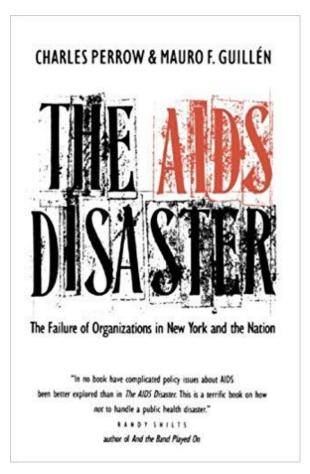
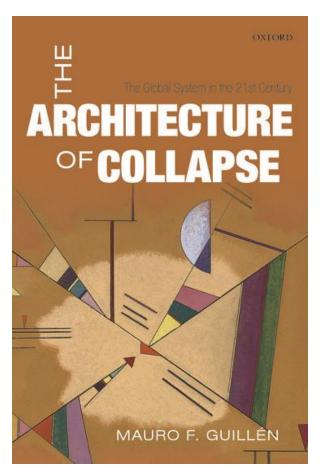
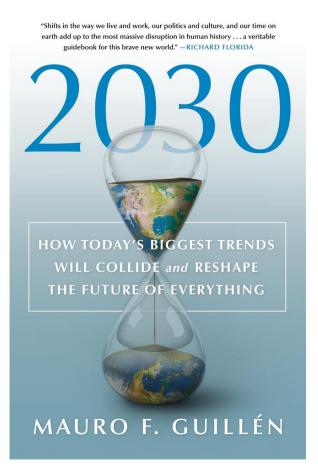


My Expertise

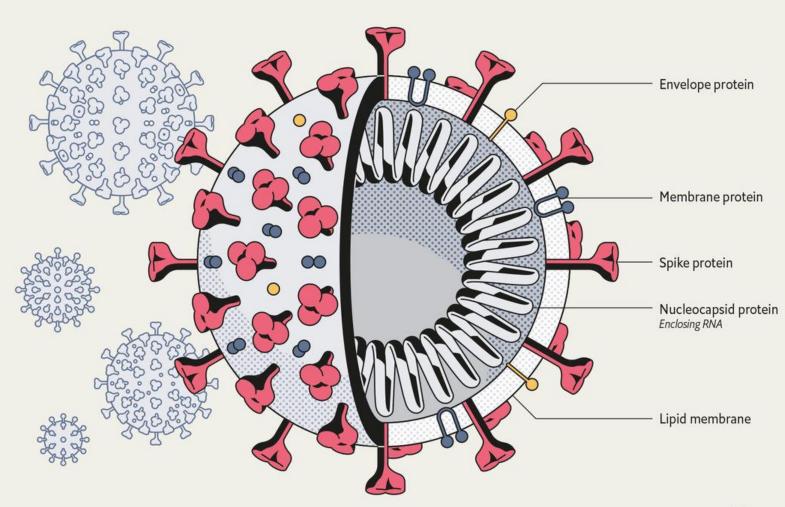






1990 2016 2020

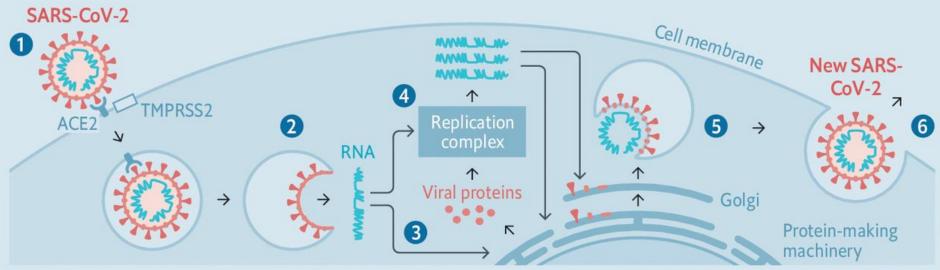
The Enemy



Replication of the Virus

Hijack

How SARS-CoV-2 replicates itself in the cells of those infected



1 Spike protein on the virion binds to ACE2, a cell-surface protein. TMPRSS2, an enzyme, helps the virion enter 2 The virion releases its RNA 3 Some RNA is translated into proteins by the cell's machinery 4 Some of these proteins form a replication complex to make more RNA 5 Proteins and RNA are assembled into a new virion in the Golgi and 6 released

Sources: Song et al., Viruses, 2019; Jiang et al., Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2012; The Economist

The Economist

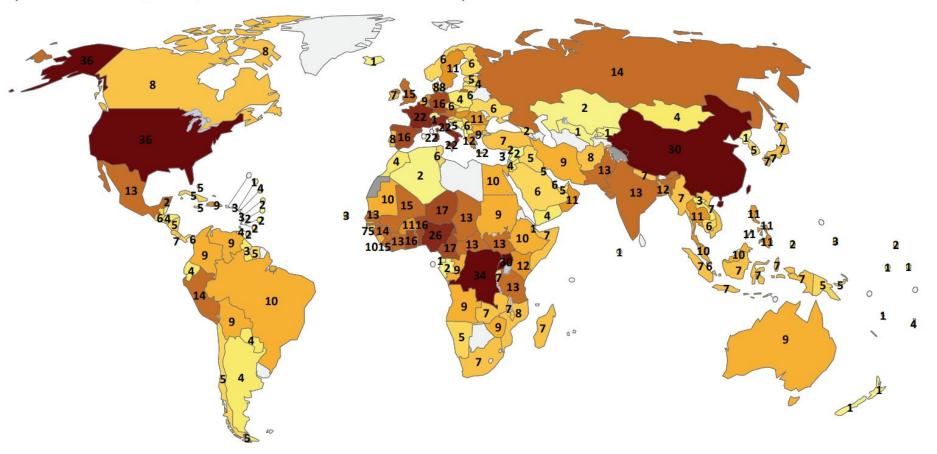
Preparedness

- Organizations, and society at large, always prepare for catastrophic events like earthquakes and hurricanes.
- Why aren't we prepared for epidemics and pandemics?
- Perhaps because we perceive them as being rare events that are unlikely to affect us.

Epidemics Occur Frequently

Burden of epidemics: illustrations

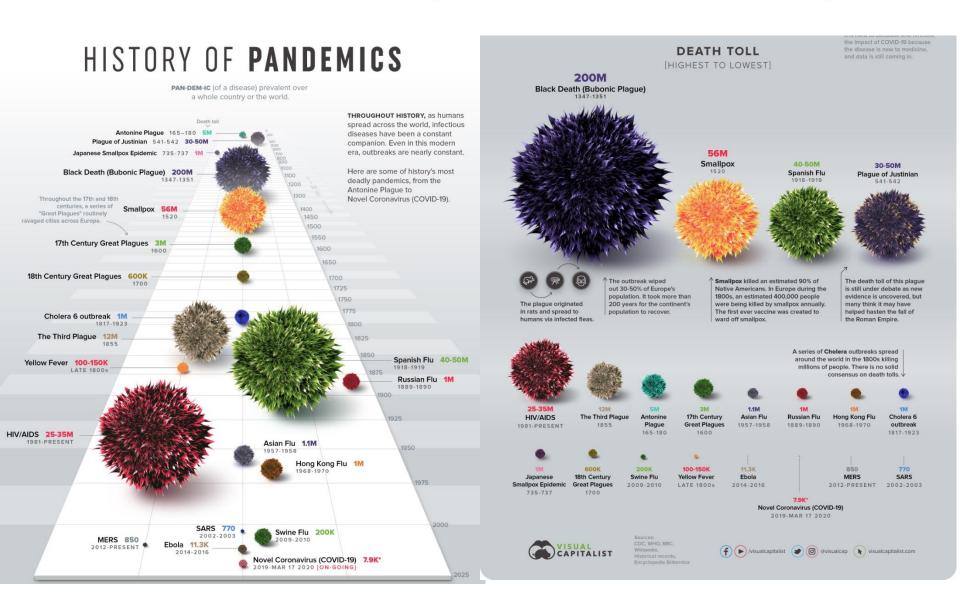
Epidemic events* globally, 2011 – 2017**: A total of 1,307 epidemic events, in 172 countries



