COVID-19

Implications on Credit Ratings and Industries
Last Update: October 27, 2020 (orange corner = updated)

Executive Summary

- **Implications on credit ratings:** Since the first COVID-19 case in Switzerland on February 24 until October 26, we assigned 1’681 credit ratings. Those were 101 initial ratings and 1’580 updates of existing ratings. The 1’580 updates are made up of 1’271 rating confirmations, 107 upgrades, and 202 downgrades. Only the credit ratings of MCH Group and MSC Cruises were downgraded, partly due to the corona crisis. Even before COVID-19, their financial risk profiles were under pressure, and the crisis accentuates the challenges. Our view of things, which is on average more conservative than that of international agencies, is proving its worth.
- **Methodology:** We assign "Through the Cycle (TTC)" ratings. In contrast to "Point in Time (PIT)" ratings, TTC ratings reflect the fundamental creditworthiness of a debtor - cyclical economic fluctuations have only a minor impact on creditworthiness. The challenge currently consists of estimating which economic effects are temporary in nature and which mark a trend reversal. If a debtor "only" suffers a short to medium-term dent in earnings power and/or cash flow and liquidity, this may affect the share price, but not its TTC rating. If, on the other hand, it is a structural and/or sustainable change, the rating will react. Details on credit rating quality assurance can be found in annex 4.

Executive Summary

- **Public sector:** The Swiss government's top rating by the international credit rating agencies is not at risk, thanks in part to the debt brake. There is a relatively large buffer that can also compensate for lower federal, withholding, and value-added tax revenues. Most cantons are likely to get off with a black eye, although tax revenues, especially from legal entities, will be sustainably lower. Particular attention must be paid to cantons and municipalities with a strong tourist industry. It remains to be seen how quickly domestic and foreign tourists will return and how keen they will be to consume. Tax revenues will decline and expenditure on social welfare will increase. Thanks to Switzerland's institutional framework, a direct effect on creditworthiness will be smoothed out. Individual downgrades will probably be unavoidable in the years to come.
- **Companies:** The majority of debtors in our universe will move in line with the economy. This means that most of them will have to accept a decline in sales. This is due to a slump in consumption, postponement of investments, and the appreciation pressure of the Swiss franc. Some of the sectors we cover will suffer more from the economic downturn than others. Losers include automotive suppliers, convenience food, airports, trade fair companies, passenger and goods transport, hospitals, large electricity companies, the tourism sector, and – with a time lag – banks. They will suffer a considerable decline in profitability. On the winning side are pharmaceutical and biotech companies that adjust their production promptly and sell crisis-resistant products. These also include those players from the financial sector who offer online solutions and cashless payment or are active in brokerage, as well as psychiatrists.

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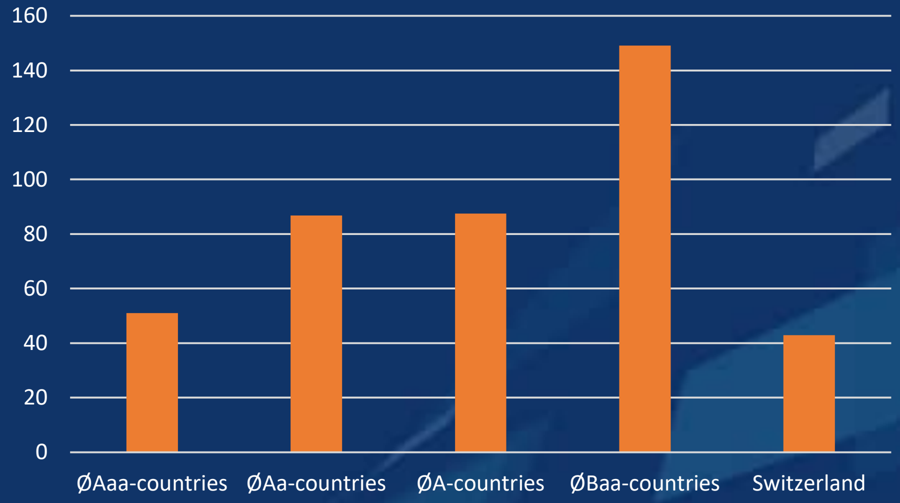
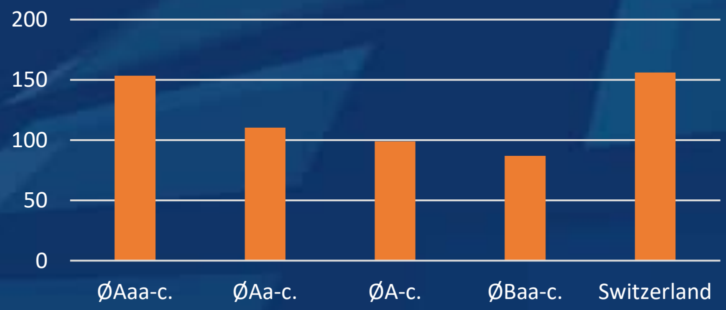
Switzerland's Rating as an Anchor in Federalism

Gross government debt in % of GDP 2017
source OECD

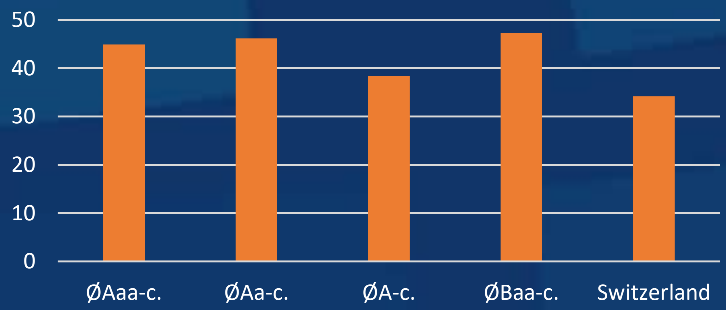


- The credit rating of the Swiss Confederation serves as an anchor rating in the federal structure of Switzerland; changes affect cantonal and municipal ratings; fedafin relies on Switzerland's rating of S&P, Moody's and Fitch
- A cross-comparison shows that the Aaa rating is currently not in danger despite fiscal policy measures; Switzerland could borrow additional debt of around CHF 230 billion and would comply with Maastricht rules*
- Other indicators paint a similarly positive picture
- Lower federal, withholding, and value added taxes will be considerable; KOF estimates CHF 10 billion
- fedafin does not consider the Aaa rating of Switzerland to be at risk at present

