

### 1. This is not the first coronavirus

Scientists had already been working on possible vaccines for other coronaviruses. This gave them a head start when they started working on the Covid vaccines.

### 2. Clinical trials overlapped

The different phases of the Covid-19 clinical trials were designed to overlap instead of running back-to-back which sped up the process.

### 3. Data was checked at the same time trials were happening

The data was checked as the tests happened and without any delay, so the experts could review evidence as the trial was being delivered, ask questions along the way and request extra information as needed – instead of having to wait for all the information at the end of a trial.

### 4. Trials and research were a worldwide effort

Clinical trials were able to find people to test the vaccines very quickly as a global effort meant thousands of people were willing to volunteer. The worldwide effort meant researchers shared their coronavirus data with other scientists quickly.

### 5. Research was heavily funded

Funding for Covid vaccine research - from governments and the private sector - was vital in making sure the Covid vaccines were developed so quickly and so safely.

### 6. High case rates

Clinical trials had faster results because high case rates are needed to test a vaccine's effectiveness.

