**Forum:** Special Conference

**Question:** Measures taken to ensure the fair distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine

**Submitter:** South Sudan

**Co-submitters:** World Trade Organization, Spain, DPRK, Slovakia, France, Chile, Tajikistan

**Signatories:** UNWoman, Nigeria, Iceland, Belarus, African Union

*Recognizing* the UN SDG 3, procedures must be taken for health and wellbeing for all as the pandemic continues onwards,

*Alarmed by* stark extant inequalities in regards to the availability of the COVID-19 vaccine per country, as 67% of the population of the European Union is fully vaccinated, compared with only 4.4% of the population of the African Union,

*Aware that* access to an effective COVID-19 vaccine is paramount to combatting the worldwide pandemic, as it may reduce the likelihood of infection by up to 90%, reduce that of hospitalization by 60%, and that of death by up to 97%, relieving stress on overcrowded hospital systems,

*Bearing in mind* that research by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) shows not only that high rates of COVID-19 immunization are necessary for a member state’s economy to enter a post-pandemic recovery, but that said national economic recovery will be incomplete unless less-immunized countries are provided with the capacities necessary to increase their own immunization,

*Mindful* of the introduction of booster shots in MEDCs, with 134 million having received an additional dose of the vaccine, in spite of 47.7% of the global population lacking a COVID-19 vaccine,

*Fully aware of* the necessity to balance the right of vaccine producing and researching countries to prioritise their own population, having spent over 12.4 billion USD in funding said vaccines, with the moral duty of Member States to protect the population of countries most vulnerable to the pandemic’s symptoms,

*Appreciating* the current efforts of the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) and Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-Accelerator) initiatives, and other such organizations, in promoting the inoculation and safety of poorer countries against the COVID-19 Pandemic, having shipped more than 303 million doses to 142 countries around the world,

*Reminding* all nations of the Nagoya protocol which calls on fair distribution and access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. Calls for aid in the construction of infrastructure necessary to distribute effective COVID-19 vaccines to remote regions through:
	1. The establishment of a temporary United Nations subsidiary committee which will analyse which regions are currently unable to receive a supply of a vaccine, and subsequently will delegate funds to circumvent that;
	2. Endorsing Member States to build a programme that would help less economically developed countries who are unable to receive vaccines that must be kept in ultracold conditions to be usable, funded through assessed contributions from MED states;
2. Further calls for a greater monetary effort by willing Member States in distributing vaccines to less immunized countries, through;
	1. The use of the COVAX initiative,
	2. Bilateral donations, or trades,
	3. Other agreements;
3. Suggests that vaccine-producing Member States and companies increase their current production of vaccines, by;
	1. Repurposing un-profitable factories, or otherwise expanding factory production of vaccines,
	2. Taking steps to secure necessary supply routes,
	3. Harmonizing the production method, so as to maximise output, whilst simultaneously maintaining current quality,
	4. Expanding vaccine production beyond the current production countries, including to Member States that have:
		1. Violated G7 agreements on beginning vaccine distribution at the same time,
		2. Taken advantage of the COVAX initiative funds when not needed,
		3. Began third doses of the COVID-19 vaccine when countries have still not received their first;
4. Expresses its hope that wealthier more-inoculated Member States will promote economic growth in less-inoculated countries, thereby increasing their capacity to purchase vaccines and recover from the pandemic, by;
	1. Investing,
	2. Purchasing Government Bonds:
		1. Although only with the permission of said Government,
	3. Establishing mutually beneficial bilateral trading agreements;
	4. Donating goods;
5. Encourages Member States who have experienced a vaccine surplus for an extended period of time, but whose remaining un-vaccinated populations are unwilling to be immunized, to;
	1. Begin an information campaign in regards to the safety and efficacy of each available vaccine, in order to increase immunization rates, by;
		1. Purchasing advertisements explaining the positive effects of vaccines, as well as familiarizing people with the vaccine creation process,
		2. Encouraging Member States to pass anti-disinformation laws,
		3. Encouraging companies that employ advertisement to remove advertisements with false or misleading information from their websites,
	2. Loan vaccines to countries’ whose populations are willing to be immunized, provided that;
		1. The loans are paid back within a prior-agreed-upon time,
		2. That there is minimal interest on the loan,
	3. Refrain from administrating booster shots until the majority of the world’s population is partially immunized;
6. Urges governments who have at least 60% of their eligible population vaccinated to allot all newly received doses of any COVID-19 vaccine to severely affected countries instead, aiming to;
	1. Combat the limited global supply of COVID-19 vaccines,
	2. Help developing states who are experiencing recent surges of cases of infected populations,
	3. Have a congruous amount of populations vaccinated in each member state;
7. Draws attention to fully providing material and technical means necessary for strengthening the reception and scope of COVID-19 vaccines to Member States and enhancing the professional qualifications and roles of the officials in the field so they are distributed more efficiently;
8. Requests the lifting of the patents for all COVID-19 Vaccines;
9. Calls for more economically developed countries to not stockpile COVID-19 vaccines, rerouting the excess to nations with a lack of vaccines instead;
10. Further encourages nations to keep internationally available stockpiles to supply nations in times of extreme COVID-19 spikes;
11. Emphasises the responsibility of NGOs to bring attention to the COVID-19 vaccines which can influence more areas of the world.