“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
Contents
Introduction........................................................................................................................................3
Research Team...................................................................................................................................4
  Compliance Directors ......................................................................................................................4
  Lead Analysts ..................................................................................................................................4
  Compliance Analysts ........................................................................................................................4
Summary ................................................................................................................................................6
  The Final Compliance Score ...........................................................................................................6
  Compliance by Member .....................................................................................................................6
  Compliance by Commitment ............................................................................................................6
  The Compliance Gap Between Members ........................................................................................6
Future Research and Reports .............................................................................................................7
  Table A: 2021 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment ...................................................8
  Table B: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores ................................................................10
  Table C: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores by Member .................................................11
  Table D: 2021 G7 Cornwall Final Compliance Scores by Commitment ........................................12
1. Health: Vaccines ..............................................................................................................................13
2. Health: Vaccine Equity ....................................................................................................................65
3. Health: Disease Prevention ............................................................................................................77
5. Climate Change: Zero Emission Vehicles ....................................................................................158
6. Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use .............................................................................................184
7. Environment: Crime and Corruption ..........................................................................................229
8. Environment: Halting and Reversing Biodiversity Loss ..............................................................247
9. Environment: Marine Health and Litter .........................................................................................283
10. Energy: Renewables ......................................................................................................................316
11. Energy: Coal ..................................................................................................................................346
12. Trade: Free Trade .........................................................................................................................382
13. Gender: Education Equality .........................................................................................................417
14. Democracy: China .........................................................................................................................440
15. Regional Security: Addressing Instability ....................................................................................465
16. Development: Sustainable Growth in Africa .................................................................................527
17. Infrastructure: Build Back Better ..................................................................................................555
19. Digital Economy: Open Internet ..................................................................................................608
20. Macroeconomics: Strong, Resilient, Sustainable, Balanced and Inclusive Growth ..................633
21. International Cooperation: Research Transparency ....................................................................739
22. International Cooperation: Research and Knowledge Sharing ..................................................764
1. Health: Vaccines

“Recognising the urgent need to speed up delivery of doses, we are committing to share at least 870 million doses directly over the next year.”

Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué

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Background

The World Health Organization (WHO) classified COVID-19 as a disease caused by the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which had first been reported in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019.1 Among those who contract the virus, about 80 per cent recover from the disease, while the remaining 20 per cent become seriously ill and require hospitalization.2 Alongside social distancing, wearing a mask and practicing good hygiene, countries around the world have developed vaccines to minimize the spread and severity of the disease if contracted. COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) is the vaccine pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, which has been used to accelerate the development, production and equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines.3

Delivering and administering COVID-19 vaccines is fundamental to minimizing the spread and preventing further loss of life as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. COVID-19 vaccines have undergone extraordinary rapid development and immunization is underway in countries around the world.4 The demand for vaccine doses has continued to rise as cases continue to surge around the world but distribution remains highly skewed in favour of high-income countries.5

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At the 2020 USA Virtual Summit, the issue of the COVID-19 pandemic was one of the primary topics of discussion and eleven commitments related to COVID-19 and health were made.6 The G7 leaders committed to coordinating on necessary public health measures to protect people at risk from COVID-19, improve prevention strategies and mitigation measures and “adhering to the principles of efficacy, safety, and accessibility.” They also committed to increasing the supply of medical equipment “where it is most needed.”8 The G7 leaders emphasized the coordination and cooperation of their efforts in delaying the spread of the virus, conducting research efforts, maximizing public access to official information and providing monetary measures for economic stability.9

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 leaders pledged to donate one billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines to low-income and developing countries as part of its mission to end the pandemic by 2022.10 The United States has stated it will donate 500 million doses, the United Kingdom has announced it will donate 100 million, France on its end has promised 30 million and Canada has announced it will contribute 100 million vaccination doses to combat COVID-19.11 The European Union also announced a separate pledge to donate 100 million doses to developing countries and invest USD1.2 billion in African vaccine manufacturing facilities.12

**Commitment Features**

This commitment has been broken down into two distinct parts, and to receive full compliance, G7 members must address both aspects of the commitment. The first part of the commitment includes actions that address the “urgent need to speed up delivery of doses.” The second part of the commitment which requires G7 members action is “to share at least 870 million doses directly over the next year.”

The phrase “urgent need to…” is understood to mean “a short-term initiative or obligation that should be put into action in the present and/or very near future. It should not include prolonged and/or delayed efforts and compliance.” This phrasing underscores the importance of this commitment to the G7 members and the international community and the strong language demands strong actions to be taken.

Examples of strong actions include plans with short and concrete timelines terminating in the near future or actions which have already been taken by member states. Examples of weaker compliance actions would be pledges or promises made with no specific timeline to completion, passive verbal reference reaffirmation to the need to provide COVID-19 vaccines to countries around the world without any concrete actions mentioned.

The phrase “speeding up delivery” is understood to mean increasing the rate at which COVID-19 vaccines are being delivered internationally and aid in facilitating their delivery.13 This rate is relative to the rate at

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7 G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2020. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html
10 Vaccinating the world from Cornwall: The pledging begins, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2021. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2021cornwall/naylor-el-ghaoui-pledges.html
11 Vaccinating the world from Cornwall: The pledging begins, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2021. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2021cornwall/naylor-el-ghaoui-pledges.html
12 Vaccinating the world from Cornwall: The pledging begins, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2021. Access Date: 19 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2021cornwall/naylor-el-ghaoui-pledges.html
which previous vaccines were being pledged/donated when they first became available at the end of 2020.
Examples by which G7 members can speed up delivery include: increasing funding available to COVAX, providing technology needed to transport and administer COVID-19 vaccines, and funding or supporting teams/organizations to administer vaccines internationally.14

Examples of strong compliance action would include the delivery of vaccines which were pledged, allocating money in the annual budget for COVAX or other organizations which are currently distributing vaccines, and sending teams of healthcare workers and/or necessary equipment to nations/COVAX to help administer COVID-19 vaccines. Examples of weaker compliance actions are pledges to send vaccines without actually sending them to COVAX or to nations which need them. Also, making recommendations or affirmations to international organizations or members of the international community on how to perform mass vaccination campaigns are considered weaker compliance actions.

The term “doses” refers to COVID-19 vaccines that have been approved by the WHO to date.15 These include COVID-19 vaccines produced by the following companies: Pfizer-BioNTech Manufacturing GmbH, AstraZeneca, Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd., Janssen-Cilag International NV (Johnson & Johnson), Moderna Biotech, Sinopharm/Beijing Institute of Biological Products Co. Ltd, Sinovac Life Sciences Co. Ltd.16 As of 26 September 2021, these are the only WHO approved vaccines; however, as the compliance cycle continues and new vaccines are approved, if donations are made of those vaccines, that can also be considered compliance. The number of doses which each country donates will not be assessed as weak or strong compliance action as long as each member state donates as many doses as they are able.

The term “commit” is understood to mean to do or “perform, to pledge or bind (a person or an organization) to a certain course or policy.”17 This term implies that compliance will require strong actions such as monetary contribution to fund vaccine acquisition, providing human or technological resources to improve vaccine distribution, increase the number of doses they have pledged to deliver, or go one step further and deliver the pledged doses to nations who need them. Examples of weaker compliance would be affirmations or pledges to donate money, vaccines, or resources, but without a concrete timeline or plan of action to do so.

The term “to share” is understood to mean “to grant or give a share in.”18 As it applies to this commitment, it is understood that the vaccine doses which are shared among nations can be gifted/donated, G7 members can negotiate on behalf of a particular nation for a discounted price, or sell vaccines directly to nations at a discounted price. Examples of stronger compliance would be vaccine doses which are donated so that no money needs to be spent by COVAX or other nations requiring assistance procuring sufficient vaccine doses for their people. Examples of compliance which would merit a score of partial compliance would be instances where G7 members negotiated a reduced price for vaccines on behalf of another country, or sold excess vaccines to COVAX or other nations for a reduced price.

According to the Carbis Bay G7 Communiqué, the term “directly” refers to doses of COVID-19 vaccines that will go to “those in greatest need” and will be channeled primarily through COVAX, which is run by

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14 What is COVAX?, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 16 September 2021. Access Date: 16 September 2021. https://www.gavi.org/covax-facility
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the WHO, the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and CEPI (Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations). Donations of vaccines or funds specifically ear-marked to procure vaccines for other nations can also be arranged through other international organizations or third-party vaccine distributors other than COVAX, should such a situation arise. Donations and funding of vaccines, equipment and human resources must be made before the compliance cycle is over in June 2022.

To summarize, G7 members must satisfy both aspects of this commitment to be considered in full compliance. They must take actions which both help to “speed up delivery of doses” and to contribute to the total of 870 million vaccine doses needed by the WHO to be given to countries that cannot afford to procure enough vaccines for all citizens.

In order to be in compliance for this first target, G7 members must take action in at least two of the four following ways: increasing available funds to COVAX or other international organizations which assist in vaccination programs; sending healthcare teams internationally to assist with immunization campaigns; sharing technology and resources which can assist with transportation and delivery of effective and safe vaccination; and/or delivering or pledging to donate available vaccine doses to COVAX.

In order to be in compliance with this second target, G7 members must donate WHO approved vaccine doses to either COVAX or directly to countries who require additional vaccines. Commitments will be considered partial compliance if these donations are only pledged and full compliance will be considered if they are actually delivered to COVAX or to nations before the end of the compliance cycle. Additional examples of compliance will be negotiations for a reduced price for vaccines on behalf of another country, or selling excess vaccines to COVAX or other nations for a reduced price. Such actions, however, would count as only partial compliance.

A G7 member can achieve full compliance, or a score of +1, if they take action to either speed up delivery of vaccine doses and share vaccine doses within the compliance cycle with either COVAX or other organizations with the mandate to vaccinate populations without reliable access to vaccination.

