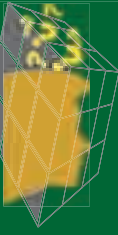


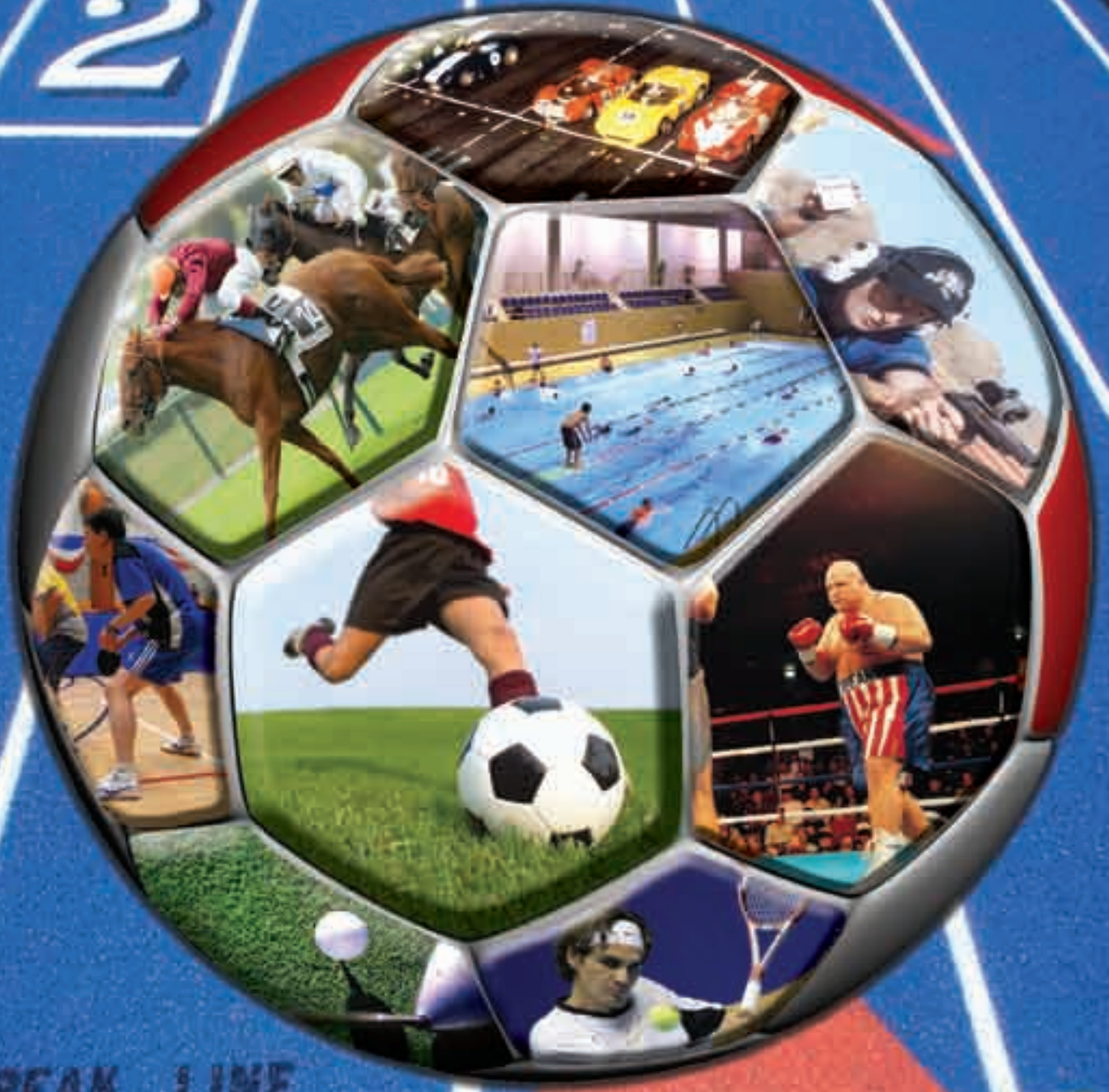
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Riyadh The capital of sport and youth

Fifty Years of Achievements of HRH Governor of Riyadh

The City of Oil & Capital



Riyadh

The capital of sport and youth

Business & Finance Club - Riyadh

Since the era of the founder, King Abdulaziz, may God rest his soul, the Saudi citizen has been the target of every development and the basis of renaissance and development in all fields and his sons have followed suit.

