

# COVID-19 BCG Perspectives

Objectives of this document

# COVID-19 is a global societal crisis

We at BCG believe that the COVID-19 outbreak is first and foremost a societal crisis, threatening lives and the wellbeing of our global community. Society now, more than ever, needs to collaborate to protect people's lives and health, manage midterm implications, and search for lasting solutions.

# Leaders need to drive an integrated response to navigate the crisis

It is the duty of health, political, societal, and business leaders to navigate through this crisis. A complex interplay of epidemic progression, medical response, government action, sector impact, and company action is playing out. This document intends to help leaders find answers and shape opinions to navigate the crisis in their own environments. It encourages thinking across the multiple time horizons over which we see the crisis manifesting itself.

Source: BCG

All of the above five factors result in specific economic and social outcomes in each phase

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# Executive Summary | COVID-19 BCG Perspectives

As we navigate the 'Fight' phase, Leadership Teams should develop a winning value protection and acceleration roadmap with integrated business, financial, and investor strategies that strengthen the share price, and drive strong and sustainable Total Shareholder Return (TSR)

- Equity markets have been highly volatile through the crisis and a wide variation in TSR<sup>1</sup> performance is visible across and within sectors
- In this uncertain environment, investors are giving leadership teams flexibility and expect companies to 'use the crisis' to build long-term advantage
- It is more important than ever to build a value protection and acceleration roadmap to become both 'a great company' and 'a great stock'
- To do this right, leadership teams will need to focus intensely on six imperatives: 'de-average' shareholder value, understand your investor, challenge your plan, sharpen capital allocation, explore bold portfolio moves, and create an ownership culture
- Driving shareholder value requires addressing the needs of all key stakeholders: customers, employees, suppliers, communities, and shareholders

#### Across countries, efforts to flatten the curve continue; severe global economic downturn expected for 2020

- Globally, 3.6 million patients have recovered from COVID-19; growth rate of daily new cases at ~1%2
- Increase in daily new cases is propelled by South America, Asia, and Africa, while Europe and North America continue to improve
- Vaccine and therapeutics development continues to move at unprecedented pace; nine vaccine candidates currently in phases I, II, and III
- Recent economic forecasts point toward severe downturn in 2020; rebound of global GDP is not expected before 2021
- Despite rebound in the recent past, no sector at pre-crisis TSR<sup>1</sup> levels

We believe during this crisis leaders need to think along two dimensions: Taking an integrated perspective on health/medical progression, governmental responses, societal reactions, and economic implications to understand business/sector impacts

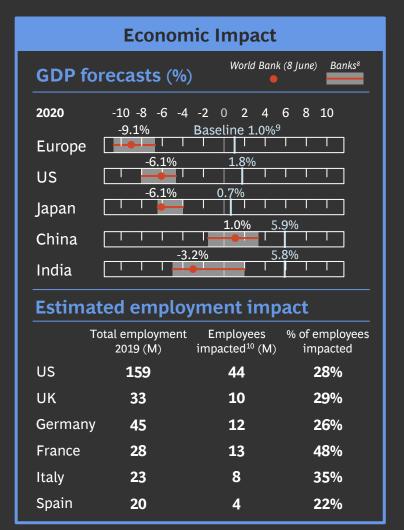
Thinking multitimescale in a Flatten-Fight-Future logic

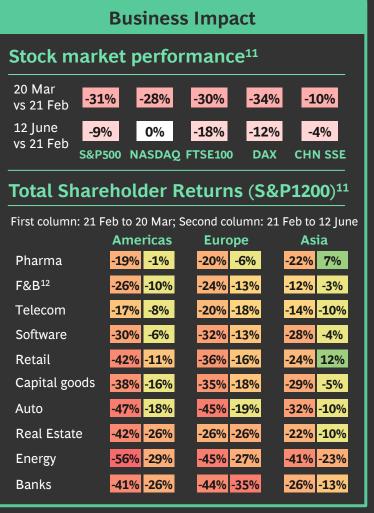
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# **COVID-19** Impact dashboard

As of 12 June 2020

<b>Epidemic Progression</b>					
	.6M recoveries	<b>425K</b> # of fatalities			
	5 June	12 June			
Growth rate <sup>1</sup> of daily new cases	2.2%	0.9%			
# of days of case doubling <sup>2</sup>	36	39			
# of reported recoveries as % of total cases	45%	47%			
# of tests / case <sup>3</sup>	18	19			
# of tests / million <sup>3</sup>	48K	54K			
	Vaccine	Treatment			
Trials in pre-clinical stage and beyond <sup>4</sup>	160	128			
Trials in Phase 1 and beyond <sup>5</sup>	9	55			
Current est. timeline for approval & scale-up	9-33 months <sup>6</sup>	<b>6-21</b> months <sup>7</sup>			





