



www.g7.utoronto.ca

The G7 Research Group presents the

2020 G7 USA Virtual Summit Interim Compliance Report

17 March 2020 to 25 February 2021

Prepared by
Meagan Byrd
and the G7 Research Group

16 May 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



Global Governance Program at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
1 Devonshire Place, North House, Room 208, Toronto Ontario M5S 3K7 Canada
g7@utoronto.ca g20@utoronto.ca +1-416-946-8953
www.g7g20.utoronto.ca

Contents

Introduction	3
Research Team	4
Summary	6
1. Health: Public Health Measures	11
2. Health: Addressing Risk	46
3. Health: Protecting Health and Safety	68
4. Health: Strengthening Health Systems	104
5. Health: Data Sharing	127
6. Health: Coordinated Research Efforts	143
7. Health: Joint Research Projects	160
8. Health: Medical Equipment	172
9. Health: Online Platforms	196
10. Health: Supporting the World Health Organization	208
11. Health: Delaying the Spread of COVID-19	231
12. International Cooperation: Global Response	265
13. International Cooperation: Science, Research and Technology	296
14. Global Economy: Restoring Confidence and Growth	312
15. Global Economy: Economic Growth	328
16. Global Economy: Downside Risk	345
17. Global Economy: Restoring Growth	360
18. Trade: Supporting Trade and Investment	384
19. Trade: Addressing International Supply Chains	405
20. Trade: Facilitating International Trade	423

7. Health: Joint Research Projects

“We will support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, and the sharing of facilities, towards rapid development, manufacture and distribution of treatments and a vaccine, adhering to the principles of efficacy, safety, and accessibility.”

G7 Leaders’ Declaration

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

On 16 March 2020, the G7 Leaders’ Declaration was issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on the global economy, specifically “support[ing] the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, and the sharing of facilities, towards rapid development, manufacture and distribution of treatments and a vaccine, adhering to the principles of efficacy, safety, and accessibility.”¹³⁴⁷ The G7 has a long history of making broad commitments to support global health. Health as a feature was first mentioned at the 1980 Venice Summit in relation to the well-being of the public and the disposal of nuclear waste and production of nuclear energy.¹³⁴⁸ The 1983 Williamsburg Summit handed down the first commitment by the G7 to scientific health research.¹³⁴⁹

The 1987 Venice Summit marked a major turning point. For the first time, separate health-related statements focused on global health crises were released by the G7. The first of these declarations “affirm[ed] that AIDS is one of the biggest potential health problems in the world” and laid out a pledge by G7 members to “intensif[y] and ma[k]e more effective ... international cooperation and concerted campaigns to prevent AIDS from spreading further.”¹³⁵⁰ Also prominent are the first mentions of both the World Health Organization (WHO) and supporting the research and development of “a successful vaccine” by the scientific communities of the G7 members.¹³⁵¹ The second release confirmed that a “drug abuse problem” that had “affect[ed] people all over the world, especially the young and their families” and noted the G7 had taken

¹³⁴⁷ G7 Leaders’ Statement, The White House [Washington D.C.], 16 March 2020. Access Date: 16 December 2020.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/g7-leaders-statement/>

¹³⁴⁸ G7 Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 23 June 1980. Access Date: 16 December 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1980venice/communique/energy.html>.

¹³⁴⁹ Declaration on Economic Recovery, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 30 May 1983. Access Date: 16 December 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1983williamsburg/communique.html>.

¹³⁵⁰ Chairman’s Statement on AIDS, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 10 June 1987. Access Date: 16 December 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/aids.html>.

¹³⁵¹ Chairman’s Statement on AIDS, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 10 June 1987. Access Date: 16 December 2020.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/aids.html>.

“multilateral” action to “fight against illegal production and distribution of [said] drugs.”¹³⁵² Within the text of this statement by the G7, the first mentions of pediatric and family health emerges.

