The G7 Research Group presents the

2020 G7 Virtual Summit Final Compliance Report

17 March 2020 to 6 May 2021

Prepared by
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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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1. Health: Public Health Measures

“We are committed to marshalling the full power of our governments to: Coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19”

_G7 Leaders’ Statement_

### Assessment

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### Background

The G7 leaders first made a statement on health at the 1978 Bonn Summit.\(^1\) The statement was given orally regarding the impact of drugs on health.\(^2\) At the 1984 London Summit, the Summit ChairPrime Minister Margaret Thatcher delivered an oral statement on health.\(^3\) Prime Minister Thatcher’s health statement focused on cancer.\(^4\)

At the 1987 Venice Summit, the G7 leaders made a statement on AIDS.\(^5\) The statement identifies AIDS as “one of the biggest health problems in the world.”\(^6\) They identified that “national efforts need to be intensified and more effective by international cooperation and concerted campaigns to prevent AIDS from spreading further.”\(^7\) The G7 leaders identified public education strategy on the seriousness of the AIDS epidemic as a strategy for combat and prevention.\(^8\)

A decade later, at the 1998 Denver Summit, health came back on the summit agenda.\(^9\) The focus was on the health of aging populations.\(^10\) The G8 leaders identified increased life expectancy and improved health among...
the elderly as major achievements of the century in health. The leaders agreed to promote active aging by strengthening pensions, health and long-term care systems.

At the 1998 Birmingham Summit, the G8 leaders agreed to mutual cooperation on infectious and parasitic diseases, and to support the efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO’s in those respective areas. At the 1999 Kohn Summit, the G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the World Health Organization on infectious and parasitic diseases. In addition, the G8 leaders committed to adding malaria, polio and tuberculosis and drug-resistant forms to their priority national and international efforts on health.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, health was a key issue on the agenda. The G8 leaders agreed to strengthen health delivery systems to reach beyond traditional approaches.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, the G8 leaders affirmed that “strong national health systems will continue to play a key role in the delivery of effective prevention, treatment and care in providing access to essential health services.” The G8 leaders committed to initiatives to promote health, education and good security.

At the 2003 G8 Evian Summit, the G8 leaders released “Health: A G8 Action Plan.” The action plan had six main pillars: fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; strengthening health systems; access to medicines; fighting diseases mostly affecting developing countries, eradicating polio, and confronting the threat of severe, acute respiratory syndrome. The G8 leaders committed to working in partnership with developing countries, the private sector, multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist in achieving these goals.

At the 2007 G8 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 leaders committed to “Improving health systems, fighting HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria.” The G8 leaders recognize that “the access to quality health services remains

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a critical challenge in many African countries.”

Finally, the G8 leaders committed the sustainable and equitable financing of health systems.

At the 2008 G8 Toyako-Hokkaido Summit, the G8 leaders made numerous commitments on health and health-related issues. The G8 leaders identified that their actions have raised international awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. The G8 leaders committed to “strengthening health systems including social health protection.” The G8 leaders supported African partners commitment to “ensure that by 2015 all children have access to basic health care.”

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, the G8 leaders made numerous health commitments aligned with the Millennium Development Goal 5. Additionally, the G8 leaders developed a Joint Action Plan to Improve the Health of Women and Children.

At the 2015 G7 Elmau Summit, the G7 leaders made commitments on three main areas of health: Ebola, antimicrobial resistance and neglected tropical diseases. The G7 leaders identified “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being.” On Ebola, the G7 leaders committed to preventing future outbreaks from becoming epidemics by assisting countries to implement the WHO’s International Health Regulations. On antimicrobial resistance, the G7 leaders strongly committed to the One Health approach. Finally, on neglected tropical diseases, the G7 leaders committed to “the fight against neglected tropical diseases.”

Health stayed on the forefront of the G7 Agenda at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. The G7 leaders created the “G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health.” The Vision committed to four main areas of health: reinforcing

the global health architecture, attaining universal health coverage with strong health systems, antimicrobial resistance, and research and development innovation.\textsuperscript{39}

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 leaders committed to “advancing global health security and pursuing policies that advance physical and mental health.”\textsuperscript{40} Additionally, the G7 leaders committed to “strengthening health systems.”\textsuperscript{41}

On 16 March 2020, the G7 leaders met virtually to discuss the COVID-19 pandemic, and to form a global response.\textsuperscript{42} At the time, they expected to meet again in three months, under the U.S. presidency, at their regularly scheduled summit on 10-12 June 2020, which was later postponed indefinitely. At the Virtual Summit, the G7 leaders “acknowledge[d] that the COVID-19 pandemic is a human tragedy and a global health crisis.”\textsuperscript{43} The main focus of the G7 response to COVID-19 was to accelerate the response to COVID-19, address the economic impact of the outbreak, and restore and expand growth.\textsuperscript{44}

**Commitment Features**

The G7 leaders committed “to marshalling the full power of our governments to: Coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.”\textsuperscript{45} In this commitment, the main target is for the G7 members to “coordinate on necessary public health measures” through domestic and international action.\textsuperscript{46}

“Marshalling” is understood as organizing and directing in an effective manner. Therefore, actions must demonstrate a commitment to the aim of encouraging the aforementioned targets. “Full power” is understood as the fullest extent to which governments are capable of implementing a certain process. Therefore, providing funding is understood as the fullest extent to which governments can act because it demonstrates a purposeful commitment to achieving cooperation in the target areas.

“Coordinate” can be understood to mean organizing all different COVID-19 responses by each G7 member to work effectively together. Therefore, action by the G7 member would be to ensure that pandemic responses are coordinated and synchronous to other members, governments, NGOs and international organizations. “Necessary” can be understood to mean essential or needed. “Necessary public health measures” can be understood to mean essential or needed action or measures with regards to public health. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the necessary public health measures are imperative for the response to COVID-19. “At Risk” can be interpreted to be any person who is capable of contracting and falling ill from COVID-19.

For full compliance or a score of +1, a G7 member must take steps to coordinate on necessary public health measures at the national and international level. National action can be allocated money for public health

\textsuperscript{39} G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 9 February 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/health.html.

\textsuperscript{40} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 9 February 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html.

\textsuperscript{41} G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 9 February 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html.


\textsuperscript{44} G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 9 February 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html.


entities, allocated personnel in areas directly responding to COVID-19, the creation and launch of a new program for coordinated COVID-19 action. Relaunching an existing program with a new framework specifically for the response to the COVID-19 pandemic would also be an action for compliance. Finally, other domestic action can include legislative changes or policy and judicial enforcement of measures. International action can include international legislation such as sponsoring, signing or ratifying an international treaty. Other international action can be international finance or resource support, or joining, participating in international organization. The last example of international action can be border opening or closures. For any of these actions to count towards compliance, they have to be achieved through a coordinated effort.

If a G7 member takes action in coordinated national action through any of the aforementioned national examples and does not take any action through coordinated international action, the G7 member will be awarded a score of 0, or partial compliance. A score of partial 0 or partial compliance will also be awarded if a G7 member takes action in any of the aforementioned international examples without taking any action through coordinated national action.