<sup>1.</sup> Growth rate calculated basis rolling 7 day rolling average of new cases; 2. No. of doubling days based on 7 day average growth rate of total cases; 3. Median of values for top 15 countries by nominal GDP (except China); 4. Ongoing trials including pre-clinical, Phase 1 (first trial in humans), Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 4; 5. Ongoing trials including Phase 1 (first trial in humans), Phase 2, Phase 3, Phase 4; 6.9 month development current "best case" for first supply (12 months since Apr 2020), then likely to require time for scale-up and continuing to prepare for populations; 7. Remdesivir is approved now, could be more widely available by Jul-Sep 2020. For the next wave, estimated timeline is Oct '20 - April '22 (6-21 months). If first round of drugs being tested succeeds - then 6-9 months; if not - substantially longer; 8. For India, forecast is for financial year; for others, it is for calendar year; YoY forecasts; Range from forecasts (where available) of World Bank, International Monetary Fund, JP Morgan Chase; Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley; Bank of America; Fitch Solutions; Credit Suisse; Danske Bank; ING Group; HSBC; As of reports dated 12 April 2020 to 5 June 2020; 9. World Bank January 2020 forecast; 10. Available cumulative data as of 05 June 2020 from mid of March 2020; Includes increase in unemployment & employees covered by gov. wage support programs; US: unemployment insurance claims (data as of April) active & inactive unemployment; Germany: short-time work requests, may not actually utilized (data as of May); France: (data as of May); Figures are changing rapidly and often being reported with a lag from the current date; 11. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; Performance is tracked for two programs; US: unemployment figures are changing rapidly and often being reported with a lag from the current date; 11. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; Performance is tracked for two programs; US: unemployment figures are changing rapidly and often being reported with a lag from the current date; 11. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; Performance is tracked for two programs; US: unemployment figures are changing rapidly and often being reported with a lag from the current date; 11. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; Performance is tracked for two programs; US: unemployment figures are changing rapidly and often being reported with a lag from the current date; 11. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; Cardinal Standar FitchRatings 5/18 (Italy), U.S. Department of Labor 5/21 (US), Ministerió de Trabajo 6/2 (Spain), Ministere du Travail 6/5 (France), Arbeitsagentur 6/3 (Germany)

# Global equity markets have been highly volatile through the crisis and in the resulting rebound from March lows

As of 12 June 2020



#### **Faster rebound**

Most stock markets have rebounded rapidly within four months<sup>1</sup> compared with 13+ months<sup>2</sup> during the Global Financial Crisis; NASDAQ hit all-time high<sup>3</sup> on 5 June

# **Continued high volatility**

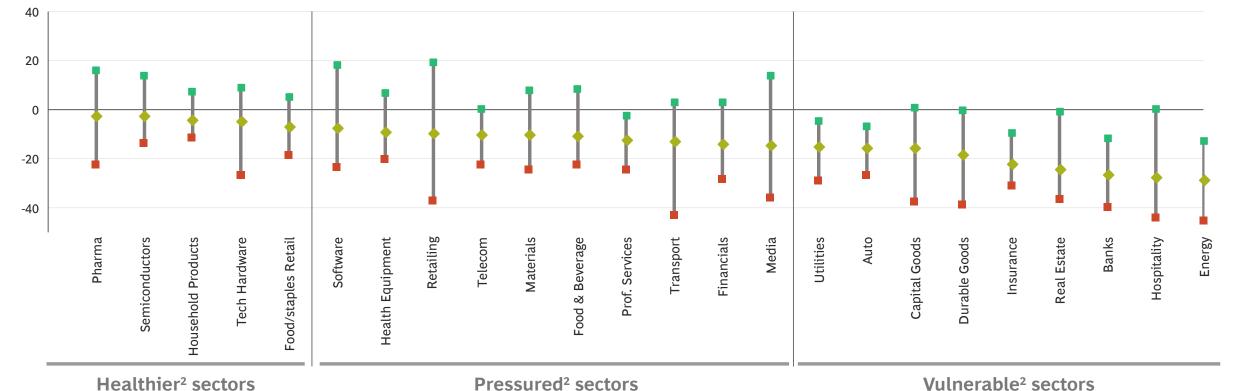
In spite of rapid rebound, volatility continues to be higher (25-414) compared with pre-COVID levels (14-195)

# A wide range of TSR performance visible across and within sectors



# Total Shareholder Return (TSR) = Change in share price + dividend yield

Total Shareholder Return from 21 Feb 2020 to 12 June 2020 in % per sector<sup>1</sup>



Top 10% Bottom 10% Median Performance spread between bottom & top 10%

<sup>1.</sup> Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definitions; data as of 12 June 2020 2. Categories are defined based on comparison with S&P Global 1200 median YTD TSR and median net debt/enterprise value (EV) based on latest balance sheet: healthy = TSR & debt/EV > median, pressured = TSR or debt/EV < median, vulnerable = TSR & debt/EV < median; Source: S&P Capital IQ; BCG ValueScience® Center