The 1991 London Summit included the first health-related mentions dedicated to specifically “improving health” of the poor in “developing countries” and G7 members.¹³⁵³ The 1993 Tokyo Summit produced the first commitment to increasing the accessibility “of the health care systems” and “medical services” of G7 members; also, elderly health was first mentioned, here.¹³⁵⁴ In the 1994 Naples Summit Communiqué, the first mention of the use of “private capital flows” to provide increased “resources” for global health.¹³⁵⁵ The 1996 Lyon Summit Chairman’s Statement generated the first pledge to tackle multiple “infectious diseases” and “epidemics,” simultaneously.¹³⁵⁶ The 1996 Lyon Summit was the first to acknowledge the negative impacts of environmental degradation on human health.¹³⁵⁷ The communiqué of the 1997 Denver Summit first pledged the G7 members to promoting therapies and therapeutics to fight infectious diseases.¹³⁵⁸

The 2000 Okinawa Summit was the first G7 meeting to sponsor the use of “information and communications technologies” to increase the efficiency and efficacy of health systems.¹³⁵⁹ During the 2003 Evian Summit, the G7 members pledged to confront the – at the time – pressing SARS epidemic sweeping across the globe.¹³⁶⁰ The 2004 Sea Island Summit’s Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise was a key initiative in the history of the G7 and global health. For the first time, the G7 laid out a “strategic plan” for dealing with an infectious disease; concomitantly, the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise was also the first mention of sharing of facilities, phrased as “coordinated global HIV Vaccine Development Centers,” by the G7.¹³⁶¹

The 2010 Muskoka Summit marks another major accessibility milestone, the prioritization of women’s health in the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Under-Five Child Health.¹³⁶² The 2014 Brussels Summit was the first to address the “Ebola outbreak in West Africa” in light of its rapid spread in that region.¹³⁶³ The 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit explicitly prioritized the fight against Ebola and neglected tropical diseases, along with being the first declaration which seeks to “prevent future outbreaks from becoming epidemics” or pandemics instead of merely attempting to fight or contain infectious diseases.¹³⁶⁴

¹³⁵² Chairman’s Statement on Drugs, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 10 June 1987. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1987venice/drug.html>.

¹³⁵³ Economic Declaration: Build World Partnership, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 17 July 1991. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1991london/communique/index.html>.

¹³⁵⁴ G7 Finance Ministers’ Report to the Tokyo Summit, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 8 July 1993. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/employ.html>.

¹³⁵⁵ Naples Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 9 July 1994. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1994naples/communique/index.html>.

¹³⁵⁶ Chairman’s Statement: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 29 June 1996. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/chair.html>.

¹³⁵⁷ Chairman’s Statement: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 29 June 1996. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1996lyon/chair.html>.

¹³⁵⁸ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 22 June 1997. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm>.

¹³⁵⁹ Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 22 July 2000. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/gis.htm>.

¹³⁶⁰ Health: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 2 June 2003. Access Date: 16 December 2020. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/health_en.html.

¹³⁶¹ G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 10 June 2004. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/hiv.html>.

¹³⁶² Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 26 June 2010. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#annex1>.

¹³⁶³ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 5 June 2014. Access Date: 22 January 2021. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

¹³⁶⁴ Leader’s Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

On 31 December 2019, the WHO first alerted the world of the new SARS-CoV-2 virus, following a report of a new viral pneumonia emerging in the People’s Republic of China.¹³⁶⁵ The virus quickly spread across the world and forcing the world economy to slow as the countries experienced mass lockdowns. In response, on 3 February 2020, G7 health ministers held a conference call to discuss COVID-19.¹³⁶⁶ On 16 March, under the U.S. presidency, G7 leaders met virtually and made commitments on vaccines as well as in the areas of medical equipment, public access to virus-related information, weekly governmental coordination, epidemiological data sharing, improving virus containment, and a strong international approach.¹³⁶⁷ 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

The G7 commitment is to “support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, and the sharing of facilities, towards rapid development, manufacture and distribution of treatments and a vaccine, adhering to the principles of efficacy, safety, and accessibility.” There are two components to this commitment: 1) support[ing] the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, including sharing of facilities; and 2) by sharing of facilities.

Thus, it is understood that funding for joint research projects needs to be derived from both the G7 member and a private organization’s resource pools to be counted for full compliance. It is also clear that a G7 member must share facilities with another member to count for full compliance.