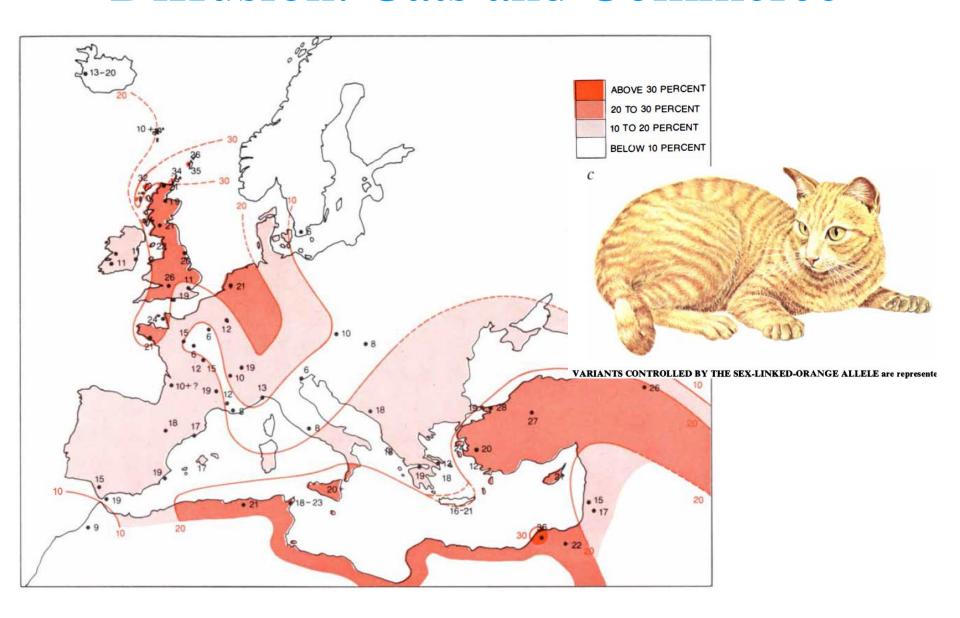
^{*} Analysis excluded Poliomyelitis. The following epidemic and pandemic diseases were analysed: Avian Influenza A(H5N1), A(H7N9), A(H7N6) A(H10N8), A(H3N2), A(H5N6), A(H9N2), Chikungunya, Cholera, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg virus disease, Meningitis, MERS-CoV, Monkeypox, Nodding syndrome, Nipah virus infection, Plague, Rift Valley fever, Shigellosis, Typhoid fever, Viral haemorrhagic fever, West Nile fever, Yellow fever, Zika virus disease. If a disease caused more than 1 epidemic event by year in a country, it was only counted once for the year it occurred in that country. Includes cases imported or locally transmitted.

^{**} WHO/IHM data as of 12 January 2018 (note: 2017 data is not complete) https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/managing-epidemics-interactive.pdf

Pandemics are as frequent as major earthquakes

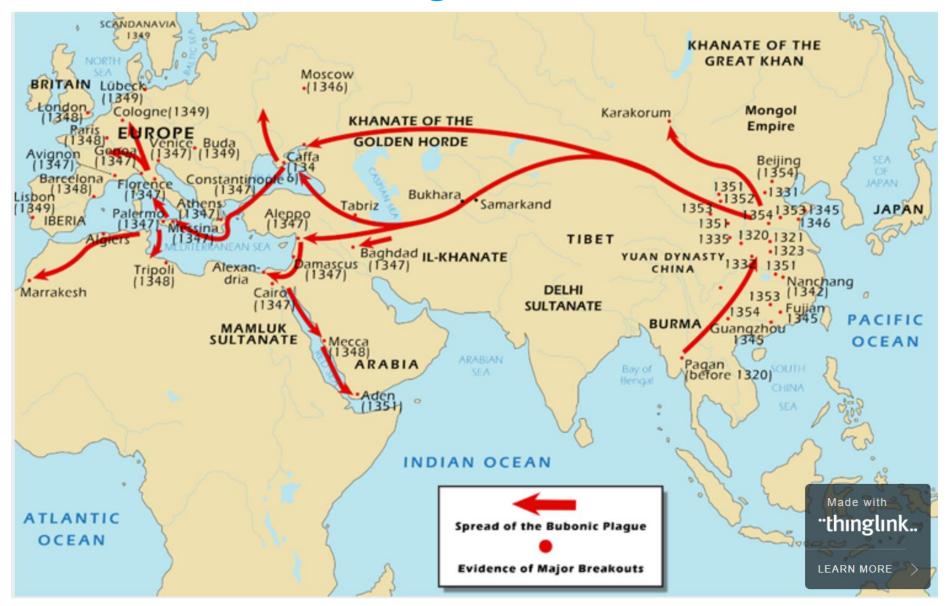


Diffusion: Cats and Commerce

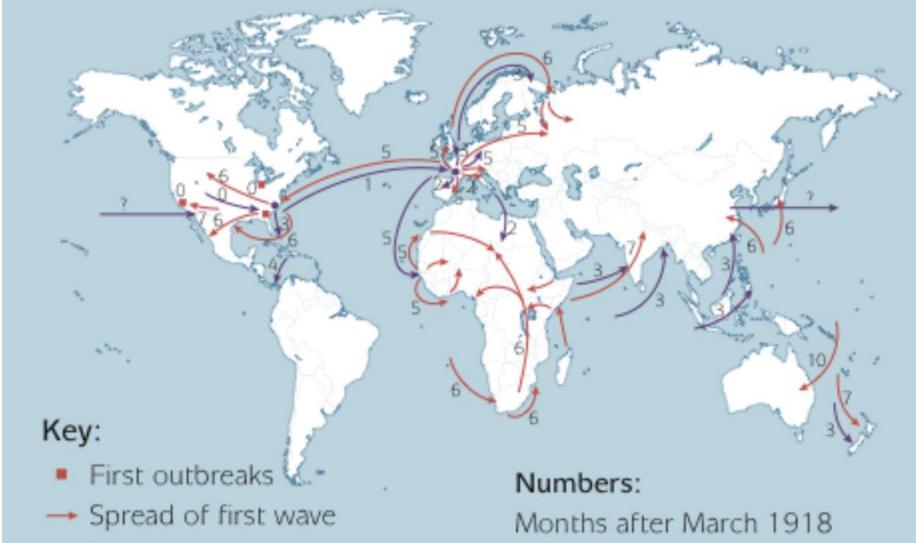


Neil B. Todd, "Cats and Commerce." *Scientific American* 237(5) (Nov 1977):100-107.

