

Why Restart?

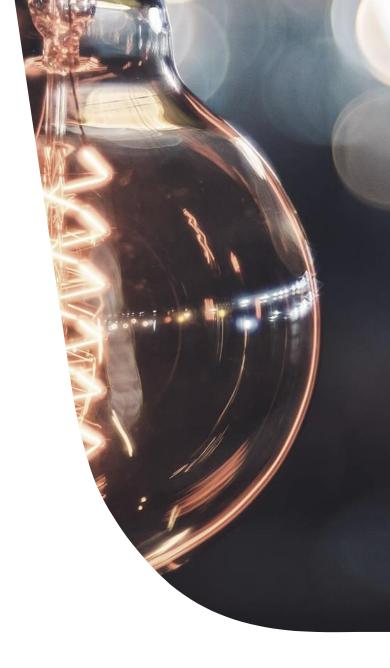
- The coronavirus has deeply shaken Finnish society and the business community during the past year.
- We are in the most challenging stage of the fight against coronavirus, but obstacles are there to be overcome.
- Although restrictions may still be tightened and development of vaccination coverage will take time, at EK we have already set our sights on the near future, on a time when the situation will start to ease.
- We must not get stuck in the starting blocks then. Instead, when the vaccination coverage improves, restrictions must be lifted gradually so that we can get back on a growth course.
- If we are to be ready on time, we must start the planning for the easing of restrictions and the necessary support measures now.
- The restart will only work if the vaccination programme is successful. In addition to the availability of vaccinations, this will require strong nationwide steering and the involvement of occupational health care.





Contents

- 1. Vaccination scenarios
- 2. Impacts of scenarios on the Finnish national economy
- 3. Implementation of vaccination
- 4. Lifting of restrictions
- 5. Financial support for businesses





Finland's vaccine procurement and delivery plan

As of February 4, 2021

•		
	_	

Vaccine	Authorization status	Received doses	Delivery schedule	Total doses ordered
Pfizer-BioNTech	12/2020	222,000	50,000 doses weekly 1-2/2021	6,600,000 ¹
Moderna	1/2021	5,000	5,000 doses biweekly 1-2/2021	2,000,000
AstraZeneca	1/2021	0	~200,000 doses in 2/2021	3,700,000
Johnson & Johnson	Interim results 1/2021 – submission & approval expected 2-3/2021	0	"No manufacturing issues"	2,400,000
Novavax	PH III interim results 1/2021 – no information on EMA submission	0		2,400,000 ²
Curevac	PH III interim results expected Q1- 2/2021	0		2,700,000
Sanofi-GSK	Research ongoing	0		3,700,000

^{1. 75}M additional doses (~1M doses for Finland) to be provided to the EU in Q2/2021



^{2.} Not confirmed by the EU

Three scenarios for how COVID-19 vaccine supply and distribution could evolve

Potential scenarios as of February 4, 2021

1. All goes well

EMA approvals¹

- Pipeline vaccines approved as expected
 - The J&J vaccine is approved Q2/2021
 - Curevac vaccine is approved Q2/2021

2A. Manufacturing issues

- Pipeline vaccines approved as expected
 - The J&J vaccine is approved Q2/2021
 - Curevac vaccine is approved Q2/2021

2B. Approval delays

- Delays in vaccine approvals
 - The J&J vaccine is approved late Q2/2021³
 - Curevac vaccine is approved Q3/2021³

.3. Manufacturing issues & approval delays

- Delays in vaccine approvals
 - The J&J vaccine is approved late Q2/2021³
 - Curevac vaccine is approved Q3/2021³

Production

 Production ramp-up according to current plans

- Significant issues in production ramp-up
 - 50% decrease for first 3 months and 80% for the following months in production volumes² vs. current timelines
- Production ramp-up is according to current plans
- Significant issues in production ramp-up
 - 50% decrease for first 3 months and 80% for the following months in production volumes² vs. current timelines



 $^{1. \}quad \text{Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine approved 12/2020, Moderna vaccine approved 1/2021, AstraZeneca vaccine approved 1/2021} \\$

