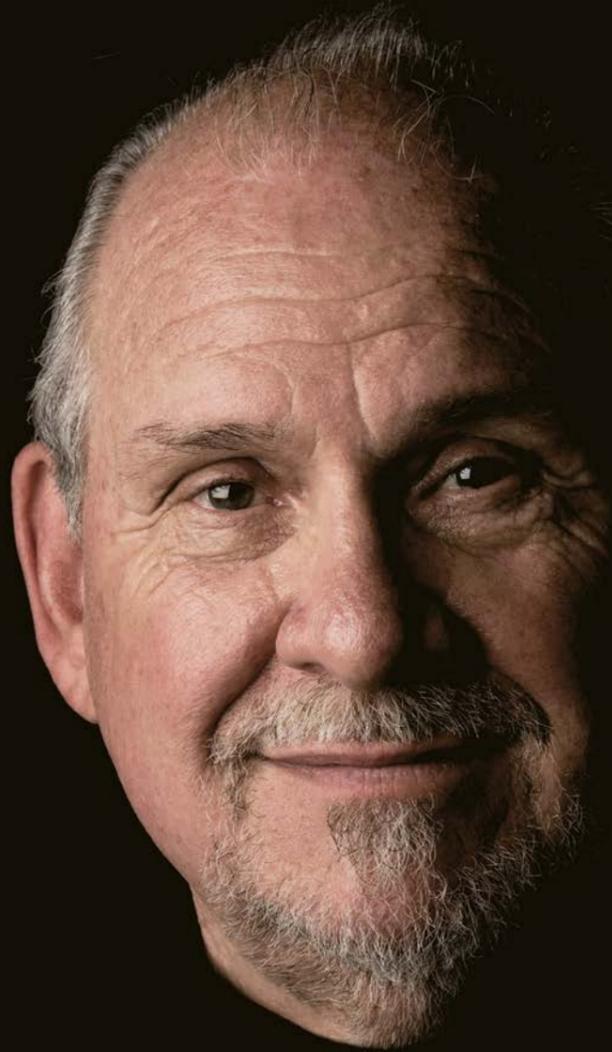


Credit Suisse Supertrends webinar series 2020 The post-Covid world



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Dr. Larry Brilliant, Founder and CEO of Pandefense Advisory, epidemiologist, philanthropist

Expert insights into the Covid-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on our way of life, disrupting businesses and economies while sowing the seeds for longer-term change. To help shed more light on this global crisis, the 2nd session of the Credit Suisse Global Supertrends webinar series webinar held on May 20, 2020 featured Dr. Larry Brilliant, one of the world's foremost authority on viruses and pandemics.

Dr. Larry was instrumental in helping to eradicate the world of smallpox and other infectious diseases. In an insightful conversation with Amanda Drury, he provided his assessment on when the pandemic would subside, when we can expect a vaccine to arrive, and the longer-term implications of the crisis on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of our society.

No short-term solution

Dr. Larry first stressed that the world should take a long view when talking about beating the virus. “We should be thinking in the long term. Not just when the pandemic itself suicides in a given country, but when as a world we’ve tossed it into the dustbin of history. I’d be thinking of a three year plan,” he said.

He noted that the next few months will bring news on the success or failure of various trials to develop a cure or vaccine for the coronavirus. While a vaccine is necessary for life to go back to what was considered normal, its arrival may not signal the end of the world’s problems.

“When we get the vaccine, we don’t get rainbows and unicorns. When we get that vaccine, we’re going to have to deliver it to the most remote corners of 220 countries all over the world. And, most likely, depending on how many people have become immune from getting the disease, we will have to manufacture, distribute it and give it to at least four, and more likely six billion people,” explained Dr. Larry.

“

I think because of the fact that science is moving as fast as the virus, I think we will have a vaccine in 12 to 18 months. And I think we will have small quantities of the vaccine this fall, to use with first responders. We will have larger quantities in January, February, March, and then the major part of the production will begin in order to make these billions of doses. If we’re lucky. Let me say this, I don’t have a crystal ball. And what I’ve just said is the combination of multiple best cases.

One uncertainty is the form in which the vaccine will take. “We’ll either have a vaccine that gives one year immunity, and you’ll have to be revaccinated, or we might get lucky and have a vaccine that looks like the yellow fever vaccine that gives ten years of immunity, and only requires one shot.”

The speed at which a vaccine can be developed is also unclear, although Dr. Larry is confident that the effort will take far less than time than the five to ten years it usually takes.

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Prepare for multiple waves

Dr. Larry warned that countries that appear to have contained the virus have to prepare for second or third waves of infections. Countries like Singapore, which had great success early on in the crisis, have been hit with subsequent waves.

“I think that we should never underestimate this virus. There’s an expression among surfers; you never turn your back on a wave, you never turn your back on the ocean. And this virus will have several waves, and at our peril we turn our back on it. When we open up, we must simultaneously smash down on the existing sources of virus in a community.”

He urged authorities to continue with stringent contact tracing, testing and quarantine measures to contain these subsequent incidences of infections. “If we do that, almost like a quid pro quo with opening up a state or a country, then we will be able to keep these super spreader events, or these forgotten communities, from coming back to create that second wave.”



Balancing lives and livelihoods

On the issue of choosing between economic and healthcare imperatives during this crisis, Dr. Larry believed that this is being presented as a false choice.

