



*International
Cricket Council*

**Annual Report & Accounts
2002-2003**





22
Full ICC Test
Championship
standings.

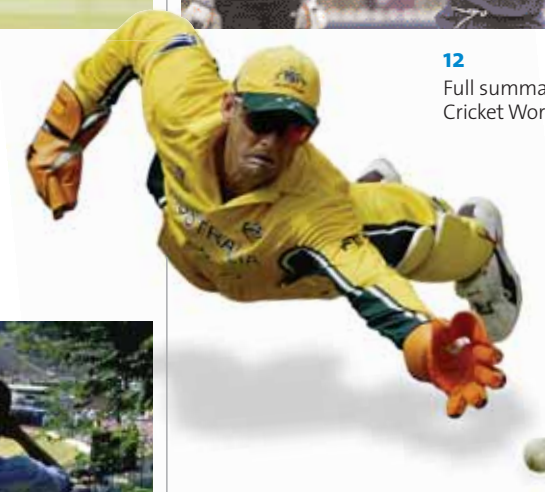


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Annual Report & Accounts 2002-2003

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Malcolm Gray
ICC President

After 12 months of challenges and achievements the ICC's performance has reinforced its position as an increasingly strong and purposeful leader for the sport.

This year marks the end of my time as ICC President, a role in which I have been privileged to serve for the past three years during a time of unprecedented change in the roles, responsibilities and capabilities of the ICC.

In many ways the achievements of the ICC during the past 12 months are a result of the change that has taken place in the organisation.

This change is clearly illustrated in the difficulties encountered with the implementation of the contractual obligations accepted by all members for their participation in the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.

These undertakings proved to be more complicated to implement than many Boards anticipated. As the problem emerged, the ICC provided the leadership and direction to find a workable solution that allowed all teams to take their place in both events.

While some issues remain, particularly in relation to the actions of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, the ICC's strong and decisive action enabled this issue to be addressed.

More than ever before the challenges of the past year allowed the ICC to prove itself capable of tackling the often complex and difficult issues that surround the international game in an impartial and rigorous way.

The ICC has also taken the opportunity to implement a number of very successful initiatives that continue to take the game forward with management successfully implementing a new Code of Conduct, introducing the Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees and securing the generous sponsorship of Emirates Airlines for this group.

Tournaments

The success of cricket's showcase events, the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 are the undoubted highlights of the year.

These tournaments marked a significant milestone in the growth of the ICC.

Consistent with the increased role and responsibilities the ICC has accepted over the past three years it also became more active in the staging of its key events.

These tournaments became a partnership between the ICC as the event owner, the ICC's commercial partner Global Cricket Corporation and the home Board as the host of the tournament.

Credit must be given to the Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka, the United Cricket Board of South Africa and the Cricket World Cup Organising Committee which responded to the changed role of the ICC and forged effective working relationships which ensured the successful staging of these events.

India and Pakistan

One of the many playing highlights of the year occurred in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 when two of the game's great rivals, India and Pakistan, faced each other for the first time in three years and provided one of the most electrifying matches of the tournament.

The wonderful spectacle of this match and the way in which players from both sides represented their countries with honour and passion highlighted again the ability of sport to transcend political divides and act as a powerful unifying force.

It also highlighted the political decision taken by the Indian government to ban its team from playing Pakistan in any bilateral series. Whatever the political arguments, this decision is hurting immeasurably the game of cricket.

At the invitation of the Pakistan Cricket Board I had the opportunity to meet with and discuss this issue with the President of Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf.

Malcolm Gray

President's Report

I took great encouragement from his enthusiasm for the sport and commitment to avoid making political mileage out of one of the world's great sporting rivalries.

Unfortunately, this view is not shared in India.

The BCCI has elected to shoulder a heavy responsibility to the game by taking on the task of working with its Government to allow the resumption of cricketing ties between the two nations.

While the BCCI has decided to pursue this goal on its own, the ICC wishes to work with it and the Indian Government to try and identify a way in which this impasse can be broken.

Safety and Security

The cricketing world also continues to be affected by the global concerns about safety and security. Our members are drawn from a diverse range of cultures and we have seen increased political tensions around the world create real and perceived security risks in some of the places where cricket is played.

Pakistan in particular suffered during the course of the year with a tour by New Zealand cancelled, the tour by Australia moved to Sri Lanka and Sharjah and the visit by India not taking place.

These concerns also affected the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 with Kenya and Zimbabwe suffering following decisions by New Zealand and England respectively not to fulfill the fixtures scheduled in these countries.

There is no simple answer to this issue but what is vital is to ensure that normal cricket relations between all countries can be resumed as quickly as possible.

As a result, the ICC is playing an increasingly central role in addressing these concerns by seeking to work with all Boards affected by these issues. The ICC role - in conjunction with the Boards - is to explore every possible option to ensure the continuation of scheduled matches while ensuring that any risk to players and officials is properly identified and addressed.

Despite international tensions I am confident the ICC will be able to lead cricket through this difficult time.

Test and ODI Championships

The ICC successfully introduced a ranking system for One Day International Cricket to compliment the ICC Test Championship. This provides a robust system to compare the performances of all teams while giving greater context and meaning to each ODI game played around the world.

The dominant performance of the Australian team in this form of the game saw it become the inaugural holders of this prestigious trophy.

Cricket Development

Away from the headlines and scrutiny associated with cricket in the Test playing nations, the ICC's Development Program demonstrated the progress the game is making with four of the leading Associate countries competing in the ICC Cricket World Cup.

The performances of Canada, Holland, Namibia and particularly Kenya showed that in the shortened version of the game, the work that the ICC is undertaking in conjunction with the cricket associations in these countries is proving successful.

These performances highlight the growth in the game around the world. The ICC has seen its membership increase from 49 in 1999 to 84 today, a terrific indication of the growth of the sport around the world.

India v Pakistan

India captain Sourav Ganguly shakes hands with Pakistan captain Waqar Younis.



ICC Champions Trophy

Malcolm Gray with the captains of Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Ranil Wickremesinghe before the opening match.

Development

The ICC's belief in spreading the game is undiminished.



ICC Cricket World Cup

Saeed Anwar of Pakistan sweeps on his way to a century against India.

The ICC's belief in spreading the game beyond its traditional boundaries is undiminished and the success of these teams coupled with the success of the ICC Champions Trophy in providing the multi-million dollar budget to fund this work augers well for the future of this development work.

ICC members outside the 10 Test playing nations will also benefit from the ICC joining the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF).

The decision to join this influential body recognises cricket's emergence as a major international sport. Importantly, its association with the Olympic movement is essential for many of the ICC's Associate and Affiliate members seeking to secure funding from their governments.

Governance

As my time as President draws to a close, I am more convinced than ever that the most significant issue still confronting international cricket is its own governance.

For me, the most satisfying achievement that I have been involved in during my time as President has been the initiative to modernise and equip the game's administration for the challenge of running an international sport.

Cricket is unusual in the fact that for much of its history a strong, central administration was not present. Its history is one of bi-lateral agreements between nations organising and administering tours.

Indeed, for much of its history, the International Cricket Council and its predecessors were nothing more than an annual talkfest that brought together the cricket playing nations to discuss issues of common interest.

It is only in the past decade that the realisation of the need and the will to reform the governance of the game has emerged.

Over the past three years the ICC has driven this change by addressing the issues of effective and appropriate governance for the sport.

The change has seen the emergence of the ICC as a central and professional administration increasingly able to provide proper leadership and direction for the sport.

An integral step is the necessity to establish the clear separation of the roles of the ICC Board and management, allowing the ICC Directors to concentrate on setting policy and allowing management to implement this policy direction without interference. In simplistic terms - the players should play, the managers should manage and the directors should direct.

This task is far from complete.

If cricket is to survive in this ultra-competitive era of professional sports there is no bigger challenge for my successor, Mr Eshan Mani, and for all ICC Directors than ensuring that the ICC is properly equipped with the authority and resources to address the demands of the modern sporting environment.

It is inevitable that some people will resist this move as it will inexorably lead to an increase in central power and responsibility - yet it must occur if the game is to prosper.

The challenge to modernise the game's administration also extends to many individual Boards. Some Boards resist the need to reform their own management structures but they must grasp the nettle on this issue if they are to keep pace with the changes in the game and its associated commercial complexities.

This year has seen two Directors move on from the ICC Board. I thank Lord MacLaurin from England who proved to be an effective leader of cricket for a prolonged period and Vijaya Malalasekera from Sri Lanka for his help in organising the ICC CT 2002.

The Evil of Corruption

Three years ago the sport of cricket was almost on its knees due to match fixing and corruption insidiously invading the game.

The ICC established the independent Anti Corruption Unit under Lord Condon which was able to investigate and identify the immense magnitude of the problem.

We have been able to devote significant resources to put in place the necessary surveillance, regulatory and educative steps to protect the sport in the future.

The ICC cannot prevent gambling on the game but it must be strong enough to make sure that, despite billions of dollars being involved, the game will never again be weakened and tainted with the scourge of corruption that threatened to overwhelm the sport.

Thank You

It is difficult to adequately document the amount of support and friendship that has been offered to me as the ICC President during my term.

The staff of the ICC, at all levels, have worked magnificently for the good of the organisation and the game. As well as their untiring efforts they have given me a great amount of friendship and personal pleasure. In particular I thank Malcolm Speed for his support and for the manner in which he has devoted his considerable expertise and ability in leading his management team in what have often been difficult times.

It must be recognised that the strength of the ICC is gained from the support we get from our commercial partners, Global Cricket Corporation, our generous sponsors and particularly the coverage given to the game by all forms of media throughout the world.

Finally I thank the members of the ICC Executive Board and the members of the various ICC Committees for their wise counsel and assistance.

Looking forward

Malcolm Gray with his successor Eshan Mani (right) and ICC Chief Executive Malcolm Speed.



I am more convinced than ever that the most significant issue still confronting international cricket is its own governance.



Malcolm Speed
ICC Chief Executive



Left to right
Malcolm Speed
Juliet Davidson
Shashi Dhanatunge

The past year has been a year of many challenges that have occurred in a very dynamic environment at a time when the ICC as an organisation has undergone a rapid period of change.

In this period, the ICC has also conducted its two major cricket events - the new look ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in Colombo in September and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 in South Africa in February and March.

The ICC has responded to all of these challenges. Some of the issues remain unresolved but overall, it was clearly a year in which the ICC took greater responsibility for leading the sport, expanding its area of operation and investing record amounts in cricket around the world.

In past years, cricket has been criticised because it has not taken full advantage of its commercial power. This year was the first year in which the full effect of the 'bundling of rights' under the Global Cricket Corporation agreement has been experienced. As a result, the ICC has budgeted to pay US\$194 million to its Members. This compares very favourably with the US\$51 million achieved from the ICC Cricket World Cup 1999.

The ICC's motivation in negotiating and delivering revenue-driving deals is its commitment to the support and development of cricket around the world. A study of the ICC's accounts over the last 12 months shows that 89% of the organisation's expenses are monies paid directly to Members.

Providing leadership

Several issues have tested the ICC's authority and willingness to make decisions, including disputes over player terms for ICC events, the debate about Zimbabwe and issues relating to safety and security around the world.

Contractual dispute

The ICC's authority was tested during the contractual disputes concerning player terms for the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. Ultimately, these issues were resolved as a result of pragmatic decision-making on the part of ICC.

In the course of the year, there were many discussions with player representatives and concessions have been made by both sides to ensure that the benefits that flow from the US\$ 550 million Global Cricket Corporation agreement will continue to accrue to cricket.

In the lead up to the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in Sri Lanka, the ICC had direct discussions with the Indian players with the consent of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and this was the major factor in achieving a compromise solution.

Ahead of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003, regrettably, further compromise was required. This was achieved on the basis that the ICC will initiate legal proceedings in the form of arbitration between the ICC and BCCI.

Zimbabwe debate

The debate about Zimbabwe has been difficult and public opinion, particularly in England, has been polarised. Throughout, the ICC has been consistent in its approach. After due deliberation, the ICC Board resolved that the only factors that would be taken into account in deciding whether or not to move ICC CWC 2003 matches were safety and security. Considerable pressure was imposed on the ICC from many quarters, including governments, to change this view and to take a moral stand against the Zimbabwe regime.

Throughout the debate, the ICC was prepared to articulate its view and it did this consistently and forcefully. There are many people who hold contrary views to that taken by the ICC Board. We respect their right to express those views and hope that they respect the ICC's right to focus on cricket issues to the exclusion of political issues.

Malcolm Speed Chief Executive's Report

Global issues

The ICC's authority has also been tested in relation to issues of safety and security. A number of bilateral tours have been cancelled or deferred as a result of the unwillingness of teams to travel to countries that were seen to be unsafe for the playing of cricket. These are globally challenging times and the ICC will continue to work with its members to seek pragmatic sporting solutions to these issues.

The debate about the role of politics in sport will always be heated, divisive and impossible to resolve but the ICC's view is clear and has the force of logic.

If the ICC took into account political considerations in deciding where matches should be played, few Member countries would be immune from risk that one or other country would refuse to play against it.

The ICC has been required to make many hard decisions in order to implement the Board's decisions. At times these have proved unpopular in some quarters but they have always been made without fear or favour.

Promoting consistency

Early in the year, the ICC introduced a new Code of Conduct to complement the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees. We sought to make it clearer and more consistent, tougher and fairer. It was explained in detail to the players, coaches and other officials.

In the course of the year, I have not been entirely happy with its implementation by the umpires and referees. This is an area where we are continuing to work with them as a consistent approach is essential to earning respect for both the Code and the officials. It is important that cricket fans throughout the world know that the highest standards of player behaviour will be applied and that these will be enforced by the umpires in the first instance and by the referees who will act as the adjudicators.

We will use the Emirates Elite Panel as the base for continuing to improve general umpiring standards in international cricket. Again, this is an area where there is no short-term solution. It requires further work and refinement and new assessment and feedback processes will help identify areas for improvement.

Technology is another issue that divides opinions. The technology trial that was carried out in Colombo in the course of the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 was immensely valuable. It was the ideal forum in which to carry out this trial.

It has highlighted the areas in which technology can be of assistance to us in the future. As expected the ICC was criticised on one side for having gone too far and on the other for not having done enough but the trial has armed us to make sensible decisions in relation to the extended use of technology in the future.

Building the organisation

After two years of hard work the ICC management team is now in place. All senior appointments have been made and the senior managers are performing at a high level. The ICC has been fortunate to have low staff turnover and is well served by a dedicated staff of very competent sports administrators. The fact that the ICC has a split structure - offices in London and Monaco - adds an additional strain to the business but in the course of the year, we have coped well with this division and interaction between the two offices has been at a high level. I have been particularly pleased with the staff secondment process that has seen six talented cricket administrators join the ICC for periods of six months.

One of our major committees, Cricket Committee - Playing, has been restructured to promote greater involvement of the players and to enable recently retired former players to make a valuable contribution to the game.

The ICC has changed its structure to put in place an Audit Committee which replaces the previous Finance and Marketing Committee. This is in accordance with best practice in corporate governance and it is a very important committee for ICC. The functions previously performed by the Finance and Marketing Committee will now be performed by senior managers in the ICC team. The appointment of Alan Gillett as Internal Auditor adds further strength to the ICC in this area.

This year sees the departure of Roger Hill and Mark Harrison from the ICC. Both have provided sound judgement and excellent administration and I thank them for their service and wish them well for the future.

Eradicating corruption

There has been a considerable change in relation to the Anti Corruption Unit. What has not changed, however, is the ICC's commitment to the fight against corruption. Again in the course of the year, the ICC has budgeted for and spent over US\$1.5 million in making sure that corruption does not re-emerge to take its debilitating grip on the game. In the course of the year, plans have been put in place to change the structure of the Anti Corruption Unit so that it becomes closer to the other arms of the ICC.

As part of the implementation of the 24 recommendations in Lord Condon's report of April 2001, the ICC has employed five security managers who are present at each international match played around the world. This is an invaluable set of eyes and ears for the ICC and is a very sound investment in the fight against corruption.

Promoting consistency

The ICC is working with match officials to raise standards.



Public debate

Malcolm Speed answers questions on Zimbabwe.



Developing the game

In the course of the year, we have had a number of meetings with the International Women's Cricket Council with a view to a merged structure being put in place in the near future. Over the next 12 months, this issue will be resolved and I am very hopeful that we will see the ICC being representative of both male and female cricketers at all levels in all countries.

The Development Committee and the various development managers around the world have worked extremely hard to spread the game of cricket so the number of ICC Member Countries continues to grow. USA has again been identified as a possible area for rapid growth of the game.

The ICC has invested in a High Performance program for the top Associate nations and the creditable performances of all four non-Full Members at the ICC Cricket World Cup was evidence that these countries have benefited from this coaching expertise.

The future

The ICC launched a five year strategic plan in 2001 and considerable progress has been made in achieving the goals that the organisation set itself at this time. Our mission statement demands that we promote the game as a global sport, protect the spirit of cricket and optimise commercial opportunities for the benefit of the game.

We have an obligation to balance commercial issues with the traditions of the game which can be a difficult path to tread. We will continue to govern the sport for our stakeholders with honesty, integrity and consistency.

Finally, as he completes his term as President of the ICC, I wish to thank Malcolm Gray for his wise counsel, leadership and dedication to the great game of cricket in a career as an honorary administrator that has spanned 30 years.

Sporting unity

South Africa President Thabo Mbeki officially opens the ICC CWC 2003.



The ICC has been required to make many hard decisions but they have always been made without fear or favour.



Spreading the game

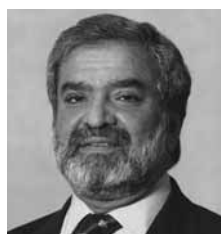
The ICC's development role has been expanded.



Bundling of rights

The GCC deal has enabled the ICC to invest record sums in international cricket.