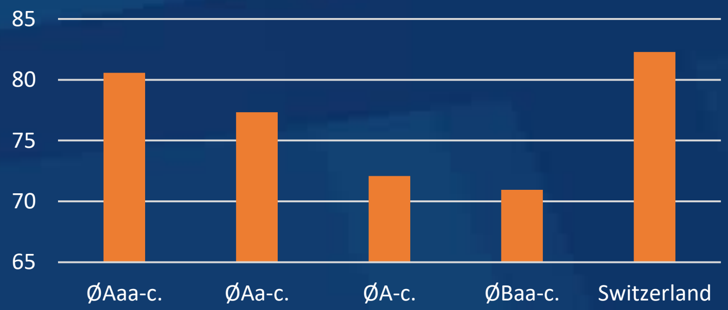
GDP per capita 2018
in purchasing power standards, source Eurostat



Gov. expenditure in % of GDP 2017
source OECD



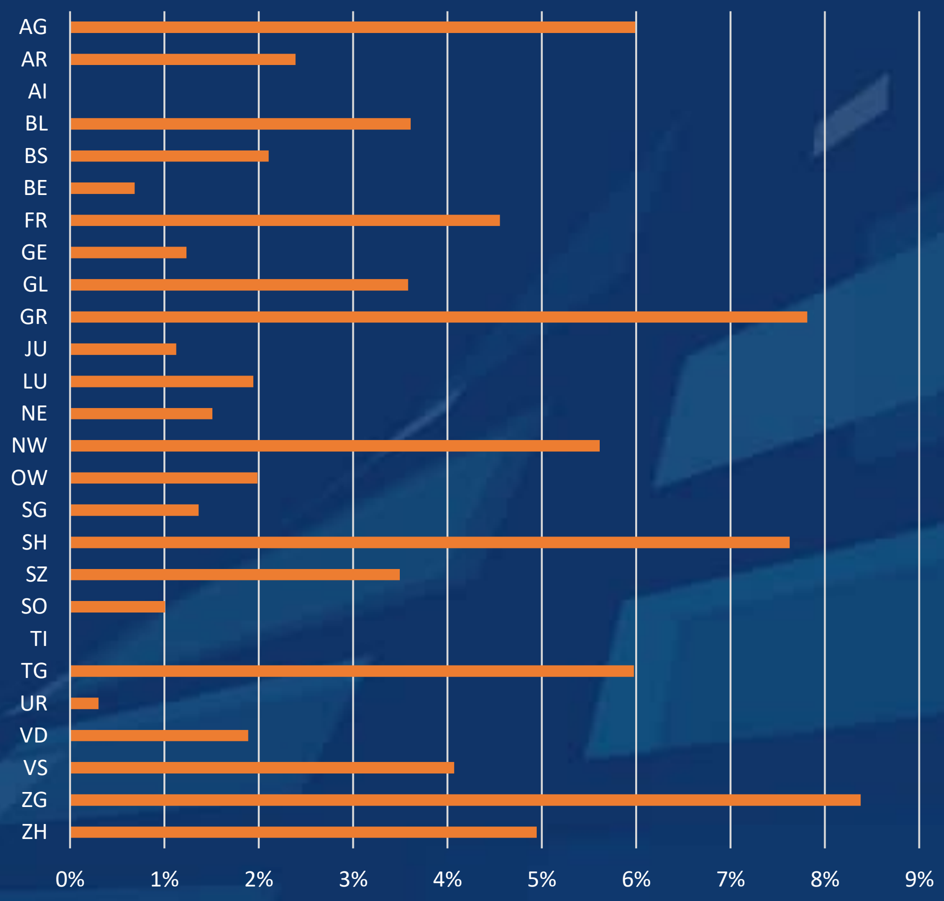
Competitiveness 2019
in points, source WEF



* Aaa-countries: CH, DE, DK, LU, NL, NO, SE / Aa-countries: AT, BE, CZ, EE, FI, FR, GB, US / A-countries: ES, IE, IS, JP, LT, LV, PL, SI, SK / Baa-countries: IT, PT
Source: calculated average rating without notches based on S&P 30.09.2019 & Moody's 10.04.2020

Implications on Cantonal Credit Ratings

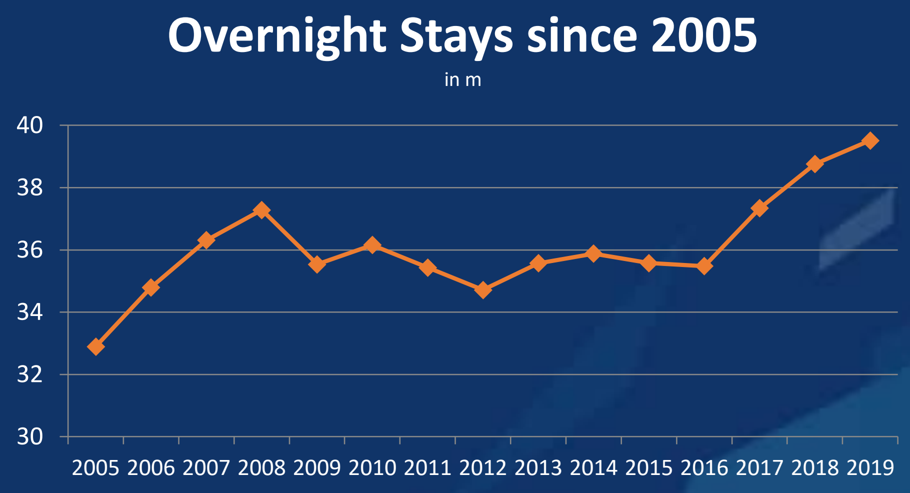
Changes in contingent risk quotas* by COVID-19 measures (in percentage points)

