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The G7 Research Group presents the

2020 G7 USA Virtual Summit Interim Compliance Report

17 March 2020 to 25 February 2021

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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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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

12. International Cooperation: Global Response

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

G7 Leaders’ Statement

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.88 (94%)		

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of international cooperation and coordination in the context of global health emergencies. The COVID-19 pandemic placed stress on the global political, economic, and social infrastructure, causing the international community to pursue cooperation and coordination on public health policies. Furthermore, the pandemic took a toll on all countries, but particularly on developing countries that have less prepared health systems and resources. The consequences of COVID-19 on developing countries have led the international community to also support a comprehensive and equitable global response in addition to their national public health policies and initiatives. On 23 March 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres also emphasized the need for global cooperation and coordination by issuing an appeal for a “global ceasefire in all corners of the world to focus together on the true fight — defeating COVID-19.”²²⁵⁴

The 2000 Okinawa Summit was the first time the G8 leaders made explicit reference to infectious diseases in their agenda for global health. They committed to providing “substantial resources to fighting infectious and parasitic diseases,” especially HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.²²⁵⁵ At this summit, the G8 leaders also committed to strengthening their partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO), health industries, and other international organizations in order to reduce the number of infections and deaths of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.²²⁵⁶ The 2000 Okinawa Summit also created the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative. The initiative promoted measures against infectious and parasitic diseases such as partnership with civil society and international organizations, strengthening developing countries’ institutions in the health sector, and the support of international cooperation in conducting research activities.²²⁵⁷

²²⁵⁴ Global Ceasefire, United Nations (New York) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 6 November 2020.

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

²²⁵⁵ G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 5 November 2020.

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

²²⁵⁶ G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 5 November 2020.

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

²²⁵⁷ Japan’s Initiative in the Fight against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases on the occasion of the Kyushu-Okinawa G8 Summit (“Okinawa ID (Infectious diseases) Initiative”), G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020.

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

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 Leaders presented a statement on infectious diseases, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and measles, called the “Fight Against Infectious Disease.”²²⁵⁸ In this statement the G8 Leaders supported “improved international cooperation on the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases,” distributing resources “in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria,” “cooperat[ing] in detecting such diseases and mounting an effective response.”²²⁵⁹ They also committed to improving cooperation among international organizations and experts at the international level, and increasing “scientific cooperation with developing countries.”²²⁶⁰ The G8 leaders also emphasized international coordination by acknowledging the need for enhanced coordination in a quick response to an outbreak and “increased coordination of preparedness, prevention, and response among nations.”²²⁶¹

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, the G7 leaders responded to the Ebola outbreak by committing to work with partner countries in strengthening compliance with the WHO International Health Regulations.²²⁶² The G7 Leaders also agreed to build a global capacity in public health to be “better prepared for threats such as the recent Ebola outbreak ... in close cooperation with WHO, to develop a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance.”²²⁶³

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 leaders produced the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health in which it committed to a range of actions in advancing global health with a particular focus on public health emergencies.²²⁶⁴ The G7 leaders agreed to coordinate on global public health emergencies by inviting the WHO to “strengthen and formalize coordination arrangements among the WHO, the UN and other relevant partners in global public health emergencies.”²²⁶⁵ The G7 leaders also referred to the outbreaks of the Ebola and Zika viruses in their commitment to a “coordinated approach to offer concrete assistance to 76 countries and regions.”²²⁶⁶ They also promoted the need to pursue international coordination in scientific research and development and supported “globally harmonized clinical trials” as well as “leverag[ing] existing global research coordination initiatives.”²²⁶⁷

On 16 March 2020 the Virtual Summit, under the U.S. presidency, focused on the G7’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic and their commitment to a coordinated global response. In their statement, leaders emphasized coordinated global response by committing to “coordinate [their] efforts to delay the spread of the virus,” and increasing coordinated research efforts.²²⁶⁸ They also agreed to “coordinate with online

²²⁵⁸ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²²⁵⁹ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²²⁶⁰ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²²⁶¹ Fight Against Infectious Disease, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>.

²²⁶² G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

²²⁶³ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

²²⁶⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²²⁶⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²²⁶⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²²⁶⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html>.

²²⁶⁸ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>.

platforms to maximize public access to the latest correct and relevant official information,” coordinate “using all policy tools, to achieve strong growth in the G7 economies,” and support coordination among international organizations.²²⁶⁹ The G7 leaders also encouraged cooperation in the science, research, and technology sectors to respond to COVID-19. At the time, they expected to meet again in three months at their regularly scheduled summit on 10-12 June 2020, which was later postponed indefinitely.

Commitment Features

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

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

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

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

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

“Cooperation” is understood to mean the action or process of working together to the same end.²²⁷⁰ A G7 member can demonstrate “closer cooperation” by working with at least one other country in an international agreement or initiative or project to combat COVID-19. Examples of “cooperation” include distributing COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines to other countries, monitoring the global supply of certain medical equipment, forming an agreement of rules for international property rights, and procurement on vaccine approval, and forming an international agreement on the allocation and distribution of vaccines. Full compliance of this target must contribute to the outcomes of a “strong global response,” as outlined above. A G7 member can receive a score of non-compliance for this target by demonstrating a low level of “global response” through its cooperation.

²²⁶⁹ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>.

²²⁷⁰ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 6 August 2019.

“Coordination” is understood to mean the process of organizing people or groups so that they work together properly and well.²²⁷¹ A G7 member can demonstrate “enhanced coordination” by aligning or synchronizing their state policies with other countries in their response to COVID-19. Examples of “coordination” include removal of trade restrictions on personal protective equipment and other pandemic equipment, coordination of protocols on temporary travel restrictions, coordination of cross-border management such as the management of legal-cross border movements of essential goods and persons, and the alignment of regulatory and manufacturing processes and quality standards on pandemic equipment. Full compliance of this target must contribute to the outcomes of a “strong global response,” as outlined above. A G7 member can receive a score of non-compliance for this target by demonstrating a low level of “global response” through its coordination.

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

Scoring Guidelines

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

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Canada: +1

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

On 5 April 2020, the Government of Canada announced that it will allocate CAD159.5 million in funding to support international institutions, initiatives, and collaborations that address the COVID-19 pandemic.²²⁷² CAD84.5 million of this amount will be distributed to international partners that support humanitarian appeals including the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross and more.²²⁷³ CAD40 million will be used to support the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations for COVID-19 vaccine development that aims to increase coordinated vaccine research efforts.²²⁷⁴ CAD30 million will be used to address country-specific requests for assistance and design tailored solutions and responses in

²²⁷¹ Coordination, Merriam-Webster (Springfield). Access Date: 4 December 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coordination>.

²²⁷² Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²²⁷³ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²²⁷⁴ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

partnership with each requesting country.²²⁷⁵ Lastly, CAD5 million will go towards global health security capacity building through Global Affairs Canada's Weapons Threat Reduction Program.²²⁷⁶

On 7 April 2020, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement regarding Canada's position on international cooperation in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.²²⁷⁷ In the statement, Prime Minister Trudeau emphasized the "importance of working together" and stated that Canada is "working with the World Health Organization and other partners to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and protect those most vulnerable."²²⁷⁸

On 16 April 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs François-Philippe Champagne signed the Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²²⁷⁹ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a "co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response."²²⁸⁰ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories' support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²²⁸¹

On 4 May 2020, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Spain, Norway, the United Kingdom, Japan and Saudi Arabia announced the launch of the Coronavirus Global Response.²²⁸² This global initiative aims to raise USD8 billion to aid researchers and innovators in preventing the further spread of the virus as well as help them with developing potential vaccines, testing for safe and effective treatments for COVID-19.²²⁸³ In this announcement, the Government of Canada also stated that it has contributed more than CAD850 million to support the fundraising target in this global initiative.²²⁸⁴ This funding will go towards providing COVID-19 diagnostic support to more than 20 partner countries, coordinating a COVID-19 viral and host genome sequencing project across Canada, supporting accelerated vaccine development, including through the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations and more.²²⁸⁵

²²⁷⁵ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²²⁷⁶ Backgrounder - Canada provides funding to address COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/backgrounder---canada-provides-funding-to-address-covid-19-pandemic.html>.

²²⁷⁷ Statement by the Prime Minister on World Health Day, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2020/04/07/statement-prime-minister-world-health-day>.

²²⁷⁸ Statement by the Prime Minister on World Health Day, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2020/04/07/statement-prime-minister-world-health-day>.

²²⁷⁹ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²²⁸⁰ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²²⁸¹ Joint statement of the Alliance for multilateralism, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/joint-statement-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism.html>.

