²⁶¹

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, vaccine equity commitments were brought up again as the Ebola virus became a global health concern. At the Summit, the G7 leaders recognized the impact of the GAVI Alliance and supported its efforts to expand access to vaccines to another 300 million children from 2016-2020.²⁶² The G7 leaders also acknowledged that the battle against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria was still not over and reaffirmed their commitment to an AIDS free generation and the Global Fund.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders recognized the Ebola crisis and committed to preventing future pandemics and assisting countries to implement the WHO's International Health Regulations.²⁶³ In regard to vaccines, leaders committed to increasing research on “epidemiology, infection prevention and control, and the development of new antibiotics, alternative therapies, vaccines and rapid point-of-care diagnostics.” They also committed to developing easily usable and affordable vaccines for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

²⁵⁷ Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>

²⁵⁸ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/index.html>

²⁵⁹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

²⁶⁰ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

²⁶¹ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

²⁶² G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

²⁶³ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders focused on promoting universal health care access but did not give attention to vaccine equity.²⁶⁴ They applauded the GAVI Alliance but did not provide commitments in regard to promoting access to vaccines.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, vaccine equity was once again left off the discussion table as G7 leaders broadly stated that they were committed to promoting global health security.²⁶⁵ This pattern continued at the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, where there was no mention of vaccine equity.²⁶⁶ However, the G7 leaders did commit to promoting access to quality and affordable healthcare and recognized the WHO's role in health emergencies (specifically through the Contingency Fund for Emergencies and the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Finance Facility).

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, there were no commitments made towards health nor vaccine equity.²⁶⁷ Then in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic began, the rise in infections accelerated and overwhelmed national and global health systems.²⁶⁸ The G7 leaders called a Virtual USA Leaders' Summit to address the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁶⁹ At the Summit, leaders committed to "marshalling the full power of government" to coordinate on necessary health measures to protect people who were at risk of COVID-19 and to encourage science, research and technology cooperation. Although vaccine equity is not explicitly mentioned, leaders did commit to launching joint research projects to manufacture and develop a COVID-19 vaccine and to adhering to accessibility.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the world has come a long way and vaccines have been developed to combat COVID-19.²⁷⁰ The WHO has made it clear that the only way to move into a post-pandemic world will be through vaccines.

Commitment Features

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed that, "[emphasising the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines,] we will support manufacturing in low-income countries." In this commitment there is one target: supporting the manufacturing of vaccines in low-income countries.

"Support" is understood as promoting the interests or the cause of an individual or group.²⁷¹ In the case of this commitment, it is understood as promoting low-income countries to manufacture COVID-19 vaccines through two areas that are technical and monetary: 1) knowledge sharing and/or 2) a financial contribution.

²⁶⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

²⁶⁵ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

²⁶⁶ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

²⁶⁷ G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

²⁶⁸ In WHO global pulse survey, 90% of countries report disruptions to essential health services since COVID-19 pandemic, World Health Organization (Geneva), 31 August 2020. <https://www.who.int/news/item/31-08-2020-in-who-global-pulse-survey-90-of-countries-report-disruptions-to-essential-health-services-since-covid-19-pandemic>

²⁶⁹ G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

²⁷⁰ COVID-19 Vaccines, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/covid-19-vaccines>

²⁷¹ Support, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/support>

“Manufacturing” is understood as the production of goods through the use of labor, machines, tools, and chemical or biological processing or formulation.²⁷² In this context, the product that must be manufactured is COVID-19 vaccines.

“Low-Income Countries” are understood as countries that the World Bank categorizes in its 2020 “low-income” bracket.²⁷³ Some examples include but are not limited to: Afghanistan, Mali, and Rwanda.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, with this commitment requires a G7 member to take strong action to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in both areas: 1) knowledge sharing and 2) a financial contribution. Knowledge sharing is understood as actions that support the exchange of technology or information surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine. Examples of strong actions include but are not limited to discussions with the World Trade organization on intellectual property rights, technology transfers, non-profit production and sharing by manufacturers, tiered licensing, and patent sharing.

