

Preliminary 2020 G20 Extraordinary Virtual Summit Interim Compliance Report

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From 27 March 2020 to 26 May 2020

14 September 2020

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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4. Health: Research and Development

“We further commit to working together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines”

Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit: Statement on COVID-19

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Korea		0	
Mexico			+1
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa		0	
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average		+0.40 (70%)	

Background

The G20 leaders held their first extraordinary video conference on 26 March 2020 in order to address the global health, social and economic impacts of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. At the summit, the leaders pledged their commitment to “do whatever it takes to overcome the pandemic, along with the World Health Organization (WHO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), United Nations, and other international organizations.”³⁶²

The G20 did not address issues related to global health and healthcare until its summit in Brisbane in 2014. Responding to growing concerns about the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa, the G20 members approved a joint statement on Ebola, pledging to work together to contain and extinguish the outbreak. They also urged the WBG and the IMF to continue support for the affected countries and acknowledged that the Ebola outbreak reveals “the urgency of addressing longer-term systemic issues and gaps in capability, preparedness and response capacity that expose the global economy to the impacts of infectious diseases.”³⁶³ In addition, the leaders pledged to fully implement

³⁶² Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit: Statement on COVID-19, G20 Research Group (Riyadh) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-statement-0326.html>

³⁶³ G20 Leaders’ Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Research Group (Brisbane) 15 November 2014. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

the WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) addressing "longer-term systemic issues and gaps in capability, preparedness and response capacity that expose the global economy to the impacts of infectious disease."³⁶⁴

The G20 continued putting global health issues on their agenda at the following summits. At the 2015 summit in Antalya, Turkey the leaders agreed that "more attention should be given to global health risks, such as antimicrobial resistance, infectious disease threats and weak health systems" and that "these can significantly impact growth and stability."³⁶⁵

Two years later in 2017, the G20 health ministers held their first ever ministerial in Berlin and produced the Berlin Declaration. The ministers acknowledged the importance of putting global health on the G20 agenda and affirmed that "the global interconnectedness of societies, businesses and governments means that an infectious disease risk anywhere can become a health risk everywhere — with far-reaching humanitarian, social, political, economic and security consequences."³⁶⁶ The declaration built on the previous health initiatives of the G20, acknowledging the importance of the WHO's IHR. The ministers also agreed that "Research and Development (R&D) are necessary for the timely availability and development of new and improved quality medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and medical equipment for containing emergencies."³⁶⁷ At the leaders-level summit in Hamburg in 2017, the leaders once again acknowledged that the G20 plays a crucial role in the "advancing preparedness and responsiveness against global health challenges."³⁶⁸ The leaders also acknowledged the threat posed to public health and economic growth by antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and committed to the implementation of their National Action Plans by the end of 2018.

At the 2018 Buenos Aires Summit, the leaders again addressed the issue of global health by "[encouraging] the activities of the World Health Organization (WHO), together with all relevant actors, to develop an action plan for implementation of health-related aspects of SDGs [Sustainable Development Goals] by 2030."³⁶⁹ The leaders also expanded the health agenda of the G20 through committing to "tackle malnutrition, with a special focus on childhood overweight and obesity, through national, community-based and collaborative multi-stakeholder approaches."³⁷⁰

Finally, at the most recent 2019 Osaka Summit, the leaders remarked that health is a "prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive economic growth."³⁷¹ The leaders committed to "improving public health preparedness and response including strengthening [their] own core capacities and supporting

³⁶⁴ G20 Leaders' Brisbane Statement on Ebola, G20 Research Group (Brisbane) 15 November 2014. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1115-ebola.html>

³⁶⁵ G20 Leaders' Communique, G20 Research Group (Antalya) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communique.html>

³⁶⁶ Berlin Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers: Together Today for a Healthy Tomorrow, G20 Research Group (Berlin) 20 May 2017. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/170520-health-en.html>

³⁶⁷ Berlin Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers: Together Today for a Healthy Tomorrow, G20 Research Group (Berlin) 20 May 2017. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/170520-health-en.html>

³⁶⁸ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Shaping an Interconnected World, G20 Research Group (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-G20-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁶⁹ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Research Group (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁷⁰ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Research Group (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁷¹ G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Osaka), 29 June 2019. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

capacities of other countries in compliance with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (2005).³⁷²

This G20 commitment on working together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines is reflective of its larger commitment to strengthen global health systems and disaster preparedness. It also demonstrates that the G20's mandate has expanded over time, and that its core mission of financial stability and economic growth have been expanded to include other issues of the global scale.

Commitment Features

Definitions

Further: to develop or make progress in something;³⁷³

Increase: to make something become larger in amount or size;³⁷⁴

Vaccines: a substance containing a virus or bacterium in a form that is not harmful, given to a person or animal to prevent them from getting the disease that the virus or bacterium causes;³⁷⁵

Medicines: treatment for illness or injury.³⁷⁶

Concepts

“Working together” is interpreted as measurable joint effort by one or more G20 member to coordinate on the development of vaccines and medicines to combat the COVID-19 pandemic;

“Research and development” funding can be understood as direct investment by governments in innovative activities and initiatives in developing new vaccines and medicines to combat the effects of the COVID-19 virus on the human body.

General Interpretive Guidelines

The G20 commitment is to work “together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.” Within the context of the G20's Statement on COVID-19, this commitment refers specifically to working together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicine to tackle the COVID-19 virus, particularly for future preparedness. In addition to committing to work together on research and development funding, the leaders pledged to close the funding gap in the WHO Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan and provide “immediate resources to the WHO's COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness and Innovation (CEPI) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, on a voluntary basis.”³⁷⁷

This commitment includes two components. The first is working together with the fellow G20 members on increasing global efforts for vaccines and medicines. The second component is increasing research and development funding for vaccines and medicines domestically. Thus, it entails collective action from the G20 members to support innovative research and research

³⁷² G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Osaka), 29 June 2019. Access Date: 12 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁷³ Further, Cambridge Dictionary. Access Date: 13 May 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/further>

³⁷⁴ Increase, Cambridge Dictionary. Access Date: 13 May 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/increase>

³⁷⁵ Vaccine, Cambridge Dictionary. Access Date: 13 May 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/vaccine>

³⁷⁶ Medicine, Cambridge Dictionary. Access Date: 13 May 2020. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/medicine>

³⁷⁷ Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit: Statement on COVID-19, G20 Research Group (Riyadh) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 10 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-statement-0326.html>

platforms that will provide vaccines and medicines for not only this pandemic, but for future, unforeseen global health emergencies.

Part One: Working Together

The first component, “working together,” signifies that members must demonstrate their participation in cooperative initiatives either with other states, international organizations such as the WHO or partner universities in G20 members. The cooperative initiatives should also take concrete action to increase research and development for vaccines and medicines to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. An example of such an initiative would be allocating funding to scientific research teams, which demonstratively cooperate on vaccine and medicine research with their G20 counterparts. Another example would be direct assistance to relevant international programs or initiatives.

Part Two: Increase Research and Development Funding for Vaccines and Medicines

The second component, “increase research and development funding,” refers to strengthening national, regional and global capacity to the COVID-19 outbreak through accelerating research efforts for vaccines and medicines. This component recognizes the importance of measurable federal support for scientific research programs, thus increasing resources available to scientific teams. For future preparedness, the G20 members should invest in R&D on both vaccines and medicines, as both can play a role in preventing the spread of and minimizing the harms of the virus. In order to fully comply with the commitment, a G20 member must demonstrate a measurable effort to strengthen research initiatives within their own country. Examples include direct government funding for scientific programs and research teams conducting research for vaccines and medical treatment to fight COVID-19.

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 working together to increase R&D funding for vaccines and medicines. For this report, strong is defined as “effective;” of a good quality or level and likely to be successful. To achieve full compliance, G20 members must take strong actions according to both components of this commitment. This means that members should not only advance research efforts at home, but also contribute to the global effort for vaccines and medicines. A member must demonstrate clear, strong and measurable initiative to work together to increase R&D funding with other G20 members. A member which demonstrates some effort to increase R&D funding at home but does not support a coordinated response, such as international programs or WHO’s initiatives, or does not share information with fellow G20 members will be awarded with a score of partial compliance. In addition, a member which demonstrates some effort of best practices and information sharing on vaccines and medicines but does not contribute to global coordinated funding would receive a score of 0. A member which fails to demonstrate effort to work together with other G20 members on R&D funding and fails to increase R&D funding at home will receive a score of no compliance.

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

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member took insufficient action to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.
0	The G20 member demonstrated measurable action to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines BUT did not demonstrate effort to participate in international research efforts; OR the G20 member demonstrates effort to share best practices and information on vaccines and medicines BUT does not contribute to global coordinated funding.
+1	The G20 member demonstrated measurable action to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines AND demonstrated measurable effort to participate in international research efforts.