If none of the aforementioned criteria is achieved, the G7 member will be awarded a score of −1, or non-compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<th>Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>G7 member does not take any steps towards coordinated national action for necessary public health measures or take any steps towards coordinated international action for necessary public health measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>G7 member takes action to EITHER coordinate national action for necessary public health measures OR coordinate international action for necessary public health measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 member takes steps for BOTH coordinated national action for necessary public health measures AND coordinated international action for necessary public health measures.</td>
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**Compliance Director:** Eunice Yong  
**Lead Analyst:** Maryanna Diab

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to marshall the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 21 March 2020, the Canadian Government placed a temporary restriction on all discretionary travel at the Canada-U.S. border. The Canada-U.S. border closure was extended until 21 March 2021. The Canadian Government also required that all persons entering Canada must quarantine themselves for 14 days upon arrival. Non-Canadian citizens displaying symptoms of COVID-19 would not be permitted to enter Canada.

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On 31 March 2020, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced the government’s partnership with Canadian industries to fight COVID-19. Under Canada’s Plan to Mobilize Industry to fight COVID-19, the government would be able to increase its “ability to respond to the outbreak with necessary medical equipment and supplies.” Moreover, the Canadian Government announced that it would invest CAD2 billion to purchase diagnostic tests, ventilators and protective personal equipment, which include masks, face shields, gowns and hand sanitizer. The Canadian Government has also entered an agreement with Canadian companies Thornhill Medical, Medicom, and Spartan Bioscience to purchase and increase manufacturing capabilities for necessary medical equipment.

On 20 April 2020, the Canadian Government responded to Quebec’s Request for Assistance by sending in the Canadian Armed Force to provide care in the province’s long-term care facilities who were struck by COVID-19 outbreaks.

On 31 August 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that the government would procure millions of doses of COVID-19 vaccines from Johnson & Johnson and Novavax in addition to the already established agreements reached with Pfizer and Moderna.

On 23 October 2020, Prime Minister Trudeau announced that the government would invest up to CAD173 million in the Strategic Innovation Fund for a Quebec City-based biotechnology company, Medicago, to further support the government’s response to COVID-19.

On 23 December 2020, Bill Blair, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, and Patty Hajdu, Minister of Health, announced that the Canadian Government would provide CAD70 million to the Red Cross for their ongoing COVID-19 response. The Canadian Government had initially provided the Red Cross with CAD100 million in May 2020.

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On 22 January 2021, Minister Blair, Minister Hajdu and Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada Anita Anand said that the Canadian Government would further assist Ontario with its COVID-19 response by providing the province with two federal mobile health units.\(^{60}\)

On 2 February 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau announced the government’s investment in the production of COVID-19 vaccines in Canada.\(^{61}\)

On 25 February 2021, Canada committed USD59 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tool Accelerator with the World Health Organization.\(^{62}\)

Canada remains committed to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 17 March 2020, President Emmanuel Macron announced a 15-day nation-wide lockdown effective to curb the rising COVID-19 cases in the country.\(^{63}\) A number of measures were introduced, including the suspension of the second round of municipal elections, the deployment of 100,000 officers to enforce the lockdown, the deployment of the French army to help transport the ill and the building of a field hospital in the Alsace region.\(^{64}\) In addition, Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire announced a EUR45 billion for crisis measures to help companies affected by the pandemic.\(^{65}\) This was in addition to the EUR300 billion of bank loans President Macron guaranteed to companies impacted by the pandemic.\(^{66}\) Residents were ordered to remain home unless they needed to buy groceries, go to work, exercise or access medical care.\(^{67}\) France, along

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\(^{62}\) G7 leaders commit US$ 4.3 billion to finance global equitable access to tests, treatments and vaccines in 2021, World Health Organization (Geneva) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2021. https://www.who.int/news/item/19-02-2021-g7-leaders-commit-us-4-3-billion-to-finance-global-equitable-access-to-tests-treatments-and-vaccines-in-2021


with other European leaders, agreed to close the external European Union border for 30 days to slow the spread but allowed for movement within the EU.68

On 23 March 2020, Prime Minister Édouard Philippe announced the new restriction that all French residents and citizens are required to carry a “nouvelle attestation de déplacement dérogatoire,” a certificate justifying their outside presence for essential purposes.69 Police would be enforcing this law across the country and anyone found without the notification could be fined anywhere from EUR135 to EUR1,500.70

On 25 March 2020, President Macron promised a massive investment plan for public hospitals and the launch of “Operation Resilience” in which the army will be deployed to help with logistics and medical support for the general population.71

On 27 March 2020, the French Development Agency (AFD) and the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM) announced their intentions to support health initiatives in Francophone Africa.72 The EUR1.5 million initiative, financially supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, seeks to achieve four goals including the training and reinforcement of national public health institutes: training and reinforcing capacities of giving laboratory hospitals; training and reinforcing capacities of infectious disease departments in five university hospitals; and supporting training in social sciences and analysis to aid decision-makers.73 Domestically, Prime Minister Philippe announced an extension of the lockdown until 15 April to help hospitals manage the treatment of patients in hospital.74

On 30 March 2020, France dedicated approximately EUR7 billion towards a “solidarity fund” which allowed small companies impacted by COVID-19 to receive payments to offset the negative financial impact of the virus on their business.75 Payments, which were exempt from income tax, started at EUR1,500 per entity and could be increased from EUR2,000 to EUR5,000 if the company could prove significant financial difficulties.76


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On 13 April 2020, President Macron announced the extension of the nation-wide lockdown from 15 April to 11 May 2020.\textsuperscript{77}

On 14 April 2020, President Macron, with other European and African world leaders, co-signed an op-ed in the Financial Times calling for a debt moratorium and to offer both health and economic assistance to help African countries in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak.\textsuperscript{78}

On 15 April 2020, the Paris Club, a coalition of creditor countries including France, announced their intention to temporarily suspend debt service payments for the poorest countries in the world.\textsuperscript{79} This was done as a supportive measure to combat the adverse socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on poorer nations.\textsuperscript{80} On the same day, the French government announced it would increase its rescue package for companies from EUR45 billion to EUR110 billion with eligible aid for smaller companies increasing to ask much as EUR5,000.\textsuperscript{81}

On 16 April 2020, Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, along with 23 other ministers signed the “Joint Declaration of the Alliance for Multilateralism,” committing their nations to providing resources to support global health organizations such as GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, and called for other governments, organizations and the private sector to do the same.\textsuperscript{82} These nations are all part of the Alliance for Multilateralism, an alliance founded by both foreign ministers from Germany and France in April 2019.\textsuperscript{83} The alliance seeks to support and promote the values of the United Nations to increase international cooperation, an aspect they emphasized is essential to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.\textsuperscript{84}

On 24 April 2020, President Macron, together with the President of the European Commission, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator during an online event.\textsuperscript{85} The ACT-Accelerator is a global


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collaboration between governments, businesses, philanthropists, scientists, civil society and global health organizations who support the development and distribution of test and vaccines needed to control the COVID-19 disease and restore economic/societal function globally. There are four main pillars to the initiative: supporting health systems, tests and diagnostic, access to treatments and access to vaccines. France has pledged EUR510 million towards the initiative.