Actions need to be related to the “launch of joint research projects ... and the sharing of facilities,” and, the “development, manufacture, and distribution of treatments and a vaccine,” wherein support refers to “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”¹³⁶⁸

“Launch,” implies that joint research projects and the sharing of facilities are “put into operation or set in motion.”¹³⁶⁹ “Joint” is “common to two or more: such as involving the united activity of two or more.”¹³⁷⁰ “Research” is defined as a “to search or investigate exhaustively.”¹³⁷¹ “Project” is seen as “a planned undertaking: such as a large usually government-supported” task.¹³⁷² Therefore, a “joint research project” is defined as a united activity common to two or more entities, wherein a planned search or exhaustive investigation is undertaken by a government or government-supported entity.

“Resources” are “a source of supply or support: an available means” to a specified end.¹³⁷³ “Public” denotes “of, relating to, or being in the service of the community or nation.”¹³⁷⁴ “Private” designates “belonging to or concerning an individual person, company, or interest.”¹³⁷⁵ “Public resources” are a source of supply, source of support, and/or an available means being used in the service of the community or nation to support the launch of joint research projects or the sharing of facilities by two or more governments or government-

¹³⁶⁵ Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), What is COVID-19?, World Health Organisation [Geneva], 12 October 2020. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-covid-19>.

¹³⁶⁶ The Road to the United States’ 2020 G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 13 October 2020. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/road.html>.

¹³⁶⁷ G7 Leaders’ Statement, The White House [Washington D.C.], 16 March 2020. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/g7-leaders-statement/>

¹³⁶⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre [Toronto], 6 August 2019. Access Date: 16 December 2020. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2019.pdf.

¹³⁶⁹ Launch, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 15 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/launch>.

¹³⁷⁰ Joint, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/joint>.

¹³⁷¹ Research, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/research>.

¹³⁷² Project, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/project>.

¹³⁷³ Resource, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resource>.

¹³⁷⁴ Public, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/public>.

¹³⁷⁵ Private, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/private>.

supported entities. “Private resources” are a source of supply, source of support, and/or an available means belonging to or concerning an individual person, company, or interest being used to support the launch of joint research projects or the sharing of facilities by two or more governments or government-supported entities.

“Sharing” is to “partake of, use, experience, occupy, or enjoy with others” or “to grant or give share in” something.¹³⁷⁶ “Facilities” are places or things “built, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose.”¹³⁷⁷ In the context of this commitment, “sharing of facilities” can be noted as the use or occupation of built, installed, or established places or things by two or more governments or government-supported entities in pursuit of the launch of joint research projects. Concurrently, “sharing of facilities” is the granting of use of purpose built, installed, or established places or things by two or more governments or government-supported entities in pursuit of the launch of joint research projects.

For full compliance, G7 members must take action on both components of this commitment. G7 members must support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities. Joint research projects can include, but are not limited to, the WHO’s COVAX, COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, and Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, and the United Nations’ COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force. To receive a score of partial compliance, or 0, G7 members must have taken action towards supporting the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, or participating in the sharing of facilities, but not both. A score of -1, or no compliance, will be assigned if the G7 member exemplifies no demonstrable compliance towards supporting the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources, or participating in the sharing of facilities.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member has NOT taken any action towards supporting the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources OR participated in the sharing of facilities.
0	G7 member has taken actions toward EITHER supporting the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources OR participating in the sharing of facilities.
+1	G7 member has taken actions toward supporting the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources AND participating in the sharing of facilities.

*Compliance Director: Ben Holt
Lead Analyst: Annie Ding*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 2 April 2020, Canada increased its investment in COVID-19 research to CAD54.2 million, supporting 99 private and public research teams across the country.¹³⁷⁸

On 17 June 2020, the Canadian government launched the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), an initiative co-created with France and housed in a shared facility in Paris.¹³⁷⁹ During the pandemic, the GPAI will focus all research on the use of artificial intelligence for battling COVID-19.¹³⁸⁰

¹³⁷⁶ Share, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sharing>.
¹³⁷⁷ Facility, Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Access Date: 16 December 2020. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/facilities>.
¹³⁷⁸ Government of Canada Funds Additional 49 COVID-19 Research Projects - Details of the Funded Projects, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects-details-of-the-funded-projects.html>.
¹³⁷⁹ Launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, Government of France (Paris) 17 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/launch-of-the-global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence>.

