

Preliminary 2020 G20 Extraordinary Virtual Summit Interim Compliance Report

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

Unlike the regular annual compliance reports produced by the G20 Research Group and RANEPA, this report has not been sent to stakeholders for review prior to publication. Scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available that meets the requirements set by the methodology used for monitoring compliance.

**This is therefore a preliminary report
and we encourage readers to send comments to**

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1. Health: Strengthening the World Health Organization

“We fully support and commit to further strengthen the WHO’s [World Health Organization’s] mandate in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.”

Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit: Statement on COVID-19

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil	-1		
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average		+0.35 (68%)	

Background

Global governance processes have recognized health as a key global priority since the establishment of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948. On 10 December 1948 the United Nations General Assembly created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which Article 25 declared health a human right: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family ... including medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability.”³ This global dedication to health was reaffirmed in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, at the International Conference on Primary Health Care on 12 September 1978. Here, global leaders affirmed that health “is a fundamental human right and that the attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important world-wide social goal whose full realisation requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector.”⁴ More recently, on 25-27 September 2015 world leaders launched the 2030

³ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations (New York) 10 December 1948. Access Date: 26 April 2020. https://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf.

⁴ Declaration of Alma-Ata, World Health Organization (Geneva) 12 September 1978. Access Date: 26 April 2020. https://www.who.int/publications/almaata_declaration_en.pdf.

Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a United Nations summit held in New York. SDG 3 is dedicated to good health and well-being.⁵

The health-related content of G20 summit document has gradually broadened in scope over the past decade.⁶ The G20 Toronto Summit declaration on 26-27 September 2010 made one reference to the Millennium Development Goals and one to “public health care,” the latter within the document’s first annex.⁷ The G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration of 11-12 November 2010 reiterated these terms, and also included mention of non-communicable diseases.⁸ These early parameters of health foci within G20 documents have since broadened considerably.

The 2013 St Petersburg G20 Leaders’ Declaration from 5-6 September states: “To improve rapid and effective responses to the outbreak of new diseases that threaten human life and disrupt economic activity, we call on countries to strengthen compliance with the World Health Organization’s International Health Regulations.”⁹ This timely statement was followed by the spread of Ebola, which was addressed in the G20 Leaders’ Communique in Brisbane on 15-16 November 2014. It states: “We are deeply concerned with the humanitarian and economic impact of the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. We support the urgent coordinated international response and have committed to do all we can to contain and respond to this crisis. We call on international financial institutions to assist affected countries in dealing with the economic impacts of this and other humanitarian crises, including in the Middle East.”¹⁰

In this same communique, G20 members also “committed to do what is necessary to ensure the international effort can extinguish the outbreak and address its medium-term economic and humanitarian costs,” including “promot[ing] safe conditions and training for health care and relief workers” and “providing financial contributions, appropriately qualified and trained medical teams and personnel, medical and protective equipment, and medicines and treatments.” G20 members also committed to “build[ing] capacity to prevent, detect, report early and rapidly respond to infectious diseases like Ebola.” The G20 is credited with having a large positive impact on containing Ebola.¹¹

The 15-16 November 2015 Antalya G20 Leaders’ Declaration highlighted “infectious disease threats” as “issues for further action.”¹² The 7-8 July 2017 G20 Leaders’ Declaration from Hamburg introduced, for the first time, a health-focused summit priority. The target of “Safeguarding against Health Crises and Strengthening Health Systems” included a strong emphasis on global health, including strengthening health systems and building capacity and response capabilities in preparation from health emergencies. Leaders specifically advocated for “sufficient and sustainable funding to

⁵ Sustainable Development Goal 3, United Nations (New York), n.d.. Access Date: 26 April 2020.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3>.

⁶ G20 Leaders’ Conclusions on Health, 2008-2019, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 2 December 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/conclusions/health-l.pdf>.

⁷ The G20 Toronto Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 2011. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-10-toronto.html>.

⁸ The G20 Seoul Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 2011. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-10-seoul.html>.

⁹ The 2013 G20 St. Petersburg Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 26 December 2014. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-13-stpetersburg.html>.

¹⁰ The 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 17 December 2014. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-14-brisbane.html>.

¹¹ Trump Just Missed a Perfect Opportunity to Reassert American Leadership, Foreign Policy (Washington D.C.) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/04/02/g20-helped-beat-ebola-but-not-coronavirus/>.

¹² The 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 19 November 2015. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-15-antalya.html>.

strengthen global health capacities, including for rapid financing mechanisms and the WHO's Health Emergencies Programme," and "R&D preparedness through globally coordinated models as guided by the WHO R&D Blueprint, such as the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)."¹³

The 30 November-1 December 2018 Buenos Aires G20 Leaders' Declaration recognized a need for continued work towards preventing, detecting, and responding to public health emergencies, "while recognizing the critical role played by WHO in this regard."¹⁴ The G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration of 28-29 June comprehensively discusses global health priorities. Commitments discuss, among many other topics, the need to strengthen health systems, address communicable and non-communicable disease, and improve public health preparedness and response.¹⁵

The first of several G20 meetings to coordinate a global response to the COVID-19 pandemic took place on 6 March 2020. On this day finance ministers and central bank governors gathered to coordinate financial responses to the pandemic, following the actions of their G7 counterparts a few days prior.¹⁶ On 26 March 2020 the G20 leaders met for a virtual summit by videoconference and published a statement outlining a collective response including WHO funding and upcoming meetings of their health and finance ministers.¹⁷ A meeting of health ministers followed on 19 April 2020, highlighting actions currently being taken by members and looking forward to pressing needs in pandemic response.¹⁸

Commitment Features

The G20 commitment is to "further strengthen the WHO's mandate in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines."

Definitions

"Support" is defined as "the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or an entity."¹⁹

"Further" is defined as "to help something to succeed; to advance something."²⁰

"Strengthen" is defined as "to make or become stronger."²¹

¹³ The 2017 G20 Hamburg Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 4 October 2017. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-17-hamburg.html>.

¹⁴ The 2019 G20 Buenos Aires Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 14 December 2018. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-18-buenosaires.html>.

¹⁵ The 2019 G20 Osaka Summit Commitments, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 1 July 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-19-osaka.html>.

¹⁶ G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Come Together to Counter COVID-19, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/200312-kirton-warren.html>.

¹⁷ G20 Leaders' Summit – Statement on COVID-19: 26 March 2020, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 26 April 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-statement-0326.html>.

¹⁸ WHO Director-General: G20 Health Ministers virtual meeting Saudi Arabia, 19 April 2020, Relief Web (New York) 19 April 2020. Date Accessed: 26 April 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/who-director-general-g20-health-ministers-virtual-meeting-saudi-arabia-19-april-2020>.

¹⁹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy (Toronto) 6 August 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2019.pdf.

²⁰ "Further," Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/further>.

“Coordinate” is defined as “to make many different things work effectively as a whole.”²²

“Protect” is defined as “keeping safe from harm or injury.”²³

Concepts

“WHO’s mandate” includes its work to advocate for universal health coverage, monitor public health, coordinate responses to health crises, and promote the health of all individuals.²⁴ As the leaders do not directly define what it means to strengthen the WHO’s mandate, this report assumes that in this commitment’s context it refers to actions that facilitate the WHO’s attempts to coordinate international pandemic response, and excludes actions that significantly hamper the WHO’s ability to do so. It includes, as specified in the commitment, protecting front-line health workers and delivering critical medical supplies.

“International fight against the pandemic” refers to global action that is taken to combat the spread of a pandemic, “a worldwide spread of a new disease,” called COVID-19.²⁵

“Front-line health workers” are considered all healthcare workers whose duties include treating those infected by COVID-19, which thus makes them more likely to be exposed to the virus.

“Medical supplies” refer to any products that are necessary in combatting the virus, preventing infection, or protecting medical workers, like masks, gloves and hand sanitizers, and other personal protective equipment (PPE). It is noted that this commitment emphasizes diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines and vaccines.

“Diagnostic tools” refer to medical devices that can be used to diagnose COVID-19 in individuals.

“Treatments” refer to medical care offered to individuals to combat COVID-19. By May 2020, scientists around the world were working on potential treatments.

“Medicines” refer to any drugs or other preparation that combat COVID-19. By May 2020, scientists around the world were working on potential medicines.

“Vaccines” refer to substances that individuals take into the body to protect against COVID-19. As of May 2020, there is no vaccine authorized to protect against COVID-19, although vaccine developers around the world are working to develop one.

General Interpretive Guidelines

The G20 fully supports the WHO and this commitment targets the primary outcome of strengthening the WHO’s mandate of coordinating the international fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. There are many ways the G20 can support and strengthen the WHO’s mandate. One way includes increasing funding to the WHO, including the WHO’s Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and their COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, as well as scaling up the WHO’s Global

²¹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program, Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy (Toronto) 6 August 2019.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2019.pdf.

²² “Coordinate,” Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 12 May 2020.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/coordinate>.

²³ “Protect,” Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 12 May 2020.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/protect>.

²⁴ What we do, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2020. Access Date: 13 May 2020.

<https://www.who.int/about/what-we-do>.

²⁵ What is a pandemic?, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 February 2010. Access Date: 12 May 2020.

https://www.who.int/csr/disease/swineflu/frequently_asked_questions/pandemic/en/.

Outbreak Alert and Response Network and the WHO's Contingency Fund for Emergencies. On the technical side, the G20 can coordinate the increase in medical inputs through the WHO for greater international cooperation and information sharing. They can also do this by supporting the WHO's Pandemic Supply Chain Network. Furthermore, the G20 can work with the WHO in fortifying the international architecture for infectious disease control to manage this crisis and future global health emergencies.²⁶

This commitment is composed of two primary instruments that are collectively intended to contribute towards this desired outcome. These are 1) the protection of front-line health workers, and 2) the delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines. Thus, the G20 member must support and strengthen the WHO in these two areas.

The first instrument in strengthening the WHO's mandate is the "protection of front-line health workers." Governments must ensure that preventive and protective measures are taken to minimize health and safety risks of front-line health workers. Some examples of this includes ensuring that there is adequate infection prevention and control and PPE supplies in sufficient quantity, providing updates on COVID-19 and providing appropriate tools to assess, test and treat patients, and ensuring that front-line workers are provided with tests and are given care should they fall ill.²⁷ This commitment is international in nature and involves the WHO's mandate, thus coordinating the delivery of PPE and other necessary protective tools through the WHO, or working with WHO members is a necessary aspect.

The second instrument in strengthening the WHO's mandate is the "delivery of medical supplies" especially a) diagnostic tools; b) treatments; c) medicines; and d) vaccines. This entails ensuring that aforementioned medical supplies are adequate in quality and quantity and are distributed to front-line workers. Actions that go towards compliance include securing the supplies and tools by working with partners like with traditional suppliers, manufacturers and distribution companies in coordinating their delivery. It can also include donating these supplies to countries in need and using the WHO to coordinate this partnership.