Compliance Director: Maria Zelenova

Argentina: 0

Argentina partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 27 March 2020, Argentina’s National Scientific and Technological Agency opened applications for a USD 5,000,000 government-funding program (with grants of up to USD 100,000 each) concerning “prevention, treatment, monitoring and other aspects related with COVID-19.”³⁷⁸ The program is currently in the evaluation phase.³⁷⁹

On 15 May 2020, the José de San Martín hospital in Buenos Aires began a trial to evaluate the performance of the Telmisartan drug for the treatment of COVID-19 patients.³⁸⁰

On 14 May 2020, the Secretary of Health Quality for Argentina announced the beginning of a blood plasma transfusion trial at the Hospital El Cruce in Florencio Varela.³⁸¹ In the statement, the Minister also confirmed both government involvement in the trial and cooperation with other countries.³⁸²

Argentina introducing new government funding programs and participating in the Solidarity trials are clear evidence of both increasing research and development funding and working together with other G20 members. There is no evidence, however, of Argentina directly contributing to any multilateral funding initiatives.³⁸³

Thus, Argentina receives a score of 0.

Analyst: John Smith

³⁷⁸ ‘COVID-19 - Convocatoria Extraordinaria’ [in Spanish], Argentinian National Scientific and technological Agency (Buenos Aires) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.agencia.mincyt.gob.ar/frontend/agencia/convocatoria/437>

³⁷⁹ ‘COVID-19 - Convocatoria Extraordinaria’ [in Spanish], Argentinian National Scientific and technological Agency (Buenos Aires) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.agencia.mincyt.gob.ar/frontend/agencia/convocatoria/437>

³⁸⁰ ‘Telmisartan for Treatment of COVID-19 Patients’, U.S. National Library of Medicine (Washington) 21 April 2020. Access Date: May 16 2020 <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04355936>

³⁸¹ ‘Argentina tiene “gran expectativa” en el ensayo con plasma para tratar el COVID-19’ [in Spanish] Agencia EFE (Buenos Aires) 15 May 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.efe.com/efe/america/sociedad/argentina-tiene-gran-expectativa-en-el-ensayo-con-plasma-para-tratar-covid-19/20000013-4247140>

³⁸² ‘Argentina tiene “gran expectativa” en el ensayo con plasma para tratar el COVID-19’ [in Spanish] Agencia EFE (Buenos Aires) 15 May 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.efe.com/efe/america/sociedad/argentina-tiene-gran-expectativa-en-el-ensayo-con-plasma-para-tratar-covid-19/20000013-4247140>

³⁸³ 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.

Australia: +1

Australia fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 30 March 2020, the Murdoch Children’s Research Institute in Melbourne began clinical trials to test the Bacillus Calmette–Guérin vaccine against tuberculosis for effectiveness against COVID-19.³⁸⁴ The World Health Organization is aware of the trial, and has stated that it “will evaluate the evidence when it is available.”³⁸⁵ The Murdoch Children’s Research Institute receives most of its funding from the Australian government; in the last financial year for which it issued reports more than 50 per cent of its funding came from research and government grants.³⁸⁶

On 1 April 2020, Australia’s National Science Agency, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), began clinical trials to test two vaccines; one which the United Kingdom’s Oxford University developed and another by American company Invivo.³⁸⁷ The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness and Innovation (CEPI) organized the trial, which will involve the CSIRO cooperating with the multilateral initiative.³⁸⁸

On 7 April 2020, Indian Immunologicals Ltd announced that it was collaborating with Griffith University to develop a candidate vaccine for COVID-19.³⁸⁹ Griffith University previously announced on 30 March that mouse model trials would progress for the candidate vaccine.³⁹⁰

On 21 April 2020, the University of Melbourne launched a clinical trial to test the effectiveness of two different drug treatments — lopinavir/ritonavir and hydroxychloroquine — to treat COVID-19. This is a bilateral initiative as the trial will be simultaneously conducted in Australia and New Zealand.³⁹¹

³⁸⁴ ‘BCG Vaccination to Protect Healthcare Workers Against COVID-19 (BRACE)’, U.S. National Library of Medicine (Washington) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04327206>

³⁸⁵ ‘Bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccination and COVID-19: Scientific Brief’, World Health Organization (Geneva) 12 April 2020. Access date: 16 May 2020. [https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/bacille-calmette-gu%C3%A9rin-\(bcg\)-vaccination-and-covid-19](https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/bacille-calmette-gu%C3%A9rin-(bcg)-vaccination-and-covid-19)

³⁸⁶ Murdoch Children’s Research Institute, ‘Annual Report 2018’ 26 August 2019. Access Date: 26 May 2020. p. 44-45. https://issuu.com/murdochchildrens/docs/mcri_2018annualreport_master_final-digital

³⁸⁷ ‘Australia begins pre-clinical testing for coronavirus vaccine’, Reuters (Sydney) April 2 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-australia-vaccine/australia-begins-pre-clinical-testing-for-coronavirus-vaccine-idUSKBN21K0LD>

³⁸⁸ ‘Australia begins pre-clinical testing for coronavirus vaccine’, Reuters (Sydney) April 2 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-australia-vaccine/australia-begins-pre-clinical-testing-for-coronavirus-vaccine-idUSKBN21K0LD>

³⁸⁹ ‘Indian Immunologicals and Australia’s Griffith University tie-up for COVID-19 vaccine research’, The Hindu (New Delhi) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/iil-ties-up-with-griffith-university-for-covid-19-vaccine-research/article31279175.ece>

³⁹⁰ ‘GRIDD researchers take next step in COVID-19 vaccine development’, Griffith University (Brisbane) 30 March 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://news.griffith.edu.au/2020/03/30/gridd-researchers-take-next-step-in-covid-19-vaccine-development/>

³⁹¹ ‘Clinical trial into two potential COVID-19 treatments commences’, University of Melbourne (Melbourne) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://about.unimelb.edu.au/newsroom/news/2020/april/clinical-trial-into-two-potential-covid-19-treatments-commences>

On 27 April 2020, CEPI announced funding worth USD 3.5 million for private company Clover Biopharmaceuticals Australia to conduct a Phase 1 trial of the S-Trimer vaccine in Australia.³⁹²

On 4 May 2020, Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison pledged AUD 352 million “towards this global effort to fight COVID-19 and to find that vaccine.” AUD 15 million will fund a joint effort between CEPI and the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, a Swiss-based non-governmental organization. The other AUD 337 million will go to efforts within Australia to fund “research and development work on vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics and respiratory medicine”³⁹³.

Australia has demonstrated a clear effort to work together with multilateral groups to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. Australia has also demonstrated effort to increase research and development funding for domestic programs.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 31 March 2020, Fiocruz announced that it was working with the World Health Organization (WHO) to conduct clinical trials in Brazil as part of the Solidarity trial initiative. In a press release, Fiocruz stated that “the initiative aims to investigate the effectiveness of four treatments for COVID-19 and will be implemented in 18 hospitals in 12 states in Brazil with the support of the Department of Science and Technology of MoH [Ministry of Health] and coordination by INI/Fiocruz.”³⁹⁴

On 2 April 2020, Fiocruz launched a public-private funding initiative called “United against Covid-19.” The program aims to bring together different public and private sector stakeholders to improve funding for both primary healthcare and research and development initiatives.³⁹⁵

On 3 April 2020, Fiocruz began trials to test the effectiveness of chloroquine on COVID-19 patients; the trials were halted 11 days later after patients with larger doses displayed more severe symptoms.³⁹⁶

On 6 April 2020, Fiocruz published on the BiorXiv international platform the results of a trial that the foundation conducted to test the efficacy of the anti-HIV drug Atazanavir against COVID-19.³⁹⁷

³⁹² ‘CEPI Announces COVID-19 Vaccine Development Partnership With Clover Biopharmaceuticals’ Australian Subsidiary’, CEPI & Clover Biopharmaceuticals (Oslo) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20200427005277/en/CEPI-Announces-COVID-19-Vaccine-Development-Partnership-Clover>

³⁹³ ‘Video Message - Coronavirus Global Response International Pledging Event: Transcript’, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/coronavirus-global-response-international-pledging-event>

³⁹⁴ ‘Fiocruz builds new hospital center and invests in clinical trials with WHO’, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Rio de Janeiro) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://portal.fiocruz.br/en/news/fiocruz-builds-new-hospital-center-and-invests-clinical-trials-who>

³⁹⁵ ‘Fiocruz launches a partnership program for actions against Covid-19’, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, 17 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://portal.fiocruz.br/en/news/fiocruz-launches-partnership-program-actions-against-covid-19>

³⁹⁶ ‘Brazil to begin chloroquine tests with mild COVID-19 patients’, The Brazilian Report (Rio de Janeiro) 3 April 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://brazilian.report/coronavirus-brazil-live-blog/2020/04/03/brazil-to-begin-chloroquine-tests-with-mild-covid-19-patients/>

On 4 May 2020, Brazil declined to participate in the Coronavirus Global Response initiative. Instead, the government of Brazil echoed American criticisms of the WHO.³⁹⁸

On 11 May 2020, Nelson Teich, the (now former) Brazilian Minister of Health, announced Brazil's intentions to join a multinational group testing vaccine against COVID-19 for the first time.³⁹⁹

On 25 May 2020, in an interview with CNN Fiocruz President Nísia Trindade Lima stated that Fiocruz was cooperating with global partners to collaborate on developing a vaccine. This is in addition to a separate lead candidate vaccine program that Fiocruz is participating in, and Trindade Lima did not specify which international partners Fiocruz was working with.⁴⁰⁰

