

Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

- 6 Johns Hopkins University Center For Health Security. Developing a national strategy for serology (antibody testing) in the United States. April 22, 2020. https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/our-work/pubs_ archive/pubs-pdfs/2020/200422-national-strategy-serology.pdf (accessed April 29, 2020).
- 7 Wadhera RK, Wadhera P, Gaba P, et al. Variation in COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths across New York City boroughs. JAMA 2020; published online April 29. DOI:10.1001/jama.2020.7197.
- 8 Watson L. The case for single-payer in a pandemic. The New Republic, April 14, 2020. https://newrepublic.com/article/157287/case-for-single-payer-coronavirus (accessed April 29, 2020).
- Olivarius K. Immunity, capital, and power in Antebellum New Orleans. Am Historical Rev 2019; 124: 425–55.
- 10 UN General Assembly. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Dec 16, 1966. 993 UNTS 3.
- 11 WHO. International Health Regulations (2005), WHA 58.3, 3rd edn. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2005.

- 12 Rhymer W, Speare R. Countries' response to WHO's travel recommendations during the 2013-2016 Ebola Outbreak. Bull World Health Organ 2017; 95: 10-17.
- 13 WHO. Statement on the second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Jan 30, 2020. https://www.who.int/ news-room/detail/30-01-2020-statement-on-the-second-meeting-ofthe-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committeeregarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov) (accessed April 27, 2020).
- 14 Rainsy, S. Testing coronavirus survivors' blood could help reopen U.S. The Geopolitics, April 8, 2020. https://thegeopolitics.com/international-immunity-passports-can-help-restore-freedom-of-movement/ (accessed April 27, 2020).



A COVID-19 conference at AIDS 2020: Virtual



Published Online April 30, 2020 https://doi.org/10.1016/ S0140-6736(20)31026-6 For AIDS 2020: Virtual see https://www.aids2020.org/

In 2018, at the 22nd International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2018), the International AIDS Society (IAS)-Lancet Commission "Advancing global health and strengthening the HIV response in the era of the Sustainable Development Goals" laid out a bold vision for expansion of the HIV agenda with greater engagement and synergy between the movements for universal health care, non-communicable diseases, and more integrated responses to the pandemics of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria. 1,2 Our vision was challenging for many across these vital domains. Concerns about the global governance of public health, the need to address weak and fragile health systems, and financing these ambitious goals were all raised and debated.3 Now, 2 years later, humankind faces another viral pandemic, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 as the causative agent. The COVID-19 pandemic is profoundly challenging health systems, national economies, the governance structures of global health, and the many gains we have made in human health and global solidarity.

The International AIDS Conferences are among the largest global health events of their kind and bring together scientists, clinicians, other health-care providers, affected community leaders, politicians, human rights advocates, economists, international organisations, advocates, and all the many stakeholders that the HIV pandemic has required for our shared global response. To be responsive to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, AIDS 2020

has become a virtual conference, AIDS 2020: Virtual that will be held on July 6–10, 2020. The IAS and our partners, with support from our donors, are working to build a virtual platform through which to share important findings in HIV science and to host the crucial conversations around resilience, our theme for AIDS 2020: Virtual. AIDS 2020 was to be held in San Francisco and Oakland, CA, USA, still our anchoring hosts, but it will now be a global virtual gathering.

COVID-19 had infected more than 2.9 million people as of April 28, 2020,4 and is already the most deadly new pandemic since the emergence of AIDS nearly 40 years ago. To address this pandemic's many interactions with HIV and the populations HIV so disproportionally affects, the IAS announced on April 16, 2020, an expanded conference programme to include the interactions of COVID-19 and HIV in its call for late-breaker abstracts. The IAS is intensely aware of how many of our members worldwide are engaged in the COVID-19 response across the spectrum of science, clinical care, prevention, and policy. Indeed, in many countries some of the leaders of the responses to COVID-19 have backgrounds in HIV. In the USA, for example, the three public health leaders for COVID-19, Anthony Fauci of the US National Institutes of Health, Deborah Birx of the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and Robert Redfield of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, are all distinguished HIV researchers and leaders.

Yet, we must go further, pressed by the global emergency of COVID-19. The platform IAS is building

for AIDS 2020: Virtual offers a unique and timely opportunity to host and support a global virtual conference on COVID-19 itself. As the largest global health conference worldwide, we must address the COVID-19 pandemic and the IAS is compelled to offer our platform to the global health community. In this spirit, we announce that the IAS will host the IAS Virtual COVID-19 Conference, a virtual conference on breaking COVID-19 research, policy analysis, and front-line experience on the final day of AIDS 2020: Virtual.

The IAS Virtual COVID-19 Conference at AIDS 2020: Virtual will be the first international gathering on COVID-19 for all the many stakeholders, including affected communities, in the emerging response. There will be special invited COVID-19 sessions and IAS announced today, on April 30, 2020, a call for COVID-19 specific abstracts submissions, including exploratory studies, from researchers, clinicians, and policy makers worldwide; the deadline for COVID-19 specific abstracts submissions is May 25, 2020, and further information can be found on the IAS Virtual COVID-19 Conference website. The selected abstracts will quide sessions addressing the full range of COVID-19 topics, from pathogenesis to clinical care and treatment, vaccines, public health strategies, global preparedness, and human rights. Finally, to ensure full access to COVID-19specific programming for global communities, those sessions will be made publicly available and free of charge.

The HIV response has taught the world a great deal about how to react to a pandemic of enormous scale and high lethality.⁵ The IAS Virtual COVID-19 Conference at AIDS 2020: Virtual will bring together the human family to take on this pandemic. Together we can build resilience in the face of COVID-19.

AP reports research grants and personal fees from Gilead, Merck, Janssen, and ViiV and is President of the International AIDS Society. MG and CB report grants from the US National Institutes of Health. We declare no other competing interests

For IAS Virtual COVID-19
Conference see https://covid19
aids2020.org/

Anton Pozniak, Linda-Gail Bekker, Adeeba Kamarulzaman, Monica Gandhi, Richard Horton, Pamela Das, *Chris Beyrer cbeyrer@jhu.edu

Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London, UK (AP); the International AIDS Society, Switzerland, Geneva (AP, L-GB, AK); Desmond Tutu HIV Research Foundation, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa (L-GB); University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (AK); Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA (MG); The Lancet, London, UK (RH, PD); and Center for Public Health and Human Rights, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA (CB)

- Beyrer C, Das P, Horton R, Ryan O, Bekker LG. The International AIDS Society-Lancet Commission on the future of the HIV response and global health. Lancet 2017; 390: 344-45.
- 2 Bekker LG, Alleyne G, Baral S, et al. Advancing global health and strengthening the HIV response in the era of the Sustainable Development Goals: the International AIDS Society–Lancet Commission. Lancet 2018; 392: 312–58.
- 3 Bekker LG, Ratevosian J, Spencer J, Piot P, Beyrer C. Governance for health: the HIV response and general global health. Bull World Health Organ 2019; 97: 170–70A.
- 4 WHO. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation report—99, April 28, 2020. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/ situation-reports/20200428-sitrep-99-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=119fc381_2 (accessed April 29, 2020).
- Hargreaves J, Davey C; Group for lessons from pandemic HIV prevention for the COVID-19 response. Three lessons for the COVID-19 response from pandemic HIV. Lancet HIV 2020; published online April 13. https://doi. org/10.1016/S2352-3018(20)30110-7.