

Rise of sport's new order

Oil-rich Saudi Arabia has followed in the footsteps of neighbouring rivals, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, investing billions of dollars to make their mark on international sports

■ \$408 million

Oct 2021: English Premier League club **Newcastle United** is bought by Public Investment Fund of **Saudi Arabia** in £300m deal

■ \$200 billion

Qatar's spending on sport infrastructure, including **FIFA 2022 World Cup**

■ \$40 billion

Estimated cost to **United Arab Emirates** of development of Yas Island, which includes F1 racetrack



■ \$18 billion

Jul 2020: **Qatar** bids for 2032 **Olympic Games** – past five Summer Games cost average of \$18bn each



■ \$1.6 billion

Spending by **Abu Dhabi** United Group on **Manchester City** since its acquisition in 2008



■ **\$1 billion-plus** Amount spent since 2011 by state-backed **Qatar Sports Investment** on players for **Paris St Germain**, including €222m for Brazilian star **Neymar** (right) in 2017



■ \$50 million

Dec 2019: Cost to **Saudi Arabia** to host “**Clash on the Dunes**” – rematch of heavyweight world championship boxing bout between **Anthony Joshua** (left) and **Andy Ruiz Jr**

■ \$150 million

Cost of **Bahrain Grand Prix** circuit. Races contribute \$40m annually to F1 coffers

■ \$30 million

2019: Saudi government launches breakaway **Saudi International** golf championship with lavish appearance fees to lure elite players from PGA and European tours