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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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

**Assessment**

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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 vaccines 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 US 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. 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.” 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.

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. 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. 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.

**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. 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html)

8 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html)

9 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](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](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](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](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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{14} What is COVAX?, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Geneva) 16 September 2021. Access Date: 16 September 2021. https://www.gavi.org/covax
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 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 earmarked 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

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<tr>
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<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>
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<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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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

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

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. 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.

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

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

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.

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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

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

The 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.

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On 17 December 2021, Canada donated and shipped 55,200 COVID-19 vaccine doses to Guyana, procured through the PAHO Revolving Fund.\(^4^3\) 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.\(^4^4\)

On 19 December 2021, Canada shipped 2,203,100 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.\(^4^5\)

On 21 December 2021, Canada shipped 477,680 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Rwanda via COVAX.\(^4^6\)

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.

**Analyst: Ashton Mathias**

**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).\(^4^7\)

On 17 June 2021, France shipped 24,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sao Tome and Principe via COVAX.\(^4^8\)

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 vaccine doses.

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vaccines for the developing world.\textsuperscript{49} 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.

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.\textsuperscript{50}

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.\textsuperscript{51}

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.\textsuperscript{52} 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.\textsuperscript{53}

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.\textsuperscript{54}

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.\textsuperscript{55}

On 19 July 2021, France shipped 268,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Ivory Coast via COVAX.\textsuperscript{56}

On 22 July 2021, France shipped 500,000 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Tunisia via bilateral arrangement.\textsuperscript{57}


On 31 August 2021, France shipped 59,250 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to South Sudan via COVAX.58

On 27 August 2021, France shipped 218,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.59

On 23 August 2021, France shipped 151,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.60

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.61

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.62

On 21 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.63

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.64

On 20 August 2021, France shipped 19,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guyana via COVAX, and 115,200 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX.65

On 27 August 2021, France shipped 218,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.66

On 31 August 2021, France shipped 59,250 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to South Sudan via COVAX.67

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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.68

On 6 September 2021, France shipped 90,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tunisia via COVAX.69

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.70

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.71

On 14 September 2021, France shipped an additional 25,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Armenia via bilateral arrangement.72

On 16 September 2021, France shipped 938,360 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.73

On 17 September 2021, France shipped 546,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.74

On 20 September 2021, France shipped 97,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.75

On 22 September 2021, France shipped 501,300 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.76
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.77

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.78

On 25 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Malawi via COVAX.79

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-2022.80

On 26 September 2021, France shipped 40,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Benin via COVAX.81

On 27 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.82

On 28 September 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Somalia via COVAX.83

On 2 October 2021, France shipped 600,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via bilateral arrangement.84

On 4 October 2021, France shipped 501,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nigeria via COVAX.85

On 8 October 2021, France shipped 401,900 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Kenya via COVAX.86

On 9 October 2021, France shipped 300,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.87


On 13 October 2021, France shipped 688,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia via COVAX.87
On 14 October 2021, France shipped 643,280 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.88
On 16 October 2021, France shipped 516,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.89
On 17 October 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sierra Leone via COVAX.90
On 18 October 2021, France shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Guinea via COVAX.91
On 19 October 2021, France shipped 452,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ethiopia via COVAX.92
On 21 October 2021, France shipped 120,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.93
On 27 October 2021, France shipped an additional 21,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.94
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.95
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

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organizations. 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.

On 3 November 2021, France shipped 501,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mozambique via COVAX.

On 6 November 2021, France shipped 183,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Togo via COVAX.

On 9 November 2021, France shipped 495,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Angola via COVAX.

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

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

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.

On 25 November 2021, France shipped 115,200 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Kyrgyzstan via COVAX. Accordingly, Moderna became the fourth vaccine type donated by France, after AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Janssen.

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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.\(^{106}\)

On 27 November 2021, France delivered 969,930 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{107}\)

On 27 November 2021, France shipped 2,205,385 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Pakistan via COVAX.\(^{108}\)

On 29 November 2021, France shipped 2,006,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh via COVAX.\(^{109}\)

On 30 November 2021, France shipped 500,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Libya via bilateral arrangement.\(^{110}\)

On 1 December 2021, France shipped 1,632,900 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to the Philippines via COVAX.\(^{111}\)

On 2 December 2021, France shipped 400,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Vietnam via bilateral arrangement.\(^{112}\)

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.\(^{113}\)

On 6 December 2021, France shipped 76,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Lebanon via bilateral arrangement.\(^{114}\)

On 7 December 2021, France shipped 684,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.\(^{115}\)


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.\(^{116}\)

On 10 December 2021, France shipped 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Montenegro via bilateral arrangement, 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Kosovo via bilateral arrangement, and 100,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Gabon via bilateral arrangement.\(^{117}\)

On 23 December 2021, Minister Le Drian committed to donating 200,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to help vaccinate migrants in Costa Rica.\(^{118}\)

On 27 December 2021, France donated 117,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bosnia and Herzegovia as promised by President Macron at the EU-Western Balkans Summit in Brdo on 7 October 2021.\(^{119}\)

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.