Bubonic Plague in the 1300s

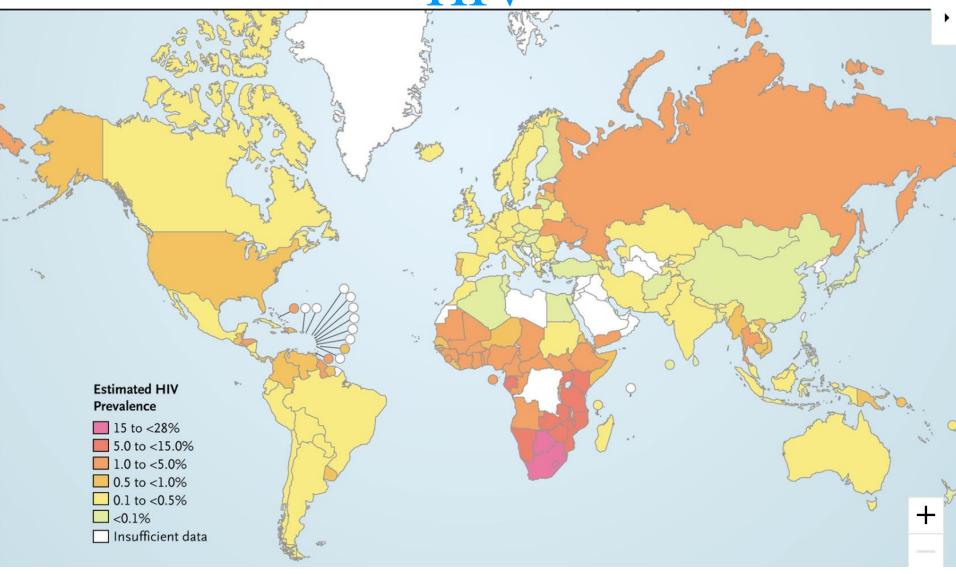


The Spanish Flu of 1918



- Focal points of second onset
- → Spread of second wave

Months after March 1918 when initial infections were reported in the USA HIV



The Guardian Fake News

Why conspiracy theories spread faster than coronavirus

Did the virus originate in a US weapons lab, or is it a plot to destabilise Iran? The 'infection' of social media by these stories is a deliberate strategy

The New York Times

Surge of Virus Misinformation Stumps Facebook and Twitter

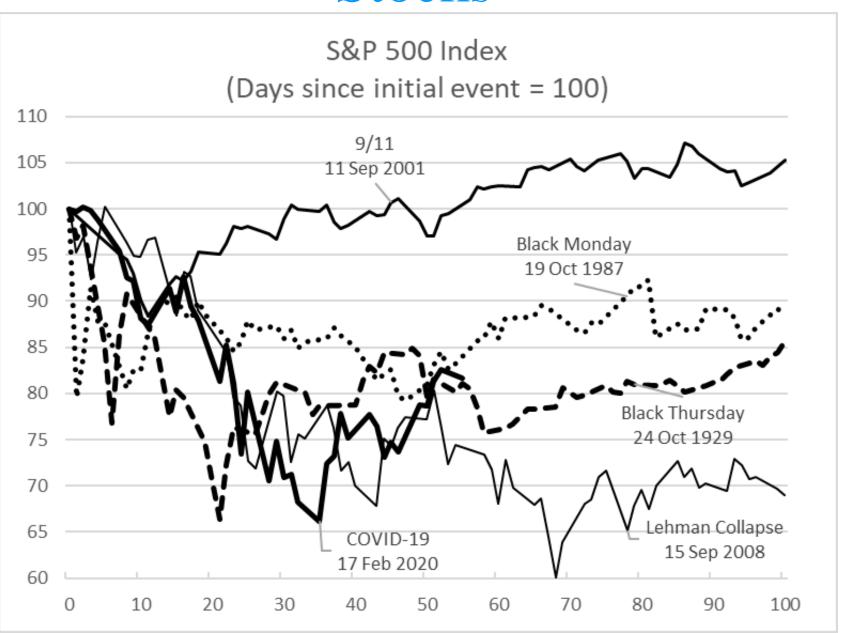
Secret labs. Magic cures. Government plots. Despite efforts by social media companies to stop it, false information about the coronavirus is proliferating around the world.

The Washington Post

Conspiracy theorists blame U.S. for coronavirus. China is happy to encourage them.

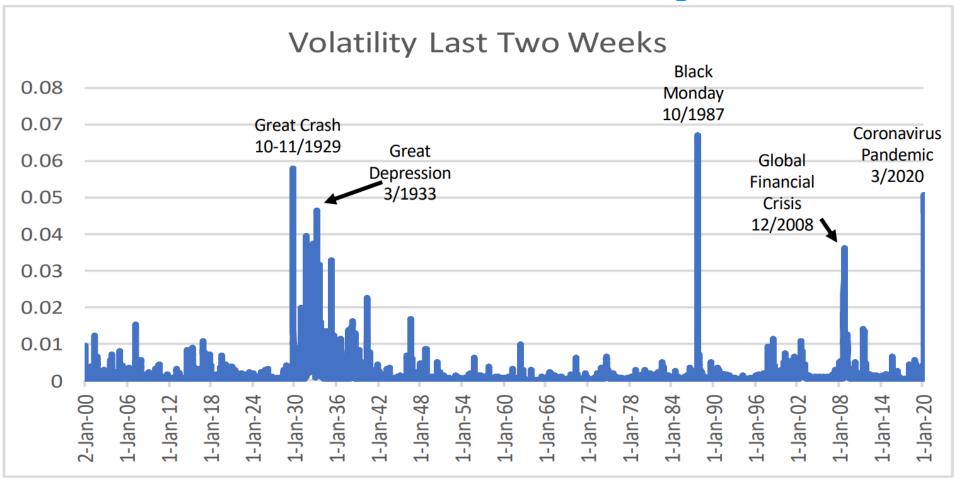
Economic Impact

Stocks



Data: Yahoo Finance. Chart by Mauro F. Guillen

S&P 500 Volatility

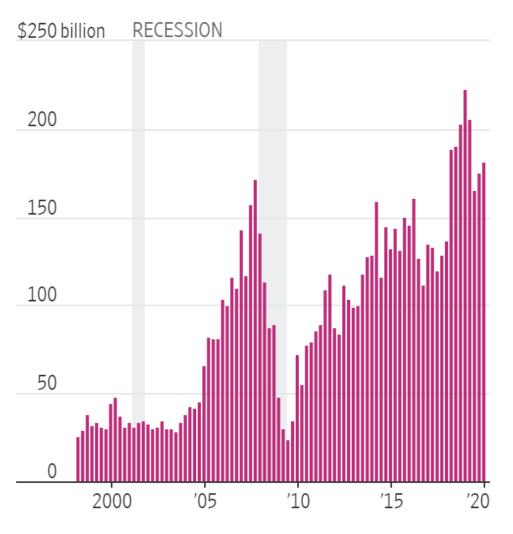


Notes: Sample period, 1/1/1900-3/23/2020. From 12/1925-Present, returns are computed using Yahoo Finance's 'adjusted close' series for the S&P 500 (^GSPC). Before that, returns are from the Global Financial Data extension of the Dow Jones Index. Volatility last two weeks is the sum of squared returns over the past 10 trading days. 8

