2018 Jeddah Economic Forum From Vision to Prosperity: The Role of the Private Sector

April 15-16 Jeddah Ritz-Carlton

Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal Advisor to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques & Governor of Makkah Province

9:00-10:00am	Registration
	First Session: National Industrial Development
10:00am-12:00pm	Background and discussion questions: Industry forms an important pillar of the Kingdom's promising economy and Vision 2030. In the manufacturing sector the aim is to work towards localizing renewable energy and industrial equipment sectors. The country's goal is to localize over 50 percent of military equipment spending by 2030. The Kingdom will build an integrated national network of services and supporting industries that will improve its self-sufficiency and strengthen its defense exports, both regionally and internationally. Localization will be achieved through direct investments and strategic partnerships with leading companies in this sector.
	 What is the roadmap towards localizing renewable energy and industrial equipment sectors? What kinds of structural reforms will be undertaken to stimulate private investments in industry? How will strategic international partnerships be fostered and how will the competitiveness and productivity of Saudi Arabia's national companies be enhanced in industry? Localizing a significant portion of the renewable energy value chain in the Saudi economy, including research and development and manufacturing is essential in order to reach an initial target of 9. gigawatts of renewable energy. What are the incentives that will be created for investors? How will the authorities guarantee the competitiveness of renewable energy through the gradual liberalization of the fuels market? How will the legal and regulatory framework allow the private sector to buy and invest in the renewable energy sector? How did others develop their manufacturing capacity over the decade such as Korea, Singapore, and China?

	Will cultural conservatism act as a barrier in attracting international tourists?
	 Tourism can contribute directly to the conservation of sensitive areas and habitat. What steps is Saudi Arabia taking to protect its ecosystems in its plans to develop tourism along the Red Sea coast and other environmentally sensitive areas?
	 How did Switzerland develop its successful tourism industry, and what can Saudi Arabia learn from the Swiss model?
	Introductory Remarks: Dr. Hamad Al Ismail, Vice President for Investment and Tourism Development, Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage
	Moderator: TBC
	Confirmed Speakers:
	HE Taleb Rifai, Former Secretary General, UN World Tourism Organization
	Andre Mack, Director, Lausanne Hospitality Consulting
	 Dr. Lorenzo Cantoni, President, International Federation for IT in Travel and Tourism
	 Amr Badr, Regional Managing Director, Abercrombie & Kent
	Speakers to be confirmed:
	Representative from Saudi Public Investment Fund
	and the same in content that
	Final remarks / Closing Session
3:00pm-3:45pm	

	Saeed Al-Ghamdi, CEO, NCB
12:30-1:00pm	Dhuhr prayer / break
	Fifth Session: Public Investment Fund and Tourism
1:00pm-3:00pm	Background and discussion questions: Through the Kingdom's Public Investment Fund, Saudi Vision 2030 aims to create attractions that are of the highest international standards, improve visa issuance procedures for visitors, and prepare and develop historical and heritage sites. The Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH) has insisted that the private sector must drive sustainable tourism development taking into consideration economic, social, cultural and environmental dynamics. The Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage strategy prioritizes the domestic leisure tourism market, international Umrah/Hajj, and foreign markets. Targets include GCC states, other Arab neighbors, Muslim countries, and international special interest niche markets, such as ecotourism, nature-based tourism, cultural tourism, shopping-based tourism and establishing new markets based on sports, medical care, education, business and other attractions. It is a key policy objective underpinning the development of the domestic leisure tourism market to provide suitable tourism products and experiences within the Kingdom, to help reduce the currently large outflow of Saudis and funds to foreign tourist destinations.
	 What is the current state of Saudi's tourism industry and how is it expected to grow through Saudi Vision 2030? How will Saudi Arabia utilize its unique intangible cultural heritage to encourage tourism across its various regions? What resources will be available to allow tourists to engage with the culture, history, art, architecture, religion, and other elements that shape Saudi customs and traditions? What are the necessary reforms that Saudi Arabia must undertake in order to foster a business and investment climate that allows for a thriving tourism industry? What mechanisms will be available to SMEs in the tourism industry to access finance? What role can international tour operators play in the development of the Saudi tourism industry? How will Saudi Arabia continue to address the skills gap in the tourism industry, and encourage the training and development of future stakeholders? How can technology play a role in enhancing Saudi Arabia's tourism sector, including the creation of digital marketing strategy, online reputation and use of social media, and m-tourism (the use of mobile devices throughout the tourism experience)? What are the challenges that Saudi Arabia faces in attracting international tourists and how will the Kingdom mitigate those risks? For example, what steps will the Kingdom take to relax its visa policies?