ICC Directors



Top to bottom
Malcolm Gray
ICC President

Ehsan Mani
ICC Vice President

Malcolm Speed
ICC Chief
Executive Officer

**Mohammad
Ali Asghar**
Chairman, Bangladesh
Cricket Board



Top to bottom
Hemaka Amarasuriya
Interim Chairman,
Board of Control for
Cricket in Sri Lanka

Sir John Anderson KBE
Chairman,
New Zealand Cricket

Peter Chingoka
President, Zimbabwe
Cricket Union

Jagmohan Dalmiya
President, Board of
Control in India

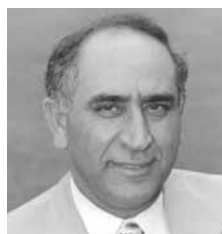


Top to bottom
Rev Wes Hall
President, West Indies
Cricket Board

Rene Van Ierschoot
President, KNCB
(Holland)
Associate Member
Director

HRH Tunku Imran
President, Malaysian
Cricket Association
Associate Member
Director

Bob Merriman
Chairman, Australian
Cricket Board



Top to bottom
David Morgan
Chairman, England and
Wales Cricket Board

Jimmy Rayani
Chairman, Kenya
Cricket Association.
Associate Member
Director

Percy Sonn
President, United
Cricket Board of
South Africa

Lt Gen Tauqir Zia
Chairman, Pakistan
Cricket Board

Cricket Committee - Management

Chairman Malcolm Speed
Ex-Officio Malcolm Gray

Full Members

Australia	James Sutherland
Bangladesh	Mahbubul Anam
England	Tim Lamb
India	S K Nair
New Zealand	Martin Snedden
Pakistan	Rameez Raja
Sri Lanka	Anura Tennekoon
South Africa	Gerald Majola
West Indies	Roger Brathwaite
Zimbabwe	Vince Hogg

Associate Member Representatives

Stanley Perlman
Laurie Pieters
John Everett

Cricket Committee - Playing

Chairman Sunil Gavaskar
Ex-Officio Malcolm Gray
Malcolm Speed

Full Members

England	Angus Fraser	(p)
West Indies	Michael Findlay	(b)
Australia	Tim May	(p)
New Zealand	John Reid jnr	(b)
South Africa	Errol Stewart	(p)
Zimbabwe	Kevin Arnott	(b)
Bangladesh	Faruque Ahmed	(b)
Pakistan	Zaheer Abbas	(p)
India	Dilip Vengsarkar	(p)
Sri Lanka	Bandula Warnapura	(b)

Associate Members

Holland Roland Lefebvre
Kenya Harilal Shah

(p) Player Nominee
(b) Board Nominee

The following also served as non-executive Directors:
Lord MacLaurin (resigned 31st December 2002), Vijaya Malalasekera (resigned 1st April 2002)

ICC Committees and Staff

At 31 March 2003

Code of Conduct Commission

Hon. Michael Beloff QC	Chairman
Richie Benaud	Australia
Justice Mainur Chowdhury	Bangladesh
Sir Oliver Popplewell	England
NKP Salve	India
Tim Castle	New Zealand
Justice Dr Nasim Hasan Shah	Pakistan
Justice Albie Sachs	South Africa
Desmond Fernando	Sri Lanka
Sir Denys Williams	West Indies
Don Arnott	Zimbabwe

Audit Committee

Chairman	Sir John Anderson
Ex-Officio	Malcolm Gray President Malcolm Speed Chief Executive Officer
Full Member	Percy Sonn
Independent Member	Oliver Stocken

Development Committee

Malcolm Speed	Chief Executive (Chairman of DC)
Tim Lamb	Europe Rep
Zakir Hussain Syed	Asia Rep
Trevor Robertson	EAP Rep
Ellis Lewis	Americas Rep
Maqbul Dudhia	Africa Rep
Roger Knight	MCC Delegate
Rene van Ierschoot	Associate Delegate

ICC Staff

Chief Executive's Department

Malcolm Speed
Chief Executive Officer
Juliet Davidson
PA to the CEO
Shashi Dhanatunge
Executive Assistant
Secondment ended 30/04/03

Commercial

Campbell Jamieson
Commercial Manager
Warren Deutrom
Cricket Events Manager
Chris Tetley
Cricket Events Coordinator

Chris Nockels
Project Officer
Martine Mileti
IDI Office Manager
Trudy Clark
Cricket Events Coordinator
Secondment ended 28/03/03

Peter Dwan
Marketing Manager
Secondment ended 30/09/02

Corporate Affairs

Brendan McClements
General Manager
Jon Long
Project Officer
Hilary Marshall
Corporate Affairs Officer
Mark Harrison
Media Manager
Secondment ended 23/03/03
David Clarke
Corporate Communications
Secondment ended 30/06/02

Cricket Operations

David Richardson
General Manager
Karen Gaynard
PA to General Manager
Clive Hitchcock
Cricket Operations Manager
Chris Kelly
Umpires & Referees Manager

Development

Andrew Eade
Global Development Manager
Bob Woolmer
High Performance Manager
Chris Briers
Development Ops Manager
Jenny Fairlamb
Development Project Officer

Jerome Jayaratne
Coaching Officer
Secondment ended 26/07/03

Regional Dev Managers

Hoosain Ayob
Manager, Africa
Martin Viera
Manager, Americas
Zakir Hussein Syed
Manager, Asia
Matthew Kennedy
Manager, East asia / Pacific

Ian Stuart
Manager, Europe

Finance

Faisal Hasnain
Chief Financial Officer
Cecilia Ullah
IAS Accountant
Dawn Green
IDI Accountant
Jackie Hung
Junior Book Keeper
Saif Qidwai
IAS Accountant
Secondment ended 19/02/03

Internal Audit

Alan Gillett
Internal Auditor

HR & Administration

Doug Cattermole
General Manager
Roger Hill
General Manager
Mukesh Karsan
IT & Telecommunications Officer
Daniella Muylders
Travel & Admin Assistant
Emily Sutton
PA to the General Manager
Resigned 15/11/02
Chloe Cockburn
Receptionist
Resigned 19/07/02

Legal

Urvashi Naidoo
In House Lawyer
Anti Corruption
Lord Condon
Director, ICC Anti Corruption

Jeff Rees
Chief Investigator
Bruce Ewan
Senior Investigator
Martin Hawkins
Senior Investigator
Alan Peacock
Senior Investigator
Emma Williams
Office Manager

Security

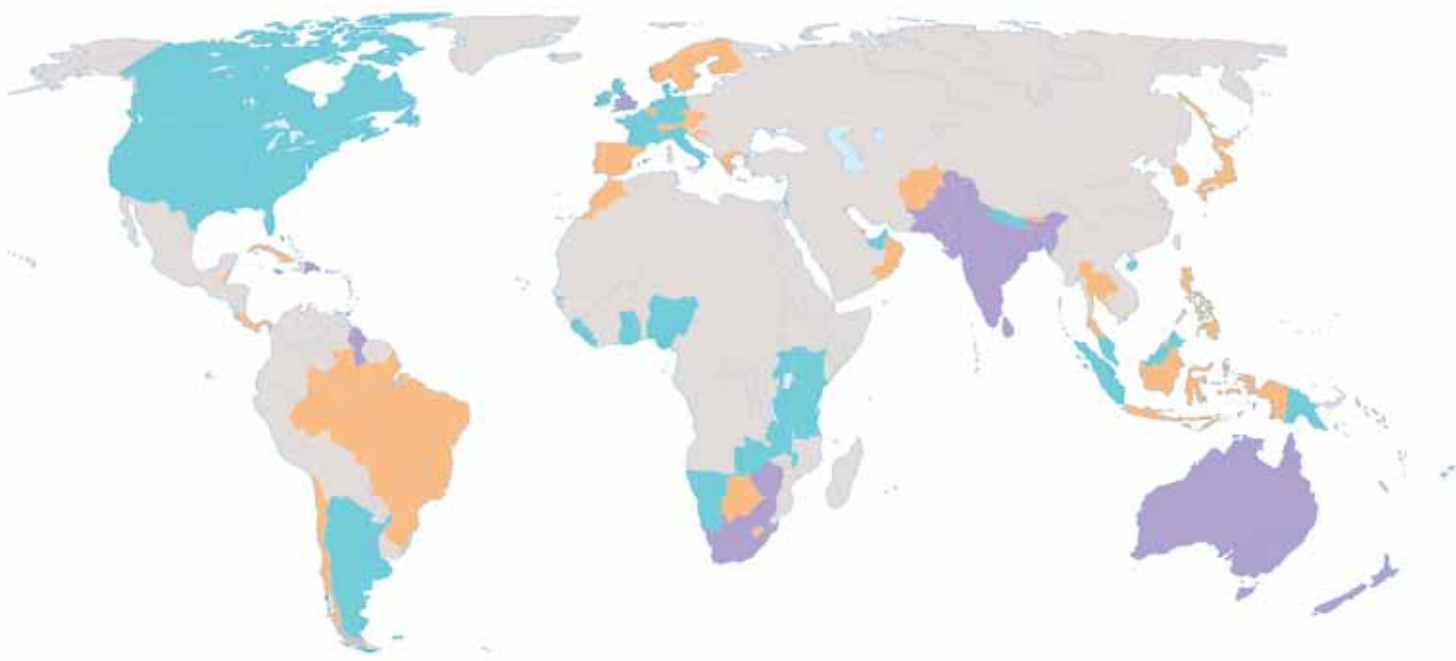
Arrie de Beer
Regional Manager
Lt Col Nuruddin Khawaja
Regional Manager
John Rhodes
Regional Manager
Bob Smalley
Regional Manager
NS Virk
Regional Manager

ICC Staff

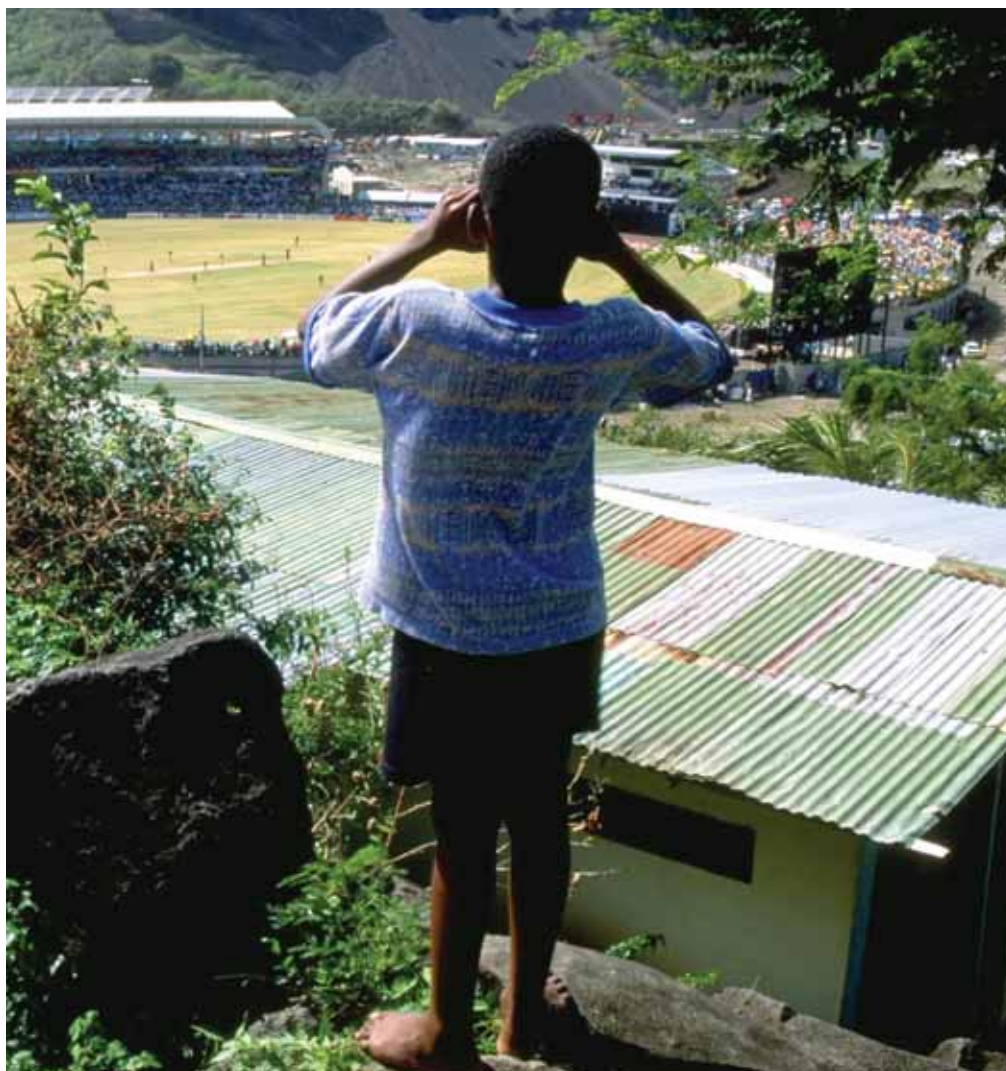
London staff (left) and Monaco staff (below).



Full Members (10)	Africa		Americas		Asia		East Asia Pacific		Europe	
	South Africa	(1909)	West Indies	(1926)	Bangladesh	(2000)	Australia	(1909)	England	(1909)
	Zimbabwe	(1992)			India	(1926)	New Zealand	(1926)		
					Pakistan	(1953)				
Associate Members (27)					Sri Lanka	(1982)				
	East/Cen Africa	(1966)	Argentina	(1974)	Malaysia	(1967)	Fiji	(1965)	Denmark	(1966)
	Kenya	(1981)	Bermuda	(1966)	Nepal	(1996)	PNG	(1973)	France	(1998)
	Namibia	(1992)	Canada	(1968)	Singapore	(1974)			Germany	(1999)
	Uganda	(1998)	USA	(1965)	UAE	(1990)			Gibraltar	(1969)
	Nigeria	(2002)	Cayman Isles	(2002)	Hong Kong	(1969)			Holland	(1966)
	Tanzania	(2001)							Ireland	(1993)
									Israel	(1974)
									Italy	(1995)
Affiliate Members (47)									Scotland	(1994)
	Botswana	(2001)	Bahamas	(1986)	Brunei	(1992)	South Korea	(2001)	Austria	(1992)
	Gambia	(2002)	Belize	(1997)	Oman	(2000)	Cook Islands	(2000)	Belgium	(1991)
	Ghana	(2002)	Brazil	(2002)	Qatar	(1999)	Japan	(1989)	Cyprus	(1999)
	Lesotho	(2001)	Chile	(2002)	Bhutan	(2001)	Philippines	(2000)	Czech Republic	(2000)
	Morocco	(1999)	Costa Rica	(2002)	Bahrain	(2001)	Samoa	(2000)	Finland	(2000)
	Sierra Leone	(2002)	Cuba	(2002)	Afghanistan	(2001)	Tonga	(2000)	Greece	(1995)
	St Helena	(2001)	Panama	(2002)	Kuwait	(1998)	Vanuatu	(1995)	Luxembourg	(1998)
			Suriname	(2002)	Thailand	(1995)	Indonesia	(2001)	Malta	(1998)
			Turks &	(2002)	The Maldives	(2001)			Norway	(2000)
			Caicos Islands						Portugal	(1996)
									Spain	(1992)
									Sweden	(1997)
									Switzerland	(1985)
									Croatia	(2001)



ICC Member Countries



West Indies

A young fan looks down on the action.

Africa

Gerrie Snyman of Namibia passes on tips to a South African youngster.



Canada

The North American nation qualified for the ICC CWC 2003.



Vanuatu

Youngsters hone their cricket skills.



Argentina

Hernan Pereyra bowls during the 104th North v South match.



Brazil

The construction of nets in the capital Brasilia.

Holland

Cricket continues to thrive in mainland Europe's top nation.



Africa Region

Hoosain Ayob

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Bangladesh

Supporters cheer on the ICC's newest Full Member.



Sweden

Cricket on ice in Scandinavia.

Group Stage

The ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 was hosted by South Africa with group matches also taking place in Zimbabwe and Kenya.

The tournament received a fitting opening match when South Africa met West Indies at Cape Town in Group B. Despite a gallant effort in pursuit of an imposing Brian Lara-inspired West Indies total, South Africa eventually lost out by three runs.

The opening match in Group A was played between two of the more unfancied nations - Zimbabwe and Namibia in Harare. Zimbabwe got off to a flying start with opener Craig Wishart hitting 172 not out, to set up a comfortable victory.

Also in Group A, a quickfire century for Australia from Andrew Symonds turned the favourites' opening match around and a total in excess of 300 was never within Pakistan's compass.

India's form in its opener against Holland was not as impressive and its tournament veered into a mini-crisis when it lost its next game three days' later by nine wickets against Australia.

By this stage England had yet to make its entry into the competition after pulling out of its first match against Zimbabwe in Harare citing safety concerns.

Sri Lanka took an early lead in Group B, as the only side with maximum points from two games, following a 10-wicket win over Bangladesh. The match was particularly significant for its amazing start as Chaminda Vaas claimed a hat-trick with the first three balls of the Bangladesh innings, and another wicket two balls later.

Bangladesh's next fixture would have far-reaching repercussions for opponents West Indies when the game was rained off with Carl Hooper's side having to share the points in a game they were well placed to win.

New Zealand had earlier claimed what would turn out to be a crucial victory over South Africa when a terrific captain's innings from Stephen Fleming saw his side home in a rain-reduced match.

Sri Lanka continued to make short work of the minnows in bowling out Canada for a one-day international all-time low of 36. Canadian opener John Davison made amends for his fourth-ball duck with the fastest century in ICC Cricket World Cup history - off 67 balls - in his side's next match against West Indies.

The biggest upset of the tournament took place in Nairobi when 21-year-old Collins Obuya spun Kenya to victory against Sri Lanka to leave Group B wide open.

With Australia marching relentlessly on in Group A, India went some way to securing second spot when an inspired spell of bowling under the Durban lights from Ashish Nehra - 6-23 - ensured England's pursuit of 251 to beat them was fruitless.

Amazingly, Nehra's bowling analysis would be bettered twice during the group stage with Australian Glenn McGrath claiming 7-15 against Namibia - the best return ever in the ICC Cricket World Cup - and his compatriot Andy Bichel taking 7-20 in the narrow win against England.

In between, India's return to form continued when a sublime innings from Sachin Tendulkar - 98 from 75 balls - went a long way to overhauling an imposing Pakistan total of 273.

The two points for Zimbabwe from a washed-out final group match with Pakistan were then sufficient to see it leapfrog over England to join Australia and India in the Super Six stage.



Hosts South Africa failed to claim one of the qualifying spots from Group B by the narrowest of margins. Shaun Pollock's men tied their final match on the Duckworth/Lewis method when play was halted by rain against Sri Lanka with five overs to go. Had Mark Boucher scored a single from what turned out to be the final ball of the match then South Africa would have joined Sri Lanka and Kenya in the next phase.

As it was, New Zealand, despite having forfeited its match against Kenya due to safety concerns, claimed the final berth.

ICC Cricket World Cup South Africa 2003



Opening Ceremony

Hundreds of volunteers perform at the Newlands Cricket Ground, Cape Town, on 8th February 2003.



Flying start

West Indies batsman Brian Lara celebrates his century during the opening match against South Africa.

Big hitter

Canada's pinch hitter John Davison hits the fastest ever ICC CWC century against West Indies during a Pool B match in Centurion.



Home support

Colourful fans willied on their teams in pursuit of the trophy (below left).



Destructive spell

Andy Bichel of Australia took 7-20 against England at Port Elizabeth.



Carnival atmosphere

Supporters enjoy the atmosphere at The Wanderers.

The biggest upset of the tournament took place in Nairobi when 21-year-old Collins Obuya spun Kenya to victory against Sri Lanka.

Super Six

Australia may have carried forward 12 points into the Super Six stage but any thoughts of stepping off the gas were quickly dispelled during its first match of the second phase.

Adam Gilchrist was run out on 99 before Ricky Ponting hit 114 at better than a run-a-ball to set Sri Lanka an unmanageable target of 320 to win.

India's match on the same day against Kenya was a much closer-fought affair with a captain's innings needed from Sourav Ganguly of 107 not out to see his side home with 13 balls to spare.

After carrying through the lowest points totals of four and three-and-a-half to the Super Six stage, New Zealand and Zimbabwe went into their meeting in the knowledge that defeat would almost certainly signal an early exit. New Zealand was made to battle hard for its win before a century from Nathan Astle kept hopes of reaching the last four alive.

India marched inexorably into the semi-finals with a comprehensive win over Sri Lanka by 183 runs. An Indian total of 292 was well beyond the opposition, who never recovered in reply after being reduced to 3-3.

Australia was another batting team in trouble in the next match but a parlous position of 84-7 was converted into a final score of 208-9 thanks to Michael Bevan (56) and Andy Bichel (64). Only Stephen Fleming hung around for any length of time in reply as New Zealand was skittled out for 112.

Kenya guaranteed its place alongside Australia and India in the semi-finals when it outplayed Zimbabwe in Bloemfontein.

India and Australia each completed a 100 per cent record in the Super Six stage with victories over New Zealand and Kenya - Australia's Brett Lee claiming a hat-trick in his side's win.

Sri Lanka booked its ticket into the last four when opener Marvan Atapattu set up victory against Zimbabwe with an undefeated century.

Australia maintained a 100 per cent record as Brett Lee claimed a hat-trick in the victory over New Zealand.

