

# THE 2020 GLOBAL CRISIS & THE 3<sup>rd</sup> WORLD WAR

*“To Manage is to Forecast”*

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**“A CRISIS IS ALSO AN  
OPPORTUNITY”**

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**TAG.GLOBAL**

*Our services before the crisis, during the crisis  
and the recovery period*

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# INTRODUCTION

**I predict that the current technological, economic, trade, media and military bilateral wars will escalate and culminate in 2020 into a global economic crisis and into a third world war.**

**As a result, the two confronting powers China and the US will meet in order to forge a new world order governed bilaterally. This will enable the G2 to address and agree on all global issues and will lead to a marshal-like plan, yet for the whole world.**



**As a result, a reconstruction and economic revival process will start from this region, being the most devastated and with the greatest potential in the world, for the benefit of all countries.**

**We need to remember that a “crisis is also an opportunity”.**

## 1. THE 2020 GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE THIRD WORLD WAR

### 1. THE CRISIS

For some time now, I have been sounding the alarm of an impending global economic crisis. Contrary to reports by some analysts and experts, I have good reason to predict that this next crisis, due to strike in the year 2020, will be more devastating than the last, which occurred in 2008. The new crisis, much like the previous one, will most likely start in the United States, last longer in duration and have a far more devastating impact on Western economies and the world, causing stagflation and leading to bankruptcies.

Recently released data on the global economy paints a bleak view for advanced economies: the latest reports from the IMF and OECD underscore a global economic slowdown into 2020. Note that although the IMF revised its world economic global growth downward in 2019 and 2020, partly due to the negative effects of tariff increases enacted in the United States and China in 2018, the IMF gave no specific indicators. Furthermore, this revision understated the impact of world trade on growth.

## **2. UNMASKING THE ROOTS OF THE CRISIS: THE USA**

While the US has indeed witnessed a 2.5 percent growth in the GDP, offering a comforting indication that a crisis is not imminent, I believe this growth is the result of increased consumer demand due to the excess liquidity pumped into the market by the US government, rather than an actual indication of real recovery. The US and the rest of the developed world are heading for a structural crisis because of their fragility which would render them even weaker as a result of public and private debts reinforcing each other. Governments will be less able to provide basic public services in education, health, employment, pensions as well as facing a rise in the rate of unemployment. We must realize that we are witnessing an earth moving paradigm shift.

Furthermore, US inflation is expected to continue to escalate. The resulting stagnation, unemployment and decline in growth rate may consequently force the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates on the US dollar, measures that may exacerbate the situation even further.

Evidence of a looming crisis has been building-up in recent years. By the start of 2019, stocks started to plunge after reaching dizzying heights in early October 2018. Hedge funds were having their worst year since the 2008 crisis and in March 2018, public debt recently hit another record high of \$15.4 trillion; an increase of \$2.74 trillion from the previous peak which preceded the Great Recession. It is highly likely that we are in a “global debt bubble” from which we must emerge. Jim Rogers, the influential fund manager and commentator, has forewarned of a crash that will be “the biggest in my lifetime.” In fact, if the private debt of \$6.2 trillion is added to the public debt, the total American National debt would stock up to a whopping \$21.6 trillion.

Ever since the Federal Reserve started printing money in the name of “quantitative easing”, money has been cheap, creating an illusion of false wealth. The system is in reverse and the Fed has been hiking rates and spooking markets in order to stave off inflation and other potential ills.

The size of the American economy, which constitutes 25% of the world’s is about \$20 trillion, but as indicated above, the total American National Debt (of \$21.6 trillion) is already 107% of the GDP. The size of China’s economy, on the other hand, is only half that of the US. But if it were to be adjusted in accordance with China’s purchasing power parity (PPP) it will be the greatest world economy.

About 10 years ago, the practice of fracking was widely used in the US (fracking is a common name for getting oil and gas out of earth by injecting liquid at high pressure into a normal well below the surface). By the year 2017, the process ceased to be commonly viable; accordingly, the US became a net oil importer. An overheated economy combined with expected US oil shortages in early 2020 in addition to other factors, could result in the price of oil shooting up to \$150 per barrel, thus causing stagflation in the world’s leading economy.

### **3. ENTERING THE DRAGON'S DEN: The China Threat**

According to the US government, the February 2019 trade talks in Beijing brought the US and China closer in their trade relations, however, there remains much progress to be made. Chinese President Xi Jinping said that the two countries are inseparable stating that “Cooperation serves the interests of the two sides and conflict can only hurt both,” a direct message that could predict the outcome of failed talks and agreements.

Currently, in the present challenging stand-off between the US and China, and in response to US government's threat of a tariff hike on exports from China from the current 10% to 25%, China is considering cancelling the trade talks scheduled in the second week of May 2019, sending negative vibes across the markets which are betting on a possible breakdown in US-Sino trade talks.

We have to remember that China holds about 2 trillion treasury bills in the US market and technological and economy rise in China are the main challenges.

The difficulty of infiltrating the Chinese market has been a harsh reality for Western firms.

While leading American digital firms such as Google, Amazon and eBay have succeeded in expanding their presence internationally (products, services and platforms), they have failed in China which is the world's largest digital market.