²²⁸² News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

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

²²⁸³ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

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

²²⁸⁴ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

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

²²⁸⁵ News release: Canada and international partners launch Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021.

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

On 4 May 2020, the Government of Canada announced that it has joined the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Partnership as a “co-lead” in the framework’s three partnerships: vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.²²⁸⁶ Canada also announced that it provided CAD485 million in total for antibody treatments and other support in the ACT-Accelerator’s vaccine pillars.²²⁸⁷

On 28 May 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau met with Andrew Holness, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and Secretary-General Guterres in the High-level Event on financing for development and COVID-19.²²⁸⁸ The meeting focused on discussion on finding financing solutions to COVID-19 health and development emergencies for people around the world.²²⁸⁹

On 27 June 2020, Minister of International Development Karina Gould announced that Canada contributed CAD120 million for the ACT-Accelerator.²²⁹⁰ This financial investment aims to “assist those countries whose economies are most at risk due to the pandemic and improve their resilience.”²²⁹¹ Minister Gould stated in this announcement that “Canada is committed to working with countries around the world to ensure everyone, everywhere has access to new solutions developed to test, treat and immunize against COVID-19.

On 7 July 2020, the Government of Canada issued a statement to the United Nations Security Council Open VTC [videoteleconference] on Pandemics and Security.²²⁹² In this statement, Canada expressed its support to “multi-sectoral global health-security cooperation.”²²⁹³ Canada also affirmed its commitment to regularly host meetings with the Foreign Affairs Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 and co-leading a Development Ministers’ Contact Group with the United Kingdom to coordinate global health efforts as well as to “ensure coherence and impact of international assistance, and working together with international partners to maintain open supply chains and support global economic recovery.”²²⁹⁴

²²⁸⁶ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²²⁸⁷ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²²⁸⁸ High-level Event on financing for development and Covid-19, convened by Prime Ministers of Canada and Jamaica, Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 28 May 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/post-news/high-level-event-financing-development-and-covid-19-convened-prime-ministers-canada-and>.

²²⁸⁹ High-level Event on financing for development and Covid-19, convened by Prime Ministers of Canada and Jamaica, Secretary-General, United Nations (New York) 28 May 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/financing/post-news/high-level-event-financing-development-and-covid-19-convened-prime-ministers-canada-and>.

²²⁹⁰ Canada announces support for equitable access to new COVID-19 medical solutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/06/canada-announces-support-for-equitable-access-to-new-covid-19-medical-solutions.html>.

²²⁹¹ Canada announces support for equitable access to new COVID-19 medical solutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2020. Access Date: 5 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/06/canada-announces-support-for-equitable-access-to-new-covid-19-medical-solutions.html>.

²²⁹² Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-onu/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

²²⁹³ Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-onu/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

²²⁹⁴ Canada National Statement United Nations Security Council Open VTC on Pandemics and Security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations_relations_internationales/un-onu/statements-declarations/2020-06-02-pandemics-pandemies.aspx?lang=eng.

On 25 September 2020, the Government of Canada announced it will contribute CAD220 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment.²²⁹⁵ This financial contribution will aim to support the procurement of vaccine doses for low- and middle-income countries.²²⁹⁶

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

On 29 September 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that the Government of Canada pledged an additional CAD400 million in development and humanitarian spending to non-government organisations fighting COVID-19.²²⁹⁷ This funding was aimed to ensure “equitable access to vaccines” to several middle-income countries, including smaller states located in the Caribbean.²²⁹⁸ Prime Minister Trudeau also stated that Canada will advocate for debt relief for developing countries and help strengthen the resources of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international financial institutions.²²⁹⁹

On 3 November 2020, Minister Champagne co-hosted the 11th call of the Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID with his counterparts from Brazil, France, Germany, India, Italy, Singapore and the United Kingdom.²³⁰⁰ In the meeting, the ministers discussed their domestic responses and noted that many of their countries are experiencing a second wave of COVID-19.²³⁰¹ The ministers reiterated their commitment to cooperating in ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and to “learn from each other on how to best manage borders, international travel, testing and contact tracing.”²³⁰²

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

²²⁹⁵ Canada's investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²²⁹⁶ Canada's investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²²⁹⁷ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²²⁹⁸ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²²⁹⁹ Trudeau pledges additional \$400 million in humanitarian aid to fight COVID-19, CP24 (Toronto) 29 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.cp24.com/news/trudeau-pledges-additional-400-million-in-humanitarian-aid-to-fight-covid-19-1.5124571?cache=yes%3Fclipid%3D375756%3Fclipid%3D263414%3FautoPlay%3Dtrue>.

²³⁰⁰ Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

²³⁰¹ Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

²³⁰² Readout: Canada continues to lead Ministerial Coordination Group on COVID-19 responding to global challenges, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 November 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/11/readout-canada-continues-to-lead-ministerial-coordination-group-on-covid-19-responding-to-global-challenges.html>.

insecurity.²³⁰³ In this statement, Canada stated that it “must support other countries in their fight against COVID-19” and “work together to address the pandemic, to assist vulnerable populations, to support the continued flow of goods and services, and to develop and provide equitable global access to effective therapeutics, diagnostics, and vaccines.”²³⁰⁴

On 19 February 2021, the Government of Canada provided an additional USD59 million in funding to the ACT-Accelerator to “fund the development and equitable rollout of tests, treatments and vaccines needed to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.”²³⁰⁵ Canada coordinated its investment with other G7 members such as the United States, Germany, the European Union, and the United Kingdom, which altogether provided USD4.3 billion of new investments in the ACT-Accelerator. The G7 coordinated investment aimed to fund initiatives that share additional vaccine surplus with developing countries and “support rapid reduction of virus transmission amongst some of the world’s most vulnerable and exposed populations.”²³⁰⁶

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

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nwal Anwar

France: +1

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

On 25 March 2020, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian issued a statement in the G7 Foreign Ministers’ meeting.²³⁰⁷ Minister Le Drian emphasized the “need to strengthen international cooperation to combat COVID-19” and the “need to coordinate [the G7 members’] efforts to allow [their] citizens who are temporarily overseas to return home.”²³⁰⁸

²³⁰³ UN Security Council open debate on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in contexts affected by conflict and insecurity, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

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

²³⁰⁴ UN Security Council open debate on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in contexts affected by conflict and insecurity, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

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

²³⁰⁵ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

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

²³⁰⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – COVID-19 – Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/g7-foreign-ministers-meeting-covid-19-statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-minister>.

²³⁰⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – COVID-19 – Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/g7-foreign-ministers-meeting-covid-19-statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-minister>.

On 27 March 2020, Minister Le Drian discussed the situation of French nationals visiting Russia with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov.²³⁰⁹ The two ministers agreed to cooperate by implementing the following steps: “firstly, the return of French nationals visiting Russia and Russian nationals visiting France and, secondly, flights over Russian airspace by planes bringing home French nationals who were visiting Asia.”²³¹⁰

On 9 April 2020, the Agence Française du Développement (AFD) approved the “Covid-19 – Health in Common” initiative, which provides immediate access to funds and relief to combat the economic, social, and health effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in African nations.²³¹¹ This initiative’s objectives are to support African countries’ responses to the pandemic and strengthen their healthcare systems and research systems by providing EUR150 million in donations and EUR1 billion in loans.²³¹² The AFD coordinates with local stakeholders, such as research institutes, non-government organizations, and the private sector, to create solutions specific for those countries to boost long-term responsiveness.²³¹³

On 16 April 2020, the Government of France signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²³¹⁴ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response.”²³¹⁵ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²³¹⁶

On 24 April 2020, the United Nations led by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, World Health Organization Director General Dr. Tedros and President Emmanuel Macron launched a multilateral initiative to the COVID-19 pandemic in response to France and other members’ calls for a more effective and equitable response.²³¹⁷ The aim of this initiative is to coordinate an international response to expedite

²³⁰⁹ Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/covid-19-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign>.

²³¹⁰ Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/coming-to-france/coronavirus-advice-for-foreign-nationals-in-france/coronavirus-statements/article/covid-19-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign>.

²³¹¹ France Launches, via AFD, the “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative to Support African Countries, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2020/article/france-launches-via-afd-the-covid-19-health-in-common-initiative-to-support>.

²³¹² France Launches, via AFD, The “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative to Support African Countries, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2020/article/france-launches-via-afd-the-covid-19-health-in-common-initiative-to-support>.

²³¹³ The “Covid-19 – Health in Common” Initiative, Agence Francaise de Development (Paris) 8 July 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/covid-19-health-common-initiative>.

