



VACCINE ACCESS TEST

Global Summary: June 2021

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic doesn't end with a vaccine. It ends when everyone can get it. The evidence couldn't be more clear: as long as the virus remains unchecked anywhere on the planet, it will continue to mutate, breach borders, and wreak havoc on the global economy.

The Vaccine Access Test assesses how well G20 governments and pharmaceutical companies are improving global access to COVID-19 vaccines based on the following metrics:

Global Cooperation

- Financially supports the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A)
- Joins COVAX
- Uses political capital to advance global access
- Leads by example by enforcing clear national allocation guidelines that prioritize the most vulnerable

Increasing Supply for All

- Shares doses, preferably with COVAX
- Supports temporarily loosening trade related restrictions to timely vaccine manufacturing
- Incentivizes participation in the COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP)
- Prohibits export bans

What We're Seeing

After months of stagnation, several countries and companies marked improvements to their scores on the Vaccine Access Test in May. Several countries including Japan, Italy, the U.S., Australia, Germany, Sweden, and Spain made commitments to share doses with low-and middle-income countries. The European Commission increased its financial commitment to the ACT-A. And pharmaceutical companies Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson & Johnson announced they will provide over 2 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses for low-income countries at not-for-profit pricing, as well as for middle-income nations at low costs.

This progress is welcome but incremental. There are no more excuses for global inaction. New data released by The ONE Campaign shows that the supply of vaccines is likely to exceed demand in every G7 country by the end of the summer. This creates a critical "tipping point" when the world's richest countries will start to build up surplus stocks of vaccines. Decisions taken by G7 leaders in Cornwall, UK will determine whether we end the global pandemic this year, or see the crisis last into 2022.

Why Vaccine Access Matters

Ensuring that people everywhere have access to the vaccine in 2021 is the fastest way to end the pandemic, starting with the most vulnerable people and the healthcare professionals and key workers who risk their own lives to protect ours.

The epidemiology tells us that unless we protect people everywhere, the virus will continue to find places to thrive - and evolve into new strains - extending the lifetime of the pandemic and continuing to threaten the lives and livelihoods of people around the whole planet:

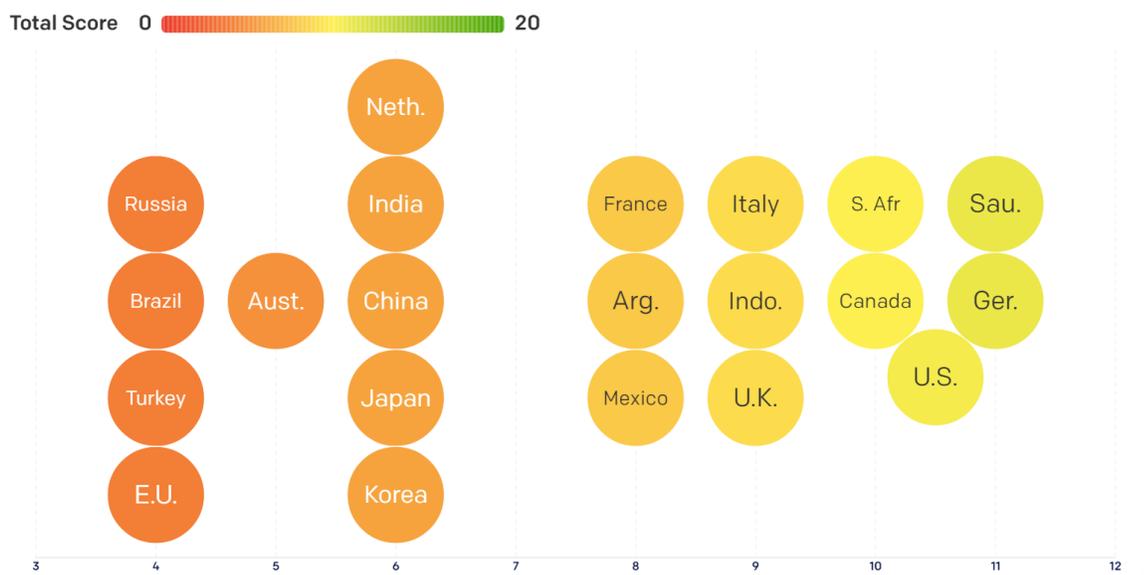
- The longer viruses circulate unchecked, the more they mutate. Already there are over 4,000 variants of COVID-19 and some - like the South African and UK variants -- are proving more transmissible than other strains. The only way to prevent new and possibly more dangerous variants is to dramatically slow transmission of the virus through [widespread vaccination](#).
- There could be [twice as many deaths](#) from COVID-19 if rich countries monopolize the first 2 billion doses of vaccines instead of making sure they are distributed globally. This is because even with an oversupply of vaccines in wealthy countries, not everybody will choose to be vaccinated and no vaccine will be 100 percent effective leaving large pockets of the population vulnerable.
- 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.

What's more, billions in public funding has been spent to speed the discovery and delivery of a COVID-19 vaccine. Now that these investments are yielding results, the payoff must go back to the public and not just the companies that stand to make a profit.

In short: hoarding vaccines in wealthy countries will slow the recovery for everyone, everywhere.