Analysts attributed this failure to the following reasons:

- Censorship policies by the Chinese government
- Cultural differences between China and the West
- Very large number of local competitors

Key interviews, conducted by Feng Li, Chair of Information Management and Head of Technology and Innovation Management at Cass Business School, with 40 senior business executives from six leading Western digital firms: Google, Yahoo, eBay, Amazon, Groupon, and Uber and their direct competitors in China: Baidu, Sohu, Taobao, JD.com, Meituan, and Didi identified seven other factors:

- Lack of a deep (enough) understanding of the Chinese market.
- Poor relationship management with Chinese regulators and the government.
- Ill-fated attempts to impose global business models unsuited to the Chinese market.
- Failure to cope with the extremely fierce competition in China.
- Failure to manage relations effectively with local business partners.
- Imposing technological platforms developed for the US market on China.
- Overly centralized organizational structures leading to slow decision making.



DECEMBER 7, 2009  
**Newsweek**



**HOW GREAT  
POWERS  
FALL**

**STEEP DEBT, SLOW GROWTH,  
AND HIGH SPENDING KILL EMPIRES—  
AND AMERICA COULD BE NEXT**

**BY NIALL FERGUSON**

Nevertheless, Western digital businesses have not given up on China and the evidence can be seen and felt through the new offices established in China.

Permit me to list some challenges that may cause more than mere discomfort and could potentially trigger disastrous actions:

1. The China's Road & Belt program
2. US-imposed Sanctions
3. Tech leadership competition (Detention of MENG and boycotting Huawei)
4. Supply chain irregularities
5. The so-called Creative Chaos policies (on a global scale)
6. The American Conflict with: Venezuela, Iran, N. Korea and Ukraine in addition to others
7. Initiatives for currency alternatives to the dollar
8. Gas supply by Russia to Europe through Ukraine (proposed)
9. The increasing global unemployment rate
10. China is surging ahead of US in AI and related technologies
11. US dependence on China for talent
12. Boeing and Apple are manufactured in China
13. According to Eka Bank: 1% of world population, own 45% of world wealth, and 64% of world population own 2% of world wealth.

In light of the above, we cannot ignore what Patrick Shanahan, the acting US defense secretary recently said: "The US has three priorities: China, China, China." And I say (not Iran).

#### **4. A LOOMING CRISIS**

The imminent economic crisis has been slowly but surely brewing for many years and, according to JPMorgan investment bank, predictions for its arrival appear to be on schedule: in 2020, just in time for the US Presidential election. There are a number of reasons cited by experts and strategists as the cause for this imminent crisis. According to one of the most prominent and leading voices in the economic and finance arena, Nouriel Roubini, professor of economics at the Stern School of Business NYU, the first reason is the timing of the current US fiscal stimulus which will no longer have any effects come 2020 where growth will decrease to below 2%.

In an article written for the Financial Times entitled "Is the next financial crisis already brewing?," he wrote: "Given that the US fiscal stimulus has been ill-timed, the Federal Reserve will have to continue to hike interest to a level of about 3.5 per cent by early 2020. In addition to the Fed, other central banks will probably start or continue to normalize their policy stances."



The second reason Roubini cites is what he calls ‘Trade Frictions’ between China, Europe and NAFTA countries which he says “will increase if they fall short of a full-scale trade war” and he goes on to add “These frictions are just symptoms of the much deeper rivalry to determine global leadership on the technologies of the future, but their effects will be to slow growth and increase inflation.”

The third reason according to Roubini will be China’s inability to cope with slowing growth. Following years of economic and technological growth in China, a slowdown would come as a shock to the system. European trade tensions and political unrest will be another cause of the imminent crisis.

A fourth reason, according to Roubini, is “frothy asset prices”. He says “investors anticipating a slowdown in 2020 will re-price risky assets by the middle of 2019.”

Finally, Roubini believes that in response to a slowdown in growth to below 1% and high unemployment during an election year, the US will transform the crisis to an external one instead of tackling the economic crisis. However, Roubini explains that since the US is already in a trade war with China, and cannot attack Nuclear North Korea, then “the only feasible target would be to provoke a military confrontation. That would trigger a stagflation geopolitical shock as was the case in 1973, 1979 and 1990 leading to a spike in oil prices.”

I believe that real global current bilateral wars (technology, trade, economic, media, military, political, etc) will eventually culminate to third world global military war.

## **5. I AM NOT ALONE IN MY OPINION ON THIS MATTER**

Increasingly, globally respected economic pundits – such as Nouriel Roubini cited above, Brunello Rosa, Kenneth Rogoff, Jeffrey Frankel, Martin Feldstein, Barry Eichengreen, Jeffrey Sachs, Ben Bernanke, Stephen Roach and Jean Pisani-Ferry among others – are predicting a downturn in the global economy by 2020. Furthermore, the founder of the world’s largest hedge funds (Bridgewater Associates) and an early predictor of the 2008 crisis, Ray Dalio, places the probability of a recession in 2020 at 70%; as does JP Morgan. More than 80% of CFOs in the US believe that an economic recession will strike by the end of 2020, which Moody’s Analytics considers a real inflection point for the US economy.

Below is my summary of the key contributing factors underscored by Nouriel Roubini, who predicted the crash of 08:

1. The short-term growth in the US that resulted from fiscal stimulus is not sustainable and a correction will bring the current bull market to a decisive end, with a financial crisis and a global recession by 2020. It is worth noting that the US budget deficit reached \$691 billion in the first half of fiscal 2019;

# Graphic Truth: Who Wins From A US-China Trade War?

MAY 07, 2019 | Gabe Lipton

## WHO WINS FROM A US-CHINA TRADE WAR?

*Change in exports after imposition of tariffs (+ or - \$ billions)\**



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\*Assumes 25 percent US tariffs on \$200 billion of Chinese goods