Therefore, the G20 member must support and strengthen the WHO in the two areas mentioned above to receive full compliance. In order to differentiate between full and partial compliance, this report uses a depth and breadth analysis as per the Compliance Coding Manual. For full compliance, members must take strong action towards meeting the two aspects of the commitment. For this report, strong is defined as "effective; of a good quality or level and likely to be successful."

In order to receive full compliance and thus a score of +1, the G20 member must strongly comply with both aspects which entails supporting the WHO's mandate in protecting medical workers and the delivery of medical supplies. This means fulfilling the depth component for both, taking strong action in each aspect, with the additional requirement of fulfilling the delivery of at least three out of the four supplies outlined if available (with reference to vaccines). Thus, the second component of the commitment means supporting and strengthening the WHO in delivering most of the four medical supplies specified.

²⁶ The G20 must step up to confront the global health crisis, Peterson Institute for International Economics (Washington DC) 3 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.piie.com/blogs/realtime-economic-issues-watch/g20-must-step-confront-global-health-crisis>.

²⁷ Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak: rights, roles and responsibilities of health workers, including key considerations for occupational safety and health, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 March 2020. Access Date: 12 May 2020. [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-outbreak-rights-roles-and-responsibilities-of-health-workers-including-key-considerations-for-occupational-safety-and-health](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-outbreak-rights-roles-and-responsibilities-of-health-workers-including-key-considerations-for-occupational-safety-and-health).

The G20 member will achieve a score of 0 for partial compliance if the member fully complies with only one aspect of the commitment and somewhat with the other aspect, such as fully complying with strengthening the WHO’s mandate in protecting frontline workers, and only complying with the delivery of one to two of the medical supplies outlined. Also, members can achieve partial compliance if they comply less strongly with both aspects.

If the member has acted has not fulfilled either of the two aspects of the commitment, they will receive a score of –1. If the member has acted counterproductively to front-line health workers’ protection in any way related to the COVID-19 pandemic or for the delivery of medical tools, the member is considered not in compliance with the commitment. A score of –1 will be awarded for failures to ensure the adequate delivery of medical supplies such that all three areas are impacted.

Actions must have been taken between 27 March 2020 and 26 May 2020 to be counted for compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member has failed to take action in any of the two areas which are 1) the protection of front-line health workers, and 2) the delivery of medical supplies OR has taken action that is counterproductive to the commitment.
0	The G20 member has fully complied with one aspect of the commitment and only somewhat complied with the other aspect of the two outlined, the protection of front-line health workers, and 2) the delivery of medical supplies, OR has complied less than strongly with both aspects.
+1	The G20 member strongly complies with both aspects of the commitment which are 1) the protection of front-line health workers, and 2) the delivery of medical supplies with the requirement of supporting the WHO in delivering at least three of the four medical supplies outlined: a) diagnostic tools; b) treatments; c) medicines; and d) vaccines

Compliance Director: Aisha Ryan

Argentina: 0

Argentina partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 19 March 2020 the country entered a nation-wide lockdown.

On 26 March 2020 the federal budget was adjusted to allow for increased funds for the acquisition of vaccines and for diagnostic purposes.²⁸

On 28 March 2020 the process of COVID-19 diagnosis was decentralized across the country in order to confirm a greater number of cases.²⁹

On 1 April 2020 import taxes were eliminated in order to help guarantee the access of certain critical supplies including disinfectants, laboratory and pharmaceutical supplies, gloves, and other equipment and sanitary supplies.³⁰

²⁸ Que medidas esta tomando el gobierno?, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/coronavirus/medidas-gobierno>.

²⁹ Que medidas esta tomando el gobierno?, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/coronavirus/medidas-gobierno>.

On 4 April 2020 the Government of Argentina established COVID-19 as a professional disease so that occupational health insurers would be obligated to adapt their insurance coverage to cover any disease-related harms suffered by essential workers, including healthcare professionals.³¹

On 21 April 2020, several planes of masks, protective suits, and diagnostic equipment arrived in Argentina from China. This was simplified by recent Argentine government efforts to streamline guidelines for equipment imports.³²

On 7 May 2020 healthcare workers gathered to publicly demonstrate against a lack of personal protective equipment. Healthcare workers account for over 17 per cent of COVID-19 cases, and 9 per cent of fatalities in the country.³³ At least one other protest demanding personal protective equipment and safer working conditions was held on 27 May 2020.³⁴

On 15 May 2020 the Government of Argentina announced their intention to enter into national agreements with suppliers “with suppliers with the sole objective of meeting the needs in the context of the emergency.”³⁵

Argentina has been awarded a score of 0 due its strong dedication to the procurement of medical supplies. However, it falls short in providing sufficient personal protective equipment to its healthcare workers.³⁶

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Australia: +1

Australia fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

Since 1 January 2020, the Australian government has been providing daily COVID-19 updates.³⁷

On 1 February 2020 Australia banned the entry of non-citizens travelling from mainland China, also requiring its nationals to self-quarantine for 14 days.³⁸

³⁰ Que medidas esta tomando el gobierno?, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 1 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/coronavirus/medidas-gobierno>.

³¹ Que medidas esta tomando el gobierno?, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 4 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/coronavirus/medidas-gobierno>.

³² Covid-related Medical Supplies arrive in Argentina from China, VOA News (Washington, D.C.) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.voanews.com/covid-19-pandemic/covid-related-medical-supplies-arrive-argentina-china>.

³³ Health Workers in Argentina protest for PPE, pay hikes, La Prensa Latina Media (Memphis, Tennessee) 7 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.laprensalatina.com/health-workers-in-argentina-protest-for-ppe-pay-hikes/>.

³⁴ Argentina Medics Demand PPE, Support for Shantytown, R.Republic World.com (Mumbai, Maharashtra) 27 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.republicworld.com/world-news/rest-of-the-world-news/argentina-medics-demand-ppe-support-for-shantytown.html>.

³⁵ Que medidas esta tomando el gobierno?, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 15 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/coronavirus/medidas-gobierno>.

³⁶ Sources checked include the Ministry of Health and other respective government websites, The Buenos Aires Times, Clarín, and other news sources found through Google News.

³⁷ Coronavirus disease (COVID-2019) situation reports, World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland) 1 January 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports/>.

On 8 March 2020 the government secured 54 million additional face masks and P2 and N95 respirators as part of an ongoing effort to increase the National Medical Stockpile.³⁹ The National Medical Stockpile is a reserve of medical supplies for national health emergencies that includes drugs, vaccines, antidotes, and personal protective equipment.⁴⁰

Some personal protective equipment being imported to Australia arrived from China.⁴¹

On 21 March 2020 Australia closed its borders to all non-residents and introduced restrictions on social activities.⁴²

The Government of Australia website states that it is “working with local industry to increase local production of PPE [personal protective equipment],” “working with international suppliers” and “allocating PPE as we receive them,” prioritising this distribution to staff in frontline health services given the global shortage.⁴³

On 23 March, the Guardian Australia reported that medical staff had been assured by the Australian government that there were sufficient amounts of stockpiled personal protective equipment to deal with the COVID-19 outbreak. Alongside this, over 130 Australian companies committed to boosting their production of PPE.⁴⁴

In April 2020, the Prime Minister Scott Morrison discussed with the leaders of the United States, France and Germany his three-point plan for reform of the WHO after their handling of the virus. Despite these concerns, Australia pledged to continue supporting the WHO financially (AUD 63 million).⁴⁵

Australia has received a score of +1 for its efforts coordinating the provision of protective tools with another WHO member, enforcing adequate infection prevention and control, and delivering the necessary medical supplies to healthcare workers.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

³⁸ Australia Restricts Travelers From Mainland China as Virus Impact Spreads, The Wall Street Journal (New York, New York) 3 June 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/australia-s-qantas-suspends-china-flights-as-virus-impact-spreads-11580536238>.

³⁹ Australian Government secures additional 54 million face masks to contain coronavirus outbreak, Government of Australia (Camber, Australia) 8 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.health.gov.au/ministers/the-hon-greg-hunt-mp/media/australian-government-secures-additional-54-million-face-masks-to-contain-coronavirus-outbreak>.

⁴⁰ National Medical Stockpile, Government of Australia (Camber, Australia) 8 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.health.gov.au/initiatives-and-programs/national-medical-stockpile>.

⁴¹ Australia seizes faulty coronavirus protective equipment imported from China, ABC News Australia (Sydney) 1 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://7news.com.au/lifestyle/health-wellbeing/australia-closes-borders-to-stop-coronavirus-c-752927>.

⁴² Australia closes borders to stop coronavirus, 7 News Australia (Sydney) 19 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://7news.com.au/lifestyle/health-wellbeing/australia-closes-borders-to-stop-coronavirus-c-752927>.

⁴³ Personal protective equipment (PPE) for the health workforce during COVID-19, Government of Australia (Canberra) n.d. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-advice-for-the-health-and-aged-care-sector/personal-protective-equipment-ppe-for-the-health-workforce-during-covid-19#how-were-managing-ppe-supply>

⁴⁴ More than 130 Australian companies ready to boost PPE stock of coronavirus masks, gowns and gloves, The Guardian (Sydney) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/23/more-than-100-australian-companies-ready-to-boost-ppe-stock-of-coronavirus-masks-gowns-and-gloves>

⁴⁵ Australian PM pushes for WHO overhaul including power to send in investigators, The Guardian (Canberra) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 12 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/apr/22/australian-pm-pushes-for-who-overhaul-including-power-to-send-in-investigators>.

Brazil: -1

Brazil failed to comply with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

The WHO has called the Latin America the epicentre of the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2 June 2020, Brazil had the most cases in Latin America.⁴⁶ President Jair Bolsonaro has advocated against lockdown measures.⁴⁷

On 27 May 2020 the Guardian reported a lack of personal protective equipment and staff to treat COVID-19 patients.⁴⁸

On 31 May 2020 Brazil's COVID-19 caseload reached 498,444, second in the world only after the United States.⁴⁹

On 1 June 2020 the malls of São Paulo would reopen alongside other areas of economic activity despite a daily COVID-19 death toll of over 1,000 on five of the preceding days.⁵⁰

Brazil has received a score of -1 due to failures to ensure the provision of personal protective equipment for healthcare workers, medical supplies, and national infection prevention and control.⁵¹

Analyst: Aisba Ryan

Canada: +1

Canada fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 13 March 2020 Government of Canada reported online that had provided CAD 2 million to the WHO “to help vulnerable countries prepare and respond to coronavirus events.” It has also delivered “approximately 16 tonnes of personal protective equipment — such as clothing, face shields, masks, goggles and gloves” to China to assist them with their response.⁵² The government

⁴⁶ Malls to reopen in São Paulo state despite Brazil recording 1,000 deaths a day, ITV (London) 29 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.itv.com/news/2020-05-29/malls-to-reopen-in-sao-paulo-state-national-daily-death-toll-stays-over-1000/>.