As the young people represent the largest portion of population and for the importance of this segment of society, it has attracted the attention and care in the initial the Kingdom establishment and the following stages. This interest emerged more in the era of the late Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahad bin Abdulaziz, who witnessed a great leap in the sports achievements, which was named the Golden Age of Sports in Saudi Arabia. This approach has continued in the era of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah, with his comprehensive care and support for sports and athletes, out of his believe that the Saudi men of sports are able to increase the sports achievements in all fields to be a source of pride for the Kingdom and its people and to help future generations build upon.

The civilization boom witnessed by the Kingdom during the last few decades in all fields, including the areas of youth and sports, in particular, has place the Kingdom in leading status in Asia and enabled to strongly compete globally. Saudi competencies existed in Arab, continental and international organizations, committees and associations.

Beginnings

The beginnings of sports activity in

the Kingdom were somewhat limited, particularly at the end of the second quarter of the last Hijri century, where sports were practiced in a few parts of towns and villages. After the unification by the late King Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom has begun significantly focussing on sports and its various activities.

The beginning with football, through Etihad Club in Jeddah and Mecca, and then some other clubs emerged in the Western Province. However, sports spread throughout the country only after the establishment of the Department responsible for the sports movement in the Kingdom in 1365H (1945), which was then attached to the Ministry of Interior.

In 1380H (1960), the duties of the youth welfare were assigned to the Ministry of Education, which was responsible for youth activities in the Kingdom. Tasks of youth welfare in the notational sector were assigned to the Youth Welfare Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, under the name "Department of Youth Welfare", which became a public department in 1382H (1962).

General Presidency for Youth Welfare

In 1394H (1974) the Council of Ministries Resolution No. 560, dated 4-23-1394H, was issued, whereby the "youth welfare" an independent department bearing the name "General Presidency for Youth Welfare," reporting managerially to the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare.

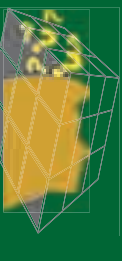
Thus, the presidency became responsible for the care of young people as an

The beginning with football, through Etihad Club in Jeddah and Mecca, and then some other clubs emerged in the Western Province. However, sports spread throughout the country only after the establishment of the Department responsible for the sports movement in the Kingdom in 1365H (1945), which was then attached to the Ministry of Interior.



Late Prince Faisal bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, Godfather of Sports in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia





One of the Olympic swimming pools at a sports complex in Riyadh, super infrastructure and sport encouragement

independent legal personality, assuming the responsibility of guiding young people providing the care and attention required for them, and for preparing the coordination policies for them to exploit the leisure times in developing their talents and strengthening their bodies, and promoting the Islamic and Arab traditions and customs true in their selves.

Prince Faisal Bin Fahad Bin Abdulaziz

We can not talk about this youth organization without mentioning one of the landmarks of the modern sports renaissance in Saudi Arabia and the godfather of the Arab sports, i.e. the late Prince Faisal bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, and the great achievements made under his patronage. He assumed his responsibilities after graduating in the University of California, when His Majesty, King Faisal, issued a decree to appoint him as general manager of the Youth Welfare, at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in 1392H / 1972, in the midst of the country's preparations to host the first international sports championship, i.e. the second Arab Gulf Cup, hosted by Riyadh in that year, and which achieved considerable success.

Here, he began diligent scientific planning for modern Saudi sports, as HRH realized that there was no sports renaissance without independent legal bodies having

their own budgets and trained and educated cadres.