Brazil has increased its research and development funding domestically to produce and trial vaccines and treatments for COVID-19. In addition, through Fiocruz Brazil is participating in global medical trials and sharing research openly with global partners. There is no evidence however of Brazil joining any multilateral fundraising initiatives and the Brazilian government openly repudiated the Coronavirus Global Response.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.⁴⁰¹

Analyst: John Smith

Canada: +1

Canada fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 2 April 2020, the Government of Canada and Canadian Institutes of Health Research announced an investment of an additional CAD 25.8 million in research, bringing the total number of funded grants to 99 and a total investment of CAD 54.2 million.⁴⁰² This investment comes as a portion of the CAD 275 million of funds for medical countermeasures against COVID-19, which was announced by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau on 11 March 2020.⁴⁰³

³⁹⁷ 'Fiocruz investigates the action of anti-retrovirals against Covid-19', Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, 09 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://portal.fiocruz.br/en/news/fiocruz-investigates-action-anti-retrovirals-against-covid-19>

³⁹⁸ 'A busca global por uma vacina contra a covid-19. Sem o Brasil' [in Portuguese], Nexo Journal (Rio de Janeiro) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 16 May 2020. <https://www.nexojournal.com.br/expresso/2020/05/05/A-busca-global-por-uma-vacina-contra-a-covid-19.-Sem-o-Brasil>

³⁹⁹ 'Teich: País negocia para entrar em grupo que testará 1ª vacina contra covid... - Veja mais em' [in Portuguese], UOL (Rio de Janeiro) 11 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020 <https://noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2020/05/11/teich-brasil-negocia-para-entrar-em-grupo-que-testara-1-vacina-para-covid.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>

⁴⁰⁰ 'Fiocruz trabalha em vacina contra Covid-19 e pode produzir doses concorrentes' [in Portuguese], CNN Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/saude/2020/05/26/fiocruz-desenvolve-estudo-por-vacina-contra-covid-19-e-pode-produzir-doses>

⁴⁰¹ 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.

⁴⁰² 'Government of Canada funds 49 additional COVID-19 research projects - Details of the funded projects', Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects-details-of-the-funded-projects.html>

⁴⁰³ 'Government of Canada funds 49 additional COVID-19 research projects - Details of the funded projects', Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/institutes-health-research/news/2020/03/government-of-canada-funds-49-additional-covid-19-research-projects-details-of-the-funded-projects.html>

On 5 April 2020, the Government of Canada announced the allocation of CAD 159.5 million in funding to support international efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁰⁴ This investment includes the CAD 50 million announced by Prime Minister Trudeau earlier in March 2020 and comes as part of Canada's commitment to support its partners on the frontlines working to counter the spread of COVID-19.⁴⁰⁵

On 23 April 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced a CAD 1.1 billion for medical research and testing for a COVID-19 vaccine.⁴⁰⁶ This commitment comes in addition to the CAD 275 million in funds for medical countermeasures against COVID-19 which the government of Canada announced in March.⁴⁰⁷ The new funds of over CAD 1 billion are aimed at vaccine development and clinical trials, and include a commitment of CAD 600 million over two years through a federal innovation fund.⁴⁰⁸

On 3 May 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced an additional CAD 175 million to support the research efforts on a COVID-19 vaccine of a Vancouver-based company, AbCellera Biologics Inc.⁴⁰⁹

On 4 May 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau joined other global leaders to announce the launch of the Coronavirus Global Response.⁴¹⁰ The program aims to raise more than USD 8 billion to help researchers and innovators accelerate vaccine development, as well as to develop other medical countermeasures.⁴¹¹

On 12 May 2020, the National Research Council of Canada announced a collaboration with CanSino Biologics Inc, a Chinese-based company, to “advance bioprocessing and clinical development in Canada of a candidate vaccine against COVID-19.”⁴¹²

Canada fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. Canada has made financial investments in research and

⁴⁰⁴ “Canada’s support for international efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic’, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/canadas-support-for-international-efforts-to-fight-the-covid-19-pandemic.html>

⁴⁰⁵ “Canada’s support for international efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic’, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/04/canadas-support-for-international-efforts-to-fight-the-covid-19-pandemic.html>

⁴⁰⁶ ‘Trudeau announces \$1.1B to fund COVID-19 vaccine development, tracking of cases’, Global News (Ottawa) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/6857058/coronavirus-canada-science-vaccine-funding/>

⁴⁰⁷ ‘Trudeau announces \$1.1B to fund COVID-19 vaccine development, tracking of cases’, Global News (Ottawa) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/6857058/coronavirus-canada-science-vaccine-funding/>

⁴⁰⁸ ‘Trudeau announces \$1.1B to fund COVID-19 vaccine development, tracking of cases’, Global News (Ottawa) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://globalnews.ca/news/6857058/coronavirus-canada-science-vaccine-funding/>

⁴⁰⁹ ‘Justin Trudeau announces millions in COVID-19 treatment funding’, The Star (Toronto) 3 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020.

⁴¹⁰ ‘Canada and international partners launch the Coronavirus Global Response’, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>

⁴¹¹ ‘Canada and international partners launch the Coronavirus Global Response’, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/05/04/canada-and-international-partners-launch-coronavirus-global-response>

⁴¹² ‘The National Research Council of Canada and CanSino Biologics Inc. announce collaboration to advance vaccine against COVID-19’, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/national-research-council/news/2020/05/the-national-research-council-of-canada-and-cansino-biologics-inc-announce-collaboration-to-advance-vaccine-against-covid-19.html>

development for countermeasures against COVID-19. Furthermore, Canada has participated in international collaborations on increasing research and development funding.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

China: 0

China partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 4 May 2020, China abstained from participating in an online pledging “marathon” organized by the European Union and its partners, where world leaders raised at least EUR 7.5 billion for research into a possible vaccine and medicines against COVID-19.⁴¹³

On 27 April 2020, the Government of China granted approval access to a COVID-19 vaccine candidate created by the Wuhan Institute of Biological Products under the China National Pharmaceutical Group, Sinopharm, and Wuhan Institute of Virology.⁴¹⁴

On 12 May 2020, the Chinese-based company CanSino Biologics Inc. announced joint efforts with the National Research Council of Canada and Canadian researchers to develop a vaccine against COVID-19.⁴¹⁵

China has demonstrated some initiative to participate in international efforts to increase funding for research and development for vaccines and medicines. However, China has not met the “depth and breadth” criteria in demonstrating a strong commitment to working together to increase research and development funding and increase funding programs at home.

Thus, China receives a score of 0.⁴¹⁶

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

France: +1

France fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 6 April 2020, the French National Agency for Research on HIV/AIDS issued a call for COVID-19 projects focusing on low- and middle-income countries in Africa; the total budget is EUR 4 million and vaccine research is explicitly within the scope of the program.⁴¹⁷

⁴¹³ ‘Trudeau urges world leaders to pull together as U.S. steers clear of COVID-19 vaccine pledging conference’, CBC (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/global-vaccine-pledge-trudeau-1.5554278>

⁴¹⁴ ‘China approves clinical trials of third Covid-19 vaccine candidate’, Clinical Trials Arena (London) 27 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.clinicaltrialsarena.com/news/china-third-covid-19-vaccine-trial/>

⁴¹⁵ ‘National Research Council strikes deal with China to develop COVID-19 vaccine in Canada’, Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 12 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/world/article-national-research-council-strikes-deal-with-china-to-develop-test/>

⁴¹⁶ Sources consulted include the National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China and other respective government agencies, as well as news sources found through Google News including China Daily.

⁴¹⁷ ‘LIVE BLOG: R&D response to COVID-19 pandemic’, ScienceBusiness, 21 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://sciencebusiness.net/covid-19/news/live-blog-rd-response-covid-19-pandemic>

On 11 April 2020, the French government and the private investment bank Bpifrance announced a joint public-private funding initiative for research into vaccines and treatments.⁴¹⁸ The programme deadline is 30 September and successful candidates will receive between four and EUR 50 million.⁴¹⁹

On 15 April 2020, the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs announced, as part of the international initiative to address the impact of COVID-19 in Africa, the mobilisation of EUR 1.2 billion of additional funding.⁴²⁰ France will allocate part of this funding to supporting research and development for vaccines and treatments in Africa.⁴²¹ France will distribute much of this funding through multilateral channels, such as the World Health Organization.⁴²²

On 15 April 2020, France participated in a call for funding through the Eureka intergovernmental network, for research into vaccines and medicines.⁴²³ This is a cooperative initiative where France works with other G20 national health agencies, including Canada, South Africa, and Turkey, and France is offering repayable advances of between EUR 50,000 and EUR 3 million per project.⁴²⁴

On 24 April 2020, France played a key role in launching a collaboration initiative through the World Health Organization (WHO) involving global cooperation on testing, treatment and vaccine development.⁴²⁵ A press statement which France's delegation to the United Nations released stated that President Emmanuel Macron would lead the initiative, along with UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres and WHO Director-General Tedros.⁴²⁶

On 4 May 2020, France played a leading role in coordinating the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response. France acted as a co-convenor of the fundraising drive and also pledged EUR 510 million in additional funding.⁴²⁷

On 18 May 2020, during the WHO's 73rd World Health Assembly France publicly backed the notion that any coronavirus vaccine would be universally accessible.⁴²⁸ President Macron stated that "If we