Source: UNCTAD

SIGNAL

Trump is winning the trade war against China

2. The expansionary fiscal policies that have pushed the growth rate in the US beyond 2% are not sustainable, and fiscal stimulus will be extremely constrained by 2020;
3. Due to rising inflation, the Federal reserve will continue to raise the federal funds rate to at least 3.5% by 2020, which in turn will raise short and medium term interest rates. With oil prices continuing to rise and creating inflationary pressures, we will see a reduction in liquidity not only in the US but also worldwide;
4. The US administration is restricting inward/outward investment, technology transfers and immigration, the combination of which will disrupt supply chains and curtail the efficiency of the labor pool while also disregarding the need to upgrade the US infrastructure.
5. Globally, China may slow down to reduce leverage and overcapacity, and so will the EU with the tightening of monetary policy trade frictions, populist policies and unsustainable debt levels; as with the case of the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930, protectionist policies may lead to retaliation by China and others, which will worsen trade growth and growth worldwide.
6. Equity markets will suffer a devaluation (they are currently overpriced due to the quantitative easing which started in 2008), and given that the US corporate-leverage rate is remarkably high, credit will be tight. Market adjustment and regulatory mechanisms are restricted, and as a result, bankers will not be able to revert to central banks which means distortions will enable market crashes. The Federal Reserve has less room to manoeuvre than it had in 2008, because of the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reforms, which restricted its ability to help private organizations, even in the event of a whole system failure.

My predictions have the backing of two notable Jordanian colleague thinkers who agree with this forecast:

- “Talal Abu-Ghazaleh has opened our eyes to this crisis”, said HE Dr. Jawad Anani, a Jordanian economist and politician “I concur with Abu-Ghazaleh’s advance warning. We need a unified Arab stance in the forthcoming Arab summit, regionally speaking but also everywhere else,” Anani Added.
- HE Dr. Yusuf Mansur, Former Jordanian Minister of State for Economic Affairs also supports Dr. Abu-Ghazaleh’s view saying: “This is an enlightened and thoroughly investigated view by Dr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh, an active player in the global economy and one of the world’s most prominent thinkers whose principle enterprise has been the promotion and development of innovation and human capital. Policy makers, business leaders, and civil society should heed the wisdom and advice provided here.”

## 6. FACING THE PROSPECT OF A LEADERLESS WORLD

Nations around the globe, especially in Europe, have lost confidence in the United States to lead in issues of international finance, trade, diplomacy and war. These nations are quietly dismantling the seven-decade-old alliance with the United States and building alternative systems of bilateral trade. Furthermore, the US dollar has been losing ground for some years now to other currencies. Mark Carney, Governor of the Bank of England, announced in January 2019, “Ultimately, we will have reserve currencies other than the US dollar.”

Similarly, according to Alfred McCoy, historian and professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, the collapse of the dollar will mean “soaring prices, ever-rising unemployment, and a continuing decline in real wages throughout the 2020s, domestic divisions widen into violent clashes and divisive debates, often over symbolic, insubstantial issues.”

It is no surprise, therefore, that when asked about a possible repeat of the 2008 crisis, former UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown stated: “We are in danger of sleepwalking into a future crisis... There is going to have to be a severe awakening to the escalation of risks, but we are in a leaderless world... The cooperation that was seen in 2008 would not be possible in a post-2018 crisis both in terms of central banks and governments working together. We would have a blame-sharing exercise rather than solving the problem.”

In Europe, German Chancellor Angela Merkel rushed to the United States with Europe’s other global adversaries, arguing that the countries on the continent to bank together against the challenges posed by Russia, China and the US.

“There is no doubt that Europe needs to reposition itself in a changed world... The old certainties of the postwar order no longer apply.” Merkel told the German media recently.

Sixty-one percent of foreign currency reserves are in dollars. As these dollar currency reserves are replaced by other currencies, the retreat from the dollar will accelerate. America’s financial policies will only exacerbate the crisis. “If unlimited borrowing, financed by printing money, were a path to prosperity,” Irwin M. Stelzer of the Hudson Institute said recently, “then Venezuela and Zimbabwe would be top of the growth tables.”

## 7. GLOBAL PROSPECTS

Speaking in global terms, the total World Gross National Product is about \$80 trillion, while the total amount of world debt is \$300 trillion- clearly not a healthy prognosis. In the words of World Bank Chief Executive Officer Kristalina Georgieva: “At the beginning of 2018, the global economy was firing on all cylinders, but it lost speed during the year and the ride could get even bumpier in the year ahead,” “As economic and financial headwinds intensify for emerging and developing countries, the world’s progress in reducing extreme poverty could be jeopardized. To keep the momentum, countries need to invest in people, foster inclusive growth, and build resilient societies.”

My prediction is that 2020 will deliver an unparalleled global economic and political crisis. In other words, not only will the uncoordinated economic policies of advanced economies come into play, but so will misguided political decisions and policies which will set the terrain for greater economic plight. This is why I believe the new crisis will be long and drawn out for the US and Europe in particular, and will take years to resolve and overcome.

Emerging economies such as China will be better equipped to adjust. It is feasible that China’s state ownership and control of the banking system will fare better: the government will react or pro-act to deal with any adverse impact through a variety of ways, especially since it has not yet reached its growth potential. Brazil, Russia, India, China and Korea will grow at a steady rate during the next 10 years.

I also predict that at least five European countries will be affected by the crisis next year, but that the single euro currency will be preserved.

Furthermore, I believe that in 10 years’ time, some of the African countries will become more developed (China investments in African land treasures are a great concern) and that the GCC region economies will continue to grow mainly because of increased oil revenues. But if all their oil was exported today, it would not be sufficient to make the infrastructure in those countries equal to that of Europe. So all of these resources will need to be invested. The entire Arab world should benefit from the boom in the Gulf and, as we have seen, investments in the Arab world are the safest. (In 2014, S.A. GDP: \$750b + UAE: \$400b = combined GDP is \$1150 billion in 2004 equal to just under 2% of the global GDP).



