



SUPPLY OF COVID-19 VACCINES WILL OUTSTRIP DEMAND BY END OF SUMMER IN ALL G7 COUNTRIES

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Background

One of the biggest challenges facing efforts to scale up COVID-19 vaccination globally has been supply; there simply have not been enough vaccines to meet the overwhelming global demand. That dynamic is changing quickly with supply set to outstrip demand for vaccines in all G7 countries by the end of the summer. These same countries have purchased enough doses to vaccinate their entire population and still have more than 2.5 billion doses left over, which could be used to reduce the spread of variants, reopen the global economy and end the global pandemic faster.

Meanwhile, demand is accelerating in other parts of the world and many countries are struggling to protect even their most vulnerable citizens. At the start of June 2021, less than 1% of vaccines administered globally have gone to people in low-income countries. In India, where just over three percent of the population is fully vaccinated against COVID-19, the new variants have been devastating, leaving funeral pyres afire 24 hours a day in many Indian cities. Similar deadly scenarios now threaten to play out in other developing countries with low vaccination rates, including Brazil, Colombia, and Nepal.

With G7 countries rapidly scaling-up national vaccination programs and starting to reopen, there are no more excuses for global inaction. It is time for G7 leaders to look beyond their borders and increase ambition to end the pandemic once and for all.

Where will supply of vaccines outstrip demand this summer?

An analysis from the [Kaiser Family Foundation](#) found that the supply of vaccines would outstrip demand in the United States by mid-May 2021. ONE has applied a similar methodology¹ to all G7 countries to approximate when national demand would dip below their growing supply. The results show that all G7 countries will reach the tipping point where supply outpaces demand for COVID-19 vaccines by the end of summer -- many much sooner (Figure 1). Indeed, the US already passed this tipping point in May.

Note, the estimated target dates assume that vaccination will continue at the current rate of first doses administered per day. If the pace of vaccination picks up in some places, they will hit this tipping point sooner. If challenges arise that slow the pace of vaccination (delayed delivery of doses, increased hesitation, etc.) it could take longer.

¹ Method: We used the most recent, credible national polling data available publicly to estimate the number of adults who have said they are willing to get a COVID-19 vaccine in each country (sources provided as footnotes in table). We removed adults that have already received at least one dose to predict the number of willing adults who have not yet been reached. This figure was divided by the 7-day rolling average, calculated using data from Our World in Data, of daily first doses administered for the respective country to estimate the number of days it will take to reach all willing adults with at least one dose.

It's also worth noting that slowing demand for COVID-19 vaccines in some parts of the world is nothing to celebrate and does not mean the job is done; vaccine hesitancy anywhere risks impeding the path to herd immunity globally. Vaccination programs in all countries must continue in earnest to reach a sufficient level of vaccination for herd immunity.

Nonetheless, reaching this tipping point is an early warning signal for when and where we may start to see growing stockpiles of unused doses.

Figure 1. Supply vs. Demand: When Will the Scales Tip on COVID-19 Vaccination in G7 Countries?

Country	% of adult population willing to get vaccinated	Daily doses administered (7-day rolling average) ²	# of days to meet demand for vaccines ³	Target date for meeting demand
Canada	82% ⁴	294,707	12	14 June 2021
France	70% ⁵	342,914	36	07 July 2021
Germany	76% ⁶	421,143	57	29 July 2021
Italy	70% ⁷	285,982	76	18 July 2021
Japan	62% ⁸	647,838	89	30 August 2021
UK	87% ⁹	172,443	48	19 July 2021
US	61% ¹⁰	622,311	0	20 May 2021

Implications for COVID-19 Response

²ONE analysis using Our World in Data, 2021, Number of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/coronavirus-data-explorer?zoomToSelection=true&time=2020-03-01..latest&pickerSort=desc&pickerMetric=new_deaths_per_million&Metric=People+vaccinated&Interval=7-day+rolling+average&Relative+to+Population=false&Align+outbreaks=false&country=USA~ITA~FRA~CAN~DEU~GBR

³ Latest data as of 4 May 2021

⁴ Insights West, 19 April 2021, Nationwide Poll Shows in Addition to Those Vaccinated (16%), Only 43% of Canadians are 100% Certain to Get Vaccine, https://www.insightswest.com/news/vaccine-hesitancy-apr-21/?utm_source=Insights+West+Newsletter&utm_campaign=0443a489c6-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2019_12_18_07_30_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_940fc75a9a-0443a489c6-76169133

⁵ Odoxa-Backbone Consulting, 8 April 2021, Oui à la vaccination! Mais pas avec AstraZeneca, <http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/oui-a-vaccination-astrazeneca/>

⁶ Statista, 5 February 2021, Wären Sie grundsätzlich bereit, sich gegen das Coronavirus (COVID-19) impfen zu lassen? <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/1147628/umfrage/umfrage-zur-corona-impfbereitschaft-in-deutschland/>

⁷ Ipsos, 12 April 2021, Italia Covid oggi, sondaggi: le opinioni degli italiani sui vaccini, <https://www.ipsos.com/it-it/italia-covid-oggi-sondaggi-opinioni-italiani-vaccini-2021-aggiornamento-7>

⁸ Iizuka, S., 17 March 2021, The Japan Times, 62.1% of Japanese willing to have COVID-19 vaccination, survey says, <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2021/03/17/national/vaccine-poll-results/>

⁹ Bose, P., 15 March 2021, Study suggests COVID-19 vaccine acceptance on the rise in UK, <https://www.news-medical.net/news/20210315/Study-suggests-COVID-19-vaccine-acceptance-on-the-rise-in-UK.aspx>

¹⁰ Kaiser Family Foundation, 20 April 2021, Supply vs Demand: When Will the Scales Tip on COVID-19 Vaccination in the U.S? <https://www.kff.org/policy-watch/supply-vs-demand-when-will-the-scales-tip-on-covid-19-vaccination-in-the-u-s/>

An analysis from ONE¹¹ finds that G7 countries plus the EU bloc have pre-purchased enough vaccines to protect 100 percent of their population and still have over 2.5 billion doses left over. This means that G7 countries will soon have a rapidly growing supply of COVID-19 vaccines amid waning demand.