A G7 member can achieve partial compliance, or a score of 0, if they take action to either speed up delivery of vaccine doses or share vaccine doses within the compliance cycle with either COVAX or other organizations with the mandate to vaccinate populations without reliable access to vaccination. Failure to take any action to fulfill either criteria of the commitment will result in a score of −1, or non-compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member has NOT taken steps to speed up delivery of vaccine doses OR made efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken steps to speed up delivery of vaccine doses OR made efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has taken steps to speed up delivery of vaccine doses AND made efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.</td>
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**Compliance Director:** Dorota Borovsky  
**Lead Analyst:** Danielle Maragh

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

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On 12 July 2021, Minister of International Development Karina Gould and Minister of Public Services and Procurement Anita Anand announced that Canada will donate an additional 17.7 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX), with distribution to begin “in the coming weeks.”

The Ministers additionally announced that Canada will match, dollar for dollar, donations made by individual Canadians to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Canada’s COVID-19 vaccination fundraising campaign (#GiveAVax), up to a total of CAD10 million. These funds will help cover vaccine transportation costs and help train health care workers to administer the vaccine.

On 4 August 2021, Minister Gould announced that Canada will share 82,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine with Trinidad & Tobago through a bilateral agreement, to be delivered “in the coming days.” These doses were previously shipped to Canada but are more than current demand. Trinidad & Tobago has been chosen to receive these doses because of their current need, ability to deploy the vaccines immediately, the need to minimize wasted doses, and the ability to maximize public health impact.

On 12 August 2021, Ministers Gould and Anand announced that Canada intends to donate 10 million doses of its advanced purchase of the Janssen vaccine to COVAX, bringing Canada’s total pledged COVAX donations to 40 million.

Between 24 August 2021 and 2 September 2021, Canada shipped almost 680,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to regional neighbours through bilateral agreements. These doses were previously shipped to Canada but are more than current demand. This included: 20,000 to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 200,000 to Jamaica, 395,000 to Ecuador, and 30,000 to Barbados.

On 2 September 2021, as part of its pledge of 40 million donated doses through COVAX, Canada shipped 1.3 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through COVAX, distinct from previous shipments made through bilateral agreements. This included: 319,200 to Costa Rica, 801,600 to Nigeria, 100,800 doses to Niger, 459,300 to Kenya and 35,100 to Peru.

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On 5 September 2021, Canada shipped 363,100 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guatemala via COVAX.27

On 13 September 2021, Canada shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Jamaica via COVAX.28

On 27 September 2021, Canada shipped 549,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Argentina via COVAX.29

On 30 October 2021, at the G20 Rome Summit, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that Canada will donate the equivalent of 200 million doses to the COVAX facility by the end of 2022, including an immediate commitment to contribute up to 10 million doses of the Moderna vaccine.30 Prime Minister Trudeau similarly pledged CAD15 million to COVAX Manufacturing Task Force partners to support the establishment of the South Africa Technology Transfer Hub. The Hub will support production and development of mRNA vaccines in the region.

On 31 October 2021, Canada shipped 784,280 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.31

On 1 November 2021, Canada shipped 369,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Jamaica via COVAX.32

On 2 November 2021, Canada shipped 326,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.33

On 3 November 2021, Minister of International Development Harjit Sajjan announced that Canada’s total donation to UNICEF’s #GiveAVax campaign, including original contributions and government matching, to be CAD19.4 million.34

On 9 November 2021, Canada shipped 326,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nicaragua via COVAX.35

On 13 November 2021, Canada shipped 1,904,140 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.36

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On 15 November 2021, Canada shipped 368,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal via COVAX.37

On 18 November 2021, Canada shipped 1,602,160 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Rwanda via COVAX.38

On 22 November 2021, the Canadian Crown corporation International Development Research Centre (IDRC) announced interim results of its new artificial intelligence (AI) research project in southern Africa.39 This project creates data- and AI-powered dashboards that, among other items, assist local public health teams in developing vaccine- rollout strategies.

On 14 December 2021, Canada shipped 841,260 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.40

On 15 December 2021, Canada funded and shipped 48,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Bahamas, procured through the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) Revolving Fund.41 This was enacted as part of the CAD50 million “Providing Access to COVID-19 Vaccines for Populations in Situations of Vulnerability in the Americas” project launched in early 2021.42 This joint Canada-PAHO project supports vaccine delivery and immunization program, community engagement, and communication to support vaccination.

On 17 December 2021, Canada donated and shipped 55,200 COVID-19 vaccine doses to Guyana, procured through the PAHO Revolving Fund.43 This was enacted as part of the joint Canada-PAHO project entitled “Providing Access to COVID-19 Vaccines for Populations in Situations of Vulnerability in the Americas.”

On 18 December 2021, Canada shipped 816,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Colombia, in partnership with PAHO.44

On 19 December 2021, Canada shipped 2,203,100 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.45

On 21 December 2021, Canada shipped 477,680 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Rwanda via COVAX.46
On 1 February 2022, Canada shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Yemen via COVAX.47
On 7 February 2022, Canada shipped 201,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mauritania via COVAX.48
On 11 February 2022, Canada shipped 1,168,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mozambique via COVAX.49
On 16 February 2022, Canada shipped 433,300 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.50
On 22 February 2022, Canada shipped 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Jamaica via COVAX.51
On 14 March 2022, Canada shipped 309,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.52
On 25 March 2022, Canada shipped 21,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Madagascar via COVAX.53
On 8 April 2022, during the 2022 Gavi COVAX Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) Summit, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD220 million in funding to immunization campaigns in lower-income countries, to reduce financial, technical and operational barriers to access for vaccines.54
On 12 May 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau attended the second Global COVID-19 summit, hosted by Belize, Indonesia, Germany and Senegal and announced a CAD732 million donation to the ACT-A funding
mechanism, to help overcome inequities in the COVID-19 response in lower and middle-income countries. The funding will be used to cover the cost of COVID-19 test kits, vaccines, treatments, and personal protective equipment.

On 24 May 2022, Canada donated 302,400 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Liberia via COVAX.

On 1 June 2022, Canada donated 60,480 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Equatorial Guinea and 295,200 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Liberia via COVAX.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit. Canada has sped up deliveries by delivering available vaccine doses to COVAX and by increasing available funds to international organizations assisting in immunization campaigns. Canada has made efforts to share doses by delivering WHO approved doses to COVAX and directly to in-need countries through bilateral agreements.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

On 16 June 2021, France shipped 175,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX).

On 17 June 2021, France shipped 24,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sao Tome and Principe via COVAX.

On 21 June 2021, President Emmanuel Macron, South Africa’s President Cyril Ramaphosa, and Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus announced plans for Africa’s first mRNA technology transfer hub, which aims to scale up production and access to COVID-19 vaccines for the developing world. Working with the South African consortium of Biovac, Afrigen Biologics and Vaccines, a network of universities and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the goal of this effort is to scale up production of vaccines in Africa.

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On 5 July 2021, France shipped 108,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mozambique via COVAX, and 228,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Zambia via COVAX.61

On 8 July 2021, France shipped 182,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Kenya via COVAX, and 108,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.62

On 9 July 2021, France confirmed its investment of EUR1.8 million through the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for the (Manufacturing in Africa for Disease Immunization and Building Autonomy (MADIBA) project at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar, Senegal.63 The European Commission, the European Investment Bank, and other EU member-states similarly confirmed investments and signed grant agreements at this event.

On 9 July 2021, France shipped 391,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX.64

On 11 July 2021, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian announced to his Tunisian counterpart, Minister Othman Jerandi, that France would increase vaccine contributions to Tunisia, including an imminent 324,000 of AstraZeneca doses through COVAX, and then a shipment of 300,000 AstraZeneca and 500,000 Janssen doses to be delivered in the upcoming weeks, facilitated via bilateral arrangements.65

On 18 July 2021, France shipped 324,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX, and then an additional 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via bilateral arrangement.66

On 19 July 2021, France shipped 268,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Ivory Coast via COVAX.67

On 22 July 2021, France shipped 500,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Tunisia via bilateral arrangement.68

On 24 July 2021, France shipped 192,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Malawi via COVAX.69

On 8 August 2021, France shipped 144,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Afghanistan via COVAX, and 96,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sierra Leone via COVAX.70

On 14 August 2021, France shipped 19,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guyana via COVAX, and 276,480 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uzbekistan via COVAX.71

On 15 August 2021, France shipped 200,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Madagascar via COVAX.72

On 18 August 2021, France shipped 19,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guyana via COVAX, and 115,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mozambique via COVAX.73

On 20 August 2021, France shipped 96,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Liberia via COVAX, and 115,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Malawi via COVAX.74

On 22 August 2021, France shipped 38,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Gambia via COVAX, 165,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mauritania via COVAX, and 151,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX.75

On 23 August 2021, France shipped 151,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.76

On 27 August 2021, France shipped 218,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.77

On 31 August 2021, France shipped 59,250 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to South Sudan via COVAX.78

On 30 August 2021, France announced a donation of 10 million doses of Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines to African Union (AU) member states, through COVAX.79

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On 6 September 2021, France shipped 90,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX.\(^{80}\)

On 10 September 2021, France shipped 358,700 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX, and 42,240 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Madagascar via COVAX.\(^{81}\)

On 13 September 2021, France shipped 25,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Armenia via bilateral arrangement, and 672,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{82}\)

On 14 September 2021, France shipped an additional 25,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Armenia via bilateral arrangement.\(^{83}\)

On 16 September 2021, France shipped 938,360 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.\(^{84}\)

On 17 September 2021, France shipped 546,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.\(^{85}\)

On 20 September 2021, France shipped 97,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\(^{86}\)

On 22 September 2021, France shipped 501,300 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.\(^{87}\)

On 23 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Algeria via COVAX, and 1,236,480 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.\(^{88}\)

On 24 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Cote D’Ivoire via COVAX, and 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Senegal via COVAX.\(^{89}\)

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On 25 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Malawi via COVAX.  

On 26 September 2021, President Macron announced France would double its COVID-19 vaccine sharing pledge to COVAX, for a grand total of 120 million doses by mid-2022.  

On 26 September 2021, France shipped 40,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Benin via COVAX.  