Pool A Results

ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

Zimbabwe v Namibia Harare, 10 Feb Zim won by 86 runs DL	Zimbabwe v India Harare, 19 Feb India won by 83 runs	England v India Durban, 26 Feb 🕒 India won by 82 runs
Australia v Pakistan Johannesburg, 11 Feb Australia won by 82 runs	England v Namibia Port Elizabeth, 19 Feb England won by 55 runs	Australia v Namibia Potchefstroom, 27 Feb Australia won by 256 runs
India v Netherlands Paarl, 12 Feb India won by 68 runs	Australia v Netherlands Potchefstroom, 20 Feb Australia won by 75 runs DL	Zimbabwe v Netherlands Bulawayo, 28 Feb Zimbabwe won by 99 runs
Zimbabwe v England Harare, 13 Feb Zim won by walkover	England v Pakistan Cape Town, 22 Feb 🕒 England won by 112 runs	India v Pakistan Centurion, 1 Mar India won by 6 wickets
Australia v India Centurion, 15 Feb Australia won by 9 wickets	India v Namibia Pietermaritzburg, 23 Feb India won by 181 runs	Australia v England Port Elizabeth, 2 Mar Australia won by 2 wickets
England v Netherlands East London, 16 Feb England won by 6 wickets	Zimbabwe v Australia Bulawayo, 24 Feb Australia won by 7 wickets	Namibia v Netherlands Bloemfontein, 3 Mar Netherlands won by 64 runs
Namibia v Pakistan Kimberley, 16 Feb Pakistan won by 171 runs	Netherlands v Pakistan Paarl, 25 Feb Pakistan won by 97 runs	Zimbabwe v Pakistan Bulawayo, 4 Mar No result

Pool A

	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points
Australia	6	6	-	-	-	24
India	6	5	1	-	-	20
Zimbabwe	6	3	2	1	-	14
England	6	3	3	-	-	12
Pakistan	6	2	3	1	-	10
Netherlands	6	1	5	-	-	4
Namibia	6	-	6	-	-	0

🕒 Day/Night Match DL Duckworth/Lewis Method

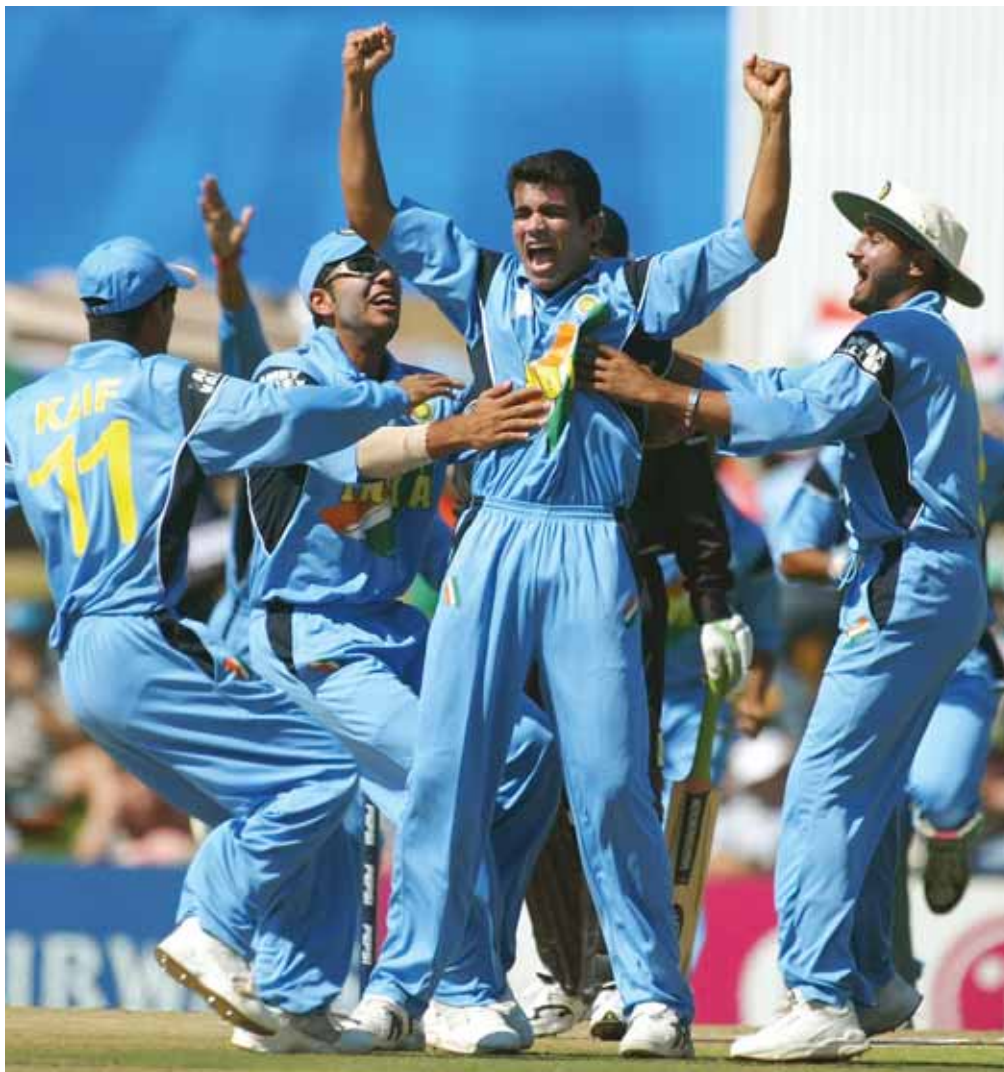
Pool B Results

ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

South Africa v West Indies Cape Town, 9 Feb 🕒 WI won by 3 runs	South Africa v New Zealand Johannesburg, 16 Feb NZ won by 9 wickets DL	Bangladesh v New Zealand Kimberley, 26 Feb NZ won by 7 wickets
New Zealand v Sri Lanka Bloemfontein, 10 Feb SL won by 47 runs	Bangladesh v West Indies Benoni, 18 Feb No result	South Africa v Canada East London, 27 Feb SA won by 118 runs
Bangladesh v Canada Durban, 11 Feb 🕒 Canada won by 60 runs	Canada v Sri Lanka Paarl, 19 Feb SL won by 9 wickets	Sri Lanka v West Indies Cape Town, 28 Feb 🕒 SL won by 6 runs
South Africa v Kenya Potchefstroom, 12 Feb SA won by 10 wickets	Kenya v New Zealand Nairobi, 21 Feb Kenya won by a walkover	Bangladesh v Kenya Johannesburg, 1 Mar Kenya won by 32 runs
New Zealand v West Indies Port Elizabeth, 13 Feb NZ won by 20 runs	South Africa v Bangladesh Bloemfontein, 22 Feb SA won by 10 wickets	Canada v New Zealand Benoni, 3 Mar NZ won by 5 wickets
Bangladesh v Sri Lanka Pietermaritzburg, 14 Feb SL won by 10 wickets	Canada v West Indies Centurion, 23 Feb WI won by 7 wickets	South Africa v Sri Lanka Durban, 3 Mar 🕒 Match tied DL
Canada v Kenya Cape Town, 15 Feb 🕒 Kenya won by 4 wickets	Kenya v Sri Lanka Nairobi, 24 Feb Kenya won by 53 runs	Kenya v West Indies Kimberley, 4 Mar WI won by 142 runs

Pool B

	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points
Sri Lanka	6	4	1	-	1	18
Kenya	6	4	2	-	-	16
New Zealand	6	4	2	-	-	16
West Indies	6	3	2	1	-	14
South Africa	6	3	2	-	1	14
Canada	6	1	5	-	-	4
Bangladesh	6	-	5	1	-	2



Indian delight

Zaheer Khan and his India colleagues celebrate after he takes a wicket.



Jump for joy

Brett Lee of Australia claims the wicket of Jacob Oram of New Zealand.

Light on his feet

Chris Harris of New Zealand hooks for four.



Lap of honour

Kenya enjoy victory over Bangladesh and qualification for the Super Six stage.



Keen eye

Ravindu Shah of Kenya in action against India.

Wicket-taker

Chaminda Vaas of Sri Lanka appeals during a Super Six match against Zimbabwe.



Out of reach

Adam Gilchrist of Australia fails to add another victim to his record of dismissals.

Super Six Results

ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

The six teams that qualify for the Super Six phase carried forward the points that they gained in the Group Matches as follows:

- Win v other qualifier: 4 points (Tie or no result: 2 points each)
- Win v non-qualifier: 1 point (Tie or no result: 1/2 point each)

Australia v Sri Lanka
Centurion, 7 March
Australia won by 96 runs

India v Kenya
Cape Town, 7 March
India won by 6 wickets

New Zealand v Zimbabwe
Goodyear Park, 8 March
NZ won by 6 wickets

India v Sri Lanka
Johannesburg, 10 March
India won by 183 runs

Australia v New Zealand
Port Elizabeth, 11 March
Australia won by 96 runs

Kenya v Zimbabwe
Bloemfontein, 12 March
Kenya won by 7 wickets

India v New Zealand
Centurion, 14 March
India won by 7 wickets

Sri Lanka v Zimbabwe
East London, 15 March
Sri Lanka won by 74 runs

Australia v Kenya
Durban, 15 March ●
Australia won by 5 wickets

Super Six

	P	W	L	NR	Tied	CFP	Points
Australia	5	5	-	-	-	4.0	24.0
India	5	4	1	-	-	4.0	20.0
Kenya	5	3	2	-	-	2.0	14.0
Sri Lanka	5	2	3	-	-	3.5	11.5
New Zealand	5	1	4	-	-	4.0	8.0
Zimbabwe	5	-	5	-	-	3.5	3.5

● Day/Night Match CFP Points carried forward from matches against non-qualifiers.

Semi-finals

Australia overcame a scare in the first semi-final in Port Elizabeth before all-rounder Andrew Symonds again came to the rescue with the bat and their bowlers completed the job with customary efficiency.

Aussie wicketkeeper Adam Gilchrist also earned praise for 'walking' when an edge onto his pads was caught behind.

Rain prematurely curtailed the match with the outcome being decided by the Duckworth/Lewis method with Sri Lanka a long way short of the required rate.

Despite Brett Lee's efforts in the latter part of the tournament, the three victims claimed by Chaminda Vaas ensured he would finish as the tournament's leading bowler with 23 wickets.

The second semi-final in Durban brought an end to Kenya's fantastic ICC Cricket World Cup adventure when India eased to victory by 91 runs. Tendulkar continued his rich vein of form with 83 but he was upstaged by Ganguly who struck five sixes in his up-tempo century.

India's three-pronged seam attack of Zaheer Khan, Javagal Srinath and Ashish Nehra all chipped in to reduce Kenya to 36-4 and banish any hopes of an upset. Steve Tikolo's half-century restored some pride before India finished the job off with Kenya still 91 in arrears.

Final

Australia ended the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 where it had started it - at the Wanderers in Johannesburg. To complete the symmetry they again comprehensively defeated their foe, with India taking the place of Pakistan on this occasion.

Australia was in the ascendancy from the opening overs when Zaheer Khan and Javagal Srinath were harshly punished for some wayward bowling.

Once Adam Gilchrist and Matthew Hayden had fallen in quick succession, after putting on a century first-wicket stand, Ricky Ponting and Damien Martyn then quashed any hopes of an Indian fightback.

The duo's unbroken partnership of 234 (a record for an ICC Cricket World Cup final) provided some of the most destructive batting of this or any tournament.

Captain Ponting carved the Indian bowling apart with 140 - bludgeoning eight sixes in the process - while Martyn by comparison was more understated with 88 as a host of records were shattered.

For India to even come close to reaching the unlikely target of 360, it needed an innings of the highest quality from Tendulkar. Alas for the Indians, the leading run scorer in the competition fell to Glenn McGrath in the first over.

Despite some defiant hitting, only Virender Sehwag made a half century for India as they were eventually bowled out with just over ten overs to go with 125 runs still separating the sides.

Australia thus retained the trophy it won in England four years earlier without losing a match.



Semi Finals & Final Results

ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

Semi Final 1

Australia v Sri Lanka

St George's Park

Port Elizabeth, 18 March

Australia won by 48 runs **DL**

Semi Final 2

India v Kenya

Kingsmead

Durban, 20 March **🏏**

India won by 91 runs

Final

Australia v India

New Wanderers Stadium Johannesburg, 23 March

Winners

Australia won by 125 runs

Coin toss

Captains Ricky Ponting of Australia and Sourav Ganguly of India ahead of the final.



End of the line

Kenya bowled out in the semi-final.

Champions

Australia's players celebrate with the trophy.





Direct hit

Andy Bichel of Australia runs out Sri Lanka batsman Aravinda De Silva for 11 during their semi-final.



Top man

Sachin Tendulkar of India is presented with the Man of the Tournament award by Sir Garfield Sobers.



Early score

Sri Lanka wicketkeeper, Kumar Sangakkara, celebrates a semi-final wicket.

Team statistics

Highest totals

- 359-2 Australia v India (Johannesburg)
- 340-2 Zimbabwe v Namibia (Harare)
- 319-5 Australia v Sri Lanka (Centurion)

Lowest totals

- 36 Canada v Sri Lanka (Paarl)
- 45 Namibia v Australia (Potchefstroom)
- 84 Namibia v Pakistan (Kimberley)

Batting

Most runs

- 673 (av 61.18) SR Tendulkar India
- 465 (av 58.12) SC Ganguly India
- 415 (av 51.87) RT Ponting Australia
- 408 (av 40.80) AC Gilchrist Australia
- 384 (av 96.00) HH Gibbs South Africa
- 382 (av 54.57) MS Atapattu Sri Lanka
- 332 (av 47.42) A Flower Zimbabwe
- 328 (av 32.80) ML Hayden Australia
- 326 (av 163.00) A Symonds Australia
- 323 (av 64.60) DR Martyn Australia

Highest scores

- 172* CB Wishart Zimbabwe v Namibia (Harare)
- 152 SR Tendulkar India v Namibia (Pietmaritzburg)
- 143* A Symonds Australia v Pakistan (Johannesburg)

Fastest fifties (balls faced)

- 23 BC Lara West Indies v Canada (Centurion)
- 24 WW Hinds West Indies v Canada (Centurion)
- 25 AM Blignaut Zimbabwe v Australia (Bulawayo)

Fastest centuries (balls faced)

- 67 JM Davison Canada v West Indies (Centurion)
- 92 A Symonds Australia v Pakistan (Johannesburg)
- 96 RT Ponting Australia v Sri Lanka (Centurion)

Bowling

Most wickets

- 23 (av 14.39) WPUJC Vaas Sri Lanka
- 22 (av 17.90) B Lee Australia
- 21 (av 14.76) GD McGrath Australia
- 18 (av 20.77) Z Khan India
- 17 (av 17.94) SE Bond New Zealand
- 17 (av 18.76) M Muralitharan Sri Lanka
- 16 (av 12.31) AJ Bichel Australia
- 16 (av 13.00) VC Drakes West Indies
- 16 (av 23.06) J Srinath India
- 15 (av 19.26) A Nehra India

Best bowling in an innings

- 7-15 GD McGrath Australia v Namibia (Potchefstroom)
- 7-20 AJ Bichel Australia v England (Port Elizabeth)
- 6-23 A Nehra India v England (Durban)

Most economical bowlers (min 30 overs) RPO

- 2.87 A Flintoff England 140 off 48.4 overs
- 3.26 JN Gillespie Australia 98 off 30 overs
- 3.37 M Ntini South Africa 176 off 52.1 overs

Leading strike-rates (min 8 wickets) BPW

- 19.43 VC Drakes West Indies 16 wickets off 51.5 overs
- 21.37 AJ Bichel Australia 16 wickets off 57 overs
- 22.68 B Lee Australia 22 wickets off 83.1 overs

Fielding (Wicketkeepers)

Most dismissals

- 21 AC Gilchrist Australia (21 ct, 0 st)
- 17 KC Sangakkara Sri Lanka (15 ct, 2 st)
- 16 R Dravid India (15 ct, 1 st)

Most dismissals in an innings

- 6 (6 ct, 0 st) AC Gilchrist Australia v Namibia (Potchefstroom)
- 4 (3 ct, 1 st) KC Sangakkara Sri Lanka v New Zealand (Bloemfontein)
- 4 (2 ct, 2 st) KO Otieno Kenya v Bangladesh (Johannesburg)

Fielders

Most catches

- 11 RT Ponting Australia
- 8 B Lee Australia
- 8 D Mongia India
- 8 V Sehwag India

Group Stage

The world's finest one-day players congregated in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in September 2002 to serve the public up with a taster of what to expect a few months down the line at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.

15 games between 12 nations were staged in little over two weeks at the R Premadasa stadium and the Sinhalese Sports Club.

With four groups of three teams in the first phase, Sri Lanka and Pakistan went into the opening game of the tournament with the knowledge that victory would almost certainly secure a semi-final berth, as outsiders Holland made up Pool 4.

Pakistan struggled to put substantial partnerships together during their innings to leave the hosts with just over 200 to make. This was comfortably achieved with eight wickets in hand thanks to a century from Sanath Jayasuriya and a half century from Aravinda de Silva.

Holland then struggled to make any impression when it was their turn to face their more illustrious opponents, finishing on the end of two heavy defeats.

The second game of the competition ended with a nail-biting finish involving South Africa and West Indies in Pool 3. South Africa fought gallantly to eclipse a competitive total of 238 from West Indies but it seemed their chase would be in vain. That was until a wide from what should have been the last ball of the match enabled Alan Dawson to hit the winning boundary off the extra ball.

West Indies picked themselves up to defeat Kenya in the next match thanks to a century from Brian Lara, although Steve Tikolo gave them a fright with 93.

South Africa duly sealed a place in the semi-final with a comfortable victory over Kenya by 176 runs.

Pool 2 began with an exciting match between India and Zimbabwe at the R Premadasa Stadium. India recovered



from 87-5 to post 288-6 before a momentous innings by Andy Flower kept his side in the hunt until he was finally out for 145 in the 49th over.

England enjoyed an altogether more comfortable win over Zimbabwe before they, in turn, were savaged by India's Virender Sehwag and Saurav Ganguly in the final group game.

Pool 1 was settled in the opening match when Australia overwhelmed New Zealand thanks to a consistent batting display and 5-37 from Glenn McGrath. Both nations then comfortably accounted for Bangladesh.



Opening ceremony

Dancers entertained the crowds in Colombo.

ICC Champions Trophy Sri Lanka 2002



Team statistics

Most runs

271	Virender Sehwag (av 90.33)
254	Sanath Jayasuriya (av 63.50)
240	Herschelle Gibbs (av 120.00)
204	Marvan Atapattu (av 40.80)
189	Andy Flower (av 94.50)

Most wickets

10	Muttiah M'tharan (av 7.00)
8	Douglas Hondo (av 13.37)
8	Glenn McGrath (av 11.87)
8	Zaheer Khan (av 24.87)
6	Shane Bond (av 14.00)
6	Mervyn Dillon (av 17.50)
6	Harbhajan Singh (av 30.66)

Most dismissals

7	Kumar Sangakkara (5 ct, 2 st)
6	Adam Gilchrist (5 ct, 1 st)
5	Alistair Campbell (5 ct, 0 st)
5	David Obuya (2 ct, 3 st)
5	Rahul Dravid (5 ct, 0 st)



Top scorer

Virender Sehwag's runs helped propel India to the final.



All action

The world's best players entertained record crowds in Sri Lanka.