⁴⁷ Coronavirus: Here's what's happening around the world on June 2, CBC (Toronto) 2 June 2020. Access Date: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/coronavirus-covid19-world-june2-tuesday-1.5594496>.

⁴⁸ My mother was murdered': how Covid-19 stalks Brazil's nurses, The Guardian (London) 27 March 2020. Access Date: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/27/brazil-coronavirus-nurses-deaths-cases>.

⁴⁹ Brazil virus death toll hits 28,834, surpassing hard-hit France, CTV (Toronto) 31 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/brazil-virus-death-toll-hits-28-834-surpassing-hard-hit-france-1.4962321>.

⁵⁰ Malls to reopen in São Paulo state despite Brazil recording 1,000 deaths a day, ITV (London) 29 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.itv.com/news/2020-05-29/malls-to-reopen-in-sao-paulo-state-national-daily-death-toll-stays-over-1000/>.

⁵¹ Sources consulted include Brazil's Ministry of Health and other relevant government agencies, as well as news sources found through Google News including Correio Braziliense and Estado de Minas.

⁵² Government of Canada takes action on COVID-19, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/canadas-reponse/government-canada-takes-action-covid-19.html#a3>.

also authorized a number of trials for drugs and vaccines within the country.⁵³ These announcements were made before the Extraordinary Virtual Summit took place so do not count toward compliance.

On 23 April 2020 Prime Minister Justin Trudeau committed to broad testing of Canadians for COVID-19.⁵⁴

On 23 April 2020 the federal government received a shipment of a key chemical required for COVID-19 tests from China. This chemical was in short supply in Canada.⁵⁵

By 30 April 2020, at least 14 diagnostic tests had been approved, following the Minister of Health's interim order allowing expedited access to COVID-19-related medical supplies.⁵⁶

On 4 May 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau joined other leaders at the Coronavirus Global Response Summit to raise more than USD 8 billion to fund research and innovation on testing, treating and protection. The Government of Canada announced over CAD 850 million that goes towards supporting this fundraising target, including finding a safe and effective treatment for COVID-19 through the WHO Solidarity Trial.⁵⁷

On 26 May 2020 Procurement Minister Anita Anand announced that supply chains transporting essential medical equipment including personal protective equipment had stabilized. The Minister also announced that efforts were being made to increase domestic production.⁵⁸

On 2 June 2020 the federal government announced it had ordered 37 million syringes in preparation for mass vaccinations once a vaccine is found.⁵⁹

On 2 June 2020 Prime Minister Trudeau stated that over a billion gloves and 300 million masks have been ordered, of which 40 million and 100 million have arrived, respectively.⁶⁰

Canada has received a score of +1 for ensuring the delivery of medical supplies and personal protective equipment and for its work in supporting the WHO.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

⁵³ Government of Canada takes action on COVID-19, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/canadas-reponse/government-canada-takes-action-covid-19.html#a3>.

⁵⁴ Trudeau bets on COVID-19 blood tests for now as Canada ramps up long effort for a vaccine, The Star (Toronto) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thestar.com/politics/federal/2020/04/23/justin-trudeau-boosts-money-for-covid-19-research.html>.

⁵⁵ Key COVID-19 testing chemical reaches Canada from China, The National Observer (Toronto) 23 April 2020. Access Date: <https://www.nationalobserver.com/2020/04/23/news/key-covid-19-testing-chemical-reaches-canada-china>.

⁵⁶ Authorized medical devices for uses related to COVID-19: List of authorized testing devices, Government of Canada (Ottawa) n.d. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/medical-devices/authorized/list.html>.

⁵⁷ Canada and international partners launch the Coronavirus Global Response, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>.

⁵⁸ Feds continue to bolster PPE supply as COVID-19 pandemic continues, Global News (Toronto) 2 June 2020. Access Date: 2 June 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/7016649/coronavirus-ppe-supply/>.

⁵⁹ Anticipating 'mass vaccinations', Canada ordering millions of syringes, CTV News (Toronto) 2 June 2020. Access Date: 2 June 2020. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/anticipating-mass-vaccinations-canada-ordering-millions-of-syringes-1.4965078>.

⁶⁰ Anticipating 'mass vaccinations', Canada ordering millions of syringes, CTV News (Toronto) 2 June 2020. Access Date: 2 June 2020. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/anticipating-mass-vaccinations-canada-ordering-millions-of-syringes-1.4965078>.

China: +1

China fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

As the location of the COVID-19 outbreak, most comparable events in the Chinese context occurred prior to the beginning of this compliance period. Infection prevention and control measures within the compliance period have been taken at the sub-national level to prevent outbreaks where new cases are found.⁶¹

By March 2020 China was producing 100 million masks per day, allowing medical staff and the general public to wear them.⁶²

On 26 March 2020, the government banned flights from a number of countries in order to prevent the transmission of the virus.⁶³

On 23 April 2020, China announced that it would donate a further USD 30 million to the WHO to help support the construction of strong public health systems in developing countries.⁶⁴

On 2 April 2020 a strict lockdown was enforced in Jia County, Henan, after one woman tested positive for COVID-19.⁶⁵

On 4 May 2020, China participated in the international coronavirus summit led by the European Union and reiterated its USD 30 million pledge to help support the WHO.⁶⁶

On 18 May 2020 the Chinese government pledged USD 2 billion towards other countries fighting COVID-19.⁶⁷

On 18 May 2020 China committed to making its COVID-19 vaccine a “global public good.”⁶⁸

China has received a score of +1 for providing its health workers with personal protective equipment and medical supplies, as well as supplying other countries with these materials, as well as its support for the WHO.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

⁶¹ China’s Coronavirus Back-to-Work Lessons: Masks and Vigilance, New York Times (New York) 12 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/12/business/coronavirus-china-work-safety.html>.

⁶² Why healthy Chinese wearing face masks outdoors?, National Health Commission of the Peoples’ Republic of China (Beijing) 23 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <http://archive.is/MVQgU>.

⁶³ To Slow Virus, China Bars Entry by Almost All Foreigners, The New York Times (New York) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/26/world/asia/china-virus-travel-ban.html>.

⁶⁴ China announces additional \$30M in funding for WHO, CBC News (Ottawa) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 15 June 2020. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/who-china-funding-1.5542134/>.

⁶⁵ Chinese County Back Under Lockdown After Coronavirus Case Re-Emerge, Bloomberg L.P. (New York) 3 April 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-02/chinese-county-back-under-lockdown-after-infection-re-emerges>.

⁶⁶ China participates in global coronavirus summit while US maintains silence, The Telegraph (London) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 10 June 2020. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/science-and-disease/china-participates-global-coronavirus-summit-us-maintains-silence/>.

⁶⁷ China’s Xi pledges \$2 billion to help fight coronavirus, CNBC (Englewood Cliffs) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-02/chinese-county-back-under-lockdown-after-infection-re-emerges>.

⁶⁸ China pledges to make its coronavirus vaccine a public good, National Post (Toronto) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://nationalpost.com/news/world/china-pledges-to-make-its-coronavirus-vaccine-a-public-good>.

France: +1

France fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 22 March 2020, before the G20's Extraordinary Virtual Summit, the Swiss government announced that three of its hospitals would start to take on French patients in Alsace after Alsace officials had made a request for assistance.⁶⁹

On 31 March President Emmanuel Macron announced that the country would be rapidly increasing the domestic production of facemasks and respirators. He also announced the order of more than 1 billion masks from China.⁷⁰

On 15 April 2020, government spokesperson Sibeth Ndiaye said that France regrets the decision of the United States to cut funding for the WHO, reaffirming France's support for the WHO.⁷¹

In April 2020, dentists across France protested a lack of personal protective equipment. The French government responded by ensuring 150,000 FFP2 masks would be provided to dentists by the second week of May.⁷²

On 4 May 2020, France participated in the Coronavirus Global Response pledging summit led by the EU and other allies. France committed EUR 500 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator initiative which includes fortifying the WHO's work in strengthening health systems.⁷³

On 8 May 2020 the French government announced that from 11 May 2020, 200 million masks per week would be available, half for the general public and half for healthcare workers.⁷⁴

On 11 May 2020 France ended six weeks of national lockdown to stem the progression of the virus throughout the country. At this point, facemasks were made available to all citizens.⁷⁵

On 19 May 2020 Director General of Health Jérôme Salomon announced that the country will begin using serological tests to track the spread of COVID-19, beginning with healthcare workers.⁷⁶

⁶⁹ Swiss hospitals to take French coronavirus patients, Swiss info (Bern) 22 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/cross-border-care_swiss-hospitals-take-french-coronavirus-patients/45634674.

⁷⁰ France to rapidly ramp up production of face masks and respirators, Macron says, (Paris) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.france24.com/en/20200331-france-s-macron-visits-coronavirus-mask-factory-as-health-workers-complain-of-acute-shortage>.

⁷¹ France regrets Trump's decision to cut WHO funding - govt spokeswoman, National Post (Paris) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 6 June 2020. <https://nationalpost.com/pmnh/health-pmnh/france-regrets-trumps-decision-to-cut-who-funding-govt-spokeswoman>.

⁷² French dentists strip naked to protest lack of protective gear, The World (Paris) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 4 June 2020. <https://www.pri.org/stories/2020-04-29/french-dentists-strip-naked-protest-lack-protective-gear>.

⁷³ Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 billion raised for universal access to vaccines, Ministère de Europe et des affaires étrangères, Permanent Mission of France to the UN in New York (New York) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Coronavirus-Global-Response-EUR-7-4-billion-raised-for-universal-access-to>

⁷⁴ Coronavirus: le gouvernement promet 200 millions de masques par semaine dès lundi, DNA (Paris) 8 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.dna.fr/sante/2020/05/08/coronavirus-le-gouvernement-promet-200-millions-de-masques-par-semaine-des-lundi>.

⁷⁵ Macron: coronavirus is Europe's 'moment of truth', Financial Times (New York) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.ft.com/video/96240572-7e35-4fcd-aecb-8f503d529354>.

Although France struggled to secure adequate numbers of personal protective equipment, France has received a score of +1 for its procurement of personal protective equipment, medical supplies, and infection prevention and control, and its support for the WHO.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Germany: +1

Germany fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 27 March 2020 Germany received its first delivery of an order of 10,000 respiratory devices.⁷⁷

On 31 March 2020 physicians criticized the lack of personal protective equipment.⁷⁸

On 3 April 2020, the German health ministry announced that it was enlisting German multinational companies and their networks abroad to secure more personal protective equipment (PPE) to protect against the spread of the virus.⁷⁹

By 4 April 2020 over 1.3 million swab tests had been conducted. Germany began asking individuals to isolate, as well as testing them and treating those with whom they were in contact, approximately a month prior to this.⁸⁰

By 14 April 2020 the government had increased intensive care beds from 24,000 to 40,000.⁸¹

On 17 April 2020 Minister of Health Jens Span announced that German companies would be producing up to 50 million facemasks per week for healthcare workers.⁸²

A 27 April 2020 The Guardian article reported on the Blanke Bedeken protest by German doctors calling attention to the lack of personal protective equipment.⁸³

On 4 May 2020 at the global coronavirus response pledging summit, Germany pledged EUR 525 million after the WHO called for joint action to tackle the virus.⁸⁴ The funding will help the WHO

⁷⁶ France lays out 'test and trace' process for suspected coronavirus cases, The Local (Stockholm) 19 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20200519/france-ramps-up-testing-and-tracing-for-suspected-coronavirus-cases>.