The Unprecedented Stock Market Reaction to COVID-19

Stock Buybacks

S&P 500 companies' share buybacks, quarterly



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

https://www.wsj.com/articles/if-companies-arent-buying-their-own-stock-who-is-11586079000

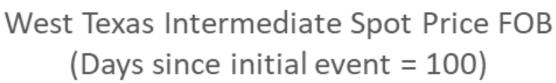


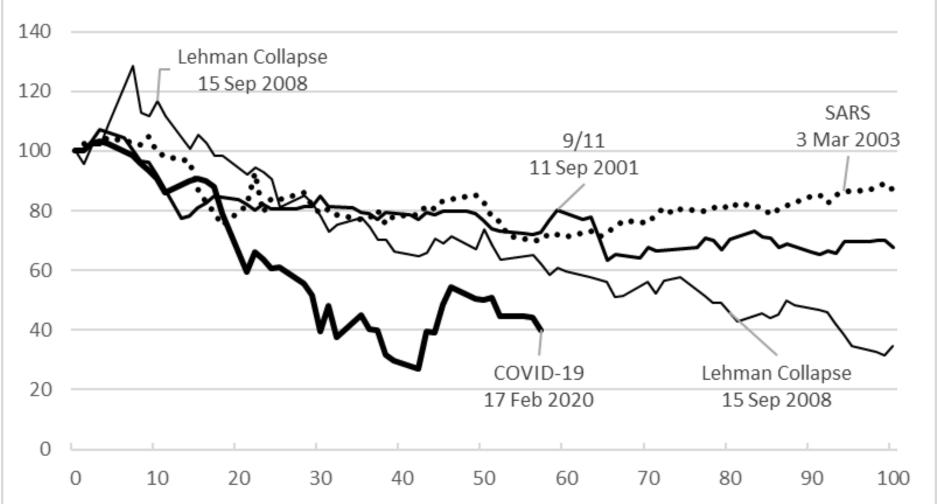
THE CONFERENCE BOARD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, 2018-2019-2020 Percentage change, seasonally adjusted annual rates (except where noted)

| | 2019 | | 2020 | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1 st half | 2 nd half | I Q | II Q | III Q | IV Q | ANNUAL | ANNUAL | ANNUAL |
| Real GDP | 2.6 | 2.1 | -5.8 | -33.3 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -6.5 |
| Real Consumer Spending | 2.8 | 2.5 | -6.5 | -40.0 | -1.4 | 28.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | -8.3 |
| Residential Investment | -2.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | -20.0 | -7.0 | 10.0 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -2.9 |
| Real Capital Spending | 1.7 | -2.4 | -2.4 | -26.5 | -3.2 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 2.1 | -6.8 |
| Exports | -0.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | -8.0 | -3.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 |

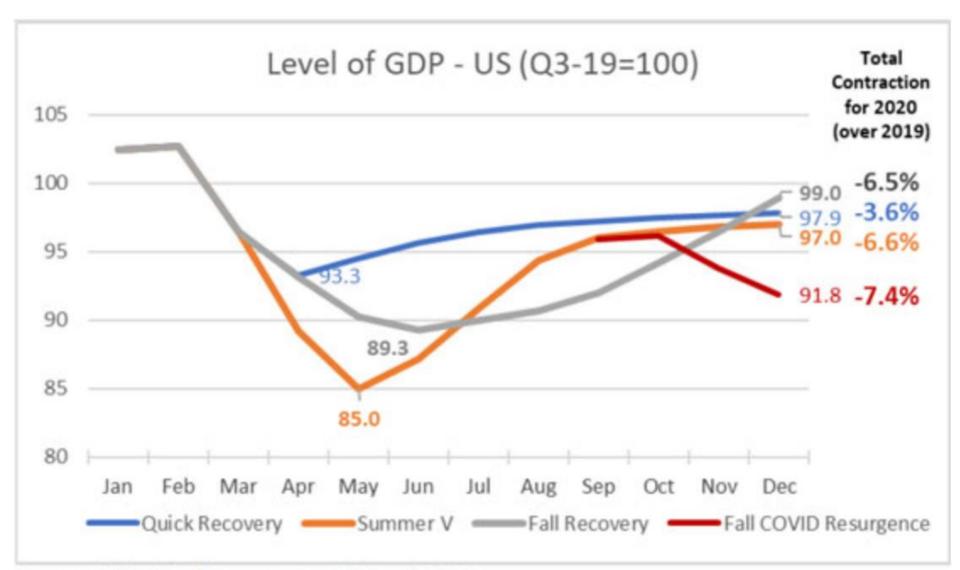
https://conference-board.org/data/usforecast.cfm

Oil





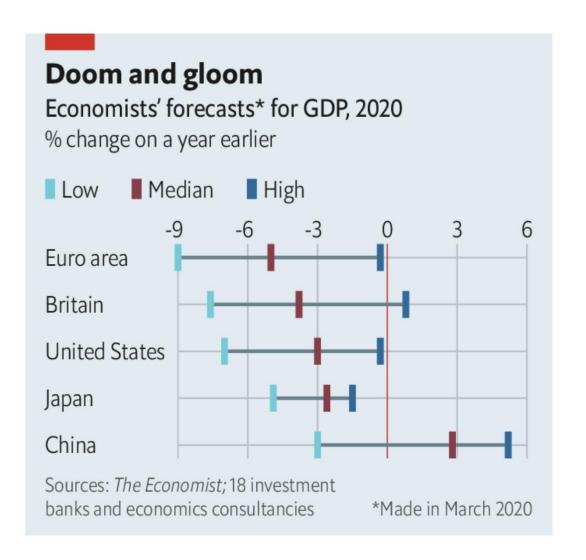
Recovery



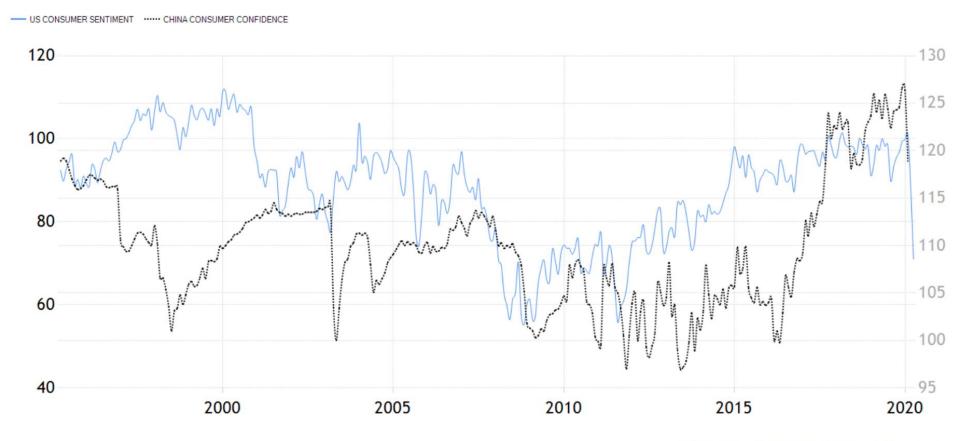
Source: The Conference Board, April 2020