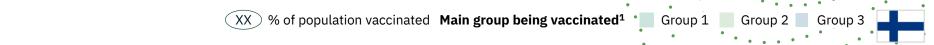
^{2.} Estimated based on AZ Q1 delivery 60% below target

^{3.} Assuming 2 month delay similar to the AstraZeneca's 11/2020 interim analysis vs. expected approval in in 1/2021

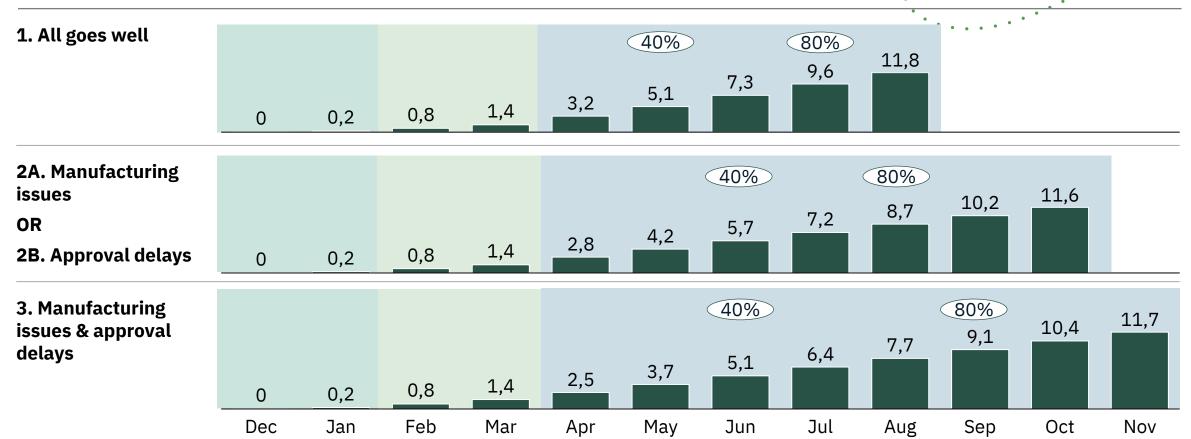
80% of the population is likely to be vaccinated between July and September – depending on the scenario

Cumulative number of doses delivered, in millions

Illustrative



Cumulative doses delivered 2020-2021²



 $^{{\}bf 1.} \ {\bf Assuming} \ {\bf 2} \ {\bf dose} \ {\bf regimen} \ {\bf for} \ {\bf all} \ {\bf vaccines} \ {\bf and} \ {\bf vaccination} \ {\bf within} \ {\bf 1} \ {\bf week} \ {\bf of} \ {\bf delivery},$



^{2.} For H2 delivery rate assumed to be same as between 5 and 6/2021

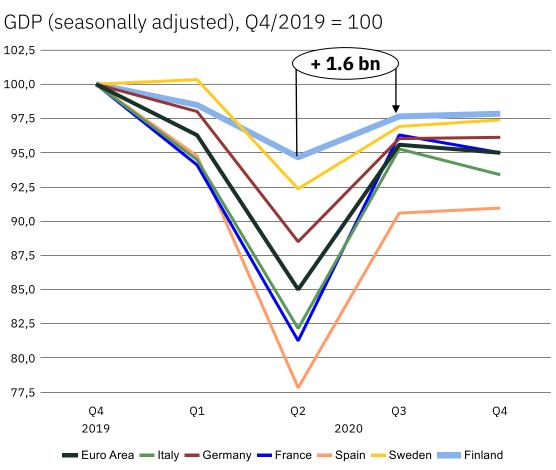
How can EK's scenario be so positive?

- We assume that occupational health care will be involved in the vaccination of the working-age population, which will make the process as efficient as possible.
- We have considered all relevant vaccinations in the scope of the EU's joint purchase:
 - Vaccinations already approved by the EMA: Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, Astra/Zeneca,
 - We assume that J&J will be approved,
 - We assume that Curevac will receive approval (relevance small).
- EK's vision is that the supply of vaccinations to Finland will grow significantly compared with the current supply.
- We have used information, which is based on specialist views and public sources.
- Penna Urrila's tweet on 15 Feb: Denmark is requesting offers from private healthcare companies to quadruple the vaccination capacity to the level of 400 000 / day during Mar–Jul.
- Positive development regarding the topic can be seen all the time both in Finland and abroad.