On 27 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.  

On 28 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.  

On 2 October 2021, France shipped 600,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via bilateral arrangement.  

On 4 October 2021, France shipped 501,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nigeria via COVAX.  

On 8 October 2021, France shipped 401,900 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Kenya via COVAX.  

On 9 October 2021, France shipped 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.  

On 13 October 2021, France shipped 688,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.  

On 14 October 2021, France shipped 643,280 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.

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On 16 October 2021, France shipped 516,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.101
On 17 October 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sierra Leone via COVAX.102
On 18 October 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guinea via COVAX.103
On 19 October 2021, France shipped 452,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX.104
On 21 October 2021, France shipped 120,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.105
On 27 October 2021, France shipped an additional 21,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.106
On 27 October 2021, Minister Le Drian announced that France had donated an additional 398,970 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Rwanda through COVAX and the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust (AVAT) initiative.107
On 30 October 2021, France announced a new partnership with COVAX through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to increase immunization capacity in Africa, by tackling hesitancy and mobilizing domestic and international civil society organizations.108 The six-month pilot phase begins as early as November 2021, whereby the partners select two African countries with low vaccine uptake rates and aim to target vaccination among healthcare workers and populations most at risk of developing severe disease.

On 1 November 2021, France shipped 442,700 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Rwanda via COVAX.\textsuperscript{109}

On 3 November 2021, France shipped 501,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mozambique via COVAX.\textsuperscript{110}

On 6 November 2021, France shipped 183,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Togo via COVAX.\textsuperscript{111}

On 9 November 2021, France shipped 495,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.\textsuperscript{112}

On 16 November 2021, France shipped 60,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to South Sudan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{113}

On 17 November 2021, France shipped 1,154,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.\textsuperscript{114}

On 23 November 2021, France shipped 90,090 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX, 9,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Lesotho via COVAX, and 579,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.\textsuperscript{115}

On 25 November 2021, France shipped 115,200 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Kyrgyzstan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{116}

Accordingly, Moderna became the fourth vaccine type donated by France, after AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Janssen.

On 26 November 2021, France shipped 4,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Chad via bilateral arrangement, and 398,970 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX.\textsuperscript{117}

On 27 November 2021, France delivered 969,930 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\textsuperscript{118}


On 27 November 2021, France shipped 2,205,385 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Pakistan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{119}

On 29 November 2021, France shipped 2,006,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.\textsuperscript{120}

On 30 November 2021, France shipped 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Libya via bilateral arrangement.\textsuperscript{121}

On 1 December 2021, France shipped 1,632,900 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX.\textsuperscript{122}

On 2 December 2021, France shipped 400,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam via bilateral arrangement.\textsuperscript{123}

On 3 December 2021, France shipped 355,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX, and 200,070 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Botswana via COVAX.\textsuperscript{124}

On 6 December 2021, France shipped 76,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Lebanon via bilateral arrangement.\textsuperscript{125}

On 7 December 2021, France shipped 684,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.\textsuperscript{126}

On 8 December 2021, France announced 10 million doses had been successfully delivered to at least 38 African Union member-states, including recent shipments to Ghana, Botswana, Egypt, Tunisia, and Lesotho.\textsuperscript{127}

On 10 December 2021, France shipped 100,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Gabon via bilateral arrangement.128

On 12 December 2021, France shipped 504,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Burkina Faso via COVAX.129

On 14 December 2021, France shipped 827,190 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Nicaragua via COVAX, 1,058,400 doses of the Moderna vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX and 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Kosovo via bilateral arrangement.130

On 15 December 2021, France shipped 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Montenegro via bilateral arrangement.131

On 16 December 2021, France shipped 1,000,800 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX and 230,400 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Moldova via COVAX.132

On 18 December 2021, France shipped 1,197,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.133

On 20 December 2021, France shipped 144,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Yemen via COVAX.134

On 22 December 2021, France shipped 3,447,800 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX, 1,697,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX, 1,623,310 doses of the Pfizer

vaccine also to the Philippines via COVAX, and 2,505,600 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.\textsuperscript{135}

On 23 December 2021, France shipped 192,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Laos via COVAX.\textsuperscript{136}

On 23 December 2021, Minister Le Drian committed to donating 200,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to help vaccinate migrants in Costa Rica.\textsuperscript{137}

On 24 December 2021, France shipped 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bosnia and Herzegovina via bilateral arrangement, as promised by President Macron at the EU-Western Balkans Summit in Brdo on 7 October 2021.\textsuperscript{138}

On 26 December 2021, France shipped 1,420,600 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX, and 700 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Pakistan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{139}

On 29 December 2021, France shipped 93,600 doses of the Janssen vaccine to South Sudan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{140}

On 9 January 2022, France shipped 26,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.\textsuperscript{141}

On 17 January 2022, France shipped 200,070 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Togo via bilateral arrangement.\textsuperscript{142}

On 20 January 2022, France shipped 396,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Niger via COVAX.\textsuperscript{143}


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G7 Research Group, 23 June 2022

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On 24 January 2022, France shipped 453,600 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Benin via COVAX and 2,126,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.\footnote{144}

On 25 January 2022, France shipped 685,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal via COVAX.\footnote{145}

On 26 January 2022, France shipped 6,748,800 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX.\footnote{146}

On 28 January 2022, France shipped 453,600 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Zambia via COVAX.\footnote{147}

On 1 February 2022, France donated 6,746,400 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX.\footnote{148}

On 3 February 2022, France shipped 388,800 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Afghanistan via COVAX.\footnote{149}

On 7 February 2022, France shipped 650,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Jamaica via COVAX.\footnote{150}

On 11 February 2022, France announced an investment of EUR50 million into the WHO’s Health Systems and Response Connector (HSRC), part of the Accelerating to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator.\footnote{151} The investment will help the HSRC identify and resolve bottlenecks regarding access to vaccination, testing and treatment.

On 15 February 2022, France, alongside Belgium, Germany, the European Medicines Agency, the European Commission and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, announced a EUR100 million investment over the next five years into the recently established African Medicines Agency (AMA) and other regional medicines regulatory initiatives.\footnote{152} The AMA would help expand the local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines and health tools.


On 17 February 2022, France shipped 200,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Mauritius.\(^{153}\)

On 18 February 2022, France announced the first beneficiaries of the technology transfer center for mRNA vaccines.\(^{154}\) The first six nations which will receive technology needed to start producing their own mRNA vaccines will be Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia.\(^{155}\) Currently, the goal of this technology transfer hub is to empower the African continent to produce their own vaccines, diagnostics and medicines, beginning with the production of mRNA vaccines. In the future, the goal is local production of other medications to treat diabetes, cancer and potentially, vaccines for other priority diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV.

On 22 February 2022, France announced that it would soon ship 400,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Thailand during a meeting with Thailand’s Minister of Foreign Affairs.\(^{156}\)

On 25 March 2022, France shipped 136,800 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Guinea-Bissau via COVAX.\(^{157}\)

On 4 April 2022, France shipped 3,268,620 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Thailand.\(^{158}\)

On 12 May 2022, France announced a EUR220 million donation at the second Global COVID-19 summit.\(^{159}\) EUR100 million will be allocated to the COVAX initiative, EUR50 million to the WHO and EUR70 million to strengthen vaccine production in Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa.

France has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit. France has sped up deliveries by delivering available vaccine doses to COVAX and by investing in technology, programs and resources that can assist in the production and delivery of effective vaccines. France has made efforts to share doses by delivering WHO approved doses to COVAX and directly to in-need countries.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\(\text{Analyst: Ashton Mathias}\)

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

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\(^{158}\) Prime Minister of Thailand received Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines from the French Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (Bangkok) 4 April 2022. Access Date: 25 April 2022. https://www.mfa.go.th/en/content/france-vaccine-2april22-2?language=th&new_window=true&menu=5d5bd3d15e39c306002aaf&menu=5d5bd3d15e39c306002a9b0

On 9 July 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced its support for a vaccine manufacturing hub in Senegal with a EUR20 million grant through KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), the German Development Bank. The goal of the new plant is to reduce Africa’s 99 per cent dependence on imported vaccines and to strengthen future pandemic resilience.


On 26 August 2021, Germany delivered 1.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana, 300,000 more than initially agreed upon when Chancellor Angela Merkel held bilateral talks with Ghanian President Nana Akufo-Addo earlier in the month.

On 8 September 2021, Germany donated the first batch of its pledge of 100 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines, majority delivered via the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX), with 213,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mauritania.

On 9 September 2021, Germany shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tajikistan via COVAX.

On 10 September 2021, Germany shipped 356,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uzbekistan via COVAX.

On 11 September 2021, Germany shipped 357,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.

On 13 September 2021, Germany shipped 271,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX, with a second distribution of 101,760 vaccine doses to Botswana and 117,120 vaccine doses to Namibia forthcoming.

On 18 October 2021, Germany shipped 302,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Iran via COVAX.

163 First delivery of German-donated COVID vaccines to COVAX land in Mauritania, with other deliveries to follow, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/first-delivery-german-donated-covid-vaccines-covax-land-mauritania-other-deliveries
164 First delivery of German-donated COVID vaccines to COVAX land in Mauritania, with other deliveries to follow, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/first-delivery-german-donated-covid-vaccines-covax-land-mauritania-other-deliveries
165 First delivery of German-donated COVID vaccines to COVAX land in Mauritania, with other deliveries to follow, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/first-delivery-german-donated-covid-vaccines-covax-land-mauritania-other-deliveries
166 First delivery of German-donated COVID vaccines to COVAX land in Mauritania, with other deliveries to follow, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/first-delivery-german-donated-covid-vaccines-covax-land-mauritania-other-deliveries
167 First delivery of German-donated COVID vaccines to COVAX land in Mauritania, with other deliveries to follow, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/first-delivery-german-donated-covid-vaccines-covax-land-mauritania-other-deliveries
On 10 December 2021, Germany donated a shipment of 2.558 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{169}\)

On 27 December 2021, 1,961,300 vaccine doses donated by Germany arrived in the Philippines via COVAX.\(^{170}\) This brings the total number of doses received by the Philippines from Germany to 3.7 million doses.