# In this uncertain environment, investors want leadership teams to 'use the crisis' to build sources of long-term advantage for their companies

As of 07 June 2020

91%

of investors believe it is important for companies to **prioritize building business capabilities** for advantage and growth, even at the expense of EPS<sup>1</sup> 66%

of investors believe companies should **actively pursue acquisitions**<sup>2</sup> and **consider divesting**<sup>2</sup> businesses to strengthen the overall company 51%

of investors believe it is important for companies to continue to fully pursue their ESG<sup>3</sup> agenda and priorities, even at the expense of EPS<sup>1</sup>

### What we have heard from investors:



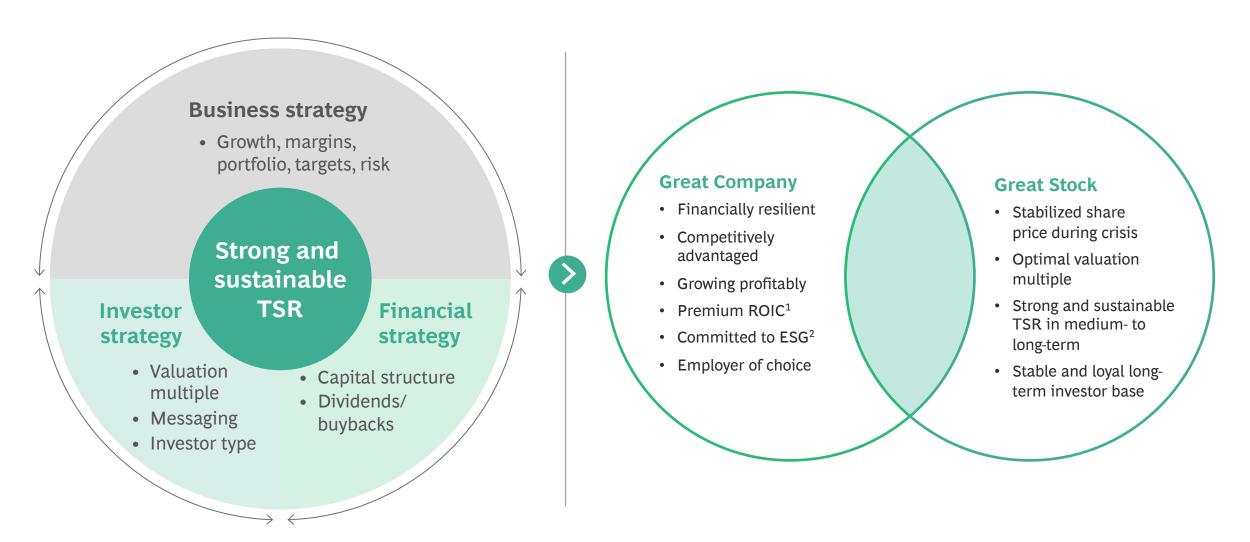
I have written 2020 off. I want companies to invest now to strengthen advantage and build platforms for growth



Don't waste the crisis. If you have the liquidity, make bold acquisitions. And exit businesses that are not long-term winners



We remain heavily committed to ESG<sup>3</sup> with an emphasis on social responsibility, especially in today's environment



# Key value protection and acceleration questions on the minds of business leaders

1

# 'De-average' shareholder value

How have and will my businesses contribute to share price and TSR?

What actions should we take to strengthen the plan and increase our confidence?

4

# Sharpen capital allocation

How should we distort financial and human capital to deliver stronger TSR?

What combination of organic (including ESG<sup>1</sup>), inorganic, and financial strategy<sup>2</sup> levers can enhance shareholder value?

2

# Understand your investor

Have my investment thesis and 'natural' investor type changed due to the crisis?

What moves will attract the right investor type?

5

# Explore bold portfolio moves

Are there acquisitions we should pursue today to strengthen our business?

Are there businesses we should consider divesting to strengthen the company?

3

# Challenge your plan

Will my crisis-adjusted plan deliver on my strategic and TSR ambitions?

What are alternative strategic paths that can deliver stronger and more sustainable TSR, considering risks and trade-offs?

6

# Create an ownership culture

How should we embed TSI<sup>3</sup> to ensure long-term shareholder value creation?

How can we align target setting, planning and incentives to create an ownership culture?