Dramatic sunset

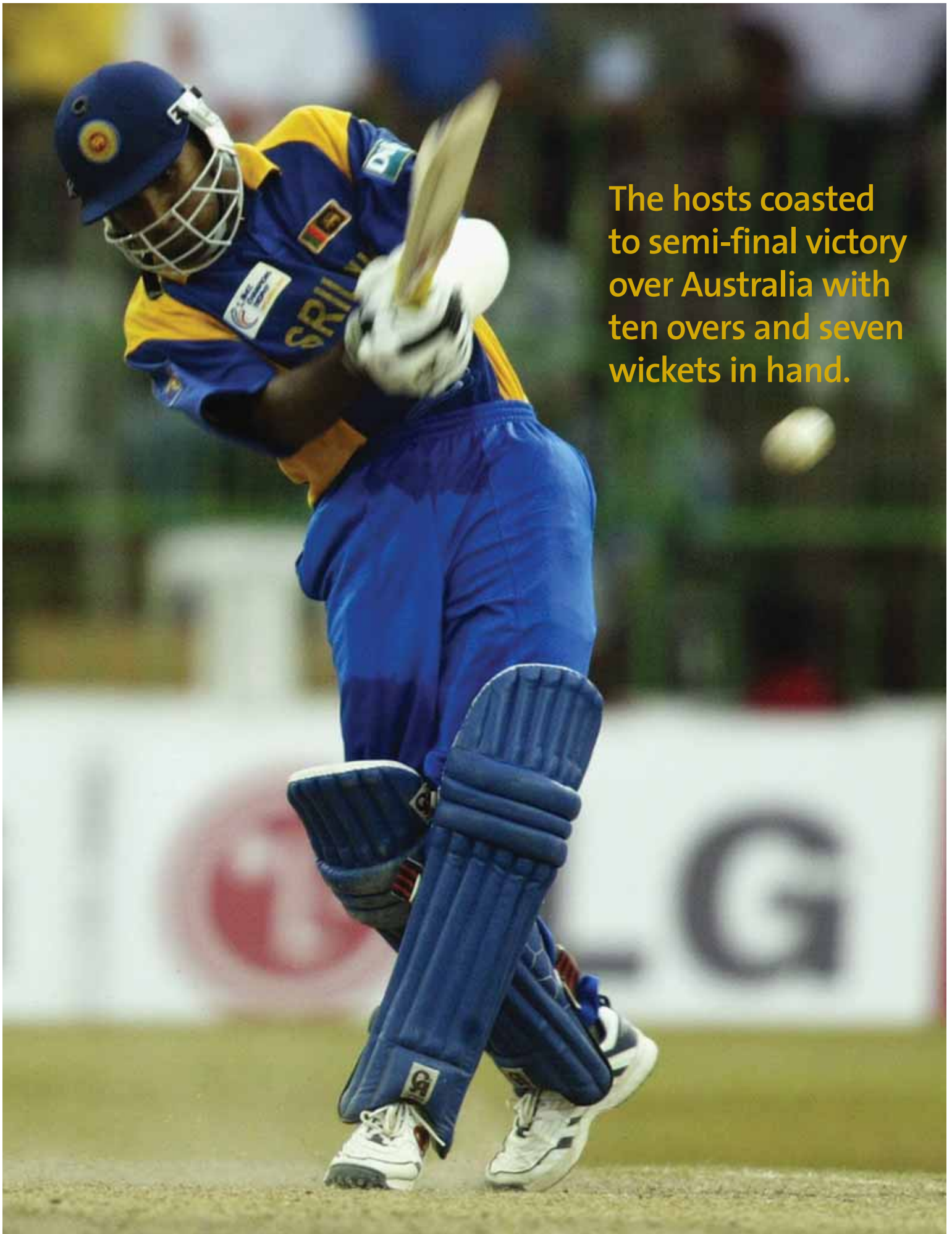
India overwhelmed England under lights at the R Premadasa stadium.



Team spirit

Sri Lanka celebrate a wicket on the way to beating Australia.

Fifteen games between twelve nations were staged in little over two weeks.



The hosts coasted to semi-final victory over Australia with ten overs and seven wickets in hand.

Clean strike

Mahela Jayawardene of Sri Lanka hits out.

2002-03
ICC Annual Report and Accounts

Pool 1 Results

ICC Champions Trophy 2002

Australia v N Zealand Sinhalese Sports Club Colombo 15 Sept Australia won by 164 runs	Australia v Bangladesh Sinhalese Sports Club Colombo 19 Sept Australia won by 9 wickets	Bangladesh v N Zealand Sinhalese Sports Club Colombo 23 Sept N Zealand won by 167 runs
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Pool 1	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points	Net RR
Australia	2	2	—	—	—	8	+3.461
New Zealand	2	1	1	—	—	4	+0.030
Bangladesh	2	—	2	—	—	0	-3.275

Pool 2 Results

ICC Champions Trophy 2002

India v Zimbabwe R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 14 Sept India won by 14 runs	England v Zimbabwe R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 18 Sept England won by 108 runs	England v India R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 22 Sept India won by 8 wickets
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Pool 2	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points	Net RR
India	2	2	—	—	—	8	+0.816
England	2	1	1	—	—	4	+0.401
Zimbabwe	2	—	2	—	—	0	-1.125

Pool 3 Results

ICC Champions Trophy 2002

South Africa v West Indies Sinhalese Sports Club Colombo 13 Sept S Africa won by 2 wickets	Kenya v West Indies Sinhalese Sports Club Colombo 17 Sept W Indies won by 29 runs	Kenya v South Africa R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 20 Sept S Africa won by 176 runs
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Pool 3	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points	Net RR
South Africa	2	2	—	—	—	8	+1.856
West Indies	2	1	1	—	—	4	+0.202
Kenya	2	—	2	—	—	0	-2.050

Pool 4 Results

ICC Champions Trophy 2002

Sri Lanka v Pakistan R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 12 Sept Sri Lanka won by 8 wickets	Sri Lanka v Netherlands R.Premadasa Stadium Colombo 16 Sept Sri Lanka won by 206 runs	Netherlands v Pakistan Sinhalese Sports Club, Colombo 21 Sept Pakistan won by 9 wickets
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Pool 4	P	W	L	NR	Tied	Points	Net RR
Sri Lanka	2	2	—	—	—	8	+2.861
Pakistan	2	1	1	—	—	4	+1.245
Netherlands	2	—	2	—	—	0	-4.323

Day/Night Match



Winning smiles

Yuvraj Singh and Sourav Ganguly celebrate victory over South Africa.

Semi-finals and Final

The added resolve forged under skipper Sourav Ganguly came to the fore for India in the first semi-final. Just as Herschelle Gibbs had appeared set to ease South Africa home in pursuit of 262, severe body cramps forced him to retire hurt on 116 and India applied the pressure sufficiently to edge home by 10 runs.

Australia seemed intent on ending the second semi-final against Sri Lanka as a contest inside the first 15 overs when Adam Gilchrist and Matthew Hayden started off in whirlwind fashion. Once Hayden was bowled after one swing too many, however, the rest of the Australian batting order failed to get to grips with a disciplined Sri Lankan spin attack. Their total of 162 was way below-par and the hosts coasted to victory with ten overs and seven wickets in hand.

Utter exhaustion

Severe cramps forced Herschelle Gibbs to retire on 116 in the semi-final.



A mouth-watering final between two in-form sides was blighted by the weather with India only just getting their reply to Sri Lanka's 244 under way before the heavens opened. The match was re-started the following day and once again India had just set off in pursuit - this time of 223 for victory - before the rain came down.

The final was thus declared a tie and the two teams shared the record prize money.



Wash out

Heavy rain prevented the completion of the final.

Split prize

India and Sri Lanka shared the trophy and record prize money.

Semi Finals & Final Results

ICC Champions Trophy 2002

Semi Final 1	Semi Final 2
India v South Africa 1 R.Premadasa Stadium, Colombo, 25 September India won by 10 runs	Sri Lanka v Australia 1 R.Premadasa Stadium, Colombo, 27 September Sri Lanka won by 7 wickets
Final	
Sri Lanka v India 1 R.Premadasa Stadium, Khetarama, 29 September	
Winners	Sri Lanka & India No result

South Africa did not lose a Test Match all year and improved its points average enough to edge ahead of Australia, who only lost one Test, at the top of the ICC Test Championship.

New Zealand climbed to third in the table at the expense of Sri Lanka.



Michael Vaughan

The England opener completes a century against Australia.

Extra bounce

Sri Lanka's Marvan Atapattu takes evasive action against England.



Top spot

South Africa's Makhaya Ntini celebrates taking a wicket.

Appeal

West Indies bowler Mervyn Dillon appeals to the umpire.



Test Series

1st April 2002 - 31st March 2003

West Indies v India
Apr/May 2002 5 matches
West Indies won 2-1

Pakistan v New Zealand
May 2002 2 matches
Series abandoned due to safety concerns

England v Sri Lanka
May/Jun 2002 3 matches
England won 2-0

***West Indies v N Zealand**
Jun/Jul 2002 2 matches
New Zealand won 1-0

Sri Lanka v Bangladesh
Jul/Aug 2002 2 matches
Sri Lanka won 2-0

England v India
Jul/Aug 2002 4 matches
Series drawn 1-1

Pakistan v Australia
Oct 2002 3 matches
Australia won 3-0

India v West Indies
Oct/Nov 2002 3 matches
India won 2-0

S Africa v Bangladesh
Oct 2002 2 matches
South Africa won 2-0

Australia v England
Nov-Jan 2002-03 5 matches
Australia won 4-1

S Africa v Sri Lanka
Nov 2002 2 matches
South Africa won 2-0

Zimbabwe v Pakistan
Nov 2002 2 matches
Pakistan won 2-0

Bangladesh v West Indies
Dec 2002 2 matches
West Indies won 2-0

New Zealand v India
Dec 2002 2 matches
New Zealand won 2-0

S Africa v Pakistan
Dec-Jan 2002-03 2 matches
South Africa won 2-0

1st April 2002	P	W	L	D	Points	Av
1 Australia	13	9	2	2	20	1.54
2 South Africa	16	11	3	2	24	1.50
3 Sri Lanka	14	7	5	2	16	1.14
4 New Zealand	16	7	5	4	18	1.13
5 England	15	6	6	3	15	1.00
6 West Indies	14	6	7	1	13	0.93
7 Pakistan	16	4	7	5	13	0.81
8 India	14	4	7	3	11	0.79
9 Zimbabwe	16	3	11	2	8	0.50
- Bangladesh	4	-	4	-	0	-

31st March 2003	P	W	L	D	Points	Av
1 South Africa	17	13	3	1	27	1.59
2 Australia	13	9	2	2	20	1.54
3 New Zealand	17	8	5	4	20	1.18
4 Sri Lanka	16	8	6	2	18	1.13
5 England	16	6	6	4	16	1.00
6 India	15	5	6	4	14	0.93
7 West Indies	17	7	9	1	15	0.88
8 Pakistan	16	4	8	4	12	0.75
9 Zimbabwe	16	3	11	2	8	0.50
- Bangladesh	7	-	7	-	0	-

Presentation

South Africa captain Shaun Pollock receives the ICC Test Championship Mace from Malcolm Gray.



ICC Test Championship

This was an exceptionally busy year of One-Day International cricket with the ICC Champions Trophy and the ICC Cricket World Cup both falling in the same 12 month period.

Australia was the dominant team, topping the ICC ODI Championship from its launch on 31st October 2002 and winning a record 17 consecutive ODI matches on its way to picking up the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.



Howzat?

Shane Bond of New Zealand appeals for the wicket of Jonty Rhodes.

Sweet victory

Zaheer Khan helps India beat England in the NatWest Series Final.



The leaders

Australia was the first side to be presented with the ICC ODI Championship Shield.

Clean bowled

Australian pace-man Brett Lee claims another victim.



Perfect timing

Abdul Razzaq helps Pakistan reach the PSO Final in Kenya.

Flying leap

James Kirtley of England swoops for a catch against India.



ODI Series and Tournaments

1st April 2002 - 31st March 2003

S Africa v Australia

Mar/Apr 2002
Australia won 5-1

Sharjah Cup Apr 2002

Participants: N Zealand, Pakistan, S Lanka
Winner: Pakistan

Pakistan v N Zealand

Apr 2002. Pakistan won 3-0

W Indies v India

May/Jun 2002
India won 2-1

W Indies v N Zealand

Jun 2002. W Indies won 3-1

Australia v Pakistan

Jun 2002. Pakistan won 2-1

NatWest Series (England)

Jun/Jul 2002
Participants: England, India, S Lanka
Winner: England

S Lanka v Bangladesh

Aug 2002
S Lanka won 3-0

Morocco Cup

August 2002
Participants: Pakistan S Africa, S Lanka
Winner: S Lanka

PSO Tri-Nation Tournament (Kenya)

Aug/Sep 2002
Participants: Australia, Pakistan, Kenya
Winners: Australia, Pakistan

ICC Champions Trophy

Sep 2002
Participants: Australia, Bangladesh, England, India, Kenya, Netherlands, N Zealand, Pakistan, S Africa, S Lanka, W Indies Zimbabwe
Winners: India & S Lanka

S Africa v Bangladesh

Oct 2002
S Africa won 3-0

India v W Indies

Nov 2002
W Indies won 4-3

Zimbabwe v Pakistan

Nov/Dec 2002-03
Pakistan won 5-0

S Africa v S Lanka

Nov/Dec 2002
S Africa won 4-1

Bangladesh v W Indies

Nov/Dec 2002
W Indies won 2-0

Zimbabwe v Kenya

Dec 2002
Zimbabwe won 2-0

S Africa v Pakistan

Dec 2002
S Africa won 4-1

VB Series

Dec/Jan 2002-03
Participants: Australia England, S Lanka
Winner: Australia

N Zealand v India

Dec/Jan 2003
N Zealand won 5-2

ICC Cricket World Cup

Feb/Mar 2003
Participants: Australia Bangladesh, Canada England, India, Kenya N Zealand, Namibia Netherlands, Pakistan S Africa, S Lanka, W Indies Zimbabwe
Winner: Australia
Runner-up: India

31st March 2003

	M	P	R
1 Australia	46	6269	136
2 South Africa	57	6972	122
3 Pakistan	49	5471	112
4 Sri Lanka	60	6351	106
5 India	58	6047	104
6 West Indies	35	3463	99
7 New Zealand	45	4431	98
8 England	34	3337	98
9 Zimbabwe	44	2844	65
10 Kenya	25	704	28
11 Bangladesh	23	101	4

M Matches P Points R Rating

ICC ODI Championship

April 2002

2 Stephen Fleming becomes the first fielder to take 100 Test catches for New Zealand when he catches Matthew Hoggard during the third Test against England at Auckland.

6 Jonty Rhodes becomes the first fielder to take 100 catches in ODIs for South Africa when he catches Damien Martyn during the match against Australia at Port Elizabeth.

13 David Shepherd (England) passes Steve Dunne's (New Zealand) record of 100 ODI umpiring appearances when he makes his 101st appearance in the match between New Zealand and Pakistan at Sharjah.

May 2002

5 Inzamam-ul-Haq scores 329 for Pakistan against New Zealand in the first Test at Lahore, the second highest Test score for Pakistan, and the fourth occasion in Test cricket that one player has scored more runs in one innings than the entire opposition scored in both innings of a completed Test.

17 Aravinda de Silva becomes the first Sri Lankan to score 6000 Test runs during the first Test against England at Lord's.

19 Shivnarine Chanderpaul (West Indies) is dismissed in the fifth Test against India at Kingston having batted a world record 1513 minutes between dismissals in Test cricket.

21 Sachin Tendulkar becomes the second Indian, after Sunil Gavaskar, to score 8000 Test runs during the fifth Test against West Indies at Kingston.

June 2002

12 Scott Styris takes 6-25 against West Indies at Port-of-Spain, the best bowling figures for New Zealand in ODIs (passed later by Shane Bond).



13 Steve Bucknor (West Indies) passes Dickie Bird's (England) record of 66 Test umpiring appearances when he makes his 67th appearance in the third Test between England and Sri Lanka at Manchester.

15 Chaminda Vaas becomes the second Sri Lankan, after Muttiah Muralitharan to take 200 Test wickets when he dismisses Alex Tudor in the third Test between England and Sri Lanka at Manchester.

July 2002

25 Alec Stewart plays in his 119th Test for England in the first Test against India at Lord's, passing Graham Gooch's England appearance record of 118.

13 India score 326-8 to beat England in the final of the NatWest ODI Series at Lord's, their highest winning ODI total batting second, and the second highest overall.

August 2002



8 Parthiv Patel (India) becomes the youngest wicket-keeper to appear in a Test match, aged 17 years, 152 days, in the second Test against England at Nottingham.

23 Sachin Tendulkar (India) scores his 30th Test century during the third Test against England at Leeds, to become the second highest century-scorer in Test cricket behind Sunil Gavaskar 34.

September 2002

5 Sachin Tendulkar becomes the fourth Indian to appear in 100 Tests in the fourth Test against England at the Oval.

14 Andy Flower becomes the first Zimbabwean to score 6000 ODI runs while making Zimbabwe's highest ODI score of 145 against India in the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in Colombo.

29 and **30** Sri Lanka and India share the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 after the final was rained off in Colombo.

30 Sachin Tendulkar (India) becomes the second player, after Mohammad Azharuddin (India), to appear in 300 ODIs during the ICC Champions Trophy final replay against Sri Lanka at Colombo.

October 2002

3 Herschelle Gibbs (South Africa) becomes the third batsman after Zaheer Abbas and Saeed Anwar (both Pakistan) to score three consecutive ODI centuries when he makes 153 against Bangladesh at Potchefstroom, following his 116 v Kenya and 116 ret. ill v India.

4 Mark Waugh becomes the third Australian to score 8000 Test runs during the first Test against Pakistan at Colombo.

9 Carl Hooper becomes the sixth West Indian to appear in 100 Tests in the third Test against India at Mumbai.

10 Rahul Dravid becomes the first Indian to score centuries in four consecutive Test innings when he makes 100* in the third Test against West Indies at Mumbai following his 115, 148 and 217 v England.

11 Steve Waugh (Australia) becomes the second player after Allan Border (Australia) to appear in 150 Tests in the second Test against Pakistan at Sharjah.

21 Glenn McGrath becomes the second Australian after Shane Warne, and eighth bowler overall, to take 400 Test wickets when he dismisses Waqar Younis during the third Test against Pakistan at Sharjah.

November 2002

6 Anil Kumble becomes the first Indian to take 300 ODI wickets when he dismisses Marlon Samuels in the match against West Indies at Jamshedpur.

8 Gary Kirsten becomes the first South African to score 6000 Test runs during the first Test against Sri Lanka at Johannesburg.

11 Inzamam-ul-Haq becomes the second Pakistani, after Javed Miandad, to score 6000 Test runs during the first Test against Zimbabwe at Harare.

24 Alec Stewart becomes the fourth Englishman to score 8000 Test runs during the second Test against Australia at Adelaide.

27 Andy Flower becomes the first Zimbabwean to appear in 200 ODIs in the match against Pakistan at Harare.

December 2002



1 Yousuf Youhana (Pakistan) completes an ODI record of 405 runs before being dismissed during the match against Zimbabwe at Harare.

8 Habibul Bashar becomes the first player to score 1000 Test runs for Bangladesh during the first Test against West Indies at Dhaka.

8 Waqar Younis (Pakistan) becomes the second bowler, after Wasim Akram (Pakistan), to take 400 ODI wickets when he dismisses Jonty Rhodes in the match against South Africa in Durban.

16 Mark Boucher becomes the first South African and fifth wicket-keeper overall to take 200 ODI dismissals when he catches Younis Khan in the match against Pakistan at Paarl.

Cricket Milestones

April 2002 to March 2003

20 and **21** India (99) and New Zealand (94) provide the first instance of both team's first innings failing to reach 100 in Test cricket during the second Test at Hamilton.



30 Michael Vaughan (England) finishes 2002 having scored 1481 Test runs (av 61.70) in the year, the third highest aggregate in a calendar year, behind Viv Richards (West Indies) 1710 in 1976 and Sunil Gavaskar (India) 1555 in 1979.

January 2003

2 Graeme Smith (151) and Herschelle Gibbs (228) put on 368 for South Africa's first wicket in the 2nd Test against Pakistan at Cape Town, the highest partnership for any wicket for South Africa, and the fourth highest opening partnership in Test cricket.

3 Steve Waugh (Australia) becomes the third batsman to score 10000 Test runs, after Sunil Gavaskar (India) 10122 and Allan Border (Australia) 11 174, during his 102 against England in the fifth Test at Sydney.

4 Yousuf Youhana (Pakistan) scores the second fastest Test fifty ever off 27 balls in the second Test against South Africa at Cape Town.

5 South Africa completes a 2-0 series win over Pakistan at Cape Town to claim the ICC Test Championship Trophy from Australia.

13 Muttiah Muralitharan becomes the first Sri Lankan to take 300 ODI wickets when he dismisses James Anderson in the match against England at Sydney.

21 Aravinda de Silva (Sri Lanka) becomes the third player to score 9000 ODI runs during the match against Australia at Melbourne.

February 2003

10 Craig Wishart scores Zimbabwe's highest ODI score of 172* in the ICC Cricket World Cup match against Namibia at Harare. Zimbabwe makes its highest ODI total of 340-2 in the match.