On 25 January 2022, Germany delivered 4,000,230 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{171}\) This brings the total number of doses received by Vietnam from Germany to over 10 million doses.

On 15 February 2022, Germany, alongside Belgium, France, the European Medicines Agency, the European Commission and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, announced a EUR100 million investment over the next five years into the recently established African Medicines Agency (AMA) and other regional medicines regulatory initiatives.\(^{172}\) The AMA would help expand the local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines, and health tools.

On 16 February 2022, Germany pledged to donate 21 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to Africa, as part of the 29 million COVID-19 vaccine doses pledged by the European Union at the African-European summit in Brussels.\(^{173}\)

On 1 March 2022, Germany pledged an additional EUR1.324 billion for the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) at the meeting of G7 Finance Ministers. Germany has also pledged EUR50 million for a humanitarian buffer which will provide vaccines for people such as refugees and others who are not covered by national vaccine plans in one's host country.\(^{174}\)

On 8 March 2022, Germany pledged USD87 million to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) at the Global Pandemic Preparedness Summit in London.\(^{175}\)

On 11 March 2022, Germany, poised to host this year's Gavi AMC Summit, pledged an additional EUR350 million to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance as part of the EUR1.324 billion funding package for the ACT-A.\(^{176}\)

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On 13 March 2022, Germany donated 2,191,500 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine to Iran through the COVAX initiative.\textsuperscript{176} The shipment of vaccines will be delivered on 13 and 14 March 2022. This donation is in addition to a previous 302,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine that Germany delivered to Iran in October 2021.

On 8 April 2022, Germany committed to donating EUR400 million to COVAX’s initiatives in 92 countries around the world and an additional EUR224 million to assist with vaccine administration logistics in the countries under Germany’s development cooperation.\textsuperscript{178}

On 12 May 2022, Germany announced it will contribute EUR50 million to the World Bank’s new pandemic preparedness and global health security financial intermediary fund.\textsuperscript{179}

On 19 May 2022, Germany alongside Italy and Croatia announced that they donated 2,570,400 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Zambia through the UNICEF Supply Division.\textsuperscript{180} Germany’s contribution was 1,296,000 doses of the total.

Germany has put forth considerable effort and had success in their two target areas of accelerating vaccinations and sharing vaccines either through bilateral arrangements or donation to COVAX. Germany has both donated vaccine doses to low- and middle-income countries, as well as contributed to increasing the vaccination efforts globally.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Robin Yuen}

\textbf{Italy: +1}

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

On 1 August 2021, Italy shipped 1.5 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Tunisia.\textsuperscript{181} This aligned with Italy’s commitment to supply “15 million vaccine doses to low-income countries by the end of 2021.”\textsuperscript{182}

On 13 September 2021, Italy donated 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Iraq through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative.\textsuperscript{183}

\begin{footnotesize}


\textsuperscript{183} Iraq receives first doses donated by Italy through COVAX, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 13 September 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/iraq-receives-first-doses-donated-italy-through-covax
\end{footnotesize}
On 14 September 2021, Italy donated 812,060 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam through the COVAX initiative.184

On 16 September 2021, Italy donated 117,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Libya through the COVAX initiative.185

On 23 September 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi pledged an additional 30 million donation of doses totaling to 45 million doses by the end of 2021.186 These donations are set to be delivered either directly to countries or through COVAX.

On 30 September 2021, Italy shipped 796,800 COVID-19 vaccine doses to Indonesia via COVAX.187

On 1 October 2021, Italy renewed its initial AstraZeneca donation to Libya with an additional 240,000 doses.188

On 5 October 2021, Italy donated 1.2 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Iran with delivery being facilitated by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).189

On 6 October 2021, Italy delivered a third donation of 144,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Libya, bringing their total donation to this nation up to 501,600 doses.190

On 18 October 2021, Italy shipped 1.442 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Iran via COVAX.191

On 15 December 2021, Italy donated 1,814,400 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Angola via COVAX.192

On 31 December 2021, Italy and Germany donated 453,600 doses of the Moderna vaccine to the Palestinian Authority’s Ministry of Health through the COVAX initiative.193

190 Libya receives another 144,000 vaccines are from Italy, Libya Update (Benghazi) 7 October 2021. Access Date: 27 December 2021. https://libyaupdate.com/libya-receives-another-144000-vaccines-are-from-italy/
On 4 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced an emergency EUR500,000 funding to the World Health Organization to support Tunisia in their ongoing COVID-19 response. The finances will be used to purchase medical materials and to train hospital’s technical staff. In addition, Italy will donate 1.5 million doses of vaccines to Tunisia.

On 26 January 2022, Italy donated 663,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal through COVAX.

On 26 January 2022, Italy donated 3.996 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Syria via COVAX.

On 8 March 2022, Italy pledged USD22 million to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) at the Global Pandemic Preparedness Summit in London.

On 31 March 2022, the Joint Committee for Development Cooperation approved the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation’s monetary contribution worth EUR180 million for multilateral projects, which includes EUR24 million to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and EUR4 million to CEPI.

On 11 April 2022, Italy donated over 3 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Nigeria through the COVAX initiative.

On 12 May 2022, Italy announced it will donate an additional 31 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX initiative, and it pledged an additional EUR200 million to the ACT-A to strengthen pandemic preparedness.

On 19 May 2022, Italy alongside Germany and Croatia announced that they donated 2,570,400 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Zambia through the UNICEF Supply Division. Italy’s contribution was 1,267,200 doses of the total.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccines and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses directly over the next year. Italy has shown its compliance through the donation of doses that were ultimately received by low-income countries and Italy has made financial contributions to speed up the delivery of doses through donations to organizations such as CEPI and Gavi.

185 Team Europe Press release: 1.3 million COVID vaccines donated by France and Italy through COVAX arrive in Nepal today, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal (Kathmandu) 26 January 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022.
186 Italy joins other European Union member states to increase pledge of COVID-19 vaccines to Syria, Delegation of the European Union to Syria (Damascus) 1 February 2022. Access Date: 17 March 2022.
187 Global community comes together in support of 100 Days Mission and pledges over $1.5 billion for CEPI’s pandemic-busting plan, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (Oslo) 8 March 2022. Access Date: 1 April 2022.
188 Development Cooperation, Sereni chairs the Joint Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 31 March 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 7 May 2022.
Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sharif Fatourechi

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

On 15 June 2021, Foreign Minister Toshimitsu Motegi announced that Japan will donate AstraZeneca vaccines manufactured in Japan to the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand in June and July of 2021.\(^{202}\)

On 16 June 2021, Japan donated 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Vietnam.\(^{203}\) The vaccines were provided as part of Japanese commitment to ensuring equitable access to vaccines in all countries.

On 25 June 2021, the Government of Japan announced the use of its Emergency Grant Aid scheme to provide cold chain equipment and relevant assistance to India valued at USD9.3 million.\(^{204}\) This includes providing medical equipment such as cold-storage facilities. This complies with Japan’s commitment to accelerate vaccination throughout the world in order to contain the spread of COVID-19. The provision of equipment and assistance is part of Japanese assistance in preventing the spread of the disease.

On 25 June 2021, the Government of Japan pledged to donate 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine each to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, and Vietnam.\(^{205}\) This comes in addition to the 1.24 million doses provided to Taiwan and the 1 million doses provided to Vietnam earlier in the month.

On 29 June 2021, the Chargé d’Affaires of Japan to the Republic of Philippines Masahiro Nakata exchanged notes with the Assistant Secretary of the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs’ Office of Asian and Pacific Affairs Nathaniel Garcia Imperial, regarding the provision of 1 million COVID-19 vaccines to the Philippines.\(^{206}\)

On 29 June 2021, Japan’s Ambassador to Indonesia Kenji Kanasugi exchanged notes with Indonesia’s Director General for Asia-Pacific and African Affairs Abdul Kadir Jailani, regarding the provision of 1 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to Indonesia.\(^{207}\) The doses will be airlifted to Indonesia on 1 July 2021.

On 29 June 20221, Japan’s Ambassador to Thailand Kazuya Nashida signed an agreement with Thailand’s Foreign Affairs Minister Don Pramudwinai for Japan to donate 1.05 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Thailand beginning 9 July 2021.\(^{208}\)

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On 1 July 2021, Japan delivered 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Malaysia in accordance with the exchange of notes regarding the provision of COVID-19 vaccines that occurred in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 29 June 2021.\(^{209}\)

On 2 July 2021, Japan announced at the Ninth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting its intention to provide Pacific Island countries with COVID-19 vaccines, by means of the COVAX facility.\(^{210}\) The initiative will also provide cold chain equipment and medical capacities to enable vaccination.

On 8 July 2021, Japan donated 1.13 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Taiwan.\(^{211}\)

On 13 July 2021, Japan announced that it will donate another 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Taiwan.\(^{212}\) These doses are in addition to the already 2.37 million doses which were delivered to Taiwan since early June. The vaccine donations are in compliance with Japan’s commitment to ensuring speedy delivery of COVID-19 vaccines around the world.

On 13 July 2021, Minister Motegi announced that Japan will donate 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine each to Indonesia, Taiwan, and Vietnam on 15 July 2021 as part of bilateral agreements.\(^{213}\) Minister Motegi also announced that Japan will be donating an additional 11 million doses through COVAX to Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iran, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka and several Pacific Island countries throughout the month.