On 24 April 2020, Secretary of State for the Economy Agnès Pannier-Runacher confirmed that the French government was set to produce EUR25 million washable masks by the end of April and that face mask distribution to French residents would begin on May 4. This would be in coordination with the local mayors of each city and done in conjunction with the easing of restrictions later in the month. In coordination with health experts and the case numbers in various regions, the country was split into two “zones” of restrictions; the “red zone” in Paris and north-eastern regions of France and the “green zone” in other regions of the country. Businesses and primary schools were to open in both zones, but cafes restaurants and secondary schools were permitted to open in June in the green zones, while red zones had to wait. The ban on journeys more than 100 km outside of one’s residence would also end in June. Masks were made mandatory on all public transit and shop owners could ask that they be worn in stores.

On 27 April 2020, France announced they would provide a support package of EUR7 billion in collaboration with the Dutch government for the airline Air France, while the Dutch were prepared to offer between EUR2 billion to EUR4 billion in aid for the Air France-KLM Group. In a joint editorial published in Le Journal du Dimanche, French President Emmanuel Macron along with German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg, Italian Prime Minister Guiseppe Conte, EU Commission President

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Ursula von der Leyen and EU Council President Charles Michel launched a call to action to secure EUR7.5 million in funding to help the global pandemic response.96

On 2 May 2020, Minister of Health Olivier Veran announced the government’s intention to extend the state of emergency in France from 2 May 2020 until 24 July 2020.97 The bill, which passed in the parliament and senate, included quarantine plans for persons coming from abroad. All those coming to France, including French citizens were to face a mandatory two-week quarantine when they arrived in the nation.98

On 4 May 2020, during an online pledging conference, France contributed EUR500 million towards the EU’s Coronavirus Global Response.99 The money was to be channelled to global health organizations like GAVI, the Global Fund and Unitaid.100

On 18 May 2020, the French Council of State, France’s top court, ordered the government to reopen places of worship.101 The ban on gatherings in places of worship was introduced by Prime Minister Philippe on 11 May 2020. The court gave eight days for the ban to be lifted from its ruling on the 18 May 2020.102

On 2 June 2020, restaurants and museums were allowed to re-open across most of France and the 100 km limit on travel was no longer in place, where France began a coordinated further re-opening.103 In Paris, only outdoor dining was allowed.104 A full reopening of the cafes and restaurants was in place on 15 June 2020 with Paris being moved into the green zone.105 All schools across the country would be open for in-person learning, with social distancing measures in place.106 Cinemas also reopened on 22 June 2020 with health measures in place.107 The “StopCovid” app was all officially approved by parliament and French security

On 1 July 2020, France, in coordination with other member states in the EU opened the border to internationals.\textsuperscript{117} Incoming travellers were asked to voluntarily quarantine for two weeks on arrival.\textsuperscript{118}

On 14 July 2020, Prime Minister Jean Castex agreed to give EUR7.5 billion in raises for healthcare workers, after seven weeks of negotiations between the government and unions.\textsuperscript{119} This comes to a raise of about EUR183 per month for healthcare workers.\textsuperscript{120}


\textsuperscript{112} World leaders make historic commitments to provide equal access to vaccines for all, GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/world-leaders-make-historic-commitments-provide-equal-access-vaccines-all.

\textsuperscript{113} France to extend crisis jobs scheme for up to two years, Financial Times (London) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://www.ft.com/content/63b33ede-4463-4342-845a-26cf85a91d3d.

\textsuperscript{114} France to extend crisis jobs scheme for up to two years, Financial Times (London) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://www.ft.com/content/63b33ede-4463-4342-845a-26cf85a91d3d.


\textsuperscript{109} France to extend crisis jobs scheme for up to two years, Financial Times (London) 8 June 2020. Access Date: 22 February 2021. https://www.ft.com/content/63b33ede-4463-4342-845a-26cf85a91d3d.
On 20 July 2020, masks were made mandatory in all indoor public spaces across France. Authorities would be enforcing the new policy across the region, with a EUR135 fine for all those who do not wear a mask. Prefectures across France were empowered with the ability to decide how broad the mask law should be in their regions. Prime Minister Castex announced that travelers arriving from outside the EU in 16 where the virus is “circulating very strongly” would be subject to mandatory testing at all points of entry to France from 1 August 2020, unless they could provide a negative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test 72 hours within their departure.

On 28 August 2020, Prime Minister Castex initially announced the change that marks would be mandatory in Paris. Paris had previously initiated a partial requirement for masks in places such as tourist areas.

On 1 September 2020, France, in coordination with other EU members, joined the COVAX facility. Led by GAVI, WHO and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, COVAX helps buy and distribute COVID-19 vaccines around the world in an equitable manner.

On 3 September 2020, France unveiled its EUR100 billion Economic Recovery Plan. It contained significant investments including a EUR30 billion investment for green transitions, EUR34 billion in support to improve competitiveness of the French economy and EUR36 billion investment in supporting youth looking for jobs and those in vulnerable groups.

On 24 September 2020, President Macron announced regional restrictions in certain regions, including the closure of all bars and restaurants in Marseille and shorter opening hours for businesses in other cities. The move was met with backlash from restaurant and bar owners in Marseille who took to the streets to protest, arguing that the move might force owners to permanently close.

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125 On 1 August 2020, unless they could provide a negative test 72 hours within their departure.
126 Face masks mandate looks likely to be enforcing the new policy across the region, with a EUR135 fine for all those who do not wear a mask.
On 13 October 2020, the French government contributed EUR10 million to Unitaid’s work in the Therapeutics Partnership of the ACT-Accelerator. Unitaid is a global health agency in partnership with the WHO which seeks to find solutions to treat, diagnose and prevent diseases in low to middle-income countries.

On 24 October 2020, Prime Minister Castex announced a 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew to 38 departments across France starting. This was in addition a nightly curfew imposed in Paris and eight other cities — Aix-Marseille, Lyon, Saint-Étienne, Toulouse, Lille, Montpellier, Rouen and Grenoble — on 17 October 2020. In addition to municipal police forces, 12,000 police officers and gendarmes were deployed to enforce the curfews. Anyone caught breaking curfew could face fines from EUR135 to EUR3,750 for repeat offenders.

On 30 October 2020, France entered a second lockdown to slow the spread of COVID-19. As part of the lockdown, regional travel was banned within the nation and police were advised to enforce this policy. External borders to the EU including France were closed, but internal EU borders remained open. Those which French nationality or residency could cross international borders to return home, and essential workers were exempted from the ban. All non-essential businesses were closed, declarations were reinstated to leave the home, but schools remained open. Public services remained open and private gatherings were banned. An additional EUR15 billion in government economic support was announced for businesses impacted by the lockdown including EUR7 billion invested into the furlough scheme, EUR6 billion for the Solidarity Fund, EUR1 billion for social security charges and EUR1 billion for rent support.