²³¹⁴ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³¹⁵ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³¹⁶ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³¹⁷ COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York City) 25 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

development and guarantee free, equal access to vaccines, treatments, and testing while strengthening the most vulnerable health systems worldwide.²³¹⁸

On 24 April 2020, stakeholders such as the Government of France the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator was formed as a framework for a global response by doctors, scientists, philanthropists, governments, businesses, and health organizations to accelerate the development and access to vaccines, testing, and treatment in an equitable manner worldwide.²³¹⁹ The ACT-Accelerator aims to end the pandemic as fast as possible, restore social and economic global activity, and control the spread of the disease.²³²⁰ Access to the COVID-19 tools is determined by the Access and Allocation workstream, which ensures the tools are equitably allocated to the States who need them most.²³²¹

On 4 May 2020, France along with the European Union, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom co-convened a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the ACT-Accelerator.²³²² The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic.²³²³

On 18 May 2020, President Macron and Minister of Solidarity and Health Olivier Véran attended the World Health Assembly that focused on the COVID-19 crisis.²³²⁴ During the session, President Macron expressed France's commitment to multilateralism and called for strengthened international coordination.²³²⁵

On 18 May 2020, President Macron and Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel presented a joint initiative to create a EUR500 billion recovery fund to provide assistance to countries and regions "hardest hit" by the coronavirus.²³²⁶ The joint announcement detailed that financial assistance from the recovery fund will be in the form of grants and not loans.²³²⁷

On 27 May 2020, the European Commission established the Next Generation EU, based on a joint proposal from France and Germany to mitigate the economic and social effects of the pandemic in Europe.²³²⁸ The

²³¹⁸ COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York City) 25 April 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

²³¹⁹ Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/access-to-covid-19-tools-\(act\)-accelerator](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/access-to-covid-19-tools-(act)-accelerator).

²³²⁰ The Access to Covid-19 Tools Accelerator, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2020. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator>.

²³²¹ The ACT Accelerator Frequently Asked Questions, World Health Organization (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator/faq>.

²³²² Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²³²³ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²³²⁴ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²³²⁵ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²³²⁶ Covid-19: France and Germany propose €500 billion EU recovery fund, France 24 (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/20200518-live-macron-and-merkel-present-joint-covid-19-recovery-plan-for-eu>.

²³²⁷ Covid-19: France and Germany propose €500 billion EU recovery fund, France 24 (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/20200518-live-macron-and-merkel-present-joint-covid-19-recovery-plan-for-eu>.

²³²⁸ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework was adopted to establish a “joint-debt” and EUR750 billion economic recovery plan, signifying further integration and coordination of the European states in response to the pandemic.²³²⁹ The European Union also coordinated its response by establishing a common reserve of medical equipment, increasing development and supply of personal protective equipment, and easing movement of people and goods across Europe.²³³⁰

On 23 June 2020, the Government of France announced the launch of a strategic investment development plan on cooperation by making plans to mobilize domestic resources to developing countries in the context of global warming and the COVID-19 crisis. The Government of France provided a four-year budget of more than EUR60,000 for the strategy period of 2020-2023. The plan aims to “bilateral and multilateral initiatives to increase the mobilization of domestic resources in sub-Saharan Africa.”²³³¹

On 26 June 2020, France attended a ministerial meeting with Germany and issued a joint statement on strengthening their multilateral health architecture.²³³² In this joint statement, France and Germany agreed to support adoption by the 73rd session of the World Health Assembly of the resolution “Strengthening preparedness for health emergencies: application of the International Health Regulations (2005),” which requests WHO, in consultation with member states, “to warn the international community of the severity and / or scale of a public health emergency with a view to mobilizing essential aid and facilitating international cooperation.”²³³³

On 10 July 2020, Minister Le Drian and foreign ministers from other countries such as Germany and Italy issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²³³⁴ The statement emphasized the need to “pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions.”²³³⁵

On 10 July 2020, the Government of France announced its financial initiative to assist Latin American and Caribbean countries in their responses to the COVID-19 crisis.²³³⁶ France will provide grants and loans that amount to more than EUR800 million alongside the European Union and other European countries “to

²³²⁹ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

²³³⁰ European Solidarity in the face of COVID-19, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/europe/news/article/european-solidarity-in-the-face-of-covid-19>.

²³³¹ A French strategy on cooperation around domestic resource mobilization in developing economies (23 Jun. 20), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 11 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/photos-publications-and-graphics/publications/article/a-french-strategy-on-cooperation-around-domestic-resource-mobilization-in>.

²³³² Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²³³³ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²³³⁴ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³³⁵ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³³⁶ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

enhance cooperation in the public health field.”²³³⁷ This assistance aims to provide healthcare support, social protection for the most vulnerable populations and economic consequences of the pandemic in Latin America.²³³⁸ For example, France will provide EUR3.2 million in funding to Brazil for the “enabling equipment to be purchased, essential food and hygiene products to be distributed and training and awareness-raising activities” in order to “enhance French-Brazilian cooperation in the fight against the spread of the virus in regions near the border with French Guiana.”²³³⁹

On 15 December 2020, the Ministers of Health from France, Germany, Italy and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²³⁴⁰ The Ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²³⁴¹

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

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Safarenitz

Germany: +1

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

On 25 March 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas issued a statement after attending a virtual meeting with his counterparts of the G7.²³⁴² He stated that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to “contain the spread [of COVID-19] through international cooperation in the development and provision of medicines and vaccines, and also through our support for the countries in the world that are the least well equipped to respond to the virus.”²³⁴³

On 16 April 2020, the Government of Germany signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²³⁴⁴ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and

²³³⁷ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²³³⁸ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²³³⁹ France’s bilateral support to Latin America and the Caribbean in response to COVID-19, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/france-s-bilateral-support-to-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-in-response-to>.

²³⁴⁰ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²³⁴¹ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²³⁴² Foreign Minister Maas following a virtual meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2328788>.

²³⁴³ Foreign Minister Maas following a virtual meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2328788>.

²³⁴⁴ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

coordinated global response.”²³⁴⁵ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²³⁴⁶

On 23 April 2020, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development presented the Emergency COVID-19 Support Program, a worldwide fund aimed to provide COVID-19 relief for developing countries.²³⁴⁷ The program directs EUR1.15 billion towards pandemic control, basic food services, stabilization of fragile regions affected by displacement, social protection, economic support for key enterprises, government liquidity and international cooperation.²³⁴⁸ Minister of Development Gerd Muller said: “we either beat COVID-19 worldwide or we do not beat it at all.”²³⁴⁹

On 27 April 2020, the Foreign Office announced that Germany will fund EUR300 million to COVID-19 related humanitarian assistance around the world.²³⁵⁰ The funds will finance international organizations that aim to “lessen the potentially disastrous impact of the COVID-19 pandemic” such as the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).²³⁵¹

On 4 May 2020, Germany along with the European Union, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom co-convoked a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.²³⁵² The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic.²³⁵³

On 31 May 2020, Minister Maas issued a statement regarding international cooperation and coordination in the COVID-19 pandemic.²³⁵⁴ Maas emphasized the importance of a “united response in a spirit of solidarity from all countries” and stated that Germany will “will continue to hold intensive talks in Washington to try to convince the US Government of this approach.”²³⁵⁵

²³⁴⁵ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³⁴⁶ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³⁴⁷ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

²³⁴⁸ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

²³⁴⁹ Germany Development Ministry presents Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200423-1en>.

²³⁵⁰ Foreign Minister Maas on the Federal Foreign Office’s Covid-19-related humanitarian assistance, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-covid19/2337446>.

²³⁵¹ Foreign Minister Maas on the Federal Foreign Office’s Covid-19-related humanitarian assistance, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-covid19/2337446>.

²³⁵² Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²³⁵³ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²³⁵⁴ We need strong global cooperation and solidarity to fight COVID-19, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/alliance-multilateralism-covid19/2333394>.

²³⁵⁵ We need strong global cooperation and solidarity to fight COVID-19, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 25 February 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/alliance-multilateralism-covid19/2333394>.