## **8. MY PREDICTED SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

1. We are looking at a global economic crisis leading to stagflation.
2. The crisis and emerging conflicts will lead to the third world war between the US and China, which will force the two superpowers to meet and end the war.
3. The current US efforts to choke Huawei in the current spark in the technology war will create a components war between the US and China with catastrophic damages to the economies in both countries and in the entire industrial world. Tech war is more provocative than the trade war. Huawei CEO Ren Zhengfei promised to meet the challenges.
4. Due to the fact that wars end with agreements, a new world order governed by the two giants will be established (G2) and will replace the G20 in governing the world.
5. The Arab Region, being the most devastated by wars and destruction, and at the same time being the major source of global wealth, will serve as the construction arena and will provide the construction funding. This will result in an Arab renaissance that will herald a global Marshal-line economic plan leading global economic recovery.

Should these dismal predictions prove to be true, their negative impact will be greatly felt especially in the event of the current precarious situation prevailing until 2020. To insulate our economy against the ill-effects of such an eventuality, we should start working and take action right now.

We need vision, courage and cross-societal active participation by all public, private and civil organizations and citizens.

I do, and very strongly, urge all esteemed governments to heed this warning seriously and plan well before it becomes too late.

## **9. MY ADVICE: ACT EARLY**

Prepare for a recession, even if you do not predict a recession. I am advocating to others what I have already started implementing within TAG.Global.

The prescription for an uncertain near future is to focus on resilience to withstand uncertainties and shocks: by building focused regional and specific growth strategies; by adopting and enhancing technical and innovation competencies; by emphasizing sustainability; and by being proactively cooperative. The focus should be on the drivers of long term growth, not simply on retrenchment through cost cutting.

In summary, we need to “BE READY AND PREPARED.”

**Note:** For more on the subject, please see my report issued today on: tag.global



**Science is a way of  
thinking much more than  
it is a body of knowledge.**

Carl Sagan

## **2. A CRISIS IS ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY**

### ***“FOR SMARTER EVERYTHING”***

**My advice to the public and private sectors:**

- **Take your destiny into your own hands.**
- **Do not wait for external solutions.**

Due to the fact that the impact varies from country to country in view of different peculiarities and preparedness, the set of options presented below are designed to prepare and tackle the forthcoming crisis as I deem necessary to serve the globe well:

#### **2.1. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES**

- i. Experts should identify preemptive measures that need to be taken to minimize damage and enhance advantages.
- ii. Taskforces should start the process of devising precautionary measures immediately.

#### **2.2. CONFIDENCE BUILDING**

- i. Before and during the crisis era, we should conduct:
- ii. Seminars and conferences to engage in and encourage confidence building in our national wealth and currency.
- iii. Production of engaging TV shows, town-hall meetings and non-governmental independent posts to address queries, alleviate fears and provide well thought out and assuring answers.
- iv. Media campaign(s) to highlight designed positive actions.
- v. Briefings to emphasize local strengths and outlooks.
- vi. Proactive, suitable, timely, and well-articulated measures to address stipulated reforms or required restructuring programs.

#### **2.3. PRIVATE INITIATIVES**

- i. Encourage private initiatives to augment employment and productivity.
- ii. Set up finance agendas for smaller businesses.
- iii. Forecast the many opportunities to be derived therefrom.

## **2.4. PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP) ACTION PLAN**

- i. Devise a detailed, step-by-step guide for the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) processes (ideas generation, projects selected, contracting and management).
- ii. Enhance the capacities of the PPP Unit and confine it to the Prime Ministry instead of the Ministry of Finance.

## **2.5. STORAGE CAPACITY CONDUCT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT**

Build and enlarge storage capacity conduct inventory surveys and management techniques (logistical support centers) for food, water, and energy storage.

## **2.6. WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME**

Implement water conservation measures in agriculture and encourage farmers to use drip-irrigation technology, among others such as hydroponic farming. Utilize IT in this domain so that optimization is achieved in food management, production, fertilization and irrigation control.

## **2.7. HYDROCARBON MARKET STRATEGY**

Establish full competitiveness in the hydrocarbon market. (Remove all monopolies and market distortions).

## **2.8. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

- i. Start using the Internet of Things (IOT) systems in addressing traffic management issues and congestion and achieve implementation of IOT systems in an integrated fashion. The future relates to a series of networked systems sharing rich data about our roads and pedestrians, thus, giving way to smart cities. This is already currently underway, for example, cities can use Geotab's aggregated data from connected vehicles to automatically identify potholes and other poor road conditions. The data can be integrated with government management so that public works or maintenance workers can automate dispatching and work orders.
- ii. Use Vehicle-to-Vehicle Technology: Vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) technology is when one vehicle is able to communicate with another vehicle nearby — in front, behind, etc. It's the core of autonomous driving technology, where sensors can detect what's going on around the vehicle and additional technology can share that data with other vehicles on the road. Vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) technology is similar, in that the vehicle is able to send and receive information. In V2I, the infrastructure can include physical

things such as traffic signals and weather alert systems. The vehicle can send data out while simultaneously the infrastructure can send important data back.

- iii. Traffic signals are getting smarter through V2I technology. The city of Columbus, Ohio, for example, is using data its gathering from government fleet vehicles as part of other smart city pilot programs to also improve the timing of traffic signals. By getting a better idea of traffic flow and how long a vehicle idles at stop lights, the city can better modify traffic signal timing with the changes in traffic throughout the day.

