



**RANEPA**  
THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY  
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# 2020 G20 Riyadh Summit Interim Compliance Report

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**Feedback, as always, is welcome and is kept anonymous.**

**We encourage readers to send comments to**

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## 16. Health: Vaccine Distribution

“We will spare no effort to ensure their [vaccines] affordable and equitable access for all people, consistent with members’ commitments to incentivize innovation. In this regard, we fully support all collaborative efforts, especially the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) initiative and its COVAX facility, and the voluntary licensing of intellectual property.”

*G20 Riyadh Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

|                | No Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina      |               | 0                  |                 |
| Australia      |               |                    | +1              |
| Brazil         |               | 0                  |                 |
| Canada         |               |                    | +1              |
| China          |               | 0                  |                 |
| France         |               |                    | +1              |
| Germany        |               |                    | +1              |
| India          |               | 0                  |                 |
| Indonesia      |               | 0                  |                 |
| Italy          |               |                    | +1              |
| Japan          |               |                    | +1              |
| Korea          |               |                    | +1              |
| Mexico         |               | 0                  |                 |
| Russia         |               |                    | +1              |
| Saudi Arabia   |               | 0                  |                 |
| South Africa   |               | 0                  |                 |
| Turkey         |               |                    | +1              |
| United Kingdom |               |                    | +1              |
| United States  |               |                    | +1              |
| European Union |               |                    | +1              |
| Average        |               | +0.60 (80%)        |                 |

### Background

G20 leaders made their first commitments on health in Brisbane in 2014 in response to the outbreak of Ebola virus in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. They approved a joint statement on Ebola threat and pledged to “do what is necessary to ensure the international effort can extinguish the outbreak” and urged the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund to “continue their strong support for the affected countries.”<sup>4972,4973</sup> The G20 members pledged to fully implement the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) addressing “longer-term systemic issues and gaps in capability, preparedness and response capacity that expose the global economy to the impacts of infectious disease.”<sup>4974</sup>

Under Germany’s G20 presidency in 2017, G20 health ministers met for the first time. They acknowledged the role of the IHR and agreed to act “accordingly with our obligations under the IHR

<sup>4972</sup> G20 Leaders’ Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2014. Access Date:29 May 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

<sup>4973</sup> G20 Leaders’ Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2014. Access Date:29 May 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

<sup>4974</sup> G20 Leaders’ Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2014. Access Date:29 May 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

and support the leadership and coordination of WHO in the event of health crises of international concern.”<sup>4975</sup> G20 members agreed to “strengthen the national and, where applicable, regional monitoring and surveillance of both antimicrobial resistance and the consumption of antibiotics”<sup>4976</sup> within their own jurisdictions. At the Hamburg Summit the G20 leaders discussed antimicrobial resistance (AMR), acknowledged its “growing threat to public health and economic growth”<sup>4977</sup> and pledged to “strengthen public awareness, infection prevention and control and improve the understanding of the issue of antimicrobials in the environment.”<sup>4978</sup>

In 2018 at Buenos Aires the G20 leaders once again acknowledged “the need for further multi-sectoral action to reduce the spread of AMR”<sup>4979</sup> and extended the health-related agenda of the G20 by pledging to “tackle malnutrition, with a special focus on childhood overweight and obesity, through national, community-based and collaborative multi-stakeholder approaches.”<sup>4980</sup> In addition, the G20 leaders draw attention to provision of “better health care” and agreed to “improve [health care] quality and affordability to move towards Universal Health Coverage.”<sup>4981</sup>

In 2019 at Osaka G20 leaders reaffirmed the need for stronger health systems providing cost-effective and evidence-based intervention to achieve better access to health care and to improve its quality and affordability to move towards universal health coverage (UHC), in line with their national contexts and priorities.<sup>4982</sup> They also promised to continue to strengthen core capacities required by IHR for preventing, detecting and responding to public health emergencies, recognized the WHO’s critical role, and committed to ending HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.<sup>4983</sup>

In 2020 COVID-19 outbreak became the most important issue for G20 cooperation. In their statement made at Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit on 26 March 2020, members pledged to “take all necessary health measures and seek to ensure adequate financing to contain the pandemic and protect people, especially the most vulnerable.”<sup>4984</sup> They promised to “share timely and transparent information; exchange epidemiological and clinical data; share materials necessary for research and development; and strengthen health systems globally, including through supporting the

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<sup>4975</sup> Berlin Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

[https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20\\_Health\\_Ministers\\_Declaration\\_engl.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20_Health_Ministers_Declaration_engl.pdf)

<sup>4976</sup> Berlin Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

[https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20\\_Health\\_Ministers\\_Declaration\\_engl.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20_Health_Ministers_Declaration_engl.pdf)

<sup>4977</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration Hamburg 7-8 July 2017, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

[https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20percent20Hamburgpercent20leaders\\_percent20communiqupercentC3percentA9.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20percent20Hamburgpercent20leaders_percent20communiqupercentC3percentA9.pdf)

<sup>4978</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration Hamburg 7-8 July 2017, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

[https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20percent20Hamburgpercent20leaders\\_percent20communiqupercentC3percentA9.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20percent20Hamburgpercent20leaders_percent20communiqupercentC3percentA9.pdf)

<sup>4979</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration Buenos-Aires 30 November – 01 December 2018, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos\\_aires\\_leaders\\_declaration.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf)

<sup>4980</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration Buenos-Aires 30 November – 01 December 2018, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos\\_aires\\_leaders\\_declaration.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf)

<sup>4981</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration Buenos-Aires 30 November – 01 December 2018, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos\\_aires\\_leaders\\_declaration.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2018buenosaires/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf)

<sup>4982</sup> G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration 28 – 29 June 2019, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

<https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/yaonskoe-predsdatelstvo-2019/>

<sup>4983</sup> G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration 28 – 29 June 2019, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021.

<https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/yaonskoe-predsdatelstvo-2019/>

<sup>4984</sup> Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit Statement on COVID-19 26 March 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20\\_Extraordinarypercent20G20percent20LeaderspercentE2percent80percent99percent20Summit\\_Statement\\_ENpercent20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20_Extraordinarypercent20G20percent20LeaderspercentE2percent80percent99percent20Summit_Statement_ENpercent20(1).pdf)

full implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR 2005).”<sup>4985</sup> Leaders committed to further strengthen the WHO’s mandate in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic and work together and with stakeholders to close the financing gap in the WHO Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan. They also promised “to strengthen national, regional, and global capacities to respond to potential infectious disease outbreaks by substantially increasing our epidemic preparedness spending.”<sup>4986</sup> G20 leaders pledged to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines, leverage digital technologies, and strengthen scientific international cooperation.<sup>4987</sup>

In November 2020 G20 leaders adopted Riyadh Summit Declaration. In it they committed to advancing global pandemic preparedness, prevention, detection, and response and reaffirmed commitment to full compliance with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005).<sup>4988</sup> They also promised to spare no effort to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines for all people, consistent with members’ commitments to incentivize innovation and supported all collaborative efforts, especially the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) initiative and its COVAX facility, and the voluntary licensing of intellectual property.<sup>4989</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

G20 leaders made a commitment to ensure vaccines affordable and equitable access for all people, consistent with members’ commitments to incentivize innovation and supported all collaborative efforts, especially the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) initiative and its COVAX facility, and the voluntary licensing of intellectual property.

The commitment has two part: ensure equitable and affordable access for all people inside the country and taking actions at international level to support others.

### **Domestic Actions**

G20 members should ensure universal access to vaccines for its population. For this country-wide vaccination programs should be launched, the supply of vaccines ensured either by developing, producing and distributing own vaccines or purchasing existing ones.

### **International Actions**

G20 should take actions to support global efforts to ensure access to vaccines. This can be done by supporting Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) initiative (through financing, collaboration, personnel development, exchange of best practices) and specifically COVAX facility.

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<sup>4985</sup> Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit Statement on COVID-19 26 March 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20\\_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit\\_Statement\\_ENpercent 20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit_Statement_ENpercent 20(1).pdf)

<sup>4986</sup> Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit Statement on COVID-19 26 March 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20\\_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit\\_Statement\\_ENpercent 20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit_Statement_ENpercent 20(1).pdf)

<sup>4987</sup> Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit Statement on COVID-19 26 March 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20\\_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit\\_Statement\\_ENpercent 20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20_Extraordinarypercent 20G20percent 20Leaderspercent E2percent 80percent 99percent 20Summit_Statement_ENpercent 20(1).pdf)

<sup>4988</sup> G20 Leaders’ Riyadh Summit Declaration 21 – 22 November 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20percent 20Riyadhpercent 20Summitpercent 20Leaderspercent 20Declaration\\_EN.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20percent 20Riyadhpercent 20Summitpercent 20Leaderspercent 20Declaration_EN.pdf)

<sup>4989</sup> G20 Leaders’ Riyadh Summit Declaration 21 – 22 November 2020, RANEPА (Moscow) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2021. [https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20percent 20Riyadhpercent 20Summitpercent 20Leaderspercent 20Declaration\\_EN.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/ciir/sfery-issledovaniy/gruppa-dvadsati/dokumenty-gruppy-dvadsati/saoudovskoe-predsdatelstvo-2020/G20percent 20Riyadhpercent 20Summitpercent 20Leaderspercent 20Declaration_EN.pdf)

Its goal is to help end the acute phase of the global pandemic by the end of 2021 by providing access to at least 2 billion doses of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines to the most vulnerable in all participating economies.