On 25 June 2020, Minister of Health Patty Hajdu announced an investment of CAD109 million in COVID-19 research through the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the International Development Research Centre, supporting 139 research teams in both domestic and international clinical trials.¹³⁸¹

On 18 December 2020, the World Health Organization announced Canada's pledge of CAD75 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment to assist the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines in low-income countries.¹³⁸² A part of this pledge is CAD5 million that will be invested toward the development of an equitable mechanism for vaccine reallocation through the COVAX facility by donation or exchange.¹³⁸³

On 19 February 2021, Canada increased its investment in the COVAX facility by pledging an additional CAD75 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator with funds allocated for vaccine delivery in low- and middle-income countries.¹³⁸⁴

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sian Persad

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 2 April 2020, the Minister of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation released a fund of EUR50 million to the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be allocated to applied COVID-19 research efforts.¹³⁸⁵ The French government also requested free access to publications and data from COVID-19 research in France in an open database.¹³⁸⁶

On 9 April 2020, the Agence française de développement announced a EUR1.2 billion initiative with African partner countries to fund, among other initiatives, research bodies in Africa.¹³⁸⁷ As of 6 May 2020, EUR43

¹³⁸⁰ Launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, Government of France (Paris) 17 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/launch-of-the-global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence>.

¹³⁸¹ Government of Canada and Provincial Partners Invest More Than \$109M in COVID-19 Research, Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Ottawa) 25 June 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/06/government-of-canada-and-provincial-partners-invest-more-than-109m-in-covid-19-research.html>.

¹³⁸² COVAX Announces Additional Deals to Access Promising COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates; Plans Global Rollout Starting Q1 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva/Oslo) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/18-12-2020-covax-announces-additional-deals-to-access-promising-covid-19-vaccine-candidates-plans-global-rollout-starting-q1-2021>.

¹³⁸³ COVAX Announces Additional Deals to Access Promising COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates; Plans Global Rollout Starting Q1 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva/Oslo) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/18-12-2020-covax-announces-additional-deals-to-access-promising-covid-19-vaccine-candidates-plans-global-rollout-starting-q1-2021>.

¹³⁸⁴ Canada Tops Up COVAX Funding by \$75M as G7 Leaders Renew Global Vaccine Efforts, Global News (Toronto) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 23 February 2021. <https://globalnews.ca/news/7650052/g7-trudeau-johnson-covax-vaccine/>.

¹³⁸⁵ Open Science Moves Forward in France in the Wake of COVID-19, EOSC-Pillar (Pisa) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.eosc-pillar.eu/news/open-science-france-covid-19>.

¹³⁸⁶ Open Science Moves Forward in France in the Wake of COVID-19, EOSC-Pillar (Pisa) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.eosc-pillar.eu/news/open-science-france-covid-19>.

¹³⁸⁷ France Launches, Via Afd, the "Covid-19 – Health in Common" Initiative to Support African Countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-launches-afd-covid-19-health-common-initiative-support-african-countries>.

million in these grants had already gone to projects led by organizations connected to the French government and non-governmental organizations.¹³⁸⁸

On 24 April 2020, France launched the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT) with European and international partners, the World Health Organization, and global health stakeholders.¹³⁸⁹ The ACT-Accelerator uses shared facilities and funding to develop and distribute COVID-19 vaccines around the world.¹³⁹⁰

On 4 May 2020, France contributed EUR500 million in support of the ACT-Accelerator during an international conference it co-sponsored.¹³⁹¹

On 18 June 2020, the French government announced that the European Innovation Council would be funding eight French health projects for up to EUR57.4 million.¹³⁹²

On 17 June 2020, the French government launched the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), an initiative co-created with Canada and housed in a shared facility in Paris.¹³⁹³ During the pandemic, the GPAI will focus all research on the use of artificial intelligence for battling COVID-19.¹³⁹⁴

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shauna McLean

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 4 May 2020, Germany attended a European Union-organized COVID-19 summit and contributed approximately EUR500 million for COVID-19 research.¹³⁹⁵

As of 10 July 2020, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft was funding multiple international COVID-19 research projects, including partnerships with the Peruvian government and with the Government of

¹³⁸⁸ France Pledges €500m Against Covid-19, Government of France (Paris) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-pledges-eu500m-against-covid-19>.