In furtherance of the State interest in youth sector, and in response to the plans prepared by Prince Faisal to achieve a modern sports movement, a Council of Ministries Resolution was issued on 1394H / 1974 of the independence of the Youth Welfare department then named "General Presidency for Youth Welfare,". Prince Faisal continued the march of youth welfare as a general president this venerable institution.

The late prince re-structured programs of football and then those of the other sports activities, through establishing the football league for Saudi clubs. The competitions increased until it has become three competitions.

His interest was not limited only to football, but all sports activities were improved and witnessed a reconnaissance, managed to compete for the Arab and international titles.

The sports renaissance started with establishment of federations for the games, which did not have sports bodies.

Thus, the table tennis, handball, fencing, karate, judo, athletics, shooting, gymnastics, sports medicine, equestrian, disabled sports federations were established, in addition to the Saudi Pawling Committee and the Saudi Squash Committee.

Sports facilities

As the General Presidency for Youth Welfare paid special attention to youth and athletes through training and rehabilitation and by supporting the sports clubs, the presidency has worked to provide the required capabilities and to create a suitable atmosphere for practicing sports in all parts of the Kingdom, to satisfy the needs of the broad base of young athletes. Accordingly it constructed three major playgrounds Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, in the 1390s/ 1970s. During the same period, the building of the Presidency for Youth Welfare, Riyadh, was established, and then Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee Complex and sports federations were built in Riyadh.

In 1988, the largest and most beautiful stadium in the Arab region, i.e. King Fahad International Stadium, was built on an area of 500 thousand square meters, with more than 70 thousand seats. It was built in a way combining the heritage and the modern architectural patterns, as it takes the form of Arab tents made up of transparent film material, providing the maximum protection for the fans. This stadium hosted the ninth Arab Gulf Cup Championship, the World Youth Cup finals, and King Fahad Continents Championship.

The General Presidency was keen to spread sports centers and citifies all over the Kingdom. In this context, King Abdulaziz Sports City was set





up in Makka, Prince Mohammad Bin Abdulaziz Sports City in Medina, King Fahad Sports City in Taif, Crown Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz City in Qassim, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz sports City in Abha, Prince Abdullah bin Galloway Sports City in Hassa, Prince Abdulaziz bin Musaid bin Galloway Sports City in Ha'il, Prince Saud Ben Galloway sports City in Al-Khobar. Each sports city includes a stadium, track, gymnastics hall, closed sports hall for various types of sports activities, closed swimming hall, open playgrounds, administrative offices, youth hostels, mosque, library and general services.

The General Presidency also built sports centers in Tabouk, Jizan, Baha, Majma'a, Qurayat and Khafji.

Each center includes stadium accommodating 20 thousand spectators, track, administrative buildings, youth hostels houses, symposia halls, and galleries, closed halls for various sports, open playgrounds, medical unit, public library, mosque and public services.

In addition, two coastal cities were built, each of them named "King Fahad Coastal City". The first is located in the coastal city of Jeddah, on the Red Sea coast, and the second is located on the Half Moon beach in Al-Khobar.

Each coastal city contains its sports halls, Pawling and squash courts, theatre, swimming pool and open playgrounds. It also includes a social club, restaurant, boats harbour and offshore installations for competitions. It also includes a mosque, religious center and exhibitions.

Olympic Committee

The Saudi Arabia Olympic Committee reports also to the General Presidency of Youth Welfare, which is currently chaired by His Royal Highness, Prince Sultan bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, General President of Youth Welfare. The Saudi Olympic

Committee was Founded in 1384H/1964 and was recognized by the International Olympic Committee in 1385H/1965. The Committee has set certain objectives for its plan for the development of sports movement in the Kingdom.