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On 28 November 2020, France began easing COVID-19 restrictions across the country. From 28 November, non-essential businesses could open with strict health restrictions in place and residents could leave their home to exercise for up to an hour within a 20-km radius of their home.\textsuperscript{146} Religious places could open but with a limit of 30 people in attendance, a law that France’s top court ordered a government review on just a day later, 29 November 2020.\textsuperscript{147}

On 10 December 2020, Prime Minister Jean Castex announced that “home visits” would be provided to those who are staying because they tested positive for COVID-19.\textsuperscript{148} The team will consist of healthcare workers and other professionals that will offer support and advice. These visits would include shopping, food, childcare, and the possibility of being rehoused.\textsuperscript{149}

On 15 December 2020, France transitioned from a lockdown to a nation-wide 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew enforced by all levels of authorities. Museums, cinemas, theatres and other cultural venues remained closed, and restaurants and bars would remain closed until January.\textsuperscript{150} Curfew would only be waived for Christmas Eve, and people would be allowed to travel across the country without a declaration.\textsuperscript{151}

On 20 December 2020, France closed its borders with the United Kingdom for 48 hours over concerns about the spread of the COVID-19 variant found in the UK.\textsuperscript{152} After negotiations between officials, the border was partially reopened on 22 December 2020 to truck drivers and French/EU citizens travelling for essential reasons only, who presented a negative COVID-19 test less than 72 hours old.\textsuperscript{153}

On 27 December 2020, France began its vaccination campaign focusing its efforts on coordinating vaccine inoculation for the elderly living in care homes across the country.\textsuperscript{154}

On 11 January 2021, the French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation together with the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs launched the PREZODE (PREventing ZOonotic Diseases Emergence) initiative, which aims to “identity and prevent” potential zoonotic diseases and pandemics.\textsuperscript{155} The initiative aims to utilize different research centers from France, Germany, and the Netherlands.


\textsuperscript{153} France reopens border with UK after virus closure, Financial Times (London) 23 December 2020. Access Date: 20 February 2021. https://www.ft.com/content/e2d2e680-752a-44a5-b014-60cd837532e7.


On 16 January 2021, France extended its enforced nationwide lockdown from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. due to rising cases and deaths in France. In addition, new restrictions were added for both international and EU travelers. In mid-January, France announced that international travelers coming from outside the EU needed to provide a negative PCR test within 72 hours of departure to enter the country. This was extended to include arrivals from EU countries on 31 January 2021.

On 31 January 2021, France once again closed its borders to those arriving from non-EU countries to avoid another lockdown within the country. Those arriving within the EU and certain neighboring states including Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, the Vatican, and Switzerland would have to present a negative PCR test to enter the country. The ban did not apply to essential workers such as truck drivers, health workers, cross-border workers and diplomats.

On 11 February 2021, France deployed 20 police officers to the French overseas territory of Mayotte to enforce the lockdown and to help combat violent crimes in the region.

On 19 February 2021, France, along with other G7 members raised their total commitment to the COVAX initiative to USD7.5 billion. Funds will go towards both the COVAX initiative and the ACT-Accelerator.

On 22 February 2021, France imposed a regional lockdown for the next two weekends in the Alpes-Maritimes regions to curb the surge of COVID-19 cases in the area.

France has fully complied with its commitment to coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk of COVID-19, both at the international and national levels.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sylvia Lorico

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

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On 22 March 2020, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced with cooperation from federal states the implementation of nation-wide restrictions on gatherings of over two individuals who do not live together.166 Each couple must ensure a minimum distance of 1.5 metres during their interactions.167 Unlike other nations within the European Union, Germany did not impose a curfew.168

On 10 April 2020, Germany announced further international traveller restrictions, requiring all travellers, quarantine.169

On 20 April 2020, Germany relaxed lockdown measures, and this included a reduction in social distancing requirements.170 Germany continued to relax lockdown measures throughout May, with schools reopening on 4 May and reduced border restrictions on 16 May.171 Despite the easing, Germany implemented an “emergency brake” precaution set to kick in and halt re-openings in individual states if cases exceed 50 new infections per 100,000 people over seven days.172

On 3 June 2020, Germany approved an additional EUR130 billion stimulus package to help tackle the COVID-19 Pandemic on-top of the March EUR750 billion rescue package.173

On 27 June 2020, at the Global Citizen #GlobalGoalUnite For Our Future Summit, Chancellor Merkel announced Germany’s pledge to help finance EUR150 million to Global Fund’s COVID-19 Response initiatives.174

On 9 December 2020, Chancellor Merkel expressed in Germany’s federal parliament that regardless of their want to return to regular cultural activities, “if the price we [Germans] pay is 590 deaths a day, then that is unacceptable in my view.”175

As of 16 December 2020, Germany reinstated lockdown measures. These measures resulted in the closure of schools, non-essential businesses, but it allowed for the visitation of four close family members per

household around Christmas.\textsuperscript{176} Originally slated to expire on 10 January 2021, Chancellor Merkel and German state premiers agreed to extend measures until 14 February 2020.\textsuperscript{177}

On 1 January 2021, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its tolls on at-risk populations, Germany’s supplementary child benefit program received an increase in funding, resulting in benefit payments going up from EUR185 to EUR205.\textsuperscript{178}

On 14 January 2020, Germany began requiring registration and negative COVID-19 test results within 48 hours from travellers who plan to enter the country and come from high-risk areas.\textsuperscript{179} High-risk areas encompass any region that experiences significantly higher incidence rates than Germany.\textsuperscript{180} German Federal Health Minister Jens Spahn emphasized the need for these additional requirements as the global community continues to identify new COVID-19 variants, stating, “Mutations of the virus are an additional threat to our health. We must prevent them from spreading in Germany as far as possible.”\textsuperscript{181}

On 17 February 2021, Minister Spahn announced the total vaccination of 4,422,007 individuals, with roughly 700,000 nursing home workers and residents.\textsuperscript{182} Minister Spahn reiterated his confidence in ensuring the safety of nursing home occupants, despite the refusal of vaccinations by some.\textsuperscript{183}

On 19 February 2021, Germany announced an additional EUR1.5 billion in funding to global COVID-19 vaccination efforts, increasing Germany’s total financial commitment to EUR2.1 billion.\textsuperscript{184} Finance Minister Olaf Scholz announced that Germany would direct the funding to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access facility, World Health Organization and other international entities.\textsuperscript{185}

On 22 March 2021, Chancellor Merkel announced the extension of pandemic restrictions until 18 April 2021 following what Chancellor Merkel described as a “[s]ignificantly more deadly, significantly more infectious (and) infectious for longer” virus.\textsuperscript{186}

On 14 April 2021, Chancellor Merkel held a call with the President of the United States of America, Joseph R. Biden, and stressed the importance to coordinate each country’s pandemic response to combat SARS-CoV-2 and reinforce global health initiatives.\textsuperscript{187}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{179} These rules apply to travellers arriving in Germany from risk areas in other countries, Bündesregierung (Berlin) 25 January 2021. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/immigration-regulations-1845898.
\bibitem{180} These rules apply to travellers arriving in Germany from risk areas in other countries, Bündesregierung (Berlin) 25 January 2021. Access Date: 23 February 2021. https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/immigration-regulations-1845898.
\end{thebibliography}
On 21 April 2021, the Bundestag amended the Infection Protection Act to allow for the federal government to enforce a universal nationwide emergency brake in regions that exceed a seven-day incidence of 100 COVID-19 cases for three consecutive days.188 The Bundestag passed this amendment in response to Germany’s third wave of the pandemic and the lack of universal implementation of emergency brakes and restrictions amongst German states, which intensified the pandemic.189 Germany has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19 through its approval of universal pandemic restrictions, increased social program funding, commitment to funding international initiatives and working with G7 members like the United States of America to coordinate national and international responses against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ali Nadhum*

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 11 March 2020, the President Mario Draghi declared that the COVID-19 epidemic has surpassed all expectations and uniformity was necessary in the national response in order to succeed at a domestic and international level.190 A new decree was passed where urgent measures were taken to contain the disease throughout the national territory.191 The retail business was suspended except for the food industry and in those establishments personal safety distance must be maintained.192 All personal services were suspended.193 Other services such as banking, finance and insurance will remain open as long as their activities run in accordance with the established health standards.194 On 17 March 2020, Italy passed the Decree-Law, no. 18, called “Cure Italy” introduced urgent measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19.195 These measures focused on the expansion of social safety nets in order to aid employers who suspended their business on account of the COVID-19 pandemic.196 The decree reduced

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working hours, granted leaves for one parent and regulated the conditions of self-employment by granting an allowance of EUR 600.\(^{197}\)

On 22 March 2020, the government of Italy ordered the closure of all non-essential businesses until 3 April 2020.\(^{198}\) Only the businesses that were identified as essential to the country’s supply chain were allowed to function.\(^{199}\) These businesses included supermarkets, banking services and several public services such as transport.