On 26 June 2020, Germany attended a ministerial meeting with France and issued a joint statement on strengthening their multilateral health architecture.²³⁵⁶ In this joint statement, Germany and France agreed to support adoption by the 73rd session of the World Health Assembly of the resolution “Strengthening preparedness for health emergencies: application of the International Health Regulations (2005),” which requests WHO, in consultation with member states, “to warn the international community of the severity and/or scale of a public health emergency with a view to mobilizing essential aid and facilitating international cooperation.”²³⁵⁷

On 10 July 2020, Minister Maas and foreign ministers of other countries such as France and Italy issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²³⁵⁸ The statement emphasized the need to “pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions.”²³⁵⁹

On 29 July 2020, the German Epidemic Preparedness Team of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) handed over 1.4 million COVID-19 laboratory and testing materials to the African Union (AU) as part of the BMZ’s Emergency COVID-19 Support Program.²³⁶⁰ The Epidemic Preparedness Team aimed to provide laboratory materials, build laboratory capacity, and offer training and technical advice to members of the African Union.²³⁶¹

On 14 December 2021, Minister Maas hosted an informal Ministerial Meeting with his counterparts in the European Union, Latin America, and the Caribbean.²³⁶² The ministers discussed their views on new initiatives for regional health cooperation such as establishing a transnational institute for infectious diseases and reinforced their commitment of cooperation with the Caribbean to ensure their participation in the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility.²³⁶³ The ministers also emphasized the “importance of close coordination with the development priorities of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.”²³⁶⁴

²³⁵⁶ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²³⁵⁷ Ministerial meeting (26.06.20) - Joint statement by France and Germany: Strengthening the multilateral health architecture, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/news-and-events/news/news-2020/article/ministerial-meeting-26-06-20-joint-statement-by-france-and-germany>.

²³⁵⁸ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³⁵⁹ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³⁶⁰ German Epidemic Preparedness Team hands over 1.4 million tests to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 29 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200729-1en>

²³⁶¹ German Epidemic Preparedness Team hands over 1.4 million tests to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 29 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20200729-1en>.

²³⁶² Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

²³⁶³ Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

²³⁶⁴ Joint Communiqué: EU27 - Latin America and Caribbean Informal Ministerial Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/eu-lac-communique/2426940>.

On 15 December 2020, the ministers of health from Germany, France, Italy and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²³⁶⁵ The ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²³⁶⁶

On 2 February 2021, Minister Muller acknowledged the start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing nations through the COVAX immunization alliance.²³⁶⁷ COVAX is an initiative of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, of which Germany has been the fourth-largest official donor.²³⁶⁸ The Ministry for Development (BMZ) pledged a further EUR 1.5 billion to COVAX.²³⁶⁹

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

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Debasmita Bhattacharya

Italy: +1

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

On 8 April 2020, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Emanuela Del Re attended the Foreign Affairs – Development Council of the European Union meeting and affirmed Italy’s support for the European Commission’s Team Europe package.²³⁷⁰ The Team Europe package was established to provide a cohesive response to help EU partner countries face the COVID-19 pandemic.²³⁷¹

On 14 April 2020, Vice Minister Del Re affirmed Italy’s support for COVID-19 humanitarian response plans.²³⁷² She stated that Italy has contributed to the World Health Organization (WHO) response plan and intends to contribute to the United Nations global humanitarian appeal.²³⁷³

²³⁶⁵ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²³⁶⁶ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²³⁶⁷ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

²³⁶⁸ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

²³⁶⁹ Minister Muller welcomes start of vaccination campaigns in 18 developing countries through COVAX immunization alliance, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <http://www.bmz.de/20210204-1en>.

²³⁷⁰ Coronavirus, Del Re to the EU: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Universal Immunisation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/04/coronavirus-del-re-alla-ue-alleanza-globale-per-vaccino-e-immunizzazione-universale.html.

²³⁷¹ Coronavirus, Del Re to the EU: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Universal Immunisation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/04/coronavirus-del-re-alla-ue-alleanza-globale-per-vaccino-e-immunizzazione-universale.html.

²³⁷² Del Re: "Development cooperation and Covid-19: working together to provide effective responses" (Agenzia S.I.R.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 14 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-e-covid-19-lavorare-sinergicamente-per-dare-risposte-efficaci-agenzia-s-i-r.html.

On 15 April 2020, Vice Minister Re participated in the proposal of the Covid-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) with the other main donors from United Nations agencies.²³⁷⁴ The GHRP is the collective response of UN agencies worth USD2 billion that seeks to help the most vulnerable populations through a coordinated global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.²³⁷⁵

On 16 April 2020, the Government of Italy signed onto the COVID-19 Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism.²³⁷⁶ The Joint Declaration emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation and worldwide solidarity and called for a “co-operative, transparent, science-based and coordinated global response.”²³⁷⁷ The Joint Declaration also outlined the signatories’ support for United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres for an immediate global ceasefire.²³⁷⁸

On 4 May 2020, the European Commission partnered with Italy and other countries to launch the Coronavirus Global Response pledging marathon.²³⁷⁹ The Coronavirus Global Response program has raised EUR15.9 billion in pledges since its launch on 4 May 2020, and Italy has pledged EUR381 million.²³⁸⁰ The money raised from the Coronavirus Global Response program is put toward universal access to COVID-19 tests, treatment, and vaccines.²³⁸¹

On 6 May 2020, the Government of Italy announced that it will provide EUR120 million in direct funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in order to “support the vaccination of hundreds of millions of children against diseases ... as well as support universal access to a COVID-19 vaccine.”²³⁸² This funding is a new pledge to Italy’s previous five-year direct pledge of EUR100 million to Gavi for the 2016-2020 period.²³⁸³ In the

²³⁷³ Del Re: "Development cooperation and Covid-19: working together to provide effective responses" (Agenzia S.I.R.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 14 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-e-covid-19-lavorare-sinergicamente-per-dare-risposte-efficaci-agenzia-s-i-r.html.

²³⁷⁴ Del Re: "Coronavirus, the international cooperation will save us" (Agenzia Dire), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 April 2020. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interviste/2020/04/del-re-coronavirus-ci-salvera-la-cooperazione-internazionale-agenzia-dire.html.

²³⁷⁵ Global Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Geneva) 28 March 2020. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Global-Humanitarian-Response-Plan-COVID-19.pdf>.

²³⁷⁶ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³⁷⁷ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³⁷⁸ COVID-19 - Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism (16 Apr. 2020), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/multilateralism-a-principle-of-action-for-france/alliance-for-multilateralism/news-about-the-alliance-for-multilateralism/article/covid-19-joint-declaration-of-the-alliance-for-multilateralism-16-apr-2020>.

²³⁷⁹ Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²³⁸⁰ Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²³⁸¹ Coronavirus Global Response: Pledge, European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_it.

²³⁸² Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

²³⁸³ Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

context of announcing this funding, Vice-Minister Del Re stated that “Italy confirms its strong commitment to global cooperation, effective multilateralism and global health.”²³⁸⁴

On 19 May 2020, Law Decree No. 34/2020 (the Rilancio Decree) came into effect in Italy.²³⁸⁵ Under the Rilancio Decree, the import of all goods used to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, including personal protective equipment, COVID-19 test kits, thermometers, medical devices, and soap, were exempt from value-added tax until 31 December 2020.²³⁸⁶ After 1 January 2020, all COVID-19 supplies were subject to a five per cent value-added tax.²³⁸⁷

On 1 June 2020, the Government of Italy announced it will provide EUR150 million in funding, to be paid in equal installments from 2026-2030, to Gavi’s financial tools, namely the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and the Advance Market Commitment.²³⁸⁸ In response to receiving the funding, Gavi stated that Italy’s new, long-term support provides IFFIm with the resources necessary to help Gavi extend life-saving vaccines to every child in the world and to take on the COVID-19 crisis.”²³⁸⁹

On 4 June 2020, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte attended the Global Vaccine Summit in London, England. He highlighted Italy’s support for Gavi’s mission to send donor-funded COVID-19 vaccines to lower-income countries.²³⁹⁰ Italy pledged EUR120 million to help fund Gavi’s COVAX AMC initiative.²³⁹¹

On 5 June 2020, the WHO and Central European Initiative (CEI) launched a joint task force to establish a coordinated regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic; Italy joined the task force along with the 16 other CEI member states.²³⁹² The task force is committed to exchanging relevant information and supports a coherent response to the consequences of the pandemic.²³⁹³

On 10 July 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio and foreign ministers from other countries such as Germany and France issued a statement to reaffirm their commitment to international cooperation to

²³⁸⁴ Italy pledges new support to Gavi, Gavi (Geneva) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021.

<https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-pledges-new-support-gavi>.

²³⁸⁵ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

²³⁸⁶ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

²³⁸⁷ New VAT provisions for medical devices supplied during the COVID-19 emergency, BDO: Italy Indirect Tax News (Milan) n.d. Access date: 19 February 2021. <https://www.bdo.global/en-gb/microsites/tax-newsletters/indirect-tax-news/issue-3-2020/italy-new-vat-provisions-for-medical-devices-supplied-during-the-covid-19-emergency>.

²³⁸⁸ Italy deepens support for Gavi with €150 million IFFIm pledge, Gavi (London) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-deepens-support-gavi-eu150-million-iffim-pledge>.

²³⁸⁹ Italy deepens support for Gavi with €150 million IFFIm pledge, Gavi (London) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/italy-deepens-support-gavi-eu150-million-iffim-pledge>.