A financial contribution is understood as actions in which G7 members provide monetary assistance tied to an activity that fosters the manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines in the recipient low-income country. Examples of strong actions include but are not limited to, supplying aid money for a low-income country to purchase a factory, technological equipment, or for the training of workers to facilitate the creation of a manufacturing centre for vaccines.

Partial, or a score of 0, with this commitment requires a G7 member to take a strong action to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in one of two areas: 1) knowledge sharing or 2) a financial contribution. This is because support is defined as both technical and monetary. Therefore, a member that does not take strong action in both is not fully supporting a low-income country in the manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, occurs if a G7 member takes no strong actions to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in both areas: 1) knowledge sharing or 2) a financial contribution.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member takes no strong action to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in both areas: 1) knowledge sharing AND 2) a financial contribution.
0	The G7 member takes a strong action to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in one of two areas: 1) knowledge sharing OR 2) a financial contribution.
+1	The G7 member takes strong action to support a low-income country in the manufacturing of the COVID-19 vaccine in both areas: 1) knowledge sharing AND 2) a financial contribution.

*Compliance Director: Isabel Davis
Lead Analyst: Sian Persad*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to emphasizing the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries.

On 30 October 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that Canada would provide an investment of up to CAD15 million to COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Manufacturing Task Force

²⁷² Manufacture, Merriam Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/manufacturing>.

²⁷³ The World by Income and Region, The World Bank (Washington) n.d. Access Date: 1 November 2021. <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html>

partners.²⁷⁴ The financial contribution goes towards the establishment of the South Africa Technology Transfer Hub, an initiative that will support the development of vaccine production and vaccine technologies in the region.²⁷⁵

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries through a financial contribution to COVAX Manufacturing Task Force partners. Canada took no action to exchange technology or information as a part of the knowledge sharing component of the commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Elisa Pugliese

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

On 9 July 2021, the Government of France, at a ceremony at the Presidential Palace in Dakar, confirmed details of its support to accelerate project preparation, expand manufacturing capacities and undertake technical feasibility work through Team Europe to unlock large-scale investments.²⁷⁶ These investments include building and equipping a new plant in Senegal that will produce authorized COVID-19 vaccines. France announced a financial contribution of EUR1.8 million through Team Europe that will go towards constructing the new plant that aims to produce 25 million vaccine doses each month by the end of 2022.

On 8 December 2021, France announced that they would support the strengthening of vaccine production capacities in Africa by contributing to the transfer of messenger RNA technology to the African continent, particularly South Africa, Rwanda and Senegal.²⁷⁷

France has fully complied with supporting the manufacturing of vaccines in low-income countries. France has taken action to promote knowledge sharing by contributing the transfer of messenger RNA technology and has financially contributed to supporting vaccine manufacturing capacities in low-income countries.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Joy Chan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

²⁷⁴ Canada's aid and development assistance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2021. Access Date: 4 January 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/global_health-sante_mondiale/response_covid-19_reponse.aspx?lang=eng#shr-pg0

²⁷⁵ Canada's aid and development assistance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2021. Access Date: 4 January 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/global_health-sante_mondiale/response_covid-19_reponse.aspx?lang=eng#shr-pg0

²⁷⁶ Republic of Senegal and Team Europe agree to build a manufacturing plant to produce vaccines against COVID-19 and other endemic diseases, European Commission (Brussels) 9 July 2021. Access Date: 28 January 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_3562

²⁷⁷ Covid-19 - France delivers 10 million vaccine doses to the African Union (Dec. 8, 2021), France Diplomacy (Paris) 8 December 2021. Access Date: 28 January 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/priority-sectors/health/news/article/covid-19-france-delivers-10-million-vaccine-doses-to-the-african-union-dec-8>