https://conference-board.org/data/usforecast.cfm

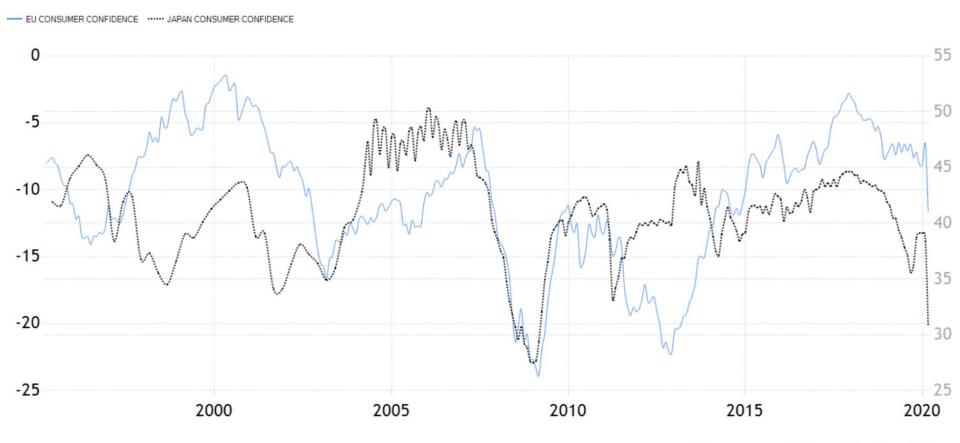
GDP Forecasts



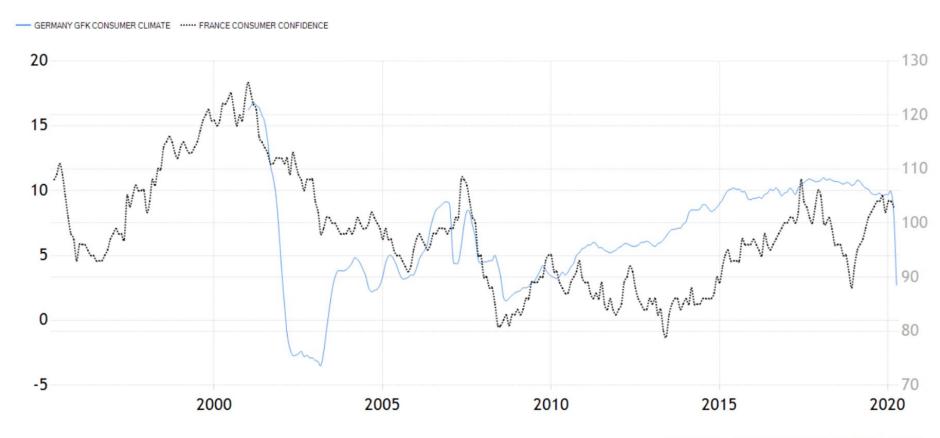
Consumer Confidence: US & CN



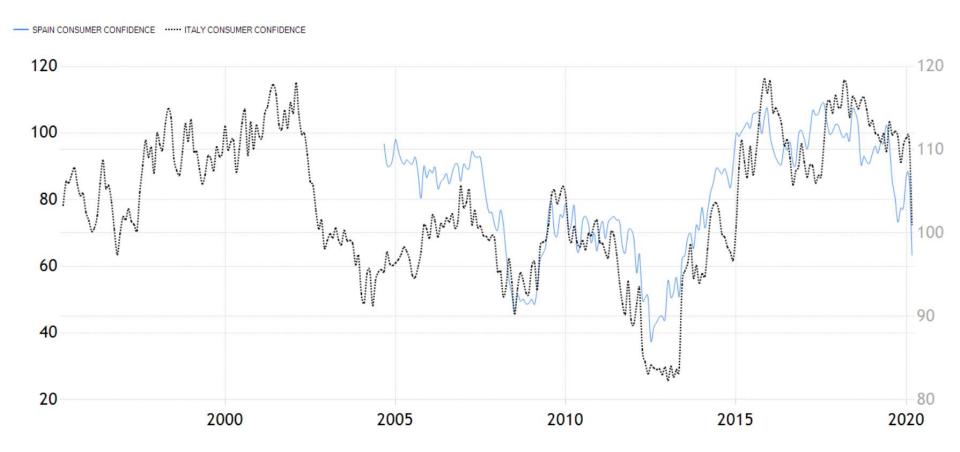
Consumer Confidence: EU & JP



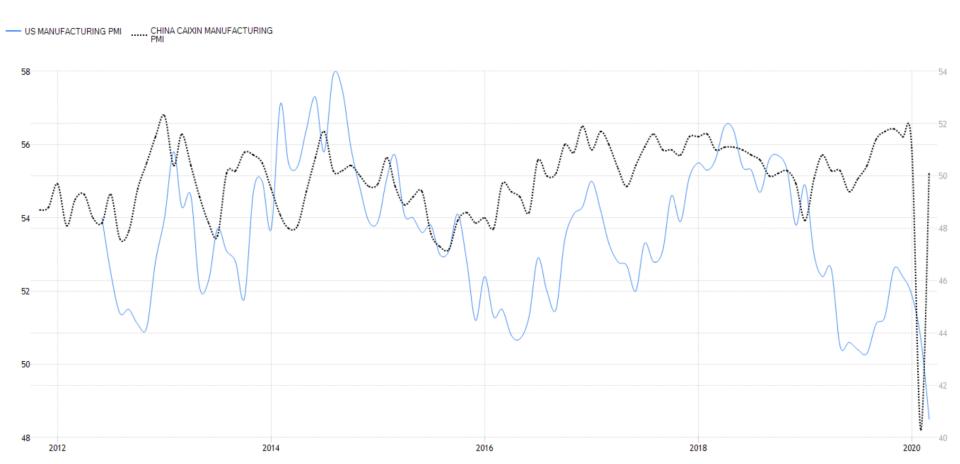
Consumer Confidence: DE & FR



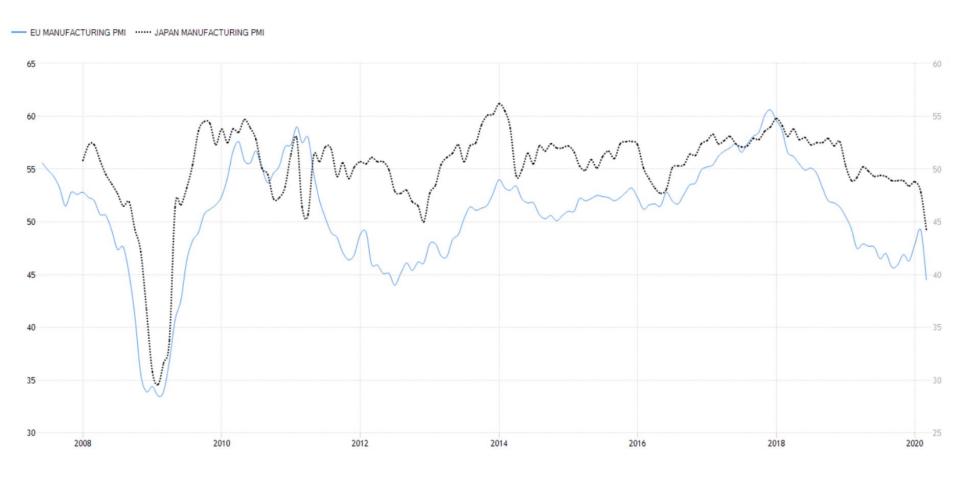
Consumer Confidence: ES & IT



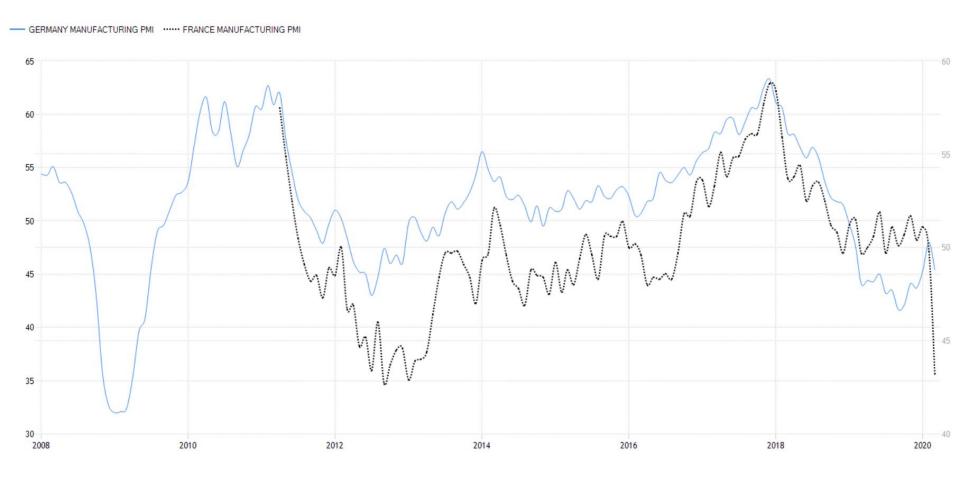