## 2.9. TOURISM INDUSTRY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Tourism industry is one of the world's great industrial sectors. It drives economic growth, creates jobs and improves social development. Here are some tips to attract tourists and enhance the industry:

- **Ensure the database is clean**

Tourism organizations rely on their clients' information to develop comprehensive travel packages and offers for them. This data is crucial to creating a plan that is unique to the tourist, utilizing previously entered interests and dislikes to make the experience as valuable as possible. If the collected materials are incorrect or out of date, it would be difficult for travel companies to curate these plans. To improve their relationship with current leads and encourage new customers to utilize their services, tourism businesses must maintain proper database management practices. Frequent updating of information such as client email addresses, location, phone number, and more, will assist organizations in maintaining up-to-date and accurate databases. Taking this action ensures companies and their marketing teams aren't losing money by sending advertising information to people that don't exist or have changed their data.

- **Work with a content marketer**

Tourists want to hear more about a location they are interested in from a reliable and exclusive source; to deliver updated and interesting information, tourism companies can work with content marketing companies that focus on strategy building.

These organizations can write blogs, posts and white papers, create info graphics and produce informative videos that will assist in driving the tourism industry into another higher level.

- **Create a complete experience**

Travelers want an entire adventure in the palm of their hands and a booking process that is easy and comprehensive. Using an E-room card can deliver instant and easy booking to travelers allowing them to step directly into their desired room instead of waiting in a hotel queue. ‘Clients want more than just a cheap flight’.

## **2.10. FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

Seek all possible actions for the provision of internal self-sufficiency in basic food needs by taking measures such as:

- i. Income tax and related fee exemptions for local agriculture production;
- ii. Imposition of fees on water-intensive agricultural exports i.e. reversing the current situation in order to avoid exporting water from the world’s poorest countries in terms of water supply.

## **2.11. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT -Traffic congestion reduction measures**

- i. Traffic congestion reduction measures: Encourage carpooling through maps and sites that inform drivers of pooling opportunities, establish odd/even plate number per car/day including adoption of many other traffic/congestion reduction measures used in many countries.
- ii. Implement road policies that encourage pooling.
- iii. Limit truck movement to night and early morning hours.

## **2.12. LUXURY TAX**

- i. Impose extra taxes on luxuries that do not affect tourism to generate extra income for the treasury.
- ii. Offer long term incentives to new businesses and industries, such as tax breaks and incite banks to devise inducements to encourage money circulation.

## **2.13. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT - Develop and Raise awareness on sustainable energy:**

- i. Encourage and facilitate prompt licenses to build private solar energy stations by major energy users in the private sector facilities (thus saving government as well as private sector costs).
- ii. Similarly facilitate the use of solar energy panels by smaller users.

It is worth noting that Chinese scientists are constructing an artificial sun which may help achieve the dream of limitless clean energy.



## **2.14. PRIVATIZATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC SECTOR AREAS**

- i. Allocate the running of government services suitable for private running to the private sector, for increased efficiency and financial benefit to this sector. This will also reduce government costs and create jobs.
- ii. Enhance and strengthen partnership with the private sectors in various fields allowing real participation in joint-venture projects and giving flexibility and taxation breaks in return.
- iii. Re-plan your resource allocation.

## **2.15. FINANCIAL FORECAST CENTER**

Establish a prudent and insightful research center to provide financial strategies and conduct decision-making on a long-term basis; and furnish studies related to the current situation with a future vision based on looming expectations, resulting in factual rather than haphazard decisions.

## **2.16. LABOR PRODUCTION - Increase GDP**

- i. GDP is the total value added of an economy within its geographic region.
- ii. Countries should refrain from copying the current policies of advanced and competitive countries, and must instead emulate the policies those countries adopted during their development process. Those policies consisted of fewer holidays, more flexible labor policies, longer working hours, protected industries and active industrial policies aimed at enhancing exports.

## **2.17. INTERNET LITERACY - Transition to an E- society and E- government**

- i. An e-Government benefits only e-citizens, therefore society as a whole should become e-literate.
- ii. E-citizens are the producers, the required “plus” in the knowledge age.
- iii. An e-literacy plan implemented in a timely manner provides a shield against crises and wars.

## **2.18. E-GOVERNMENT- to improve efficiency and cost- effective delivery of public services**

- i. This should be practically and realistically achieved as opposed to its current status. Many laws require adjustment to reclaim further efficiency in procedures and workflow. Major digital transformation should govern public employees’ performance, efficiency and attitude. Thus, many redundancies will be avoided with more interfacing achieved among government bodies, saving time, money and hassle.



- ii. Saves costs.
- iii. Eliminates corruption.
- iv. Provides better and more efficient citizen and public services.
- v. Reduces traffic congestion.

## **2.19. CRISIS - MANAGEMENT TEAM**

- i. At the country level, a team of independent experts (non-governmental) should be formed to take on the responsibility for evaluating the above choices as well as other options.
- ii. Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Global has prepared proactive crisis- management programs and measures and designed a variety of suggestions as services to be presented to the public and private entities for this purpose.

## **2.20. ECONOMY AND LIFESTYLE**

- i. In times of crises and wars: Adjustment of spending habits is required avoiding expenditure on expensive, non- essential items, but the focus must be on growth, not just cost cutting.
- ii. Facilitate and encourage unlimited duration sales events to attract more shoppers and increase market activity, reducing costs on citizens and increasing cash flow.