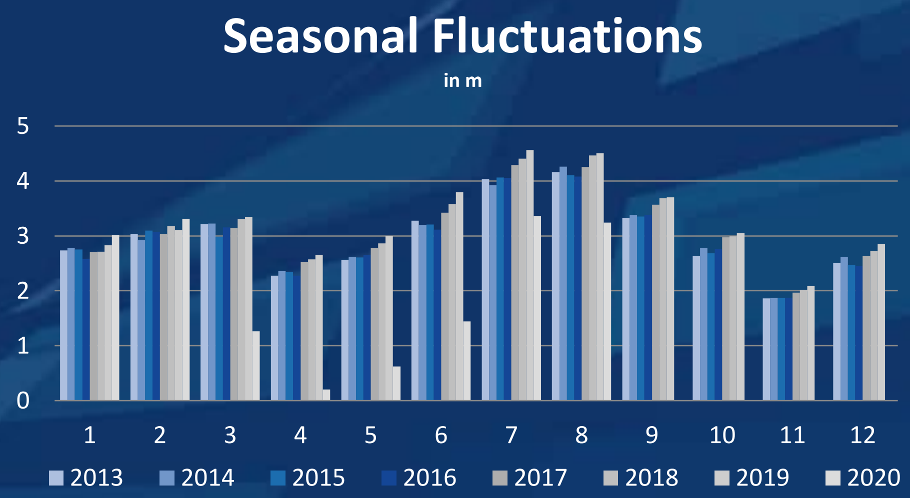


- Measures adopted so far have little impact on cantons' contingent liabilities
  - Among other things because the state guarantees to the cantonal banks and obligations in the event of underfunding of pension funds for state employees are several times higher
  - Illustration using the example of the canton of Aargau: Adj. contingent liabilities without COVID-19 measures: 14.4 billion, with measures: 14.7 billion
- However, cantonal banks' growing balance sheets are likely to cause contingent risk quotas* to rise with a time lag
- Tax revenue shortfall from legal and natural persons are likely to be considerable
- This effect is likely to extend over several years in cases of legal entities due to the possibility of loss carryforwards
- Dividends or compensation for the state guarantee of cantonal banks for 2019 do not appear to be in danger so far
- Details of the measures taken by the cantons can be found in annex 1

* Contingent risk quota = adj. contingent liabilities/adj. financial income

Tourism Switzerland

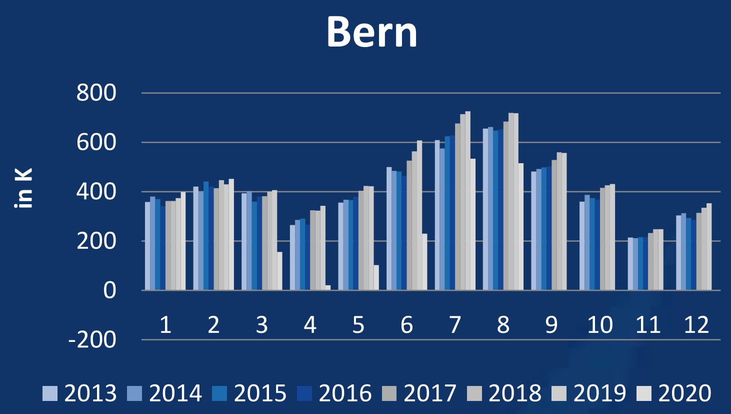


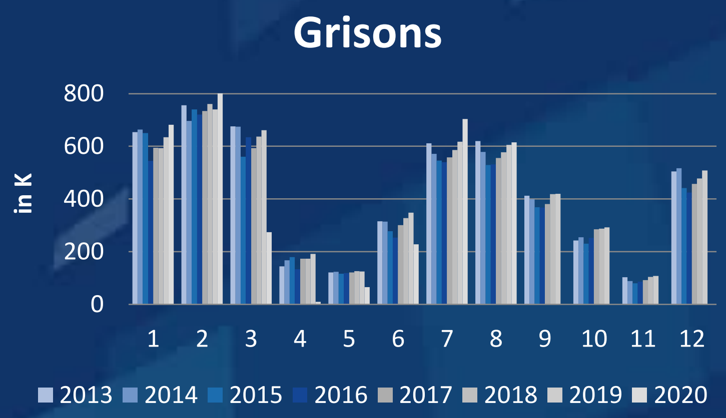


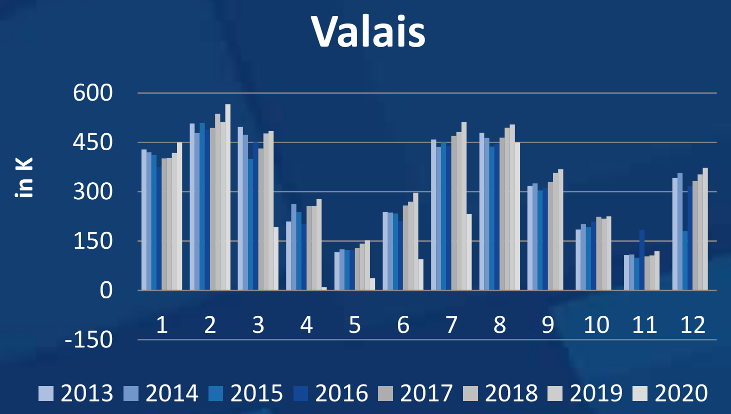
- **Record:** Overnight stays in Switzerland have risen to new record levels in 2017, 2018, and 2019
- **Effects of the financial crisis:** Global financial crisis 2007/2008 left its mark for several years
- **Swiss Franc shock secondary:** Swiss Franc shock 2015 with much weaker impact

- **Summer vs. winter:** In Switzerland as a whole, summer months show a higher number of overnight stays than winter months; winter season creates a relatively strong demand for almost four months though
- **Slump in 2020 year-on-year**: Jan +6.6%, Feb +6.5%, Mar -62.2%, Apr -92.3%, May -79.2%, Jun -62.0%, Jul -26.3%, Aug -28.1%