On 13 July 2021, Minister Motegi announced that Japan will donate 1.6 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal through the COVAX facility.\(^{214}\)

On 13 July 2021, Japan decided to donate 1.45 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Sri Lanka through the COVAX facility.\(^{215}\)

On 13 July 2021, Japan’s Ambassador to Cambodia Mikami Masahiro announced that Japan will donate 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Cambodia through the COVAX facility.\(^{216}\)

On 13 July 2021, Minister Motegi announced that Japan will donate 1 million additional doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Vietnam, bringing the total donation to 3 million doses.\(^{217}\)

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\(^{208}\) Agreement signed for donation of 1.05m doses of AstraZeneca vaccine by Japan to Thailand, Thai PBS World (Bangkok) 29 June 2021. Access Date: 17 April 2022. https://www.thaipbsworld.com/agreement-signed-for-donation-of-1-05m-doses-of-astrazeneca-vaccine-by-japan-to-thailand/


\(^{213}\) Japan to provide millions more vaccine doses to Taiwan, Asian neighbours, Reuters (Tokyo) 13 July 2021. Access Date: 3 March 2022. https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific-japan-provide-1-mln-more-covid-vaccine-doses-taiwan-2021-07-13/


On 15 July 2021, Japan delivered 970,000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines to Taiwan.\(^{218}\)

On 15 July 2021, Japan delivered 1 million doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines to Indonesia as part of the Exchange of Notes on 29 June 2021 between the two countries that guaranteed the donation of vaccines.\(^{219}\) This shipment adds to the 1 million doses sent on 1 July 2021, totaling to 2 million doses sent from Japan to Indonesia. These vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

On 16 July 2021, the Government of Japan extended an Emergency Grant Aid of USD4.66 million to the United Nations Office for Project Services to cover a part of the logistical costs, including transportation costs, of donating 11 million COVID-19 vaccine doses manufactured in Japan through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) facility to 15 countries.\(^{220}\) This donation will accelerate the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines to countries in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and the Pacific Islands.

On 18 July 2021, Japan delivered 1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to the Philippines in accordance with the Exchange of Notes regarding the provision of COVID-19 vaccines that occurred in Manila on 29 June 2021.\(^{221}\)

On 23 July 2021, Japan delivered 300,000 out of a promised 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine made in Japan to Cambodia.\(^{222}\) The vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Cambodia in collaboration with the global COVAX initiative.

On 23 July 2021, Japan proceeded with the shipment of 11 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine as part of an agreement with the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment with countries in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia and Pacific Island countries.\(^{223}\) Out of those, 1,087,570 doses reached Iran.

On 24 July 2021, Japan donated 245,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via the global COVAX initiative.\(^{224}\)

On 31 July 2021, Japan delivered 700,000 out of a promised 1.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine doses made in Japan to Sri Lanka.\(^{225}\) The vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Sri Lanka in collaboration with the global COVAX initiative.

On 31 July 2021, Japan donated 781,320 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via the global COVAX initiative.\(^{226}\)

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On 3 August 2021, the Government of Japan delivered approximately 600,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan to Laos. The vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Laos in collaboration with the global COVAX initiative.

On 3 August 2021, Japan delivered 616,780 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via the global COVAX initiative.

On 4 August 2021, the Government of Japan decided to provide approximately 1.6 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines created in Japan to Nepal as part of the COVAX facility. The first 510,000 doses were airlifted on 5 August 2021, and another 330,000 on 6 August 2021.

On 6 August 2021, Japan donated 781,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh, bringing the total donation to Bangladesh to around 2.4 million doses.

On 7 August 2021, Japan donated 500,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal, as part of the total 1.6 million doses pledged to Nepal.

On 7 August 2021, Japan donated 668,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Cambodia, completing its pledge to donate 1 million doses.

On 7 August 2021, Japan donated 728,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sri Lanka, out of the promised 1.4 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Sri Lanka.

On 12 August 2021, the Government of Japan donated USD11.11 million to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to aid in strengthening cold chain systems and enhancing the capacity of technical staff and healthcare workers in vaccine management in Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela. This is in support of UNICEF’s initiative to keep vaccines at the appropriate temperature and ensure that effective vaccination reaches lower-income countries.

On 13 August 2021 the Government of Japan decided to provide approximately 170,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan to Timor-Leste. The vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste in collaboration with the global COVAX initiative.

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On 19 August 2021, Japan delivered 110,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines made in Japan to Samoa.\(^{236}\) These vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Samoa as a member of the global COVAX initiative. This action aligns with Japan’s commitment to provide countries in the Pacific Islands with a total of three million COVID-19 vaccines as part of COVAX by the end of 2021.

On 20 August 2021, Japan announced it will provide approximately 60,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan to Kiribati through the COVAX facility.\(^{237}\) This donation was made as part of Japan’s pledge at the Ninth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting in July 2021, where Japan promised to donate approximately three million doses of vaccines to Pacific Island countries, including through the COVAX initiative.

On 21 August 2021, Japan delivered 60,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses made in Japan to Fiji through the global COVAX initiative.\(^{238}\)

On 21 August 2021, Japan delivered 100,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine made in Japan to the Maldives through the global COVAX initiative.\(^{239}\)

On 23 August 2021, Japan delivered 559,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nepal, completing its pledge of donating 1.6 million doses.\(^{240}\)

On 25 August 2021, Japan delivered 40,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses made in Japan to Tonga through the global COVAX initiative.\(^{241}\)

On 27 August 2021, Japan delivered 60,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses made in Japan to the Solomon Islands through the global COVAX initiative.\(^{242}\)

On 7 September 2021, Japan donated 64,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Taiwan.\(^{243}\)

On 14 September 2021, the Government of Japan pledged to donate 500,000 doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Taiwan, bringing its total donations to 4 million doses.\(^{244}\)

On 14 September 2021, Japan announced that it will donate 100,000 doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Brunei.\(^{245}\)

On 15 September 2021, Japan promised to donate 400,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Vietnam.\(^{246}\)


\(^{244}\) Japan pledges 5th batch of vaccine donation to Taiwan – 500,000 doses of AZ, Focus Taiwan (Taipei) 14 September 2021. Access Date: 25 April 2022. https://focustaiwan.tw/politics/202109140006

\(^{245}\) Japan to donate 100,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Brunei, The Scoop (Bandar Seri Begawan) 14 September 2021. Access Date: 25 April 2022. https://thescoop.co/2021/09/14/japan-to-donate-100000-astrazeneca-vaccine-doses-to-brunei/
On 21 September 2021, the Government of Japan pledged to donate 500,000 additional AstraZeneca doses to Taiwan, 400,000 doses to Vietnam, 300,000 doses to Thailand and 100,000 doses to Brunei.247

On 23 September 2021, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga announced that Japan intends on donating 60 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to other countries, doubling its previous pledge of 30 million doses.248 Prime Minister Suga also declared that Japan has successfully delivered 23 million doses to other countries, primarily those in Asia.

On 15 October 2021, Japan donated approximately 400,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Thailand, making it Japan’s fourth donation to the country, totaling 2.05 million doses donated to Thailand to date.249 Japan has also provided cold chain equipment for vaccine transportation and storage.

On 15 October 2021, Minister Motegi announced in a press conference that Japan will be donating 500,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Vietnam, bringing its total donations to 4.08 million doses.250

On 15 October 2021, Japan pledged to donate an additional 1.96 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines to the Philippines.251

On 17 October 2021, Japan announced that it would donate 1.96 million additional doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Philippines, bringing its total donation to the Philippines to about three million doses.252 This action complies with Japan’s commitment to ensuring access to vaccines around the world.

On 19 October 2021, Japan began a four-day process of donating about 1.99 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Indonesia as part of a bilateral agreement.253

On 27 October 2021, the Government of Japan donated 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Taiwan, making it Japan’s sixth shipment of vaccine donations to the country and bringing the total number of donated vaccines to 4.2 million doses.254

On 28 October 2021, the Government of Japan donated 896,000 doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to the Philippines.255

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On 19 November 2021, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi pledged to deliver 3.7 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines made in Japan to Cambodia, Laos, Tonga, Vanuatu, Nicaragua, Egypt, Syria and Yemen under the COVAX initiative. This is a move towards meeting the commitment undertaken by Japan as part of COVAX by donating vaccines to low and lower-middle income countries. This donation marks the first delivery of vaccines to Africa and Latin America from Japan.

On 24 November 2021, Japan donated 1.54 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Vietnam.

On 13 December 2021, the Government of Japan announced that it will provide Bangladesh with 1.49 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccines made in Japan in addition to the approximately 3.06 million doses provided since July 2021, totaling to approximately 4.55 million doses of vaccines. On 13 December 2021, approximately 790,000 out of the promised 1.49 million doses were delivered to Bangladesh. These vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Bangladesh in collaboration with the global COVAX initiative.

On 14 December 2021, the Government of Japan provided Tonga with 7,000 additional doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan. These vaccines were provided as part of Japanese assistance in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in Tonga as a member of the global COVAX initiative.

On 21 December 2021, 704,010 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines manufactured in Japan were delivered to Bangladesh in addition to the 790,000 doses delivered on 13 December 2021, totalling to approximately 1.5 million doses. This is donated on top of the 3 million AstraZeneca doses delivered in July and August 2021.

On 24 December 2021, the Government of Japan decided to provide approximately 150,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan to Syria through the COVAX facility. This action complies with Japan’s commitment to ensuring access to vaccines around the world.

On 27 December 2021, Japan delivered 70,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses to Egypt through the global COVAX facility.

On 12 January 2022, the Government of Japan announced that it will provide approximately 700,000 doses of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Iran through the COVAX facility. This action aligns with Japan’s commitment to help slow the spread of COVID-19 by means of providing vaccination against the disease.

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On 19 January 2022, Japan donated approximately 1.17 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Indonesia, as part of a commitment to provide 2.72 million additional doses to the country.\(^{264}\) This is in addition to the 4.15 million doses donated in 2021.

On 23 January 2022, the Government of Japan donated 151,200 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Syria through the COVAX Facility.\(^{265}\)

On 15 February 2022, the Government of Japan donated approximately 7,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Tonga through the COVAX facility.\(^{266}\) This was done as part of Japan’s commitment on 2 July 2021 at the Ninth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting to provide Pacific Island countries with COVID-19 vaccines.