**Analyst: Ashton Mathias**

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**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.

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.\(^{120}\) The goal of the new plant is to reduce Africa’s 99 per cent dependence on imported vaccines and to strengthen future pandemic resilience.

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On 15 July 2021, Federal Minister of Health Jens Spahn announced a donation of 30 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines and EUR260 million to the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).\(^{121}\)

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.\(^{122}\)

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.\(^{123}\)

On 9 September 2021, Germany shipped 100,800 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Tajikistan via COVAX.\(^{124}\)

On 10 September 2021, Germany shipped 356,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uzbekistan via COVAX.\(^{125}\)

On 11 September 2021, Germany shipped 357,600 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Sudan via COVAX.\(^{126}\)

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.\(^{127}\)

On 18 October 2021, Germany shipped 302,400 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Iran via COVAX.\(^{128}\)

On 10 December 2021, Germany donated a shipment of 2.558 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Vietnam via COVAX.\(^{129}\)

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\(^{123}\) 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

\(^{124}\) 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

\(^{125}\) 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

\(^{126}\) 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

\(^{127}\) 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

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.

**Analyst: Robin Yuen**

**Italy: 0**

Italy has partially 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. This aligned with Italy’s commitment to supply “15 million vaccine doses to low-income countries by the end of 2021.”

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

On 14 September 2021, Italy donated 812,060 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Vietnam through the COVAX initiative.

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

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. 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.

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On 1 October 2021, Italy renewed its initial AstraZeneca donation to Libya with an additional 240,000 doses.\textsuperscript{137}

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).\textsuperscript{138}

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.\textsuperscript{139}

On 18 October 2021, Italy shipped 1.442 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Iran via COVAX.\textsuperscript{140}

On 15 December 2021, Italy donated 1,814,400 doses of the Janssen vaccine to Angola via COVAX.\textsuperscript{141}

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.\textsuperscript{142}

On 31 January 2022, Italy donated more than three million COVID-19 vaccine doses to Syria.\textsuperscript{143}

Italy has partially 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. However, Italy has failed to provide financial support or resources to international organizations to increase the administration of vaccines.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

\textit{Analyst: Sharif Fatourehchi}

\textbf{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.

\textsuperscript{137} Italy donates 240,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines to Libya, Libya Herald (Tripoli) 1 October 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. https://www.libyaherald.com/2021/10/01/italy-donates-240000-doses-of-astrazeneca-vaccines-to-libya/


\textsuperscript{139} 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/


\textsuperscript{141} Italy supports Angola in the fight against COVID-19, Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Cairo) 15 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 February 2022. https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/mondo/news_dalle_ambasciate/2021/12/15/litalia-sostiene-langola-nella-lotta-al-covid-19_bbaa1b63-51e2-467a-8f5c-8ad83cf3f2.html


On 16 June 2021, Japan donated 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine to Vietnam. 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. 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. 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 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.

On 13 July 2021, Japan announced that it will donate another 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Taiwan. 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 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. 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. This donation will accelerate the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines to countries in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and the Pacific Islands.

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On 23 July 2021, Japan delivered 300,000 out of a promised 1 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine made in Japan to Cambodia.\footnote{The Provision of COVID-19 vaccines to Kingdom of Cambodia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 July 2021. Access Date: 12 December 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000218.html} 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 3 August 2021, the Government of Japan delivered approximately 600,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines made in Japan to Laos.\footnote{Japan gifts Laos 616,780 doses of COVID-19 vaccine/2342003} 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 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.\footnote{The Provision of COVID-19 vaccines to the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 August 2021. Access Date: 10 December 2021. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000223.html} The first 510,000 doses were airlifted on 5 August 2021, and another 330,000 on 6 August 2021.


On 19 August 2021, Japan delivered 110,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines made in Japan to Samoa. 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. 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.

On 21 August 2021, Japan delivered 100,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine made in Japan to the Maldives through the global COVAX initiative.

On 25 August 2021, Japan delivered 40,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses made in Japan to Tonga through the global COVAX initiative.

On 27 August 2021, Japan delivered 60,000 COVID-19 vaccine doses made in Japan to the Solomon Islands through the global COVAX initiative.

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.

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. Prime Minister Suga also declared that Japan has successfully delivered 23 million doses to other countries, primarily those in Asia.
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.\(^{169}\) This action complies with Japan’s commitment to ensuring access to vaccines around the world.