Moderator: TBC

Confirmed speakers:

- HE Hisham Al-Falih, Secretary General, Makkah Development Authority
- HE Zulifly M. Zaid, Director General, Islamic Tourism Centre of Malaysia
- Fazal Bahardeen, CEO & Founder, CrescentRating
- Dr. Sami Barhamain, Dean, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Institute for Haj Research

Fourth Session: Enriching the Hajj and Umrah Experience

Part Two: Enhancing the Pilgrim Experience Through Investments in the Transport and Hospitality Sectors

11:20am-12:30pm

Background and discussion questions: Saudi Vision 2030 program to enrich the Hajj and Umrah experience aims to allow for the largest possible number of Muslims to perform Hajj and Umrah and provide easier access to the holy mosques, improve the quality of services provided to Hajj & Umrah pilgrims, and enhance the spiritual and cultural experience of Hajj & Umrah pilgrims. Additional destinations are to be developed, and improved services are to be provided to visitors before, during, and after their visits to Mecca, Medina and the other holy sites. The program is also expected to present a foundation to ensure the relationship with the private sector and its active role in developing the economics of the sector. Officials aim to increase the number of Hajj and Umrah pilgrims to 5 million and 15 million respectively by 2020, and hope to double the Umrah number again to 30 million by 2030. In addition, Vision 2030 aims to reach 1 million volunteers in the non-profit sector each year, especially to fill the needs in field guidance and translation, field operations and administration and health care.

- Where are the main opportunities in terms of investing in the sectors affected by Haj & Umra?
- What factors affect the private sector's willingness to invest in sectors involved in the Hajj and Umrah programs? What are the perceived risks and how can the Kingdom address them?
- How can the aviation and transport sectors contribute to a successful haj season and enrich the experiences of pilgrims?
- What role can the hospitality industry play in helping to achieve Saudi Vision 2030 goals for Hai & Umra?

Moderator: TBC

Confirmed speakers:

- Marc Allen, President, Boeing International
- Saleh Al Jasser, Director General, Saudia Airlines
- Yasser Faisal Al-Sharif, CEO, Jabal Omar Development Company

Introductory remarks by the President of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry

8:30-10:00pm

Short film related to the theme of the forum

Keynote speaker: HE Pascal Cagni, French Ambassador to International Investment

Other remarks by Saudi ministers including Minister of Energy, Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce & Investment

Final remarks by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al Faisal Bin Abdul Aziz, Advisor to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, Governor of Makkah Province.

Dinner at the Ritz-Carlton

Monday, April 16, 2018

Fourth Session: Enriching the Haj and Umra Experience

Part one: How Saudi Vision 2030 Can Meet the Evolving Needs of Pilgrims

10:00am-11:20am

- What mechanisms can Saudi Arabia establish to regularly identify the evolving needs of pilgrims and their demand for specific services to better attract investment from the private sector?
- How can Saudi Arabia continue to ensure efficiency and safety in the area surrounding the Grand Mosque as it rapidly increases the pilgrim capacity through the Grand Mosque Expansion Project?
- How can Saudi Arabia utilize the high influx of annual Haj and Umra
 pilgrims to enhance other dimensions of the tourism industry by
 encouraging pilgrims to spend additional time and money at museums,
 luxury resorts and historical sites?
- What marketing strategies are necessary for Saudi Arabia to persuade Hajj and Umrah pilgrims to take advantage of travel and entertainment options beyond their pilgrimage?
- How can Saudi Arabia learn from the Malaysian success story in the "halal" tourism market to tap into this market?
- What role can technology, and especially mobile apps and e-services play in assisting pilgrims to comfortably perform their Islamic rituals?

Introductory Remarks: Dr. Abdul Fattah bin Sulaiman Mushat, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Haj and Umra

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How can a high quality of life generate business and investment in Saudi Arabia? What are the challenges that the private sector faces in investing in Saudi Arabia's quality of life programs? What are Saudi Arabia's environmental sustainability goals and how can the private sector be involved? How can education play a role in Saudi Arabia's quality of life objectives, and how can the private sector contribute to this? How does gender play a role in Saudi efforts to improve quality of life across the various dimensions? What can Saudi Arabia learn from the Swedish success story in fostering a high quality of life? Introductory Remarks: HE Ahmed Al-Khatib, Chairman, General Entertainment Authority Moderator: Eva Hamilton, Board Member, Fortum Confirmed Speakers Mounira Jamjoom, CEO & Founder, Emkan Education Peje Emilsson, Executive Chairman, Kreab Speakers to be confirmed: Representative from the OECD Mourad Wahba, Director of Regional Bureau for Arab States, UNDP Representative to speak on health and livability Representative to speak on urban development and environment Fourth Session: Quality of Life Continued (part two) Well-being as Lifestyle: Promoting Culture & Entertainment What is the current state of Saudi's culture and entertainment industry and programs, and how are they expected to grow through Saudi Vision 4:00-5:00pm 2030? Where are the main investment opportunities in the Saudi entertainment sector? What role can SMEs play in the Saudi entertainment industry? What are the challenges that the private sector faces in investing in Saudi Arabia's entertainment and culture industry? How can social media and marketing be fully optimized to ensure maximum participation in Saudi entertainment programs? What mechanism can be created to measure satisfaction from overall cultural and entertainment offerings? What challenges might Saudi Arabia face in efforts to launch new entertainment options while simultaneously upholding its Islamic How do festivals play a role in Saudi cultural and entertainment