⁴¹⁸ 'Investissements d'avenir "projets de recherche et développement structurants pour la compétitivité": Cahier des charges de l'appel à projets spécifique à la crise sanitaire COVID-19' [in French], French Republic & bpifrance (P98aris) 11 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2020/03/cahier_des_charges_pspc_aap_-_covid_0.pdf

⁴¹⁹ 'Investissements d'avenir "projets de recherche et développement structurants pour la compétitivité": Cahier des charges de l'appel à projets spécifique à la crise sanitaire COVID-19' [in French], French Republic & bpifrance (P98aris) 11 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/contenu/piece-jointe/2020/03/cahier_des_charges_pspc_aap_-_covid_0.pdf

⁴²⁰ 'COVID-19: assistance for Africa', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/africa/news/article/covid-19-assistance-for-africa>

⁴²¹ 'COVID-19: assistance for Africa', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/africa/news/article/covid-19-assistance-for-africa>

⁴²² 'COVID-19: assistance for Africa', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/africa/news/article/covid-19-assistance-for-africa>

⁴²³ EUR EKA, 'Multilateral call for solutions for COVID-19 Echo Period - Life without a vaccine' 15 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.eurekanetwork.org/content/multilateral-call-solutions-covid-19-echo-period>

⁴²⁴ 'Multilateral call for solutions for COVID-19 Echo Period - Life without a vaccine', EUR EKA (Brussels) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.eurekanetwork.org/content/multilateral-call-solutions-covid-19-echo-period>

⁴²⁵ 'COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

⁴²⁶ 'COVID19: launch of a global initiative on diagnostic testing, treatments and vaccine', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Nouvelle-traduction-Lutte-contre-le-COVID-19-Initiative-mondiale-sur-les>

⁴²⁷ 'Coronavirus Global Response: €7.4 million raised for universal access to vaccines', French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Coronavirus-Global-Response-EUR-7-4-billion-raised-for-universal-access-to>

do discover a vaccine against Covid-19, it will be a global public good, and everyone must have access to it ... Human health cannot be quarrelled over, cannot be appropriated, and cannot be bought and sold.”⁴²⁹

Since the G20 virtual summit in March, France has invested a significant amount of money and done a considerable amount to facilitate research and development for COVID-19 treatments and vaccines. France has participated in multinational trial initiatives and has also played a leading role in multilateral funding initiatives such as the Coronavirus Global Response. Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

Germany: +1

Germany fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 9 April 2020, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, a German funding organization, joined a multinational research network led by the Austrian Science Fund for pandemic related research.⁴³⁰ Austria explicitly set up the project to fund cross-border research initiatives and medicine research is in scope.⁴³¹

On 22 April 2020, German Health Minister Jens Spahn announced that a candidate vaccine that German pharmaceutical company BioNTech developed will go into trial.⁴³² BioNTech is working jointly with Pfizer on the project, and the Paul Erlich Institute facilitated the candidate vaccine’s progress to clinical trials.⁴³³

On 27 April 2020, German research minister Anja Karliczek announced a plan to invest EUR 150 million in a university hospitals research network to develop diagnostic and treatment strategies for COVID-19.⁴³⁴

On 29 April 2020, Germany announced an “umbrella scheme,” which the European Commission approved, to fund research and development of vaccines and new medical treatments for

⁴²⁸ ‘France’s President Macron says human health “cannot be bought and sold”’, CNN (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news/coronavirus-pandemic-05-18-20-intl/h_1a073cf579cd5d1bae66e3718c3f98f6

⁴²⁹ ‘France’s President Macron says human health “cannot be bought and sold”’, CNN (Paris) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news/coronavirus-pandemic-05-18-20-intl/h_1a073cf579cd5d1bae66e3718c3f98f6

⁴³⁰ ‘Research into the Coronavirus: the FWF looks to European Cooperation and Solidarity’, Austrian Science Fund (Vienna) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://www.fwf.ac.at/en/news-and-media-relations/news/detail/nid/20200408-2508/?tx_rsmnews_detail%5Bref%5D=l&cHash=27d9aa21b88409e42090255421b64e9b

⁴³¹ ‘Research into the Coronavirus: the FWF looks to European Cooperation and Solidarity’, Austrian Science Fund (Vienna) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://www.fwf.ac.at/en/news-and-media-relations/news/detail/nid/20200408-2508/?tx_rsmnews_detail%5Bref%5D=l&cHash=27d9aa21b88409e42090255421b64e9b

⁴³² ‘Germany to start first coronavirus vaccine trial’, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-to-start-first-coronavirus-vaccine-trial/a-53211375>

⁴³³ ‘Germany to start first coronavirus vaccine trial’, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-to-start-first-coronavirus-vaccine-trial/a-53211375>

⁴³⁴ ‘Karliczek: Durch Wissensaustausch in der Medizin Covid-19 besser behandeln’ [in German], German Ministry for Education and Research (Berlin) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://www.bmbf.de/_pressestelle/karliczek-durch-wissensaustausch-in-der-medizin-covid-19-besser-behandeln-11468.html

COVID-19.⁴³⁵ According to the European Commission, the scheme “aims to enhance and accelerate both the development and the production of products directly relevant to the coronavirus outbreak... such as vaccines, hospital and medical equipment (including ventilators), and protective clothing and equipment.”⁴³⁶

On 4 May 2020, Germany played a leading role in coordinating the European Union’s Coronavirus Global Response. Germany acted as a co-convenor of the fundraising drive and also pledged EUR 525 million in additional funding.⁴³⁷

On 11 May 2020, German research minister Anja Karliczek announced an EUR 750 million research package to facilitate the development and distribution of vaccines.⁴³⁸ Germany will allocate EUR 500 million to expanding trial capacity and will use the remaining EUR 250 million to expand production capacity.⁴³⁹

Since the G20 virtual summit in March, Germany has invested a significant amount of money in research and development and done a considerable amount to facilitate research and development for COVID-19 treatments and vaccines. Germany has also played a leading role in multilateral funding initiatives such as the Coronavirus Global Response.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

India: -1

India failed to comply with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 4 May 2020, India abstained from participating in an online pledging “marathon” organized by the European Union and its partners, where world leaders raised at least EUR 7.5 billion for research into a possible vaccine and medicines against COVID-19.⁴⁴⁰

Research was not able to identify demonstrated effort by India to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. Sources consulted include India’s Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies as well as global research institutes that track coronavirus vaccines such as the WHO and The New York Times’ trackers. News sources consulted include The Times of India and The Economic Times and other sources generated on Google News.

⁴³⁵ ‘State aid: Commission approves German “umbrella” scheme to support research, development, testing and production of coronavirus relevant products’, European Commission (Brussels) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_774

⁴³⁶ ‘State aid: Commission approves German “umbrella” scheme to support research, development, testing and production of coronavirus relevant products’, European Commission (Brussels) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_774

⁴³⁷ ‘Coronavirus Global Response’, European Union (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Date Accessed: 23 May 2020. https://global-response.europa.eu/index_en

⁴³⁸ ‘Germany to spend €750 million on coronavirus vaccine’, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 11 May 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-to-spend-750-million-on-coronavirus-vaccine/a-53396167>

⁴³⁹ ‘Germany to spend €750 million on coronavirus vaccine’, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 11 May 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-to-spend-750-million-on-coronavirus-vaccine/a-53396167>

⁴⁴⁰ World leaders pledge €7.4bn to research Covid-19 vaccine, The Guardian (London) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 23 June 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/04/world-leaders-pledge-74bn-euros-to-research-covid-19-vaccine>

Thus, India receives a score of -1.⁴⁴¹

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 6 April 2020, Indonesia's Ministry of Research and Technology announced the formation of a technology research consortium for handling COVID-19, which involves research into vaccines and medicines; funding is IDR 38 billion.⁴⁴²

On 23 April 2020, Indonesia began actively participating in World Health Organization (WHO) Solidarity trials as the country registered its first hospital and trial patient.⁴⁴³ By 30 April, 19 patients from six trials had enrolled.⁴⁴⁴

On 29 April 2020, Indonesia participated in a meeting which the WHO organized in Delhi to evaluate vaccine manufacturing capacity in the Southeast Asia region. A press release which the WHO released stated that "mapping the full landscape of vaccine development activities in the Region will help coordination with global stakeholders, and support countries preparing COVID19 vaccine deployment plans," paraphrasing Regional Director of the WHO in Southeast Asia Poonam Khetrapal Singh.⁴⁴⁵

On 5 May 2020, Indonesia's Research and Technology Ministry commits IDR 90 billion to a consortium, which the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology is leading, in cooperation with BioFarma to develop a vaccine.⁴⁴⁶ The consortium is cooperating with CEPI on the project, but formal cooperation with other countries has yet to begin owing to the Eijkman Institute's reservations about potential inequalities of access to technology.⁴⁴⁷

On 17 May 2020, Indonesian Research and Technology Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro announced that Indonesia was beginning clinical trials to test the effectiveness of hydroxychloroquine against

⁴⁴¹ Sources consulted include India's Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies as well as global research institutes that track coronavirus vaccines such as the WHO and The New York Times' trackers. News sources consulted include The Times of India and The Economic Times and other sources found through Google News.

⁴⁴² 'Kemenristek BRIN Bentuk Konsorsium Riset Teknologi Penanganan COVID-19' [in Indonesian], Indonesian Ministry of Research and technology (Jakarta) 6 April 2020. Access Date: 19 May 2020.