Vaccine Access Test Scores, June 2021

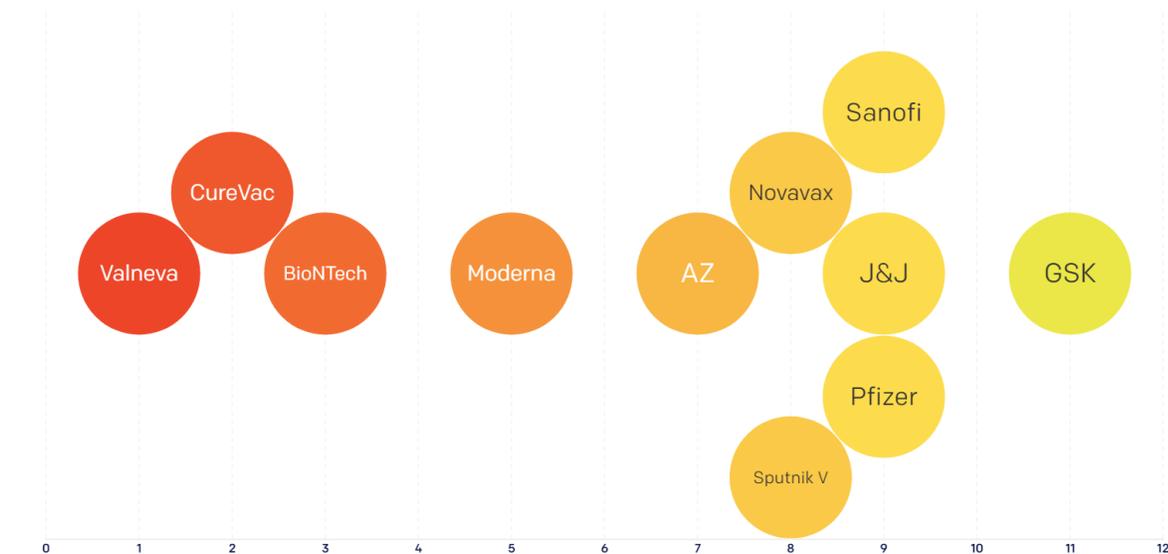
Countries:



Note: total scale out of 20. The highest scoring nations reach only 11 out of 20 points.

Companies:

Total Score 0  20



Note: total scale out of 20. The highest scoring companies reach only 11 out of 20 points.

How Scores have Changed this Month

- **France** gained 2 points; 1 for its EUR100M pledge to COVAX announcement on the 2nd of June, and 1 point for their announcement on production capacity.
- **Germany** gained 1 point thanks to Chancellor Merkel's announcement at the Global Health Summit that Germany will share 30 million excess doses for low- and middle-income countries in 2021.
- **Canada** gained 1 point because the country reached their fair-share of ACT-A funding.
- **Moderna** gained 1 point as the company agreed to do a tech transfer with Samsung Biologics
- **Pfizer** gained 6 points as they committed 2 billion doses in 2021-2022 to low- and lower-middle income countries, which represents 33% of their production in 2021. They will give some doses through COVAX, but it's not clear how many. For those 2 billion doses, for low-income countries they would have non-profit pricing and for lower-middle income countries they would have lower pricing.
- **Sputnik V** gained 6 points because UNICEF signed an agreement with Human Vaccine, a subsidiary of the Russian Direct Investment Fund to supply 220 million Sputnik V doses in 2021, contingent upon the vaccine receiving emergency use listing from the WHO and an advance purchase agreement with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance for COVAX. Additionally, the RDIF is rapidly investing to scale up manufacturing in Africa, 40 million doses manufactured in Egypt and Algeria.
- **Australia** gained 1 point for committing to share doses.
- **India** lost 2 points for halting exports of vaccines, giving priority to domestic supply and stating that it hopes to restart exports in 2022.
- **Turkey** lost 3 points because it has procured enough doses to vaccinate 100% of its population but has not committed to share doses.
- **Brazil** lost 3 points because it has procured enough doses to vaccinate 100% of its population but has not committed to share doses.
- **Argentina** lost 2 points due to issues with increasing supply and following through on promises.

What's Next

Over a year into the pandemic and the world still doesn't have a collective plan to beat the virus. Meanwhile, most G7 countries are rapidly scaling-up national vaccination programs and starting to reopen. There are no more excuses for global inaction. It is time for global leaders, starting with the G7, to look beyond their borders and increase ambition to end the pandemic once and for all.

Commitments made by G7 leaders in Carbis Bay will determine whether we end the crisis this year, or see it linger into 2022 or beyond. They must :

- **Share doses to maximize global coverage.** G7 countries must commit and plan to share at least 1 billion surplus doses with COVAX 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.
- **Fully fund the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).** The ACT-A and COVAX remain the best mechanisms to help deliver vaccines and therapeutics to low-income countries in 2021 at scale and at speed. These global partnerships were designed explicitly to expedite the delivery of these tools to the world's poorest countries, but to date they have been sorely underfunded. G20 leaders must fill the \$18 million funding gap for ACT-A this year and deliver its fair share of the estimated \$47 million that is needed in 2022 to make vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics available to the poorest countries.
- **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 several 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.