On 1 April 2020, Italy and the United States joined to launch “Italy Stay Strong,” a fundraising campaign to assist Italy with the damages caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.\(^{200}\) The embassy of Italy in Washington joined with the Italian Scientists and Scholars in North America Foundation and with the administration of the American government in order to deliver the funds to three Italian research institutes that have been researching the disease.\(^{201}\)

On 19 May 2020, Italy passed the “Relaunch decree,” no. 34, urged new measures to support healthcare.\(^{202}\) It added further measures regarding health to be urgently implemented in order to combat the COVID-19 emergency.\(^{203}\) These measures included wage-funds, extensions of long-term contracts and bonuses up to EUR 1,000.\(^{204}\) The aforementioned measures were in an effort to aid citizens and businesses affected by the pandemic and to deter the population from risking themselves.\(^{205}\)

On 14 January 2021, the Ministry of Health passed a decree which classified regions and provinces into four areas, each with their corresponding level of epidemiological risk.\(^{206}\) This was part of risk scenarios and

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planning for the transition into the winter months. The red are referred to the regions with the highest levels of risk and maximum security. The orange area also included regions with high levels of risk but with less applied restrictions. The yellow area included zones where general restrictions applied and the white area was free of restrictions.

On 7 January 2021, the Italian drug agency AIFA gave the approval to the Moderna vaccine. The Italian Minister of Health, Roberto Speranza, gave the green light. The Italian Medicines Agency authorized the Moderna vaccine for the prevention of COVID-19 in subjects aged 18 and over.

Through issuing several decrees to coordinate on necessary public health measures at a national and international level, Italy remains committed to the coordination for COVID-19 action.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to marshall the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 18 March 2020, Japan announced that all travellers coming from 30 European countries (including Britain and some nations outside the Schengen bloc) were to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival in Japan.

On 24 March 2020, Japan temporarily banned foreign travellers from 18 European countries and Iran to limit the spread of COVID-19.

On 30 March 2020, Japan contributed USD7 million to the United Nations World Food Programme to support the COVID-19 response in Iran. The funds will be used to support healthcare works in Iran and aid the refugee community in the country.


On 3 April 2020, Japan temporarily banned entry to foreign national travelling from 73 different countries, including much of Europe, countries in the Americas and Africa after consultations with the government task force for COVID-19 response.\textsuperscript{217}

On 7 April 2020, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe declared a state of emergency in Tokyo and six other prefectures, accounting for almost half the population.\textsuperscript{218} The declaration allows prefecture governors to ask that people stay home and businesses close.\textsuperscript{219} Furthermore, the Abe government announced JPY108 trillion economic package that will be expected to pay out JPY300,000 to each household with severe income loss due to COVID-19 and will include JPY26 trillion to cover delays in taxes and social welfare.\textsuperscript{220} The state of emergency was expanded to include all 47 of Japan’s prefectures until 6 May 2020.\textsuperscript{221} The health ministry also asked prefectoral governments to secure facilities or hotels to transfer patients with mild symptoms from hospitals, since it wanted to prioritize hospital treatment for those with severe symptoms.\textsuperscript{222} Later in April, it was announced that the government secured roughly 210,000 hotel rooms nationwide to accommodate transfers, as well as the intention to distribute 120,000 face masks to hospital staff.\textsuperscript{223}

On 17 April 2020, the World Bank announced that it would activate the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) insurance for countries of the International Development Associations in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.\textsuperscript{224} The PEF has two aspects: a “cash window” to provide financial support to countries in need and an “insurance window” for countries to buy insurance against worst case scenarios.\textsuperscript{225} Premiums are paid by the donor countries of Japan, Australia, and Germany.\textsuperscript{226} As of 30 September 2020, all the USD195.84 million in COVID-19 insurance payout was transferred to support COVID-19 strategies in 64 countries.\textsuperscript{227}

On 14 May, the state of emergency was lifted for 39 prefectures except in eight urban prefectures including Tokyo and Osaka.\(^{228}\) On 21 May, the state of emergency ended in the Osaka, Hyogo and Kyoto prefectures.\(^{229}\) On 25 May, the remaining prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama and Hokkaido saw their state of emergencies lifted.\(^{230}\)

On 16 May 2020, the Japanese Permanent Mission to the United Nations held an online conference focusing on the need for universal health coverage in the wake of the pandemic.\(^{231}\) The conference was joined by policy experts from the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and UN Ambassadors from more than 100 countries.\(^{232}\)

On 27 May 2020, the Japanese government approved a JPY117 trillion-yen relief package to help protect from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.\(^{233}\) The package included rent subsidies for individuals and small-medium businesses hit by the pandemic.\(^{234}\) The government will also pay an addition JPY200,000 to each of its front-line medical workers to support their work during the pandemic.\(^{235}\)

On 4 June 2020, Japan pledged an additional JPY33 billion in support for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance for the period of 2021-2025 during the Global Vaccine Summit.\(^{236}\) Prime Minister Abe emphasized the hope that Japanese companies would help support the development of affordable vaccines for developing countries, and stressed the importance of international cooperation to combat the virus.\(^{237}\) Overall, representatives from 52 countries, including France pledged a total of USD8.8 billion for Gavi.\(^{238}\)

On 6 June, 2020 it committed JPY1.5 billion for health and medical equipment in Laos.\(^{239}\) On the same day, the Japanese government announced another JPY2 billion in grant aid to support Myanmar's need for

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\(^{238}\) World leaders make historic commitments to provide equal access to vaccines for all, GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/world-leaders-make-historic-commitments PROVIDE-EQUAL-ACCESS-VACCINES-ALL.

healthcare and medical equipment.\textsuperscript{240} Later on June 17 2020, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced JPY1 billion in support for healthcare and medical equipment for Mongolia, as well as an additional JPY249 million for human resource development.\textsuperscript{241} Japan has supported numerous countries with grant aid during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 8 July 2020, Japan provided grant aid of USD7 million for health and medical equipment in Sri Lanka.\textsuperscript{242} Japan also announced JPY2 billion in grant aid and an official development assistance (ODA) loan of JPY50 million to support Indonesia’s response to the COVID-19 outbreak on 20 July 2020.\textsuperscript{243} Then on 22 July 2020, Japan announced it would provide JPY900 million in grant aid for health and medical equipment in Peru.\textsuperscript{244} Later on 27 July 2020, Japan announced another JPY400 million in grant aid for health and medical system development in Jordan.\textsuperscript{245}