<https://covid19.go.id/p/berita/kemenristek-brin-bentuk-konsorsium-riset-teknologi-penanganan-covid-19>

⁴⁴³ 'Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report - 6', World Health Organization (Geneva) 30 April 2020. Access Date: 19 May 2020. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/indonesia/covid19/who-situation-report-6.pdf?sfvrsn=83d038dc_2

⁴⁴⁴ 'Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report - 6', World Health Organization (Geneva) 30 April 2020. Access Date: 19 May 2020. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/indonesia/covid19/who-situation-report-6.pdf?sfvrsn=83d038dc_2

⁴⁴⁵ 'WHO convenes manufacturers, regulatory authorities meet on COVID-19 vaccines', World Health Organization (Geneva) 29 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.who.int/southeastasia/news/detail/29-04-2020-who-convenes-manufacturers-regulatory-authorities-meet-on-covid-19-vaccines>

⁴⁴⁶ 'Indonesia targets local COVID-19 strain in Eijkman-led 2022 vaccine initiative', The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 19 May 2020. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/05/05/indonesia-targets-local-covid-19-strain-in-eijkman-led-2022-vaccine-initiative.html>

⁴⁴⁷ 'Eijkman: China, Canada offer joint study on COVID-19 vaccine', Tempo (Jakarta) May 2020. Access Date: 19 May 2020. <https://en.tempo.co/read/1339490/eijkman-china-canada-offer-joint-study-on-covid-19-vaccine>

COVID-19. Bambang also stated that the government was acquiring more antiviral drugs to trial and potentially use to treat COVID-19.⁴⁴⁸

On 20 May 2020, Indonesian President Joko Widodo stated that Indonesia wished to export any COVID-19 vaccine it developed to other countries. President Widodo said of an eventual vaccine that “it must be mass-produced to meet our domestic needs and to be exported abroad.”⁴⁴⁹

Indonesia has clearly increased their research and development spending in order to find a vaccine and medicines for COVID-19. They have also taken part in globally coordinated clinical trials and have cooperated with global partners on research. Indonesia has not, however, participated in multilateral fundraising initiatives or furthered this cooperation.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of 0.⁴⁵⁰

Analyst: John Smith

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 4 May 2020, Italy participated in a video-conference summit hosted by the European Union on raising funding for research to find a vaccine against COVID-19.⁴⁵¹ The government of Italy pledged to provide EUR 100 million to the joint fund for research on medical countermeasures against the virus, adding to the total amount of EUR 7.4 billion raised for research and development.⁴⁵²

On 6 May 2020, an Italian research team from Takis Biotech reported progress in developing a coronavirus vaccine.⁴⁵³ The research team stated that in order to succeed in this research, they need additional funding support from the government and foreign organizations and collaborators.⁴⁵⁴

Italy has demonstrated some initiative to participate in international efforts to increase funding for research and development for vaccines and medicines. However, Italy has not met the “depth and breadth” criteria in demonstrating a strong commitment to working together to increase research and development funding and increase funding programs at home.

⁴⁴⁸ ‘Indonesia Trials Quinine as Covid-19 Treatment’, Jakarta Globe (Jakarta) 17 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://jakartaglobe.id/news/indonesia-trials-quinine-as-covid19-treatment>

⁴⁴⁹ ‘Jokowi: We Need to Develop Our Own COVID-19 Vaccine’, Tempo (Jakarta) 20 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://en.tempo.co/read/1344441/jokowi-we-need-to-develop-our-own-covid-19-vaccine>

⁴⁵⁰ Sources consulted include Indonesia’s Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies, coronavirus vaccine trackers such as the WHO’s, as well as news sources found through Google News including The Jakarta Post.

⁴⁵¹ ‘World leaders pledge billions for virus vaccine research’, ABC News (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory/world-leaders-pledge-billions-virus-vaccine-research-70493896>

⁴⁵² ‘World leaders pledge billions for virus vaccine research’, ABC News (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory/world-leaders-pledge-billions-virus-vaccine-research-70493896>

⁴⁵³ ‘Coronavirus Vaccine: Italy gains significant ground in vaccine development for Covid-19 pandemic’, Financial Express (Delhi) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/health/coronavirus-vaccine-italy-gains-significant-ground-in-vaccine-development-for-covid-19-pandemic/1949821/>

⁴⁵⁴ ‘Coronavirus Vaccine: Italy gains significant ground in vaccine development for Covid-19 pandemic’, Financial Express (Delhi) 6 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/health/coronavirus-vaccine-italy-gains-significant-ground-in-vaccine-development-for-covid-19-pandemic/1949821/>

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.⁴⁵⁵

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

Japan: +1

Japan fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 27 March 2020, Japan announced that it would contribute USD 476 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in order to facilitate their continued work in areas including Research and Development.⁴⁵⁶ This includes funds to support treatment for COVID-19.

On 5 April 2020, the Japanese government stated that it planned to allocate funding in order to triple supplies of the anti-flu drug Avigan (favipiravir) so that it can be used to potentially treat COVID-19 patients.⁴⁵⁷ The government ultimately allocated JPY 13.9 billion in funding to this initiative.⁴⁵⁸

On 22 April 2020, Japan committed USD 10 million to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative's COVID-19 vaccine research program, in partnership with the World Bank.⁴⁵⁹

On 28 April 2020, Japanese foreign minister Toshimitsu Motegi announced a USD 1 million grant for the United Nations Office for Project Services to buy and distribute Avigan, an anti-flu drug which is currently in clinical trials as a treatment candidate for COVID-19.⁴⁶⁰ In the statement, Motegi said that Japan would provide the drug for free to 38 other countries, including 25 in Europe, six in Asia, five in the Middle East and two from other regions.⁴⁶¹

On 4 May 2020, Japan played a leading role in coordinating the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response. Japan acted as a co-convenor of the fundraising drive and also pledged more than USD 800 million in additional funding.⁴⁶²

On 12 May 2020, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that the country planned on launching clinical trials of a candidate vaccine for COVID-19 by July.⁴⁶³ Japan's National Institute of

⁴⁵⁵ Sources checked include Italian Ministry of Health and other government agencies, coronavirus vaccine trackers such as the WHO's, as well as news agencies such as La Repubblica, The Local, and La Stampa.

⁴⁵⁶ Tuberculosis and Malaria', Japan Secures \$476 million Contribution to the Global Fund', The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, (Tokyo) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/2020-03-27-japan-secures-usd476-million-contribution-to-the-global-fund/>

⁴⁵⁷ 'Japan to boost Avigan drug stockpile as part of coronavirus stimulus', The Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/04/05/national/science-health/japan-avigan-drug-stockpile-coronavirus-stimulus/#.Xsvo5BNKhQJ>

⁴⁵⁸ 'Japan to offer anti-flu Avigan to 38 countries as early as this week', Kyodo News (Tokyo) 28 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/04/01f746e01617-japan-to-offer-anti-flu-avigan-to-38-countries-as-early-as-this-week.html>

⁴⁵⁹ 'Japan Commits to COVID-19 Vaccine Research', International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (New York) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.iavi.org/newsroom/press-releases/2020/japan-commitment-covid-19-vaccine-research>

⁴⁶⁰ 'Japan to offer anti-flu Avigan to 38 countries as early as this week', Kyodo News (Tokyo) 28 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/04/01f746e01617-japan-to-offer-anti-flu-avigan-to-38-countries-as-early-as-this-week.html>

⁴⁶¹ 'Japan to offer anti-flu Avigan to 38 countries as early as this week', Kyodo News (Tokyo) 28 April 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/04/01f746e01617-japan-to-offer-anti-flu-avigan-to-38-countries-as-early-as-this-week.html>

⁴⁶² 'World leaders pledge billions for virus vaccine research', Associated Press (Brussels) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 23 May 2020. <https://abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory/world-leaders-pledge-billions-virus-vaccine-research-70493896>

Infectious Diseases and the public universities of Tokyo and Osaka have all been developing candidate vaccines.⁴⁶⁴ Abe also added that Japan will cooperate with several other countries on vaccine development, and that Japan planned to approve Avigan for treatment of COVID-19 patients by the end of the month.