²³⁹⁰ Donor Profiles: Italy, Gavi: The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) n.d. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/funding/donor-profiles/italy>.

²³⁹¹ Donor Profiles: Italy, Gavi: The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) n.d. Access date: 20 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/funding/donor-profiles/italy>.

²³⁹² WHO joins forces with 17 central European countries to step up tailored COVID-19 response, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 5 June 2020. Access date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/news/news/2020/6/who-joins-forces-with-17-central-european-countries-to-step-up-tailored-covid-19-response>.

²³⁹³ WHO joins forces with 17 central European countries to step up tailored COVID-19 response, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Copenhagen) 5 June 2020. Access date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/news/news/2020/6/who-joins-forces-with-17-central-european-countries-to-step-up-tailored-covid-19-response>.

tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.²³⁹⁴ The statement emphasized the need to “pool [their] resources through detailed political dialogue in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which fuels the relationship between our two regions.”²³⁹⁵

On 20 July 2020, Vice Minister Del Re participated in the presentation of the updated COVID-19 GHRP of the UN.²³⁹⁶ She stated that Italy would intensify humanitarian efforts in response to the pandemic and highlighted that Italy has contributed to the GHRP logistics.²³⁹⁷

On 20 July 2020, the Italian National Council for Development Cooperation met and validated the Italian cooperation guidelines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in vulnerable countries.²³⁹⁸ The guideline states that Italy is committed to a multilateral and coordinated response to the pandemic.²³⁹⁹

On 10 September 2020, Vice Minister Del Re attended the first Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator Facilitation Council meeting.²⁴⁰⁰ The ACT-Accelerator is the international cooperation platform for the acceleration of COVID-19 research and vaccine development and distribution.²⁴⁰¹ Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy has worked to ensure a coordinated global response to the pandemic and would continue to contribute to more equitable vaccine access, bringing Italy’s total contribution to over USD100 million.²⁴⁰²

On 28 October 2020, the Government of Italy formally joined the Coalition of Innovations for Disease Preparation (CEPI) and provided EUR5 million in its first investment to financially support the CEPI and the development of COVID-19 vaccine candidates.²⁴⁰³ The funding will go towards advancing at least three

²³⁹⁴ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³⁹⁵ Statement by the Foreign Ministers from 18 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – COVID-19 (10 July 2020), Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 July 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/americas/news/article/statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-from-18-countries-in-europe-latin-america>.

²³⁹⁶ Vice Minister Del Re participates in the presentation of the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/la-vice-ministra-del-re-partecipa-alla-presentazione-del-covid-19-global-humanitarian-response-plan-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

²³⁹⁷ Vice Minister Del Re participates in the presentation of the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/la-vice-ministra-del-re-partecipa-alla-presentazione-del-covid-19-global-humanitarian-response-plan-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

²³⁹⁸ Italy releases cooperation guidelines in response to COVID-19 crisis, Donor Tracker (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/italy-releases-cooperation-guidelines-response-covid-19-crisis>.

²³⁹⁹ Italy releases cooperation guidelines in response to COVID-19 crisis, Donor Tracker (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access date: 22 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/italy-releases-cooperation-guidelines-response-covid-19-crisis>.

²⁴⁰⁰ VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁴⁰¹ VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁴⁰² VM Del Re: Italy promotes a coordinated global response to the pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 10 September 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/del-re-italia-promuove-risposta-globale-coordinata-alla-pandemia.html.

²⁴⁰³ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

COVID-19 vaccine candidates for licensing and expanding the CEPI portfolio.²⁴⁰⁴ In the announcement to join the CEPI, Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy is “proud to join and contribute to the coalition” and believes that “only together can [they] accelerate action to overcome the pandemic.”²⁴⁰⁵

On 28 October 2020, Italy pledged EUR10 million to CEPI and contributed EUR5 million.²⁴⁰⁶ Vice Minister Del Re stated that Italy is proud to join CEPI and contribute to the COVID-19 vaccine progress.²⁴⁰⁷

On 5 November 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN launched the Italian-led Food Coalition to prevent a food supply chain crisis in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and renew efforts to eliminate hunger.²⁴⁰⁸ The Food Coalition was proposed by Italy, and Italy pledged and delivered resources.²⁴⁰⁹

On 15 December 2020, the Ministers of Health from Italy, France, Germany and other European countries agreed to coordinate the launch of their COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.²⁴¹⁰ The Ministers stated that in addition to coordinate the timing, they will also rapidly share information on the proceedings of the vaccination campaigns.²⁴¹¹

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

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexandra Nicu

Japan: +1

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

²⁴⁰⁴ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

²⁴⁰⁵ Covid-19, towards the vaccine. Italy joins the CEPI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/eventi/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-al-cepi.html.

²⁴⁰⁶ Italy pledges first EUR 5 million funding to CEPI to advance COVID-19 vaccine development efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/10/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-alla-coalizione-delle-innovazioni-per-la-preparazione-alle-epidemie.html.

²⁴⁰⁷ Italy pledges first EUR 5 million funding to CEPI to advance COVID-19 vaccine development efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2020. Access date: 23 February 2021. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/10/covid-19-verso-il-vaccino-l-italia-aderisce-alla-coalizione-delle-innovazioni-per-la-preparazione-alle-epidemie.html.

²⁴⁰⁸ FAO launches Food Coalition to lift food access, sustainable agri-food systems, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 5 November 2020. Access date: 24 February 2021. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1322089/icode/>.

²⁴⁰⁹ FAO launches Food Coalition to lift food access, sustainable agri-food systems, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 5 November 2020. Access date: 24 February 2021. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1322089/icode/>.

²⁴¹⁰ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

²⁴¹¹ Large EU states commit to coordinated launch of COVID vaccinations, Reuters (Rome) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-europe-vaccination-idUSR1N2HO002>.

On 1 May 2020, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry signed an agreement with the Ministry of Trade and Economy of Singapore to pursue bilateral coordination to combat COVID-19.²⁴¹² Japan and Singapore agreed to “refrain from imposing export prohibitions or restrictions with respect to essential goods, including medical supplies and agricultural food products.”²⁴¹³ The ministries also agreed to coordinate by agreeing to “expedite and facilitate the flow and transit of essential goods, including medical supplies and agricultural food products.”²⁴¹⁴

On 4 May 2020, Japan and the G7 members hosted the Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Conference to begin accumulating funds for combatting COVID-19. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged that Japan would invest USD834 million, focusing on development and access to vaccines.²⁴¹⁵

On 15 September 2020, Japan provided USD165 million towards the World Health Organization’s (WHO) COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX).²⁴¹⁶ This investment is intended to support a fair and equitable distribution of vaccines globally and prevent a monopolization of COVID-19 treatments.²⁴¹⁷

On 24 September 2020, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and WHO stated that it recently supported Peru’s COVID-19 response with financial backing from the Government of Japan.²⁴¹⁸ Japan’s funding will assist the WHO’s and PAHO’s efforts to “strengthen infection prevention and control (IPC) programs and risk communications activities in five selected hospitals.”²⁴¹⁹ It will provide a stock of personal protective equipment (PPE) consisting of 5,000 masks, 5,000 pairs of gloves, 5,000 gowns, 5,000 pieces of head protection, 800 protective suits and 20 N95 respirators.²⁴²⁰

On 25 September 2020, Prime Minister Suga Yoshihide delivered a statement at the General Debate of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly.²⁴²¹ He called upon the General Assembly to “unite in solidarity so we can turn the current [COVID-19] crisis into an opportunity to reinforce our cooperation.”²⁴²²

²⁴¹² Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

²⁴¹³ Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

²⁴¹⁴ Singapore and Japan agree to deepen bilateral cooperation to combat COVID-19, Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore (Singapore) 1 May 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.mti.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Releases/2020/05/Singapore-and-Japan-agree-to-deepen-bilateral-cooperation-to-combat-COVID-19>.

²⁴¹⁵ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe Participates in the Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Conference, Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (Tokyo) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <http://fgf.jcie.or.jp/en/news/pm-shinzo-abe-covid-pledging-conference>.

²⁴¹⁶ Japan to participate in COVAX, Donor Tracker 1 (Berlin) 1 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/japan-participate-covax>.

²⁴¹⁷ Japan to participate in COVAX, Donor Tracker 1 (Berlin) 1 September 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://donortracker.org/policy-updates/japan-participate-covax>.

²⁴¹⁸ Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁴¹⁹ Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁴²⁰ Peru: protective equipment and surveillance support with funding from Japan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/peru-protective-equipment-and-surveillance-support-with-funding-from-japan>.