**Scoring Guidelines**

|    |   |
|----|---|
| -1 | G20 member did not take any actions to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines                                       |
| 0  | G20 member took measures to ensure access to vaccines on domestic level but no actions on international level were taken        |
| +1 | G20 member took measures to ensure access to vaccines both on national level and through international actions and partnerships |

*Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov  
Lead Analyst: Irina Popova*

**Argentina: 0**

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines.

On 28 March 2021, Argentina received its first 218,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility. The shipment of AstraZeneca/Oxford vaccines, made by SK Bioscience of Korea, arrived at Ministro Pistarini International Airport in Ezeiza, Buenos Aires.<sup>4990</sup>

On 31 March 2021, Chief of the Private Office of the Foreign Ministry Guillermo Justo Chaves met with European Union ambassador to Argentina Aude Maio-Coliche. They agreed on enhancing cooperation and multilateralism to encourage a more equitable supply of vaccine doses among countries, as well as sharing of experiences and knowledge regarding COVID-19. They also agreed that, in a context of the global vaccine shortage and the demand to speed up the vaccination process, the vaccine must be a universal public good. Thus, greater cooperation between countries and decisive action to enhance multilateralism are key. They also discussed the possibility of laboratories granting countries licenses for vaccine manufacturing and the idea proposed by President Alberto Fernández and French President Emmanuel Macron that patents be waived in that regard.<sup>4991</sup>

On 21 April 2021, at the 27th Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government Andorra 2020, held under the motto “Innovation for Sustainable Development – 2030 Goals: Ibero-America Faces Coronavirus Challenge,” President Fernández called on the region’s countries to act “jointly in solidarity” in order to “guarantee equitable production and distribution of vaccines,” and to find innovative mechanisms to facilitate access to external financing for middle-income countries.<sup>4992</sup>

On 6 May 2021, at the General Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Argentina ratified its view that COVID-19 vaccines must be universal public goods so that all countries have equitable access to them and to medical innovations developed to fight the pandemic. Argentina endorsed the proposal by South Africa and India at the WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual

<sup>4990</sup> Argentina receives its first COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility, Pan American Health Organization (Washington, DC) 28 March 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/28-3-2021-argentina-receives-its-first-covid-19-vaccines-through-covax-facility>

<sup>4991</sup> Argentina and EU agree on need for fairer and more equitable global distribution of vaccines, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 31 March 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://cancilleria.gob.ar/en/announcements/news/argentina-and-eu-agree-need-fairer-and-more-equitable-global-distribution>

<sup>4992</sup> Alberto Fernández urges equitable production and distribution of Covid-19 vaccines, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 21 April 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://cancilleria.gob.ar/en/announcements/news/alberto-fernandez-urges-equitable-production-and-distribution-covid-19-vaccines>

Property Rights to suspend intellectual property rights for medical products, including vaccines, that are necessary for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19.<sup>4993</sup>

During the compliance period Argentina took actions to provide access to vaccines domestically and expressed readiness and support for international action, but no concrete actions to promote access to vaccines internationally were registered yet.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

### **Australia: +1**

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines.

On 30 November 2020, the Australian government provided more than USD4 million for research into COVID-19 and the country's response to the pandemic. The funding will support the development of rapid response digital health infrastructure and strategies to improve community engagement and responsiveness to pandemic information.<sup>4994</sup>

On 22 December 2020, the Australian government provided USD172.5 million for the Medical Research Future Fund. The funding focuses on areas of unmet need or potential for transforming health care and its outcomes.<sup>4995</sup>

On 4 January 2021, the Australian government provided USD10.1 million for clinical trials related to COVID-19. The funding will support six promising Australian innovations, including two "next generation" vaccines and customised 3D-printed face guards.<sup>4996</sup>

On 25 January 2021, the Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine was provisionally approved by the Australian government for use in Australia. This means that Pfizer's vaccine will be provided for free to all Australian residents.<sup>4997</sup>

On 29 January 2021, the campaign to encourage Australians to get their free COVID-19 vaccines started. The campaign will run across a variety of mediums, including television, radio, press, digital, social, mobile, search and out of home.<sup>4998</sup>

On 2 February 2021, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced USD1.9 billion to go towards the COVID-19 vaccine rollout. The funding will help hospitals, general practitioners and pharmacies on the frontline deliver vaccinations to everyone in Australia.<sup>4999</sup>

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<sup>4993</sup> Argentina reiterates that vaccine patents must be waived, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 6 May 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://cancilleria.gob.ar/en/announcements/news/argentina-reiterates-vaccine-patents-must-be-waived>.

<sup>4994</sup> More than \$4 million for new COVID-19 research, Department of Health (Canberra) 30 November 2020. Access Date: 29 January 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/more-than-4-million-for-new-covid-19-research>

<sup>4995</sup> Additional \$172.5 million for Australian medical research, Department of Health (Canberra) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 29 January 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/additional-1725-million-for-australian-medical-research>

<sup>4996</sup> \$10 million to support COVID-19 related clinical trials, Department of Health (Canberra) 4 January 2021. Access Date: 29 January 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/10-million-to-support-covid-19-related-clinical-trials>

<sup>4997</sup> TGA provisionally approves Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine for use in Australia, Department of Health (Canberra) 25 January 2021. Access Date: 13 February 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/tga-provisionally-approves-pfizerbiontech-covid-19-vaccine-for-use-in-australia>

<sup>4998</sup> New information campaign to encourage Australians to get a COVID-19 vaccine, Department of Health (Canberra) 29 January 2021. Access Date: 13 February 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/new-information-campaign-to-encourage-australians-to-get-a-covid-19-vaccine>

On 22 February 2021, COVID-19 vaccinations began in Australia. The first people to receive the vaccines will be priority groups who are at a higher risk of COVID-19. The government also launched the COVID-19 vaccine eligibility checker to help people find more information about during which phase they would be able to receive the vaccine.<sup>5000</sup>

On 26 February 2021, the Australian Government announced it would invest USD100 million into the development of new technologies to improve the diagnosis and treatment of stroke, epilepsy and lung disease, including COVID-19.<sup>5001</sup>

On 12 March 2021, Australia announced it has contributed USD80 million to the COVAX Facility that has started rolling out the first round of doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Australia's Pacific and Southeast Asian neighbours (Fiji, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, etc.).<sup>5002</sup>

On 13 March 2021, Australia, along with the United States, Japan and India, pledged to provide up to one billion vaccine doses to developing countries by the end of 2022 through financing vehicles that allow a substantial increase in production capacity in India.<sup>5003</sup>

On 17 March 2021, Australia announced that it has agreed to partner with Papua New Guinea on a support package which will include the supply of 8,000 AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines, the Australian Government will also make a formal request to AstraZeneca and the European Authorities for one million doses of Australia's contracted supplies to gift to Papua New Guinea. Australia will also provide new targeted support.<sup>5004</sup>

On 10 April 2021, Australia announced that it will supply at least 10,000 AstraZeneca COVID-19 (manufactured in Australia) doses per week to the neighbouring countries. Australia will also continue to support the Government of Papua New Guinea in its immediate response to its outbreak, helping to vaccinate frontline healthcare and other essential workers.<sup>5005</sup>

On 14 April 2021, it was announced that an Australian Medical Assistance Team (AUSMAT), comprising a senior epidemiologist and health support officer arrived in Timor-Leste. The team will assist public health needs assessments.<sup>5006</sup>

Australia has taken actions to ensure access to vaccines on domestic level and on international level.