Tourism Cantons







- Canton BE with 14.2% (2019) of all overnight stays benefits most from tourism
- Seasonality corresponds to nationwide pattern
- Canton ZH records more overnight stays but only to a limited extent due to tourism (many business trips)

- Canton GR with 13.3% and canton VS with 10.8% (2019 each) follow ZH and BE
- Together with ZH and BE, the **four cantons account for over half** of all Swiss overnight stays
- Seasonal fluctuations in GR and VS are contrary to the national pattern.
- **GR recorded its best July in eight years in 2020**; July **and** August were better in 2020 than in 2019 in AR, AI, GR, JU, NE, TI, and TG

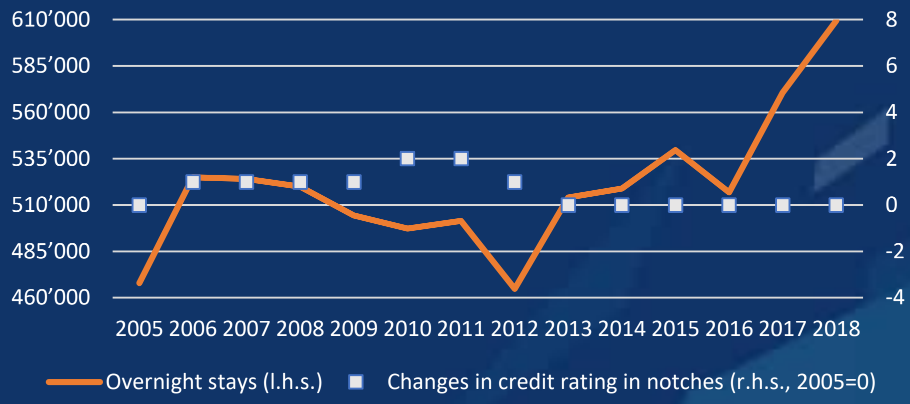
Tourism Municipalities

Municipality	Canton	Number of mountain railways	Overnight stays/capita 2018	Combo	OS 2019	OS 2018	OS 2017	OS 2016	OS 2015
Zermatt	VS	32	248	7’922	1’513’957	1’425’442	1’364’517	1’247’852	1’254’229
Saas-Fee	VS	23	205	4’725	319’971	321’276	330’347	261’671	274’232
Grindelwald	BE	28	160	4’488	657’603	609’457	570’542	516’723	539’558
Davos	GR	37	83	3’080	915’180	907’363	882’048	798’062	797’348
Samnaun	GR	14	216	3’024	163’144	165’680	160’225	160’653	164’316
Engelberg	OW	28	92	2’568	358’572	383’405	362’248	331’656	354’960
Vaz/Obervaz	GR	27	92	2’486	258’566	255’975	225’137	208’524	202’847
Anniviers	VS	38	58	2’190	161’697	157’447	139’134	133’293	134’421
Flims	GR	33	60	1’989	199’743	170’950	153’374	148’779	160’589
Arosa	GR	15	119	1’781	384’017	371’777	349’973	362’761	371’894
Sils im Engadin/Segl	GR	6	296	1’774	212’825	206’947	197’031	188’639	196’257
St. Moritz	GR	12	145	1’736	752’409	712’844	666’054	610’740	599’734
Laax	GR	17	101	1’719	192’346	187’911	181’643	162’325	165’112
Leukerbad	VS	10	158	1’581	223’796	216’336	212’958	226’838	231’939
Bettmeralp	VS	15	94	1’411	44’353	43’460	40’622	40’895	38’913
Adelboden	BE	23	59	1’362	205’975	200’763	192’736	174’625	173’966
Riederalp	VS	11	92	1’016	37’534	41’737	41’015	42’387	45’690
Saas-Almagell	VS	6	168	1’010	56’798	62’299	57’881	55’446	57’769
Lauterbrunnen	BE	4	237	948	548’751	543’003	507’181	434’178	447’136
Lenk	BE	17	48	808	121’140	111’525	106’511	108’948	105’809

- Overnight stay factor: Municipalities with a high number of overnight stays (OS) per capita are highly dependent on tourism.
- Railway factor: The number of mountain railways can represent a financial burden.
- This table multiplies both factors (combo column) and sorts them accordingly.
- For further analysis we consider the first five municipalities (excl. Davos due to WEF distortion) and one each from BE and VS with a high overnight stay factor.
- Conclusion of the following three slides: There is at most a weak correlation between overnight stays and credit ratings of tourism municipalities.

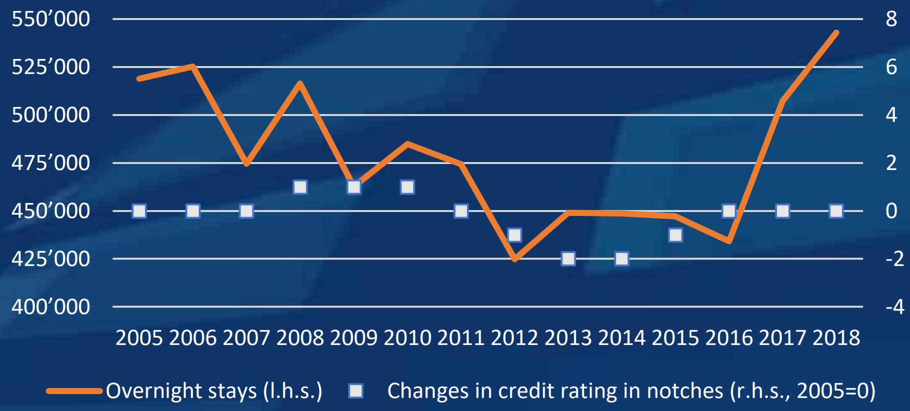
Tourism Municipalities Canton of Bern

Grindelwald (BE)