Development

The General Presidency for Youth Welfare has sought to reinforce the status of sports clubs and the expansion and the establishment of clubs in all the cities of the Kingdom. At the end of the first five-year plan (1395H), the number of licensed clubs was 54 sports, social and cultural clubs in addition to the establishment and formation of ten sports federations, and the establishment of three sports stadiums, in Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1395-1400H), the General Presidency for Youth Welfare increased its budget, which exceeded at beginning of the plan one billion riyals, and employed and trained administrative and sports cadres, which was enthusiastic for sports and the implementation programs, plan and projects related to youth in the youth welfare overall plan in terms of youth, sports and cultural activities.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, it made many accomplishments, including: the number of the licensed sports clubs increased to (142) by the end of the plan, sports federations increased to 14) and sports committees became (3).

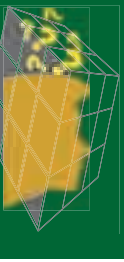
Youth Welfare Stadiums

The General Presidency for Youth Welfare has already established sports stadiums under the names of "sports centers" in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam. as these are the major cities in the Kingdom, where a number of football events were held. The first sporting facilities in the Kingdom were football stadiums, including the Sabban Stadium in Jeddah, Saigh Stadium



The late prince, Faisal Bin Fahad interest was not limited to football only, but all sports games witnessed a reconnaissance in his time and became able to compete for the Arab and international titles.





One of the corners of King Fahad International Stadium

in Riyadh, Jacob stadium in Al-Khobar and Suel Stadium in Eniza. These playgrounds played at that time a major role in football, where a number of important matches and championships were held. The General Presidency for Youth Welfare possessed those stadiums and introduced the necessary improvements and planted them with natural grass so that matches can be held on them.

Sports Cities

The Kingdom is only country in the region that establishes sports cities in urban areas. Saudi Arabia has thirteen sports cities, including without limitation, King Abdulaziz Sports City in Makka, King Fahad bin Abdulaziz Sports City in Taif, and Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Sports City in Qassim, and Al-

Majma'a Sports City and Qatif Sports City. Each of these cities and centers includes a football stadium, a 400 meters running track divided into eight lanes, hostels, conference rooms, and a dining room, a kitchen and a restaurant equipped with the latest equipment, in addition to a closed games hall for various sporting activities provided with all services and public utilities, and a swimming pool equipped to accommodate four hundred spectators, in addition to a swimming pool dedicated to teaching swimming. Each city also includes a medical unit for first aid, a public library and administrative offices. The centers are provided with necessary services and facilities. They also include open external stadiums for various games and six children's playgrounds and car parks.

Public Arenas

Within the plan of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare, which is aims at establishing a broad base of services and activities to expand the practice of sports among young people, it also implemented the public arena project in various neighbourhoods of the cities. The idea this project is brilliant, as it includes the investment of the energies of youths in various activities. Each arena includes external courts for basketball, tennis, handball, football and volleyball in addition to green spaces, children playgrounds, a library and parking area and other facilities.

Youth Hostels

The youth hostels movement in the Kingdom started more than 30 years ago, as youth hostels were established in the Kingdom in 1389H with the support and guidance of the late Prince Faisal bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, and began to evolve, taking into account the goals set for them, namely the development and support of the youth hostels movement in the Kingdom, and the development of knowledge among young people in all Saudi cities and encouraging them to travel to increase their knowledge about their country and other countries.

The General Presidency for Youth Welfare created a number of youth hostels in various regions and cities in the Kingdom, and provided them



HRH Prince Sultan Bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz President of Sports & Youth checking hand with Havalonche





with all kinds of facilities necessary to achieve the objectives of the Youth Hostel Association to allow young people to know the geographical characteristics of the various regions of the Kingdom and other countries of the great Arab homeland. Youth hostels include bedrooms with all required facilities, modern pools, theatres, hall for hobbies and light games.

Youth Camps

Permanent Youth Camps

In addition to the massive sports facilities spread in all the cities of the Kingdom, and believing in the role played by installations of the youth, the Presidency established permanent youth camps, aimed at finding a suitable place to establish scout groups and labour camps, to allow young people to get accustomed to life of camps, self-reliance and interaction with the community service programs. Two camps have been established in both Taif and Ha'il.