Understand what is driving your valuation and how your businesses contribute to share price and TSR **Example:** Global luxury player used portfolio 'x-ray' to gain deep understanding of shareholder value across markets and divisions

		Today's share price	Historical 3-year value creation		Planned 3-year value creation	
		\$ / share	\$ / share	TSR (%)	\$ / share	TSR (%)
Markets	Region 1	34.2	9.9	11%	20.7	17%
	Region 2	14.9	5.4	13%	6.1	12%
	Region 3	8.1	(0.1)	(0%)	9.6	30%
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Divisions	Division A	24.2	7.0	17%	15.3	18%
	Division B	17.6	3.8	11%	2.4	4%
	Division C	14.2	(1.6)	(5%)	8.5	17%
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
	Overall	81	19	9%	59	20%
Drives greater value than expected Drives less value than expected						

# Understand how your different businesses can drive shareholder value

Challenge line of business plans where historical and planned TSR are significantly different Ensure plans are grounded in reality and adjust accordingly

Determine portfolio roles (e.g., growth engine, growth funder, harvest, exit, turnaround) Allocate financial and human resources to each line of business based on its portfolio role

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# Understand your investor

Engage with your investors to understand their sentiment and how your 'natural' investor type has evolved

**Example:** B2B technology services company used investor segmentation to develop TSR strategy roadmap during GFC<sup>1</sup> and migrate to a more attractive investor type

	Original investor type	Optimal new target type		
Investors' criteria	"Deep Value" investors	"Quality / Alpha Value" investors		
Revenue growth expectations	0% - GDP level growth	3-5% organic + some tuck-in M&A		
Time horizon	In & out with P/E <sup>2</sup>	5+ years		
Expected P/E multiple	Relatively weak P/E, typically <15x	14x–18x		
Target payout / yield	5-8% FCF³ yield paid out as dividends or buybacks	3–5% dominated by dividends		

# Actively engage with your investors, now more than ever

Treat your investors like your customers (segment, market)

Determine your 'natural' investor type and whether you are currently aligned with it

Shape your business strategy to meet this investor type's growth, margin, and ROIC<sup>3</sup> expectations

Adjust your financial policies to enhance appeal to this investor

Communicate a compelling investment thesis and roadmap

# 3 & 4

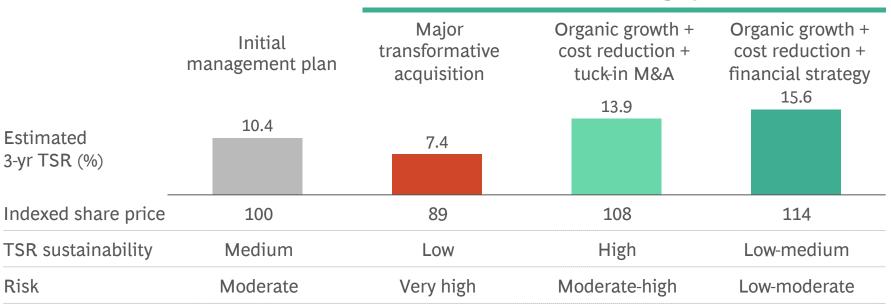
# Challenge your plan & sharpen capital allocation

Pressure-test share price and TSR potential of your crisis-adjusted plan and evaluate alternative strategic paths

Ensure your uses of capital enable you to emerge stronger from the crisis

**Example:** U.S. services company used TSR lens to assess alternative strategic paths and optimize capital allocation

# **Alternative strategic paths**



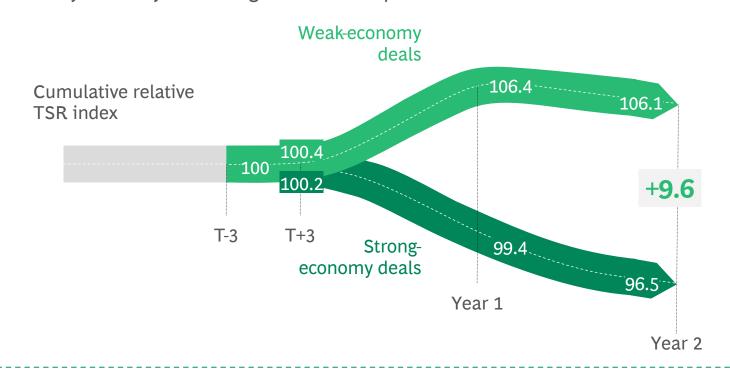
# Use shareholder value lens to chart optimal corporate strategy path

Align as a leadership team on your strategic and TSR ambitions Determine share price and TSR potential of your plan and pressure-test underlying assumptions Develop financial depiction of alternative strategic paths and evaluate TSR characteristics

Choose optimal strategic path and allocate capital accordingly

# Explore bold portfolio moves

Consider gamechanging acquisitions and divestitures given dynamic market conditions and competitive landscape Weak-economy deals (if reflected in lower company valuations) outperform strong-economy deals by an average of ~10 TSR points



# Be prepared to pursue portfolio reshaping moves in today's environment

Evaluate portfolio for potential divestiture opportunities

Scan market for potential targets or consolidators

Evaluate optimal deal structures

Prepare the Board for action in advance if an attractive deal unexpectedly comes available Align planning, KPIs, and incentives with delivering sustained TSR and TSI<sup>1</sup> success and winning in the new reality