⁷⁷ Wer bekommt die neuen Beatmungsgeräte?, NTV (Cologne) 19 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20200519/france-ramps-up-testing-and-tracing-for-suspected-coronavirus-cases>.

⁷⁸ Erste deutsche Großstadt führt Maskenpflicht ein, Welt (Welt Politik) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article206911189/Coronavirus-Erste-deutsche-Grossstadt-fuehrt-Maskenpflicht-ein.html>.

⁷⁹ Germany enlists industrial giants to procure face masks and medical gear, The Local (Berlin) 3 April 2020. Access Date: 10 June 2020. <https://www.thelocal.de/20200403/germany-enlists-industrial-giants-for-protective-gear-procurement>.

⁸⁰ Coronavirus: What can the UK learn from Germany on testing? BBC News (London) 11 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-52234061>.

⁸¹ Germany calls on migrants medics to help tackle coronavirus, The Guardian (London) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/14/germany-calls-on-migrant-medics-to-help-tackle-coronavirus>.

⁸² Coronavirus: Germany says its outbreak is 'under control'. BBC News (London) 17 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-52327956>.

⁸³ German doctors pose naked in protest at PPE shortages, The Guardian (London) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/27/german-doctors-pose-naked-in-protest-at-ppe-shortages>.

support health systems and will accelerate research, development and access to a vaccine and other lifesaving diagnostic treatments.⁸⁵

On 6 May 2020 Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that contact limits would remain in place until 5 June 2020.⁸⁶

Although Germany has faced a shortage of masks and personal protective equipment, Germany has worked to address this need and has taken adequate infection prevention and control as well as providing tools for medical assessment. Furthermore, it has supported the WHO in strengthening their mandate in the development of a vaccine and other diagnostic treatments.

Analyst: Aisba Ryan

India: +1

India fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 29 March 2020 Indian Railways announced that it would prioritise the transportation of essential goods.⁸⁷

On 29 March 2020 state-owned enterprises started repurposing production lines to manufacture PPE, full body suits and ventilators.⁸⁸

On 31 March 2020 Al Jazeera reported that shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) were forcing doctors to wear raincoats and motorcycle helmets.⁸⁹

On 2 April 2020 a lab in Delhi developed a low-cost paper strip COVID-19 test that could detect the disease within an hour.⁹⁰

On 3 April 2020, Dr. David Nabarro, WHO COVID-19 envoy, stated, “lockdown in India was early, far-sighted and courageous.”⁹¹

⁸⁴ World leaders pledge billions for research into coronavirus vaccine, Euronews (Brussels) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 5 June 2020. <https://www.euronews.com/2020/05/04/eu-leaders-to-pledge-billions-towards-global-fight-against-covid-19>.

⁸⁵ World leaders pledge billions for research into coronavirus vaccine, Euronews (Brussels) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 5 June 2020. <https://www.euronews.com/2020/05/04/eu-leaders-to-pledge-billions-towards-global-fight-against-covid-19>.

⁸⁶ Merkel cautiously optimistic as she announces lockdown rollback, DW (Berlin) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/merkel-cautiously-optimistic-as-she-announces-lockdown-rollback/a-53346427>.

⁸⁷ Covid-19: Railways resumes parcel trains to transport essential goods, Live Mint (Delhi) 29 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/covid-19-railways-resumes-parcel-trains-to-transport-essential-goods-11585504148683.html>

⁸⁸ ISRO Puts Rockets, Satellites On Hold To Develop Ventilators For Coronavirus, GizBot (Delhi) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.gizbot.com/news/coronavirus-effect-isro-shifts-focus-to-ventilators-066694.html>

⁸⁹ COVID-19: ‘Panic’ among India health workers over PPE shortages, Al Jazeera (Doha) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/covid-19-panic-india-health-workers-ppe-shortages-200331075627594.html>

⁹⁰ India’s first paper-strip test for Covid-19, CSIR lab makes a breakthrough, Live Mint (Delhi) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-s-first-paper-strip-test-for-covid-19-csir-lab-makes-a-breakthrough-11585832200999.html>

⁹¹ ‘Lockdown in India was early, far-sighted and courageous’: WHO envoy, Hindustan Times (Delhi) 3 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/lockdown-in-india-was-early-this-was-far-sighted-courageous-move-who-special-envoy-on-covid-19/story-wNdCkNVOqV5gCN8Du9jJ3N.html>.

On 14 April 2020, 18 new supplies of test kits were approved, bringing the total to 51.⁹²

By 14 April 2020 the spread of COVID-19 in India had been slowed significantly by lockdown measures that had begun on 25 May 2020.⁹³ This same day, Prime Minister Modi asked Indians to wear homemade masks and use an app to track their health.⁹⁴

On 15 April 2020 the government announced its intent to double the current ventilator capacity (40,000) by June 2020.⁹⁵

On 16 April 2020 India sent 500 million paracetamol tablets to 108 countries and 1000 tons of mixture to make more tablets.⁹⁶ Also on that day, 650,000 rapid antibody test and RNA extraction kits were sent to India from China.⁹⁷

On 24 April 2020 an additional 10,000 ventilators were acquired.⁹⁸

By 20 April 2020 India had procured 450,000 COVID-19 testing kits from Korea.⁹⁹

On 29 April 2020 some interstate movement was allowed, and states were asked to screen people, quarantine those infected, and do periodic health checkups.¹⁰⁰

In April 2020, India and the WHO began collaborating to leverage strategies that enabled India to eliminate polio in order to defeat COVID-19. The WHO's polio surveillance network will be engaged to strengthen the detection of COVID-19 which will in turn enable states and districts to base their response according to transmission scenarios.¹⁰¹

⁹² Modi govt made-in-India rapid test kits after Chinese supply is delayed, The Print (Delhi) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://theprint.in/health/modi-govt-approves-made-in-india-rapid-test-kits-after-chinese-supply-is-delayed/401861/>

⁹³ R0 data shows India's coronavirus infection rate has slowed, gives lockdown a thumbs up, The Print (Delhi) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://theprint.in/science/r0-data-shows-indias-coronavirus-infection-rate-has-slowed-gives-lockdown-a-thumbs-up/399734/>

⁹⁴ PM Modi's lockdown speech highlights: 'India did not wait for the problem to grow', Indian Express (Delhi) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://indianexpress.com/article/coronavirus/pm-modi-covid-lockdown-speech-highlights-6361722/>

⁹⁵ India to double number of ventilators by making 40,000 units: Reports, The Week (New York) 28 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theweek.in/news/biz-tech/2020/03/28/india-to-double-number-of-ventilators-by-making-40000-units-reports.html>

⁹⁶ India dials up medical diplomacy, sends 85 mn HCQ tablets, paracetamol to 108 countries, Hindustan Times (Delhi) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-dials-up-medical-diplomacy-sending-85-mn-hcq-tablets-to-108-countries/story-O6n44wY3cNKWUcKqKdphGP.html>

⁹⁷ China dispatches 6.5 lakh medical kits to India fight coronavirus, India Today (Delhi) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/china-dispatches-6-5-lakh-medical-kits-to-india-to-fight-coronavirus-1667488-2020-04-16>

⁹⁸ Maruti joins with AgCA Healthcare to supply 10,000 ventilators by May-end, ANI (Delhi) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aninews.in/news/business/business/maruti-joins-hands-with-agva-healthcare-to-supply-10000-ventilators-by-may-end20200424213319/>

⁹⁹ India procuring 5 lakh coronavirus testing kits from South Korea, Financial Express (New York) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/health/india-procuring-5-lakh-coronavirus-testing-kits-from-south-korea/1934444/>

¹⁰⁰ MHA allows movement of migrant workers, tourists, students stranded at various places, Live Mint (Delhi) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/mha-allows-movement-of-migrants-tourists-students-stranded-at-various-places-11588164377351.html>

¹⁰¹ WHO welcomes joint efforts with India to fight COVID-19 outbreak, Financial Express (Delhi) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 7 June 2020. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/health/who-welcomes-joint-efforts-with-india-to-fight-covid-19-outbreak/1929936/>

By May 2020 India had begun producing an average of 150,000 PPE kits per day.¹⁰²

On 1 May 2020 the federal government extended national lockdown until 17 May and was extended again until 31 May 2020.¹⁰³

On 5 May 2020 the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology announced they would begin research and trials for anti-viral drugs.¹⁰⁴

An article published on 25 May 2020 announced that from August to October 2020, four Indian vaccines are expected to enter clinical trials.¹⁰⁵

On 26 May 2020 India made its Aarogya Setu app open-source; the app allows contact tracing in order to combat the spread of COVID-19.¹⁰⁶

India has been given a score of +1 for strong efforts at controlling COVID-19 within the country, collaborating with other G20 nations to procure supplies, and making strong efforts to produce PPE.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 2 April 2020 all transit and entry were banned for non-citizens.