## **2.21. EMPOWERING CONFIDENCE**

- i. Confidence levels need to be raised in all country sectors. Dedication and commitment to one country standing together in fraternity and unity makes us stronger.
- ii. This is in line with enhancing the pledge to “Loyalty & Belonging” regardless of race, origin, ethnicities, religion and any other discriminating factors.

## **2.22. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

This is an area of creativity and innovation. Information Technology (IT) should be developed to become an industry allowing companies to build products and market them to the world in addition to providing human resources for companies, both regionally and transnationally.

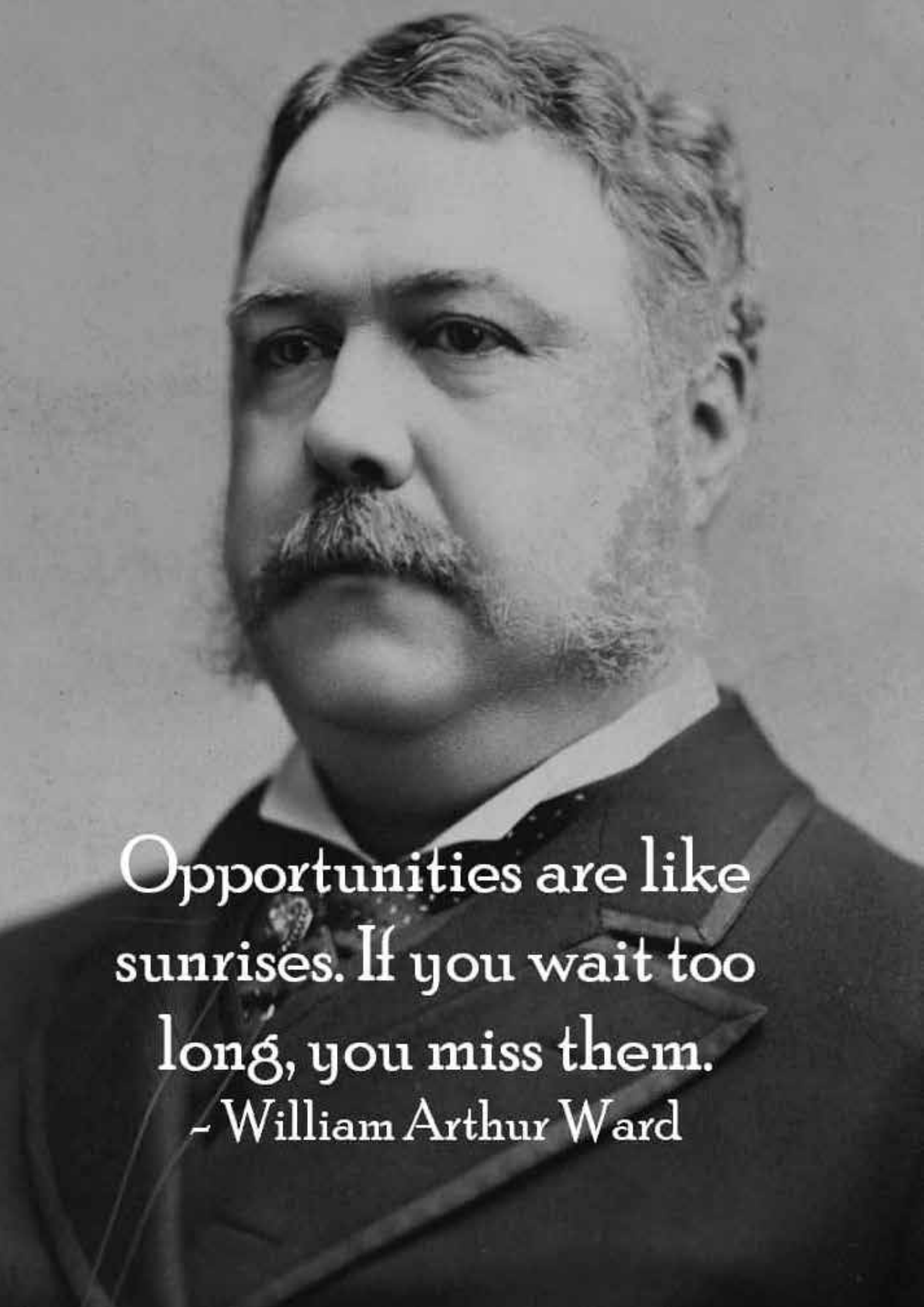
## 2.23. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- i. Introduce debate clubs at universities and high schools.
- ii. Teach public address.
- iii. Make economics I and II mandatory.
- iv. Introduce entrepreneurship models to universities, creating funds and incubators, thus allowing startups to spin and emerge, changing graduates' orientation from job-searching to job-creation; thus developing a partnership between, graduates/ students, faculty members, universities and fund providers.
- v. Create majors that are innovative and transformational; e.g. data science, AI-related with specialization in Natural Language Processing (NLP), Robots, Machine learning, Business Intelligence & Data Warehousing, Big Data and Cloud Computing
- vi. Provide higher education institutions with more freedom and autonomy.
- vii. Allow universities to build their own structures for curriculum plans in all majors offered by the university, including courses at all levels (University, College and Major); thus allowing universities to build their own identity based on their missions and visions i.e. diverse universities rather than redundant institutions
- viii. Merge the Ministry of Higher Education with the Ministry of Education
- ix. Cancel the Higher Education Council and replace it with Education Supreme Council that will set policies and strategies for education at large (both Basic and Higher educations), the last being empowered to offer all types of degrees and diplomas.
- x. Change some rules and regulations to enable universities to secure income and raise funds.