¹³⁸⁹ France Pledges €500m Against Covid-19, Government of France (Paris) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-pledges-eu500m-against-covid-19>.

¹³⁹⁰ France Pledges €500m Against Covid-19, Government of France (Paris) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-pledges-eu500m-against-covid-19>.

¹³⁹¹ France Pledges €500m Against Covid-19, Government of France (Paris) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-pledges-eu500m-against-covid-19>.

¹³⁹² Reshoring the Health Industries in Europe, Government of France (Paris) 18 June 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/reshoring-the-health-industries-in-europe>.

¹³⁹³ Launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, Government of France (Paris) 17 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/launch-of-the-global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence>.

¹³⁹⁴ Launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, Government of France (Paris) 17 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/launch-of-the-global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence>.

¹³⁹⁵ World Leaders Pledge €7.4bn to Research Covid-19 Vaccine, The Guardian (London) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/04/world-leaders-pledge-74bn-euros-to-research-covid-19-vaccine>.

India.¹³⁹⁶ The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft is 69 per cent funded by the German government through the Ministry of Education and Research.¹³⁹⁷

As of 27 October 2020, 97 COVID-19 studies were registered in Germany facilities, almost half of which were international studies sharing German resources.¹³⁹⁸

On 19 February 2021, the German government announced that it will be providing the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator with EUR1.5 billion in 2021, in addition to previous contributions totalling EUR600 million.¹³⁹⁹ This funding will go primarily to the shared COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility to provide more vaccines and support COVID-19 research.¹⁴⁰⁰

On 19 February 2021, Germany announced an additional EUR900 million in funding for COVAX in partnership with other European Union member states and Team Europe.¹⁴⁰¹

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shauna McLean

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 4 June 2020, Italy pledged USD79 million to the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) initiative at the Global Vaccine Summit; the COVAX AMC initiative finances the COVAX facility.¹⁴⁰² This contribution supports 92 low- and middle-income countries' access to COVID-19 vaccines.¹⁴⁰³

¹³⁹⁶ In an International Context: The Coronavirus Pandemic and International Research, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Bonn) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. https://www.dfg.de/en/research_funding/corona_information/international_context/index.html.

¹³⁹⁷ Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bonn) 26 January 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. [https://www.research-in-germany.org/en/research-funding/funding-organisations/deutsche-forschungsgemeinschaft-\(dfg\).html](https://www.research-in-germany.org/en/research-funding/funding-organisations/deutsche-forschungsgemeinschaft-(dfg).html).

¹³⁹⁸ Covid-19: Clinical Research in Germany, Germany Trade and Invest (Berlin) 27 October 2020. Access Date: 17 February 2021. <https://www.gtai.de/gtai-en/invest/industries/life-sciences/covid-19-clinical-research-in-germany-523902>.

¹³⁹⁹ Fighting COVID-19 Together in a Spirit of Solidarity: Germany is Contributing a Further 1.5 Billion Euro to Global Efforts to Fight the Pandemic, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/gesundheit/covax/2396914>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Fighting COVID-19 Together in a Spirit of Solidarity: Germany is Contributing a Further 1.5 Billion Euro to Global Efforts to Fight the Pandemic, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/gesundheit/covax/2396914>.

¹⁴⁰¹ EU Doubles Contribution to COVAX to €1 Billion to Ensure Safe and Effective Vaccines for Low and Middle-Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_690.