On 13 April 2020 President Joko Widodo declared COVID-19 a national disaster, after having caused 399 deaths and infecting 4557 others.¹⁰⁷

On 20 April 2020 COVID-19 task force chief Doni Monardo announced that some of Indonesia's ready-to-use personal protective equipment (PPE) would be exported to Korea as compensation for their raw materials, which were necessary for the PPE production.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰² COVID-19: From Zero, India Now Produces Two Lakh PPE Kits Per Day, The Logical Indian (Karnataka) 8 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://thelogicalindian.com/news/ppe-coronavirus-206lakhs-highest-production-20998>

¹⁰³ Centre extends nationwide lockdown till May 31, new guidelines issued, Tribune India (Delhi) 17 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/centre-extends-nationwide-lockdown-till-may-31-new-guidelines-issued-86042>

¹⁰⁴ Scientists to culture novel coronavirus in human lung epithelial cell, Government of India (Delhi) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1621260>

¹⁰⁵ Coronavirus: Four COVID-19 vaccines candidates may enter clinical trial phase in 3.5 months, The Hindu (Delhi) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/coronavirus-four-covid-19-vaccine-candidates-may-enter-clinical-trial-phase-in-3-5-months-says-harsh-varadhan/article31666682.ece>

¹⁰⁶ Explained: What making Aarogya Setu open-source means, The Indian Express (Delhi) 28 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/coronavirus-what-making-aarogya-setu-open-source-means-6430348/>

¹⁰⁷ Menko Mahfud: Keppres Bencana Nasional Tak Bisa Dasar Force Majeur!, Detik News (Berlin) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4976489/menko-mahfud-keppres-bencana-nasional-tak-bisa-jadi-dasar-force-majeur>

¹⁰⁸ COVID-19: Indonesia to export PPE to South Korea as compensation for raw materials, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/21/covid-19-indonesia-to-export-ppe-to-south-korea-as-compensation-for-raw-materials.html>

On 21 April 2020 President Widodo banned travel by intercity bus until 31 May 2020, flights until 1 June 2020, sea travel until 8 June 2020, and long-distance passenger train travel until 15 June 2020.¹⁰⁹

By 22 April 2020 Indonesia had spent USD 50 million on medical supplies, including over 17 million facemasks, over 3 million testing kits, medicine, hospital equipment, and personal protective equipment, over 60 per cent of which came from China. The government loosened import restrictions to facilitate these purchases.¹¹⁰

By 22 April 2020, only 184 people out of every million had been tested for COVID-19.¹¹¹

On 22 April 2020 Al Jazeera reported that “most health workers around the country are using raincoats as medical gowns.” The country’s COVID-19 taskforce stated that nearly 3,000 garment factories would be repurposed to start producing 17 million PPEs in order to meet this need. They also stated that within one week the country would be producing 1 million facemasks per day, and test kits would be usable within two weeks.¹¹²

On 24 April 2020 US President Donald Trump announced that he send ventilators to Indonesia following a request from President Widodo.¹¹³

Indonesia has partially fulfilled commitments to coordinate the provision of PPE and medical supplies in coordinating with other G20 members in order to meet its commitment of further strengthening the WHO’s mandate.

Thus, it scores a 0.¹¹⁴

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 27 March 2020 the National Federation of Orders of Surgeons and Dentists decried the lack of personal protective equipment available.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ Indonesia to ban air, sea travel early June amid coronavirus pandemic, The Straits Time (Singapore) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/indonesia-to-ban-air-sea-travel-to-early-june-amid-coronavirus-pandemic>.

¹¹⁰ Indonesia Imports \$50m Worth of Medical Supplies as Coronavirus Cases Show No Sign of Slowing, Jakarta Globe (Jakarta) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://jakartaglobe.id/news/indonesia-imports-50m-worth-of-medical-supplies-as-coronavirus-cases-show-no-sign-of-slowing>.

¹¹¹ Indonesia’s coronavirus response revealed: Too little, too late, Al Jazeera (Doha) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/04/indonesia-coronavirus-response-revealed-late-200422032842045.html>.

¹¹² Indonesia’s coronavirus response revealed: Too little, too late, Al Jazeera (Doha) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/04/indonesia-coronavirus-response-revealed-late-200422032842045.html>.

¹¹³ Trump says U.S. sending ventilators, coronavirus help to Latin America, Asia, Reuters (London) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-usa-aid/trump-says-u-s-sending-ventilators-coronavirus-help-to-latin-america-asia-idUSKCN2262AD>.

¹¹⁴ Sources consulted include Indonesia’s Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies, as well as news sources found through Google News including The Jakarta Post.

¹¹⁵ Italian doctors demand protective supplies as coronavirus deaths climb, New York Post (New York) 29 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://nypost.com/2020/03/29/italian-doctors-demand-protective-supplies-as-coronavirus-deaths-climb/>.

On 31 March 2020 the President of the Italian National Institute of Health Silvio Brusaferro announced that COVID-19 cases had peaked in the country.¹¹⁶

On 31 March 2020 the government converted an exhibition centre in Milan into the country's largest COVID-19 care facility, the transformation happening in only 10 days. In the week leading up to the opening, some patients had been sent to German hospitals due to a lack of available care within the country.¹¹⁷

By 1 April 2020, the country's hospitals were engaged in at least ten clinical trials for COVID-19 treatment.¹¹⁸

On 1 April 2020 drive-through testing centres started receiving patients in Alessandria and Tuscany.¹¹⁹

On 1 April 2020 the government extended national lockdown until 13 April, having not seen a positive improvement in the public health situation.¹²⁰

On 3 April 2020 hospitals in Varese started using robots to reduce the use of protective equipment.¹²¹

On 10 April 2020 Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte extended lockdown measures until 3 May 2020.¹²²

By 22 April 2020 at least 145 doctors had died of COVID-19.¹²³

On 22 April 2020 the National Mint and Printing House started repurposing the plastic intended for identity cards to make face shields.¹²⁴

On 26 April 2020 Prime Minister Conte announced that on 4 May 2020 the country would begin allowing some highly restricted movements and the opening of some spaces.¹²⁵

¹¹⁶ L'Italia ha raggiunto il picco, Agenzia Italia (New York) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020.

<https://www.agi.it/cronaca/news/2020-03-31/coronavirus-istituto-superiore-sanit-picco-8038210/>.

¹¹⁷ Italy's worst-hit region builds new hospital in ten days, Independent (London) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/coronavirus-italy-hospital-milan-lombardy-cases-deaths-a9438761.html>.

¹¹⁸ I 10 farmaci in sperimentazione in Italia per frenare il Coronavirus, Porta-a-porta (Milan) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-CIjlaL844>.

¹¹⁹ "Alessandria, tampone in auto come al drive in: Ne faremo 300 al giorno," la Repubblica (Lima) 1 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://torino.repubblica.it/cronaca/2020/04/01/news/alessandria_tampone_in_auto_come_al_drive_in_ne_faremo_300_al_giorno_-252867384/?ref=RHPPLF-BH-I252756236-C8-P8-S5.2-T1.

¹²⁰ Italy extends lockdown amid signs coronavirus infection is easing, The Guardian (London) 1 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/01/italy-extends-lockdown-amid-signs-coronavirus-infection-rate-is-easing>.

¹²¹ Coronavirus, in trincea arrivano i robot-medici che dialogano con i pazienti: "Come si sente?," la Repubblica (Lima) 3 April 2020. Access Date: <https://video.repubblica.it/dossier/coronavirus-wuhan-2020/coronavirus-in-trincea-arrivano-i-robot-medici-che-dialogano-con-i-pazienti-come-si-sente/357390/357950?ref=RHPPRB-BS-I0-C4-P5-S1.4-T1>.

¹²² Coronavirus, il premier Conte: "Chiusura fino al 3 maggio, non possiamo cedere adesso," la Repubblica (Lima) 10 April 2020. Access Date: https://www.repubblica.it/cronaca/2020/04/10/news/coronavirus_giuseppe_conte_riapertura-253677426/.

¹²³ Coronavirus in Italia, muore un anestesista: 145 medici uccisi dal virus, la Repubblica (Lima) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.repubblica.it/cronaca/2020/04/10/news/coronavirus_giuseppe_conte_riapertura-253677426/.

¹²⁴ L'Istituto Poligrafico contro il Coronavirus: "Con la plastica delle carte di identità creiamo visiere sanitarie," la Repubblica (Lima) 22 April 2020. Access Date: <https://video.repubblica.it/dossier/l-italia-riparte/l-istituto-poligrafico-contro-il-coronavirus--con-la-plastica-delle-carte-di-identita-creiamo-visiere-sanitarie/358767/359323?ref=RHPPTP-BS-I253430426-C12-P9-S1.4-T1>.

In April 2020 the head of Lombardy's general practitioners' association claimed that personal protective equipment had arrived too late. She also claimed on behalf of her colleagues that testing of medical personnel for COVID-19 had been lax, and some doctors had continued to work while ill. Practitioners from Bergamo and Lodi echoed these concerns.¹²⁶

On 4 May 2020, Italy participated in the European Union's global coronavirus response fund pledging summit. Italy pledged EUR 140 million, including EUR 10 million to the WHO.¹²⁷

On 18 May 2020 the government allowed movement within regions to restart and most businesses could open.¹²⁸

Italy also received aid in the form of personal protective equipment (PPE) from Russia and China.¹²⁹

Italy has been given a score of 0 for some efforts to prevent and control the spread of the disease and to work for its treatment and vaccine development with fellow WHO members. However, Italy did not fully address needs for PPE for healthcare workers or supply shortages.

Thus, it receives a score of 0.¹³⁰

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Japan: 0

Japan partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 7 April 2020 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe declared a one-month state of emergency for Tokyo and six other prefectures. This was indefinitely extended to the rest of the country on 16 April 2020.¹³¹

By 17 April 2020 Japanese medical facilities were full to the extent that many emergency rooms refused to see people with strokes, heart attacks, and external injuries according to the Japanese Association for Acute Medicine and the Japanese Society for Emergency Medicine. A widespread

¹²⁵ Coronavirus: Italy's PM outlines lockdown easing measures, BBC News (London) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-europe-52435273>.

¹²⁶ Coronavirus: Doctors in Italy cry foul over protection, DW (Berlin) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/italian-doctors-criticize-government-for-failure-to-protect/a-53198596>.

¹²⁷ Coronavirus. Parte oggi maratona globale raccolta fondi per vaccino, target 7,5 miliardi di euro, RAI (Rome) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 15 June 2020. https://www.rainews.it/dl/rainews/articoli/coronavirus-parte-oggi-maratona-globale-raccolta-fondi-per-vaccino-target-7-miliardi-e-mezzo-di-euro-33a23c9c-6227-40d7-adea-c22ad8c31af3.html?refresh_ce.

¹²⁸ La conferenza stampa di Conte: "Dati incoraggianti, corriamo un rischio calcolato," Corriere Della Sera (Milan) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.corriere.it/politica/20_maggio_16/discorso-conte-conferenza-stampa-oggi-decreto-18-maggio-1e810142-9785-11ea-ba09-20ae073bed63.shtml

¹²⁹ Covid-19: Economic downturn worsens old EU splits, The Irish Times (Dublin) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.irishtimes.com/business/economy/covid-19-economic-downturn-worsens-old-eu-splits-1.4214059>

¹³⁰ Sources checked include Italian Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and other government agencies, as well as news agencies such as La Repubblica, The Local, and La Stampa.

¹³¹ Japan Declares Emergency For Tokyo, Osaka as Hospitals Fill Up, Bloomberg L.P. (New York) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-07/japan-s-abe-declares-state-of-emergency-over-coronavirus>

shortage of protective equipment, hospital beds, other equipment, and workers was reported; both societies claimed the “collapse of emergency medicine.”¹³²

On 17 April 2020 the head of the Japan Medical Association stated there was a lack of personal protective equipment (PPE).¹³³

On 18 April 2020, Prime Minister Abe reaffirmed Japan’s support for the WHO and said that he would not reduce funding to the organization.¹³⁴

On 4 May 2020 Japan pledged over USD 800 million to the vaccine research and treatment drive spearheaded by the European Commission.¹³⁵ Funding will go towards vaccine research as well as supporting the WHO.