On 24 June 2021, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Germany will contribute EUR2.2 billion for vaccines, diagnostic tools and medicines through the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) an initiative of Gavi, the vaccine alliance, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations and the World Health Organization.²⁷⁸ ACT-A, of which Germany is a founding member, facilitates rapid development, scale up and equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines globally through training and funding.²⁷⁹

On 9 July 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the German Development Bank, provided a grant of EUR20 million to support a vaccine manufacturing facility led by Institut Pasteur in Dakar, Senegal, under the Team Europe Initiative on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines.²⁸⁰ The initiative aims to reduce Africa's 99 per cent dependence on imported vaccines.²⁸¹

Germany has fully complied with supporting COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries through knowledge sharing through ACT-A and financially contributing to supporting vaccine manufacturing in Senegal.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Tisya Rain

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

On 23 June 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi, at the EU-US Summit, reaffirmed the common commitment to achieve more equitable distribution of vaccines on a global scale.²⁸² Through the European Commission, Italy is contributing EUR1 billion in investments to support the African continent in local production and accessibility to the COVID-19 vaccine.²⁸³

On 22 September 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi at the Global COVID-19 Summit, organised by the 76th General Assembly of the United Nations, announced Italy's support to the European Union plan for

²⁷⁸ Fighting together and in solidarity against the coronavirus pandemic: Germany supports the global fight against Covid-19 to the tune of €2.2 billion, Federal Ministry Foreign Affairs (Berlin) 24 June 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/fr/newsroom/-/2468992>

²⁷⁹ Global immunisation campaign offers a way out of the crisis, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) n.d. Access Date: 18 January 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/development-policy/covid-19-pandemic/global-immunisation-campaign>

²⁸⁰ Republic of Senegal and Team Europe support agree to build a manufacturing plant to produce vaccines against COVID-19 and other endemic diseases, European Commission (Brussels) 9 July 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/growth/news/republic-senegal-and-team-europe-support-agree-build-manufacturing-plant-produce-vaccines-against-2021-07-09_en

²⁸¹ Minister Müller and Institut Pasteur fire starter pistol for the establishment of COVID-19 vaccine production capacity in Africa (Dakar) 18 June 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/archive-press-releases/establishment-vaccine-production-capacity-in-africa-84350>

²⁸² European Council: PM Draghi's address to the Chamber of Deputies, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 23 June 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/european-council-pm-draghi-s-address-chamber-deputies/17392>

²⁸³ European Council: PM Draghi's address to the Chamber of Deputies, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 23 June 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/european-council-pm-draghi-s-address-chamber-deputies/17392>

devoting EUR1 billion in developing regional manufacturing hubs and fostering COVID-19 manufacturing technology transfer in Africa.²⁸⁴

On 24 September 2021, Prime Minister Draghi, at the 76th UN General Assembly, announced Italy's support of the free circulation of vaccines and the raw materials required to produce vaccines.²⁸⁵ He also reiterated Italy's support for COVAX both politically and financially.

On 30 October 2021, Prime Minister Draghi, at the G20 Rome Summit Opening Address, announced Italy would continue investing in research, eliminating trade barriers affecting COVID-19 vaccines and strengthening supply chains for low-income countries.²⁸⁶ Additionally, he stated that efforts to foster manufacturing in low-income countries should persist.

Italy has partially complied with supporting the manufacturing of vaccines in low-income countries. Italy has only reiterated their commitment to knowledge sharing by supporting measures to eliminate trade barriers affecting COVID-19 vaccines and by fostering technology transfer and raw materials circulation particularly in Africa. Italy has also provided financial contributions by donating EUR1 billion towards developing regional manufacturing hubs and fostering technology transfer in Africa.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Joy Chan

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

On 16 July 2021, the Government of Japan announced that it would extend the Emergency Grant Aid of approximately USD4.66 million to support the logistics of vaccine manufacturing and delivery to the United Nations Office for Project Services for distribution through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access Facility (COVAX).²⁸⁷ This funding will help low-income nations in the Indo-Pacific work towards the goal of manufacturing at least 1 billion vaccine doses by the end of 2022.