14 Aravinda de Silva becomes the first Sri Lankan to appear in 300 ODIs when he plays in the ICC CWC match against Bangladesh at Pietermaritzburg.



14 Chaminda Vaas (Sri Lanka) becomes the first player to take a hat-trick with the first 3 balls of the match in an ODI during the ICC CWC match against Bangladesh at Pietermaritzburg.

19 Canada scores the lowest ever ODI total of 36 in the ICC CWC match against Sri Lanka at Paarl.

23 John Davison (Canada) scores the fastest ever ICC CWC century off 67 balls in the match against West Indies at Centurion.

24 Collins Obuya takes 5-24 against Sri Lanka in the ICC CWC match at Nairobi, the best bowling figures for Kenya in an ODI.

25 Wasim Akram (Pakistan) becomes the first bowler to take 500 ODI wickets when he dismisses Nick Statham (Holland) in the ICC CWC match at Paarl.

27 Adam Gilchrist (Australia) takes his 258th dismissal in ODIs when he catches Melt van Schoor in the ICC CWC match against Namibia at Potchefstroom to pass Moin Khan's (Pakistan) world record of 257 ODI dismissals, while on his way to a ICC CWC record of six dismissals in an innings.

27 Glenn McGrath (Australia) takes the best ICC CWC bowling figures of 7-15 in the match against Namibia at Potchefstroom.

March 2003

1 Sachin Tendulkar (India) becomes the first batsman to score 12000 ODI runs during the ICC CWC match against Pakistan at Centurion.

2 Australia become the first team to win 12 consecutive ODIs when they beat England in the ICC CWC match at Port Elizabeth, passing the 11 consecutive wins by West Indies 1984 and 1985.

3 Feiko Kloppenburg (121) becomes the first player to score an ODI century for Holland during the ICC CWC match against Namibia at Bloemfontein.

7 Javagal Srinath becomes India's leading wicket-taker in ODIs when he dismisses Peter Ongondo in the ICC CWC match against Kenya at Cape Town and takes his 309th wicket to pass Anil Kumble's record of 308.

11 Shane Bond takes 6-23 against Australia in the ICC CWC match at Port Elizabeth, the best bowling figures for New Zealand in ODIs.

12 Kenya becomes the first non-Test playing country to qualify for an ICC CWC semi-final when it beats Zimbabwe in the Super Six match at Bloemfontein.

23 Australia scores its highest ODI total of 359-2 in the ICC CWC 2003 final at Johannesburg.

23 Australia beat India by 125 runs in the ICC CWC 2003 final at Johannesburg, becoming the first country to win the ICC CWC on three occasions.



David Shepherd
100 ODI's in the middle

Rahul Dravid
First India player to score centuries in four consecutive Test innings.



Sachin Tendulkar
12,000 ODI runs





Top to bottom

Lord Condon, Chairman
Jeff Rees, General Manager
Emma Williams, Office Manager

I believe that the past year has been the most challenging period faced by international cricket in terms of anti-corruption since the emergence of the Hansie Cronje revelations in April 2000.

As I have been able to say with confidence that corruption has been suppressed in international cricket for the past two years, let me explain the context of this comment and the scope of the challenge that has been faced by the ICC and the ACU over the past year.

By implementing the 24 recommendations contained in the ACU Corruption in Cricket Report of April 2001, the ICC has put a new infrastructure in place to protect the game. The manifestations of this are professional player education and awareness campaigns, strict procedures governing access to players and officials during matches and Regional Security Managers, who since September of last year have attended all Test and One Day International series.

In the last year the two largest and most significant ICC tournaments have taken place. Not only were the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in Sri Lanka and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 in South Africa cricket's showpiece events, they also represented the greatest threat in terms of potential corruption faced by the game since the Cronje revelations.

This is because the worldwide market in illegal gaming has continued to grow as cricket's popularity has risen. More wagers, more money and more bookmakers add up to greater pressure on the game and those who play it. Turf wars between rival bookmakers have resulted in gangland killings. As vast sums changed hands on the India v Pakistan match in the ICC World Cup 2003 the continued potential for corruption and malpractice is startlingly clear.

If the preventative measures and infrastructure put in place by the ICC and ACU for these tournaments had proved inadequate, the game would once again have been at the mercy of those who seek to profit from its massive appeal through corruption of players or officials.

Intelligence was gathered and acted upon by the ACU in both Sri Lanka and South Africa, which revealed intentions to access players and potentially to influence events in matches. This should surprise no-one, because the threat of malpractice will never disappear as long as cricket maintains its appeal to gamblers. Fortunately preventative action was taken in these cases.

Having said this, I am confident that based on current information and intelligence no match results were fixed in either tournament. The measures adopted by international cricket have been proven to be effective under the most demanding circumstances and will serve the game well in the future. Work continues into nagging doubts about one or two events in a small number of matches which may well have innocent explanations, but which in the past were symptomatic of individuals under-performing for betting purposes. Inevitably and quite properly any statistically significant under-performance by a team or an individual is monitored by my team and tested against expert opinion, intelligence and informants from around the world.

The support and backing of the ICC Executive Board, the individual member Boards and the players themselves have been absolutely crucial to our endeavours.

The completion of the ICC CWC 2003 coincided with the end of the ACU's original Terms of Reference. At its meeting in Johannesburg in March 2003, the ICC Executive Board approved new Terms of Reference that will see the Unit renamed as the ICC Anti Corruption and Security Unit.

Lord Condon's Report

Anti-Corruption Unit

The change in nomenclature is slight but appropriate, as the Unit evolves into an organisation with a broader mandate, responsible for long-term prevention of malpractice as well as investigation of alleged or suspected corruption.

From July this year my role as Director of the ACU will change to allow me to become Chairman, with ongoing responsibility for performance and strategy. The day-to-day running of the Unit will pass to my deputy, Jeff Rees, who becomes General Manager as well as Chief Investigator.

In closing, my message is simple. Cricket has come a long way in tackling the evils of corruption. It has had to grow up quickly, but it can never relax and become complacent. If it does, the problem will inevitably return. No one at the ICC is prepared to allow that to happen and the newly-defined role and remit of the ICC Anti Corruption and Security Unit is proof of that long-term commitment.



Security checks

Access to certain areas is restricted.

Anti-corruption

Shaun Pollock contributed to the video used to educate players about the dangers of corruption.



Remit of the ICC Anti Corruption and Security Unit

The ICC Anti Corruption Unit was established in the middle of 2000, providing international cricket with a dedicated, professional capacity to tackle the problem of match-fixing and corruption.

Its first Terms of Reference covered the three year period up to the end of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. Those Terms have been reviewed and amended to recognise the wider role now required. With effect from 1st July 2003, the Unit becomes the ICC Anti Corruption and Security Unit. Its two principal roles are:

- To assist the ICC Code of Conduct Commission and the Members of the ICC in the eradication of conduct of a corrupt nature prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket
- To provide a professional, permanent security infrastructure to act as a long term deterrent to conduct of a corrupt nature prejudicial to the interests of the game of cricket

The new Terms of Reference reflect a broader remit that now gives equal weight to the prevention and investigation of corruption.

Lord Condon, formerly Director, now leads the Unit as Chairman. He acts in consultation with ICC Chief Executive, Malcolm Speed. Day-to-day operational responsibility rests with Jeff Rees, as General Manager.

The Unit is an operating division of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission, which is chaired by Michael Beloff QC.

The Unit continues to operate from independent offices in Queen Anne's Gate, central London. In addition to the Chairman and General Manager, the Unit has a full time staff of five regional security managers, two investigators, one intelligence officer and an administrator.

The Unit will evolve into an organisation with a broader mandate, responsible for long-term prevention of malpractice as well as investigation.



Top to bottom

Arrie de Beer

(Assigned to South Africa & Zimbabwe)

Based: Johannesburg, South Africa

Lt Col Nuruddin Khawaja

(Assigned to Pakistan & Bangladesh)

Based: Lahore, Pakistan

John Rhodes

(Assigned to Australia & New Zealand)

Based: Sydney, Australia

Bob Smalley

(Assigned to England & West Indies)

Based: London, England

Niranjan S. Virk

(Assigned to India & Sri Lanka)

Based: New Delhi, India

The appointment of Regional Security Managers was one of the major recommendations contained in the ACU Corruption in Cricket Report in 2001. Following a worldwide recruitment campaign, five individuals with the required qualities and experience for the new role were identified and appointed.

Each Security Manager works with two international teams, and with effect from September 2002 they have attended all ICC-sanctioned international tours and tournaments. If both teams assigned to a Security Manager are playing at the same time, one of his colleagues will provide cover.

Each of the Security Managers worked at both the ICC Champions Trophy in Sri Lanka in September 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup in South Africa in February and March 2003. One of their key roles was to ensure that access to dressing rooms and player-only areas was limited to authorised personnel.

These access points were staffed by security personnel for the duration of the game. The new protocols also restrict teams to a single mobile phone on match days, which is held by the manager for use by players on a request only basis.

The new protocols, which apply to all international cricket, recognise that in the past unfettered access to players in dressing rooms and by mobile phone were two of the prime routes used by corruptors to maintain inappropriate links with players and, most importantly, to pass on instructions to them.

Security Managers are also responsible for the delivery of player education and awareness programmes, working closely with the respective cricket Boards. They also liaise on a regular basis with the ACU office in London on matters of intelligence sharing and information gathering.

The ICC's five Regional Security managers are shown to the left.

ICC CWC 2003

All of the Regional Security Managers were in South Africa.



Regional Security Managers



Left to right

Campbell Jamieson
Chris Nockels
Martine Milet
Warren Deutrom
Chris Tetley

With the ICC's two biggest tournaments falling in the same year this has been a commercially challenging 12 months. Through astute recruitment and meticulous planning the Commercial department has been able to effectively manage these events while working closely with new and existing partners.

Key events:

- ICC Cricket World Cup 2003
- ICC Champions Trophy 2002
- Implementation of the ICC 'Look' program
- Event management
- Emirates Airline partnership
- Tournament sponsors
- TV coverage

Emirates Airline partnership

Emirates Airline has a long-standing association with international cricket and this position has been reaffirmed with the signing of a three-year multi-million dollar agreement with the ICC in July 2002.

The deal sees Emirates become the official sponsor of the top international officials, now known as the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees, who officiate on all Test Match and One-Day International cricket.

Emirates also supports the next generation of aspirant umpires on the Emirates International Panel of Umpires and is the Official Airline to the ICC, transporting all ICC staff, Directors and committee members to meetings and umpires and referees to matches.

ICC Partnerships

The following agreements have been entered into over the course of the year:

AJ Sports	Official clothing supplier to the ICC.
Emirates Airline	Official sponsor of the Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees and Official Airline to the ICC.
Getty Images	Official Photographer to the ICC.
Octagon CSI	Responsible for the management and exploitation of the ICC's video archive.

ICC Cricket World

The highly respected weekly television show ICC Cricket World completed its first series prior to the ICC CWC 2003, and the ICC will be looking to build on its successful launch later this year.

Marketing Forum

In June 2002 the ICC held its first ever Marketing Forum. Delegates from all Full Member boards attended the two-day event held in London.

Key-note speakers included Dr Ali Bacher, Executive Director of the ICC CWC 2003 in South Africa and Alex Johnson from PR company Freud Communications who addressed marketing in a tournament context and the larger issue of sports marketing. Digvijay Singh from World Sport Nimbus and Swee Sin Wu from Octagon CSI provided insights into broadcasting sponsorship and merchandising.

The new concept of bringing the Member countries together to pool ideas and expertise was well-received and will become a regular part of the ICC calendar with a Financial Forum to take place in June 2003.

ICC Event Team

The ICC's long-term deal with Global Cricket Corporation (GCC) means that the ICC has taken on a more active role in the management of its events and this necessitated the creation of a dedicated Event team, incorporating Cricket Events Manager Warren Deutrom and Event Co-ordinator Chris Tetley.

Trudy Clark, who fulfills a similar position at the Australian Cricket Board, was seconded to the ICC to be an event co-ordinator for the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.


Emirates

gettyimages



Commercial Operations



The team was responsible for overseeing the management of the events including the implementation of a new ICC 'Look' program for the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in Sri Lanka and the delivery of commercially clean venues.

The introduction of a consistent 'Look' for ICC events is a vital part of ensuring the long-term commercial success of international cricket within the framework of the ICC's relationship with GCC.

For the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 the team was bolstered to 12 with the addition of Macky Dudhia (Host Liaison), Lynn Naude (Brand Co-ordinator), Barbara Kokonya (Host Liaison in Kenya and Zimbabwe) and six locally-appointed assistants.

Professional management of the identity of the ICC CWC 2003 means that the tournament can be legitimately regarded as the third biggest world sports event behind the Olympics and the FIFA World Cup.

Approved merchandise

ICC CWC products proved to be popular with fans.



Match action

Key sponsors received prominent coverage on match days.



The introduction of a consistent 'Look' for ICC events is a vital part of ensuring the long term commercial success of international cricket.



Global Cricket Corporation

In June 2000 the ICC, on behalf of all its Members, signed a US\$550 million agreement with Global Cricket Corporation assigning the commercial rights for the major ICC competitions until 2007.

The deal provides the ICC and its Member countries with financial guarantees that will allow cricket to maximise its commercial returns and invest in the development of the game.



Far-reaching benefits

The ICC CWC 2003 was the most commercially successful ever.



ICC Champions Trophy 2002

The ICC Champions Trophy replaced the ICC Knockout in the international cricket calendar. The biennial event had a new format in 2002 with 12 teams split into four groups. The 15 matches were watched by a record number of spectators in Sri Lanka while the TV audience was the largest ever for this tournament.

The ICC CT 2002 generated record revenues for a cricket event outside the ICC Cricket World Cup. All profits from the event are invested in cricket development in the ICC's Full, Associate and Affiliate member countries.



ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

From 9th February to 23rd March 2003, 14 teams competed in South Africa, Kenya and Zimbabwe for the ultimate prize in international cricket, the ICC Cricket World Cup. The biggest and most successful ICC CWC ever saw Australia retain the title with victory over India in the final.

Sponsors

The ICC CWC 2003 had the most ever sponsors for an international cricket event. The two Global Partners - LG Electronics and Pepsi - have already signed up for the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007. The Official Sponsors of the event were Hero Honda and South African Airways and there were also six regional sponsors - Hutchison, MTN, South African Breweries, Standard Bank, Toyota and Vodafone.





The sponsors benefited from the ICC delivering for the first time commercially clean ICC CWC venues and unprecedented levels of anti-ambush marketing protection, which allowed them to leverage a maximum return on their considerable sponsorship of the event.

As well as making significant investments in sponsoring the event, these companies supported the official marketing program and undertook a number of cricket-related initiatives of their own.

LG Electronics unveiled the World's Largest Cricket Bat and a Pepsi competition gave lucky youngsters the chance of a lifetime to join the captains on-field at the coin-toss.

Broadcasters

Octagon CSI, the host broadcaster appointed by GCC, assembled the biggest ever production team for a cricket event which included seven Outside Broadcast Units that covered the 15 venues in three different countries.

Broadcasting preparations at the venues began only 10 months before the start of the tournament and required 400 staff, 2500 flights and 9500 hotel rooms.

Octagon CSI produced a TV graphics package that included a permanent on-screen ICC presence and gave prominence to the tournaments zebra-inspired logo.

Matches were broadcast live in all major continents with an estimated global audience of over a billion.

Countries in which the ICC CWC 2003 telecast was available:

North America - USA and Canada

Central America - all countries including Mexico

South America - all countries including Brazil and Argentina

Caribbean - all countries

Europe - over 40 countries including United Kingdom and Eire, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Greece and Spain

Africa - all countries including South Africa, Kenya and Zimbabwe

Middle East - over 10 countries including UAE, Jordan and Israel

Asia - major countries including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

East-Asia Pacific - major countries including Australia and New Zealand

Merchandising

A strong tournament identity enabled the ICC to offer an extensive event merchandising collection. Approved merchandise ranging from leisurewear to stationery to sun cream was sold at venues and through official vendors.

All merchandise had to conform to the rigorous standards and values associated with the Event logo and identity which were enforced by the ICC's Brand Co-ordinator for the event.

The year ahead

This has been a busy year of strong commercial growth and event management for the Commercial department. The next year includes one major ICC event - the ICC U-19 Cricket World Cup in Bangladesh - so much of the focus will be on reviewing the past year's events, and consolidating the ICC's commercial base.

A need has been identified to appoint a permanent brand manager and a sponsorship sales and servicing manager. There are also a range of commercial properties that the organisation will be looking to exploit.

Despite prevailing market conditions the past year has seen the staging of the two most commercially successful cricket events ever. With the financial surety provided by the successful delivery of the GCC deal, the ICC has strong foundations from which it can continue to effectively serve the needs of cricket around the world and develop the game from its grassroots to the highest level.



Look program

The ICC CWC 2003 had purpose-built scoreboards and a strong tournament identity.

Lucky winner

A young fan joins the captains for the toss.



Mighty blade

The World's Largest Cricket Bat.

TV coverage

The graphics package used by broadcasters.





Jon Long,
Brendan McClements
and Hilary Marshall

This year saw the establishment of the ICC's Corporate Affairs function which has taken on responsibility for communications, issues management, publications, media, internet and hospitality.

Key events:

- **Establishing the facilities, accreditation, media access and media management protocols for ICC events**
- **Design and production of ICC publications**
- **Establishing the department and recruiting three full-time staff**
- **Delivering the first ICC Business Forum**

ICC events

The Corporate Affairs team led the development of the media arrangements for the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.

Both tournaments have grown in stature to become the premier cricketing events in the international calendar. The preparation and delivery of tournaments of this size places significant organisational demands on the ICC in terms of media access, accreditation, facilities, information and policies.

Despite the Corporate Affairs department being established only three months prior to the ICC CT 2002 and eight months before the ICC CWC 2003, it was able to meet the considerable challenge of working with the host countries to ensure that the media infrastructure, protocols and systems were in place for these events.

At the ICC CWC 2003 these systems withstood the strain of dealing with a media contingent of 2000 reporters, commentators and journalists.

During the tournament the ICC team:

- **Dealt with an average of 125 media calls per day on tournament issues**
- **Issued an average of four formal media communications per day**
- **Managed an average of five requests for interviews with ICC spokespeople per day**

At the same time, the policies developed and implemented by the ICC relating to team and player access for general media and the host broadcaster ensured that all competitors were able to properly prepare for matches while also meeting the obligation to work with the media in a professional and organised manner.

Issues management

The passion so many people hold for cricket ensures those who are responsible for running the sport are subject to rigorous public scrutiny.

Inevitably this means that issues such as the ICC CWC 2003 matches played in Zimbabwe and concerns with the Player Terms for the same tournament are subject to rigorous public and media debate and strong views are held on the ICC's actions.

Over the past year, the Corporate Affairs team has worked to establish robust internal processes and an infrastructure that will ensure the ICC is able to deal with the operational and communications demands that accompany this level of scrutiny.

This has seen the development of policies, databases and a library of electronic materials that are helping the ICC to provide increasingly rapid, accurate and useful information to the media and general public.

The department's communications experience and understanding of the operational elements of issues in the sport has enabled it to assist the organisation as a whole in its decision-making. It is also responsible for ensuring that the ICC is transparent in its operations.

Media infrastructure

Preparations for the ICC CWC placed considerable demands on the ICC.



Corporate Affairs



Public scrutiny

Key issues are subject to rigorous debate.



Accreditation

Over 2,000 reporters, commentators and journalists attended the ICC CWC 2003.



At the ICC CWC 2003 the systems withstood the strain of dealing with a media contingent of 2000 reporters, commentators and journalists.





Any questions?

India's Rahul Dravid is interviewed before the ICC CWC 2003 final.

2002-03
ICC Annual Report and Accounts

Building the function

The ICC's Strategic Plan 2001-05 highlights the importance of effective communications to the ICC as it leads international cricket. This year the commitment to improving communication was reflected in the creation and staffing of the Corporate Affairs department.