On 11 May 2020 the Ministry of Health announced plans to approve a testing kit that would provide results more rapidly than the current testing kit.¹³⁶

By 25 May 2020 the state of emergency ended for the entire country.¹³⁷

Japan has been given a score of 0 for some efforts to prevent and control the spread of the disease and to work for its treatment and vaccine development with fellow WHO members. However, Japan did not fully address needs for PPE for healthcare workers or supply shortages. Thus, it receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Korea: +1

Korea fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

By April 2020 cases in Korea had reached single digits after having peaked at over 900 cases in late February. In the interim, the country was testing between 12,000 and 20,000 people per day at drive-through and walk-in testing centres. Tests were free of charge, conducted in 10 minutes, and results were sent to peoples’ phones within 24 hours. Contact tracing was also conducted, infected people were isolated and treated, and social distancing rules were implemented.¹³⁸

¹³² Coronavirus: Japan’s medical system on verge of collapse, doctors say, Global News (Toronto) 17 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. I 10 farmaci in sperimentazione in Italia per frenare il Coronavirus, Porta-a-porta

¹³³ Coronavirus: Japan’s medical system on verge of collapse, doctors say, Global News (Toronto) 17 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/6836522/coronavirus-japan-medical-system/>

¹³⁴ Japan Supports WHO During COVID-19 Pandemic, VOA (Tokyo) 18 April 2020. Access Date: 13 June 2020. <https://www.voanews.com/covid-19-pandemic/japan-supports-who-during-covid-19-pandemic>.

¹³⁵ World leaders donate to COVID-19 vaccine funding drive, PMLive (Birmingham) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. I 10 farmaci in sperimentazione in Italia per frenare il Coronavirus, Porta-a-porta

¹³⁶ Japan Approves Coronavirus Antigen Test Kit, Nippon (Tokyo) 13 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.nippon.com/en/news/yjj2020051200902/>

¹³⁷ Abe declares coronavirus emergency over in Japan, Kyodo News (Tokyo) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/05/a1f00cf165ae-japan-poised-to-end-state-of-emergency-over-coronavirus-crisis.html>

¹³⁸ Test, trace, contain: how South Korea flattened its coronavirus curve, The Guardian (London) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/23/test-trace-contain-how-south-korea-flattened-its-coronavirus-curve>.

By 1 April 2020 high demand for facemasks from the general public had been managed by a government mandated rationing system through pharmacies across the country.

By 9 April 2020 the country had a case fatality rate of 1.95 per cent, lower than the global case fatality rate of 4.34 per cent.¹³⁹

By 20 April 2020 India had procured 450,000 COVID-19 testing kits from Korea.¹⁴⁰

On 21 April 2020 the United States received 500,000 COVID-19 tests from Korea.¹⁴¹

Korea donated EUR 45,693,230 to the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response fund which will support research for a vaccine as well as the WHO.¹⁴²

By 10 May 2020 Korea donated 2 million facemasks to the United States.¹⁴³

Korea is awarded a score of +1 for maintaining necessary personal protective equipment, medical supplies, and collaborating with G20 members to manage the pandemic, as well as supporting the WHO through the Coronavirus Global Response.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Mexico: -1

Mexico did not comply with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 26 March 2020 President Andrés Manuel López Obrador announced that he had asked G20 nations to ensure that medical supplies would be available equitably to the world's countries.¹⁴⁴

On 27 March 2020 the government bought 5,000 ventilators from China.¹⁴⁵

On 7 April 2020 the Mexican Consulate in Shanghai, China, announced that emergency medical supplies were being flown to Mexico.¹⁴⁶

¹³⁹ COVID-19 Realtime Dashboard, CoronaBoard (Seoul) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020.

¹⁴⁰ India procuring 5 lakh coronavirus testing kits from South Korea, Financial Express (New York) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/health/india-procuring-5-lakh-coronavirus-testing-kits-from-south-korea/1934444/>

¹⁴¹ Maryland obtains 500,000 coronavirus tests from South Korea, The Guardian (London) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/20/maryland-coronavirus-tests-south-korea-trump>

¹⁴² Funds raised, Coronavirus Global Response, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 4 June 2020. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_en.

¹⁴³ South Korea sends 2M masks to US to fight coronavirus, The Hill (Washington D.C.) 10 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://thehill.com/policy/international/497055-south-korea-sends-2m-masks-to-us-to-fight-coronavirus-seoul>

¹⁴⁴ Pide AMLO en G-20 que ONU controle comercio de medicamentos de Covid-19, TV Azteca (Mexico City) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.tvazteca.com/aztecanoticias/politica/notas/pide-amlo-en-g-20-que-onu-control-e-comercio-de-medicamentos-de-covid-19>

¹⁴⁵ Gobierno compra 5,000 ventiladores a China para enfrentar coronavirus, Expansion Politica 27 March 2020. Access Date: <https://politica.expansion.mx/presidencia/2020/03/27/gobierno-compra-5-000-ventiladores-a-china-para-enfrentar-coronavirus>.

On 8 April 2020 students from 20 medical and nursing schools withdrew from their placements in hospitals due to a lack of personal protective equipment.¹⁴⁷

On 20 April 2020 the Secretariat of the National Defense announced it had hired 3,158 of the 4,572 health professionals needed to meet demand.¹⁴⁸

On 29 April 2020 three hospitals in Mexico City stopped accepting new COVID-19 patients due to the lack of ventilators and capacity.¹⁴⁹

On 30 April 2020 healthcare workers protested a large shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE), “which they say is accelerating the spread of the novel coronavirus in hospitals and beyond.”¹⁵⁰ Thousands of health workers caught the virus and are quarantined, fuelling a medical personnel shortage.¹⁵¹ Other basic medical supplies are also in short supply.

On 18 May 2020 ABC News reported that infectious waste was being dumped openly outside of Mexico City.¹⁵²

Mexico contributed EUR 274,159 to the European Union’s Coronavirus Global Response fund which will support research for a vaccine as well as the WHO.¹⁵³

Mexico has received a score of –1 for not providing adequate amounts of PPE or medical supplies, despite some efforts to reduce shortages.¹⁵⁴

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Russia:0

Russia partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

¹⁴⁶ Avión con suministros médicos por covid-19 se dirige a México desde China, Tele Diario (Madrid) 07 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://mtv.telediario.mx/nacional/avion-con-suministros-medicos-por-covid-19-se-dirige-mexico-desde-china>

¹⁴⁷ Veintena de universidades también retira estudiantes de hospitales, La Jornada (Mexico City) 8 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.jornada.com.mx/ultimas/politica/2020/04/08/avies-se-une-al-ipn-y-a-unam-y-retira-sus-estudiantes-de-hospitales-7806.html>

¹⁴⁸ La Sedena ha contratado tres mil 158 médicos y enfermeras por coronavirus, Informador.Mx (Mexico City) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.informador.mx/mexico/La-Sedena-ha-contratado-tres-mil-158-medicos-y-enfermeras-por-coronavirus-20200421-0094.html>

¹⁴⁹ Los principales hospitales de la CDMX comienzan a saturarse por COVID-19, Informador.Mx (Mexico City) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.informador.mx/mexico/Los-principales-hospitales-de-la-CDMX-comienzan-a-saturarse-por-COVID-19-20200429-0018.html>

¹⁵⁰ ‘No one’s looking out for us’: Mexico medical workers beg for PPE, Al Jazeera (Doha) 30 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/mexico-medical-workers-beg-ppe-200430115012143.html>

¹⁵¹ Coronavirus outbreaks at Mexico’s hospitals raise alarm, protests, The Washington Post (Washington) 19 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/mexico-coronavirus-hospital-outbreaks-imss-amlo/2020/04/18/e3a4e48e-7f66-11ea-84c2-0792d8591911_story.html

¹⁵² Mexico faces infectious waste disposal problem amid pandemic, ABC News (New York) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/mexico-faces-infectious-waste-disposal-problem-amid-pandemic-70754194>

¹⁵³ Funds raised, Coronavirus Global Response, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 4 June 2020. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_en

¹⁵⁴ Sources consulted include Mexico’s Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies, as well as news sources found through Google News, including La Jornada, El Universal and Reforma.

On 28 March 2020 the government announced the closure of all border checkpoints by land from 30 March, following a prior closure of air travel.¹⁵⁵

From 30 March 2020 to 11 May 2020, President Vladimir Putin asked Russians to stay at home.¹⁵⁶

On 1 April 2020, a plane of medical supplies from Russia landed in New York.¹⁵⁷

On 3 April 2020, Russia sent 11 flights of specialists and medical equipment to Serbia to support the COVID-19 fight.¹⁵⁸

On 6 April 2020, the Government of Russia announced that it would allocate up to USD 1 million to the WHO to aid in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁵⁹

On 13 April 2020, the Government of Russia announced that it would allocate up to USD 620 million to provide hazard pay for medical workers working with COVID-19 patients.¹⁶⁰

On 15 April 2020, a spokesperson for the government reiterated Russia's support for the work of the WHO in coordinating international efforts to fight the pandemic. Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov also condemned the US decision to cut funding to the WHO.¹⁶¹

On 28 April 2020 the BBC reported, "Russia is now producing 100,000 protective suits for medics per day, up from 3,000 a day in March," and that "production of masks has also increased more than 10 times, to 8.5 million per day in April."¹⁶² However, in a televised briefing President Putin mentioned that although Russia increased production it was still not enough to meet the demand. This came after numerous calls from medics across the country about a lack of personal protective equipment (PPE).

By 21 May 2020 at least 9,479 medical workers were infected with the virus and over 70 had died, according to official numbers. Healthcare workers believe the death toll is 250. Several medical professionals have claimed there is a shortage of PPE.¹⁶³ Reports also indicate that medics face pressure from their superiors when speaking out about a shortage of PPE.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁵ Blablacar приостанавливает работу сервиса в России, Government of Russia (Moscow) 28 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <http://government.ru/docs/39307/>

¹⁵⁶ Putin Extends Russia's Coronavirus Lockdown as New Infections Continue to Rise, The Moscow Times (Moscow) 28 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2020/04/28/putin-extends-russias-coronavirus-lockdown-as-new-infections-continue-to-rise-a70130>

¹⁵⁷ Turning the Tables, Russia Sends Virus Aid to U.S., The New York Times (New York) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 4 June 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/02/world/europe/coronavirus-us-russia-aid.html>.

¹⁵⁸ COVID-19: Russia sends doctors, supplies to Serbia, Anadolu Agency (Moscow) 4 April 2020. Access Date: 5 June 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/health/covid-19-russia-sends-doctors-supplies-to-serbia/1791013>.