Leaders Preparation Institute

Out of interest of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare in preparing national cadres, the Institute has been established to prepare leaders in the field of youth and sports as an academic institution for the preparation of leaders throughout the Kingdom and the Arab world. Through the institute, the concerned bodies in the youth welfare, work hard to raise levels of sports, athletes and coaches, organize training courses for referees in various games, prepare Saudi leaders specialized in sports training, develop work regulations in training centers, and prepare referees in young cadres in the youth activities.

Prince Faisal bin Fahad Hospital for Sports Medicine

At the Sports Medicine level, the Prince Faisal bin Fahad Hospital for Sports Medicine is only one of its kind in the

Middle East. The establishment of the hospital is sincere reflection of the presidency keenness to take adopt the state of the art methods of sports medicine out of its attention of athletes. The main objective of the establishment of this hospital is to provide care and medical treatment for players and athletes on the basis of science and modern medicine.

HRH Prince Faisal Bin Fahad Bin Abdulaziz Death

In 1999, the entire Arab sports field was stunned when the sponsor of Arab sports, President of Arab Federation for Sports Games, Prince Faisal Bin Fahad Bin Abdulaziz was announced dead as a result of a heart attack after his return to Saudi from Jordan, where he attended the opening ceremony of the Arab Games tournament. He was then 53 years old. Arabs felt pain of the suffering inflicted on them, and honoured the late Prince when they refused compete against his brother, Prince Sultan bin Fahad for the presidency of the Arab Sports Federation and agreed to the appointment of the later prince's son, Prince Nawaf Bin Faisal, as his deputy.

Profile of HRH Prince Sultan bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, who chairs the General Presidency for Youth Welfare, joined Saint Hurst Military Academy in Britain where obtained the Bachelor of degree in the military Science on March 21, 1973.

He won the International Order of Merit for Handball in 2000 and King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Sash in 1414H, HRH is the General President of Youth Welfare, Chairman of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee, President of the Saudi Arabian Football Federation, President

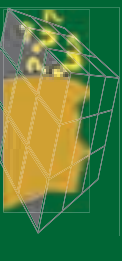


*Highness Prince Nawaf Bin Faisal
Vice Pres. of Sports & Youth Welfare*



The renaissance started with the establishment of the sports federations which had not independent sports bodies before.





Original Arabian Horse races, unprecedented care and encouragement

of the Saudi Arabian Youth Hostel Society, president of the Saudi Federation of Sports for those with Special Needs, Chairman of the National Committee for Drug Control, head of the Arab Athletics Federation, President of the Arab Football Federation and President of the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity.

He made great achievements in the development of Saudi Arabia sports and contributed to opening the door for investment in the Saudi Arabian sports, which received a great volume of investments contributed to the emergence of a competitive base among businessmen and investors.

Profile of Highness Prince Nawaf Bin Faisal Bin Fahad Bin Abdulaziz

His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Bin Faisal is the Vice President of the Youth Welfare, Vice-Chairman of the Saudi Olympic Committee. He is the oldest son of HRH Prince Faisal bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz, may Allah have mercy on him, the former president Youth Welfare. Prince Nawaf Bin Faisal obtained a Bachelor of Law Degree with honours from

Faculty of Administrative Sciences, King Saud University in Riyadh, in 1418H. The posts held by HRH includes: vice president of the Saudi Football Federation, chairman of the Executive Office of Saudi Football Federation, President of the Refereeing Development Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Arab Olympic Committee, President of the Executive Office of the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee, Deputy President of the General Arab Youth Hostel Society, and Deputy Chairman of the Saudi Equestrian Association.