²⁴²¹ Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

²⁴²² Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

Prime Minister Suga also stated Japan's progress in working with international organizations and Japan's support for the "development of therapeutics, vaccines and diagnostics, and works towards ensuring fair and equitable access for all, including those in developing countries."²⁴²³

On 8 October 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs Toshimitsu Motegi pledged USD130 million to the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC), which aims to disseminate effective vaccines to developing countries.²⁴²⁴ This enabled the GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance to reach USD1.8 billion and helped ensure that vaccines would be reserved for low to middle-income countries.²⁴²⁵ Furthermore, in this statement, Minister Motegi also announced its global initiative to "Leave No One's Health Behind" and efforts to achieve universal health coverage.²⁴²⁶

On 4 December 2020, Prime Minister Suga delivered a statement at the General Debate of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁴²⁷ He emphasized the importance of a "comprehensive, innovative and coordinated global response based on multilateral cooperation."²⁴²⁸ He supported multilateral cooperation frameworks such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and stated that Japan, as a founding donor, "responded rapidly to the call for contributions to the COVAX facility."²⁴²⁹

On 10 December 2020, Japan extended loans to the Philippines, Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Maldives, Mongolia, and Cambodia in economic recovery efforts for developing countries.²⁴³⁰ Japan pledged over USD1.54 billion in providing medical assistance through international organizations to more than 89 countries globally.²⁴³¹ Through multilateral healthcare systems, Japan assisted with the provision of sanitary goods, hygiene items, training of healthcare workers, and raising awareness of disease impacts through numerous international organizations such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.²⁴³² Japan continued efforts in commitments toward the Tokyo International Conference of African Development, where they spent the past year strengthening Africa's ability to effectively respond to COVID-

²⁴²³ Address by Prime Minister Suga at the Seventy-Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 September 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/unp_a/page4e_001095.html.

²⁴²⁴ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

²⁴²⁵ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

²⁴²⁶ Japan pledges US\$130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi 8 (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>.

²⁴²⁷ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁴²⁸ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁴²⁹ Address by Prime Minister SUGA at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html#.

²⁴³⁰ Japan's aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>.

²⁴³¹ Japan's aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>.

²⁴³² Japan's aid policies to COVID-19 for developing countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100098665.pdf>.

19 by providing medical equipment, training for health services and ensuring equitable access to vaccines through GAVI and Global Fund.²⁴³³

On 4 February 2021, the WHO with the financial backing of the Government of Japan worth over USD162,000 will establish a port health facility at the Juba International Airport in South Sudan.²⁴³⁴ The Head of Development Cooperation of the Embassy of Japan Nobuhiro Kikuchi stated that he intends for the “facilities will be fully utilized by the Ministry of Public Health in response to COVID-19 to protect people of South Sudan from the pandemic.”²⁴³⁵

On 9 February 2021, Minister Motegi delivered a statement at the ACT-Accelerator 4th Facilitation Council. Minister Motegi underlined the importance of international cooperation in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving universal health coverage. He also announced that Japan will provide an additional USD200 million in funding to the COVAX Advance Market Commitment.²⁴³⁶

On 19 February 2021, Japan and the G7 members released the G7 Leaders’ Statement regarding their commitment to international cooperation in the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁴³⁷ In this statement, Japan committed to cooperate with G7 members and international partners on securely carrying out the 2021 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo as a “symbol of global unity” in overcoming the global health crisis.²⁴³⁸

On 19 February 2021, Japan coordinated its investment with other G7 members in providing USD4.3 billion of new investments in the ACT-Accelerator.²⁴³⁹ In this coordinated investment, Japan committed USD79 million for the COVAX AMC and UNTAID.²⁴⁴⁰

On 22 February 2021, Government of Japan and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) signed an Arrangement Letter to support a project titled “Developing Digital skills and Education for Sustainable Development through Distance Learning in Palestine – Phase I.”²⁴⁴¹ The goal of the project is to improve digital and sustainable development skills in general education in Palestine especially in the context of COVID-19.²⁴⁴² The Head of Office and UNESCO Representative Noha Bawazir

²⁴³³ Fight against COVID-19 Japan’s Distribution through the TICAD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100124482.pdf>.

²⁴³⁴ WHO with funding from the Government of Japan to establish port health facility in Juba International Airport, South Sudan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 5 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.afro.who.int/news/who-funding-government-japan-establish-port-health-facility-juba-international-airport-south>.

²⁴³⁵ WHO with funding from the Government of Japan to establish port health facility in Juba International Airport, South Sudan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 5 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.afro.who.int/news/who-funding-government-japan-establish-port-health-facility-juba-international-airport-south>.

²⁴³⁶ Video message by Minister for Foreign Affairs MOTEGI At the ACT Accelerator 4th Facilitation Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002974.html.

²⁴³⁷ G7 Leaders’ statement, European Council (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/02/19/g7-february-leaders-statement/>.

²⁴³⁸ G7 Leaders’ statement, European Council (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/02/19/g7-february-leaders-statement/>.

²⁴³⁹ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁴⁴⁰ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁴⁴¹ UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

²⁴⁴² UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

stated that the project “is a milestone in the cooperation between UNESCO and the Government of Japan.”²⁴⁴³

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

Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nwal Anwal

United Kingdom: +1

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

On 26 March 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced the United Kingdom will be providing GBP210 million of funding to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations in addition to its original investment of GBP40 million.²⁴⁴⁴ The funding will aim to assist “scientists and researchers continue to lead global efforts to develop a workable coronavirus vaccine.”²⁴⁴⁵ Prime Minister Johnson also announced new funding of GBP50 million in a joint campaign with Unilever to deliver information campaigns about the virus spread in developing countries and provide over 20 million hygiene and cleaning products.²⁴⁴⁶ This announcement brought the total amount of United Kingdom COVID-19 related funding to GBP544 million.²⁴⁴⁷

On 12 April 2020, the Government of the United Kingdom announced it will provide GBP200 million in COVID-19 aid to developing countries.²⁴⁴⁸ The funding will aim to help “install hand-washing stations and isolation and treatment centres in refugee camps, and increase access to clean water for those living in areas of armed conflict.”²⁴⁴⁹ GBP130 million of the funding will go towards United Nations agencies and GBP50 million fund the Red Cross in their assistance to areas affected by armed conflict.²⁴⁵⁰ International Development Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan stated that “boosting fragile health systems overseas would help prevent a “second wave” of infections hitting the UK.”²⁴⁵¹

On 26 April 2020, the European Commission approved a bill to prohibit the export of medical personal protective equipment in an attempt to avoid supply shortages of masks, gloves and suits and to ensure

²⁴⁴³ UNESCO and Japan Sign a Milestone Agreement for the Benefit of Palestinian Youth during COVID-19, UNESCO (Ramallah) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-and-japan-sign-milestone-agreement-benefit-palestinian-youth-during-covid-19>.

²⁴⁴⁴ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁴⁴⁵ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁴⁴⁶ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁴⁴⁷ PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>.

²⁴⁴⁸ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁴⁴⁹ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁴⁵⁰ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

²⁴⁵¹ Coronavirus: UK gives £200 in aid to developing nations, BBC (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52258449>.

adequate supply within the European Union, United Kingdom and the European Free Trade Association members.²⁴⁵² This bill was made to be repealed in 30 days from its time of implementation and was indeed repealed on 25 May 2020.²⁴⁵³

On 29 April 2020, International Development Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan announced that the United Kingdom will fund GBP330 million a year for the next five years to Gavi, the Vaccine, “which will help fund immunisation of 75 million children in the world’s poorest countries.”²⁴⁵⁴ In the announcement, Trevelyan stated that “As coronavirus vaccine trials begin, we need to make sure any successful vaccine will be available to everyone.”²⁴⁵⁵

On 4 May 2020, the United Kingdom along with the European Union, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Spain, and France co-convened a pledging event to mobilize EUR7.5 million to serve the objectives of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator.²⁴⁵⁶ The ACT-Accelerator is designed as a coordination structure to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to new diagnostics, therapies and vaccines against the Covid-19 pandemic.²⁴⁵⁷

On 22 May 2020, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development agreed to contribute USD3.8 million to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to help eight countries of the Caribbean mitigate the effects of COVID-19.²⁴⁵⁸ The program aims to develop early detection measures and strengthen existing surveillance systems.²⁴⁵⁹ In this announcement, PAHO stated that with the funds from the United Kingdom, it will “support a coherent public health response” and “ensure strong coordination and management.”²⁴⁶⁰

On 4 June 2020, the United Kingdom hosted the Global Vaccine Summit that gathered leaders from governments, foundations, the private sector and civil society around the world.²⁴⁶¹ The Global Vaccine Summit raised USD8.8 billion in pledges from 62 governments and 12 foundations corporations and

²⁴⁵² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/568 of 23 April 2020 making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation, Access to European Union Law (Brussels) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020R0568>.