Evidence shows that these inequities will prolong the impact of the pandemic globally. The longer the virus remains unchecked anywhere on the planet, it will continue to mutate, breach borders, and wreak havoc on communities and the global economy:

- There could be twice as many deaths from COVID-19 if rich countries monopolize the first doses of vaccines instead of making sure they are distributed globally.¹²
- Vaccine hoarding could cost the global economy up to \$9.2 trillion. Rich countries will bear half those costs because of supply chain disruptions and demand shocks.¹³
- Each new infection is an opportunity for mutation. Already there are over 4000 variants of COVID-19 and some – like the South African and UK variants – are proving more transmissible than other strains. And with each new strain, the higher the risk of the disease evolving to an extent where current vaccines, diagnostics and treatments no longer work. The only way to prevent new and possibly more dangerous variants is to dramatically slow transmission of the virus through widespread vaccination.¹⁴

G7 countries must do their part to ensure global access to a vaccine in 2021. This is the fastest way to protect to speed the recovery everywhere.

Recommendations

G7 should take the following steps to prevent hoarding and increase global access to COVID-19 vaccines:

- **Share doses to maximize global coverage.** G7 countries must collectively commit to share with COVAX 1 billion doses by September 1 and 2 billion doses by the end of the year. COVAX already has distribution channels set up in low-income countries, and is well positioned to facilitate donations and redistribution of doses ensuring vaccines get where they are needed most. Surplus doses donated from countries where supply and outstripped demand is particularly needed in the near term to fill gaps in global coverage due to export bans and other delays in the supply chain.

¹¹ ONE, 18 February 2021, Rich countries on track to stockpile at least 1 billion surplus C19 vaccines,

<https://www.one.org/international/policy/rich-countries-on-track-to-stockpile-at-least-1-billion-surplus-c19-vaccines/>

¹² How Many Lives Could Equitable Vaccination Save? Chinazzi, Matteo, Jessica T. Davis, Natalie E. Dean, Kumpeng Mu, Ana Pastore y Piontti, Xinyue Xiong, M. Elizabeth Halloran, Ira M. Longini Jr., Alessandro Vespignani. Estimating the Effect of Cooperative Versus Uncooperative Strategies of COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation: A Modeling Study . Laboratory for the Modeling of Biological and Socio-technical Systems (MOBS LAB), Northeastern University (website), September 2020. https://www.mobs-lab.org/uploads/6/7/8/7/6787877/global_vax.pdf.

¹³ International Chamber of Commerce, 2019. The Economic Case for Global Vaccination: An Epidemiological Model with International Production Vaccination.

<https://iccwbo.org/media-wall/news-speeches/study-shows-vaccinenationalism-could-cost-rich-countries-us4-5-trillion/>

¹⁴ WHO, 2020, Coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Virus Evolution, <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/sars-cov-2- evolution>

- **Fully fund the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).** The ACT-A remains the best mechanism to help deliver vaccines and therapeutics to low-income countries in 2021 at scale and at speed. This global partnership was designed explicitly to expedite the delivery of these tools to the world's poorest countries. COVAX, the advanced market mechanism that is procuring vaccines for low income countries, has already delivered over 38 million vaccines to over 100 economies in less than two months. It is the only global mechanism with the expertise and mission to deliver vaccines equitably.
- **Raise global ambition to reach global herd immunity next year.** COVAX was designed to vaccinate 20-30 percent of the population in low-income countries -- an ambitious target when it was set in mid-2020. Today, with four safe and effective vaccines on the market, we can and must do better. In June, G7 leaders will gather in person for the first time since this pandemic began and they can and must take this issue head on by agreeing to a comprehensive global strategy for herd immunity and a burden sharing model to deliver in the near term.

Annex

Figure 2. Background Data for Supply vs. Demand Analysis

Country	Adult Population (ages 15+) ¹⁵	Adults with at least one dose ¹⁶	Number of adults willing to get vaccine ¹⁷
Canada	31,632,905	22,530,000	25,938,982
France	55,121,780	26,620,000	54,462,282
Germany	71,660,898	37,410,000	38,585,246
Italy	52,358,244	24,630,000	36,650,771
Japan	110,389,602	11,650,000	68,441,553
UK	55,007,589	39,950,000	47,856,602
US	267,353,333	169,090,000	163,085,533

¹⁵ ONE analysis using World Bank Group, 2019, Population ages 0-14, total, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TQ>; World Bank Group, 2019, Population, total

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>

¹⁶ Our World in Data, 4 May 2021, Number of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine,

<https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/coronavirus-data-explorer?zoomToSelection=true&pickerSort=desc&pickerMetric=population&Metric=People+vaccinated&Interval=Cumulative&Relative+to+Population=false&Align+outbreaks=false&country=FRA~DEU~GBR~USA~NLD~CAN~JPN~AUS~KOR~ITA>

¹⁷ ONE analysis using Adult Population (ages 15+), calculated by ONE, and national polling data on percent of adults willing to get the vaccine.