On 24 September 2021, the United States announced that it will continue to aid in vaccine manufacturing capacity in the Indo-Pacific region through the Quadrilateral Partnership consisting of the United States, Australia, India and Japan.²⁸⁸ The Quad Partnership will be further collaborating to bolster advancements in science and technology relating to COVID-19 therapies and clinical trials as part of the partnership's 100-Day Mission.

On 22 October 2021, the Government of Japan announced that it would be supporting cold chain system development as "Last One Mile Support" for developing countries through a partnership with the United

²⁸⁴ PM Draghi addresses Global Covid-19 Summit, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 22 September 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/media/pm-draghi-addresses-global-covid-19-summit/18011>

²⁸⁵ Prime Minister Draghi's speech at the 76th UN General Assembly, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 24 September 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/general-debate-76th-session-un-general-assembly/17994>

²⁸⁶ G20 Rome Summit, Prime Minister Draghi's opening address, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 30 October 2021. Access Date: 17 January 2022. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/g20-rome-summit-prime-minister-draghi-s-opening-address/18389>

²⁸⁷ Emergency Grant Aid for logistical support including transportation of the vaccines manufactured in Japan to be donated through the COVAX facility, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 16 January 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000311.html

²⁸⁸ Fact Sheet: Quad Leaders' Summit, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 24 September 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/09/24/fact-sheet-quad-leaders-summit/>

Nations Children's Fund including countries such as Mali, Haiti and Venezuela.²⁸⁹ This is part of the overarching Japanese Emergency Grant Aid that consists of about USD41 million to 25 countries in Asia and the Pacific.²⁹⁰

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to emphasizing the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting vaccine manufacturing through extending access to grants for low-income nations through the United Nations and knowledge sharing through COVAX.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Niharika Burugapalli

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

On 7 July 2021, Public Health England and the UK Health Security Agency announced the first group of countries to receive support from the New Variant Assessment Platform (NVPA), a genomic sequencing program with the means to assess new COVID-19 variant capabilities.²⁹¹ The first countries to receive technical advice, training and bioinformatics aid to support the introduction of this program will be Brazil, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan.²⁹²

On 7 July 2021, the British High Commission Kuala Lumpur called for Expressions of Interest for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations vaccine development and manufacturing research project.²⁹³ A primary goal of this project is addressing current and future pandemic responses, to increase understanding of capacity within to develop, test, manufacture and distribute vaccines.

On 25 August 2021, the British Embassy of Havana through the Official Development Assistance of the British Government invited organizations to submit "small-scale project intervention proposals" targeting COVID-19 vaccine recovery and global health security among other Cuban priority areas.²⁹⁴ Chosen projects will be granted funding up to GBP10,000.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with supporting COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries and knowledge sharing through financial contributions and facilitation of projects in Malaysia and Cuba, and the dissemination of knowledge in low-income countries through the establishment of the New Variant Assessment Platform.

²⁸⁹ Bringing the COVID-19 Vaccine to All Corners of the World, The Government of Japan (Tokyo) 22 October 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2021/10/covid-19_vaccine-related_support.html

²⁹⁰ Japan and UNICEF partnership to support cold chain for efficient deployment of COVID-19 vaccines in Vanuatu, The United Nations Children's Fund (Vanuatu) 8 December 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/press-releases/japan-and-unicef-partnership-support-cold-chain-efficient-deployment-covid-19>

²⁹¹ PHE to provide genomic sequencing support to partners across the world, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 7 July 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/phe-to-provide-genomic-sequencing-support-to-partners-across-the-world>

²⁹² UK offers genomic sequencing capacity and capability to Pakistan, Government of the United Kingdom (Islamabad) 7 July 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-offers-genomic-sequencing-capacity-and-capability-to-pakistan>

²⁹³ Call for expression of interest: supporting COVID-19 response in ASEAN, Government of the United Kingdom (Kuala Lumpur) 7 July 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/call-for-expression-of-interest-supporting-covid-19-response-in-asean>

²⁹⁴ Official Development Assistance funds of the British Government for projects in Cuba, Government of the United Kingdom (Havana) 25 August 2021. Access Date: 18 January 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/official-development-assistance-funds-of-the-british-government-for-cuban-projects>

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

Analyst: Tisya Raina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to emphasize the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and supporting manufacturing and knowledge sharing in low-income countries.

