

2021 GSG Nice Summit for COVID-19

Sponsors: The United Nations

Signatories: USA, UK, France, Sweden, China, India, Brazil, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan, Nigeria, South Sudan, Bangladesh, Australia, Mexico

Topic: “Achieving SDGs during the Covid-19 Pandemic”

We, the Heads of State and Government, or our Representatives and the Representatives of the Global Community, who have assembled at the Nice Summit for COVID-19 and SDGs in Nice, France, take urgent action to maintain the pursuit of SDGs and to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all humanity in the world,

Reminding all nations to undertake all necessary actions required at national, regional and global levels and by all States and Governments to halt immediately the increase in – and to significantly reduce – the number of people who cannot access Health Services,

Reaffirming the importance and significance of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015 and particularly the SDG goals 3 and 10 of SDGs: By 2030, ensure the public health care in each nation, and eradicate the inequality that has been exacerbated by the outbreak of COVID-19,

Recognizing that due to the effect of COVID-19, progress towards SDGs goals are retreating, many countries are not having enough prevention policies and support medical workers, to be achieved within the agreed timeframe,

Stressing the necessity of enhancement of global governance building on existing institutions and fostering effective partnership, which can serve as catalysts for strengthening international coordination and governance for COVID-19,

Affirming the access to vaccines in developing countries is currently limited due to limited funds available for vaccine procurement, high prices for new vaccines against existing and emerging diseases, and poor health care delivery infrastructure in developing countries,

Noting the severe risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to supply chains and with its expected impact, fraught with danger for people in developing countries, notably the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and its impact on the vulnerable global economy and humanity,

1. Urges the international community to unite and mitigate the risk of COVID-19, especially among the countries with high numbers of infected people per capita, not only the LDCs but

also emerging countries, including the measures of installing more resilient infrastructure, restoring damaged infrastructure and providing aid to countries prone to calamities;

2. Renews understanding on using renewable energy especially energy and solar energy instead of contemporary energy by taking the serious opportunity of the sharp decline of greenhouse gas emission due to the stagnation of economic activity caused by the pandemic, in order to achieve decarbonization against climate change by 2030;

3. Reconsiders the tariffs on COVID-19-related products including vaccines, medical products and personal protective equipment;

4. Welcomes the initiatives from the member states that are technologically and financially more advanced and capable of helping those countries in need of adequate health care services;

5. Stresses the importance of mitigating water shortages and excessive groundwater extraction, which have posed serious limitations toward sustainable agricultural production in order to maintain domestic water supply for smallholder farmers for the purpose of getting sustainable water supply;

6. Renews attempts to end any currently existing and ongoing domestic conflicts, which above all pose severe impact to availability and access to food, endangering thousands of refugees within and outside the territories;

7. Calls for financial support from the member countries of the UN for stronger investment of medical products, primarily treatment and vaccines;

8. Emphasizes policies that enable people of all ages to lead healthy lives, but focus primarily on the elderly and health care workers, and forces all countries and governments to reduce the number of people suffering from COVID-19, especially the number of underserved medical and healthcare workers;

9. Understands the vast differences in industrial technology for making and distributing vaccines between developed and emerging and developing countries, and supports various forms of international cooperation, such as treaties and agreements, in promoting more effective partnerships.