Embrace shareholder value philosophy and metrics

Strategic & TSR ambition

Compensate for shareholder value

# Adopt a strong shareholder value mindset and discipline

Put TSR front and center, use TSR for high-stakes decisions, and embed TSI as a TSR accelerant

creation

Train senior leaders on shareholder value principles and how to lead like owners Cascade capabilities through the organization

Set targets, pressuretest plans and initiatives, allocate resources, and track performance Incorporate TSR and TSI into reporting; align & communicate incentives; reward TSR and TSI performance

15

Driving shareholder value requires leadership teams to address the needs of all key stakeholders—now more than ever

Deliver value to your customers

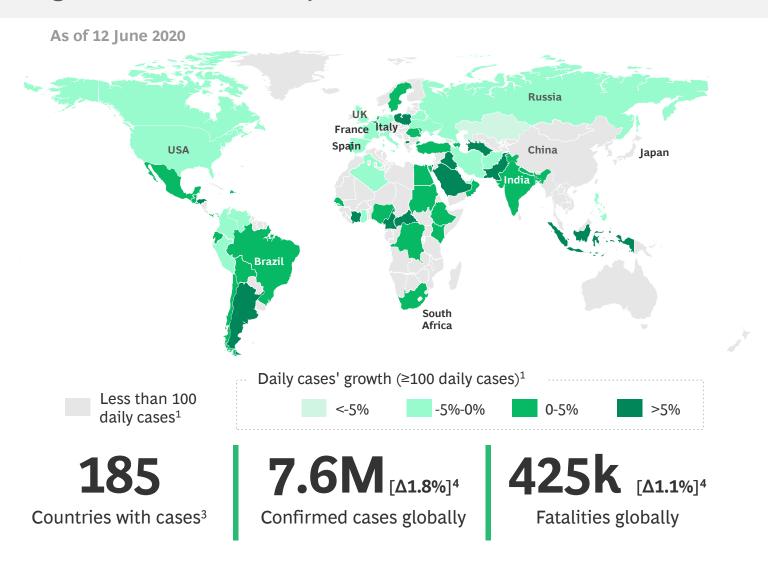
Invest in your employees

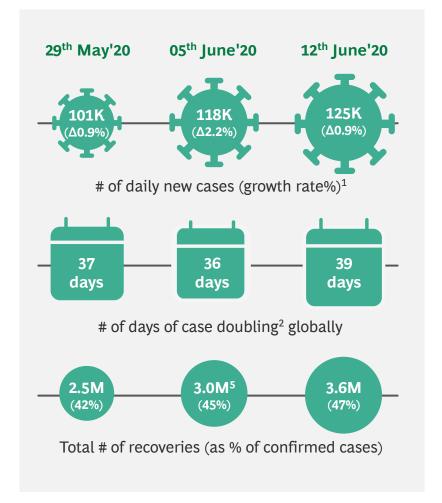
Work fairly and ethically with your suppliers

Support the **communities** in which you work

Generate long-term value for your **shareholders** 

# ~3.6M reported recoveries so far; growth rate of daily new cases at ~1%1

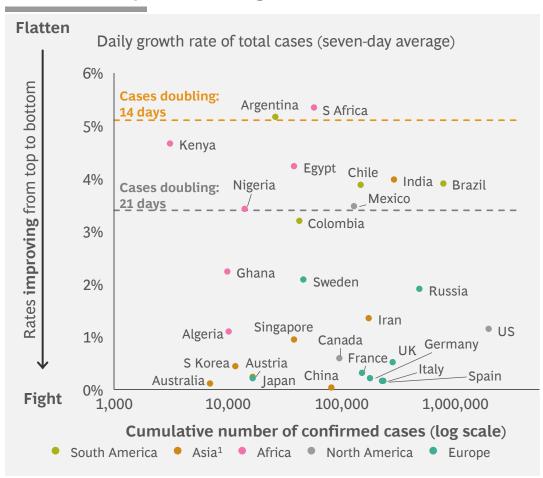




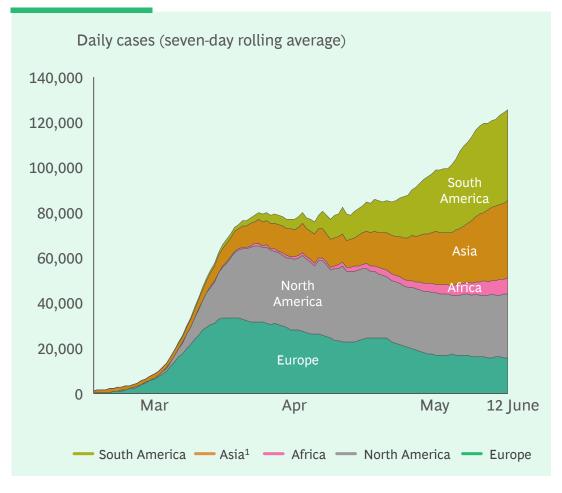
# Daily new cases are increasing globally; propelled by South America, Asia, and Africa

As of 12 June 2020

Several European and North American countries continue to improve doubling rate...