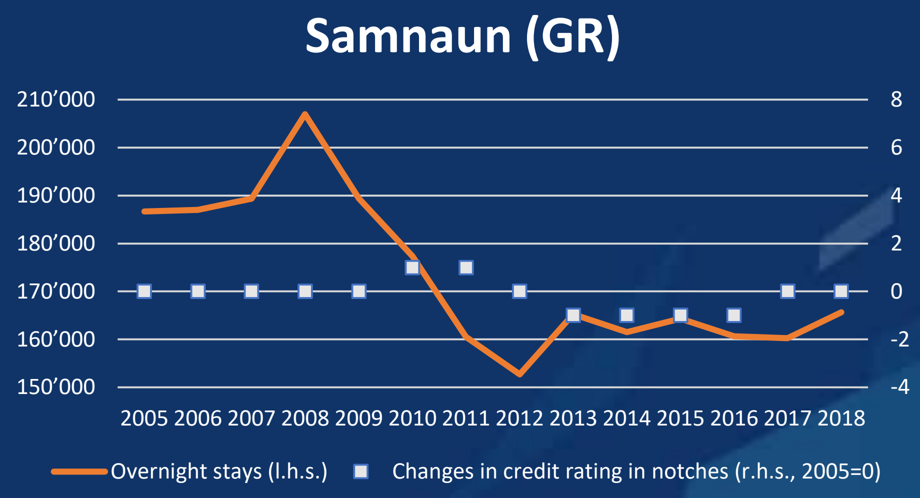
- Grindelwald was able to increase overnight stays by a good 30% between 2005 and 2018.
- The rating first rose by one notch, then by two, and has been back at the 2005 level since 2013.

Lauterbrunnen (BE)

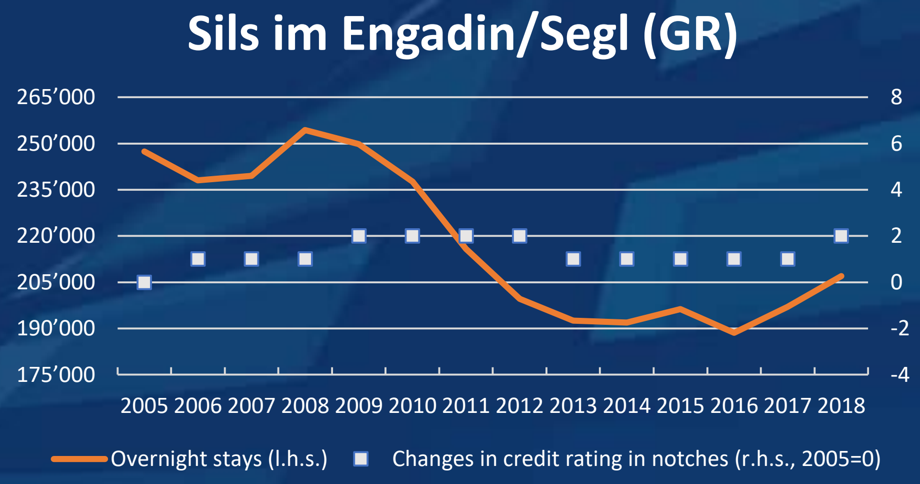


- In Lauterbrunnen, the number of overnight stays grew by just under 5% in the same period. The good figures of 2006 could only be surpassed in 2018. Between then and now, around 19% of overnight stays were lost.
- In the meantime, the rating rose by one notch, then fell by three notches, and is now back at the level of 2005.

Tourism Municipalities Canton of Grisons

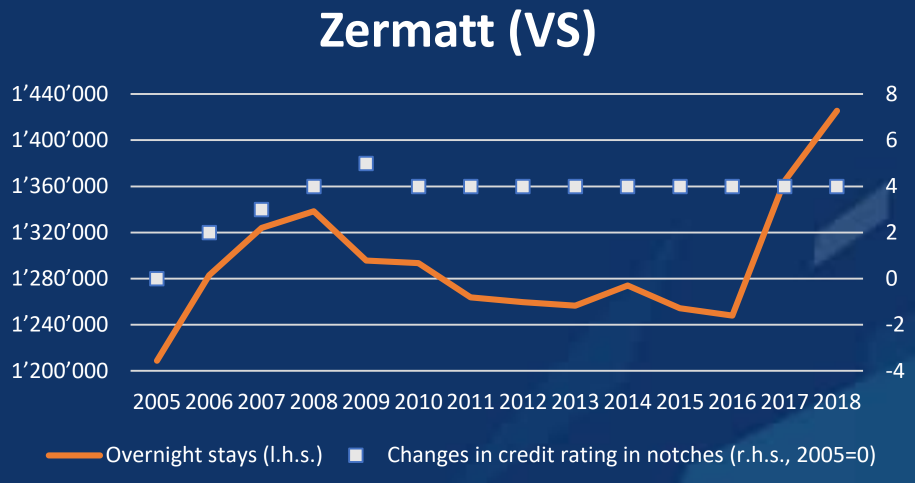


- Samnaun lost around 11% of overnight stays between 2005 and 2018. It was never really possible to recover from the global financial crisis.
- The rating first rose by one notch, later fell by two, and since 2017 has been back at the level of 2005.

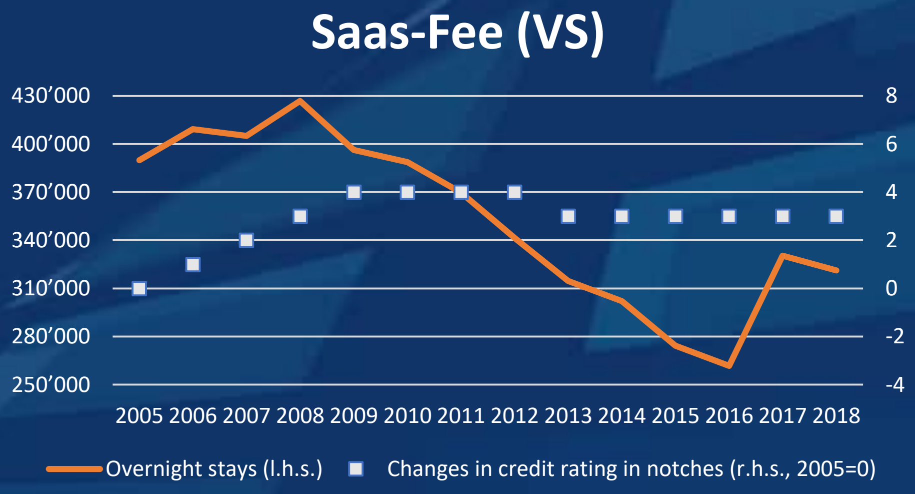


- Sils in Engadin/Segl shows a similar picture. Compared to 2005, around 16% of overnight stays disappeared.
- The rating first rose by two notches, has since fallen by one, and is since 2018 two notches higher than in 2005.