On 21 February 2022, the Government of Japan donated approximately 500,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Tajikistan through the COVAX facility.\(^{267}\)

On 22 February 2022, the Government of Japan donated approximately 860,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Nigeria through the COVAX facility.\(^{268}\)

On 24 February 2022, the Government of Japan donated approximately 280,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Malawi through the COVAX facility.\(^{269}\)

On 25 February 2022, the Government of Japan decided to extend an Emergency Grant aid of USD30 million to 17 countries in the Latin American, Caribbean and African regions to provide them with medical equipment, including cold-storage facilities, and assistance to increase the promotion of vaccination in each country as part of the “Last One Mile Support” initiative through UNICEF.\(^{270}\) The recipient countries are Ecuador, El Salvador, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Belize, Bolivia, Honduras, Botswana, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Tanzania and Togo.

On 2 March 2022, the Government of Japan donated 859,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nigeria through the COVAX facility.\(^{271}\)

On 8 March 2022, Japan pledged USD300 million to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) at the Global Pandemic Preparedness Summit in London.\(^{272}\)


On 17 March 2022, the Government of Japan donated approximately 200,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Uzbekistan through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{273}

On 18 March 2022, the Government of Japan decided to donate approximately 310,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Ghana through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{274}

On 19 March 2022, the Government of Japan donated 70,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Cameroon through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{275}

On 26 March 2022, the Government of Japan provided approximately 300,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Senegal through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{276}

On 5 April 2022, the Government of Japan donated 200,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Kenya through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{277}

On 8 April 2022, Japan announced a USD500 million pledge at the 2022 Break Covid Now Summit to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and COVAX initiative to enable the delivery support and COVID-19 vaccine dose donations to be made to lower-income countries, as well as support future procurement of new COVID-19 vaccines if they become necessary.\textsuperscript{278}

On 12 April 2022, the Government of Japan decided to provide 700,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in Japan to Iran through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{279}

On 21 April 2022, the Government of Japan, along with Australia, India, and the United States, which together form the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, donated 200,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines manufactured in India to Thailand.\textsuperscript{280}

On 28 April 2022, the Government of Japan announced that it will donate 100,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccine doses produced in Japan to Sierra Leone through the COVAX facility.\textsuperscript{281}

On 12 May 2022, the Government of Japan announced that it will donate an additional USD500 million to COVAX and it will expand its Last One Mile support program by USD30 million to help lower and middle


\textsuperscript{278} World leaders commit US$ 4.8 billion to help Break COVID Now, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 8 April 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/world-leaders-commit-us-4-8-billion-help-break-covid-now


G7 Research Group, 23 June 2022
income countries in Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean.\(^{282}\) Additionally, Japan will donate USD300 million to CEPI for future pandemic preparedness programs and USD200 million to enhance vaccine and pharmaceutical production in Africa through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million vaccine doses by the following summit. Japan has donated doses of domestically produced COVID-19 vaccines to countries all around the world, both as part of COVAX and via bilateral and multilateral agreements. Japan has also provided funds to aid countries in gaining access to and storing vaccine doses. Moreover, Japan has placed a particular emphasis on aiding lower-income countries to ensure that the most vulnerable populations have equitable access to vaccines. Several of the countries aided by Japan’s donations are those in South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa, ensuring that populations in need receive equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. Japan has contributed to meeting the global target of 870 million doses by the following G7 summit through its vaccine donations, and its provision of equipment and technology, as well as the resources to develop such technology, to different countries ensures the speedy delivery of vaccine doses to people within these countries.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Samraggi Hazra**

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**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

On 28 July 2021, the United Kingdom donated 12,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Antigua & Barbuda via bilateral agreement.\(^{283}\)

On 29 July 2021, the UK announced a donation of 817,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Kenya, 600,000 doses to Indonesia and 300,000 doses to Jamaica.\(^{284}\) The UK has done so in compliance with its commitment to supply 100 million vaccine doses to low-income countries by June 2022, including 80 million vaccine doses for the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) initiative.\(^{285}\)

On 29 July 2021, the UK delivered 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Cambodia via bilateral agreement.\(^{286}\)

On 2 August 2021, the UK delivered 415,040 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Philippines as part of its commitment to supply 100 million vaccines to developing countries.\(^{287}\)

On 2 August 2021, the UK delivered 620,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia.\(^{288}\)

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On 3 August 2021, the UK delivered 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Vietnam.\(^{289}\)

On 13 August 2021, the UK delivered three million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to COVAX and sent to 11 countries across Africa including Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda.\(^{290}\) The first distribution included 119,200 doses to Zambia and 51,840 doses to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 14 August 2021, the UK delivered 119,040 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Malawi via COVAX.\(^{291}\)

On 15 August 2021, the UK delivered 140,160 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Senegal via COVAX.\(^{292}\)

On 16 August 2021, the UK delivered 299,680 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.\(^{293}\)

On 17 August 2021, the UK delivered 699,760 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nigeria via COVAX.\(^{294}\)

On 18 August 2021, the UK delivered 249,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.\(^{295}\)

On 18 August 2021, the UK delivered 299,520 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.\(^{296}\)

On 30 October 2021, the UK announced it will donate a further 20 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to countries in need by the end of 2021.\(^{297}\) 10 million doses were noted to have been delivered to COVAX, with another 10 million to be delivered in the coming weeks. These additional donations mean that 30.6 million surplus doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine will have been delivered to countries in need in 2021. Furthermore, the government announced it will donate all 20 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to COVAX.

On 16 December 2021, the UK delivered 321,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{298}\)

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On 23 December 2021, the United Kingdom donated four million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh.\(^{299}\)

On 25 January 2022, the United Kingdom donated over 2 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam through COVAX.\(^{300}\)

On 25 January 2022, the United Kingdom donated 4 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to Egypt through COVAX.\(^{301}\)

On 28 February 2022, the United Kingdom donated over 500,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda through COVAX.\(^{302}\)

On 2 March 2022, the United Kingdom donated 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh through a bilateral agreement.\(^{303}\)

On 8 March 2022, the United Kingdom pledged GBP160 million to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) to aid in international vaccine development.\(^{304}\)

On 22 March 2022, the United Kingdom donated over 25,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Armenia.\(^{305}\)

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccines and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses directly over the next year. The United Kingdom has shown its compliance through the donation of doses that were ultimately received by low-income countries and made financial contributions to various international organizations supporting the vaccination campaign globally.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

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On 15 June 2021, the United States delivered 1.35 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to Mexico.\textsuperscript{306}

On 17 June 2021, the US donated 1 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Canada as part of President Joe Biden’s broad donation strategy.\textsuperscript{307}

On 27 June 2021, the US delivered 1.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Honduras via the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) initiative.\textsuperscript{308}

On 1 July 2021, the US delivered 2.5 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to Colombia and 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Ecuador.\textsuperscript{309}

On 4 July 2021, the US delivered 2.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Pakistan via COVAX.\textsuperscript{310}

On 7 July 2021, the US delivered 1.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Ecuador via COVAX.\textsuperscript{311}

On 9 July 2021, the US delivered 1.08 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\textsuperscript{312}

On 9 July 2021, the US donated 1.4 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{313}

On 14 July 2021, the US delivered 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Costa Rica via direct donation and 500,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.\textsuperscript{314}

On 16 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Argentina.\textsuperscript{315}

On 20 July 2021, the US delivered three million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.\textsuperscript{316}

On 25 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Colombia.\textsuperscript{317}

On 28 July 2021, the US delivered 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Paraguay.\textsuperscript{318}

\textsuperscript{311} On 14 July 2021, the US delivered 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Costa Rica via direct donation and 500,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.
\textsuperscript{312} On 9 July 2021, the US donated 1.4 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Afghanistan.
\textsuperscript{313} On 9 July 2021, the US donated 1.4 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to Afghanistan.
\textsuperscript{314} On 14 July 2021, the US delivered 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Costa Rica via direct donation and 500,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.
\textsuperscript{315} On 16 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Argentina.
\textsuperscript{316} On 20 July 2021, the US delivered three million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.
\textsuperscript{317} On 25 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Colombia.
\textsuperscript{318} On 28 July 2021, the US delivered 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Paraguay.
As of 3 August 2021, the US has donated and shipped more than 100 million COVID-19 vaccines to more than 60 countries.\textsuperscript{319} 

On 24 August 2021, the US delivered 1.75 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Mexico via direct donation and 99,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.\textsuperscript{320} 

On 28 August 2021, the US delivered 188,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to El Salvador via COVAX.\textsuperscript{321} 

On 21 September 2021, the US delivered 1.75 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Mexico.\textsuperscript{322} 

On 22 September 2021, at the Global COVID-19 Summit President Biden announced that the US will donate and ship an additional 500 million doses of US manufactured COVID-19 vaccines to low- and middle-income countries, with the shipment plan beginning in January 2022.\textsuperscript{323} This brings the total US pledged vaccines to 1.1 billion. In addition, President Biden pledged to donate three doses globally for every one shot administered in the United States. President Biden has pledged USD370 million to ensure vaccine administration and delivery and another USD380 million to aid Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in vaccine distribution. During the summit, President Biden also announced that the US will provide financing and help strengthen vaccine manufacturing in South Africa so they can produce over 500 million doses of the Janssen vaccine for Africa in 2022. 

On 27 September 2021, the US delivered 188,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\textsuperscript{324} 

On 28 September 2021, the US donated 2.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bangladesh delivered through COVAX.\textsuperscript{325} 

On 1 October 2021, the US delivered 82,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.\textsuperscript{326} 

On 4 October 2021, the US delivered 250,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.\textsuperscript{327}


On 14 October 2021, President Biden announced that the US will donate over 17 million doses of the Janssen vaccine to the African Union during his meeting with Kenya’s President Uhuru Kenyatta, in addition to 50 million doses that were already committed to the African Union by the US.\footnote{328}

On 14 October 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Nigeria via COVAX.\footnote{329}

On 19 October 2021, the US directly delivered 3.413 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mexico.\footnote{330}

On 23 October 2021, the US delivered 1,000,300 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\footnote{331}

On 25 October 2021, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) donated USD2.8 million to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in order to aid Ukraine in the upgrade of their cold chain system to improve safe transport and storage of vaccines.\footnote{332}

On 28 October 2021, the African Union was able to buy 110 million doses of the Moderna vaccine at a reduced rate that was negotiated by the US.\footnote{333} The US also announced it is working with partners to expand the supply of critical vaccine administration tools and reaffirmed its commitment to donate an additional 200 million doses within the next 100 days.