# ... but countries in South America, Asia, and Africa witness an increase in daily new cases



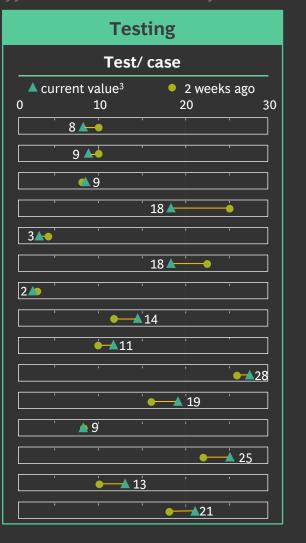
# Epidemic progression snapshot

As of 12 June 2020

Data shown only for G20 countries with 100+ daily new case

	Daily cases				
	Growth of da	Daily C	Daily Cases/M		
				ises per opulation²	
Argentina		8.5	%	26	
KSA		8.4 <sup>c</sup>	<b>%</b>	94	
Indonesia		6.1%	<b>I</b>	3	
S Africa		4.1%		43	
Mexico		2.2%		31	
India		2.2%	I	7	
Brazil		0.9%	11111111	126	
Turkey	■ 0.4%		H	11	
USA	0.0%			65	
Russia	-0.2%			60	
Italy	-1.0%		I	5	
France	-1.1%			7	
Germany	-2.2%		<b>I</b>	4	
UK <sup>4</sup>	-3.5%		111111111	21	
Canada	-4.4%		H	14	

Cumulative cases				
Total cases	Recovery			
In thousands	% of total cases			
27	30%			
116	68%			
35	36%			
59	57%			
134	72%			
298	49%			
803	54%			
174	85%			
2,023	27%			
502	53%			
236	73%			
156	38%			
186	92%			
291				
98	59%			



Oxford Univ. & AstraZeneca

Phase III recruitment underway; planned supply build-up of 400M+ doses by end of year (if approved)

# 2 Phase II

## **CanSino Biologics**

Phase II advancement since Apr 2020; follow-up expected by Oct 2020

#### Moderna

FDA fast track designation in May 2020; Phase III on 30,000 patients planned in July 2020

Phase I/II

#### **BioNTech & Pfizer**

Phase I/II started April 2020; data exp. in July 2020; if approved, distribution possible by Dec 2020

#### Novavax

Phase I/II started in May 2020; data expected in July 2020 and final completion by Nov 2021

## China National Biotec<sup>1</sup>

Phase II trial in June 2020; expected completion of final trials by Nov 2021

#### Sinovac

Phase II trial in June 2020; expected completion by Aug 2020

# 2 Phase I

#### Chinese AMS<sup>2</sup>

Trial started in Mar 2020: follow-up expected by Dec 2020 and completion by Apr 2021

#### Inovio

Phase I initial data expected June 2020; Phase II/III trials start July/August 2020

"By the beginning of 2021, we hope to have a couple of hundred million doses. I'm cautiously optimistic with the multiple candidates we have with different platforms."

Dr. Anthony Fauci, Member, White House Coronavirus Task Force

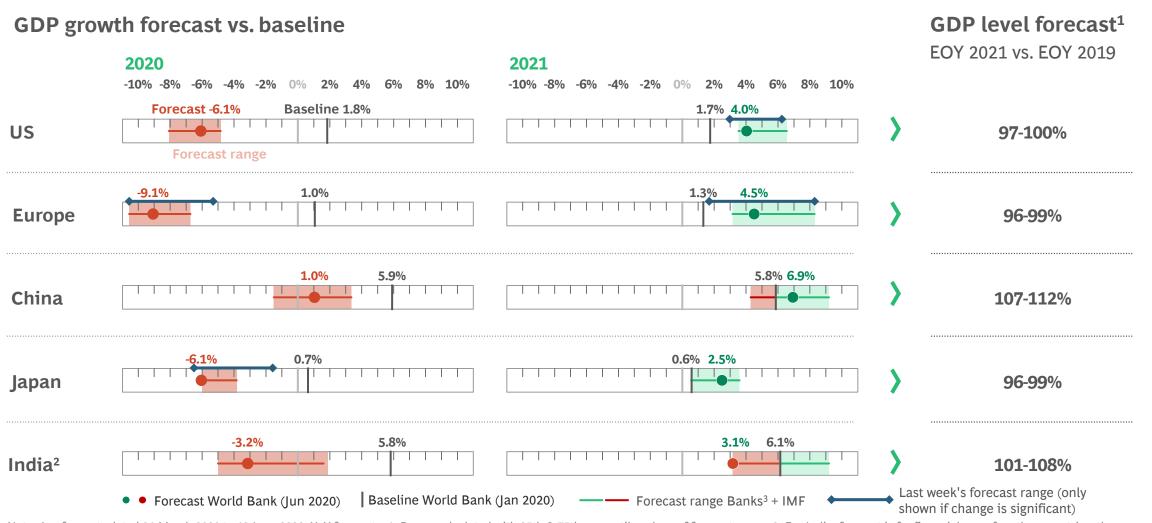
1. Listed as two candidates by WHO: Beijing institute of Biological Products / Sinopharm & Wuhan Institute of Biological Products / Sinopharm; 2. Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Institute of Medical Biology. Source: WHO (June 9th), Citeline Pharma Project (June 5th), Milken Institute (June 2nd), ClinicalTrials.gov (May 19th), Telegraph, Bloomberg, BCG