Tourism Municipalities Canton of Valais



- Zermatt felt the effects of the global financial crisis, but was nevertheless able to increase overnight stays by 18% between 2005 and 2018.
- The rating rose by five notches between 2005 and 2009, then slid back one notch, and has remained at this level since 2010.



- Saas-Fee was never again able to reach the record levels of 2008. In 2016, Saas-Fee saw the floor, which meant a loss of almost 39% compared to 2008. From 2005 to 2018, the loss was just under 18%.
- The rating first rose by four notches, slid back by one four years later, and has remained at this level since 2013.

Sector Overview regarding Sales

	Production	Trade	Services
Positive	Health Care (Pharma and Biotech) Food (canned and dry food)		Finance (online solutions, cashless, brokerage) Health Care (psychiatry)
Neutral	Energy (partner plants) Industrial Goods (for construction, chemicals, infrastructure, food, and pharmaceuticals) Information Technology Food (premium products)	Health (appliances and medicines)	Construction Central issuing offices Energy (grid) Finance (leasing and consumer loans) Basic services (water, sewage, waste, district heating) Real estate companies Information Technology Certification
Negative	Energy (large electricity groups) Health Care (products for personal use) Industrial Goods (for automotive, machinery parks) Food (convenience)	Large distributors	Finance (banks) Health Care (central and regional hospitals) Exhibition business Tourism Transportation (passenger and goods transport, airports)

- Sectors covered by fedafin with SIX-bond-listed issuers that, in the short to medium term, will outperform **in terms of sales**, perform with the economic cycle, or underperform
- The majority will move parallel to the economy
- Many sectors are suffering considerably from the crisis, which will be reflected not only in sales, but also in margins, profits, cash flows, and ultimately capital structures
- Only a few sectors benefit
- Details of measures announced to secure liquidity for the companies can be found in annex 2

Finance

Banks

- Swiss banks well prepared: Capital and liquidity requirements substantially increased after global financial crisis; financial industry cannot, however, escape the development of the real economy
- Profitability will suffer:
    - Increase in credit provisions due to higher credit risks despite extensive sureties from the federal government and the cantons
    - Income from indifferent business and trading revenues may decline with a time lag
    - Unchanged structural pressure on margins and strong competitive pressure also from new suppliers (Fintech)
    - Cost reductions and declining negative interest rates partly relieving
- Increase in impaired loans and deterioration of credit portfolios
- Slight deterioration in capital ratios: Increase RWA > Internal financing
- Partial relief through SNB measures: suspension of countercyclical capital buffers and provision of any liquidity required
- Details of the measures taken by the banks can be found in Annex 3

Leasing, consumer loans

- Decline in consumption and increase in savings ratio (e.g. slump in sales of cars, furniture, etc.)
- Decline in the leasing business will be partially offset by increased demand for consumer credit

Online solutions, cashless payment, brokerage

- Temporarily significantly lower credit card transactions due to lockdown and limited/prevented travel options
- Profit from the crisis in the medium to long term, as the cashless way is increasingly sought
- More brokerage services are in demand due to rising financing needs

Health Care

Hospitals

- Hospitals have been massively restricted in their freedom by federal emergency ordinances; apart from emergencies and cancer surgeries, temporarily no significant interventions took place; the entire infrastructure has been oriented towards the COVID-19 wave
- Profitability suffers due to postponement of elective, mostly high-margin interventions; training of additional, mostly inexperienced personnel; acquisition of additional material such as respirators, protective clothing, or tents; partial creation of additional capacities at external locations; absence of potential patients due to fears of infection; partial application for short-time work due to massive under-utilization
- Some cantons have already assured financial support to their listed hospitals (e.g. ct. BE, GR, ZH); support from the population is enormous, the political leeway for support is correspondingly large; private hospitals will probably also be able to benefit from some support from the public sector (in the canton of FR, a hospital of Aevis Victoria was confiscated); on the other hand, the federal government does not appear to want to provide any financial support; nevertheless, it is questionable whether the sales losses/loss of earnings in the first half of the year can be made up for in the second half and/or be fully compensated for by financial support from the public sector
- Mental health facilities were only marginally affected by the measures; dent in demand followed by an increase in demand due to the crisis

Production of products for personal use (e.g. hearing aids, dentistry, etc.)

- Demand fell as a result of limited access to consultations

Pharma, Biotech

- Recorded a temporary drop in demand, as consultations were either not possible or could only be carried out to a limited extent
- Tend to benefit from the crisis, as they are able to adjust their production promptly to the changed demand; existing product range is largely resistant to the crisis

Trade with appliances and medicines

- Experienced a run in March, struggled with overcapacity in April

Transportation

Public Transportation Switzerland

- Massive reduction in the range of services while maintaining basic supply; depending on company and route, 20% to 80% fewer trains, trams, buses, and post buses ran; demand has collapsed by up to 80% and takes time to normalize; partially it is still 25-40% below the norm; subscriptions are deposited and few new ones are requested; short-time work was requested in some cases (controversy in the media)
- In order to ensure liquidity, the FOT has paid out CHF 500 million in subsidy advances ahead of schedule by the end of April
- In addition, the Swiss Parliament approved the following measures in September, amounting to approximately CHF 900 million (subject to approval in the budget session):
    - The Confederation and the cantons will each contribute approximately CHF 290 million to regional passenger transport
    - Local transport: 1/3 of the 2020’s deficit will be assumed by the federal government amounting to approx. CHF 150 million
    - Modification of service agreements in the railroad infrastructure