²⁴⁵³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/568 of 23 April 2020 making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation, Access to European Union Law (Brussels) 23 April 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020R0568>.

²⁴⁵⁴ UK leads global fight to protect up to 75 million children against deadly diseases, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-protect-up-to-75-million-children-against-deadly-diseases>.

²⁴⁵⁵ UK leads global fight to protect up to 75 million children against deadly diseases, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leads-global-fight-to-protect-up-to-75-million-children-against-deadly-diseases>.

²⁴⁵⁶ Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_797.

²⁴⁵⁷ The World Health Assembly: a historic meeting in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, Ministry of Solidarity and Health (Paris) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 10 March 2021. <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/ministere/europe-et-international/actualites-europeennes-et-internationales/article/l-assemblee-mondiale-de-la-sante-un-rendez-vous-historique-dans-le-contexte-de>.

²⁴⁵⁸ The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁴⁵⁹ The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁴⁶⁰ The United Kingdom contributes \$3.8m for COVID-19 response in the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization (Washington) 22 May 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/22-5-2020-united-kingdom-contributes-38m-covid-19-response-caribbean>.

²⁴⁶¹ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

organizations.²⁴⁶² The funding will assist Gavi “protect a further 300 million more children against infectious diseases like measles, typhoid and polio and save up to 8 million lives over the next five years.”²⁴⁶³ The summit also announced the launch of a new Gavi fund called the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Advance Market Commitment (AMC) that aims to accelerate access to coronavirus vaccines in developing countries.²⁴⁶⁴

On 23 July 2020, the Department of Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs cut their foreign aid by EUR2.5 billion in lieu of the United Kingdom “experiencing a severe economic downturn as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.”²⁴⁶⁵ Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said the UK would still meet its commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income on aid.²⁴⁶⁶

On 26 September 2020, Prime Minister Johnson pledged EUR500 million in aid to the COVAX vaccine procurement pool.²⁴⁶⁷ The COVAX vaccine aims to provide vaccines to developing countries.²⁴⁶⁸ The Prime Minister also pledged EUR340 million to the World Health Organization over the next four years.²⁴⁶⁹ The United Kingdom also announced it would match every USD4 pledge to the COVAX AMC by other donors with GBP1 in funding.²⁴⁷⁰

On 10 January 2021, the Government of the United Kingdom provided an update to its initiative in September 2020 to match every USD4 pledge to the COVAX AMC by other donors with GBP1 in funding.²⁴⁷¹ The United Kingdom announced that it has contributed GBP548 million.²⁴⁷²

On 23 February 2021, Prime Minister Johnson announced that the United Kingdom will donate most of the United Kingdom’s surplus vaccine supply to developing countries in his speech to a virtual G7 meeting.²⁴⁷³ In his statement, he also encouraged the other G7 attendees to support a 100-day target for developing new vaccines for future emerging diseases.²⁴⁷⁴ Prime Minister Johnston stated that he wanted to “ensure that we

²⁴⁶² Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁴⁶³ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁴⁶⁴ Global Vaccine Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/global-vaccine-summit-2020/about>.

²⁴⁶⁵ Coronavirus: UK foreign aid spending cut by €2.5 bn amid economic downturn, BBC News UK Edition (London) 23 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-53508933>.

²⁴⁶⁶ Coronavirus: UK foreign aid spending cut by €2.5 bn amid economic downturn, BBC News UK Edition (London) 23 July 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-53508933>.

²⁴⁶⁷ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁴⁶⁸ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁴⁶⁹ Coronavirus: UK pledges €500m to global vaccine-sharing scheme, BBC News UK Edition (London) 26 September 2020. Date of Access: 24 February 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-54303061>.

²⁴⁷⁰ UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁴⁷¹ UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁴⁷² UK meets £250 million match aid target to COVAX, the global vaccines facility, Government of the UK (London) 10 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine>.

²⁴⁷³ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

²⁴⁷⁴ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

distribute vaccines at cost around the world — make sure everybody gets the vaccines that they need so that the whole world can come through this pandemic together.”²⁴⁷⁵

On 23 February 2021, the United Kingdom published its international treaty with the European Union with regards to the United Kingdom’s exit out of the European Union.²⁴⁷⁶ The treaty included an article on health security in which the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to support “effective arrangements and information sharing between the UK and the EU in the event of a serious cross border threat to health, which is particularly important in the context of Covid-19.”²⁴⁷⁷ This article allows the United Kingdom to request access to the European Union’s Early Warning and Response System so that the United Kingdom and the European Union can “coordinate measures to protect public health.”²⁴⁷⁸

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

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

Analyst: Debasmita Bhattacharya

United States: 0

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

In 9 April 2020, the Government of the United States announced that it will provide USD2.3 million in funding to help mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the Pacific Islands region.²⁴⁷⁹ In this announcement, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) stated that the United States will “coordinat[e] with the governments of 12 Pacific Island countries, namely Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu and other stakeholders to identify priority areas for investment.” USAID stated its intention to cooperate with the Pacific Islands region by aiming to “help governments prepare laboratory systems, implement infection prevention and control measures, strengthen port of entry screening, activate case-finding and event-based surveillance, and support rapid response and preparedness and more.”

On 6 July 2020, President Donald Trump provided its formal notification to the United Nations that the United States will withdraw from the World Health Organization (WHO).²⁴⁸⁰ The WHO will aim to

²⁴⁷⁵ Covid vaccines: Boris Johnson pledges surplus to poorer countries at G7, BBC (London) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-56117120>.

²⁴⁷⁶ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁴⁷⁷ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁴⁷⁸ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁴⁷⁹ United States Provides Assistance to the Pacific to Respond to COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/pacific-islands/press-releases/apr-9-2020-united-states-provides-assistance-pacific-response-covid19>.

²⁴⁸⁰ Note to Correspondents in answer to the questions regarding the World Health Organization, United Nations Secretary General (Geneva) 7 July 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/note-correspondents/2020-07-07/note-correspondents-answer-questions-regarding-the-world-health-organization>.

“coordinat[e] clinical trials of treatments” and “manufacture and equitably distribute the [COVID-19] vaccines.”²⁴⁸¹

On 18 September 2020, the United States announced that it has donated 200 ventilators to a stockpile of medical supplies that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has established in its response to the second wave of COVID-19.²⁴⁸² USAID delivered the ventilators to the NATO Support and Procurement Agency in Italy.²⁴⁸³

On 28 December 2020, the Government of the United States provided USD4 billion in funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.²⁴⁸⁴ The funding will go towards ensuring that “will ensure that lower-income economies have equitable access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, helping to end the acute phase of the pandemic.”²⁴⁸⁵ The United States also announced it will provide USD290 million for the next four years to Gavi’s core programs which will aim to strengthen routine immunisation in lower-income countries, protecting millions of children from vaccine-preventable diseases.²⁴⁸⁶

On 16 June 2020, USAID announced that it has donated a shipment of 100 new ventilators to India in their response to the COVID-19 crisis.²⁴⁸⁷ USAID stated that in addition to the donation of ventilators, it will fund a package of support that includes “accompanying equipment and medical supplies, technical assistance, and service plans.”²⁴⁸⁸ In the announcement, USAID also commented on its overall cooperation with India, stating that it is “working closely with the Government of India’s Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Indian Red Cross Society, and other relevant stakeholders in India and the United States to assist in the delivery, transportation, and placement of ventilators in select health care facilities throughout the country.”²⁴⁸⁹

On 20 January 2021, President Joe Biden announced that the United States will retract the former decision to withdraw from the WHO.²⁴⁹⁰ In a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, President Biden emphasized the importance of the WHO in leading international cooperation efforts against the COVID-19

²⁴⁸¹ Note to Correspondents in answer to the questions regarding the World Health Organization, United Nations Secretary General (Geneva) 7 July 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/note-correspondents/2020-07-07/note-correspondents-answer-questions-regarding-the-world-health-organization>.

²⁴⁸² Coronavirus response: United States delivers ventilators for NATO stockpile, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 18 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_178096.htm.

²⁴⁸³ Coronavirus response: United States delivers ventilators for NATO stockpile, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 18 September 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_178096.htm.

²⁴⁸⁴ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁴⁸⁵ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁴⁸⁶ Gavi welcomes final approval of U.S. support for global immunisation in Year-End Omnibus and COVID Supplemental Package, Gavi (Geneva) 2020. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/gavi-welcomes-final-approval-us-support-global-immunisation-covid-supplemental-package>.

²⁴⁸⁷ The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁴⁸⁸ The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁴⁸⁹ The United States provides ventilators to India to battle COVID-19, United States Agency for International Development (New Delhi) 16 June 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/india/press-releases/jun-16-2020-united-states-provides-ventilators-india-battle-covid-19>.