¹⁴⁰² Countries pledge nearly US\$ 1 billion to support equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 6 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/countries-pledge-nearly-us-1-billion-support-equitable-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

¹⁴⁰³ Countries pledge nearly US\$ 1 billion to support equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 6 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/countries-pledge-nearly-us-1-billion-support-equitable-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

On 10 September 2020, Italy, along with heads of state and ministers from 30 other states, released a joint statement on the first meeting of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Facilitation Council.¹⁴⁰⁴ The statement committed to providing sustained political leadership to galvanize support for the ACT-Accelerator, advocating in support of the ACT-Accelerator Investment Case, and honouring and realizing a shared commitment to leave no one behind in this crisis.¹⁴⁰⁵

On 2 October 2020, Italian private resources under the ownership of Vismederi, a Siena-based clinical sample testing laboratory partnered with the publicly funded University of Siena, joined the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation's (CEPI) new Centralised Lab Network to reliably assess and compare the immunological responses generated by COVID-19 vaccine candidates; partner laboratories include the United Kingdom Department of Health's Public Health England, Nexelis of Canada, Viroclinics-DDL of the Netherlands, the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research of Bangladesh, and the Indian Ministry of Science and Technology's Translational Health Science and Technology Institute.¹⁴⁰⁶

On 6 October 2020, Italy pledged an additional EUR20 million to the COVAX AMC initiative.¹⁴⁰⁷ This contribution raises Italy's total contribution to the COVAX AMC initiative to USD102 million.¹⁴⁰⁸

On 28 October 2020, Italy formally joined CEPI with an initial donation of EUR5 million out of a committed EUR10 million pledge.¹⁴⁰⁹

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ben Holt

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 8 October 2020, the Japanese Government announced that it was pledging USD130 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment; the COVAX AMC initiative finances the COVAX facility.¹⁴¹⁰

¹⁴⁰⁴ Coronavirus Global Response: Access to COVID-19 Tools-Accelerator Facilitation Council holds inaugural meeting, World Health Organization (Geneva) 10 September 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/10-09-2020-coronavirus-global-response-access-to-covid-19-tools-accelerator-facilitation-council-holds-inaugural-meeting>.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Statement from the first ACT-Accelerator Facilitation Council meeting, World Health Organization (Geneva) 10 September 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/10-09-2020-statement-from-the-first-act-accelerator-facilitation-council-meeting>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ CEPI establishes global network of laboratories to centralise assessment of COVID-19 vaccine candidates, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (Oslo) 2 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. https://cepi.net/news_cepi/cepi-establishes-global-network-of-laboratories-to-centralise-assessment-of-covid-19-vaccine-candidates/.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Countries pledge nearly US\$ 1 billion to support equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 6 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/countries-pledge-nearly-us-1-billion-support-equitable-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Countries pledge nearly US\$ 1 billion to support equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 6 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/countries-pledge-nearly-us-1-billion-support-equitable-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Italy pledges first EUR 5 million funding to CEPI to advance COVID-19 vaccine development efforts, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (Oslo) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. https://cepi.net/news_cepi/italy-pledges-first-eur-5-million-funding-to-cepi-to-advance-covid-19-vaccine-development-efforts/.

On 9 February 2021, at the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator 4th Facilitation Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Motegi Toshimitsu, announced that Japan would increase its contribution to the COVAX Advance Market Commitment to a total of USD200 million.¹⁴¹¹ COVAX aims to accelerate the development and manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines, while also guaranteeing fair and equitable access of the vaccine for every country in the world.¹⁴¹²

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maryam Rehman

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 23 March 2020, the United Kingdom invested GBP20 million to launch genome research in tandem with the National Health Service and various academic institutions to map the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴¹³ This funding will supplement six research projects across the United Kingdom, including vaccination trials.¹⁴¹⁴

On 23 March 2020, the United Kingdom launched a technology challenge promising funding of up to GBP500,000 for companies developing methods to optimize care, volunteerism and support for people during the pandemic.¹⁴¹⁵

On 29 May 2020, the United Kingdom announced an investment of GBP5 million in community research projects that address mental health issues during the COVID-19 pandemic, funding grassroots organizations working to create access to resources and guidelines for surviving the pandemic.¹⁴¹⁶

On 25 September 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced during a speech to the United Nations General Assembly that the United Kingdom would become the World Health Organization's largest state

¹⁴¹⁰ Japan pledges US\$ 130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

¹⁴¹¹ 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: 23 February 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002974.html.