Impacts of the scenarios on the Finnish national economy what would faster easing of restrictions mean?

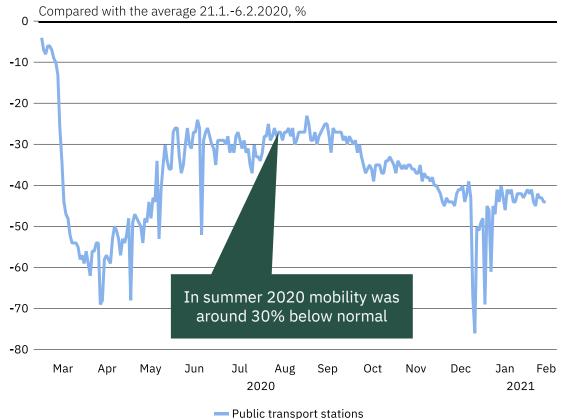


- Summer 2020 as the reference point, when restrictions were partially lifted in Finland after the spring lockdown
- However, summer events were cancelled for the most part and travel abroad was restricted
 - > Finland's GDP was still EUR +1.6 bn on the previous quarter
 - This increased public finances by approx. EUR 600 m



Impacts of the scenarios on the Finnish national economy - what would faster easing of restrictions mean?

Mobility in Finland recovered only slightly in summer 2020



- Vaccination coverage will enable stronger recovery than in summer 2020
 - At that time, e.g. mobility was clearly lower than normal
- **Estimated impact of faster vaccination coverage on GDP at least EUR +2 bn,** if easing of restrictions e.g. 3 months earlier
 - Public finances nearly EUR 1 bn
- Summer season has major significance for seasonal sectors in particular – e.g. travel, water and air transportation, events
- Reduction of bankruptcies
- Moreover, the estimate does not take the reduced need for public support into account





Implementation of vaccination

- 1. Occupational health care must be systematically involved in the vaccination of the working-age population throughout the country. This is the only way to ensure that critical sectors and employees are vaccinated in a functional order.
- 2. Compensation issues related to use of occupational health care must be resolved.
- 3. The distribution of vaccines to occupational health care must be implemented on a centralised basis for the whole of Finland. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/THL must ensure that distribution is carried out in an efficient and consistent way throughout the country.
- 4. All those qualified to provide vaccinations are needed to administer vaccinations.
- 5. A digital vaccination certificate is required urgently. Companies need to be able to travel (sales, maintenance, other cooperation) and the service and travel window of summer 2021 must be utilised. Companies to be enlisted to help KELA and THL in order to speed up the development. Simultaneous pilot projects for international use to be launched immediately (e.g. bank/credit card system, QR code, mobile phone app). The EU and WHO are too slow.





Lifting of restrictions

Updating Finland's coronavirus management strategy

- 1. Development of vaccination coverage must be taken into account in the criteria of the coronavirus management strategy and linked to the lifting of restrictions.
- 2. Better predictability must be achieved for the application of the model.

Entry restrictions and test and enter model

- 1. Vaccination certificate must enable travel without quarantine and testing if medical evidence supports this.
- 2. A joint reciprocal European travel management model must be created before the disease is under control through improved vaccination cover and restrictions can be eased.



Financial support for businesses

- 1. The general business outlook has improved from the autumn, but there are still substantial differences between sectors. Many viable companies are still in urgent need of financial support.
- 2. The need for recovery- and rebuilding-stage support instruments must be assessed, and the approval criteria and handling process must be determined in a realistic and fair manner. The continuation of support and acceptable approval criteria must be ensured.
- 3. Finland has exercised a moderate support policy, and last year's subsidies in relation to GDP are substantially lower than in the main EU comparison countries. It is important that normal EU level state aid rules are restored as soon as possible.