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<sup>4999</sup> \$1.9 billion to go towards COVID-19 vaccine rollout, Department of Health (Canberra) 2 February 2021. Access Date: 13 February 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/19-billion-to-go-towards-covid-19-vaccine-rollout>

<sup>5000</sup> First COVID-19 vaccinations in Australia, Department of Health (Canberra) 21 February 2021. Access Date: 1 March 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/first-covid-19-vaccinations-in-australia>

<sup>5001</sup> \$100 million for medical research technology, Department of Health (Canberra) 26 February 2021. Access Date: 2 March 2021. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/100-million-for-medical-research-technology>

<sup>5002</sup> Australia's partnership with COVAX delivers vaccines to our neighbours, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 14 April 2021. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/australias-partnership-covax-delivers-vaccines-our-neighbours>

<sup>5003</sup> Leaders of "Quad" agree to aid vaccine delivery to developing nations, Kyodo (Tokyo) 13 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2021/03/01a7efa9f9ac-1st-quad-summit-to-focus-on-covid-19-vaccines-with-eye-on-china.html>

<sup>5004</sup> Supporting Papua New Guinea's COVID-19 response, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Women (Canberra) 17 March 2021. Access Date: 14 April 2021. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/supporting-papua-new-guineas-covid-19-response>

<sup>5005</sup> Sharing COVID-19 vaccines with our neighbors, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 10 April 2021. Access Date: 14 April 2021. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/sharing-covid-19-vaccines-our-neighbours>

<sup>5006</sup> Emergency relief dispatched to Timor-Leste, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 14 April 2021. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/emergency-relief-dispatched-timor-leste>



Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Anastasiya Kirillova*

### **Brazil: 0**

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines.

On 6 February 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health announced the arrival of the first batch of active pharmaceutical ingredients for the AstraZeneca vaccine against COVID-19 in Brazil. Originating in China, the batch with about 90 liters of the ingredients will allow the production of 2.8 million doses of vaccine in the national territory. The vaccines to be produced in Bio-Manguinhos/Fiocruz will be distributed under the National Immunization Program.<sup>5007</sup>

On 9 February 2021, the National Health Surveillance Agency decided that vaccines purchased by the Ministry of Health through COVAX are exempted from the requirement for registration and temporary authorization for emergency use.<sup>5008</sup>

On 21 March 2021, Brazil received 1,022,400 doses of COVID-19 vaccine through COVAX, a global effort by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The PAHO Revolving Fund, responsible for the procurement of vaccines against COVID-19 for the countries in the Americas, via the COVAX Mechanism, sent to Brazil the 1,022,400 doses of the AstraZeneca/Oxford vaccine – manufactured by SK Bioscience in Korea. The vaccines will be distributed according to the Brazilian Vaccination Plan.<sup>5009</sup>

On 30 April 2021, the National Health Surveillance Agency approved the production of the active pharmaceutical ingredient of the COVID-19 vaccine within the scope of technology transfer from AstraZeneca to the Instituto de Tecnologia em Immunobiologicos Bio-Manguinhos, from the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation.<sup>5010</sup>

On 7 May 2021, Brazilian government welcomed the willingness of the United States to negotiate, within the scope of the World Trade Organization (WTO), a multilateral solution that contributes to the fight against COVID-19, as well as to intensify its efforts – together with the private sector and other interested parties – to increase the production and distribution of inputs and vaccines globally. Brazil stated that it shares the objective to provide safe and efficient vaccines to as many people as possible in the shortest possible time. The Brazilian government promised deepen, with flexibility, pragmatism and responsibility, consultations with all its international partners, as well as with the private sector, to develop the multilateral understandings necessary for the rapid and safe production

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<sup>5007</sup> Arrival of the IFA from China for the production, by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), of vaccines against COVID-19 – Joint note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 6 February 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. [https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais\\_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/chegada-do-ifa-da-china-para-a-producao-pela-fundacao-oswaldo-cruz-fiocruz-de-vacinas-contra-a-covid-19-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-e-do-ministerio-da-saude](https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/chegada-do-ifa-da-china-para-a-producao-pela-fundacao-oswaldo-cruz-fiocruz-de-vacinas-contra-a-covid-19-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-e-do-ministerio-da-saude)

<sup>5008</sup> Anvisa board dispenses emergency registration and authorization for vaccine from Covax Facility, Globo (Rio de Janeiro) 9 February 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://g1.globo.com/bemestar/vacina/noticia/2021/02/09/diretoria-da-anvisa-dispensa-registro-e-autorizacao-emergencial-para-vacinas-do-covax-facility.ghtml>

<sup>5009</sup> Brazil will receive the first vaccines against COVID-19 through the COVAX Mechanism, Pan American Health Organization (Washington, DC) 21 March 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://www.paho.org/en/news/21-3-2021-brazil-will-receive-first-vaccines-against-covid-19-through-covax-mechanism>

<sup>5010</sup> Fiocruz is authorized to produce the AstraZeneca vaccine input, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 2 May 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/saude-e-vigilancia-sanitaria/2021/05/fiocruz-e-autorizada-a-produzir-o-insumo-da-vacina-astrazeneca>

and distribution of vaccines. In particular, Brazil will discuss, in greater depth, with the United States, its new position and its practical implications for facilitating ample and urgent access to vaccines and medicines in the fight against COVID-19. At the WTO, Brazil promised to continue to work with Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and with all the members to build a consensual and cooperative solution that will make it possible to accelerate the production and dissemination of vaccines against COVID-19 in the smallest possible term.<sup>5011</sup>

During the compliance period Brazil took actions to provide access to vaccines domestically and expressed readiness and support for international action, but no concrete actions to promote access to vaccines internationally were registered yet.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 14 December 2020, Minister of International Development Karina Gould announced the country's contribution of CAD230 million to procure COVID-19 treatments through the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), and CAD255 million as additional support for the ACT-A for the effective deployment of medical solutions against COVID-19 in developing and vulnerable countries. The latter contribution included an investment in the development of a mechanism to equitably reallocate vaccine doses through COVAX.<sup>5012</sup>

On 19 April 2020, the Government of Canada presented the Budget 2021.<sup>5013</sup> The budget provides for a CAD59.2 million investment into the University of Saskatchewan's Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO) to help it develop and manufacture bio-solutions such as vaccines and therapeutics. This builds on previous investments in VIDO, totaling CAD46 million, to accelerate the development of its COVID-19 vaccine candidate, support research and enhance its vaccine manufacturing facilities.<sup>5014</sup>

On 23 April 2021, Minister of Public Services and Procurement Anita Anand announced that Canada has secured COVID-19 vaccines from Pfizer for 2022 and 2023, with options to extend into 2024.

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<sup>5011</sup> Vaccines and patents – Joint Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 7 May 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. [https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais\\_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/vacinas-e-patentes-2013-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-do-ministerio-da-economia-do-ministerio-da-saude-e-do-ministerio-da-ciencia-tecnologia-e-inovacoes](https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/vacinas-e-patentes-2013-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-do-ministerio-da-economia-do-ministerio-da-saude-e-do-ministerio-da-ciencia-tecnologia-e-inovacoes)

<sup>5012</sup> Canada announces additional support for equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 December 2020. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/12/canada-announces-additional-support-for-equitable-access-to-covid-19-tests-treatments-and-vaccines.html>

<sup>5013</sup> Budget 2021: A Recovery Plan for Jobs, Growth, and Resilience, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 April 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2021/04/budget-2021-a-recovery-plan-for-jobs-growth-and-resilience.html>

<sup>5014</sup> Ministers Champagne, Joly and Carr highlight Budget 2021 biomanufacturing investments, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2021/04/ministers-champagne-joly-and-carr-highlight-budget-2021-biomanufacturing-investments.html>

The agreement guarantees access to 65 million doses of Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine, with access to up to 120 million more if all options are exercised.<sup>5015</sup>

On 29 April 2021, Minister of Health Patty Hajdu announced an investment of CAD2.25 million through the Immunization Partnership Fund for two projects to support national vaccination efforts. The projects include the University of Alberta's "ScienceUpFirst" and the University of Toronto's CARD (C-Comfort, A-Ask, R-Relax, D-Distract) System. These projects aim to ensure access to information on vaccination, as well as equip healthcare providers and Canadians with strategies to manage pain and fear during vaccination.<sup>5016</sup>

Canada has taken measures to ensure access to vaccines both on national level and through international actions and partnerships.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **China: 0**

China has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 21 December 2020, China started the construction of a COVID-19 vaccine production facility which is expected to produce 120 million doses per year in its first phase. The production operation is due to begin in eight months.<sup>5017</sup>

On 31 December 2020, it was announced that China had granted conditional marketing authorization for its first self-developed COVID-19 vaccine. It was also announced that the vaccines would be provided completely free of charge to all people of China.<sup>5018</sup>

On 2 March 2021, the Chinese government assisted the Iraqi government with the delivery of the new COVID-19 vaccine to Baghdad. That was the first batch of the new COVID-19 vaccines received in Iraq after the outbreak.<sup>5019</sup>

On 12 March 2021, Premier of the State Council Li Keqiang announced that the main goals for China in 2021 is to prevent COVID-19 cases and to work on speeding up vaccination.<sup>5020</sup>

On 6 April 2021, China began offering free COVID-19 vaccines to residents of Hong Kong and Macao who are Chinese nationals and are living on the Chinese mainland. It was also mentioned that

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<sup>5015</sup> Government of Canada secures vaccine supply beyond 2021, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-services-procurement/news/2021/04/government-of-canada-secures-vaccine-supply-beyond-2021.html>.