Horsemanship

Horsemanship is one of the original Saudi spots, which receive considerable attention. In the reign of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, club for horse races was established in 1385H, known as "Equestrian Club". It was defined in the first article of its Articles of Association that it is a sports, social and cultural institution for public interest, state-sponsored. Its presidency was assigned at that time to His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz for his passion and zest of horsemanship and his eagerness to acquire authentic

Arab horses since he was young. He learnt this traditional sport at the hands of his father, King Abdulaziz, may Allah have mercy on him.

In this club, he established a special section for horse races and a school for horse riding education alongside other activities such as camel races, keeping the horse raising center, which was supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture in the reign of King Saud, as it is with the introduction of the necessary modern developments that can achieve the purpose of its establishment, including the care of all affairs of the horses to ensure their growth and the maintenance and preservation of originality.

Horse races witnessed a great development under the leadership of King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, who ordered the establishment of a field carrying the name "King Abdulaziz Field" in Janadria, northeast of Riyadh, in 1417H, according to the state of the art architecture patterns and the best technologies. Racing began there in 1422H. It was also announced that a new field would be established in Taif, using the same architecture pattern of King Abdulaziz Field In Janadria.





The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, may God preserve him, followed up the ban on the participation of the Saudi Arabian horses in the external championships and made great efforts to lift the ban on them, which happened in 1417H when the chairman of Equestrian Club, Prince Met'eb Bin Abdullah, announced that the ban on the Saudi Arabian horses participation in the international contests was lifted in a press conference held at the Equestrian Club. Saudi Arabian horses started to take part in the many international competitions and achieved impressive results.

Hawk Sports and Camel Races

On the other hand, hawk sport is one of the oldest sports in the Gulf region in general and in Saudi Arabia in particular, where Arabs used to link this type of sport with the values of courage, strength and firmness. Environmentally, Saudi Arabia helps breeding and acquisition of hawks, which led to its expansion and spread among various spectrums of society, and handed down through generations to form an integral part of the society's culture and identity.

The Prince Turki bin Mohammed bin Fahad Award for Hawk Race is one of the most important prizes that contribute to the preservation of this genuine popular tradition, which represents the customs and traditions of the parents and grandparents.

HRH Prince Turki bin Mohammed bin Fahad bin Abdulaziz makes every year new developmental additions to maintain the development of the prize, especially in the areas which contribute to the benefit of the society in general and young people segment in particular.

Camels have a special position in the Kingdom and among its citizens.

Al-Jazeera Hawk Club in Riyadh holds

many contexts in preparation for the participation in the celebrations and camel jockeys, which are organized at the level of the Kingdom.

These competitions attract great audience, as it have become one of the tourist attraction factors in various regions, where the potential and capabilities of the camels participating in the competitions are reviewed in terms of speed and fitness.

The above shows that importance of sports and youth sector, and the vital role it plays in the renaissance of the nation. In this framework, Kingdom and Riyadh in particular is working hard to provide all appropriate capabilities for the development and promotion of sports in view of the great benefit gained by the society as a whole.

In this context, His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, Governor of Riyadh region, was keen that sports should have a key role in the life of the Arab and Islamic societies. Thus, he sponsored the honoring ceremony of the winners of the Prince Faisal bin Fahad International Prize for the Research on Arab Sport Development, which is one of his other interests in sports and youths.

He expressed on more than one occasion his happiness of the high level achieved in sports and the world standard the Prince Faisal bin Fahad Prize has reached, as it being issued in four live languages.

He stressed the continuation of the scientific approach developed by HRH, in the area of sports and youths, and pointing out to his full support of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Fahad, who made clear prints in the evolution of Saudi and Arab sports with the support of his deputy, HRH Prince Nawaf bin Faisal bin Fahad, to serve sports and youths in Saudi Arabia and the Arab world.



The General Presidency for Youth Welfare created a number of youth hostels in various regions and cities in the Kingdom, and provided them with all kinds of facilities necessary to achieve the objectives of the Youth Hostel Society, to allow the youths to know the geographical characteristics of different regions of the Kingdom and other countries of the Arab world.

