01 INTRODUCTION
There is a COVID-19 vaccine shortage.

The majority of vaccination doses have been administered in developed nations, whilst many poorer counties have vaccinated less than 1% of their entire population. Compulsory licensing is a good option to possibly allow for more countries to have access to the vaccine.

What is compulsory licensing?

This is when a government allows someone else to produce a patented product or process without the consent of the patent owner.

02 OBJECTIVES
The objective of this thesis is to identify whether compulsory licensing of the COVID-19 vaccines, is a good legal tool to allow more countries to have access to the vaccine.

The result could be a fast increase in vaccine manufacturing that reaches countries that have been left behind.

03 THE METHODS
Empirical research
Research papers

04 RESULTS
It appears that compulsory licensing is actually too complex of a legal instrument to utilize.

This is since the developments of vaccines are very technical. Moreover different companies, in many parts of the world, own separate parts of any given vaccine. This means a license would have to be given on every element that makes up a vaccine. In terms of Pfizer, this would be a license on 280 components, from 18 countries.

05 CONCLUSION
It appears that compulsory licensing is not a good solution to the vaccine shortage as the negotiating of such licenses would be too timely and complex. As one can see from the diagram above.