On 22 May 2020, the Japanese government announced that it would subsidise the production of coronavirus vaccines through a programme for producers.⁴⁶⁵ The government has said that the size of the investment will depend on the rate of progress.⁴⁶⁶

Japan has clearly demonstrated a significant commitment both to domestic funding of research and development initiatives related to COVID-19 treatments and vaccines, and to multilateral funding initiatives such as the Coronavirus Global Response. Moreover, by making Avigan available to other countries for free Japan has demonstrated its willingness to work together as per the commitment.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

Korea: 0

Korea partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

Since 10 March 2020, Korea's National Institute of Health and Centres for Disease Control and Development has been funding a USD 840,000 project supporting the development of vaccines and therapeutics against COVID-19.⁴⁶⁷

On 9 April 2020, President Moon Jae-in pledged KRW 210 billion for the development of vaccines and medicines against COVID-19.⁴⁶⁸ President Moon also called for stronger public-private partnerships to increase the development of countermeasures to COVID-19.⁴⁶⁹

On 10 April 2020, the research team in the publicly-funded Centre for RNA Research in Seoul's Institute for Basic Science announced success in identifying a high-resolution map of the COVID-19

⁴⁶³ 'Japan expects to launch clinical trials of Covid-19 vaccine in July', Clinical Trials Arena, 12 May 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.clinicaltrialsarena.com/news/japan-covid-19-vaccine-trial/>

⁴⁶⁴ Japan expects to launch clinical trials of Covid-19 vaccine in July', Clinical Trials Arena, 12 May 2020. Access Date: 18 May 2020. <https://www.clinicaltrialsarena.com/news/japan-covid-19-vaccine-trial/>

⁴⁶⁵ 'Japan to subsidize mass production of eventual coronavirus vaccine', The Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/05/22/national/science-health/japan-subsidies-coronavirus-vaccine/#.Xs2skxNKhQI>

⁴⁶⁶ Japan to subsidize mass production of eventual coronavirus vaccine', The Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/05/22/national/science-health/japan-subsidies-coronavirus-vaccine/#.Xs2skxNKhQI>

⁴⁶⁷ Science Business 'Canada pledges C\$275M for coronavirus R&D, adding to global funding rush', Science Business. 10 March 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://sciencebusiness.net/covid-19/news/canada-pledges-c275m-coronavirus-rd-adding-global-funding-rush>

⁴⁶⁸ 'Moon vows W210b funds for COVID-19 vaccine R&D', The Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20200409000706>

⁴⁶⁹ 'Moon vows W210b funds for COVID-19 vaccine R&D', The Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20200409000706>

genome, marking a step towards better understanding of its characteristics and life cycle.⁴⁷⁰ The discovery allows for more precise testing of vaccine and medicine candidates.

On 13 April 2020, the Korea Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC) announced that a clinical trial of a vaccine against COVID-19 is likely to begin in Korea soon.⁴⁷¹ KCDC pledged to increase financial investment in research and development for vaccines and medicines, as well as to consider supporting research based on the national health insurance system.⁴⁷²

Korea has demonstrated a clear effort to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. However, Korea did not demonstrate initiative to work together on international efforts to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines against COVID-19.

Thus, Korea receives a score of 0.⁴⁷³

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

Mexico: +1

Mexico fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 22 April 2020, the public Autonomous University of Querétaro (UAQ) announced that it is in the process of developing a vaccine against COVID-19.⁴⁷⁴ UAQ is currently drawing funding from its Rectory but is hoping to be able to access funding from the National Council of Science and Technology.⁴⁷⁵

On 4 May 2020, Mexican foreign minister Marcelo Ebrard announced that Mexico would participate in the Coronavirus Global Response,⁴⁷⁶ and that it would contribute EUR 1 million to the response.⁴⁷⁷

On 15 May 2020, the regional government of Mexico City announced that it was building a laboratory in collaboration with the public National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in

⁴⁷⁰ 'South Korean scientists map coronavirus genome, paving the way for vaccine and better tests', South China Morning Post (Seoul) 10 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/health-environment/article/3079431/south-korean-scientists-map-coronavirus-genome-paving>

⁴⁷¹ 'COVID-19 vaccine trial likely to start in April', Korea Biomedical Review (Seoul) 13 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.koreabiomed.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=7988>

⁴⁷² 'COVID-19 vaccine trial likely to start in April', Korea Biomedical Review (Seoul) 13 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <http://www.koreabiomed.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=7988>

⁴⁷³ Sources consulted include the Ministry of Health and Welfare and other government sites, coronavirus vaccine trackers, as well as news sources such as the Korea Times and the Korea Herald and other sources on Google News.

⁴⁷⁴ 'UAQ DESAR ROLLA VACUNA CONTRA EL COVID-19' [in Spanish], Autonomous University of Querétaro (Querétaro) 22 April 2020. Access Date: 20 May 2020. <http://noticias.uaq.mx/index.php/vida/3356-uaq-desarrolla-vacuna-contra-el-covid-19>

⁴⁷⁵ 'UAQ DESAR ROLLA VACUNA CONTRA EL COVID-19' [in Spanish], Autonomous University of Querétaro (Querétaro) 22 April

⁴⁷⁶ 'México participa en diseño de vacuna contra Covid-19' [in Spanish], Excelsior (Mexico City) 9 May 2020. Access Date: 20 May 2020. <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/mexico-participa-en-diseno-de-vacuna-contra-covid-19/1380755>

⁴⁷⁷ 'World Leaders Join to Pledge \$8 billion for vaccine as U.S. goes it alone', New York Times (New York) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 20 May 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/04/world/europe/eu-coronavirus-vaccine.html>

order to facilitate the development of a vaccine.⁴⁷⁸ The regional government and UNAM will jointly fund the project.⁴⁷⁹

There is clear evidence that Mexico has both increased research and development spending domestically through initiatives such as the laboratory which the Mexico City government is funding. There is also evidence of Mexico's participation in multilateral fundraising initiatives, as it pledged money towards the Coronavirus Global Response.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 20 April 2020, President Vladimir Putin announced funding of RUB 100 million for buying additional technology in order to accelerate research for a possible COVID-19 vaccine.⁴⁸⁰ He also stated about the possibility of more funding being allocated towards development of the vaccine.⁴⁸¹

On 4 May 2020, Russia abstained from participating in an online pledging “marathon” organized by the European Union and its partners, where world leaders raised at least EUR 7.5 billion for research into a possible vaccine and medicines against COVID-19.⁴⁸²

On 4 May 2020, scientists from the publicly funded Institute of Gene Biology of the Russian Academy of Sciences and State Virology, the State Virology and Biotechnology Research Centre “Vector” and Belgorod University announced working on the development of COVID-19-sensitive mice to be used as models for tests of potential COVID-19 vaccines and medicines.⁴⁸³

On 7 April 2020, the publicly funded Vektor State Virology and Biotechnology Centre stated that it will begin first-phase clinical trials on three vaccine candidates against COVID-19 on 29 June.⁴⁸⁴

⁴⁷⁸ ‘UNAM y CDMX desarrollan fábrica de mascarillas N95 y laboratorio para vacuna de Covid-19’ [in Spanish], Forbes Mexico (Mexico City) 15 May 2020. Access Date: 20 May 2020. <https://www.forbes.com.mx/noticias-unam-cdmx-fabrica-cubre bocas-n95-vacuna-coronavirus/>

⁴⁷⁹ ‘UNAM y CDMX desarrollan fábrica de mascarillas N95 y laboratorio para vacuna de Covid-19’ [in Spanish], Forbes Mexico (Mexico City) 15 May 2020. Access Date: 20 May 2020. <https://www.forbes.com.mx/noticias-unam-cdmx-fabrica-cubre bocas-n95-vacuna-coronavirus/>

⁴⁸⁰ ‘Для скорейшей разработки вакцины против коронавируса будут ускорены процедуры и выделены дополнительные ресурсы - Путин’, Interfax-Russia (Moscow) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.interfax-russia.ru/koronavirus-v-rossii/dlya-skoreyshey-razrabotki-vakciny-protiv-koronavirusa-budut-uskoreny-procedury-i-vydeleny-dopolnitelnye-resursy-putin>

⁴⁸¹ ‘Для скорейшей разработки вакцины против коронавируса будут ускорены процедуры и выделены дополнительные ресурсы - Путин’, Interfax-Russia (Moscow) 20 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.interfax-russia.ru/koronavirus-v-rossii/dlya-skoreyshey-razrabotki-vakciny-protiv-koronavirusa-budut-uskoreny-procedury-i-vydeleny-dopolnitelnye-resursy-putin>

⁴⁸² ‘Trudeau urges world leaders to pull together as U.S. steers clear of COVID-19 vaccine pledging conference’, CBC (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/global-vaccine-pledge-trudeau-1.5554278>

⁴⁸³ ‘Russia creates its own humanized mice to test COVID-19 vaccines and drugs’, Newswise (Moscow) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. https://www.newswise.com/coronavirus/russia-creates-its-own-humanized-mice-to-test-covid-19-vaccines-and-drugs/?article_id=731062

⁴⁸⁴ ‘Russia ready to start testing coronavirus vaccines on humans in June’, Medical Express (Moscow) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-04-russia-ready-coronavirus-vaccines-humans.html>

On 22 May 2020, Russia and Turkey began discussions on potential cooperation in the development of a vaccine against COVID-19.⁴⁸⁵ Officials from both countries also discussed the potential for drafting a scientific and technical cooperation agreement.⁴⁸⁶

Russia has demonstrated an effort to increase research and development for vaccines and medicines at home. However, Russia has not demonstrated an effort to work together on international projects to increase research and development funding.

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0.⁴⁸⁷

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 15 April 2020, the government of Saudi Arabia announced funding for a major scientific initiative to develop a vaccine for COVID-19.⁴⁸⁸ The Ministry of Health also assembled a team of top 33 Saudi scientists and researchers to accelerate vaccine research.