<sup>5016</sup> Government of Canada funds two new projects to encourage vaccine uptake in Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada (Ottawa) 29 April 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/news/2021/04/government-of-canada-funds-two-new-projects-to-encourage-vaccine-uptake-in-canada.html>.

<sup>5017</sup> China starts building COVID-19 vaccine production facility, Xinhua (Kunming), 21 December 2020. Access Date: 28 January 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202012/21/content\\_WS5fe0a036c6d0f7257694241c.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202012/21/content_WS5fe0a036c6d0f7257694241c.html)

<sup>5018</sup> Free for all! China's first COVID-19 vaccine was approved for marketing authorization. Injecting confidence during the global fight against the pandemic, Xinhua (Beijing), 31 December 2020. Access Date: 28 January 2021. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2020-12/31/c\\_1126932380.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2020-12/31/c_1126932380.htm)

<sup>5019</sup> Ambassador Zhang Tao attended the handover ceremony of the new COVID-19 vaccine to Iraq, Embassy of People's Republic of China in the Republic of Iraq (Baghdad) 2 March 2021. Access Date: 3 March 2021. <http://iq.chineseembassy.org/chn/sghd/t1857880.htm>

<sup>5020</sup> Government working report, Xinhua (Beijing) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 17 March 2021. [http://www.gov.cn/premier/2021-03/12/content\\_5592671.htm](http://www.gov.cn/premier/2021-03/12/content_5592671.htm)

they will also be entitled to the same treatment and reimbursement policies as mainland residents if they have adverse reactions after inoculation.<sup>5021</sup>

On 11 April 2021, the Chinese government delivered the second batch of the COVID-19 vaccines to Iraq.<sup>5022</sup>

On 14 April 2021, it was announced that at the end of March the Chinese government has contributed RMB24 billion (approximately USD3.67 billion) to ensure the smooth rollout of COVID-19 vaccines. The funds were provided to vaccine buyers who then paid vaccine manufacturers in advance to help guarantee their operations.<sup>5023</sup>

China has taken action to ensure access to vaccines on domestic level but no actions on international level have been founded.

Thus, China receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Anastasiya Kirillova*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 18 February 2021, it was reported that France pledged to donate 5 per cent of its secured Covid-19 vaccine supplies to poorer countries through COVAX, and called other developed countries to follow suit, and donate from 3-5 percent of their stocks to developing countries.<sup>5024</sup>

On 15 April 2021, France welcomed the finalization of a new agreement between COVAX and Team Europe on the provision of doses, which will ensure the first French and European donations via COVAX can materialize shortly.<sup>5025</sup>

On 19 February 2021, it was announced that the EU pledged to double its contribution to COVAX to EUR1 billion to ensure safe and effective vaccines for low- and middle-income countries.<sup>5026</sup> On the same date, the G7 leaders issued a joint statement after a virtual summit pledged to intensify co-operation on COVID-19 and increase their contribution to the COVAX vaccine-sharing initiative to total USD7.5 billion.

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<sup>5021</sup> Vaccines offered to Macao, HK people, China Daily (Beijing) 8 April 2021. Access Date: 17 April 2021.

[http://english.www.gov.cn/statecouncil/ministries/202104/08/content\\_WS606e3eb1c6d0719374afc2d3.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/statecouncil/ministries/202104/08/content_WS606e3eb1c6d0719374afc2d3.html)

<sup>5022</sup> Ambassador Zhang Tao attends the handover ceremony of the second batch of COVID-19 vaccines supplied by the Chinese government, Embassy of People's Republic of China in the Republic of Iraq (Baghdad) 12 April 2021. Access Date: 17 April 2021. <http://iq.chineseembassy.org/chn/sghd/t1868175.htm>

<sup>5023</sup> Fund injection smooths out vaccine drive, China Daily (Beijing) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 17 April 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202104/15/content\\_WS60778e02c6d0df57f98d7d8d.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202104/15/content_WS60778e02c6d0df57f98d7d8d.html)

<sup>5024</sup> France to Donate 5% of Its Vaccine Doses to Poorer Countries, Bloomberg (New York City) 18 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-02-18/france-to-donate-5-of-its-vaccine-doses-to-poorer-countries>

<sup>5025</sup> Global leaders rally to accelerate access to COVID-19 vaccines for lower-income countries, ReliefWeb (New York City) 15 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-leaders-rally-accelerate-access-covid-19-vaccines-lower-income-countries>

<sup>5026</sup> EU doubles contribution to COVAX to €1 billion to ensure safe and effective vaccines for low and middle-income countries, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_690](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_690)

On 4 January 2021, France announced the government's pledge to accelerate vaccination campaigns starting with elderly people and health professionals, while recognizing criticism of delays due to logistical reasons.<sup>5027</sup>

By 23 March 2021, France had rolled out around 8.8 million doses. President Emmanuel Macron pledged to increase vaccination pace, offer vaccines to all people over 70 years old and open 35 mass vaccination centers across the country.<sup>5028</sup> That pledge had taken form already in April 2021, when France reached its 10 million inoculations target a week earlier than expected, while daily vaccination after opening first mass vaccination centers exceeded 510,000 doses on 9 April 2021.<sup>5029</sup>

France has taken numerous important steps to contribute to affordable and equitable vaccine distribution both domestically and internationally.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 8 February 2021, the Federal Ministry of Health, in consultation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, issued the ordinance on the entitlement to vaccination against the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. It provides for the entitlement to vaccinations, vaccine surveillance procedures, partial financing of costs of vaccination centers, relevant evaluation measures and other aspects regulating access to COVID-19 vaccines within Germany.<sup>5030</sup>

On 19 February 2021, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced an additional EUR1.5 billion for measures to fight COVID-19. Of that, EUR1 billion is for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and its Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator. The rest of the funds is intended to strengthen the World Health Organization and research on vaccines, in particular with regard to mutations.<sup>5031</sup>

Germany has taken measures to ensure access to vaccines both at national level and through international actions and partnerships. Thus, it receives a score of +1

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

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<sup>5027</sup> Coronavirus: French government vows to speed up vaccinations, BBC News (London) 4 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-55529240>

<sup>5028</sup> Covid-19: Macron vows to accelerate vaccine rollout as cases 'explode', France24 (Paris) 23 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/france/20210323-vaccinations-will-be-open-to-those-over-70-starting-saturday-macron-says>

<sup>5029</sup> France and Germany's Covid vaccination programmes pick up speed, The Guardian (London) 10 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/apr/10/france-and-germanys-covid-vaccination-programmes-pick-up-speed>

<sup>5030</sup> Ordinance on the entitlement to vaccination against the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus (Coronavirus-Impfverordnung – CoronalmpfV), Ministry of Health (Berlin) 8 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3\\_Downloads/C/Coronavirus/Verordnungen/CoronalmpfV\\_EN\\_080221.pdf](https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/3_Downloads/C/Coronavirus/Verordnungen/CoronalmpfV_EN_080221.pdf)

<sup>5031</sup> Germany makes available 1.5 billion euros to help fight COVID-19 in developing countries, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/minister-mueller-zum-tag-gegen-kindersoldaten-59360>

## India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 29 November 2020, India provided another grant to the Department of Biotechnology for Research & Development of Indian COVID-19 vaccines. The important objectives of the fund will be accelerating pre-clinical & clinical development; licensure of COVID-19 vaccine candidates that are currently in clinical stages or ready to enter clinical stage of development, establishing clinical trial sites, and strengthening the existing immunoassay laboratories, central laboratories and suitable facilities for animal studies, production facilities and other testing facilities to support COVID-19 vaccine development.<sup>5032</sup>

On 16 January 2021, India launched the pan-India rollout of COVID-19 vaccination drive, the world's largest vaccination program covering the entire length and breadth of the country. A total of 3,006 session sites participated in the launch. During this phase, priority groups and health care workers were to be vaccinated.<sup>5033</sup> Moreover, a 24/7 call center has been established for addressing the queries related to COVID-19 pandemic and the vaccine rollout.<sup>5034</sup>

On 13 March 2021, India, along with the United States, Australia and Japan, pledged to provide up to one billion vaccine doses to developing countries by the end of 2022 through financing vehicles that allow a substantial increase in production capacity in India.<sup>5035</sup>

On 1 April 2021, the Government of India decided to operationalize both public and private sector COVID-19 Vaccination Centers on all days of April. It has also decided that from 1 April the COVID-19 vaccination of people above the age of 45 will start.<sup>5036</sup>

India has taken actions to ensure access to vaccines on domestic level but no actions on international level were taken.