On 22 July 2020, Prime Minister Abe announced the “Go to Travel” campaign, a JPY1.35 trillion campaigned to promote domestic travel to any destination (except Tokyo) with up to 50 per cent discounts through vouchers and deals with companies in the tourism industry.\textsuperscript{246} The campaign was met with mixed receptions from governors. The governor of Osaka called for a “re-think” of the campaign while governors of the Shimane and Wakayama prefectures supported the decision.\textsuperscript{247}

On 6 August 2020, Japan announced it would provide JPY9.1 billion in official development assistance loans for water and sewage development in Paraguay, as well as an additional grant amount of JPY300 million towards the nation’s COVID-19 response.\textsuperscript{248} Additionally, on 11 August 2020 the nation announced another grant of JPY700 million towards infectious disease control and medical systems in Ecuador.\textsuperscript{249}

On 29 August 2020 the Labour Ministry announced the extension of a special measure under the government’s employment adjustment subsidy to the end of the year.\textsuperscript{250} The upper limit for government

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{248} Support for water and sewage development for the Republic of Paraguay (yen loan) and support for infectious disease control and medical systems in Ecuador.
\item \textsuperscript{249} Support for water and sewage development for the Republic of Paraguay (yen loan) and support for infectious disease control and medical systems in Ecuador.
\end{itemize}
subsidiary to support businesses trying to pay workers on leave was increased from JPY8,370 to JPY15,000 per day per employee.\footnote{Japan to extend special measure for job adjustment subsidies. The Japan Times, Published 29 August, 2020, Access Date: 25 February, 2021. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/08/29/business/economy-business/japan-jobs-subsidies/}


On 9 September 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided JPY500 million in grant aid to support health and medical systems in Chile.\footnote{Support for infectious disease control and health / medical system development for the Republic of Chile (grant aid), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 9 September 2020. Access Date: 21 February 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_008737.html.}


On 30 October 2020, the Japanese government announced a new revised policy for travellers coming to Japan, effective in November.562 Business travelers and returnees who are Japanese nationals or foreign residents with valid permits would be exempt from the 14-day quarantine policy imposed by the Japanese government.563 In addition, Japan also announced it would relax required testing upon arrival for travelers from Australia, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Macau, New Zealand, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam, provided they observe a 14-day quarantine and do not take public transport.564 The move comes after negotiations with countries such as Australia to mutually ease travel restrictions and the lowering of travel advisories by the Foreign Ministry to Level 2, out of a scale of 4.565,566

On 5 November 2020, JICA signed a loan agreement with the Government of Mongolia to provide a loan of up to JPY25 billion to help Mongolia combat the COVID-19 pandemic.567

On 12 November 2020, Japan announced its intent to cooperate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.568 It also pledged an additional USD1 million towards the COVID-19 ASEAN Response Fund to support the region.569

On 21 November 2020, the Education Ministry announced it would work with embassies and support groups for foreign nationals to create a list of unauthorized schools and send information about COVID-19 to them in multiple languages including English and Portuguese.570 Unauthorized foreign schools in Japan are schools that have not registered with the Ministry of Education.571 The move is being done as these schools could be left out from forms of official support due to their status, which posed a possibility of virus clusters.572

On 24 November 2020, Japan announced the suspension of the “Go to Travel” campaign in Sapporo and Osaka after an increase of infections in the area.573 The announcement was made after Prime Minister Suga announced on 21 November 2020 that areas hardest hit by new infections would be removed from the


campaign pending consultation with the governors.\textsuperscript{274} A draft proposal submitted by the National Governors Association submitted on 23 November 2020 urged the central government to consider a more flexible approach towards removals of regions from the travel campaign.\textsuperscript{275}

On 2 December 2020, the Japanese government announced that coronavirus vaccines would be given to all residents for free following the passage of a bill in both houses of parliament.\textsuperscript{276} A budget of JPY671.4 billion was set aside to cover the cost of the vaccines and compensate suppliers if side effects occurred.\textsuperscript{277} The government would work on encouraging all residents to get the vaccine and coordinating with suppliers.\textsuperscript{278}

On 3 December 2020, JICA provided a USD200 million ODA loan to Morocco.\textsuperscript{279} Co-financed by the African Development Bank, the loan aims to strengthen Morocco’s healthcare system and help achieve economic stabilization.\textsuperscript{280} Near the end of 2020, Japan continued to aid the COVID-19 response developing nations.

On 27 December 2020, Japan temporarily banned foreign nationals from entering the country from 28 December 2020 into January 2021.\textsuperscript{281} Japanese citizens and foreign residents could enter but they would be required to self-quarantine for 14 days and have to submit a negative polymerase chain reaction test 72 hours before arrival in the country.\textsuperscript{282}

On 8 January 2021, Prime Minister Suga announced a state of emergency in Tokyo after warnings that Tokyo’s hospitals would not be able to cope with an influx of COVID-19 patients.\textsuperscript{283} Schools and non-essential businesses will remain open, but restaurants and bars will be asked to stop serving alcohol at 7 P.M. and close at 8 P.M.\textsuperscript{284} People were encouraged to stop non-essential outings after 8 P.M.\textsuperscript{285} Japanese authorities lack the legal powers to enforce virus prevention measures but were planning on passing legislation imposing fines later in the year.\textsuperscript{286}

On 12 January 2021, Japan provided a USD275 million loan to India for the COVID-19 Crisis Response Support Loan for Social Protection. The loan seeks to help “support poor and vulnerable communities” and develop policies in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

On 13 January 2021, Japan expanded its state of emergency to 47 prefectures across the country. New restrictions included widening the ban on foreign visitors by suspending a program that allowed business visits from 11 countries and regions. Only existing residences could enter the country.

On 22 January 2020, during the 17th Asia Cooperation Dialogue Ministerial Meeting between 35 countries, Japan’s Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Konosuke Kokuba affirmed Japanese support to counter the pandemic’s effects on low-income countries stating the government would implement the COVID-19 Crisis Response Emergency Support Loan with funds up to JPY500 billion over two years.

On 26 January 2021, State Minister of Foreign Affairs Uto Takahashi announced that Japan would provide USD10 million for the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.


On 3 February 2020, the National Diet, Japan’s bicameral legislature, passed two new bills that help authorities enforce violations of COVID-19 guidelines. In areas under a state of emergency, businesses who do not comply with shut down orders or orders to shorten their hours would face a fine of JPY300,000. The legislation also lets authorities inspect businesses during a Stage 3 alert to ensure compliance to shortened hours and those that refuse now face a JPY200,000 fine. These revisions were deemed necessary since prior to the new laws, demands on businesses to close were essentially voluntary, and authorities had no legal way to punish rulebreakers even under a state of emergency.

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On 9 February 2021, during the ACT-Accelerator Facilitation Council meeting, Minister Motegi announced an addition USD70 million in funding towards COVAX AMC. This brought Japan’s total commitment to USD200 million since it initially pledged funds in October 2020.