# Economic forecasts point toward severe downturn in 2020; rebound of global GDP not expected before 2021



As of 12 June 2020



# Despite rebound in the recent past, no sector at pre-crisis TSR levels

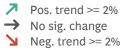
As of 12 June 2020

Based on top S&P Global 1200 companies

# Categories based on TSR & net debt/enterprise value<sup>2</sup>

		TSR performance <sup>3</sup>		<b>Companies wit</b>	h probability of d	lefault >15% <sup>4</sup>	
		21 Feb 2020 - 20 Mar 2020	21 Feb 2020 - 12 June 2020	29 May 2020 - 12 June 2020	21 Feb 2020	12 June 2020	29 May 2020 - 12 June 2020
	Pharma	-20%	-2%	7	0%	11%	7
<b>Healthier sectors</b>	Semiconductors	-30%	-3%	7	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Household Products	-16%	-4%	$\rightarrow$	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Tech Hardware	-26%	-5%	$\rightarrow$	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Food/staples Retail	-10%	-7%	$\rightarrow$	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Software	-30%	-8%	$\rightarrow$	9%	8%	$\rightarrow$
	Health Equipment	-31%	-9%	7	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Retailing	-40%	-10%	$\rightarrow$	0%	41%	$\rightarrow$
	Telecom	-17%	-10%	$\rightarrow$	0%	8%	7
Pressured sectors	Materials	-32%	-10%	7	4%	11%	7
Fressured sectors	Food & Beverage	-23%	-10%	$\rightarrow$	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Prof. Services	-30%	-12%	7	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Transport	-34%	-13%	$\rightarrow$	0%	36%	$\rightarrow$
	Financials	-35%	-14%	7	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Media	-36%	-14%	$\rightarrow$	0%	8%	7
	Utilities	-30%	-15%	$\rightarrow$	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Auto	-41%	-15%	7	0%	29%	7
	Capital Goods	-35%	-15%	$\rightarrow$	2%	7%	7
Vulnerable sectors	Durable Goods	-39%	-18%	7	0%	0%	7
	Insurance	-39%	-22%	7	0%	0%	$\rightarrow$
	Real Estate	-39%	-24%	7	0%	17%	$\rightarrow$
	Banks	-39%	-26%	7	0%	4%	$\rightarrow$
	Hospitality	-44%	-27%	7	7%	36%	$\rightarrow$
	Energy	-52%	-29%	7	0%	21%	$\rightarrow$

Note: Based on top S&P Global 1200 companies; Sectors are based on GICS definitions; 1. TSR performance on 12 June 2020 compared to 29 May 2020; 2. Net debt & enterprise value from latest available balance sheet; Categories defined based on comparison with S&P Global 1200 median: healthy = TSR & debt/EV > median, pressured = TSR or debt/EV < median, vulnerable = TSR & debt/EV < median; 3. Performance is tracked for two periods, first from 21 February 2020 (before international acceleration of outbreak) to 20 March 2020 (trough of the market) and from 21 February 2020 through 12 June 2020 based on median; 4. Implied by 5-year Credit Default Swap based on median Source: S&P Capital IQ; BCG ValueScience® Center; BCG



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# US investors' current perspectives on economic and stock market impact of COVID-19 crisis



As of 07 June 2020

# **US example: Investor Pulse Check on US economy and stock market**

## **Economic impact and recovery**

**Q4 2020** 

Investor's expected timeline for the severe impact of crisis to extend until

Only **18%** 

Investors anticipate a rapid V-shaped recovery to the precrisis economic level and growth rate

~3.9T

Investors' expectation<sup>2</sup> for the amount of total fiscal stimulus needed to support the economy

# Impact on stock markets

**52%** | **25**%

Investors that are **bearish** or **neutral**, respectively, for the remainder of 2020

41% | 55%

Investors that are **bullish** for **2021** and **2022**, respectively

64% | 53%

Investors that are **more bullish** on the economy & the stock market, respectively vs. one month ago

S&P500 down by

**16**%<sup>1</sup>

Expected future low, to be reached by Q3 2020

S&P500 up by **16%**<sup>1</sup>

Expected future high, to be reached by Q2 2023 (exp. annual TSR of 8%)

# European investors' current perspectives on European Growth Tech



As of 27 May 2020

# **Europe example: Investor Pulse Check for European 'Growth Tech' (large, tech-oriented startups)**

#### Investment volume

Growth Tech investors are **bearish** on 2020...