Thus, India receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Anastasiya Kirillova*

## Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 21 December 2020, it was reported that Indonesia received the first shipment of China's Sinovac vaccine, which was under consideration by authorities for emergency use.<sup>5037</sup> It was further reported,

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<sup>5032</sup> Government Launches Mission COVID Suraksha to accelerate Indian COVID-19 Vaccine Development, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 29 November 2020. Access Date: 1 February 2021.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1676998>

<sup>5033</sup> PM Launches pan India rollout of COVID-19 vaccination drive, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 16 January 2021. Access Date: 1 February 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1689021>

<sup>5034</sup> PM Modi to launch Pan India Rollout of COVID-19 Vaccination drive, DD News, 2021. Access Date: 22 February 2021. <http://ddnews.gov.in/national/pm-modi-launch-pan-india-rollout-covid-19-vaccination-drive>

<sup>5035</sup> Leaders of "Quad" agree to aid vaccine delivery to developing nations, Kyodo (Tokyo) 13 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2021/03/01a7efa9f9ac-1st-quad-summit-to-focus-on-covid-19-vaccines-with-eye-on-china.html>

<sup>5036</sup> Update on COVID-19 Vaccination, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 2021. Access Date: 7 April 2021.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1708915>

<sup>5037</sup> COVID-19 vaccine rollout in Indonesia faces multiple challenges, Marketplace (Jakarta) 21 December 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.marketplace.org/2020/12/21/covid-19-vaccine-rollout-in-indonesia-faces-multiple-challenges/>

that Indonesia's vaccination strategy differed from most of the countries with prioritized front-line health workers, police and military and then – working age population (18-59 years old) so that the problem of asymptomatic transmission among the working-age population was solved. The ultimate goal of the government is to inoculate 181.5 million Indonesians by the end of 2020.<sup>5038</sup>

On 8 April 2021, it was reported that Indonesia had already received by that moment 56 million doses of Sinovac vaccine and was in talks with China to secure additional 90-100 million doses to substitute lagging deliveries of the AstraZeneca vaccine.<sup>5039</sup> It was further reported that Indonesia would receive additional vaccine doses both from China (10 to 15 million doses in April and May 2021), and via COVAX (two shipments of 3.8 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines).<sup>5040</sup>

Indonesia has taken action to ensure domestic vaccination rollout is executed smoothly and efficiently. However, it has not taken sufficient action internationally.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 2 December 2020, the Ministry of Health issued the document Elements of Preparation for the Vaccination Strategy, one of the two constituent parts of the National Strategic Vaccination Plan for the Prevention of the SARS-CoV-2 Infection. The document identified the values, principles, priorities, as well as logistical and organizational features of the national vaccination campaign.<sup>5041</sup>

On 27 December 2020, after the approval by the European Medicines Agency, the anti-COVID-19 vaccination campaign started in Italy.<sup>5042</sup> Since 31 December 2020, the real-time data on the vaccination is available on-line. As of mid-May 2021, more than 8.5 million people were fully vaccinated in Italy.<sup>5043</sup>

On 2 January 2021, the National Strategic Vaccination Plan for the Prevention of the SARS-CoV-2 Infection was approved by the Ministry of Health of Italy.<sup>5044</sup>

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<sup>5038</sup> Indonesia receives second batch of Covid-19 vaccines from COVAX Facility, The Star (Jakarta) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.thestar.com.my/aseanplus/aseanplus-news/2021/04/27/indonesia-receives-second-batch-of-covid-19-vaccines-from-covax-facility>

<sup>5039</sup> Indonesia turns to China for more vaccines after AstraZeneca delays, Reuters (Jakarta) 8 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-indonesia-vaccine/indonesia-turns-to-china-for-more-vaccines-after-astrazeneca-delays-idUSKBN2BV0C3>

<sup>5040</sup> Indonesia to get more COVID-19 vaccine doses from China, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 26 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/indonesia-to-get-more-covid-19-vaccine-doses-from-china/2221267>

<sup>5041</sup> Elements of preparation of the vaccination strategy, Italian Government (Rome) 2 December 2020. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/renderPdf.spring?seriegu=SG&datagu=24/03/2021&redaz=21A01802&artp=1&art=1&subart=1&subart1=10&vers=1&prog=002>

<sup>5042</sup> Anti Covid-10 vaccination campaign, Italian Government (Rome) 5 January 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.governo.it/it/approfondimento/campagna-vaccinazione-anti-covid-19/16000>

<sup>5043</sup> COVID-19 Vaccine Report, Italian Government (Rome) 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/>

<sup>5044</sup> Presidency of the Council of Ministers – the Extraordinary Commissioner for the Implementation and Coordination of Measures to Contain and Fight the COVID-19 Epidemiology Emergency, Official Gazette (Rome) 4 January 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2021/01/05/21A00042/sg>

On 10 March 2021, the Interim Recommendations on SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 Vaccination Target Groups were issued, updating the population categories to be vaccinated and the priorities of the National Strategic Vaccination Plan.<sup>5045</sup>

On 13 March 2021, the Vaccination Plan of the Extraordinary Commissioner for the Execution of the National Vaccination Campaign was released. Developed in accordance with the National Strategic Vaccination Plan, it sets the objective of achieving 500 thousand vaccinations a day and vaccinate at least 80 percent of the population by September 2021.<sup>5046</sup>

On 21 May 2021, on the margins of the Global Health Summit Italy has pledged EUR300 million to provide equitable access to vaccines in developing countries via COVAX AMC initiative.<sup>5047</sup>

Italy took steps to ensure access to vaccines on both national and international levels.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 4 December 2020, speaking at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga noted that Japan had responded rapidly to the call for contributions to the COVAX facility and would promote the supply of therapeutics through voluntary licensing of patents.<sup>5048</sup>

On 8 October 2020, Japan pledged USD130 million in funding to the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance COVAX Advance Market Commitment to help accelerate and reserve COVID-19 vaccines for low- and middle-income countries, enabling lower income countries to reinforce equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines.<sup>5049</sup> Further, on 26 November 2020, it was reported that to that date Japan had pledged USD229 million to the vaccination pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) through the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (out of initially planned USD2 billion fundraising goal for 2020).<sup>5050</sup>

On 27 February 2021, Japan reached agreement with Pfizer on shipments of sufficient amounts of both vaccine doses to inoculate 36 million elderly people by the end of June (with the biggest part of

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<sup>5045</sup> Interim Recommendations on SARS-CoV-2 / COVID-19 Vaccination Target Groups, Italian Government (Rome) 10 March 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.trovanorme.salute.gov.it/norme/renderPdf.spring?seriegu=SG&datagu=24/03/2021&redaz=21A01802&artp=1&art=1&subart=1&subart1=10&vers=1&prog=002>

<sup>5046</sup> Vaccination Plan of the Extraordinary Commissioner, Italian Government (Rome) 13 March 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. [https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/210313\\_Piano\\_Vaccinale\\_marzo\\_2021\\_1.pdf](https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/210313_Piano_Vaccinale_marzo_2021_1.pdf)

<sup>5047</sup> L'intervento di apertura del Presidente Draghi al Global Health Summit, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Rome) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 15 July 2021. <https://www.governo.it/node/16920>

<sup>5048</sup> 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 (Tokyo) 4 December 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e\\_000292.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page1e_000292.html)

<sup>5049</sup> Japan pledges US\$ 130 million to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines, Gavi (Geneva) 8 October 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/japan-pledges-us-130-million-support-global-access-covid-19-vaccines>

<sup>5050</sup> Japan's Contribution to the Act-A Program: Reaffirming Japan's Global Leadership, Eurasia Group (New York City) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/act-accelerator/2020-japan-participation-in-the-act-a-program-11\\_26\\_2020.pdf](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/act-accelerator/2020-japan-participation-in-the-act-a-program-11_26_2020.pdf)



vaccines starting to arrive in May 2021), and another 36 million people by the end of 2021 (144 million doses in total).<sup>5051</sup>

On 10 March 2021, it was reported that Japan would provide USD41 million worth aid to 25 Asian and Pacific Islands nations to help them build a cold-chain distributions network for COVID-19 vaccines.<sup>5052</sup>