¹⁵⁹ Russia to give WHO one million dollars this year to fight COVID-19, Meduza 06 April 2020. Access Date: 24 June 2020. <https://meduza.io/en/news/2020/04/06/russia-to-give-who-one-million-dollars-this-year-to-fight-covid-19>

¹⁶⁰ Russian government allocates \$619 million to support COVID-19 medical workers, Meduza 13 April 2020. Access Date: 24 June 2020. <https://meduza.io/en/news/2020/04/13/russian-government-allocates-619-million-to-support-covid-19-medical-workers>

¹⁶¹ Russia Slams Trump's Decision to Cut WHO Funding as Coronavirus Rages, Moscow Times (Moscow) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 13 June 2020. <https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2020/04/15/russia-slams-trumps-decision-to-cut-who-funding-as-coronavirus-rages-a69999>.

¹⁶² Coronavirus: Putin admits PPE shortage as lockdown extended, BBC News (London) 28 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-52461431>

¹⁶³ 'We're expendable': Russian doctors face hostility, mistrust, AP News (New York) 21 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://apnews.com/78d8e23fc2a819d1956e4d0a332f7618>

¹⁶⁴ 'We're expendable': Russian doctors face hostility, mistrust, AP News (New York) 21 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://apnews.com/78d8e23fc2a819d1956e4d0a332f7618>

Russia's score reflects its failure to provide necessary PPE equipment to healthcare professionals and its attempt to manage the spread of COVID-19 throughout the country, as well as its support to other countries such as Serbia and the US. Thus, it scores a 0.¹⁶⁵

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 29 March 2020, Saudi Arabia halted all entry and exit into Jeddah governorate, having already done so for Mecca, Medina, and Riyadh. A curfew was already in place, and fines for non-compliance were introduced.¹⁶⁶

On 30 March 2020 health minister Tawfiq Al Rabiah announced that King Salman would pay for treatment for anyone with the virus and encouraged all citizens with symptoms to get tested. By this time, all international flights had been halted and most public spaces closed.¹⁶⁷

On 27 April 2020 the government announced a USD 265 million deal with a Chinese firm to provide 9 million COVID-19 tests, which would be conducted by “500 experts, specialists, and technicians” from China. Six large laboratories’ establishment was also announced.¹⁶⁸

On 4 May 2020, Saudi Arabia co-led the European Union’s Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Event to raise funds for the global fight of COVID-19. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged USD 500 million to support the global fundraising efforts to find a vaccine and support the WHO.¹⁶⁹

On 26 May 2020 Saudi Arabia announced that it would lift travel restrictions, beginning a three-phase process. Citizens will be “urged to wear masks in public and continue hygiene and social distancing measures after 21 June.”¹⁷⁰

The WHO praised Saudi Arabia’s “whole of government” approach.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁵ Sources consulted include the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the official website of the Kremlin and other respective government agencies, as well as news sources found through Google News, including Russia Today and The Moscow Times and TASS Russian News Agency.

¹⁶⁶ Saudi Arabia expands lockdown as coronavirus death toll doubles, The Guardian (London) 29 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/news/world/saudi-arabia-expands-lockdown-as-coronavirus-death-toll-doubles-431004/>

¹⁶⁷ Saudi king offers to pay for coronavirus patients’ treatment, Al Jazeera (Doha) 30 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/saudi-king-offers-pay-coronavirus-patients-treatment-200330144819569.html>

¹⁶⁸ Saudi ramps up virus testing as lockdown relaxed, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/27/saudi-ramps-up-virus-testing-as-lockdown-relaxed.html>

¹⁶⁹ Saudi Arabia joins Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Event, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 May 2020. Access Date: 4 June 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-pledging-0503.html>

¹⁷⁰ Coronavirus: Saudi Arabia to end curfew on 21 June, except in Mecca, Middle East Eye (London) 26 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/coronavirus-saudi-arabia-end-curfew-21-june-except-mecca>

¹⁷¹ Saudi king offers to pay for coronavirus patients’ treatment, Al Jazeera (Doha) 30 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/saudi-king-offers-pay-coronavirus-patients-treatment-200330144819569.html>

Saudi Arabia has taken action to meet the commitment of strengthening the WHO's mandate. Saudi Arabia took strong action in protecting front line workers and delivering medical supplies through its efforts in the provision of necessary health services and its action towards supporting the WHO.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

South Africa: 0

South Africa partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 7 April 2020 the country's primary healthcare workers' union challenged the government in court over shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) for frontline staff.¹⁷²

On 13 April the chair of the Ministerial Advisory Committee on COVID-19 announced that lockdown had been successful on delaying transmissions.¹⁷³

On 23 April 2020 President Ramaphosa announced that the clothing and textile industry, including small businesses, were preparing to produce masks on a large scale. He also announced a commitment to providing PPE for healthcare workers.¹⁷⁴

By 27 April 2020 over 185,000 tests had been performed on residents of South Africa.¹⁷⁵

On 1 May 2020 a surveillance program was announced to monitor community transmission.¹⁷⁶

On 1 May 2020 lockdown restrictions were eased slightly, but borders remain closed, inter-provincial travel was banned, and social gatherings remained banned.¹⁷⁷

On 4 May 2020 South African healthcare workers protested the lack of PPE in Johannesburg.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷² South African union takes government to court over COVID-19 gear shortage, Reuters (New York) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-safrica/south-african-union-takes-government-to-court-over-covid-19-gear-shortage-idUSKBN21P2MI>

¹⁷³ The difficult truth: Rise in cases expected after lockdown, says expert, News 24 (Cape Town) 13 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/the-difficult-truth-rise-in-cases-expected-after-lockdown-says-expert-20200413>

¹⁷⁴ Statement by President Cyril Ramaphosa on South Africa's Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic, Union Buildings, Tshwane, Government of South Africa (Cape Town) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://sacoronavirus.co.za/2020/04/23/statement-by-president-cyril-ramaphosa-on-south-africas-response-to-the-coronavirus-pandemic-union-buildings-tshwane/>

¹⁷⁵ COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiology Brief: Week 18, 2020, National Institute for Communicable Diseases (Cape Town), 1 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2020-04-30-COVID-19WklyEpiBriefFinal_Week18.pdf

¹⁷⁶ COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiology Brief: Week 18, 2020, National Institute for Communicable Diseases (Cape Town), 1 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2020-04-30-COVID-19WklyEpiBriefFinal_Week18.pdf

¹⁷⁷ Statement by President Cyril Ramaphosa on South Africa's Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic, Union Buildings, Tshwane, Government of South Africa (Cape Town) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://sacoronavirus.co.za/2020/04/23/statement-by-president-cyril-ramaphosa-on-south-africas-response-to-the-coronavirus-pandemic-union-buildings-tshwane/>

¹⁷⁸ South African Nurses Call on Gov't to Deliver PPE, Democracy Now! (New York) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://www.democracynow.org/2020/5/4/headlines/south_african_nurses_call_on_govt_to_deliver_ppe

On 8 May 2020 USAID acting administrator John Barsa tweeted that the agency had sent ventilators to South Africa.¹⁷⁹

South Africa pledged EUR 1,210,732 to the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response fund which will support research for a vaccine as well as the WHO.¹⁸⁰

South Africa receives a score of 0 for a strong attempt at infection management and collaboration with the United States to import health supplies, but insufficient provision of PPE for healthcare workers.¹⁸¹

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

Turkey: +1

Turkey fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 3 April 2020 the government announced a 30-day ban on entering all municipalities, extended curfew to those under the age of 20, and made it mandatory to wear masks in public.¹⁸²

On 6 April 2020 President Recep Tayyip Erdogan promised to build two more hospitals, to open in 45 days, to accommodate patients in Istanbul. He also announced the free provision of masks to all citizens. He also banned travel between cities.¹⁸³

On 14 April 2020 Minister of Health Fahrettin Koca announced that the spread of the virus in Turkey has reached its peak in the fourth week and started to slow down.¹⁸⁴ On the same day Turkey delivered 250,000 items of personal protective equipment to the United Kingdom; including 50,000 N-95 face masks, 100,000 surgical masks and 100,000 protective suits.¹⁸⁵

On 7 May 2020, "according to the government, many hospitals are not working at overcapacity and only 60 percent of ICU [intensive care unit] beds are in use."¹⁸⁶

¹⁷⁹ The U.S. Is Giving Vast Sums Of Money To Fight COVID-19 Abroad. But There's A Catch, NPR (Washington) 13 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2020/05/13/854943832/the-u-s-is-giving-vast-sums-of-money-to-fight-covid-19-abroad-but-theres-a-catch>

¹⁸⁰ Funds raised, Coronavirus Global Response, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 4 June 2020. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_en.

¹⁸¹ Sources consulted include the Department of Health and other respective government agencies as well as news sources found through Google News including Cape Argus and IOL.

¹⁸² Son dakika... Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan yeni tedbirleri açıkladı! 20 yaş altına sokağa çıkma yasağı, CNN Turk (Ankara) 3 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.cnnturk.com/video/turkiye/son-dakika-cumhurbaskani-erdogan-yeni-tedbirleri-acikladi-20-yas-altina-sokaga-cikma-yasagi>

¹⁸³ Turkey builds more hospitals as coronavirus cases spike, Al-Monitor (Washington) 6 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2020/04/turkey-build-hospitals-coronavirus.html#ixzz6P2Fk7QfB>

¹⁸⁴ "Sağlık Bakanı Koca: Türkiye'de 4. haftada vaka artış hızı düşüşe geçti," Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/koronavirus/saglik-bakani-koca-turkiyede-4-haftada-vaka-artistizi-dususe-gecti/1804771/>

¹⁸⁵ Turkey delivers 250,000 PPE items to RAF Brize Norton for Covid-19, Oxford Mail (Oxford) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/18378688.turkey-delivers-250-000-ppe-items-raf-brize-norton-covid-19/>

¹⁸⁶ Turkey's public health system faces coronavirus pandemic, DW (New York) 7 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/turkeys-public-health-system-faces-coronavirus-pandemic/a-53365341>

Turkey pledged EUR 75,000,000 to the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response fund which will support research for a vaccine as well as the WHO.¹⁸⁷

Turkey receives a score of +1 for its efforts to ensure adequate medical supplies and infection prevention and control and assisting the United Kingdom in doing so, as well as for its support of the WHO.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom partially complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 1 April 2020 several "major unions and the Royal College of Midwives said health and social care workers were being exposed to 'unreasonable and unnecessary risk'" due to shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE). This same week the government announced the delivery of 600,000 respirator masks and 4.18 million facemasks to frontline workers.¹⁸⁸

On 27 March 2020 the Royal Mint began making protective gear for healthcare workers. The company Dyson also announced it would be providing hospitals with 10,000 ventilators. Outsourcer Capita announced on this day that it was "working with the government to provide coronavirus testing sites."¹⁸⁹

A 31 March 2020 article by the Times reports that over 20,000 National Health Service (NHS) staff in 36 hours signed a letter demanding adequate PPE.¹⁹⁰

On 11 April 2020 the health secretary acknowledged a shortage in PPE and announced that 724 million pieces of protective gear had been delivered so far. He said, "Burberry had offered to make protective gowns, Rolls-Royce and McLaren were making visors and hand sanitizer was being made by drinks company Diageo and chemicals producer Ineos."¹⁹¹

On 14 April 2020 Turkey delivered 250,000 items of PPE to the United Kingdom, including 50,000 N-95 face masks, 100,000 surgical masks and 100,000 protective suits.¹⁹²

A 15 April 2020 BBC News article states that care home workers were calling for more testing and PPE and had been for weeks.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁷ Funds raised, Coronavirus Global Response, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 4 June 2020. https://global-response.europa.eu/pledge_en.