¹⁴¹² 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: 23 February 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002974.html.

¹⁴¹³ UK Launches Whole Genome Sequence Alliance to Map Spread of Coronavirus, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department of Health and Social Care (London) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-launches-whole-genome-sequence-alliance-to-map-spread-of-coronavirus>.

¹⁴¹⁴ Vaccine Trials Among Recipients of £20 Million Coronavirus Research Investment, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department of Health and Social Care (London) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/vaccine-trials-among-recipients-of-20-million-coronavirus-research-investment>.

¹⁴¹⁵ New Technology Challenge to Support People Who are Isolating, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-technology-challenge-to-support-people-who-are-isolating>.

¹⁴¹⁶ £5 Million Funding Given to Mental Health Community Projects, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 29 May 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/5-million-funding-given-to-mental-health-community-projects>.

donor with an increase in funding by 30 per cent.¹⁴¹⁷ The prime minister also pledged GBP500 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment.¹⁴¹⁸

On 2 October 2020, the United Kingdom Department of Health's Public Health England joined the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation's new Centralised Lab Network to reliably assess and compare the immunological responses generated by COVID-19 vaccine candidates; partner laboratories include Vismederi of Italy, Nexelis of Canada, Viroclinics-DDL of the Netherlands, the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research of Bangladesh, and the Indian Ministry of Science and Technology's Translational Health Science and Technology Institute.¹⁴¹⁹

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

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

Analyst: Sian Persad

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 21 May 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services' Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) announced a partnership with AstraZeneca to support and expedite the development of a COVID-19 vaccine.¹⁴²⁰ Under the terms of the partnership, BARDA agreed to provide AstraZeneca with up to USD1.2 billion in funding.¹⁴²¹

¹⁴¹⁷ Prime Minister's speech to United Nations General Assembly: 26 September 2020, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 6 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-speech-to-un-general-assembly-26-september-2020>; UK to Become WHO's Largest State Donor with 30% Funding Increase, The Guardian (London) 25 September 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/25/uk-to-become-whos-largest-state-donor-with-30-funding-increase>.

¹⁴¹⁸ Prime Minister's speech to United Nations General Assembly: 26 September 2020, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 6 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-speech-to-un-general-assembly-26-september-2020>; UK to Become WHO's Largest State Donor with 30% Funding Increase, The Guardian (London) 25 September 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/25/uk-to-become-whos-largest-state-donor-with-30-funding-increase>.

¹⁴¹⁹ CEPI establishes global network of laboratories to centralise assessment of COVID-19 vaccine candidates, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (Oslo) 2 October 2020. Access Date: 14 March 2021. https://cepi.net/news_cepi/cepi-establishes-global-network-of-laboratories-to-centralise-assessment-of-covid-19-vaccine-candidates/.

¹⁴²⁰ Trump Administration's Operation Warp Speed Accelerates AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine to be Available Beginning in October, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, D.C.) 21 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://public3.pagefreezer.com/content/HHS.gov/31-12-2020T08:51/https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2020/05/21/trump-administration-accelerates-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-to-be-available-beginning-in-october.html>.

¹⁴²¹ Trump Administration's Operation Warp Speed Accelerates AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine to be Available Beginning in October, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, D.C.) 21 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://public3.pagefreezer.com/content/HHS.gov/31-12-2020T08:51/https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2020/05/21/trump-administration-accelerates-astrazeneca-covid-19-vaccine-to-be-available-beginning-in-october.html>.