On 13 March 2021, Japan, along with the United States, Australia and India, pledged to provide up to one billion vaccine doses to developing countries by the end of 2022 through financing vehicles that allow a substantial increase in production capacity in India.<sup>5053</sup>

Japan has taken numerous important steps to contribute to affordable and equitable vaccine distribution both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 25 February 2021, Korea has initiated a nation-wide vaccination campaign. The campaign is based on vaccine batches produced by AstraZeneca. The government plans to immunize at least 10 million high-risk people by July 2021.<sup>5054</sup>

On 11 March 2021, the Disease Control and Prevention Agency approved usage of AstraZeneca vaccine for elderly population that had been prohibited due to lack of clinical data.<sup>5055</sup>

On 27 April 2021, Korea announced its intention to provide India with medical equipment. South Korea would send oxygen concentrators, COVID-19 diagnostic kits and other supplies to help the South Asian country in its fight against the coronavirus infection.<sup>5056</sup>

On 12 May 2021, the Government of Korea amended the national vaccination plan for the Q2 2021. According to the amended plan, vaccination would cover the 60-64 age group; people under 30 would receive the Pfizer-made vaccine.<sup>5057</sup>

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<sup>5051</sup> Japan says it will have enough vaccine for 36m seniors by June, Nikkei Asia (Tokyo) 27 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Coronavirus/Japan-says-it-will-have-enough-vaccine-for-36m-seniors-by-June>

<sup>5052</sup> Japan to give \$41 million aid to Asian nations over vaccine supply, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 10 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/03/09/japan-to-give-41-million-aid-to-asian-nations-over-vaccine-supply.html>

<sup>5053</sup> Leaders of "Quad" agree to aid vaccine delivery to developing nations, Kyodo (Tokyo) 13 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2021/03/01a7efa9f9ac-1st-quad-summit-to-focus-on-covid-19-vaccines-with-eye-on-china.html>

<sup>5054</sup> South Korea kicks off COVID-19 vaccination campaign, Reuters (Seoul) 26 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-southkorea-idUSKBN2AQ02L>

<sup>5055</sup> S. Korea approves AstraZeneca vaccine for over-65s, Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) 11 March 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://en.yna.co.kr/view/AEN20210310009100320>

<sup>5056</sup> The Latest: S Korea to send medical items to help India, Associated Press (Seoul) 28 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://apnews.com/article/technology-pandemics-europe-india-coronavirus-pandemic-adb43be663e6db0ec638f1acf376735>

<sup>5057</sup> The 60-64 Age Group Is Included in the Q2 Vaccination Plan, with People under 30 to Receive Pfizer Shots, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Seoul) 12 May 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. [https://www.mohw.go.kr/eng/nw/nw0101vw.jsp?PAR\\_MENU\\_ID=100701&MENU\\_ID=100701&page=1&CONT\\_SEQ=365646](https://www.mohw.go.kr/eng/nw/nw0101vw.jsp?PAR_MENU_ID=100701&MENU_ID=100701&page=1&CONT_SEQ=365646)

On 12 May 2021, Korea and New Zealand held an intra-ministerial videocall. The parties discussed issues related to bilateral cooperation including coordination to ensure equitable access to vaccines under the COVAX Facility.<sup>5058</sup>

Korea takes actions to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

**Mexico: 0**

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 3 January 2021, it was announced that Mexico plans to import about 870,000 doses of AstraZeneca's COVID-19 vaccine from India in February, as well as producing it locally.<sup>5059</sup>

On 4 February 2021, as President pro tempore of the Community Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Government of Mexico took part in a ministerial meeting on "Promoting equitable access to COVID-19 tools in Latin America and the Caribbean through the ACT-Accelerator (ACT-A)." The World Health Organization (WHO) participated in and supported the meeting. The goal of the meeting was to strengthen the region's communication with the WHO, and to learn first-hand the achievements of the ACT-A, a partnership launched by WHO in April 2020. The participants also discussed current challenges and how to advance regional cooperation to meet the goals of the ACT-A, without leaving anyone behind. The ACT-A has driven global cooperation to develop effective vaccines, identify treatments and other tools to fight COVID-19 effectively, including the COVID-19 Global Vaccine Alliance (COVAX) facility.<sup>5060</sup>

On 24 February 2021, the Government of Mexico received a first shipment of 200,000 doses of the Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine produced in Russia by the Gamaleya National Research Center of Epidemiology and Microbiology. These are the first doses of a total of 24 million that Mexico has contracted to purchase through the Russian Direct Investment Fund. They will enable 12 million people to be vaccinated.<sup>5061</sup>

On 24 February 2021, Social Security Institute for the Mexican Armed Forces explained the procedure for the vaccination for the people older than 60 years. It provides the information on registration process and explains the benefits of getting the vaccine.<sup>5062</sup>

During the compliance period Mexico took actions to provide access to vaccines domestically and expressed readiness and support for international action, but no concrete actions to promote access to vaccines internationally were registered yet.

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<sup>5058</sup> S. Korea, New Zealand discuss cooperation in vaccines, hydrogen technologies, Yonhap News (Seoul) 12 May 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://en.yna.co.kr/view/AEN20210512009000325>

<sup>5059</sup> Mexico to import AstraZeneca vaccine from India, president says, Reuters (Mexico City) 3 January 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-healthcare-coronavirus-mexico-vaccine-idUSKBN29Z067>

<sup>5060</sup> CELAC promotes solidarity and equitable access to vaccines and supplies to combat Covid-19, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 4 February 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/celac-promotes-solidarity-and-equitable-access-to-vaccines-and-supplies-to-combat-covid-19?idiom=en>

<sup>5061</sup> The Government of Mexico receives first 200,000 doses of Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine from Russia, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 24 February 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/the-government-of-mexico-receives-first-200-000-doses-of-sputnik-v-covid-19-vaccine-from-russia>

<sup>5062</sup> Como registrarse para ser vacunado contra el COVID-19, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 24 February 2021.

Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/issfam/articulos/como-registrarse-para-ser-vacuna-contra-el-covid-19>

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 26 December 2020, the Ministry of Health approved the Sputnik V vaccine for treatment of patients older than 60. The vaccine proved its safety and more than 90 per cent efficiency and thus might be used to protect vulnerable population amid pandemic.<sup>5063</sup>

On 29 December 2020, Russia has delivered the first batch of Sputnik V vaccine to Belarus. Russian vaccine is said to be the primary component of Belarus-wide vaccination campaign.<sup>5064</sup>

On 10 February 2021, Russia and Iran discussed issues of bilateral cooperation in health sphere. The meeting's agenda included treatment of COVID-19 infection along with plans to start production of Sputnik V vaccine in Iran.<sup>5065</sup>

On 20 February 2021, the Ministry of Health approved the third Russian-made vaccine against COVID-19. KoviVak vaccine has proved its efficiency during the pre-launch testing; however, further testing would be conducted after the formal approval.<sup>5066</sup>

On 15 April 2021, the Direct Investment Fund reached an agreement with Korean GL Rapha and ISU ABXIS on production of Sputnik V vaccine for export. On Korea's side, six other companies besides GL Rapha and ISU ABXIS would join the agreement.<sup>5067</sup>

On 23 April 2021, Russia delivered the first batch of Sputnik V vaccine to Uzbekistan. The shipment was affected by the Russian Direct Investment Fund. Uzbekistan started the nation-wide vaccination company on the 1 April 2021; on 17 April 2021, Uzbekistan control authorities approved Sputnik V for local use.<sup>5068</sup>

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<sup>5063</sup> Ministry of Health Approved 'Sputnik V' for Vaccination of Elderly Population, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow). Access Date: 7 May 2021. <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/news/2020/12/26/15765-minzdrav-rf-odobril-primeneniye-vaktsiny-sputnik-v-dlya-lyudey-starshe-60-let>

<sup>5064</sup> M. Murashko Comments on 'Sputnik V' Vaccine Supplies to Belarus, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 29 December 2020. Access Date: 7 May 2021. <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/news/2020/12/29/15778-mihail-murashko-prokommentiroval-nachalo-postavok-vaktsiny-sputnik-v-v-belorussiyu>

<sup>5065</sup> Ministry of Health Discussed Cooperation with Iran in healthcare and 'Sputnik V' Production, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow) Access Date: <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/news/2021/02/10/16064-v-minzdrave-obsudili-voprosy-sotrudnichestva-s-iranom-v-sfere-zdravoohraneniya-i-organizatsii-proizvodstva-vaktsiny-sputnik-v>

<sup>5066</sup> Ministry of Health Approved the Third COVID-19 Vaccine, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow). Access Date: 7 May 2021. <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/news/2021/02/20/16138-minzdrav-rossii-zaregistroval-tretyu-rossiyskuyu-vaktsinu-ot-covid-19>

<sup>5067</sup> RDIF, GL Rapha and ISU ABXIS Agreed on Production of 'Sputnik V' Vaccine in Korea, the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 15 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. [https://minpromtorg.gov.ru/press-centre/news/#!rfpi\\_gl\\_rapha\\_i\\_isu\\_abxis\\_obyavlyayut\\_o\\_sotrudnichestve\\_dlya\\_proizvodstva\\_vakciny\\_sputnik\\_v\\_v\\_koree](https://minpromtorg.gov.ru/press-centre/news/#!rfpi_gl_rapha_i_isu_abxis_obyavlyayut_o_sotrudnichestve_dlya_proizvodstva_vakciny_sputnik_v_v_koree)

<sup>5068</sup> Russia Delivered the First Batch of Vaccines to Uzbekistan, Gazeta.ru (Moscow) Access Date: 7 May 2021.