²⁴⁹⁰ Biden restores ties with the World Health Organization that were cut by Trump, New York Times (New York) 19 January 2021. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/20/world/biden-restores-who-ties.html>.

pandemic by stating “The W.H.O. plays a crucial role in the world’s fight against the deadly Covid-19 pandemic as well as countless other threats to global health and health security.”²⁴⁹¹

As of 20 January 2021, the Government of the United States announced that it has provided over USD1 billion in funding worldwide in emergency health, humanitarian, and development assistance.²⁴⁹² The United States stated that it provided nearly USD11 million for countries in the Western Hemisphere and over USD22 million for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.²⁴⁹³ The United States also emphasized its role in international coordination with other countries, stating that it “continues to partner with El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to address the economic, security, and governance drivers of illegal immigration to the United States, particularly given the ongoing health crisis.”²⁴⁹⁴

On 18 February 2021, President Joe Biden announced that the United States will provide USD2 billion of funding to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility through 2021 and 2022.²⁴⁹⁵ The funding will assist COVAX and Gavi to vaccinate vulnerable populations around the world.²⁴⁹⁶

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to doing whatever is necessary to ensure a strong global response through closer cooperation through providing funding to international COVID-19 initiatives and providing direct funding to countries and regions. However, it has not taken substantial steps to ensure a strong global response through closer coordination with other countries.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Nouran Saker

European Union: +1

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

On 8 April 2020, European Union development ministers announced its Team Europe approach to the pandemic, committing EUR20 billion to support and bolster partner countries’ responses to the pandemic.²⁴⁹⁷ The money supports countries that most need it and their most vulnerable populations with the end goal of

²⁴⁹¹ Biden restores ties with the World Health Organization that were cut by Trump, New York Times (New York) 19 January 2021. Date Accessed: 11 March 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/20/world/biden-restores-who-ties.html>.

²⁴⁹² U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁴⁹³ U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁴⁹⁴ U.S. Government Support to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico During the COVID-19 Pandemic, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-government-support-to-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-mexico-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

²⁴⁹⁵ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, White House (Washington, D.C.) 18 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/02/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-take-action-on-global-health-through-support-of-covax-and-calling-for-health-security-financing/>.

²⁴⁹⁶ Fact Sheet: President Biden to Take Action on Global Health through Support of COVAX and Calling for Health Security Financing, White House (Washington, D.C.) 18 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/02/18/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-take-action-on-global-health-through-support-of-covax-and-calling-for-health-security-financing/>.

²⁴⁹⁷ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/04/08/>

bolstering their health and sanitation systems, alleviate social and economic crises, and respond to immediate health and humanitarian needs.²⁴⁹⁸

On 8 April 2020, the EU released a report outlining further steps it is taking to ensure a strong global response in coordination with partner countries.²⁴⁹⁹ These strategies include but are not limited to the following: (1) distribution of sanitation kits and protective equipment in Thailand; (2) promoting hygienic practices and providing hygienic products to refugees in Bangladesh; (3) budget support for agribusiness in Afghanistan; (4) financing ventilator procurement in Jamaica; (5) infection prevention education and supplying personal protective equipment in Lebanon; (6) providing funds to increase testing and treatment center capabilities in Ethiopia.²⁵⁰⁰

On 8 June 2020, the EU development ministers met virtually and reinforced their commitment to providing support for a strong response for their partner countries by bolstering healthcare systems, facilitating the flow of goods and services across borders, and increasing research for treatments and vaccines.²⁵⁰¹ It was also announced the amount Team Europe has provided to partner countries had increased to EUR36 billion.²⁵⁰²

On 26 November 2020, the EU and Australia announced intentions to cooperate further in responding to the pandemic by reaffirming commitments to securing equitable and affordable COVID-19 treatments and vaccines worldwide and supporting the most vulnerable countries in their response efforts.²⁵⁰³ Further coordination of COVID-19-related research between the EU and Australia was announced, as well as their intentions to complete a free-trade agreement to further integrate their economies and facilitate the flow of goods and persons.²⁵⁰⁴

On 18 December 2020, the EU and World Health Organization (WHO) announced a joint, coordinated effort to strengthen and support the responses to the pandemic for southeast Asian countries.²⁵⁰⁵ The EU is providing the funds to the WHO, which will use the money to strengthen healthcare systems, boost prevention practices and awareness, control outbreaks, minimize transmission of the virus, and improve treatments.²⁵⁰⁶

On 22 December 2020, the European Commission adopted a recommendation to support a EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to a new variant of coronavirus in the United Kingdom.²⁵⁰⁷ The

²⁴⁹⁸ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/04/08/>.

²⁴⁹⁹ EU global response to coronavirus: supporting our partner countries, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_607.

²⁵⁰⁰ EU global response to coronavirus: supporting our partner countries, European Commission (Brussels) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_607.

²⁵⁰¹ Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/06/08/>.

²⁵⁰² Video conference of foreign affairs ministers (development), Council of the EU (Brussels) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2020/06/08/>.

²⁵⁰³ EU-Australia leaders meet via video conference, Council of the EU (Brussels) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2020/11/26/>.

²⁵⁰⁴ EU-Australia leaders meet via video conference, Council of the EU (Brussels) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2020/11/26/>.

²⁵⁰⁵ WHO and EU join together to support COVID-19 response and systems strengthening in Asia, World Health Organization (Geneva) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/detail/18-12-2020-who-and-eu-join-together-to-support-covid-19-response-and-systems-strengthening-in-asia>.

²⁵⁰⁶ WHO and EU join together to support COVID-19 response and systems strengthening in Asia, World Health Organization (Geneva) 18 December 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/detail/18-12-2020-who-and-eu-join-together-to-support-covid-19-response-and-systems-strengthening-in-asia>.

²⁵⁰⁷ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

European Commission recommended to EU member states that they “take coordinated action to discourage non-essential travel between the UK and the EU” and that “the restrictions are coordinated and provide for the necessary exemptions for citizens and residents returning home and other essential travellers.”²⁵⁰⁸ The Commissioner for Home Affairs Ylva Johansson stated that EU “actions must be coordinated and today we are facilitating swift action to address the new coronavirus variant while ensuring that essential journeys can still take place.”²⁵⁰⁹

As of 19 February 2021, Canada committed an additional USD59 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator to “fund the development and equitable rollout of tests, treatments and vaccines needed to end the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.”²⁵¹⁰ Canada has, along with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, and Japan, committed to sharing additional vaccine surplus with developing countries and “support rapid reduction of virus transmission amongst some of the world’s most vulnerable and exposed populations.”²⁵¹¹ Canada has made a total contribution of CAD 940 million to the ACT-Accelerator.²⁵¹² Additionally, the country has also pledged CAD 220 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access facility to guarantee that low and middle-income countries have equitable access to medical treatments.²⁵¹³

On 23 February 2021, the United Kingdom published its international treaty with the European Union with regards to the United Kingdom’s exit out of the European Union.²⁵¹⁴ The treaty included an article on health security in which the United Kingdom and the European Union agreed to support “effective arrangements and information sharing between the UK and the EU in the event of a serious cross border threat to health, which is particularly important in the context of Covid-19.”²⁵¹⁵ This article allows the United Kingdom to request access to the European Union’s Early Warning and Response System so that the United Kingdom and the European Union can “coordinate measures to protect public health.”²⁵¹⁶

The European Union has taken steps to cooperate and coordinate with partner countries and organizations to ensure a strong global response to the COVID-19 pandemic by funding and strengthening health systems,

²⁵⁰⁸ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

²⁵⁰⁹ Commission adopts Recommendation on EU coordinated approach to travel and transport in response to new variant of coronavirus in the UK, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 11 March 2021. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2520.

²⁵¹⁰ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁵¹¹ G7 leaders commit US\$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4.3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021>.

²⁵¹² CanWaCH and UNICEF Canada welcome Canada’s \$75M investment in the ACT Accelerator, Canadian Manufacturing (Toronto) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/manufacturing/canwach-and-unicef-canada-welcome-canadas-75m-investment-in-the-act-accelerator-267157/>.

²⁵¹³ Canada’s investments to support equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 4 March 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canadas-investments-to-support-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>.

²⁵¹⁴ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁵¹⁵ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

²⁵¹⁶ International treaty Summary Explainer, Government of the UK (London) 23 February 2021. Access Date: 11 March 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agreements-reached-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-european-union/summary-explainer>.

promoting preventive and hygienic practices, supplying crucial supplies and equipment and making recommendations to EU members states to coordinate their cross-border management and anti-COVID-19 measures.

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

Analyst: Alexandra Safarewitz