On 21 January 2021, President Joseph Biden issued a National Security Memorandum in part expressing the United States' plans to assist the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator and join the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility, which facilitates the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines worldwide.¹⁴²²

On 19 February 2021, the United States pledged an initial USD2 billion in funding at a virtual G7 leaders meeting for the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC), which finances the COVAX Facility.¹⁴²³ The United States also announced an additional contribution of USD2 billion to COVAX AMC for 2021 and 2022.¹⁴²⁴ The first USD500 million of the additional contribution will be released when existing donor pledges are satisfied, and initial doses of the COVID-19 vaccine are provided to AMC countries.¹⁴²⁵

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

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

Analyst: Annie Ding

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

On 20 April 2020, the European Union launched a European COVID-19 Data Platform to facilitate the collection and sharing of research data on COVID-19.¹⁴²⁶ As part of the ERAvsCorona Action Plan, the platform was a milestone in the European Union's efforts to support researchers in Europe and worldwide in the fight against COVID-19.¹⁴²⁷ The platform boosts research discovery, allowing for an effective response to COVID-19, and constitutes a sharing of European Union facilities in an online space.¹⁴²⁸

¹⁴²² National Security Memorandum on United States Global Leadership to Strengthen the International COVID-19 Response and to Advance Global Health Security and Biological Preparedness, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 21 January 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/01/21/national-security-directive-united-states-global-leadership-to-strengthen-the-international-covid-19-response-and-to-advance-global-health-security-and-biological-preparedness/>.

¹⁴²³ 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: 11 March 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>; Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, The 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/>.

¹⁴²⁴ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, The 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/>.

¹⁴²⁵ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, The 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/>.

¹⁴²⁶ Coronavirus: Commission Launches Data Sharing Platform for Researchers, European Commission (Brussels) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_680.

¹⁴²⁷ Coronavirus: Commission Launches Data Sharing Platform for Researchers, European Commission (Brussels) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_680.

¹⁴²⁸ Coronavirus: Commission Launches Data Sharing Platform for Researchers, European Commission (Brussels) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_680.

On 18 June 2020, the European Innovation Council announced that it would be funding eight French government-sponsored health projects for up to EUR57.4 million.¹⁴²⁹

On 11 August 2020, the European Union distributed EUR128 million in funding to 23 new research projects working on COVID-19 treatments and responses.¹⁴³⁰ These efforts support the development of diagnostics, treatments, and vaccines for COVID-19.¹⁴³¹

On 12 November 2020, the European Union increased its total contribution to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility to EUR500 million by providing an additional EUR100 million.¹⁴³² COVAX is a pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator.¹⁴³³

On 15 December 2020, the European Investment Bank agreed to provide EUR400 million in financing for COVAX to support the initiative's goal of ensuring fair and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccine worldwide.¹⁴³⁴ The European Commission also contributed a EUR100 million grant to COVAX Advance Market Commitment.¹⁴³⁵

On 19 February 2021, the European Union announced that it had doubled its contribution to the COVAX Facility from EUR500 million to EUR1billion to support the initiative in its efforts to distribute COVID-19 vaccines around the world.¹⁴³⁶

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the launch of joint research projects funded by both public and private resources and participate in the sharing of facilities.

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

Analyst: Maryam Rehman

¹⁴²⁹ Reshoring the Health Industries in Europe, Government of France (Paris) 18 June 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/reshoring-the-health-industries-in-europe>.

¹⁴³⁰ Coronavirus: 23 New Research Projects to Receive €128 Million in EU Funding, European Commission (Brussels) 11 August 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1460.

¹⁴³¹ Coronavirus: 23 New Research Projects to Receive €128 Million in EU Funding, European Commission (Brussels) 11 August 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1460.

¹⁴³² EU Increases Its Contribution to COVAX to €500 Million to Secure COVID-19 Vaccines for Low and Middle-Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2075.

¹⁴³³ EU Increases Its Contribution to COVAX to €500 Million to Secure COVID-19 Vaccines for Low and Middle-Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2075.

¹⁴³⁴ Team Europe Contributes €500 Million to COVAX Initiative to Provide One Billion COVID-19 Vaccine Doses for Low and Middle Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2262.

¹⁴³⁵ Team Europe Contributes €500 Million to COVAX Initiative to Provide One Billion COVID-19 Vaccine Doses for Low and Middle Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2262.

¹⁴³⁶ EU Doubles Contribution to COVAX to €1 Billion to Ensure Safe and Effective Vaccines for Low and Middle-Income Countries, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_690.