[https://www.gazeta.ru/tags/organization/rossiiskii\\_fond\\_pryamyh\\_investitsii.shtml](https://www.gazeta.ru/tags/organization/rossiiskii_fond_pryamyh_investitsii.shtml)

On 6 May 2021, the Ministry of Health approved the fourth Russian-made vaccine against COVID-19. Sputnik Lite is a one-component vaccine that demonstrated 100 per cent efficiency in forming cell-immunity against COVID-19.<sup>5069</sup>

Russia takes actions to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Russia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **Saudi Arabia: 0**

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 11 April 2021, second dose appointments for COVID-19 vaccination were postponed broadening the coverage of the population who can get their first vaccine dose.<sup>5070</sup>

On 22 April 2021, more appointments for vaccination were made available in the cities of Riyadh and Jeddah per request from the citizens.<sup>5071</sup>

Saudi Arabia has taken steps to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines both domestically. However, it has taken insufficient actions internationally.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives the score of 0.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **South Africa: 0**

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 16 February 2021, South Africa received the first delivery of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine. Shortly before that the Health Product Authority approved the vaccine for local usage.<sup>5072</sup>

On 17 February 2021, South Africa started a nationwide vaccination program using the Oxford-AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson vaccines.<sup>5073</sup> The government plans to immunize 67 per cent of the population by the end 2021.<sup>5074</sup>

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<sup>5069</sup> Ministry of Health Approved the Fourth COVID-19 Vaccine Made in Russia, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Moscow) Access Date: 7 May 2021. <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/news/2021/05/06/16566-minzdrav-zaregistroval-chetvertuyu-rossiyskuyu-vaktsinu-ot-covid-19>

<sup>5070</sup> Saudi Arabia postpones second COVID-19 dose reservations, Arab News (Riyadh) 11 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1840891/saudi-arabia>

<sup>5071</sup> Saudi Arabia increases Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines to cater for demand, The National (Riyadh) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.thenationalnews.com/gulf/saudi-arabia/saudi-arabia-increases-pfizer-biontech-vaccines-to-cater-for-demand-1.1208479>

<sup>5072</sup> Government receives Johnson & Johnson Coronavirus COVID-19 vaccine, 16 Feb, South African Government (Pretoria) 16 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.gov.za/speeches/government-receives-johnson-johnson-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccine-16-feb-16-feb-2021-0000>

<sup>5073</sup> Coronavirus: South Africa rolls out vaccination programme, BBC News (London) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55675806>

<sup>5074</sup> COVID-19 Coronavirus vaccine strategy, South African Government (Pretoria) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.gov.za/covid-19/vaccine/strategy>

On 6 April 2021, South Africa signed a deal for 20 million Pfizer vaccine doses to be delivered later in April. With Pfizer and Johnson & Johnson vaccine deliveries combined, South Africa has secured enough doses to reach the goals of national vaccination campaign.<sup>5075</sup>

On 9 April 2021, the Department of Science and Innovation announced that the government would allocate ZAR25 million (approximately USD1.7 million) to the Network for Genomic Surveillance in South Africa to continue with health threats researches.<sup>5076</sup>

South Africa has taken actions to ensure affordable and equitable access to vaccines domestically, but no action aimed at better distribution vaccines internationally has been found within the monitoring period.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **Turkey: +1**

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 11 January 2021, the start of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in Turkey was announced following the agreement to purchase 50 million doses of Sinovac's CoronaVac vaccine and delivery of initial 3 million doses, as well as agreement to procure 4.5 million doses of the vaccine developed by Pfizer and BioNTech, with an option to procure 30 million more doses later.<sup>5077</sup>

On 17 March 2021, Turkey pledged to donate 30,000 coronavirus vaccines to Bosnia and Herzegovina as an outcome of the two countries' summit;<sup>5078</sup> further, on 17 April 2021, Ankara had already sent two shipments of 10,000 vaccines to Bosnia in line with the above agreement.<sup>5079</sup>

On 4 April 2021, Turkey ranked sixth globally in terms of administered COVID-19 vaccines (16.6 million doses, 9.5 million people to that date had received their first doses, while second doses had been given to over 7.13 million) following the U.S., China, India, the U.K. and Brazil.<sup>5080</sup> Having concluded the first stage of vaccination rollout (critical front-line health care staff, people over the age of 65, elderly and disabled adults living in crowded places and those living at nursing homes), on 19 April 2021 Turkey started the second stage with turning to vaccinate the population aged 55 and older.<sup>5081</sup>

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<sup>5075</sup> South Africa signs deal for 20 million Pfizer vaccine doses, Reuters (Johannesburg) 6 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-health-coronavirus-safrica-pfizer-idUSKBN2BT13M>

<sup>5076</sup> Government allocates more for research on health threats, South African Government News Agency (Pretoria) 9 April 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/government-allocates-more-research-health-threats>

<sup>5077</sup> Turkey to start Covid-19 vaccination this week – latest updates, TRT Online (Istanbul) 11 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.trtworld.com/life/turkey-to-start-covid-19-vaccination-this-week-latest-updates-43137>

<sup>5078</sup> Turkey to donate 30,000 Doses of Vaccines to Bosnia, Sarajevo Times (Sarajevo) 17 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <http://www.sarajevotimes.com/turkey-to-donate-30000-doses-of-vaccines-to-bosnia/>

<sup>5079</sup> Turkey donates 10,000 more vaccine doses to Bosnia, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 17 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/health/turkey-donates-10-000-more-vaccine-doses-to-bosnia/2212159>

<sup>5080</sup> Turkey ranks 6th globally in COVID-19 vaccination numbers, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 4 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkey-ranks-6th-globally-in-covid-19-vaccination-numbers/news>

<sup>5081</sup> Turkey enters new phase of COVID-19 vaccination, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 19 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/latest-on-coronavirus-outbreak/turkey-enters-new-phase-of-covid-19-vaccination/2213781>

On 9 April 2021, it was reported that the studies for Turkey's seven vaccine candidates had progressed, with three of them in the human trial stage.<sup>5082</sup>

On 14 April 2021, it was reported that Turkey had delivered its donation of 150,000 Covid-19 vaccine doses to Libya.<sup>5083</sup>

On 21 April 2021, it was reported that the first batch of vaccines allocated through COVAX facility (53,800 AstraZeneca doses) had been delivered to Syria's Idlib region with Turkey's assistance.<sup>5084</sup>

On 26 April 2021, it was reported that Turkey's pharmaceutical firm Viscoran İlaç would mass-produce Russia's Sputnik V vaccine at its plants, with manufacturing to be launched within months; in addition to production agreements, licensing processes, as well as storage and distribution matters, the execution of some clinical studies on the product would also be part of cooperation between Russia and Turkey.<sup>5085</sup>

Turkey has taken a number of important steps to contribute to affordable and equitable access to vaccines both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 15 December 2020, the UK government published the Spending Review 2020. The document made available GBP6 billion in total to research and procure COVID-19 vaccines.<sup>5086</sup>

On 3 March 2021, the details of the new UK budget were published. An extra GBP1.65 billion will be spent on the COVID-19 vaccination roll-out in England. GBP28 million were allocated to increase the UK's capacity for vaccine testing, support for clinical trials and improve the UK's ability to rapidly acquire samples of new variants of COVID-19. GBP22 million will be spent on a study to test the effectiveness of combinations of different COVID-19 vaccines. This will also fund the world's first study assessing the effectiveness of a third dose of vaccine to improve the response against current and future variants of COVID-19. A further GBP5 million on top of a previous GBP9 million will be invested to create a 'library' of vaccines that will work against Covid-19 variants for possible rapid response deployment.<sup>5087</sup>