Manufacturing PMI: US & CN



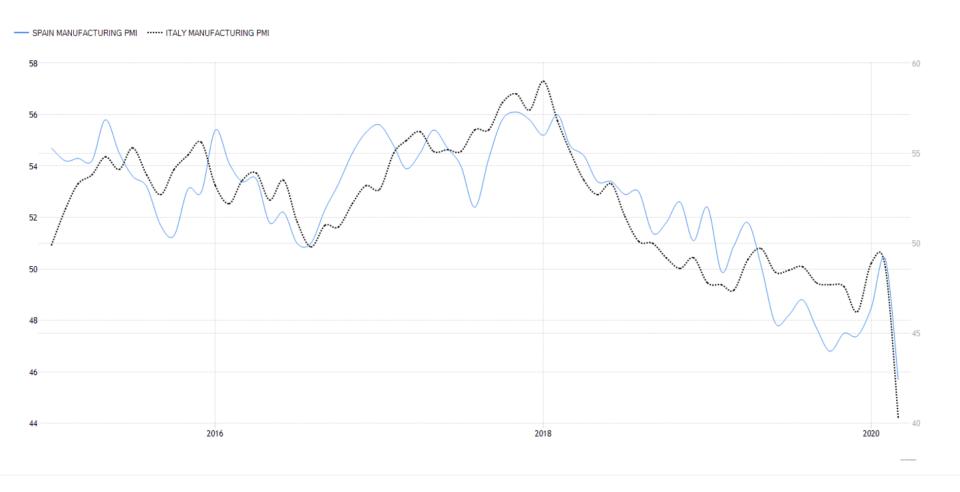
Manufacturing PMI: EU & JP



Manufacturing PMI: DE & FR

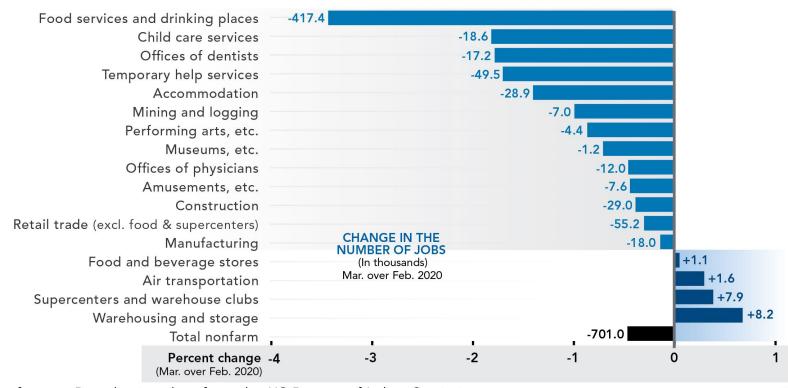


Manufacturing PMI: ES & IT



Job Losses

60 PERCENT OF JOB LOSSES FROM ONE INDUSTRY: FOOD AND DRINK

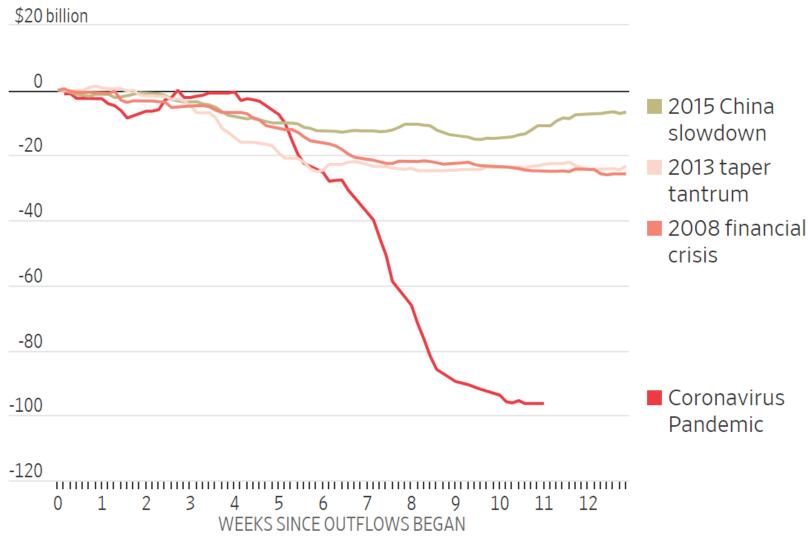


Source: The Conference Board using data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.conferenceboard.org