Brendan McClements joined as General Manager - Corporate Affairs from the Australian Cricket Board in June 2002 and has built the team to three with the recruitment of Jon Long from outside the organisation and Hilary Marshall, who moved from the Chief Executive's department.

The ICC's consultant Communications Manager, Mark Harrison, who has worked with the organisation as a part-time lone hand for the past two years, remained with the ICC for the duration of the year due to the workload generated by the ICC CT 2002 and the ICC CWC 2003.

The tournament workload has subsided and Mark will now work with the ICC on a project rather than on-going basis. He performed at a high level during his time with the ICC and his contribution has been greatly valued.

Cricket Quarterly

The ICC Newsletter was launched this year.



ICC publications

The year saw the ICC develop its family of publications as an important part of its commitment to keeping the game's stakeholders informed of its work.

The Annual Report and Strategic Plan provide a comprehensive explanation of the operations and direction of the ICC.

The Strategic Plan in particular sets out the road map that will guide the ICC through until 2005 and provides a means by which the performance and progress of the ICC can be measured.

The introduction of the ICC newsletter, *Cricket Quarterly* has enhanced the information flow by providing a regular round-up of ICC news and activities for member Boards, staff, media and commercial partners.

The ICC has also used technology to improve its communication with the expanded use of e-mail as the most effective means of rapid communication.

Through its relationship with Cricinfo, the ICC has been able to build a comprehensive stakeholder database, particularly in the media, and has used this to deliver an expanded range of regular electronic communications to a growing number of people around the world.

For the ICC CWC 2003, the ICC, the CWC Organising Committee and Cricinfo built an internet Media Information System (MIS) which provided up-to-date information on practice times, media access to players, live scores and breaking news.

This system received up to 32 000 page impressions per week from a registered user base of 2000 emphasising its value as an information source for this key stakeholder group.

ICC Business Forum

In June 2002, the ICC introduced its first ever Business Forum to the Annual Conference program.

The Forum sought to help delegates from across the cricket world appreciate some of the key issues in sport and understand how cricket is positioned to deal with them.

In addition to addresses from Malcolm Gray and Malcolm Speed, delegates at the Forum heard speeches as diverse as the head of Major League Baseball's Safety and Security Unit on dealing with the risk of corruption to a display of the latest technology from Dr Paul Hawkins, the man behind television's 'Hawkeye' analysis.

The Forum received encouraging reviews from delegates and will become a fixture at future Annual Conferences as a means of stimulating debate and discussion amongst stakeholders.

The year ahead

Looking ahead there are great opportunities for the Corporate Affairs department to add value to the work of the ICC.

In the area of communications, the ICC's web site will be subject to an extensive review to make it more effective. There are also opportunities to produce additional publications for the benefit of stakeholders.

The development of the organisation's issues management processes will continue and Corporate Affairs will play a key role in this area. Finally, the goal of understanding in greater detail the views and opinions of the ICC's stakeholders presents an exciting challenge for the department that will be fulfilled through formal research as well as a range of briefings, presentations and discussions.

Press conference

ICC media protocols applied during the ICC CWC 2003.



ICC Business Forum

ICC Chief Executive Malcolm Speed addresses delegates.

Instant information

The MIS proved to be a popular source during the ICC CWC 2003.





Left to right

David Richardson
Karen Gaynard
Chris Kelly
Clive Hitchcock

This has been an exceptionally busy year for the Cricket Operations department. There have been more Test Matches and One Day Internationals than ever before and, of course, the two biggest tournaments in the international cricket calendar - the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 and the ICC Champions Trophy 2002.

Key events:

- ICC Cricket World Cup 2003
- ICC Champions Trophy 2002
- Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees
- Launch of ODI rankings and review of Test rankings
- Increased player representation in decision-making process
- Revised format of Playing Conditions

The Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees

Considerable advances have been made with the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees in the assessment of their performances and provision of feedback as well as the expansion of the number of members on the Panel.

The presence of the two biggest events in the cricket calendar within six months of each other has provided an excellent opportunity to assess and compare the performances of the world's top umpires.

In the ICC CWC 2003 the umpires for the latter stages were chosen purely on the standard of their performances at the tournament, allowing a number of officials from the Emirates International Panel of Umpires to progress alongside the Elite Panel with one of those, Billy Bowden, acting as fourth official in the final.

The two on-field umpires for the ICC CWC 2003 final were David Shepherd and Steve Bucknor with Umpire Shepherd standing in his third CWC final and Umpire Bucknor a record-breaking fourth.

The eight original umpires on the Panel have subsequently been joined by Umpire Bowden from New Zealand as well as the Australians, Darrell Hair and Simon Taufel.

A new three-tier performance management system for umpires incorporating reports from both captains, a report from the match referee and video analysis has also been introduced.

Both the captain and the referee provide reports on the performance of the standing umpires immediately following the conclusion of a match. These reports are forwarded to the ICC's Umpires and Referees Manager for him to assess.

Tapes of the match are also forwarded for analysis and these elements provide the basis on which the manager is able to discuss directly with each umpire any areas of concern and provide feedback on the umpires' performance and where improvement can be sought.

The five members of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Referees remain unchanged. As well as ensuring that match days run smoothly, these referees are required to deal with reported Code of Conduct violations. There have been a total of eight disciplinary hearings in the year with penalties imposed ranging from fines for dissent to a five-match ban for a racially offensive remark.



Umpires

The Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires has been expanded to 11 officials.

Cricket Operations

ICC Champions Trophy 2002 technology trial

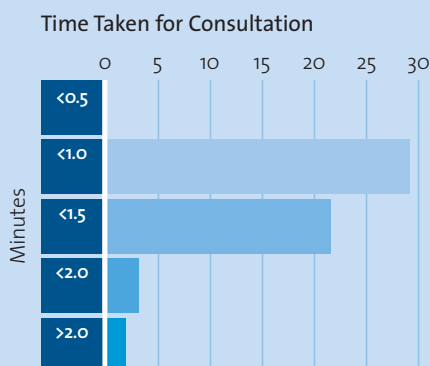
The ICC Champions Trophy in Sri Lanka provided the Cricket Operations department with an opportunity to trial the extended use of TV technology in decision-making.

For the first time in an international event the on-field umpires were permitted to consult with their off-field colleague on aspects of all decisions including caught and lbw decisions. There were two major innovations within this approach:

- a process of *consultation* as opposed to *referral* so the final decision in all cases rested with the on-field umpire
- an element of the decision-making process for lbw decisions was taken off the field for the first time.

The trial proved highly instructive for the Cricket Operations department, providing guidance to both the benefits and pitfalls of increasing the use of technology. There were a total of 60 consultations in the 15 matches with over half lasting less than one minute.

There remain several concerns with extending the use of television replays at this time and the ICC opted not to do so in the ICC CWC 2003. The ICC will continue to examine the merits of a range of technological innovations over the coming year.



	LBW	Run Out	Stumped	Caught	Ct w/k	Ct b/p
Average Time	65.76	48.08	40.67	75.22	76.13	68.00
Standard Deviation	22.42	13.20	5.92	26.68	28.37	—
Longest Consultation	119	75	46	121	121	68
Shortest Consultation	30	25	31	50	50	68

Anti-doping policy for ICC CWC 2003

The ICC CWC 2003 was the first senior ICC event to have an anti-doping policy. In advance of the tournament the ICC liaised closely with the Boards of the 14 competing nations to ensure they understood the requirements.

Random testing at the tournament was co-ordinated by the South African Institute for Drug Free Sport and handled by a laboratory accredited by the International Olympic Committee.

There were 100 random tests on players from all countries during the course of the 43-day tournament - including tests at all Super Six games, both semi-finals and the final.

None of the samples returned positive results. The issue of a more permanent anti-doping policy in international cricket will be considered by the ICC Board at its June 2003 meetings.

Anti-doping

100 random tests were carried out at the ICC CWC 2003.



Leg before wicket

Shoaib Malik was the first batsman to be given out lbw after a referral.



Technology

The communications vest worn by umpires



Launch of the ICC ODI Championship

The ICC One Day International Championship table was launched on 31st October 2002 as a complement to the ICC Test Championship.

The ODI system ranks teams on a match-by-match basis and treats all games equally. No account is taken of venue or margin of victory but more recent results do carry more weight. The strength of the opposition is also taken into consideration.

The system will ensure that there will be no 'dead rubbers', placing future ODI matches into a wider context. Australia topped the ICC ODI table at launch ahead of South Africa and Sri Lanka.

Australia's unbeaten triumph in the ICC CWC 2003 ensured that it had increased its lead by the end of the year.

Principles underpinning the rankings:

- Based on individual matches
- All ODIs treated equally
- No account taken of venue
- No account taken of margin of victory
- Recent results carry more weight
- Account taken of strength of opposition
- Transparency

ICC Test Championship review

The ICC committed to a full review of the ICC Test Championship system when it was introduced in May 2001. This review was completed and the decision to adopt a new method of calculating the Championship devised by David Kendix was confirmed at the ICC Board meeting in March 2003 and will be introduced from 1st June 2003.

Unlike the old system, the new table will take into account the result of every individual Test Match with a bonus awarded for winning a series. It also recognises the strength of the opposition in calculating the points awarded.

The formula used is similar to the ICC ODI Championship table and means that in any series both teams have the opportunity to improve or worsen their rating.

Player Representation

Cricket Committee - Playing

Cricket Committee - Playing (CC-P) deals with a wide range of cricket-related issues including the technology trials at the ICC Champions Trophy, the volume of cricket, the ICC Code of Conduct and equipment regulations.

This year CC-P was restructured to include five members nominated directly by the players of the Full Member teams and one member nominated by players from the Associate Members. The first meeting of the new CC-P took place in Dubai from 7th to 8th April.

These player representatives must have represented their country at full international level. Their role is to ensure current cricket players are consulted on playing issues and have a genuine voice in the decision-making process.

The other six members are nominated by the Boards and must have either represented their country as a full international player or have been an international umpire within the last ten years.



Cricket Committee - Playing

Former international players Zaheer Abbas (Pakistan) and Angus Fraser (England) are both on the new committee.



Emirates Elite Panel

Back Row

Daryl Harper, Darrell Hair
Clive Lloyd, Steve Bucknor

Middle Row

Srinivas Venkataraghavan
David Shepherd
Russell Tiffin, Simon Taufel
David Orchard

Bottom Row

Rudi Koertzen
Asoka de Silva
Billy Bowden, Wasim Raja
Gundappa Viswanath
Ranjan Madugalle
Mike Procter

ICC ODI Ranking Table at Launch on 31st October 2002

Team	Rating
1 Australia	128
2 South Africa	120
3 Sri Lanka	117
4 Pakistan	115
5 India	106
6 England	96
7 West Indies	94
8 New Zealand	91
9 Zimbabwe	67
10 Kenya	22
11 Bangladesh	11



Captains' Meeting

To receive direct input from the leaders of the sport, the ICC holds an annual meeting with all Test-playing captains.

It took place at Lord's on 15th July 2002. This meeting resulted in a number of guidelines relating to the volume of international cricket being adopted by the ICC.

This forum is a valuable opportunity for the captains to provide their views directly to the ICC and will be repeated in the year ahead.

Playing Conditions

This year a revamped ICC Official Playing Regulations handbook has been published. It includes the playing conditions for international cricket which have been consolidated and simplified. There are now completely separate playing conditions for Test and One Day International cricket. The new playing conditions provide easier cross-reference with the Laws of Cricket and remove a number of ambiguities and anomalies.

Safety and Security

The ICC has been working to improve the standards of safety and security at international venues. After a comprehensive review minimum requirements have been introduced and work has commenced on the drafting of an ICC Code for Safety and Security. This Code will include all relevant regulations pertaining to safety and security as well as sanctions for venues that suffer serious or persistent breaches of safety and security.

Code of Conduct

The ICC Code of Conduct was introduced in April 2002. The ICC held Training and Development sessions with the members of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees to introduce the Code and is focusing on ensuring consistency of application. While still relatively early days, there are indications that the Code is having a positive influence.

New slow over rate penalties were introduced in April 2003 placing the onus on the captain of the fielding side. As well as the usual fines, a captain whose side fails to complete its overs in the designated time can be charged under the ICC Code of Conduct and if found guilty can be banned for up to two ODI matches.

The future

The next year will be a time for the Cricket Operations department to analyse the outcomes of the two major tournaments and build on the experiences of these events.

From a playing and officiating perspective the department is in a much stronger position than ever before to have a positive influence on the game at international level.

Particular focus needs to be placed on the structure of cricket, especially the volume of matches and the Future Tours Program.

Regular constructive feedback will help consolidate the standards of umpiring and the consistent application of the Code of Conduct is a vital step towards improved player behaviour and the re-introduction of the 'spirit of cricket' in the international game.

Finally, it is our responsibility to ensure that cricket remains an entertaining sport that is attractive to players, fans, sponsors and broadcasters around the world in an increasingly competitive environment.

Captains' Meeting

The Test captains met at Lord's in July 2002.



Close call

Officials can refer line decisions to the TV umpire.



Playing conditions

A new handbook has simplified the playing conditions for international cricket.

This year Cricket Committee - Playing was restructured to include five members nominated directly by the players of the Full Member teams.



Left to right

Chris Briers
Jenny Fairlamb
Andrew Eade



Top to bottom

Hoosain Ayob
(Africa)
Martin Vieira
(Americas)
Zakir Hussain Syed
(Asia)
Matthew Kennedy
(East-Asia Pacific)
Ian Stuart
(Europe)
Bob Woolmer
(High Performance)



This has been a successful period for the ICC's Development Program with the progress made over the course of the last four years demonstrated by the performances of the developing nations at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003.

Key events in 2002-03:

- Performances of developing nations at ICC CWC
- Increase in the number of members
- Inaugural Development Program Annual Awards
- Introduction of new development resources

High performance

There were four non-Full Member nations competing at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. Holland, Namibia and Canada qualified by virtue of finishing first, second and third in the ICC Trophy in 2001 while Kenya, which has One Day International status, was given automatic entry.

The ICC invested US\$1 million in developing specially-tailored High Performance programs for all four nations in the build-up to the ICC CWC 2003. This included the provision of coaching expertise and funding for training and facilities.

The teams were given the opportunity to compete against representative sides from the Full Member countries and benefited from the advice and knowledge of the ICC's High Performance Manager, Bob Woolmer.

This preparation clearly helped all four put up creditable performances.

Holland provided an early scare for the eventual finalists India by restricting them to 204 in their 50 overs, Namibia was ahead of England on the Duckworth/Lewis method for much of their match and Canada beat Bangladesh in its first ever ODI under floodlights.

Kenya meanwhile, turned the formbook on its head to beat three Full Members - Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe - on its way to the semi-final with disciplined performances in all departments.

The ICC's support of these nations did not stop upon their exit from the ICC CWC.

A special two-year program has been formulated to help prepare Kenya for the step up to Test status.

The High Performance funding of the other three nations will continue through to the ICC Trophy 2005. Scotland and United Arab Emirates - which finished fourth and fifth respectively in the ICC Trophy 2001 - will also benefit from the program.

The ICC, along with the European Cricket Council will also provide £50,000 of financial support for Scotland to participate in the ECB's National League limited overs competition for the 2003 season.

The High Performance Program received a further boost after the ICC CWC with the news that the highly respected Woolmer has accepted an extension to his contract.

Stars from developing nations at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003

Rudi van Vuuren, Namibia

5 for 43 against England,
19th February 2003

John Davison, Canada

100 off 67 balls (ICC CWC record) against
West Indies
23rd February 2003

Collins Obuya, Kenya

5 for 24 against Sri Lanka,
24th February 2003

Jan Kloppenburg and Klaas-Jan Noortwijk, Holland

121 and 134* against Namibia,
3rd March 2003

Development

Participation

Levels of participation around the world continue to grow with Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Suriname and Turks & Caicos Islands all accepted as Affiliate Members in June 2002. At the same time Nigeria and Cayman Islands also took the step up to independent Associate Membership.

The ICC now has 84 members, incorporating 10 Full Members, 27 Associate Members and 47 Affiliate Members and further countries have posted their applications for membership in 2003.

Participation levels have also been strengthened by a continued commitment to coaching and coach education throughout the regions.

Highlights over the last year have included an agreement between the Asian Cricket Council and the Australian Cricket Board to assist in establishing an ACC Coach Education Program for the Asia region. The ICC helped the ACC identify their requirements and a suitable provider. The agreement means that over the next three years the ACB will run a series of 'coaching the coaches' courses and produce a range of materials that will enable attendees to pass on their knowledge to fellow coaches as well as players. This will ultimately lead to Asia becoming totally self-sufficient in the provision of coach education.

In Europe meanwhile, the Imagination Roadshow has continued to captivate new audiences throughout the continent with its up-tempo mixture of cricket, music and fun.

This year the Roadshow travelled from Denmark to Gibraltar stopping off at a wide range of nations on the way.

The highlight for East-Asia Pacific was the inaugural EAP Coaching and Junior Development Seminar held in Melbourne in December 2002 for 15 attendees from seven countries.

In Africa an exciting spin bowling seminar was held in Zimbabwe for the best spin prospects from the continent.

The Americas region accepted seven new members in 2002, almost doubling the number of members in the continent.

Target practice

Youngsters have fun on the Imagination Roadshow in Gibraltar.



The ICC invested US\$1 million in developing specially tailored High Performance programs for all four nations in the build-up to the ICC CWC 2003.



Rudi van Vuuren
5-43 against England.



John Davison
100 off 67 balls
against England.



Jan Kloppenburg
Maiden ODI century
against Namibia.

First ever ICC Development Program Annual Awards

The International Cricket Council's first ever Development Program Annual Award winners were announced in March 2003.

The Development Program Annual Awards have been introduced to recognise the achievements of groups and individuals from Associate and Affiliate ICC Members.

All of the Global Awards have gone to those who have helped take the 'Spirit of Cricket' to a wider audience and fostered an interest in the sport in new places.

In 2003 the ICC Development department has also updated and expanded the 'Spirit of Cricket' section of the ICC website providing snapshots of development work in some of the ICC's Associate and Affiliate members and photographs from around the cricket world.

Further details of the ICC Development Program's Regional and Global Award winners as well as the 'Spirit of Cricket' initiative are available in the Development section of the ICC website www.icc.cricket.org.

Resources

The Development department is committed to widening accessibility to cricket around the world and a further step was taken in this direction this year with the introduction of a textless coaching aid called 'Cricket'.

This innovative book uses fun drawings and diagrams to make cricket and its basics accessible to newcomers to the sport wherever they are in the world. In the year ahead the book will be distributed throughout the regions enabling more youngsters to understand and enjoy cricket.

Development Committee

The Committee's first meeting of the year was in Pakistan. This proved to be a historic occasion with both the ICC President and Vice-President in attendance. This was the first ICC meeting to be held in Pakistan since September 11.

The committee met again in New York in May 2003.

Staff

The Development Staff Conference was held in Sri Lanka during the ICC Champions Trophy where the regional managers were provided with sessions on management training and tournament organisation while planning the program for 2003-04.

This year has seen the appointment of two new members in the Development department. Martin Vieira has joined as Regional Development Manager for the Americas region, replacing Robert Weekes who left in August 2002.

Martin takes up the key ICC role in the Americas after over 30 years' involvement in cricket in Canada as a player, coach and administrator.

He was instrumental in the organisation of the ICC Trophy in 2001 and was the original Americas region delegate on the ICC Development Committee when the Program was launched in 1997.

Chris Briers has joined the ICC in London as Development Operations Manager. Chris is a qualified cricket coach and worked in sports sponsorship before taking up the newly created post at the ICC.

The year also saw the departure of the Development department's first secondee, Jerome Jayaratne from the Board of Cricket Control in Sri Lanka. The department looks forward to accepting a new secondee in 2003.