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<sup>5082</sup> Turkey says 3 Covid-19 vaccines in human trial stage – latest updates, TRT Online (Istanbul) 9 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.trtworld.com/life/turkey-says-3-covid-19-vaccines-in-human-trial-stage-latest-updates-45736>

<sup>5083</sup> Turkey sends COVID-19 vaccine donation to Libya, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 14 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/turkey-sends-covid-19-vaccine-donation-to-libya/2208746>

<sup>5084</sup> 1st batch of COVID-19 vaccines arrive in Syria's Idlib through Turkey, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 21 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.dailysabah.com/world/syrian-crisis/1st-batch-of-covid-19-vaccines-arrive-in-syrias-idlib-through-turkey>

<sup>5085</sup> Turkish firm to produce Russia's Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 26 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkish-firm-to-produce-russias-sputnik-v-covid-19-vaccine/news>

<sup>5086</sup> Spending Review 2020, Her Majesty's Treasury (London) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spending-review-2020-documents/spending-review-2020>

<sup>5087</sup> Budget 2021: What you need to know, UK Government (London) 3 March 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/budget-2021-what-you-need-to-know>

On 10 March 2021, Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab announced that the UK had helped to raise USD1 billion for the coronavirus COVAX Advance Market Commitment through match-funding other donors, which combined with the GBP548 million of UK aid pledged can help distribute one billion doses of coronavirus vaccines to 92 developing countries in 2021.<sup>5088</sup>

The United Kingdom has taken measures to ensure access to vaccines both at national level and through international actions and partnerships.

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

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 21 January 2021, President Joseph Biden issued the National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness. Among the goals set by the initiative were: “to mount a safe, effective, and comprehensive vaccination campaign;” “mitigate spread through expanding masking, testing, data, treatments, health care workforce, and clear public health standards;” and “restore U.S. leadership globally and build better preparedness for future threats.”<sup>5089</sup>

On 19 February 2021, President Biden announced the United States’ intention to provide USD4 billion, with the initial transfer of USD2 billion, to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, supporting the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment to provide COVID-19 vaccines to 92 low- and middle-income countries.<sup>5090</sup>

On 13 March 2021, the US, along with Japan, Australia and India, pledged to provide up to one billion vaccine doses to developing countries by the end of 2022 through financing vehicles that allow a substantial increase in production capacity in India.<sup>5091</sup>

On 4 May 2021, President Biden announced the interim results of the national vaccination campaign. According to his speech, by May 2021 almost 150 million US nationals had been partially vaccinated, and further 105 million – fully vaccinated. He also announced the targets for the second phase of the campaign: vaccinating children between 12 and 15 years if age; increasing the convenience of vaccination; and encouraging public confidence in vaccines.<sup>5092</sup>

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<sup>5088</sup> UK meets £250m match aid target into COVAX, the global vaccines facility, UK Government (London) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-raises-1bn-so-vulnerable-countries-can-get-vaccine#history>

<sup>5089</sup> National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness, the White House (Washington, DC) 21 January 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/National-Strategy-for-the-COVID-19-Response-and-Pandemic-Preparedness.pdf>

<sup>5090</sup> USAID To Provide Initial \$2 Billion to Propel Global Access to COVID-19 Vaccines, USAID (Washington, DC) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/feb-19-2021-usaid-provide-initial-2-billion-propel-global-access-covid-19>

<sup>5091</sup> Leaders of "Quad" agree to aid vaccine delivery to developing nations, Kyodo (Tokyo) 13 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2021/03/01a7efa9f9ac-1st-quad-summit-to-focus-on-covid-19-vaccines-with-eye-on-china.html>

<sup>5092</sup> Remarks by President Biden on the COVID-19 Response and the Vaccination Program, the White House (Washington, DC) 4 May 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/05/04/remarks-by-president-biden-on-the-covid-19-response-and-the-vaccination-program/>

On 5 May 2021, the Agency for International Development Administrator Samantha Power stated that the US was “exploring both multilateral and bilateral approaches to share” “up to 60 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines with partner countries.”<sup>5093</sup>

The United States took measures to ensure access to vaccines both on national level and through international actions and partnerships.

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

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable and equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccines.

On 25 November 2020, the European Commission signed the Advanced Purchase Agreement with Moderna providing for the initial purchase of 80 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine on behalf of all EU Member States, plus an option to request up to a further 80 million doses.<sup>5094</sup>

On 15 December 2020, the Commission decided to purchase 80 million additional doses of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>5095</sup>

On 15 December 2020, the European Investment Bank agreed EUR400 million of financing to support the participation of low- and middle-income economies in COVAX Advance Market Commitment.<sup>5096</sup>

On 19 January 2021, the European Commission adopted a Communication calling on member states to speed up the roll out of vaccines across the EU. According to this document, by the end of March 2021, at least 80 per cent of people over the age of 80, and 80 percent of health and social care professionals in every EU member state should have get vaccinated. By summer 2021, member states should have vaccinated a minimum of 70 per cent of the entire adult population.<sup>5097</sup>

On 4 February 2021, the European Commission set up a taskforce under the authority of the Commissioner for the Internal Market Thierry Breton, in cooperation with the Commissioner for Health and Food Safety Stella Kyriakides. The Task Force aims to ramp up production capacity for vaccines, acting as a one-stop-shop for manufacturers in need of support, and to identify and address bottlenecks in terms of capacity and supply chain.<sup>5098</sup>

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<sup>5093</sup> Administrator Samantha Power’s Intervention G7 Ministerial Session Sustainable Recovery Session Part 1: Health and Vaccines, USAID (Washington, DC) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/node/404771>

<sup>5094</sup> Coronavirus: Commission approves contract with Moderna to ensure access to a potential vaccine, European Commission (Brussels) 25 November 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_2200](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2200)

<sup>5095</sup> COMMISSION DECISION of 15.12.2020 on implementing Advance Purchase Agreements on COVID-19 vaccines, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/commission-decision-implementing-advance-purchase-agreements-covid-19-vaccines.pdf>

<sup>5096</sup> Team Europe contributes €500 million to COVAX initiative to provide one billion COVID-19 vaccine doses for low and middle income countries, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/team-europe-contributes-eu500-million-covax-initiative-provide-one-billion-covid-19-vaccine\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/team-europe-contributes-eu500-million-covax-initiative-provide-one-billion-covid-19-vaccine_en)

<sup>5097</sup> Commission sets out key actions for a united front to beat COVID-19, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_143](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_143)

<sup>5098</sup> EU Vaccines Strategy, European Commission (Brussels) Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/public-health/eu-vaccines-strategy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/public-health/eu-vaccines-strategy_en)



On 17 February 2021, the European Commission approved a second contract with Moderna, which provides for an additional purchase of 300 million doses (150 million in 2021 and an option to purchase an additional 150 million in 2022) on behalf of all EU member states.<sup>5099</sup>

On 19 February 2021, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced EUR100 million in humanitarian assistance to support the rollout of vaccination campaigns in Africa, which are spearheaded by the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The funding will, among others, contribute to ensuring the cold chains, roll-out registration programs, training of medical and support staff as well as logistics.<sup>5100</sup>

On 19 February 2021, the EU announced an additional EUR500 million for the COVAX Facility, thus doubling its contribution to this global initiative.<sup>5101</sup>

On 10 March 2021, the European Commission reached an agreement with BioNTech-Pfizer for the supply of 4 million more doses of COVID-19 vaccines for member states to tackle coronavirus hotspots and to facilitate free movement across borders. These doses come on top of the schedule of deliveries previously agreed between member states and BioNTech-Pfizer.<sup>5102</sup>

The European Union has taken measures to ensure access to vaccines both at national level and through international actions and partnerships.

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

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<sup>5099</sup> Coronavirus: Commission approves second contract with Moderna to ensure up to additional 300 million doses, European Commission (Brussels) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_655](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_655)

<sup>5100</sup> G7: EU to support COVID-19 vaccination strategies and capacity in Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g7-eu-support-covid-19-vaccination-strategies-and-capacity-africa\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/g7-eu-support-covid-19-vaccination-strategies-and-capacity-africa_en)

<sup>5101</sup> EU doubles contribution to COVAX to €1 billion to ensure safe and effective vaccines for low and middle-income countries, European Commission (Brussels) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021.

[https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/eu-doubles-contribution-covax-eu1-billion-ensure-safe-and-effective-vaccines-low-and-middle\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/eu-doubles-contribution-covax-eu1-billion-ensure-safe-and-effective-vaccines-low-and-middle_en)

<sup>5102</sup> Commission supports Member States in tackling coronavirus hotspots with offer of four million additional doses of BioNTech-Pfizer vaccine to be delivered this month, European Commission (Brussels) 10 March 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_1101](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_1101)