On 17 April 2020, Saudi Arabia pledged USD 150 million to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to support their response to the COVID-19 pandemic and research for vaccines and medicines.⁴⁸⁹

On 4 May 2020, Saudi Arabia co-led the Global Response Pledging along with the European Union to raise funds for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine.⁴⁹⁰ The funding comes as part of the larger USD 500 million package from Saudi Arabia to support emergency and preparedness response, as well as increasing research and development for vaccines and therapeutics.⁴⁹¹

Saudi Arabia fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. Saudi Arabia has allocated funding for international efforts to increase research and development, in addition to increasing research and development funding for vaccines and medicines at home.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

⁴⁸⁵ 'Turkey, Russia discuss joint work on COVID-19 vaccine', Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 22 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/turkey-russia-discuss-joint-work-on-covid-19-vaccine/news>

⁴⁸⁶ 'Turkey, Russia discuss joint work on COVID-19 vaccine', Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 22 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/turkey-russia-discuss-joint-work-on-covid-19-vaccine/news>

⁴⁸⁷ Sources consulted include the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the official website of the Kremlin and other government agencies, coronavirus vaccine trackers, as well as news sources found through Google News, including Russia Today and The Moscow Times and TASS Russian News Agency.

⁴⁸⁸ 'Top Saudi research team gets government funding to help COVID-19 vaccine', Arab News (Riyadh) 14 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1658901/saudi-arabia>

⁴⁸⁹ 'Saudi Arabia pledges US\$150 Million to Gavi COVID response', Gavi (Geneva) 17 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/saudi-arabia-pledges-us-150-million-gavi-covid-response>

⁴⁹⁰ 'Saudi Arabia joins Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Event', G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-pledging-0503.html>

⁴⁹¹ 'Saudi Arabia joins Coronavirus Global Response Pledging Event', G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-pledging-0503.html>

South Africa: 0

South Africa partially complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 24 April 2020, South Africa participated in a virtual event co-hosted by the World Health Organization on working together to develop countermeasures to COVID-19.⁴⁹²

On 4 May 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa pledged USD 1.3 million towards global research into a possible vaccine and treatment for COVID-19.⁴⁹³ He did so while participating in the European-Commission hosted pledging conference as part of the Coronavirus Global Response framework.⁴⁹⁴

South Africa has demonstrated some initiative to participate in international efforts to increase funding for research and development for vaccines and medicines. However, South Africa has not met the “depth and breadth” criteria in demonstrating a strong commitment to working together to increase research and development funding and increase funding programs at home.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of 0.⁴⁹⁵

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

Turkey: +1

Turkey fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 27 March 2020, Minister for Industry and Technology Mustafa Varank announced that, at the ministry’s direction, Ege University in Izmir would begin development of a DNA vaccine with financial support from the Turkish government.⁴⁹⁶ On 14 April, the lead researcher on the project, Mert Doskaya, announced that the university had completed an antigen, which they were beginning to conduct laboratory tests on.⁴⁹⁷

On 15 April 2020, Turkey’s Scientific and Technological Research Council (TÜBİTAK) participated in a call for funding by the intergovernmental network Eureka, with research for vaccines and medicines being in scope.⁴⁹⁸ This is a cooperative initiative where France works with other G20

⁴⁹² ‘Global leaders unite to ensure everyone and everyone can access new vaccines, tests and treatments for COVID-19’, World Health Organization (Geneva) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/24-04-2020-global-leaders-unite-to-ensure-everyone-everywhere-can-access-new-vaccines-tests-and-treatments-for-covid-19>

⁴⁹³ ‘South Africa pledges \$1.3 million for COVID-19 vaccine research’, CGTN (Istanbul) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://newsaf.cgtn.com/news/2020-05-05/South-Africa-pledges-1-3-million-for-COVID-19-vaccine-research-QeeYa552ta/index.html>

⁴⁹⁴ ‘South Africa pledges \$1.3 million for COVID-19 vaccine research’, CGTN (Istanbul) 5 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. <https://newsaf.cgtn.com/news/2020-05-05/South-Africa-pledges-1-3-million-for-COVID-19-vaccine-research-QeeYa552ta/index.html>

⁴⁹⁵ Sources consulted include the Ministry of Health and other respective government agencies, coronavirus vaccine trackers, various research institutions, as well as news sources found through Google News including Hurriyet News.

⁴⁹⁶ ‘Turkish scientists working on COVID-19 vaccine’, Anadolu Agency (Istanbul) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/turkish-scientists-working-on-covid-19-vaccine/1782157>

⁴⁹⁷ ‘Turkish scientists working on COVID-19 vaccine’, Anadolu Agency (Istanbul) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/turkish-scientists-working-on-covid-19-vaccine/1782157>

⁴⁹⁸ ‘Multilateral call for solutions for COVID-19 Echo Period - Life without a vaccine’, EUR EKA (Brussels) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.eurekanetwork.org/content/multilateral-call-solutions-covid-19-echo-period>

national health agencies, including France, Canada and South Africa.⁴⁹⁹ TÜBİTAK states that its budget for grants was ‘flexible.’⁵⁰⁰

On 4 May 2020, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced that the Turkish government would make a financial contribution towards the Coronavirus Global Response, saying that the government would finalize the size and nature of its contribution by 23 May.⁵⁰¹ In the announcement, he also referenced the G20 pledge and said that the vaccine should be “for all.”⁵⁰²

On 8 May 2020, Minister for Industry and Technology Mustafa Varank announced that three universities in Turkey were proceeding with vaccine tests, and that the Turkish government was in contact with 17 different companies regarding vaccine production.⁵⁰³ Varank also stated that the government was “closely follow[ing] vaccination projects all over the world and ... in cooperation.”⁵⁰⁴

On 11 May 2020, Hasan Mandal, president of TÜBİTAK, stated that the council was continuing to work on a vaccine and that TÜBİTAK expected to share ‘positive’ news in June.⁵⁰⁵ Mandal also claimed that TÜBİTAK had allocated TRY1.7 billion to vaccine and medicine studies over the previous five years.⁵⁰⁶

Based on the statements of President Erdogan and these government officials, it is clear that Turkey has taken tangible steps both to increase their funding for vaccine and medicine research and development, and that it has participated in global fundraising initiatives such as the Eureka initiative and the Coronavirus Global Response.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of +1.

Analyst: John Smith

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom fully complied with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

⁴⁹⁹ ‘Multilateral call for solutions for COVID-19 Echo Period - Life without a vaccine’, EUR EKA (Brussels) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.eurekanetwork.org/content/multilateral-call-solutions-covid-19-echo-period>

⁵⁰⁰ ‘Multilateral call for solutions for COVID-19 Echo Period - Life without a vaccine’, EUR EKA (Brussels) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2020. <https://www.eurekanetwork.org/content/multilateral-call-solutions-covid-19-echo-period>

⁵⁰¹ ‘Virus vaccine should be for all of humanity: Erdogan’, Anadolu Agency (Istanbul) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/latest-on-coronavirus-outbreak/virus-vaccine-should-be-for-all-of-humanity-erdogan/1828570#>

⁵⁰² ‘Virus vaccine should be for all of humanity: Erdogan’, Anadolu Agency (Istanbul) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/latest-on-coronavirus-outbreak/virus-vaccine-should-be-for-all-of-humanity-erdogan/1828570#>

⁵⁰³ ‘Son dakika | 3 üniversite corona aşısı testlerine başladı! Bakan canlı yayında duyurdu’ [in Turkish], Milliyet (Istanbul) 8 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/ekonomi/son-dakika-bakan-varank-canli-yayinda-mujdeyi-verdi-3-universite-asi-testlerine-basladi-6208091>

⁵⁰⁴ ‘Son dakika | 3 üniversite corona aşısı testlerine başladı! Bakan canlı yayında duyurdu’ [in Turkish], Milliyet (Istanbul) 8 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/ekonomi/son-dakika-bakan-varank-canli-yayinda-mujdeyi-verdi-3-universite-asi-testlerine-basladi-6208091>

⁵⁰⁵ ‘TÜBİTAK, corona virüs aşısı için tarih verdi’ [in Turkish], Milliyet (Istanbul) 11 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/gundem/tubitak-corona-virus-asisi-icin-tarih-verdi-6210049>

⁵⁰⁶ ‘TÜBİTAK, corona virüs aşısı için tarih verdi’ [in Turkish], Milliyet (Istanbul) 11 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/gundem/tubitak-corona-virus-asisi-icin-tarih-verdi-6210049>

On 26 March 2020, the British Department for International Development (DfID) announced an additional GBP 210 million in funding for international efforts to develop a vaccine.⁵⁰⁷ The DfID stated that it planned to channel these funds through Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness and Innovation.⁵⁰⁸ However, because this was announced before the Extraordinary Virtual Summit it does not count toward compliance.

On 12 April 2020, the DfID announced an additional GBP 200 million in funding for various charities and international organizations to assist and support developing countries.⁵⁰⁹ Of this amount, the DfID earmarked GBP 65 million for the World Health Organization.⁵¹⁰

On 12 April 2020, the UK government announced GBP 14 million of funding for vaccine research to fund 21 different vaccine trials; this includes Oxford University's Jenner Institute, which signed agreements to work with an Italian company to produce the vaccine.⁵¹¹

On 23 April 2020, British Health Secretary Matt Hancock announced new funding for efforts to find a coronavirus vaccine.⁵¹² The government will grant Imperial College an additional GBP 22.5 million of funding while Oxford's program will receive another GBP 20 million.⁵¹³

On 30 April 2020, the DfID announced a five-year, GBP 330 million scheme to ensure 75 million children in developing countries are vaccinated against COVID-19.⁵¹⁴

On 4 May 2020, the UK played a leading role in coordinating the European Union's Coronavirus Global Response. The UK acted as a co-convenor of the fundraising drive, having already pledged GBP 338 million in funding.⁵¹⁵

On 17 May 2020, Business Secretary Alok Sharma committed GBP 131 million worth of funding for the Vaccines Manufacturing and Innovation Centre (VMIC).⁵¹⁶ GBP 93 million will go to expanding the facilities' capabilities and GBP 38 million will be spent creating a "virtual VMIC."