Transport of Goods

- Global slump in demand; cost increase and loss in productivity, respectively: partly massive operational difficulties due to closed borders, reduced staffing at handling points, lack of freight capacity, etc.; improvements in some markets in step with easing measures

Airports

- Slump in demand of up to 90% in the aviation sector; non-aviation: temporary rent reductions or losses probable, lack of income from parking, etc.; partial or complete grounding as well as fleet reductions of the most important customers
- Pre-COVID-19-demand will not be met for years; support from public authorities likely strong

Energy

Large Electricity Companies

- Demand for electricity fell by up to 25% due to reduced economic activity; this is compounded by the fact that demand was falling mostly from low-margin large customers
- Cost reductions can only be realized to a limited extent, as basic supply needs to be ensured
- Decommissioning fund for nuclear power plants recorded temporarily massive book losses on assets

Partner Plants

- Only partially affected due to purchase agreements and/or deficit guarantees
- Demand for storage capacities (especially pumped storage power plants) still exists due to the challenge of grid stability

Pure Grid Providers

- Decrease in sales similar to that of large electricity groups due to lower demand, but is offset by EBIT regulation due to the WACC-mechanism
- Network stability challenge mastered so far

Food

Major Distributors

- Ensure basic service during the crisis and had to react very quickly to massively changing customer needs and regulatory requirements, which will have an impact on profitability:
    - Hoarding and related logistical challenges (overtime, weekend and night work)
    - Shifts in demand (less convenience, but more organic, durable, canned, toilet paper, etc.)
    - Implementation of hygiene regimes in shops
    - Closure of large areas that do not fall within the basic needs (e.g. restaurants, garden/flowers, furniture, DIY, electronics, etc.)
    - Staff relocations and short-time work
- Unite many other brands/businesses under one roof, which are also suffering a drop in sales (e.g. wholesale, supply to restaurants/hotels, travel, personal care, etc.)

Producers

- Are losing especially in the convenience food sector, as people increasingly cook their own food and attach importance to a healthy diet
- Premium products will probably move with the economy
- Winners especially in the canned food, dry food, and general durable food sector

Industrial Goods, Trade Fairs, Tourism

Automotive Suppliers

- Most car plants in the USA and Europe have been temporarily closed; accordingly, suppliers suffered massive sales losses in the first half of 2020 due to just-in-time production

Other Industrial Goods

- Usually feel a slump in demand, although there are sometimes big differences between industries
- Construction suppliers as well as suppliers in the chemical, food and pharmaceutical sectors are likely to move in line with the economy
- Public sector infrastructure projects have been in place for a long time and will for the most part continue to exist
- Producers of larger machines will also suffer in the medium term as investments are postponed

Trade Fairs and Tourism

- Significant loss of revenue expected to continue into 2021
- It will take years to reach pre-COVID-19-demand

Sources and Links

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Annex 1: Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
AG	300	Contributions to smaller companies, supplementary credit guarantees & support for SMEs, support for events & charitable organizations, administrative measures (taxes, deadlines)
AI		Interest-free loans for hardship cases, deferral of cantonal taxes, waiver of interest on late payments, deferral of tourism promotion levy
AR	10	Emergency fund for economy, aid package for culture, earlier direct payment to agriculture, support for nurseries, suspension/reduction of tourism tax, var. adm. measures (deadlines, taxes)
BL	100	Surety loans BLKB, immediate aid for companies in short-time work & self-employees, support nurseries & women house, waiver of interest on overdue taxes, one-third-solution business rents
BS	88	Surety on bridging loans, creation of crisis fund & extension of debtor deadline, support for self-employees, culture, sports & women house, contributions to business rents

Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
BE	73	Interest-free loans list hospitals, Spitex & institutions for the disabled, support for nurseries, hospitals, culture, sport, tourism & caritative organizations, various administrative measures
FR	148.6	Global amount (mainly surety for bank loans), extension of tax return deadline, support for tourism, self-employees, professional fishermen, start-ups and SMEs, contributions to business rents
GE	109.5	Increase of guaranteed amount, rental assistance, & bridging loans for companies, support for wineries, var. adm. Measures (deadlines, interests, taxes)
GL	12.5	Support for companies in cases of hardship, credit sureties to companies, support for nurseries, various administrative measures (deadlines, taxes)
GR	150	Credit sureties, support for culture, sport, hospitals & nurseries, goodwill repayment cantonal & NRP loans, earlier payments agriculture, hardship funds, adm. measures (deadlines, taxes)

Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
JU	9	Support start-ups, nurseries & hardship cases, lump sums for welfare recipients, extension of deadline for tax declaration August 31, 2020, waiver of default interest
LU	56.7	Immediate assistance via LUKB, payment to creditors, support tourism, nurseries, start-ups, extension of deadline for tax declaration, waiver of reminders & interest on arrears
NE	30	Interest-free loans for small enterprises (30), strengthening innovation support for strategic SME areas (4), partial rent waiver for commercial tenants, var. adm. measures (deadlines, taxes)
NW	20	Support credits for companies and self-employees (guarantee for 85% of the credits), immediate help SE, waiver of tourism tax until the end of June, various administrative measures (deadlines, taxes)
OW	4.5	OKB provides immediate aid worth 5 m, support for cultural institutions, immediate aid for cantonal hospital

Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
SH	50	Company sureties, avoidance of hardship cases & threatened social welfare, support for culture and sports, various administrative measures (taxes, deadlines)
SZ	50	Loan guarantee banks (150), support culture, sport, & agriculture through lottery funds & operational aid funds, various administrative measures (taxes, deadlines)
SO	21.5	Bridging loans for self-employees, immediate aid sports & culture from lottery funds, immediate aid nurseries, earlier direct payments to agriculture, contributions to business rents
SG	60.35	Support for business, tourism, culture, sport associations, Olma, agriculture, start-ups & nurseries, quick aid hardship, var. adm. measures (deadlines, taxes), contrib. to charitable organizations
TG	100	Special funds for companies, small businesses, self-employees & start-ups, support for culture, sport & tourism, earlier direct payments to agriculture, div. adm. measures (deadlines, taxes)

Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
TI		Suspension of mortgage rates tourism act & repayment of loans from regional development funds
UR	1.1	Payment from cantonal economic development fund
VD	184.5	Guarantee fund to support interest-free loans and extraordinary guarantees (100), increase in the unemployment fund (50), support for culture (14.5) & nurseries, tenant support SE & gastronomy
VS	137	Sureties (105), loan ext. & amortizations waivers (18), post-pone-ment repayment loans (11), emergency aid for self-employees, s-t work, & income comp., support culture & hardship, adm. measures
ZG	120	Contributions proprietorships, self-employees, & small businesses, loan guarantees, tax red., support culture, social, sport, education, agriculture, start-ups, & nurseries, pandemic fund, adm. measures

Details on Cantons (as far as known)

Canton	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
ZH	468	Loan guarantees SME (425), support self-employees (15), charitable org. (20) & constr., education & economics dept. and sports funds (8) & nurseries, var. adm. measures (taxes, deadlines)
	305	Package of measures to support hospitals

Annex 2: Details on Corporations (as far as known, excl. financials)

Company	Volume m CHF	Communicated Measures
Acrotec	7.05	COVID-19 loan
Aduno	60	Proposal of the BoD to the AGM to halve the previously planned dividend
Aéroport International de Genève	300	CHF bond issue (maturity 3 years)
Aevis Victoria	174 (net profit in 2019)	Suspension of dividend for 2019
Aryzta		Waiver of interest payment or call option on hybrid bonds in March and April 2020

Details on Corporations (as far as known, excl. financials)

Company	Volume m CHF	Communicated Measures
Autoneum		Dividend waiver for 2019; adjustment of financial covenants for existing long-term credit agreement of a bank syndicate for CHF 350 million; extension of subordinated shareholder loans of Michael Pieper and Peter Spuhler dependent on financial performance and aligned with the credit agreement
Bobst	200	CHF bond issue already in January (maturity 6 years)
Bucher	140	Increase in credit facilities
Coop	320	CHF bond issue (maturity 3 years)
DSV Panalpina	840	CHF bond issue (maturity 5 years)

Details on Corporations (as far as known, excl. financials)

Company	Volume m CHF	Communicated Measures
Ferring	270	CHF bond issue (maturity 5 years)
Flughafen Zürich	218	Suspension of dividend for 2019
	300	CHF bond issue (maturity 4 years)
Geberit	300	CHF bond issue (maturity 2.5 years)
Georg Fischer	up to 400	Use of unused credit facilities
Hilti	200	Credit through Martin Hilti Family Trust; dividend suspension 2019
	150	CHF bond issue (maturity 5 years)
		CHF bond issue (maturity 5 years)

Details on Corporations (as far as known, excl. financials)

Company	Volume m CHF	Communicated Measures
Jungfraubahn Holding	53 (net profit 2019)	Suspension of dividend for 2019
Kühne + Nagel	800 (Group profit 2019)	Suspension of dividend for 2019; on September 4th, 2020, CHF 480 million thereof have been distributed as a dividend subsequently
Lonza	300	CHF bond issue (maturity 3 years)
MCH Group	104.5	Expected equity increase (74.5 cash, 30 conv. of cantonal loan) Suspension of dividend for 2019
SGS	500	CHF bond issues (maturities 3.5 and 6.5 years)

Details on Corporations (as far as known, excl. financials)

Company	Volume m CHF	Communicated Measures
Siegfried		New syndicated credit
Sonova	up to 1500	Suspension of share buyback program
	830	CHF bond issue (maturity 2, 5, and 8 years)
Straumann		Increase in committed credit lines
	430	CHF bond issue (maturity 3.5 and 5 years)

Annex 3: Details on Banks (as far as known)

Bank	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
BancaStato		Deferral of loan amortization for SMEs until end of September 2020
BCF		Deferred loan amortizations and temporary loan overdrafts
BCJ		Suspension of repayment of mortgages, loans, and credits until June 30, 2020
BCVS	100	Suspension of amortization obligation for SMEs and self-employed people until December 31, 2020
BCN	50	Suspension of amortization obligation for SMEs until December 31, 2020

Details on Banks (as far as known)

Bank	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
BCV	> 40	Deferral of loan amortization for SMEs at the end of March and end of June 2020
BLKB	85	Free liquidity for companies (50) and individuals (10), free company loans (20), advance payments to suppliers (5), loans to start-ups
BKB		Bridging loans guaranteed by the canton of BS
BEKB	50	Interest-free loans for SMEs
GLKB	15	Bridging loans with greatly reduced interest rates incl. flexible repayment

Details on Banks (as far as known)

Bank	Volume m CHF	Measures in addition to the Federal Government
GKB	> 200	SME liquidity assistance (i.a. amortization waivers, own risk assumption for major federal aid, supplementary financing)
LUKB	100	Bridging loans with greatly reduced interest rates incl. flexible repayment
OKB		Coordination of emergency aid from the canton of OW
Raiffeisen	100	Bridging loans
ZKB	50	Bridging loans

Annex 4: fedafin Credit Rating Quality Assurance

1. Liquidity

- Goal: Identification of issuers with possible short-term payment difficulties
- Overweighting of liquidity ratios in relation to other rating-relevant financial ratios
- Assessment of maturities in the near future in relation to cash and cash equivalents and credit lines

2. Temporal Delimitation

- Goal: Identification of long-term trend changes and delimitation to short- to medium-term sales development
- Detection of long-term changes in supply and demand as well as investment and consumer behaviour
- Assessment of benefiting and suffering sectors as well as over- and underperforming issuers per sector

3. Monitoring

- Goal: Responsiveness
- Media releases, quarterly, half-yearly & annual figures and reports
- Exchange with issuers
- Industry, newspaper, radio, TV and Internet news, analyses & opinions
- Central banks, fiscal policy, regulators, political processes, various databases
- and many more

Annex 5: COVID-19 Situation International

- Spread in over 215 countries on all continents
- > 44 m confirmed infected, vast dark figure
- > 1 m deceased
- > 32 m cured
- Epicenters USA, France, India, Brazil, and Russia with most active cases