



ASIA MEDIA SUMMIT

6 - 8 May 2014 • Jeddah • Saudi Arabia

INFORMATION ON JEDDAH

VISA

Fill out the form to be approved by AIBD to get the visa with the following information:

- Name
- Nationality
- The country you come from
- Passport Number
- Profession
- The organisation you work at

AIRPORT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

King Abdulaziz International Airport (airport code JED) serves the city of Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. Started in 2006, the New KAIA Project is expected to have state-of-the-art facilities along with high-speed rail service constructed over the next 20 years.

The new and expanded terminal is expected to open in 2014. The existing airport is still open and continues to host over 17 million passengers each year. There are currently two passenger terminals, North, which handles all foreign air carriers, and South, which handles Saudi Arabian, Mas Air and Sama Airlines.

Traveling from the airport to the hotel downtown by bus takes approximately 15 minutes depending on the traffic situation.

AMS VENUE

The AMS and some of pre-summit events will be held at the Hilton Jeddah and Convention Center.

With event space for up to 3,500 delegates, Jeddah Hilton is one of the city's largest hotel and conference centers. Set along the Corniche and overlooking the Red Sea, the hotel offers stunning views and a convenient location within easy reach of the airport, city center and the Holy City of Makkah.





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JEDDAH IN BRIEF

Jeddah, also called the Bride of the Red Sea, is located on the coast of the red sea and spread out over an area of 1,320 Km² and it is the major urban center of western Saudi Arabia. Jeddah is popularly known as the commercial capital of Saudi Arabia and one of the wealthiest cities in the Middle East.

Since it is the commercial capital of the country, this city is frequently visited by business travelers. Jeddah also boasts to be the second largest city in Saudi Arabia after Riyadh. Jeddah is primarily famous because it is the gateway to holy Islamic cities Makkah and Madinah.

HISTORY

Jeddah history goes back to the second century as it was believed that the first ones to live there were Quda'a bin ma'd bin Adnan and his sons who moved from the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula after the Ma'rib dam collapsed in 115 B.C. in Jeddah, they found remains that go back to the stone age specifically in «Beraiman valley» and Thamud writings in some of its eastern mountains.

ECONOMY

With a thousand years of trading behind it and home to some of the world's most successful merchants and business people, it is natural that Jeddah is the commercial capital of Saudi Arabia. In addition, the city's geographical location places it at the heart of the region covered by the Middle East and North Africa, with all their capitals within two hours flying distance, defining Jeddah as the commercial center of the Middle East. It is also considered a prestigious financial centre, banks and financial houses are active there.

Also, Jeddah has major industrial centers dealing with building material and heavy industry and it has an important plant for sea water desalination. Jeddah industrial district is the third largest industrial city in Saudi Arabia after Jubail and Yanbu.





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DEMOGRAPHIC

Popular Saudi opinion regards Jeddah as the most liberal and cosmopolitan of Saudi cities in spite of its historic role as port and gateway to the holy city of Makkah.

For over one thousand years, Jeddah has received millions of pilgrims of different ethnicities and backgrounds, from Africa, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe and the Middle East, many of whom remained and became citizens of the city.

As a result, Jeddah is much more ethnically diverse than most Saudi cities and its culture more eclectic in nature. Different nationalities of Muslims often prescribe to different sects of Islam, and the presence of these sects in Hejazi culture has helped make the city relatively more tolerant traditionally.

Added to the traditional diversity, the oil-boom of the past 50 years has brought hundreds of thousands of working immigrants and foreign workers from non-Muslim countries the majority originating from continents such as North America (United States of America), Europe (Western Europe), and Asia (South and Southeast Asia).

CLIMATE

Jeddah is characterized with high humidity most of the year-very hot in the summer and tends to be cold in the winter. Unlike other Saudi Arabian cities, Jeddah retains its warm temperature in winter, which can range from 15+ C (59 F) at midnight to 25+ C (77 F) in the afternoon. Summer temperatures are considered very hot and break the 40+ C (104 F) mark in the afternoon dropping to 30+ C (86 F) in the evening.

Rain usually falls in Jeddah in small amounts in December. Some unusual events often happen during the year, such as dust storms in summer, coming from the Arabian Peninsula's deserts or from North Africa. Snow does not fall in Jeddah but sleet occasionally fall in January.





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LIFE

Life in Jeddah is different from many cities for many reasons. Firstly, Jeddah is a cosmopolitan city; it has many people coming from all over the world, who share their cultures.

Secondly, it has many historical buildings with traditional designs, and it has lots of buildings near the beach.

It also has very nice beaches and a Corniche where people spend a very good time and relax. Also, Jeddah has the tallest fountain in the world, named King Fahd Fountain.

Last but not least, it has the annual Jeddah Festival. During the festival, there are many games and activities held in the city. There are shopping sprees, water skiing competitions, art exhibitions, and music festivals.

TOURISTS PLACES

King Fahd fountain which is the highest of its type in the world.

The corniche which covers an area of 130 Km and gives the city a unique characteristic due to its design that passes through the beach at different levels that reflects a panorama of colors a fact that makes Jeddah similar to a global museum displayed in the fresh air.

It also has a number of statues that derived its look from the history of the city, its personality, culture and Islamic heritage.