¹⁸⁸ Coronavirus: Unions declare PPE shortage is 'crisis within a crisis' despite Downing Street insistence that vital supplies are being delivered, I News (London) 1 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://inews.co.uk/news/coronavirus-uk-latest-unions-warn-ppe-shortage-crisis-within-crisis-deliveries-covid-19-outbreak-414564>

¹⁸⁹ UK's Royal Mint making coronavirus protective gear for health staff, Reuters (London) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-britain-royalmint-idUSKBN21E2XK>

¹⁹⁰ NHS staff beg Boris Johnson: Give us the right protective coronavirus gear, The Times (London) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/nhs-staff-beg-boris-johnson-give-us-the-right-protective-coronavirus-gear-cs77576v6>

¹⁹¹ Coronavirus: 'Herculean effort' to provide NHS protective gear, BBC News (London) 11 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52248423>

¹⁹² Turkey delivers 250,000 PPE items to RAF Brize Norton for Covid-19, Oxford Mail (Oxford) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/18378688.turkey-delivers-250-000-ppe-items-raf-brize-norton-covid-19/>

On 4 May 2020, the UK along with the European Commission and other allies led a virtual coronavirus global response pledging conference. The UK pledged GBP 388 million in aid for research into tests, treatments and vaccines as well as the WHO.¹⁹⁴

On 10 May 2020 the Doctors Association UK and the Good Law project took legal action to force the UK government into an “independent inquiry into its failure to provide adequate personal protective equipment for NHS staff and other frontline care workers.”¹⁹⁵

Although the UK has made efforts to provide the necessary health supplies and PPE, as well as supporting the WHO, it receives a score of 0 for the lack of PPE. Thus, it receives a score of 0.¹⁹⁶

Analyst: Aisba Ryan

United States: -1

The United States did not comply with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

On 7 April 2020 Secretary of State Mike Pompeo stated that the United States would not be shipping PPE outside of the country.¹⁹⁷

On 11 April 2020 President Donald Trump ordered his top officials to assist Italy in their fight with the novel coronavirus by sending medical supplies, humanitarian relief and other assistance.¹⁹⁸

On 14 April 2020, President Trump announced that the US would be halting funding to the WHO while a review is conducted on their management of the spread of the virus. The funding cut amounts to USD 400-500 million, which is what is usually donated each year.¹⁹⁹

On 18 April 2020 hospitals in New York reported shortages in dialysis equipment, for which the need has greatly increased due to COVID-19.²⁰⁰

¹⁹³ Coronavirus: Close family to be allowed to say goodbye to the dying, BBC News (London) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52299590>

¹⁹⁴ Boris Johnson: Covid vaccine hunt is ‘most urgent endeavour of our lives’, The Guardian (London) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 6 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/03/boris-johnson-cooperation-coronavirus-vaccine-bid>.

¹⁹⁵ Coronavirus: doctors call for inquiry into PPE shortages for NHS staff, The Guardian (London) 10 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/may/10/coronavirus-doctors-call-for-inquiry-into-ppe-shortages-for-nhs-staff>

¹⁹⁶ Sources consulted include the UK’s Department of Health and Social Care as well as other government agencies and news sources such as the BBC and the Guardian and other sources found through Google News.

¹⁹⁷ The U.S. Is Giving Vast Sums Of Money To Fight COVID-19 Abroad. But There’s A Catch, NOR (New York) 13 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2020/05/13/854943832/the-u-s-is-giving-vast-sums-of-money-to-fight-covid-19-abroad-but-theres-a-catch>

¹⁹⁸ Trump orders U.S. to send Italy medical supplies, other aid to help coronavirus fight, Global News (Washington DC) 11 April 2020. Access Date: 4 June 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/6807021/coronavirus-trump-italy-aid/>.

¹⁹⁹ Trump halts World Health Organization funding over handling of coronavirus outbreak, CNN (Washington, DC) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 5 June 2020. <https://www.cnn.com/2020/04/14/politics/donald-trump-world-health-organization-funding-coronavirus/index.html>.

²⁰⁰ An Overlooked, Possibly Fatal Coronavirus Crisis: A Dire Need for Kidney Dialysis, New York Times (New York) 18 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/18/health/kidney-dialysis-coronavirus.html>

On 19 April 2020, President Trump sent a letter to WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus threatening to permanently halt funding to the WHO and revoke US membership if the organization does not make changes that “can actually demonstrate independence from China.”²⁰¹

On 21 April 2020 the United States received 500,000 COVID-19 tests from Korea.²⁰²

On 26 April 2020 the New York Times reported that testing capacity remained below what was necessary to monitor outbreaks, largely attributed to equipment shortages.²⁰³ On this same day, the Wall Street Journal reported that the US is home to several vaccine trials.²⁰⁴

By 31 March 2020 there was significant competition between states and cities in the USA to obtain medical supplies and personal protective equipment. Governor of New York, Andrew Cuomo, stated, “It’s like being on eBay with 50 other states, bidding on a ventilator.”²⁰⁵

On 8 May 2020 John Barsa, acting administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, tweeted that the agency had sent ventilators to South Africa.²⁰⁶

By 10 May 2020 Korea had donated 2 million facemasks to the United States.²⁰⁷

Despite some attempts to contribute to this commitment, such as supporting South Africa, the United States insufficiently enacted measures for infection prevention and control, the provision of medical supplies, and protection of healthcare workers. Furthermore, it has taken action to halt funding to the WHO, which is counter to the commitment.

Thus, the United States scores a -1 .²⁰⁸

Analyst: Aisha Ryan

European Union: +1

The European Union fully complied with its commitment to further strengthen the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) in coordinating the international fight against the pandemic, including the protection of front-line health workers, delivery of medical supplies, especially diagnostic tools, treatments, medicines, and vaccines.

²⁰¹ Trump Threatens to Permanently Cut Funding to World Health Organization, The Wall Street Journal (Washington) 19 May 2020. Access Date: 7 June 2020. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/chinas-president-pledges-2-billion-for-coronavirus-pandemic-11589802504>.

²⁰² Maryland obtains 500,000 coronavirus tests from South Korea, The Guardian (London) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/20/maryland-coronavirus-tests-south-korea-trump>

²⁰³ Testing Remains Scarce as Governors Weigh Reopening States, New York Times (New York) 26 April 2020. 1 June 2020. <http://archive.is/VRz40>

²⁰⁴ America Needs to Win the Coronavirus Vaccine Race, Wall Street Journal (New York) 26 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/america-needs-to-win-the-coronavirus-vaccine-race-11587924258>

²⁰⁵ Trump’s war between the states creates eBay-like fight for aid, NBC News (New York) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/white-house/trump-s-war-between-states-creates-ebay-fight-aid-n1173116>

²⁰⁶ The U.S. Is Giving Vast Sums Of Money To Fight COVID-19 Abroad. But There’s A Catch, NPR (Washington) 13 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2020/05/13/854943832/the-u-s-is-giving-vast-sums-of-money-to-fight-covid-19-abroad-but-theres-a-catch>

²⁰⁷ South Korea sends 2M masks to US to fight coronavirus, The Hill (Washington D.C.) 10 May 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://thehill.com/policy/international/497055-south-korea-sends-2m-masks-to-us-to-fight-coronavirus-seoul>

²⁰⁸ Sources consulted include U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, The President and the White House, and other respective government agencies as well as news sources found through Google News including CNN, The New York Times, the Washington Post and others.

On 10 March 2020 the European Council held a meeting establishing four priority areas: “limiting the spread of the virus, the provision of medical equipment, with a particular focus on masks and respirators, promoting research, including research into a vaccine, tackling socio-economic consequences.”²⁰⁹

A 17 March 2020 meeting of the European Council established temporary restrictions on non-essential EU destinations for 30 days.²¹⁰

On 17 March 2020 the European Council launched the procurement of personal protective equipment and ventilators with member states.²¹¹

On 19 March 2020 the EU Commission announced the creation of a stockpile of medical equipment called rescEU in response to COVID-19.²¹² On the same day, they also launched a scheme for the procurement of testing kits with member states.²¹³

On 26 March 2020 the European Council declared their intentions to increase capacity for COVID-19 testing, in line with WHO recommendations.²¹⁴

The aforementioned actions were taken before the Extraordinary Virtual Summit and therefore do not count for compliance.

On 4 May 2020, the European Commission led a coronavirus vaccine fundraising conference, which began with the EU promising EUR 1 billion to the development coronavirus a vaccine and treatments. The funding will also go towards the WHO in strengthening health systems.²¹⁵ The total amount pledged from the EU and other participants amounted to EUR 7.4 billion.

On 7 May 2020 the European Council issued guidance to member states on managing shortages of healthcare workers.²¹⁶

The European Medicines Agency, an EU agency, has actively provided information about the pandemic, expedited vaccine and treatment development, and supported medicine availability in the EU.²¹⁷

²⁰⁹ Video conference of the members of the European Council, 10 March 2020, European Council (Brussels) 10 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2020/03/10>

²¹⁰ Video conference of the members of the European Council, 17 March 2020, European Council (Brussels) 17 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2020/03/17>

²¹¹ Overview of the Commission’s response, European Council (Brussels) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/overview-commissions-response_en

²¹² COVID-19: Commission creates first ever rescEU stockpile of medical equipment, European Council (Brussels) 19 March 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_476

²¹³ Overview of the Commission’s response, European Council (Brussels) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/overview-commissions-response_en

²¹⁴ Video conference of the members of the European Council, 26 March 2020, European Council (Brussels) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2020/03/26>

²¹⁵ World leaders pledge €7.4 billion for European Commission’s coronavirus vaccine fundraising conference, DW (Berlin) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 5 June 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/world-leaders-pledge-74-billion-for-european-commissions-coronavirus-vaccine-fundraising-conference/a-53322501>.

²¹⁶ Overview of the Commission’s response, European Council (Brussels) 1 June 2020. Access Date: 1 June 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/overview-commissions-response_en

²¹⁷ EAHP COVID-19 Resource Centre, EAHP (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 1 June 2020. <https://www.eahp.eu/hp-practice/hospital-pharmacy/eahp-covid-19-resource-centre>

The European Union has received a score of +1 for providing extensive guidance on the procurement of medical supplies, advising on infection prevention and control, and prioritising the protection needs of healthcare workers.

Analyst: Aisha Ryan