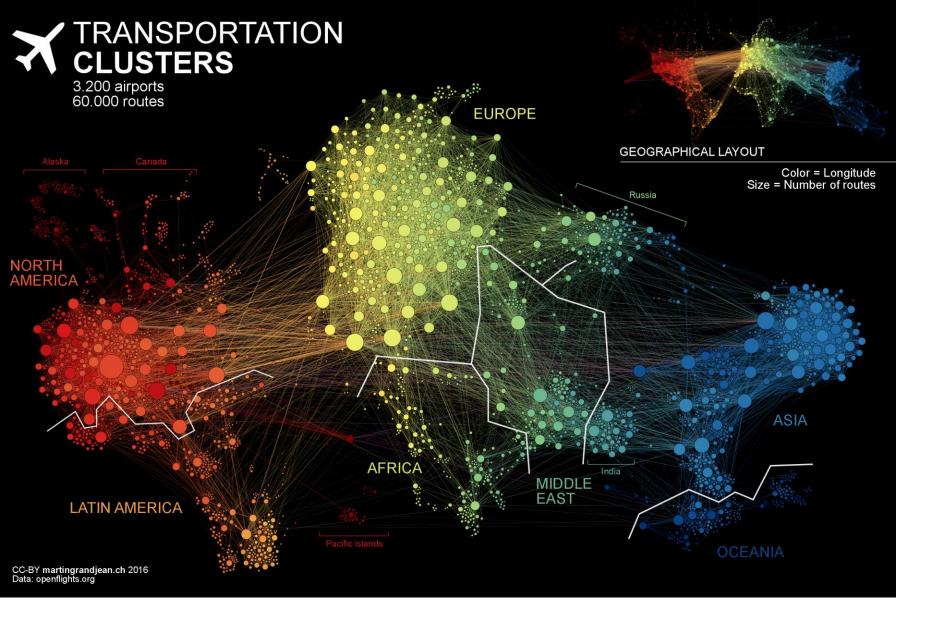
Emerging Markets

Cumulative portfolio flows out of emerging markets



Why is this crisis so bad?

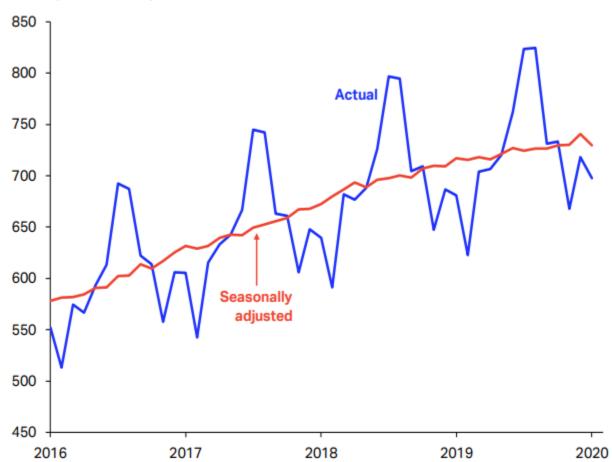
- Population growth, especially in cities.
- Rise of global middle-class consumption:
 - Mobility and travel.
 - Interconnectivity.
- Global value chains.
- Fake news.
- Hubris, denial by politicians and the public.
- Anti-science attitudes.
- It's a supply and a demand shock, all at once.



Growth in Air Traffic

Chart 1 - Air passenger volumes and latest trend

Industry RPKs (billion per month)



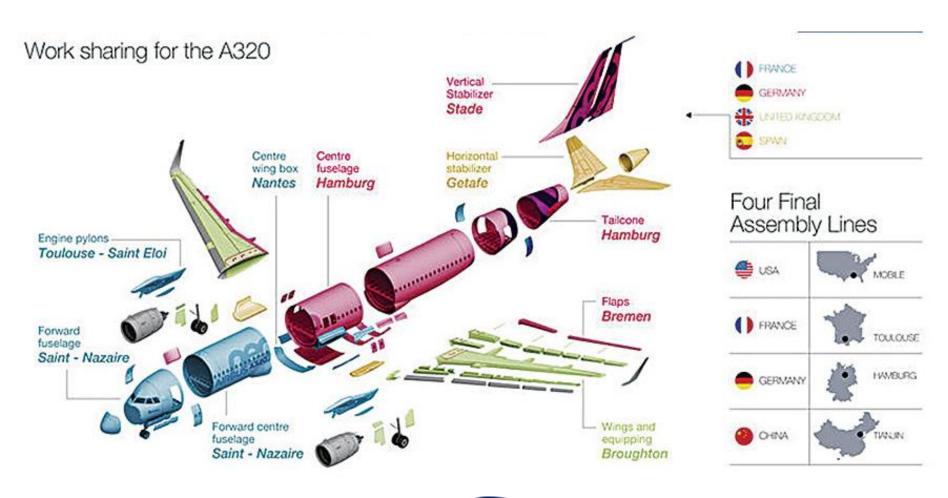
Sources: IATA Economics, IATA Monthly Statistics

Value Chains: The iPhone

| iPhone-related U.S. Trade Deficit with: | Final Value (USD mn) | Value added (USD mn) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| China | -1901.2 | -73.5 |
| Japan | 0 | -685.0 |
| South Korea | 0 | -259.0 |
| Germany | 0 | -341.0 |
| Rest of the world | 0 | -543.0 |



Global Value Chain: Airbus



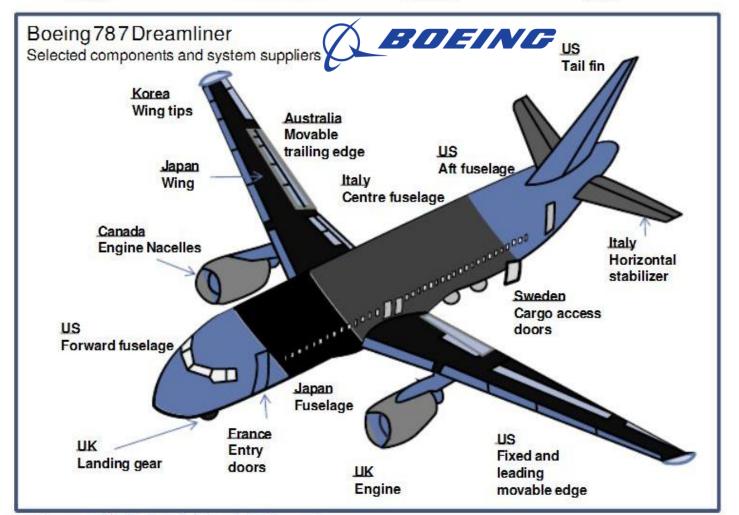
AIRBUS

Global Value Chain: Boeing

France, US Inside seating, safety Japan, France In-flight entertainment

France, US Inside cockpit, avionics France, US Internal electrical power

UK, France, US Electric controls and components



US
Canada
Italy
UK
France
Sweden
Japan
Korea
Australia

Aircraft assemblers Current - Airbus, Boeing

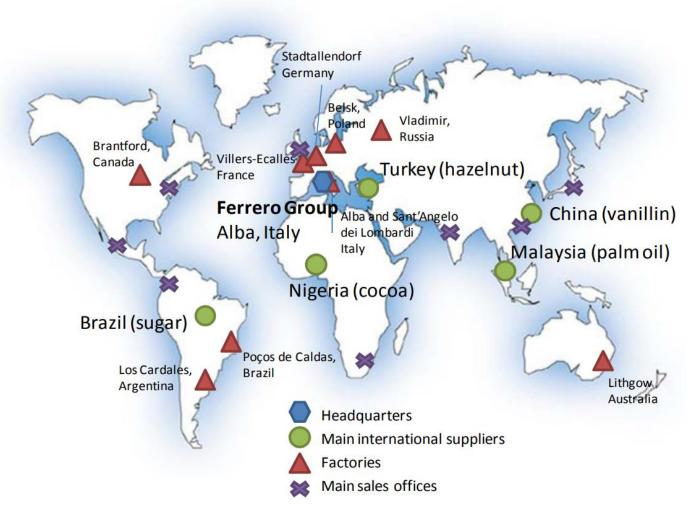
Potential - China, Russia, Japan

Source: Company data (Boeing), Goldman Sachs Research.