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.\(^{170}\) 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 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.\(^{171}\) 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.\(^{172}\) 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 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.\(^{173}\) 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.\(^{174}\)

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.\(^{175}\) This action aligns with Japan’s commitment to help slow the spread of COVID-19 by means of providing vaccination against the disease.

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

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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.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

 Analyst: Samraggi Hazra

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially 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.176

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.177 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.178

On 29 July 2021, the UK delivered 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Cambodia via bilateral agreement.179

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.180

On 2 August 2021, the UK delivered 620,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Indonesia.181

On 3 August 2021, the UK delivered 415,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccines to Vietnam.182

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.183 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.184
On 15 August 2021, the UK delivered 140,160 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Senegal via COVAX.185
On 16 August 2021, the UK delivered 299,680 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Egypt via COVAX.186
On 17 August 2021, the UK delivered 699,760 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Nigeria via COVAX.187
On 18 August 2021, the UK delivered 249,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Ghana via COVAX.188
On 18 August 2021, the UK delivered 299,520 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Uganda via COVAX.189
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 2021.190 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.191
On 23 December 2021, the United Kingdom donated four million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Bangladesh.192

The United Kingdom has partially 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, especially countries in Africa; however, it has failed to provide financial support or resources to international organizations to increase the administration of vaccines.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Sharif Fatourechi*

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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.

On 15 June 2021, the United States delivered 1.35 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to Mexico.\(^{193}\)

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.\(^{194}\)

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.\(^{195}\)

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.\(^{196}\)

On 7 July 2021, the US delivered 1.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Ecuador via COVAX.\(^{197}\)

On 9 July 2021, the US delivered 1.08 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\(^{198}\)

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.\(^{199}\)

On 16 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Argentina.\(^{200}\)

On 20 July 2021, the US delivered three million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.\(^{201}\)

On 25 July 2021, the US delivered 3.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Colombia.\(^{202}\)

On 28 July 2021, the US delivered 1 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Paraguay.\(^{203}\)


As of 3 August 2021, the US has donated and shipped more than 100 million COVID-19 vaccines to more than 60 countries.204

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.205

On 28 August 2021, the US delivered 188,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to El Salvador via COVAX.206

On 21 September 2021, the US delivered 1.75 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Mexico.207

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 2022.208 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 deliver 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 Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine for Africa in 2022.

On 27 September 2021, the US delivered 188,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.209

On 28 September 2021, the US donated 2.5 million doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bangladesh delivered through COVAX.210

On 1 October 2021, the US delivered 82,000 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.211

On 4 October 2021, the US delivered 250,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.212

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On 14 October 2021, President Biden announced that the US will donate over 17 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson (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.213

On 19 October 2021, the US directly delivered 3.413 million doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Mexico.214

On 23 October 2021, the US delivered 1,000,300 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.215

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.216

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.217 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.218

On 29 October 2021, the US delivered 250,040 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Honduras via COVAX.219

On 3 November 2021, the US delivered 100,000 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.220

On 10 November 2021, the US brokered a deal between Johnson & Johnson and COVAX to deliver vaccines to humanitarian settings and conflict zones.221 Under this deal, 300,000 doses of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine will be available to frontline humanitarian workers and UN peacekeepers. Exact number of doses allocated to conflict zones was not specified.222

On 21 November 2021, the US directly delivered 2,187,300 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine to Brazil.\(^{223}\)

On 24 November 2021, the US directly delivered 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.\(^{224}\)

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.\(^{225}\) 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.\(^{226}\)

On 11 December 2021, the US directly delivered an additional 2 million doses of the Moderna vaccine to Guatemala.\(^{227}\)

On 16 December 2021, the US delivered 999,180 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Bolivia via COVAX.\(^{228}\)

On 11 January 2022, the US delivered 39,800 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to Haiti via COVAX.\(^{229}\)

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 Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) vaccine to Mauritania.\(^{230}\) 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.

The United States pledged and took concrete action to help speed up the delivery of doses and to contribute to the global target of sharing 870 million doses. By 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.

\textit{Analyst: Robin Yuen}

**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 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.\textsuperscript{231} 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.\textsuperscript{232} 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.\textsuperscript{233} The European Investment Bank provided EUR4.75 million investment to support this venture.\textsuperscript{234} 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 health-related emergency expenses, including purchasing COVID-19 vaccines.\textsuperscript{235} 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.\textsuperscript{236} 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 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.\textsuperscript{237} 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 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. 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. The European Commission also declared that the EU has proved 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 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. 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.

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. 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. 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.

240 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 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.243 This action is in cooperation with the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention 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.244 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 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.245 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.246 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.247 This declaration reaffirms the European Union’s commitment to ensuring that all parts of the world receive fair access to COVID-19 vaccines.

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. 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. 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.

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

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