ICC Development Program Global Awards Winners 2002

Best Overall Cricket Development Program	Samoa Cricket Association
Best Junior Cricket Initiative	Indonesia Cricket Foundation
Best Women's Cricket Initiative	Ursula Lewis (Ireland)
Best Cricket Promotional Program	Howzat Cricket Foundation (Nigeria)
Flicx Community Development Award	Israel Cricket Association
Best Run National Body	Argentine Cricket Association
Volunteer of the Year	Leona Ford (Cuba)

ICC Development Program Regional Awards Winners 2002

	Africa	Americas	EAP	Europe
Best Overall Cricket Dev Program	Uganda	N Texas Ass (USA)	Samoa	Hellenic Fed (Greece)
Best Junior Development Initiative	Botswana	Alberta Sch Assoc (Can)	Indonesia	N&S Ireland
Best Women's Cricket Initiative	Kenya	-	Japan	Ursula Lewis (Ireland)
Best Cricket Promotional Program	Nigeria	Argentina	Rec Ass (Japan)	Happy Cricket (Belg)
Flicx Community Dev Award	Lesotho	Cuba	Vanuatu	Israel
Best Run National Body	Uganda	Argentina	Vanuatu	Irish Cricket Union
Individual Awards				
Volunteer of the Year	Rasheed Patel (Zam)	Leona Ford (Cuba)	Seb Kohlhasse (Sam)	Jamie Gonzalez (Spa)
Lifetime Service Award	Abram Lutaya (Uga)	-	Peter Knight (Fiji)	Soren Nissen (Den)



'Cricket'

Innovative textless coaching aid.

Tournaments

Aside from the ICC CWC 2003 and the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 in which Kenya and Holland both participated there have been a wide range of regional tournaments at senior and junior level.

One note of disappointment was the cancellation by the Associate Members of the World Cup Qualifying Series of tournaments scheduled for 2003 due to financial reasons. This move does not affect the 2005 ICC Trophy and the ICC Development department remains focused on increasing the number of competitive opportunities for Associate and Affiliate members.

Expert advice

England all-rounder Craig White helps a youngster perfect his batting.



Opening up

Junior batsmen take the field.



All smiles

Youngsters enjoy a cricket session in Kosovo.



Tournament Results 2002/2003

Region & Tournament	Date	Venue	Winners
East Asia Pacific Pacifica Championships	May/June	Samoa	PNG
Africa ACA Cup	September	Zambia	South Africa
Morocco Cup	August	Morocco	Sri Lanka
West Africa U-17	November	Nigeria	Sierra Leone
East Africa Womens	December	Kenya	Tanzania
East Africa U-17	December	Kenya	Tanzania
Asia Asia U-15	December	UAE	Pakistan
ACC Trophy	July	Singapore	UAE
Americas Americas U-15	July/August	Orlando	Bermuda
Europe European Championships	July	Ireland	ECB XI
European U-19	July	England	Scotland
U17 Championships			
1st Division	July	Scotland	Ireland
2nd Division	July	Gibraltar	Germany
U15 Championships	July	Denmark	Ireland
U13 Championships			
1st Division	July	Ireland	Ireland
2nd Division	August	Italy	Israel
Womens U21 Championships	August	Ireland	England
ECC Festival	August	Croatia	Finland
Indoor Championship	February	Denmark	Denmark



Award winner

The Israel Cricket Association won the Flicx Community Development Award.



Left to right

Dawn Green
Faisal Hasnain
Jackie Hung



Cecilia Ullah



Alan Gillett

Over the course of the last 12 months, the ICC has laid firm foundations for the development of an infrastructure geared towards efficiently managing the global finances of cricket and providing financial assistance, advice and support to its Members within a transparent and robust internal control environment.

Key events in 2002-03:

- Safeguarding the financial future of international cricket
- Development of a formal and distinct Financial Control function
- Redesigning the ICC budget process and Management Information Systems
- Managing the finances, budgets and accounts for the ICC CT 2002 and ICC CWC 2003
- Setting up the ICC Audit Committee and the ICC Internal Audit department

Financial fundamentals

The ICC financial fundamentals remain strong. The year end Balance Sheet footing is US\$161 million, mostly represented by cash investments, and is therefore extremely liquid. The amount of Members' equity is US\$22 million, out of which US\$18 million has been earmarked for cricket development in Associate and Affiliate member countries.

The financial impact of the two major cricket events is reflected within the Income statement. This highlights that US\$194 million has been allocated for distributions to our Members from tournament proceeds and profits.

Out of the ICC's total core operational expense base of US\$22 million, 26% was spent on cricket events and 27% on Development. The balance included expenses towards managing our commercial program, the Anti Corruption Unit, maintaining the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees and central administration costs.

Developing a formal Financial Control function

When Faisal Hasnain was appointed as Chief Financial Officer in March 2002, it was apparent that the organisation required dedicated resources to fulfil the extensive financial mandate expected of and consistent with its role as the governing body of a major international sport.

This year has seen two new staff join the department. This has allowed the quick introduction and implementation of internationally recognised work processes and financial management policies.

Dawn Green and Jackie Hung took up positions in the IDI office in Monaco as accountant and book-keeper/admin assistant. ICC Financial Control also welcomed its first secondee Saif Qidwai to London while accountant Cecilia Ullah was away on maternity leave.

As a result of this formation of a formal Financial Control function, the ICC Finance and Marketing Committee was dissolved in May 2002.

The production and reporting of consolidated management accounts has been revised from a quarterly to a monthly basis, which in turn enables management to make better-informed financial decisions based on up-to-date information.

The department has also been working to formalise elements of the ICC Group structure and ensure legal and regulatory compliance in London, British Virgin Islands and Monaco.

The majority of investment and cash flow management decisions are now taken by the CFO within guidelines laid down by the Board. This saves time and promotes further efficiency.

Though a predominantly new department, the progress made over the last 12 months has been of substantial benefit to the financial administration of international cricket.

ICC Revenues year on year

USD (ooo)	
2003	224,706
2002	9,765
2001	21,120
2000	636

Finance

ICC budgeting process and MIS

The year has seen the introduction of a more accountable budgetary process which will allow closer monitoring of every aspect of ICC's financial operations through a Management Information System (MIS).

There are now clear cost centres for all areas of the organisation, helping department heads to control costs and plan more effectively. This will also help to give senior management early warning signals should matters be deviating from plan.

New processes, procedures and controls have been implemented that now allow the ICC to cater to, service and add value across the entire spectrum of its financial operations, both internally and externally. This includes the ICC Development Program, Associate Member country financing, finances relating to Full Members, tournament accounting and special ad-hoc projects required by the CEO, Cricket Committee - Management or the Board of Directors.

A detailed financial report is prepared and presented to the IDI Board each quarter by the CFO.

ICC 2003 total expenses

■ Payments to Members	89%
■ Cricket Events	3%
■ Development Program	3%
■ Anti Corruption Unit	1%
■ Umpires & Referees	1%
■ Other Operating Expenses	3%



ICC 2003 core expenses

■ Cricket Events	26%
■ Development Program	27%
■ Anti Corruption Unit	8%
■ Umpires & Referees	6%
■ Other Operating Expenses	33%



Tournament accounting

During the year, the Financial Control department effectively controlled and managed the tournament budgets, audit and accounting for the ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. In completing this process, a blueprint was established for future tournament accounting.

Audit Committee and Internal Audit department

The ICC has set up a formal Audit Committee whose role is to scrutinise all risk areas and matters concerning the Internal Control environment. The Committee comprises Sir John Anderson (NZC), Percy Sonn (UCBSA) and Oliver Stocken (independent member). The meetings of the Audit Committee are also attended by the CEO, the CFO, the ICC Internal Auditor and the external Auditors (PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP)

Alan Gillett was appointed as the ICC's first Internal Auditor in October 2002. His role is to work independently of, but closely with, the Financial Control department, monitoring all aspects of the financial and other risk areas and checking for compliance with relevant internal and external policies. A formal internal audit plan has been approved and internal audit reports circulated to the CEO and to the ICC Audit Committee.

This new role has been created subsequent to a recommendation by Lord Condon in his report on corruption in international cricket in April 2001.



The way forward

The ICC has held its two most important tournaments in the last 12 months and from a financial perspective both have been a success.

Though the global sports TV rights and sponsorship market has lost some of its buoyancy, the ICC - and therefore international cricket - remains financially strong. Prudent management of financial resources and control over expenditure will ensure that this will still be the case in the years to come.

The ICC Financial Control department is developing close working relationships with the individual finance departments of its member boards and has started interacting closely with them to discuss and address matters of common interest. The next step in this process will be the inaugural ICC Financial Forum to be held at Lord's in June 2003 to which all Full Members are invited to send a delegate.

Now that the ICC has a dedicated financial infrastructure in place, work will begin on the development of a comprehensive road map for the analysis of finances in world cricket, leading to recommendations which will enhance the financial viability of the cricketing industry. It is a comfort that the ICC is well positioned to add value for all its Members and stakeholders without jeopardising the sport's finances.



Prize money

Tournament winners picked up record cheques.



Doug Cattermole



Left to right

Mukesh Karsan
Daniella Muylders



Roger Hill

The development of the Human Resources and Administration function over the last 12 months has enabled the ICC to promote efficiency and best-practice in the daily administration of international cricket.

Key events in 2002-03:

- Administrative services provision
- IT infrastructure
- Secondment program

Administrative services

This year has seen the appointment of Doug Cattermole as the General Manager - HR and Admin. He brings extensive specialist knowledge to the organisation and, as the staffing levels have increased substantially over the last 12 months, his skills will help service a wide range of administrative requirements.

With the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees constantly officiating on matches around the world and regular meetings of the ICC's main decision-making bodies, travel is one of the major internal cost centres for the organisation.

The co-ordination of this has been simplified with the appointment of a dedicated Travel and Administration Assistant, Daniella Muylders responsible for all travel arrangements.

The department is also responsible for developing the skills and competencies of staff through the provision of training and advice.

Roger Hill, one of the longest serving members of staff, will retire from the ICC in June 2003. When he began as General Manager he was one of only a handful of ICC employees and his knowledge and experience will be difficult to replace. His role as Company Secretary will now be fulfilled by ICC In-House Lawyer Urvasi Naidoo.

IT infrastructure

A robust information technology infrastructure is essential as good communication and information management are both vitally important to the organisation.

The ICC office in London has its own dedicated server and has increased the quality of applications and systems provided to staff, improving internet access and facilitating global connectivity.

The ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 provided a particular challenge to the ICC's systems as many staff were based in South Africa for a long period of time.

As well as the office-based staff, IT support is provided to all of the contracted match officials. In acknowledgement of this workload, Mukesh Karsan has moved from dividing his time between Development and IT to focusing completely on the latter.

The Secondment scheme

The ICC secondment scheme accepted six secondees from Full Member boards over the course of the year.

Secondees from Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan and two from Sri Lanka, have worked for six month periods across the range of ICC departments encompassing finance, development, corporate affairs and commercial.

In bringing cricket expertise from their home countries, the participants have helped improve the ICC's understanding of its members' requirements. At the same time working at the ICC has provided these individuals with an international perspective to take back to their home boards.

The invaluable scheme has helped ensure the ICC's staff is more representative of the cricket world than ever before. It will continue in the year ahead with the first of the new arrivals expected to be announced soon.

Human Resources and Administration

ICC Secondment Scheme Participants

David Clarke, ECB Corporate Affairs	Jan 02 - Jun 02
Peter Dwan, NZC Commercial	Apr 02 - Sep 02
Jerome Jayaratne, BCCSL Development	Feb 02 - Aug 02
Trudy Clark, ACB Commercial	Aug 02 - Mar 03
Saif Qidwai, PCB Finance	Aug 02 - Feb 03
Shashi Dhanatunge, BCCSL Chief Executive's dept	Nov 02 - May 03

Looking ahead

The ICC has undergone a period of rapid growth and staffing levels are unlikely to increase significantly over the coming year.

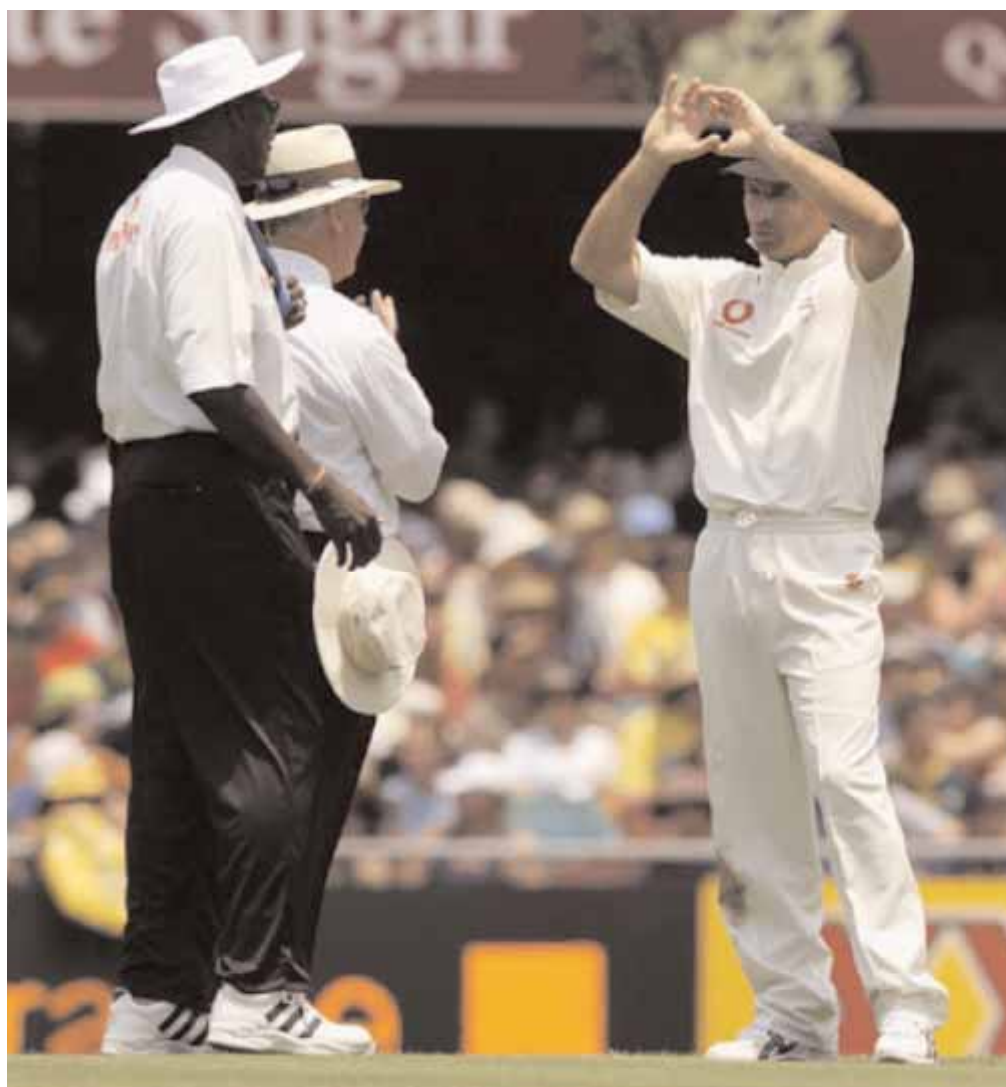
Instead the focus will switch to building on the administrative infrastructure to ensure that the ICC becomes recognised as an excellent employer. A new appraisal system has recently been introduced and this will form the basis of a training and development plan for all employees.

The integration of the communications and IT functions between the offices in Monaco and London is a priority and will form part of a general review of the organisation's technology and systems aimed at promoting efficiency.

ICC Employees 2003	(64)	
■ Monaco	(8)	13%
■ London	(18)	28%
■ Regional Development	(11)	17%
■ Umpires & Referees	(16)	25%
■ Anti-Corruption & Security	(11)	17%



ICC Employees 2002	(50)	
■ Monaco	(4)	8%
■ London	(15)	30%
■ Regional Development	(11)	22%
■ Umpires & Referees	(13)	26%
■ Anti-Corruption	(7)	14%



IT infrastructure
Facilities at the ICC CWC 2003.

Regular travel
The Emirates Elite Panel officials are frequently on the move.



Cricket expertise
The secondment scheme has attracted staff from around the world including two from Sri Lanka.

A robust IT infrastructure is essential as good communication and information management is vital to the ICC.



Urvashi Naidoo

This has been the first full year that the ICC has had an internal legal service following the appointment of Urvashi Naidoo as In-House Lawyer in April 2002.

Key events in 2002-03:

- Management of ICC legal affairs
- Addressing tournament legal issues
- Drafting and amending ICC rules and regulations

Management of ICC Legal Affairs

Internal

It is an irreversible fact that legal affairs are an integral part of sports administration. All of the ICC's departments have unique legal requirements which need to be managed on a daily basis. These range from the drafting of commercial agreements with sponsors and suppliers, to consultation on and drafting of amendments to playing conditions and handling special projects for the Chief Executive's office.

Having a dedicated permanent lawyer on hand to work closely with the ICC senior management team has enabled all areas of the organisation to develop an increasingly pro-active approach to identifying and addressing legal aspects of new projects and potential legal implications early in the decision-making process. The ICC in-house lawyer provides an exclusive legal advice service to all the departments, as well as the Anti Corruption Unit and the ICC Board.

External

As well as competently managing the legal requirements of all the internal departments, there are relationships with external legal advisers that have to be supervised.

In the past the ICC outsourced all legal affairs, but the appointment of an in-house lawyer has brought a significant proportion of the workload back into the organisation, promoting continuity and efficiency and reducing legal fees.

ICC Tournaments

Player Terms

The ICC Champions Trophy 2002 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 provided a number of challenging legal issues particularly concerning the contractual obligations of the participating nations and their players.

Based on the experiences of the ICC CT 2002, the power to deal with outstanding contractual issues ahead of the ICC CWC 2003 was devolved to a small group by the ICC Board. The World Cup Contracts Committee (WCCC) met by teleconference on 11 occasions between November 2002 and January 2003 and successfully resolved issues with the players.

Ambush Marketing

The ICC CWC 2003 benefited from the enactment of special legislation in South Africa to protect against ambush marketing. Official sponsors of major sporting events pay large sums of money to be associated with an event. In return for this investment it is the responsibility of the event owner - in this case the ICC - to ensure the official sponsors' interests are protected and not subject to 'ambush' by competitors.

Clifford Green, of Johannesburg firm Edward Nathan and Friedland, successfully lobbied for the introduction of legislation to make ambush marketing a statutory criminal offence. This enabled the CWC Organising Committee to adopt a firm approach in dealing with attempts to undermine the interests of sponsors in South Africa.

Mr Green also managed teams of anti-ambush spotters who were employed at all venues, contributing to the delivery of the first 'clean' major sporting event in South African history.

Drafting and Amending ICC Rules and Regulations

The ICC rules and regulations have been amended several times in the past year. The most important addition is the introduction of a graded system of disciplinary measures affording a right of appeal for the more serious Level 3 and Level 4 offences.

Legal Affairs

Also, as recommended by Lord Condon in his report on corruption in international cricket in April 2001, a Code of Ethics has been drafted and implemented. All ICC Directors and staff are obliged to conform to the Code.

Looking ahead

The ICC's actions are subject to constant scrutiny and legal affairs will continue to play a prominent role in servicing the needs of the organisation.

The ICC has benefited from bringing this function in-house and the internal knowledge and expertise that has been developed over the last 12 months will lead to increased efficiency and consistency in the future.



Code of conduct

Right of appeal now exists for serious offences.

Event sponsors

Tough legislation prevented ambush marketing at the ICC CWC 2003.

Zimbabwe issue

Legal affairs are an integral part of sports administration.