On 28 October 2021, the US delivered 305,400 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Nicaragua via COVAX.\footnote{334}

On 29 October 2021, the US delivered 250,040 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.\footnote{335}

On 3 November 2021, the US delivered 100,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.\footnote{336}

On 10 November 2021, the US brokered a deal between Janssen and COVAX to deliver vaccines to humanitarian settings and conflict zones.\footnote{337} Under this deal, 300,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine will be

\footnotesize{\begin{itemize}
\item[]\footnote{333}{President Biden Announces New Actions to Protect Americans Against Delta and Omicron Variants as We Battle COVID-19 this Winter, White House Briefing Room (Washington D.C) 2 December 2021. Access Date: 30 December 2021. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/02/fact-sheet-president-biden-announces-new-actions-to-protect-americans-against-the-delta-and-omicron-variants-as-we-battle-covid-19-this-winter/}
\end{itemize}
available to frontline humanitarian workers and UN peacekeepers. Exact number of doses allocated to conflict zones was not specified.  

On 21 November 2021, the US directly delivered 2,187,300 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Brazil.  
On 22 November 2021, the US delivered 580,320 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Zambia via COVAX.  
On 24 November 2021, the US directly delivered 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.  
On 3 December 2021, the US delivered 170,300 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Chad via COVAX.  
On 6 December 2021, the USAID announced a new Global Vaccine Access (Global VAX) initiative in support of global vaccination efforts and to improve international coordination to overcome access barriers to vaccination, with a priority on scaling up support to sub-Saharan Africa. This initiative includes USD400 million to mainly improve vaccine delivery, support in-country manufacturing and additional funding for the USAID’s Rapid Response Surge Support.  
On 11 December 2021, the US directly delivered an additional 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.  
On 16 December 2021, the US delivered 999,180 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivía via COVAX.  
On 28 December 2021, the US delivered 115,830 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Saint Lucia via COVAX.  
On 10 January 2022, the US delivered 398,970 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Niger via COVAX.  

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On 11 January 2022, the US delivered 39,800 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.350

On 15 January 2022, the US delivered 9.6 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.351

On 19 January 2022, the US delivered 1.6 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Tanzania via COVAX.352

On 23 January 2022, the US delivered 1.8 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.353

On 24 January 2022, the US delivered 1,368,900 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Kenya as well as 100,620 doses of the Pfizer vaccine and 504,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Mauritania.354 As of 24 January 2022, the US has shipped more than 390 million COVID-19 vaccine doses out of the 1.1 billion doses promised, with most being delivered to countries in Asia and Africa.

On 24 January 2022, the US delivered 899,730 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Laos via COVAX.355

On 26 January 2022, the US delivered 600,000 doses of the Moderna and the Janssen vaccines to Lebanon.356 In addition to donating vaccine doses, USAID, the American University of Beirut and Lebanon’s Ministry of Public Health are working together to launch a country-wide vaccination campaign in Lebanon to distribute vaccines equitably, transparently and safely.

On 27 January 2022, the US announced a pledge to deliver 299,520 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Tajikistan to be administered through COVAX.357

On 28 January 2022, the US delivered 300,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Tunisia.358

On 29 January 2022, the US delivered 1.6 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Uganda.359
On 2 February 2022, the US delivered 560,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.360

On 9 February 2022, the US delivered 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Costa Rica.361

On 10 February 2022, the US delivered 515,970 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Kosovo via COVAX.362

On 16 February 2022, the US delivered a third shipment of 32,400 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Bahamas through the Caribbean Public Health Agency.363

On 16 February 2022, the US delivered 1.3 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.364

On 17 February 2022, the US delivered 18,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to St. Kitts and Nevis.365

On 24 February 2022, the US delivered 666,900 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Angola through the Initiative for Global Vaccine Access (Global VAX).366 Angola will also receive USD25 million in assistance with cold chain supply and logistics, service delivery and vaccine confidence, with the help of Global VAX.

On 2 March 2022, the US donated 769,860 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX.367

On 4 March 2022, the US pledged 160,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Comoros.368

On 4 March 2022, the US announced a donation of 3.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX and 75,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Trinidad and Tobago.369

On 7 March 2022, the US donated 3,999,060 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX.370

On 8 March 2022, the US announced a USD150 million donation over three years to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) for the development of strategies to prevent future pandemics.371
On 9 March 2022, the US directly delivered 3,817,520 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mexico.\(^\text{372}\)

On 14 March 2022, the US donated 4.9 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam.\(^\text{373}\)

On 15 March 2022, the US donated almost 2 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Uzbekistan.\(^\text{374}\)

On 16 March 2022, the US delivered 119,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.\(^\text{375}\)

On 18 March 2022, the US delivered another 349,830 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Honduras through COVAX.\(^\text{376}\) On the same day, the US donated USD500,000 towards boosting vaccination and biosafety communications in Honduras.

On 20 March 2022, the US delivered over 2.7 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to four African countries, including 840,060 to Ethiopia and 840,000 to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.\(^\text{377}\)

On 25 March 2022, the US pledged USD28 million to Zambia through USAID to support Global VAX activities such as improving accessibility of vaccination sites, cold chain supply, logistics and solving the issues of vaccine confidence and demand.\(^\text{378}\)

On 31 March 2022, the US delivered almost 1.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Nepal via COVAX and 2.9 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam.\(^\text{379}\)

On 3 April 2022, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.\(^\text{380}\)

On 4 April 2022, the US pledged USD24.7 million to support vaccination efforts in Ghana as part of Global VAX.\(^\text{381}\)


On 5 April 2022, the US delivered 90,090 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bhutan via COVAX and 3.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.\footnote{U.S. sends COVID-19 vaccines worldwide, ShareAmerica (Miami) 21 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. https://share.america.gov/us-sends-covid-19-vaccines-worldwide-april-2022/}


On 7 April 2022, the US delivered 52,650 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to the Solomon Islands and 1.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.\footnote{U.S. sends COVID-19 vaccines worldwide, ShareAmerica (Miami) 21 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. https://share.america.gov/us-sends-covid-19-vaccines-worldwide-april-2022/}


On 12 May 2022, the US announced it will donate an additional USD200 million to the new pandemic preparedness and global health security financial fund at the World Bank, bringing its total contribution to this initiative to USD450 million.\footnote{2nd Global COVID-19 Summit Commitments, The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 May 2022. Access Date: 8 June 2022. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/05/12/2nd-global-covid-19-summit-commitments/}

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase vaccine administration and available doses by pledging and taking concrete action to help speed up the delivery of doses and to contribute to the global target of sharing 870 million doses. By leading the world in vaccine donations, directly donating vaccines to lower and middle income countries, negotiating for reduced prices on behalf of nations, and
investing in mechanisms to increase the delivery and administration of vaccines, the United States has fully complied with its vaccine commitments.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit.

On 15 June 2021, the European Investment Bank (EIB) partnered with the Government of Barbados to provide EUR50 million for COVID-19 related emergency healthcare including treatment capacity for COVID-19 patients, lab capacity and equipment, quarantine facilities, IT equipment, vaccine storage, track and tracing, and logistics, transport and monitoring activities. This will ensure that vaccines are kept viable for longer and are accessible to more people, in an effort to promote greater vaccinations throughout the country.

On 17 June 2021, the European Investment Bank provided EUR50 million to the Government of Georgia to procure COVID-19 vaccines through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) facility as part of the EUR100 million support package for Georgia’s healthcare system against COVID-19. The provision of funds for vaccine purchases as well as the support to Georgia’s healthcare system complies with the European Union’s commitment to ensure speedy procurement of vaccines around the world.

On 29 June 2021, the European Commission, agreed to help Norway deliver over 180,000 COVID-19 vaccines to Kosovo after Kosovo’s aid request through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The European Commission will be coordinating and financing 75 per cent of the transport costs. As of 29 June 2021, EU Member States have donated over 2.5 million COVID-19 vaccine doses with countries outside the EU through COVAX and the EU’s Civil Protection Mechanism.

On 9 July 2021, the EU announced its support for vaccine production by the Institut Pasteur in Dakar, Senegal, to allow for domestic vaccine manufacturing and to reduce Africa’s 99 per cent dependence on foreign vaccine production. The European Investment Bank provided EUR4.75 million investment to support this venture. Through this action, the EU is helping to accelerate the production of COVID-19 vaccines across the world.

On 20 July 2021, the European Investment Bank partnered with the Caribbean Development Bank to provide a loan of EUR 30 million to the Caribbean Development Bank’s Borrowing Member Countries for

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health-related emergency expenses, including purchasing COVID-19 vaccines. This action will provide affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines for lower-income countries, supporting the EU’s commitment to ensuring higher vaccination rates across the world.

On 10 August 2021, the European Commission increased its aid package for the Eastern Partnership from EUR40 million to EUR75 million to increase vaccine access in six countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in addition to support in training staff in administering, delivering and handling vaccines as well as monitoring vaccine data. This action was taken to assist Eastern Partnership countries amid the global vaccine shortage by reimbursing the cost to the countries for vaccine procurement.

On 15 September 2021, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen told the European Parliament that the European Union will donate an additional 200 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to lower-income countries.

On 22 September 2021, the European Union announced a partnership with the United States to further promote vaccination across the world. Through this bloc, the European Union pledged to donate 500 million doses worldwide. This is to ensure a greater distribution of vaccination rates in all countries.

On 11 October 2021, the European Commission proposed to amend the EU’s budget for 2021 to allocate an additional EUR450 million to secure an additional 200 million vaccine doses to be delivered to lower and middle-income countries by mid-2022. This additional funding was needed to meet the European Commission’s goal of securing EUR1.3 billion to purchase sufficient COVID-19 vaccine doses for lower- and middle-income countries.