## 2.24. INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

- i. Laws should allow for internships that are not subject to the many stipulations and restrictions of labor legislation, as favored by the employer and the trainee.
- ii. This would encourage companies to employ trainees and enhance their experience without fear of becoming a permanent or long term burden.

**“Opportunities are like sunrises. If you wait too long, you miss them.”**  
**- William Arthur Ward**

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache and a full beard, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. The man is looking slightly to the left of the camera. The background is a plain, light color.

Opportunities are like  
sunrises. If you wait too  
long, you miss them.  
- William Arthur Ward

### 3. PREDICTED SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**We are looking at a global economic crisis will lead to stagflation.**

**1**

**2**

**Emerging conflicts leading to the third world war between US and China.**

**China and US Will meet to end the war.**

**3**

**4**

**As all wars end with agreements, a new world order will emerge.**

**A G2 global governance regime will rule the world.**

**5**

**6**

**The Arab renaissance will herald a global marshal-line economic plan for a world economic prosperity.**

## 4. THE RECOVERY

### *“TOWARDS AN ARAB RENAISSANCE”*

**History has taught us that wars may bring reconstruction and prosperity. Let us prepare for the post-war boom by acting now.**

Every crisis eventually comes to an end, and this one will undoubtedly bring about a New World Order which will include the following phases:

#### **A New World Order**

- All wars end with agreements.
- The expected World War III will force the two global leaders, the US and China, to sit together and agree on a new world order and, as we all know, China-US competition is technology based.
- The current world order was established after World War II.
- The new world order will address all issues of global governance and agree on a new international order.
- The world will enter a new era of global governance.

#### **The Recovery**

- It will be in the interest of all stakeholders to develop plans for a global recovery based on “Long term perspectives”.
- One major focus of the recovery will be the reconstruction of the devastated areas, notably the Arab world.
- The Arab region’s wealth will become the resource and the engine of the reconstruction process which can be summarized as building resilience to the unexpected.
- It is expected that the Arab world will witness a boom that serves the global interests of the global leaders and the global community.
- In 1948, Former US Secretary of State George Marshall launched his plan for reconstructing Europe; a noble mission that brought prosperity to a continent devastated by war, and brought great returns to the US.
- In a devastated Arab world, following the so called “Arab Spring,” there is a dire need for a similar initiative, but through utilizing and enabling the power of ICT to build an Arab Knowledge World. We also need to capture the enabling power of technology, especially AI for competitiveness and a better future.
- We are anticipating a historic moment of mutual interest between our region and the global leaders.
- According to visual capitalist predicts that in 2030: GDP of China will be 64 trillion (23 trillion in 2017) (see attached chart); GDP of the US will be 31 trillion (20 trillion in 2017).



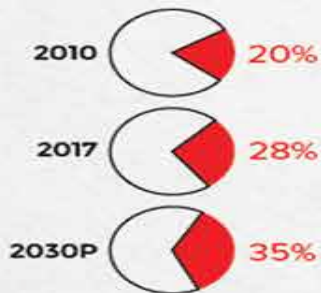
# THE WORLD'S LARGEST 10 ECONOMIES IN 2030

The next decade will bring dramatic growth to Asian economies

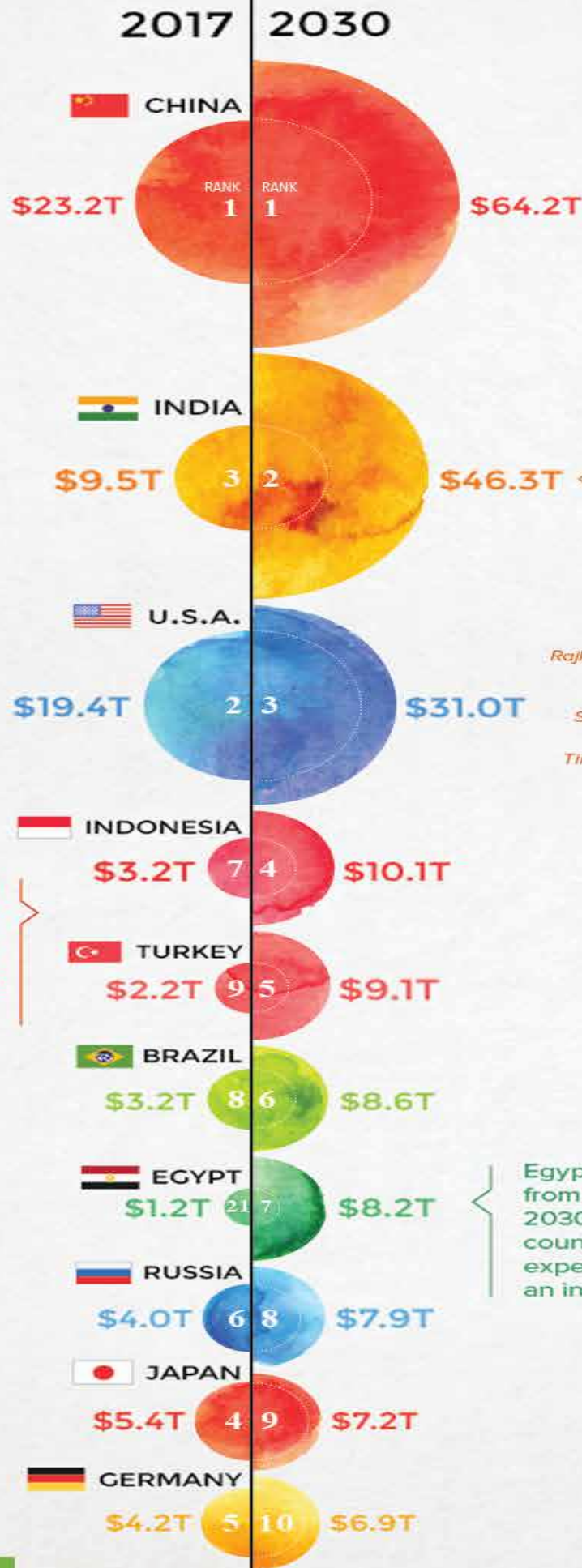
## TOP 10 COUNTRIES, BY GDP (PPP)

China's GDP growth will moderate to 5.0% by 2030, reflecting a natural slowdown given the economy's size.