programming, and how can the private sector contribute to these

offerings?

	 Vision 2030 aspires to raise the share of non-oil exports in non-oil GDP from 16% to 50%. This will require full support of Saudi Arabia's national industries, assisting them to market themselves abroad and to export their products. What concrete steps will be taken towards this goal?
	Introductory Remarks: HE Mr. Ahmed bin Abdulaziz Alhakbani, Director General, Saudi Customs
	Moderator: TBC
	 Confirmed speakers: HE Dr. Rumaih bin Mohammed Al-Rumaih, President Public Transport Authority Captain Wang Song, General Manager of Development, President of West Asia, China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO) Gopal R, Global Vice President, Transport & Logistics, Frost & Sullivan
	To be confirmed: Cledan Mandri-Perrott, Manager, World Bank Infrastructure Finance Hub in Singapore Representative from FedEx Representative from ALG Logistics
2:00-3:00pm	Lunch break
3:00-4:00pm	Third Session: Improving Quality of Life (part one) Well-being as Livability: Health, Education & Sustainability Background and discussion questions: Saudi Vision 2030 divides the Kingdom's quality of life aspirations into four dimensions: promoting culture and entertainment, living healthy and being healthy, developing cities and achieving environmental sustainability. Under Saudi Arabia's Lifestyle Improvement Program, Saudi Vision 2030 aims to enrich individuals' lifestyles by developing an ecosystem to support and create new options that boost citizens' and residents' participation in cultural, environment, and sports activities. This is in addition to other suitable activities that contribute to enhancing the quality of life of individuals and families, creating jobs, diversifying economic activity, and raising the status of Saudi Arabian cities so that they rank among the best cities in the world. In doing so, the Kingdom aims to especially increase public participation in sports and athletic activities, develop and diversify entertainment opportunities to meet population's needs and grow Saudi contribution to arts & culture.
	 How is well-being ranked internationally, and how can these factors contribute to the Saudi economy? How can the Saudi private sector contribute to improving the various well-being dimensions in the country?

Moderator: Dr. Giacomo Luciani, Co-director, Executive Master in Oil and Gas Leadership, Graduate Institute Geneva Confirmed speakers: HE Khalid Al-Falih, Saudi Minister of Energy Pascal Cagni, French Ambassador to International Investment Fahad Al Sukait, Advisor to the Secretariat, Saudi Council of Ministers Mr. Yasuhiko Hashimoto, Executive Officer & Joint Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa, Mizuho Duncan Allison, Managing Director and Head of Power and Infrastructure, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Doug Peel, Head of Middle East Practice, White & Case LLP 12:00-12:30pm Dhuhr prayer / break **Second Session: Logistics** Background and discussion questions: Saudi Arabia aspires by 2030 to increase its global ranking in the Logistics Performance Index from 49 to 25 and ensure the Kingdom is a regional leader. Saudi Arabia will therefore maximize the 12:30-2:00pm benefits from its exceptional and strategic geographic position, agree new strategic partnerships to grow its economy and help Saudi companies to increase exports of their products. Saudi Arabia will leverage the close proximity of energy sources and its distinctive logistical offer to stimulate a new phase of industrialization and to catalyze exports and re-exports. Saudi Arabia will concentrate on its comparative advantages, national strengths and the areas that will assure leadership status. Initially, its priority will be to fully support major national companies, which have already gained a leading market share, by promoting their products and services regionally and globally, especially in the fields of oil, petrochemicals, banking, telecommunications, food, health care, and retail. How will Saudi companies increase exports of their products via industrialization, exports and re-exports? What is the role of the state and how will the private sector's capacity be unleashed? What will be the role of governance, leaner processes and more efficient customs systems and how will this be achieved over the next few years? Will Saudi Arabia compete head to head with other regional logistics hubs that are more established and what will make its strategy a success? How will logistical and trade exchanges be streamlined, further cementing Saudi Arabia's pre-eminent position as a major trade hub? How will the authorities seek to support Saudi companies with promising growth opportunities so they develop into new regional and global leaders? What kind of viable incentives will the private sector have access to?