On 12 October 2021, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety for the European Commission Stella Kyriakides announced that the EU is working towards donating over 500 million doses by mid-2022, and continuing to work with COVAX, individual vaccine manufacturers and EU Member States. This is to ensure that vaccine doses are not wasted and that all countries in need of vaccines are given access to them.

On 27 October 2021, the EIB provided EUR200 million to the COVAX facility to support the supply of COVID-19 vaccines in low- and middle-income countries in Africa. This funding will ensure increased access to vaccines for countries in need.

On 18 November 2021, the European Union and Moderna signed an agreement to allow countries in the European Union and European Economic Area, led by France, Sweden, and Norway, to donate more than

70 million doses of the Spikevax (Moderna) COVID-19 vaccine to 92 Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) low- and middle-income countries.\(^{405}\) France and Germany will initially donate 15 million doses and 40 million doses respectively.

On 22 November 2021, the European Union Member States, along with Norway and Iceland, donated 99.6 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine, with 496,800 doses going to Niger, 496,800 doses to Guinea, 144,000 doses to Mauritania, 302,400 doses to the Central African Republic, 50,400 doses to Djibouti, 2,764,800 doses to Nigeria, 633,600 doses to Togo and 230,400 doses to the Republic of the Congo.\(^{406}\) The donation of vaccines to Africa is a part of the EU’s overall commitment to donating 300 million vaccines to low and lower-middle income countries by the end of 2021 and a further 200 million by mid-2022. This donation comprises about one-third of the EU’s overall commitment for the year.

On 24 November 2021, European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety Stella Kyriakides delivered a speech outlining the EUR46 billion contribution that the EU has provided to the international effort against COVID-19, reaffirming its commitment to helping 70 per cent of the global population to be vaccinated by mid-2022.\(^{407}\) The European Commission also declared that the EU has provided a collective donation of more than EUR3 billion to COVAX, as well as exporting 1.2 billion doses via different agreements. Moreover, in addition to the 250 million doses that the EU Member States are to share by the end of 2021, President Ursula von der Leyen also announced a new commitment to share another 200 million doses with low and middle-income countries by mid-2022. These pledges further support the EU’s commitment to providing vaccines around the world and assist lower income countries in improving their vaccination rates.

On 24 November 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution to amend budget No 6/2021 of the European Union to allow for 200 million additional vaccine doses to be purchased and sent to low and lower-middle income countries by mid-2022.\(^{408}\) In addition, this amendment reinforces the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe with EUR450 million in commitments and payments for COVID-19 global health responses. This is a reiteration of the European Union’s commitment to accelerating access to vaccines around the world.

On 29 November 2021, nine EU Member States, namely Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Slovenia, donated doses of the AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), Pfizer and Moderna vaccines as part of COVAX.\(^{409}\) 1,110,200 doses have gone to Egypt, 496,800 doses to Nigeria, 199,200 doses to Laos and 52,800 doses to Syria. This donation is part of the EU’s overall commitment of donating 500 million doses of the vaccine to low and lower-middle income countries by 2022, of which 300 million doses are to be donated by the end of 2021.

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\(^{406}\) Team Europe vaccine sharing: almost 100 million J & J doses to be donated by the end of 2021 – first doses arriving in African countries this week, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 22 November 2021. Access Date: 17 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/team-europe-vaccine-sharing-almost-100-million-j-j-doses-to-be-donated-end-2021-first


\(^{409}\) Team Europe dose-sharing: nine additional EU member-states support lower-income countries through COVAX, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 29 November 2021. Access Date: 17 December 2021. https://www.gavi.org/news/media-room/team-europe-dose-sharing-nine-additional-eu-member-states-support-lower-income
On 29 November 2021, the President von der Leyen announced plans to increase its donation of vaccine doses to lower and middle-income countries to 700 million by mid-2022.\textsuperscript{410} This increase will support the provision of a greater supply of vaccines in accordance with the EU’s commitment with the COVAX initiative.

On 6 December 2021, President von der Leyen declared the EU’s aim to ensure that 70 per cent of the global population receives COVID-19 vaccination by the middle of 2022, a rise from the 44 per cent of the population that is currently vaccinated.\textsuperscript{411} EU Member States have thus far donated 300 million doses to the COVAX initiative, along with over 45 million doses through bilateral donations. This declaration aligns with the EU’s interest in promoting increased vaccination rates across the world.

On 8 December 2021, the EU’s Humanitarian Aid provided a grant of EUR 100 million to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to provide COVID-19 vaccines to 12 countries in Eastern, Southern, West and Central Africa.\textsuperscript{412} This action is in cooperation with the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) and will reach over 189 million people. This donation complies with the EU’s efforts to increase vaccination rates among vulnerable communities in lower-income countries.

On 13 December 2021, the European Commission signed an agreement worth EUR35 million with Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego, the Polish National Development Bank, to support EU Member States in delivering COVID-19 vaccines to countries in the Eastern Partnership.\textsuperscript{413} This agreement provides the European Union with greater financial means to ensure that all countries receive vaccines as soon as possible.

On 13 December 2021, the EIB and Ghana’s President Nana Akufo-Addo discussed future cooperation between the EIB, the Kpong Dam, Development Bank Ghana and COVAX to support local vaccine production in Africa.\textsuperscript{414} The EIB announced a EUR75 million loan and a EUR7.5 million grant for Ghana’s COVID-related healthcare investment. With regional production, the administration of vaccines in Ghana will be accelerated.

On 13 December 2021, the European Investment Bank proposed a project to support Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, specifically on accelerating the access to new and underutilized vaccines, particularly in the lowest-income countries, and shaping the global vaccine market to best support developing countries.\textsuperscript{415} This initiative will promote access to vaccines in developing countries, complying with the European Union’s commitment to providing equitable accessibility around the world.

On 15 December 2021, three EU member states, namely Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden, donated 3,789,600 doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to the Philippines.\(^{416}\) This donation is part of the EU’s overall commitment of donating 700 million doses of the vaccine to low and lower-middle income countries by 2022.

On 6 January 2022, President von der Leyen declared that the EU is on track to fulfill its promise to share 700 million COVID-19 vaccine doses by mid-2022, and promised a particular emphasis on supporting Africa, where vaccination rates are below the rest of the world.\(^{417}\) This declaration reaffirms the European Union’s commitment to ensuring that all parts of the world receive fair access to COVID-19 vaccines.

On 19 January 2022, the EIB’s President Werner Hoyer announced that the EIB would be providing EUR300 million to African countries to receive increased access to COVID-19 vaccine doses and accelerate local vaccine development.\(^{418}\) This is in addition to the Bank’s commitment for EUR1 billion in vaccine purchases over 2021.

On 1 February 2022, European Union member states France, Finland, Denmark, Greece, and Sweden donated 13,096,800 doses of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine to Ethiopia, making a total 24 million doses donated by EU member states.\(^{419}\)

On 3 February 2022, the EIB announced that it will provide EUR250 million to Bangladesh for the purpose of procuring safe COVID-19 vaccines.\(^{420}\) This is part of the EIB's EUR425 million South Asia Public Healthcare COVID-19 programme made of loans covered by guarantees from the European Union that was announced in 2021.

On 7 February 2022, the European Union donated 2 million doses of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine to Nigeria.\(^{421}\)

On 15 February 2022, the European Commission, alongside Belgium, France, Germany, the European Medicines Agency, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, announced a EUR100 million investment over the next five years into the recently established African Medicines Agency (AMA) and other regional medicines regulatory initiatives.\(^{422}\) The AMA would help expand the local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines, and health tools.


On 16 February 2022, European Union pledged to donate 29 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Africa at the African-European summit in Brussels.\(^{423}\)

On 18 February 2022, European Council President Charles Michel announced that the European Union will be supporting the World Health Organization’s (WHO) initiative to provide the technology needed to produce mRNA vaccines in Africa, beginning with Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia.\(^{424}\) Increasing vaccine production in these countries adhere to the European Union’s commitment to accelerate the administration of vaccines around the world.

On 24 March 2022, the European Commission and the WHO announced a partnership to work with the African Union to achieve their target of increasing vaccine production in Africa.\(^{425}\) The EU will donate EUR24.5 million to achieve regulatory strengthening, technology transfer, demand consolidation and strategic purchasing.

On 8 April 2022, the European Commission pledged EUR75 million at the 2022 Break Covid Now Summit held in Geneva.\(^{426}\) The donation will go towards Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and its work with the COVAX initiative to procure vaccines and assist in administration of COVID-19 vaccines in lower income countries. In addition, the EIB committed an additional EUR1 billion in front-loaded financing to support Gavi.

On 12 May 2022, the European Union announced a EUR300 million donation for vaccination support at the second Global COVID-19 summit.\(^{427}\) An additional EUR100 million will be donated to the ACT-A initiative and USD450 million will be donated in collaboration with the World Bank’s pandemic preparedness and global health security financial intermediary fund.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to speed up delivery of vaccine doses and to make efforts to share doses to meet the global target of 870 million doses by the following summit. The European Union has donated doses of domestically produced COVID-19 vaccines to countries all around the world, both as part of COVAX and via bilateral and multilateral agreements. While the European Union has also allowed for the wastage of doses of COVID-19 vaccines, it has made up for it through its donations and investments towards vaccine procurement. The European Union has also funded and proposed the funding of several projects to enable lower-income countries to be able to produce their own vaccines and accelerate their vaccination rates. The European Investment Bank, a core source of funding from the European Union, has provided several donations and loans to countries in need in order to facilitate accelerated access to vaccines. Moreover, the European Union has spoken out and appealed to other countries on the need to promote vaccine sharing. Lastly, the European Union has emphasized the need to vaccinate lower-income countries, especially those in Africa to ensure that vulnerable communities receive equitable access to vaccines. The European Union’s investments have allowed for the speedy delivery of vaccine doses throughout the world, and its vaccine donations have contributed to meeting the global target of 870 million doses by the following G7 summit.


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

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