Asia's slice of the global GDP pie

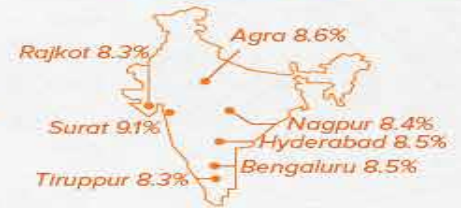


Countries' share of world GDP should eventually converge with their share of global population as the divide between advanced and developing economies continues to close.



India's GDP growth rate is expected to accelerate to 7.8%, fueled in part by rapid urbanization.

World's fastest growing cities, by annual pop. growth



Egypt is projected to leap from 21st to 7th place by 2030. During this time, the country's population is expected to reach 128 million, an increase of over 30%.







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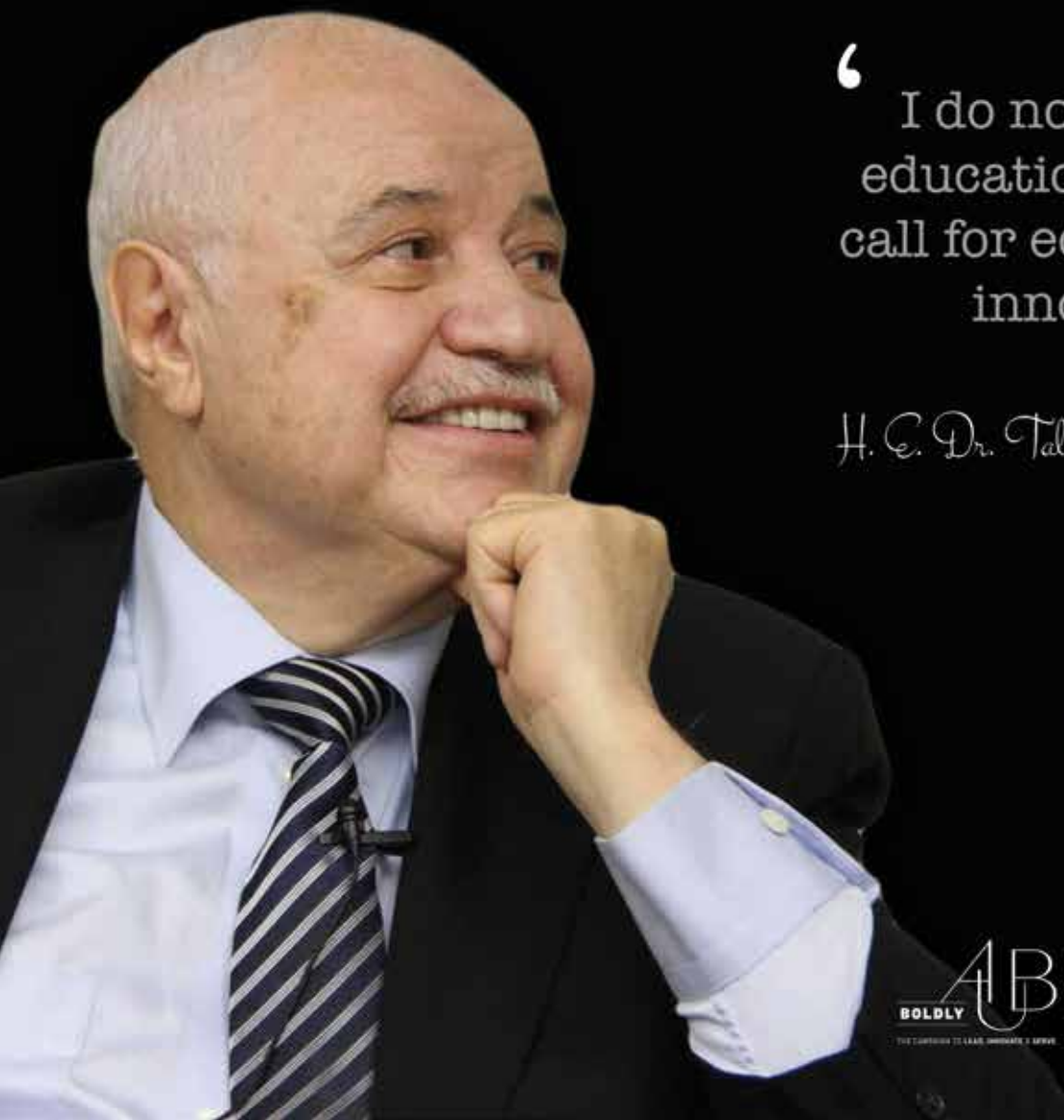
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# Educate Innovators Not Job Seekers

A Talk by H. E. Dr. Talal Abou-Ghazaleh

Monday, Feb 18, 2019  
Samir Zaabri Science Lecture Hall at 5:30 PM



‘ I do not call for education for all, I call for education to innovate. ’

*H. E. Dr. Talal Abou-Ghazaleh*



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