http://www.businessinsider.com/graphic-boeing-787-dreamliner-suppliers-2013-1

Global Value Chain: Nutella

Figure 6. The Nutella® global value chain



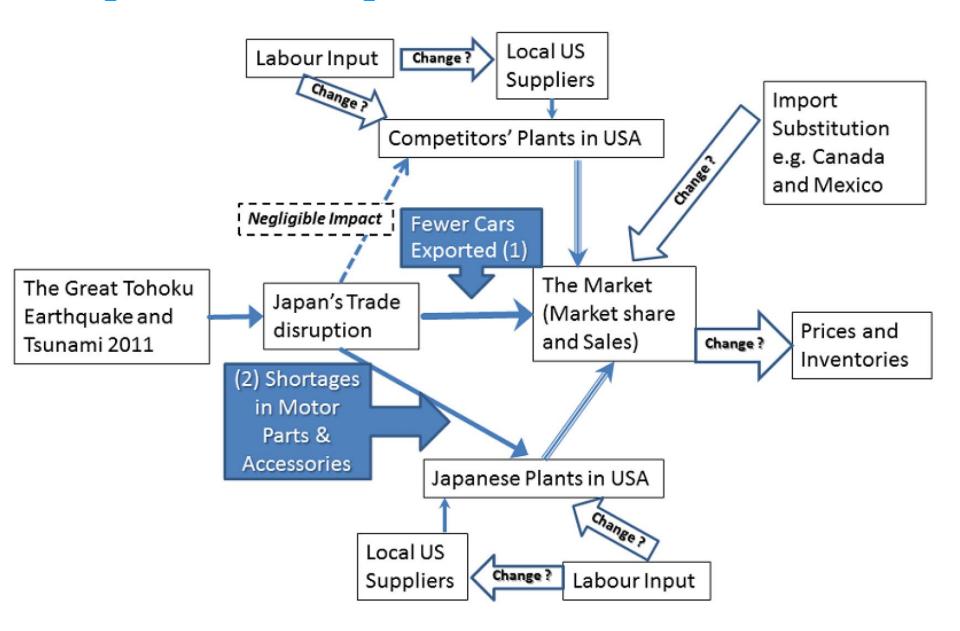


Source: Ferrero, Sourcemap and various on-line sources.

Tight Coupling

- The global system is more tightly coupled than ever:
 - Trade integration.
 - Portfolio and direct investment.
 - Cross-border banking assets.
 - Global value chains.
 - Travel.
- This means there are few degrees of freedom, no buffers, backups, or cushions.
- A disturbance somewhere in the system diffuses rapidly across the world.

Japanese Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011



What To Do?

- When disaster strikes, "plans are worthless, but *planning* is everything."
- CEO must become "explainer in chief."
- Establish a "War Room" (Churchill) or "ExComm" (Kennedy).
- Organizations need to have protocols in place:
 - Communication.
 - On-site versus telework & virtual teams.
 - Enhancing wellbeing, motivation, and productivity.

Repair the Supply Chain

- Repair the supply chain if it is broken or under strain.
- Create redundancies and buffers.
- Strike a different balance between efficiency and resiliency.
- I am against government nationalist policies regarding the supply chain.

Engaging Customers

- Even if your business shuts down temporarily, you need to continue engaging customers.
- Think about laying the groundwork for opening up for business and for taking advantage of the rebound.
- Plan for pent-up demand.

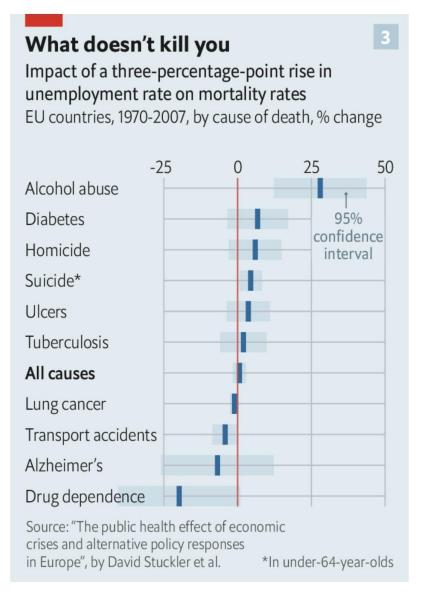
Shifts in Consumer Preferences

- Physical and mental wellbeing?
- Quality of life?
- Quality time?
- Safety?
- More space in the home?
- Small pleasures—the simple things in life?
- Introspection and soul-searching?

The "New" Retail Normal

- Omnichannel?
- Prestige online channel.
- Click and collect.
- Social distancing at stores.
- Virtual reality.
- One-time samples.
- Maintaining brand loyalty.

Saving Lives / Saving Economy



How to Restart the Economy

- Tradeoff between saving lives and saving the economy is tricky.
- Economic crises cause deaths, suicide, mental illness, stress, and social dislocation.
- Recipe to restart the economy:
 - Track, trace, and stop the spread of the virus.
 - Certify virus-free communities.
 - Segment the implementation of containment policies.
 - Slowly reopen the economic and social interaction.
 - Wait for relief & stimulus measures to work.

Longer-Term Implications

- Technology use.
- Declining fertility.
- Senior citizens: higher mortality and negative wealth effect.
- Women: they take fewer risks and have better anti-viral defenses to begin with.

In Conclusion

- The global system is more tightly coupled than in the past.
- Epidemics are more frequent than most people assume.
- One can, and should, do planning for pandemics.
- One can develop skills, protocols, and systems for dealing with a crisis.
- It's key to plan for the recovery.

Resources

• Visit my website for free sources of information, presentations, and videos:

https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/covid19-resources/

Online Courses

 Analyzing Global Trends for Business and Society.

https://www.coursera.org/learn/wharton-global-trends-business

Managing the Global Firm.

https://online.wharton.upenn.edu/leadership-and-management-certificate/

• Managing in the Global Digital Economy.

https://online.wharton.upenn.edu/courses-global-digital-management/

 Globalization: Social, Economic, and Political Aspects

To be launched in the Spring of 2021.

Session Narrative Summary

What are the implications of COVID-19 for businesses? How should they prepare for the coming recession? The challenges affect not only global supply chains but business continuity in general. One must continue to engage customers with a view to the recovery. Organizational processes need to be overhauled to accommodate new work practices, including telework and virtual teams. One must prepare for pent-up demand and for other types of demand before the recovery starts.

Contact Information

Mauro F. Guillén

Zandman Professor of International Management

The Wharton School

University of Pennsylvania

2016 Steinberg Hall-Dietrich Hall

Philadelphia, PA 19104

Email: guillen@wharton.upenn.edu

Personal website: www.management.wharton.upenn.edu/guillen

WeChat: mfguillen

Twitter: @MauroFGuillen

LinkedIn: mauro-guillen

Pre-order my new book:

https://read.macmillan.com/lp/2030-mauro-guillen/