On 17 February 2021, Japan received its initial imported vaccine doses and began its rollout plan. The coordinated plan includes the inoculation of front-line medical workers, followed by the inoculation of people aged 65 and older beginning in April. Then those with underlying health conditions, caregivers at facilities will be next, before the general population. Distribution of vaccines will be based on population in prefectures and foreign nationals living in Japan are expected to receive the vaccine around the same time as other Japanese citizens, depending on their groups. Provision of interpretation in six languages is being developed to ensure efficiency in campaigns.

On 26 February 2021, Prime Minister Suga announced that the government would lift a state of emergency in six prefectures: Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto, Aichi, Gifu and Fukuoka starting 1 March 2021. The order lifts business hour restrictions in those regions, yet governors are able to ask businesses to close their doors by a certain time within their region in exchange for federal financial compensation of up to JPY40,000 per day.

On 4 March 2021, Japan provided a USD289 million loan towards COVID-19 emergency and health response in Papua New Guinea, co-financed with the Asian Development Bank. A day later on 5 March 2021, Japan extended its state of emergency in the Tokyo area for an additional two weeks, noting the measures were needed in response to strain on hospitals in the region dealing with COVID-19 patents.

On 9 March 2021, Japan announced it would provide JPY4.5 billion to strengthen the COVID-19 vaccine “cold chain” in 25 countries across South Asia and the Pacific as part of the “Last One Mile Support” in collaboration with the UNICEF.

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On 10 March 2021, Japan announced it would provide JPY1 billion in grant aid to Mongolia to strengthen Mongolia’s health system and provide medical equipment for the COVID-19 response in the country.\(^{311}\)

On 12 March 2021, during the first virtual Quadrilateral summit between the United States, Japan, India and Australia, Japan joined with its allies to commit to supplying up to 1 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses across Asia by the end of 2022.\(^{312}\)

On 18 March 2021, Prime Minister Suga announced that the country would lift the state of Emergency in Tokyo and the neighbouring prefectures effective 21 March, 2021.\(^{313}\) Restaurants and bars who chose to comply with the 9 P.M. closing time would be eligible for a JPY40,000 compensation by the government.\(^{314}\)

On 20 March 2021, Japan announced after consulting with stakeholders and the Olympic organizing committee that the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games will take place without foreign spectators due to the risk of COVID-19 transmission.\(^{315}\)

On 22 March 2021, Japan announced it would provide USD144 million in loans to help manage the COVID-19 response in Uzbekistan including aiding with resource allocation, economic inclusion and social resilience.\(^{316}\)

On 1 April 2021, after consultation with the COVID-19 task force meeting, Japan designed Osaka, Hyogo and Miyagi prefectures into a state of “semi-emergency.”\(^{317}\) The law allows municipalities and prefectoral leaders to order business owners to close at 8 P.M., provide compensation for those who comply and fines for those who refuse.\(^{318}\) The government also included a set of safety standards for restaurants and bars to comply by including installation or partitions and allowing health officials to inspect the business to ensure compliance.\(^{319}\) On 9 April 2021, Tokyo, Kyoko and Okinawa prefectures were placed under the same state of semi-emergency effective 12 April 2021 until May 2021.\(^{320}\)

On 15 April 2021, during the “One World Protected” event hosted by the United States and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Minister Motegi announced that Japan will be hosting the Gavi COVAX Advanced Market Commitment Summit in June 2021 to help improve equitable access to vaccines.\(^{321}\)


8 June 2021
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On 16 April 2021, with consultation of the coronavirus task force, the Japanese government expanded COVID-19 restrictions to include the prefectures of Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama and Aichi. Effective 20 April 2021, the regions would be able to ask restaurants and bars to close by 8 P.M. and issue fines for noncompliance until 11 May 2021.\textsuperscript{322}

On 19 April 2021, Japan announced it would tighten restrictions around COVID-19 test certificates for travelers.\textsuperscript{323} Travelers who enter Japan must be able to provide a certificate proving a negative COVID-19 result based on saliva or nasopharyngeal samples 72 hours prior to departure and will no longer allow those who fail to produce sufficient certificates to stay at a designated facility and retake a coronavirus test.\textsuperscript{324} It is also requesting the domestic and foreign airlines restrict the number of people entering Japan.\textsuperscript{325}

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk of COVID-19, both at the international and national levels.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sylvia Lorico}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 17 March 2020, Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab gave an announcement advising individuals against all non-essential international travel.\textsuperscript{326}

On 17 March 2020, the British government introduced an emergency bill to strengthen their response to COVID-19.\textsuperscript{327} The emergency bill includes an increase in support from the National Health Service.\textsuperscript{328}

On 19 March 2020, the British government announced GBP2.9 billion in funding to strengthen the care for the vulnerable.\textsuperscript{329} GBP1.6 billion will be allocated to local authorities to help with their COVID-19 response and GBP1.3 billion will be used to facilitate the National Health Service discharge process so patients that no

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longer need urgent treatment can return home.\textsuperscript{330} By enhancing the National Health Service discharge process, over 15,000 hospital beds would be made available for COVID-19 patients.\textsuperscript{331}

On 10 April 2020, the British government announced a plan to improve the distribution of personal protective equipment throughout the United Kingdom.\textsuperscript{332}

On 12 April 2020, it was announced that the United Kingdom would contribute GBP200 million to support international organisations and national charities to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.\textsuperscript{333}

On 15 April 2020, the British government announced that it would offer COVID-19 tests to all care home residents and social care staff.\textsuperscript{334}

On 15 May 2020, the British government confirmed that it would allocate an extra GBP35 million to support Wales with its fight against COVID-19.\textsuperscript{335} The following day, it was announced that the British government would also provide an additional GBP58 million to Scotland with its fight against COVID-19.\textsuperscript{336}

On 20 May 2020, the United Kingdom announced that it would invest GBP20 million to help with the African Union’s fight against COVID-19.\textsuperscript{337}

On 5 September 2020, the British government announced that it will be investing GBP7.2 million in 20 COVID-19 research programs across the United Kingdom, including the universities of Edinburgh and Strathclyde.\textsuperscript{338} The research programs will help provide developing countries who have been hit hard by COVID-19 with sustainable solutions to handle COVID-19.\textsuperscript{339}

\begin{footnotesize}
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On 16 November 2020, the British government announced that it secured five million doses of the Moderna vaccine.\textsuperscript{340}

On 2 December 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson gave a speech stating that the United Kingdom had secured over 350 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines from seven different vaccine candidates.\textsuperscript{341}

On 14 December 2020, it was announced that the United Kingdom would commit GBP1 million, through the World Health Organization, to support Egypt’s fight against COVID-19.\textsuperscript{342}

On 15 February 2021, the British government announced that as of 15 February 2021, people travelling to the United Kingdom form a country on its travel ban list will need to quarantine in a government-approved facility for 10 days.\textsuperscript{343}

On 17 February 2021, Foreign Secretary Raab called for a ceasefire in conflict zones so that people living in areas of conflict could receive the COVID-19 vaccine.\textsuperscript{344}

The United Kingdom remains committed to marshalling the full power of its government to coordinate on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

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

\textit{Analyst: Ceylan Borgers}

\textbf{United States: +1}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 18 March 2020, President Donald Trump authorized the release of USD200 billion in financial support to the virus response initiative.\textsuperscript{345} These initiatives included vaccine development, paid sick leave, and testing support, amongst other programs.\textsuperscript{346}

On 27 March 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act passed through Congress and became law successfully, delivering USD2.3 trillion in COVID-19 relief to households, businesses, and delivered a one-time cheque of USD1,200 to U.S. residents.\textsuperscript{347}

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\end{itemize}
On 3 April 2020, President Trump invoked the Defense Production Act to prevent surgical mask and glove exports; however, he ensured to reaffirm his commitment to providing the necessary equipment to struggling nations, saying, “If they have long-term orders and they’re in there and they want to get certain things, I’ve let them go out, in certain instances, because I think it’s only fair.”