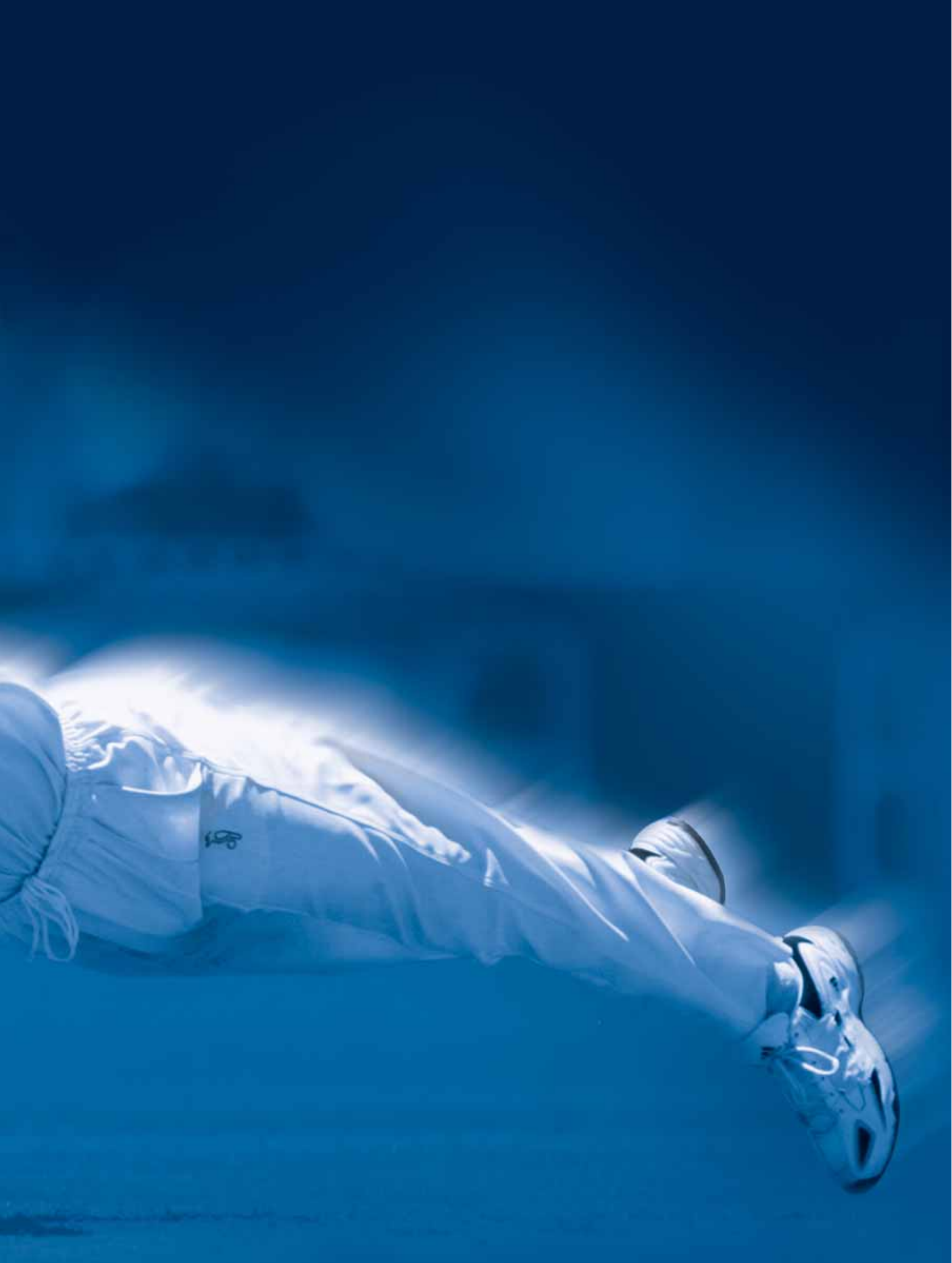


Evasive action

The ICC rules and regulations have been amended several times in the past year.

Having a dedicated permanent lawyer on hand has enabled the organisation to develop an increasingly pro-active approach to legal issues.





ICC Development (International) Limited

Directors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2003

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Directors' Report

for the Year Ended 31 March 2003

The Directors submit their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for year ended 31 March 2003. The consolidated financial statements comprise the results of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited, hereafter referred to as the Group.

General Information

International Cricket Council ('ICC')

The ICC is primarily responsible for all aspects of the day to day running and long term development of international cricket. The extensive remit includes management of the playing conditions relevant to the international game, provision of independent match officials for Tests and One Day Internationals, and the management of the ICC Code of Conduct. The ICC is a company registered in the British Virgin Islands with a share capital of \$1 and undertakes no transactions.

The structure of the ICC is as follows:



ICC Development (International) Limited ('IDI')

IDI is incorporated and domiciled in the British Virgin Islands and is principally responsible for:

- (i) Managing the commercial rights to cricket events owned by the members of the ICC, including the organisation of tournaments;
- (ii) Managing the ICC Development Program; and
- (iii) Providing such administration services as are required by the ICC.

IDI is owned by a BVI registered trust for the benefit of all members of the ICC.

ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited ('IAS')

IAS provides support and administrative services to IDI.

Registered office

The address of the company's registered office is as follows:

Craigmuir Chambers
Road Town
Tortola
Territory of the British Virgin Islands

Directors' Report

for the Year Ended 31 March 2003

Operating and financial review

The revenue of the Group was \$224,706,000 (2002: \$9,765,000). An analysis of the different sources of revenue is set out in Note 2 of the Financial Statements. The net profit for the year was \$10,632,000 (2002: net loss of \$4,791,000). The total reserves of the Group at 31 March 2003 were \$21,717,000 of which \$17,948,000 has been set aside for development.

Directors

The current Executive Director of the Company is as follows:

Director

Malcolm Speed	Chief Executive Officer
---------------	-------------------------

The current Non-Executive Directors of the Company are as follows:

Director	Country		
Malcolm Gray	Australia	President	
Ehsan Mani	Pakistan	Vice President	Appointed 27 June 2002
R Merriman	Australia	Member representative*	
M Ali Asghar	Bangladesh	Member representative*	
David Morgan	England	Member representative*	Appointed 1 January 2003
J Dalmiya	India	Member representative*	
Sir John Anderson	New Zealand	Member representative*	
Lt. General Tauqir Zia	Pakistan	Member representative*	
Percy Sonn	South Africa	Member representative*	
H Amarasuriya	Sri Lanka	Member representative*	Appointed 2 April 2002
Rev. W Hall	West Indies	Member representative*	
Peter Chingoka	Zimbabwe	Member representative*	
HRH Tunku Imran	Malaysia	Associate Member representative	
Rene van Ierschoot	Holland	Associate Member representative	
Jimmy Rayani	Kenya	Associate Member representative	

*Member representatives are the President/Chairman of the Cricket Boards' in their respective countries.

In addition, the following Non-Executive Directors served during the year until their resignation:

Director	Country		
Lord MacLaurin	England	Member representative	Resigned 31 December 2002
V Malalasekera	Sri Lanka	Member representative	Resigned 1 April 2002

No Director held an interest in the shares of the company during the year.

Auditors

A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors for the forthcoming year will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

L Knapp, Secretary
20 June 2003

Auditors' Report

To the Members of ICC Development (International) Limited

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Group) as of 31 March 2003 and the related income and cash flow statements for the year then ended. These financial statements set out on pages V to XVIII are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 March 2003 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Without qualifying our opinion we draw attention to Note 23 of the financial statements that discloses a contingent liability relating to a dispute with a third party in relation to the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London

WC2N 6RH

20 June 2003

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Revenue	2	224,706	9,765
Administrative Expenses	3	(10,357)	(8,089)
Cricket Event Costs	4	(5,856)	(2,156)
Global Cricket Development Programme Costs	5	(6,053)	(5,744)
Expenses		(22,266)	(15,989)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	202,440	(6,224)
Interest and other financial income	7	2,252	1,527
Payments due to Members	8	(194,008)	-
Group (loss)/profit before tax		10,684	(4,697)
Taxation	10	(52)	(94)
Net profit/(loss)		10,632	(4,791)

Additional information on shareholder's equity is given in note 19.

The notes on pages IX to XVIII form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

At 31 March 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixtures, furniture and equipment	11	644	581
Current assets			
Receivables and prepayments	12	11,198	26,834
Cash and cash equivalents	13	149,149	97,931
		160,347	124,765
Total assets		160,991	125,346
Liabilities and Equity			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	14	15,782	-
Deferred tax liability	15	3	28
		15,785	28
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	114,089	2,039
Deferred income	17	9,400	112,200
		123,489	114,239
Total liabilities		139,274	114,267
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	-	-
Development Fund	19	17,948	8,882
IDI Reserve	19	3,769	2,197
Total equity		21,717	11,079
Total liabilities and equity		160,991	125,346

The notes on pages IX to XVIII form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Movements in shareholders equity are shown in note 19.

The financial statements on pages V to XVIII were approved by the board of directors on 20 June 2003 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Ehsan Mani

Mr Malcolm Speed

Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Group (loss)/profit before tax		10,684	(4,697)
Adjustments for:			
Interest received	7	(2,371)	(1,583)
Distributions to Members		5,000	-
Loss/(profit) on foreign exchange movements		2	56
Depreciation	11	188	71
Profit on release of payable for ICC Knockout		-	(58)
Transfer of Associate Members Fund from Reserves	19	-	(91)
Loss on disposal of fixtures, furniture and equipment		2	-
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables	12	7,459	(8,052)
Prepayments	12	(4,523)	814
Non-current liabilities - deferred income	14	15,782	(40,200)
Non-current liabilities - deferred tax liability	15	(25)	28
Trade and other payables	16	112,050	136
Current liabilities - deferred income	17	(102,800)	111,950
Cash generated from operations		41,448	58,374
Tax paid	10	(58)	(94)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		41,390	58,280
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received - cricket events	7	2,208	1,284
Interest received - other	7	163	299
Purchase of fixtures, furniture and equipment	11	(212)	(398)
Net cash from investing activities		2,159	1,185
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan to Members	12	10,663	(10,663)
Loan to Associate Members	12	2,037	(1,037)
Distributions to Members		(5,000)	-
Net Cash flows used in financing activities		7,700	(11,700)
Increase / (decrease) in cash		51,249	47,665
Movements in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year	13	97,931	50,165
Increase / (decrease) in cash		51,249	47,665
Effects of exchange rate changes		(31)	1
At end of year	13	149,149	97,931
Cash and bank balances		149,149	97,931
Bank Overdrafts		-	-
At end of year		149,149	97,931

Statement of recognised gains and losses

For the year ended 31 March 2003

	Note	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign entities	19	6	-
Net gains/(losses) not recognised in the income statement		6	-
Net profit/(loss) for the period		10,632	(4,791)
Total recognised gains and losses		10,638	(4,791)

The notes on pages IX to XVIII form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

1 Accounting policies

a Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the reporting currency of the Group is US Dollars.

b Group Accounting

Subsidiary undertakings, which are those entities in which the Group has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations are consolidated. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated.

c Revenue

Revenue represents the net amount receivable from the sale of media and commercial rights in respect of cricket events held during the year, subscription fees from members and other income. Revenue from cricket events is recognised when earned at the time cricket events are held. All other income of the Group is recognised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on cricket events is expensed as incurred.

d Foreign Currencies

Income statements of foreign entities are translated into the Group's reporting currency at the weighted average exchange rates for the year and balance sheets are translated at the exchange rates ruling on 31 March. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of the net investment in the foreign subsidiary undertaking are taken to shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions; gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement.

e Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include cash and bank balances, investments, and receivables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Group is a party are provided in note 21.

f Deferred Taxation

Deferred Taxation is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

g Fixtures, Furniture and Equipment

All fixtures, furniture and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently depreciated over the periods shown below.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset, to their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, at rates between 12% and 33.33%.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixtures, furniture and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

h Accounting for Leases

Leases of property where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

i Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

j Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, and deposits held at call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included in current liabilities.

k Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

l Pension Obligations

The Group's contributions to defined contribution pension plans are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

m Payments due to Members

Payments due to Members represent those amounts that are determined by the Board of Directors as due for distribution to Members at the conclusion of a cricketing event. These payments are treated as expenses within the accounts and are deducted in arriving at the profit/(loss) before tax.

2 Revenue

Revenue Analysis	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
World Cup 1999	-	121
ICC Champions Trophy 2002 - Ticket sales	133	-
ICC Trophy 2001	-	893
Commercial Rights	214,750	500
Members and Associate Members Subscriptions	8,207	8,058
ECB & MCC Contributions - Development Programme	156	143
Fines	82	59
Licensing	88	(10)
Other	1,290	1
Total	224,706	9,765

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

3 Administrative Expenses

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Salaries and allowances	2,744	1,332
Travel - President and Chief Executive	85	130
Sponsorship and Branding	97	999
Annual Conference and Reporting	142	64
Committees and Executive Board - meeting costs	608	620
Professional Fees	756	585
Unrecoverable VAT	2	559
Sundry office expenses	1,515	731
ICC TV costs	1,263	-
Compensation to cricket boards	-	310
Recruitment	56	124
Corporate Governance review costs	-	270
Public relations and communications	168	289
Umpires and Referees	1,255	911
Anti Corruption Unit	1,666	1,165
Total	10,357	8,089

4 Cricket Events Costs

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
ICC Knock Out 2000	8	40
ICC Trophy 2001	25	1,746
ICC Cricket World Cup 2003	-	370
ICC Champions Trophy 2002	5,788	-
ICC Champions Trophy 2004	33	-
ICC Cricket World Cup 2007	2	-
Total	5,856	2,156

Costs of organising the ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Under 19 World Cup are incurred directly by IDI. Costs of organising the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 were incurred directly by the host nation and were not an expense of IDI.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

5 Global Cricket Development Programme Costs

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Personnel	700	439
Office expenses	134	68
Development Programme	4,718	4,513
Cricket Equipment	467	704
Six Nations 2002	-	11
ICC Under 19 World Cup 2002	7	9
ICC Under 19 World Cup 2004	27	-
Total	6,053	5,744

6 Operating Loss/Profit

This is stated after charging:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Depreciation	188	71
Operating lease rentals	122	64
Auditors' remuneration		
audit	63	48
non audit	35	276

7 Interest and Other Financial Income

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Interest on revenue from cricket events	2,208	1,284
Other Interest	163	299
(Loss)/profit on exchange	(119)	(56)
Total	2,252	1,527

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

8 Payments due to Members

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
ICC Champions Trophy 2002		
Full Members	6,008	-
Associate Members	-	-
ICC Cricket World Cup 2003		
Host Nation	79,700	-
Full Members	81,225	-
Associate Members	27,075	-
Total	194,008	-

The above payments represent amounts that are due to Members following completion of the relevant cricketing event. Cash settlement of these amounts will be net of any deduction for subscriptions payable and any other withholdings that the Board of Directors may have decided.

9 Staff Costs

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Wages and salaries	2,236	1,203
Social security costs	192	86
Pension costs	47	13
Total	2,475	1,302

The number of persons employed by the Group at the end of the year was 33 (2002: 28). The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was 31 (2002: 21).

10 Taxation

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Corporation Tax at 30% (2001 20%) - UK subsidiary	52	94

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

11 Fixtures, furniture and equipment

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Year ended 31 March		
Opening net book amount	581	252
Exchange differences	39	2
Additions	212	398
Depreciation charge	(188)	(71)
Closing net book amount	644	581
At 31 March		
Cost	1,064	790
Accumulated depreciation	(420)	(209)
Net book amount	644	581

12 Receivables and prepayments

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Trade debtors	707	8,166
Other debtors and prepaid expenses	10,491	5,968
Loans to Full Members	-	10,663
Loans to Associate Members	-	2,037
Total	11,198	26,834

Other debtors and prepaid expenses include \$9,884,000 advanced to regions to fund development programme projects throughout 2003. In the prior year, the \$10,663,000 related to a loan advanced to the United Cricket Board of South Africa for infrastructure development for the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. \$2,037,000 related to interest free loans to associate members in respect of distributable revenues relating to the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. Both these amounts were settled in the current year.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,422	1,469
Short term bank deposits	146,727	96,462
Total	149,149	97,931

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

14 Non-current liabilities - Deferred income

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Deferred income - Cricket Events	3,400	-
Deferred income - Subscriptions in advance from Full Members	6,040	-
Deferred income - Subscriptions in advance from Associate Members	6,342	-
Total	15,782	-

15 Non-current liabilities - Deferred tax liability

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Deferred tax liability	3	28
Deferred tax liability for timing difference due to capital allowances from IAS.		

16 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Amounts due to Full Members	108,007	406
Amounts due to Associate Members	2,981	91
Taxation and social security	117	189
Accruals	1,902	354
Other creditors	1,082	999
Total	114,089	2,039

17 Current liabilities - Deferred income

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Deferred income - Cricket Events	-	112,200
Deferred income - Subscriptions in advance from Full Members	7,050	-
Deferred income - Subscriptions in advance from Associate Members	2,350	-
Total	9,400	112,200

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2003

18 Share capital

	2003 \$	2002 \$
Authorised:		
1 Bearer shares of US\$1 each	1	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Bearer share of US\$1	1	1

The 1 Bearer share is held in Trust for all of the Members of the International Cricket Council.

19 Movements in shareholders' equity

2003	At 1 April 2002 \$'000	Retained Profit/(Loss) \$'000	Reserve Transfers \$'000	At 31 March 2003 \$'000
Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Development Fund	8,882	-	9,066	17,948
IDI Reserve	2,197	-	1,572	3,769
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	6	(6)	-
Profit and loss account	-	10,632	(10,632)	-
Total	11,079	10,638	-	21,717

2002	At 1 April 2002 \$'000	Retained Profit/(Loss) \$'000	Reserve Transfers \$'000	At 31 March 2003 \$'000
Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Associate Members Fund	87	-	(87)	-
Development Fund	13,304	-	(4,422)	8,882
IDI Reserve	2,570	-	(373)	2,197
Profit and loss account	-	(4,791)	4,791	-
Total	15,961	(4,791)	(91)	11,079

The Development Fund is held to finance ICC Development Programme operations. The Development Fund was increased during the year by the profit on the ICC U19 World Cup after payments due to members of \$14,204,000 and other income specifically relating to development. This increase was offset by development expenditure, excluding central costs, incurred in the year of \$5,260,000.

The IDI Reserve is held on behalf of the Members of ICC. Amounts relating to the Profit and Loss account and Foreign Currency Translation Reserve are transferred to IDI Reserve.

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20 Operating lease commitments

The future minimum annual lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Expiring:		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	69	64

21 Financial Instruments

i) Financial risk management

The overall objective of the Group is to protect the Group's profitability from fluctuations in the financial markets and to use products to enhance the Group's competitive position.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing assets. Interest rate risk is monitored and managed by the Chief Financial Officer.

iii) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution and investments are only made in high quality financial institutions. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of commercial rights are only made to counterparties with an appropriate credit history.

iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

v) Foreign exchange risk

The Group has no significant foreign exchange risk. The Company's investment in its foreign subsidiary, whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk, is not significant to the Company. Intercompany transactions are settled on a timely basis to minimise exposure to currency translation risk.

22 Directors' remuneration

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown on page II of the Directors' Report. For the year ended 31 March 2003, one director received salaries totalling \$416,615 (2002: \$328,595). There was no other remuneration. None of the Non-Executive Directors received remuneration, including the Chairman, however, the directors are reimbursed for their expenses. An allowance of \$34,031 (2002: \$30,000) was paid to the Chairman as a contribution to his expenses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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23 Contingent Liabilities

The company is currently in correspondence with Global Cricket Corporation PTE Limited ('GCC') in connection with potential contractual claims under the Media & Sponsorship Rights Contract with IDI and the News Corporation Limited dated 20 July 2000 (the 'MRA'). Such claims are believed likely to include, in particular, various claims relating to the Player Terms required to be signed and adhered to by players competing in ICC Events subject to the MRA and related issues of alleged ambush marketing of sponsors' rights by players. Claims are also likely to be included with regard to scheduled matches in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 which did not take place. GCC has informed IDI that it considers IDI to be in breach of the MRA and has put IDI on notice that it reserves its rights to pursue IDI for breach of contract. IDI has not admitted any liability.

The potential claims have not yet been quantified by GCC. The process of dealing with such claims could stretch over a considerable period of time and is likely to involve potentially significant legal costs. However, should IDI subsequently be held financially liable for breach of contract, it proposes to seek to recover some or all of the amounts involved from certain of its members.

24 Principal subsidiary undertaking

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership
ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%