⁵⁰⁷ 'PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine', British Department for International Development & Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>

⁵⁰⁸ 'PM announces record funding to find a coronavirus vaccine', British Department for International Development & Prime Minister's Office (London) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-record-funding-to-find-a-coronavirus-vaccine>

⁵⁰⁹ 'UK leads global fight to prevent second wave of coronavirus', ReliefWeb (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/uk-leads-global-fight-prevent-second-wave-coronavirus>

⁵¹⁰ 'UK leads global fight to prevent second wave of coronavirus', ReliefWeb (London) 12 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/uk-leads-global-fight-prevent-second-wave-coronavirus>

⁵¹¹ 'U.K. Boosts Funding for Virus Vaccine as Lockdown Extended', Bloomberg (London) 17 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-17/u-k-boosts-funding-for-covid-19-vaccine-as-lockdown-extended>

⁵¹² 'UK and Australia pour funds into coronavirus vaccine tests on humans', RFI (Paris) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <http://www.rfi.fr/en/science-and-technology/20200423-united-kingdom-australia-coronavirus-funding-clinical-trials-vaccine-humans-health>

⁵¹³ 'UK and Australia pour funds into coronavirus vaccine tests on humans', RFI (Paris) 23 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <http://www.rfi.fr/en/science-and-technology/20200423-united-kingdom-australia-coronavirus-funding-clinical-trials-vaccine-humans-health>

⁵¹⁴ 'Vaccine pledge to help protect UK from future coronavirus waves', British Department for International Development (London) 30 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://dfidnews.blog.gov.uk/2020/04/30/vaccine-pledge-to-help-protect-uk-from-future-coronavirus-waves/>

⁵¹⁵ 'Vaccine pledge to help protect UK from future coronavirus waves', British Department for International Development (London) 30 April 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://dfidnews.blog.gov.uk/2020/04/30/vaccine-pledge-to-help-protect-uk-from-future-coronavirus-waves/>

On 18 May 2020, Business Secretary Alok Sharma announced an additional GBP 84 million worth of funding and manufacturing support for COVID-19 vaccine program.⁵¹⁷ GBP 65.5 million will go to the Oxford Program and GBP 18.5 million will go to the Imperial program.⁵¹⁸

On 4 June 2020, the British government will host a donor pledging conference for the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, with the aim of raising at least USD 7.4 billion in support of the organization's efforts to fund COVID-19 vaccine development.⁵¹⁹

Since the G20 virtual summit in March, the United Kingdom has taken a leading role in global efforts to find a vaccine for COVID-19, investing significantly in domestic research and development and coordinating multilateral fundraising initiatives. It is especially worth noting their leading role in organising the forthcoming Gavi donor pledging conference, an important multilateral fundraising initiative.

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

Analyst: John Smith

United States: -1

The United States failed to comply with its commitment to work together to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines.

On 30 March, the pharmaceutical company Johnson & Johnson announced that it would partner up with the US government, through an agency under the Department of Health and Human Service, to boost the research for a potential vaccine against COVID-19.⁵²⁰

On 15 April 2020, President Donald Trump announced the halting of funding to World Health Organization (WHO) over concerns that it had "severely mismanag[ed] and cover[ed] up the spread of coronavirus."⁵²¹ The action received widespread international criticism.

On 16 April 2020, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, which is part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, announced a grant of USD 483 to Moderna Inc to fund the development of the vaccine mRNA-1273 against COVID-19.⁵²²

⁵¹⁶ 'Vaccines Manufacturing and Innovation Centre (VMIC) Given Go Ahead to Create "Virtual VMIC," Whilst in Tandem Expanding and Fast-tracking Permanent Vaccines Facility', Vaccines Manufacturing and Innovation Centre (Harwell) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.vmicuk.com/news/vaccines-manufacturing-and-innovation-centre-vmic-given-go-ahead-to-create-virtual-vmic-whilest-in-tandem-expanding-and-fast-tracking-permanent-vaccines-facility>

⁵¹⁷ 'UK provides funding support for Covid-19 vaccine programme', Pharmaceutical Technology (London) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/news/uk-covid-19-vaccine-funding/>

⁵¹⁸ 'UK provides funding support for Covid-19 vaccine programme', Pharmaceutical Technology (London) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 22 May 2020. <https://www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/news/uk-covid-19-vaccine-funding/>

⁵¹⁹ 'Virtual Conference: 4 June 2020', Global Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) (Geneva) 25 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.gavi.org/investing-gavi/resource-mobilisation-process/gavis-3rd-donor-pledging-conference-june-2020>

⁵²⁰ 'The \$1 billion bet: Pharma giant and U.S. government team up in all-out coronavirus vaccine push', Science Magazine. 31 March 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/03/1-billion-bet-pharma-giant-and-us-government-team-all-out-coronavirus-vaccine-push>

⁵²¹ 'Trump halts World Health Organization funding over handling of coronavirus outbreak', CNN (Washington) 15 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.cnn.com/2020/04/14/politics/donald-trump-world-health-organization-funding-coronavirus/index.html>

⁵²² 'Moderna Soars after \$483 Million Covid-19 Agreement with U.S.', Bloomberg (Washington) 16 April 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-04-16/moderna-snares-483-million-u-s-funding-for-covid-vaccine-tests>

On 4 May 2020, President Trump deliberately abstained from participating in an online pledging “marathon” organized by the European Union and its partners, where world leaders raised at least EUR 7.5 billion for research into a possible vaccine and medicines against COVID-19.⁵²³

On 18 May 2020, President Trump threatened to withdraw the United States from the WHO and permanently end funding to the organization.⁵²⁴

The United States increased funding for some domestic research programs for a possible COVID-19 vaccine. However, the United States deliberately pulled back from working together with its international counterparts to increase research and development funding, which violates the spirit of the commitment.

Thus, the United States receives a score of -1 .⁵²⁵

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

European Union: +1

The European Union fully complied with its commitment to working together to increase research and development for vaccines and medicines.

By 16 March 2020, the European Commission had been providing ongoing financial support of EUR 80 million to CureVac, vaccine developer in Germany, to support ongoing research on a coronavirus vaccine.⁵²⁶ However, because this began before the Extraordinary Virtual Summit it does not count toward compliance.

On 31 March 2020, the European Commission announced the allocation of EUR 48.25 million for 18 research projects within Horizon 2020, which is the EU’s program for funding research for vaccines and medicines against COVID-19.⁵²⁷

On 4 May 2020, the European Commission launched the Coronavirus Global Response framework to raise EUR 7.5 billion to increase research for countermeasures against COVID-19.⁵²⁸ As part of the framework, the European Union and its partners organized a worldwide pledging marathon, raising EUR 7.5 billion for research for a possible COVID-19 vaccine.⁵²⁹

⁵²³ ‘Trudeau urges world leaders to pull together as U.S. steers clear of COVID-19 vaccine pledging conference’, CBC (Ottawa) 4 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/global-vaccine-pledge-trudeau-1.5554278>

⁵²⁴ ‘Trump Threatens to Leave W.H.O. and Permanently End Funding’, New York Times (New York) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/18/us/coronavirus-updates.html>

⁵²⁵ Sources consulted include U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, The President and the White House, and other respective government agencies, coronavirus vaccine trackers such as the WHO’s, as well as news sources found through Google News including CNN, The New York Times, the Washington Post and others.

⁵²⁶ ‘EU action: research on Covid-19 vaccines and cures’, European Parliament (Brussels) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20200323STO75619/eu-action-research-on-covid-19-vaccines-and-cures>

⁵²⁷ ‘EU action: research on Covid-19 vaccines and cures’, European Parliament (Brussels) 31 March 2020. Access Date: 25 May 2020. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20200323STO75619/eu-action-research-on-covid-19-vaccines-and-cures>

⁵²⁸ ‘Coronavirus Global Response: EU Launches Pledging Effort’, European Commission (Brussels) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_710

⁵²⁹ ‘Coronavirus Global Response: EU Launches Pledging Effort’, European Commission (Brussels) 24 April 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_710

On 13 May 2020, the European Union announced the mobilisation of an additional EUR 140 million to develop vaccines and new treatments for COVID-19.⁵³⁰ In addition, the European Union announced EUR 164 million for small and medium enterprises and start-ups for innovative research programs for COVID-19 treatment and vaccine.⁵³¹

The European Union has demonstrated action to increase research and development funding for vaccines and medicines. It has also demonstrated a clear commitment to work together with other countries to increase research and development for countermeasures to COVID-19.

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

Analyst: Maria Zelenova

⁵³⁰ 'The common EU response to COVID-19', European Union (Brussels) 31 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. https://europa.eu/european-union/coronavirus-response_en

⁵³¹ 'The common EU response to COVID-19', European Union (Brussels) 31 May 2020. Access Date: 26 May 2020. https://europa.eu/european-union/coronavirus-response_en