On 24 April 2020, President Trump completed the signing of the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Health Care Enhancement Act, providing further support to small businesses and hospitals under-pressure from the pandemic. PPP provided USD321 billion in funding with USD60 billion set aside for small businesses and USD50 billion for Disaster Loan Programs. The three aforementioned legislations remained the only form of significant support for American families until December 2020.

On 6 July 2020, the U.S. informed the United Nations Secretary-General of its intent to withdraw from the World Health Organization (WHO).

On 18 September 2020, in defiance of Canadian Public Safety Minister Bill Blair’s extension of border closures on non-essential land travel, President Trump announced that the U.S. was “looking at the border with Canada. Canada would like it opened and, you know, we want to get back to normal business.”

On 7 December 2020, President Trump signed an executive order to ensure the U.S. priority access to COVID-19 vaccinations, and only when the vaccine companies fulfill the needs of the U.S. can vaccinations be shipped readily to other nations.

On 22 December 2020, President Trump threatened to veto the senate-proposed USD892 billion COVID-19 relief package, a successor to the original CARES Act with the delivery of another round of one-time cheques; however, this time of a value of only USD600. Despite these threats, on 27 December 2020, then-President Trump signed the new COVID-19 relief package.

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On 22 January 2021, President Joseph Biden said, “[t]he American people are hurting and they can’t afford to wait. They need help right now” in response to the delays of the most recent COVID-19 stimulus packages. As a result, President Biden announced two executive orders to increase the speed and reliability of COVID-19 relief by the Treasury Department of cheques issued in the original CARES Act.

On 19 February 2021, in coordination with Canadian Minister Blair, the U.S. extended land border restrictions on non-essential travel. Before this extension, on 26 January 2021, the U.S. began requiring negative COVID-19 tests from international air travellers within three days of travel. These restrictions do not extend to land border crossings. Furthermore, during his first Group of Seven meeting, President Biden committed a total of USD4 billion to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access facility. The U.S. will deliver the first USD2 billion to the vaccine alliance Gavi and the WHO. The U.S. plans to distribute the remaining USD2 billion throughout two-years.

As of 24 February 2021, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), under President Biden’s authority, restricted business loan applications to businesses with less than 20 employees for 14 days. These 14 days provide small businesses with the opportunity to have exclusive support from SBA while also allowing enough time for larger businesses to apply for PPP loans before the 31 March 2021 deadline.

On 1 March 2021, White House Press Secretary, Jen Psaki, confirmed The U.S.’s top priority is maximizing vaccinations in America; no vaccine sharing would occur until that goal is reached and the U.S. would work with bordering economic partners like Canada and Mexico to ensure the similar pandemic management occurs to facilitate the reopening of borders.

On 19 March 2021, the U.S. announced the loaning of four million AstraZeneca vaccines to Mexico and Canada that remained unused in The U.S. due to the lack of regulatory approval.

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On 21 April 2021, President Biden announced the possible expansion of vaccine sharing to Canada following a phone call with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, but he stressed the need to allocate vaccines to Central America.367 As well, the U.S. reaffirmed its goals to coordinate with Canada on “public health responses and global health security, as well as to support global affordable access and delivery of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines.”368

The U.S. financial support of vaccine alliances, coordination of border closures, and on-going support for increased domestic social support for the most at-risk warrants full compliance.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to marshal the full power of its government to: coordinate necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19.

On 17 March 2020, the European Union launched a team of experts that would research COVID-19.369 The team was made up of virologists and epidemiologists from its member states.370 Its goal would be to formulate, based on science and risk measuring procedures, the guidelines that the EU would implement.371

On 14 April 2020, the EU gave EUR2.7 billion from the EU budget to support the EU healthcare sector.372 It activated the Emergency Support instrument in order to support the healthcare systems of its member states in the struggle against COVID-19.373 The money was immediately provided where it was most needed.374

On 4 May 2020, the EU Commission raised EUR7.4 billion for the Coronavirus Global Response event.375 Of that sum, EUR1.4 billion were donated by the Commission itself.376 The World Health Organization and other health organizations launched this cause to develop access to safe and effective diagnostics and vaccines against the coronavirus.377 The aim of the campaign was to increase access to COVID-29 tools.378 The EU proposed a collaborative and solid framework to ensure that the money is put to good use.379

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One 17 June 2020, the EU presented a strategy to speed up the process of COVID-19 vaccine development and manufacturing. The vaccine is considered to be the best long-term solution to the pandemic. The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, states that this European strategy aimed to accelerate the vaccine development so that a deployable version would be ready in 12 to 18 months. The members of the EU have already participated in the formation of a vaccine alliance with Italy and France. On 21 December 2020, the EU Commission authorized the first safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine. The Commission granted a conditional marketing authorization for the vaccine developed by BioNTech and Pfizer. The member states and the European Medicines agency also endorsed the vaccine after a positive scientific recommendation.

On 17 February 2021, the European Commission proposed immediate action to prepare Europe for the threat of the COVID-19 variants. The European bio-defence plan against the COVID-19 variants, the HERA Incubator, will work with different authorities in the EU to detect new variants, adapt new vaccines, approve these new vaccines and provide the manufacturing capacities.

On 19 February 2021, the European Union announced that it would double its financial contribution to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility, which aimed to deliver the distribution of two billion COVID-19 vaccine by the end of 2021. The EU will add EUR500 million which would make its total donation go up to EUR1 billion. Ursula von der Leyen, stated at the G7 Virtual Summit that an additional EUR100 million will also be provided to aid the vaccination in Africa. On 11 March 2021, the European Commission put forward a package of nearly EUR530 million as financial support under the European Union Solidarity Fund. This package will aid 17 member states and three
countries in accession negotiations in safeguarding public health in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. The funding will be used on protective equipment, prevention measures, emergency support and the monitoring and controlling of the disease.

On 7 April 2021, the European Commission mobilized EUR123 million from Horizon Europe, the research and innovation programme to combat the threat of the coronavirus variants. The Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth, Mariya Gabriel stated that this continues the EU’s mission to mobilize all the means at their disposal to fight the pandemic and the challenges presented by the coronavirus variants.

On 14 April 2021, the European Commission agreed with BioNTech-Pfizer to speed up the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines. In the second quarter, starting in April, 50,000,000 doses will be delivered. The Commission also entered negotiations with BioNTech-Pfizer for another contract to deliver 1,800,000,000 doses of the vaccine over the period of 2021 to 2023.

The European Union has taken the necessary measure to mobilize all its available resources to help its member states coordinate their national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. It has done so by creating and launching new programs for action and through allocating money for public health entities such as COVAX.

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

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