On 30 June 2021, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, Samantha Power, announced that the United States International Development Finance Corporation will work with the World Bank Group along with France and Germany to scale-up vaccine manufacturing capacity in Africa with the goals of producing upwards of 500 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine by the end of 2022.²⁹⁵

On 24 September 2021, the Biden-Harris administration announced that it will continue to aid in vaccine manufacturing capacity in the Indo-Pacific region through the Quadrilateral Partnership consisting of the United States, Australia, India and Japan.²⁹⁶ The Quad Partnership will be further collaborating to bolster advancements in science and technology relating to COVID-19 therapies and clinical trials as part of the partnership's 100-Day Mission.

On 10 November 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced United States support in the Global COVID Corps, an initiative that consists of independent companies who can lend their knowledge and capabilities to help vaccination logistics in low-income countries.²⁹⁷

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to emphasizing the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by making financial contributions to aid in vaccine manufacturing and supporting knowledge sharing through the Quad Partnership and the Global COVID Corps.

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

Analyst: Niharika Burugapalli

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to emphasizing the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries.

On 9 July 2021, the European Union, under the Team Europe initiative, formally agreed to support a financial investment in vaccine manufacturing led by the Institut Pasteur in Dakar, Senegal.²⁹⁸ Team Europe has agreed to provide EUR6.75 million in grants to enable technical feasibility studies and project preparation for the new facility at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar. This amount includes EUR4.75 million from the European Commission and the European Investment Bank. The initiative supports technology transfer, as

²⁹⁵ Joint Investment Plan to Boost Vaccine Manufacturing Capacity in Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.) 30 June 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-30-2021-joint-investment-plan-boost-vaccine-manufacturing-capacity-africa>

²⁹⁶ Fact Sheet: Quad Leaders' Summit, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 24 September 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/09/24/fact-sheet-quad-leaders-summit/>

²⁹⁷ Chair's Statement by U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken following the COVID-19 Ministerial, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 10 November 2021. Access Date: 16 January 2022. <https://www.state.gov/chairs-statement-by-u-s-secretary-of-state-antony-blinken-following-the-covid-19-ministerial>

²⁹⁸ Republic of Senegal and Team Europe agree to build a manufacturing plant to produce vaccines against COVID-19 and other endemic diseases, European Commission (Brussels) 9 July 2021. Access Date: 4 January 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_3562

well as establishing manufacturing centres for vaccines in Africa, in accordance with the African Union and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing.^{299,300}

On 22 July 2021, the European Commission announced that, in partnership with Team Europe, that they are providing support for the manufacturing of vaccines, medicines and health technologies in Africa.³⁰¹ This initiative is backed by EUR1 billion from the EU budget and the European Investment Bank. The purpose is to help low-income countries in Africa foster the right conditions to manufacture their own vaccines.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to emphasizing the need for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines by supporting vaccine manufacturing in low-income countries through financial contributions and knowledge sharing under the Team Europe initiative.

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

Analyst: Elisa Pugliese

²⁹⁹ €1 billion Team Europe initiative on manufacturing and access to vaccines, medicines and health technologies in Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 4 January 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_2594

³⁰⁰ Council conclusions on intellectual property policy, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 June 2021. Access Date: 4 January 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/50529/st-9932-2021-init.pdf>

³⁰¹ Vaccinating the world: 'Team Europe' to share more than 200 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines with low and middle-income countries by the end of 2021, European Commission (Brussels) 22 July 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/vaccinating-world-team-europe-share-more-200-million-doses-covid-19-vaccines-low-and-middle_en