**87**%

will delay deals originally planned for 2020

**66**%

will invest less in 2020 than in record year 2019

...but very **bullish** on 2022

98%

expect to invest as much or more in 2022 than in record year 2019

#### Investment criteria

Growth Tech investors expect **shift in investment criteria** to resilience factors...

**55**%

of investors attach greater importance to time to profitability



of investors re-prioritize the importance of management team's quality

...as significant uncertainty prevails

For **3/5** 

Growth Tech investors, market uncertainty affects investment behavior

#### **Growth Tech industries**

Potential to outperform larger rivals; but different recovery shapes across industries



expect Software/services to rebound quickly



expect Travel to recover, but slowly



expect Digital Health to return to pre-COVID trajectory<sup>1,2</sup>



expect EduTech to return to pre-COVID trajectory<sup>1,3</sup>

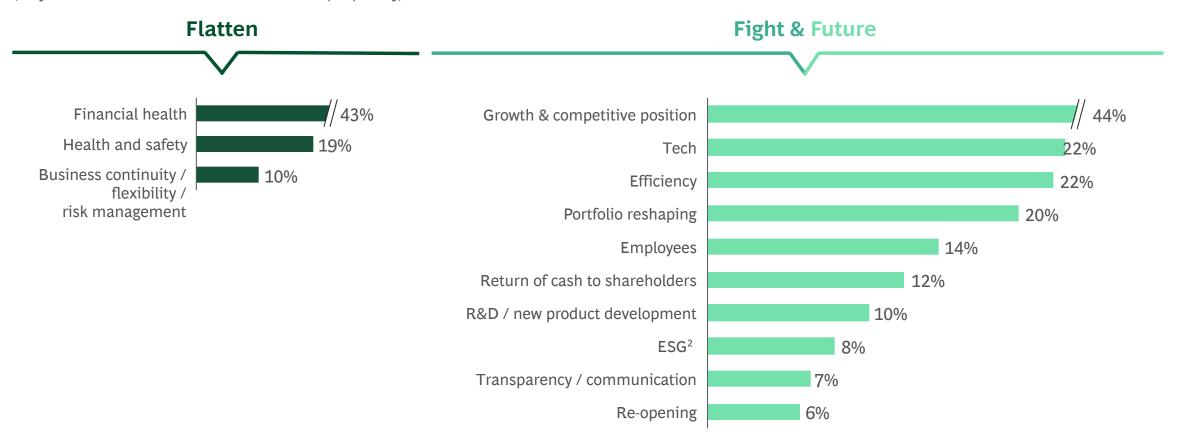
# Investors want discretionary dollars focused on 'financial health' to survive the crisis; 'growth & competitive position' to win the new reality

ECONOMIC &
BUSINESS IMPACT

As of 07 June 2020

# US example: Priority areas, management should focus on their investments<sup>1</sup>

(% of investors who listed the below areas as a top 3 priority)



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# **COVID-19 BCG Perspectives**



Edition #9
Future of Global Trade
and Supply Chains



Edition #6

Restructuring Costs, and managing Cash and Liquidity



Edition #3
Emerging stronger from the Crisis



Edition #8

Galvanizing nations for the new reality



Edition #5
Revamping
Organizations for the
New Reality



Edition #2
Preparing for the restart



Edition #7

Sensing Consumer Behavior & seizing Demand Shifts



Edition #4

Accelerating Digital & Technology
Transformation



Edition #1

Facts, scenarios, and actions for leaders

# **Selected publications**



**Corporate finance** 

Managing Corporate Venturing Through the Pandemic



**M&A** and **Divestitures** 

The Asia-Pacific M&A Report: Dealmaking in Turbulent Times



Transformation

How CEOs Can Win the Fight and Transform to Win the Future



**Corporate finance** 

The COVID-19 Investor
Pulse Check Series



**M&A** and Divestitures

Fic M&ANavigating Mergernaking inClearance Duringnesthe Crisis



**Banking** 

What's Next for US
Banking Consolidation in
the Post-COVID-19 World?



Corporate finance
The COVID-19 CFO

Pulse Check



**M&A** and Divestitures

COVID-19's Impact on Global M&A



Energy

How Uncertainty Is Hitting M&A in Oil and Gas

Source: BCG

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