“The best thing we can do for the economy is to get rid of this virus. The best thing we can do for the virus is to keep the economy going. These are the same things, different sides of the same coin. But in order to keep the economy going to

put people back to work, to open up the things that we love, to allow us to go back and enjoy our life, we have to find those cases that are active and actively infecting and put them in quarantine,” he said.

“We can quarantine the few to open up the country for the many, but if we don't do that, then we're in deep trouble.”



How to prevent another pandemic

Over the last three years, Dr. Larry noted that the world has seen between 30 and 50 novel viruses, like the current coronavirus, emerging. Today, a new novel virus is jumping from an animal to humans at a rate of about two or three per year, which translates to 60 to 90 new candidates that could become a pandemic in the next 30 years. This is largely a result of the way humans live today; whether it's the cutting down of rainforests, building settlements in the places that animals used to live, or eating more meat.

“Nature herself, could not have created as good an experiment to guarantee that novel viruses would jump from migratory birds to chickens to pigs to humans. So we need to change the way we live if we want to reduce the way in which viruses jump from animals to humans.”

On a brighter note, Dr. Larry said that the world has gotten much better at detecting and dealing with the spread of diseases. While it might have taken around six months to find a new disease that had jumped from a human 10 years ago, it takes only 12 or 13 days today partly due to the use of technology such as digital surveillance systems.

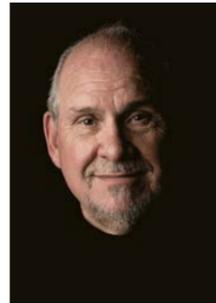
“We have really upped our game when it comes to early detection and health ministries who take this seriously. They've done a really good job of being aware of it. And early detection is on the rise.”

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Larry Brilliant

MD, MPH
Founder and CEO of Pandefense Advisory,
epidemiologist, philanthropist



Dr. Larry Brilliant is a physician and epidemiologist, proud member of the TED community, CEO of Pandefense Advisory, and Chair of the Advisory Board of the NGO Ending Pandemics. He is also a senior advisor to Jeff Skoll and serves on the board of the Skoll Foundation. Dr. Brilliant was previously the president and CEO of the Skoll Global Threats Fund, vice president of Google, and the founding executive director of Google.org. He also co-founded the Seva Foundation, an NGO whose programs have given back sight to more than 5 million blind people in two dozen countries. He also co-founded The Well, a progenitor of today's social media platforms. Earlier in his career, Dr. Brilliant was a professor of epidemiology and international health planning at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Brilliant lived in India for nearly a decade where he was a key member of the successful WHO Smallpox Eradication Programme for SE Asia as well as the WHO Polio Eradication Programme. More recently, he was chairman of the National Biosurveillance Advisory Committee, which was created by presidential directive of President George W. Bush, he was a member of the World Economic Forum's Agenda Council on Catastrophic Risk, and a "First Responder" for CDC's bio-terrorism response effort. Recent awards include the TED Prize, Time magazine's 100 Most Influential People, "International Public Health Hero," and four honorary doctorates. He has lectured at Oxford, Harvard, Berkeley and many other colleges, spoken at the Royal Society, the Pentagon, NIH, the United Nations, and some of the largest companies and non-profits all over the world. He has written for Forbes, the Wall Street Journal, the Guardian, and other magazines and peer reviewed journals. He was part of the Global Business Network where he learned Scenario Planning and is the author of a memoir about working to eradicate smallpox "Sometimes Brilliant" and a guide to managing vaccination programs in a book "The Management of Smallpox Eradication."

Amanda Drury

Anchor, CNBC



Amanda "Mandy" Drury has had a 22-year career working at the pinnacle of global business. She has worked extensively with leading television networks CNBC, Bloomberg TV, NBC, MSNBC and Australia's Channel 7.

Ms. Drury has interviewed political and business heavyweights such as Rupert Murdoch, President Donald Trump, US Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross, Mitt Romney, John McCain and Jamie Dimon as well as Australian politicians such as Paul Keating, John Hewson, Wayne Swan and Joe Hockey. She also co-anchored CNBC's "The Call" with current Director of the US National Economic Council, Larry Kudlow, in New York.

Working extensively in the Asia-Pacific arena, she has also interviewed and worked with Prime Ministers, CEOs, central bankers and finance ministers in that region. Ms. Drury has also had the pleasure of interviewing personalities from the celebrity world, such as Kylie Minogue, Curtis Stone, Mike Tyson, and the Sharks from Shark Tank in the US.

In addition, Ms. Drury is a sought-after moderator on the world stage. She has moderated conferences for organisations such as Credit Suisse, Charles Schwab, TD Ameritrade, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Standard Chartered Bank and LinkedIn, as well as for non-profits such as the United Nations on topics ranging from women's issues, microfinance and climate change. She has also moderated events in emerging industries like New Frontier Data's Global Cannabis Town Hall.

Ms. Drury is a seasoned MC for events such as Rotary International conventions, Advance Global Australian Awards, Platts Global Energy Awards, and the Gerald Loeb Award for Distinguished Business and Financial Journalism.

She also enjoys being able to contribute her time for charity, volunteering for Rotary, the Wayside Chapel, and emceeding fundraising events for pet rescue shelters, cancer prevention, autism, St Andrew's Cathedral Choir and local schools.

She is an alum of Melbourne University and has worked in New York, Tokyo, London, Singapore and currently lives in Sydney with her husband and two boys.



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