

Annual Report & Accounts 2004–2005



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PRESIDENT'S REPORT EHSAN MANI



ICC President Ehsan Mani reports on the year in international cricket.

The second year of my term as ICC President has coincided with some outstanding cricket.

We have seen the West Indies win the ICC Champions Trophy in a thrilling final against England; Australia confirm its status as the pre-eminent side in both Test and ODI cricket; a resurgent England climb to second in the LG ICC Test Championship; Pakistan play Test cricket in India for the first time since 1999; Bangladesh win its first Test match and the cricket world unite like never before for the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal match in Melbourne.

It is these matches and series that cricket fans around the world cherish and remember. It is our duty as the international governing body to ensure that a robust administrative framework is in place so the game can continue to flourish.



Governance

I am firmly of the belief that a successful framework begins with an effective system of governance.

To ensure that the ICC remains an efficient leader of the sport, it is in the process of undertaking a review of its governance structures through the Governance Review Committee led by Bob Merriman.

The Committee has made a number of recommendations in relation to the selection of ICC Presidents and the composition of the Board that deals with commercial and financial matters.

The changes will improve the professionalism and effectiveness of the ICC's decision-making processes and ensure the ICC has the people in place with the necessary skills and experience to take it forward.

Relationships with members

The ICC does not interfere in the governance of our members but clearly on-going administrative uncertainty in some countries over the course of the year impacted on the development of the game.

Unresolved governance concerns within the United States of America Cricket Association forced the ICC to cancel one of its

most exciting initiatives that would have seen elite international cricket played in America and generated millions of dollars for the development of cricket in the United States.

With more than 10,000 cricketers and over a million fans in the USA, this country has a great opportunity to become a force in international cricket but unless there is unity amongst the game's stakeholders in the USA, cricket will never realise its full potential.

In Kenya, after two years of frustration, the African Cricket Association, under the able leadership of Zimbabwe Cricket's Peter Chingoka and supported by the ICC Vice-President, Percy Sonn, and the President of the United Cricket Board of South Africa, Ray Mali, achieved a long overdue breakthrough in the dispute that has crippled cricket in this country.

A new constitution is now in place and a new Board elected. All the stakeholders in Kenya are now committed to working together to take the game forward.

Governance issues have also affected our Full Members. As I write, there has recently been an interim committee appointed by the Sri Lankan government to run cricket affairs in that country.

We recognise that it is the right of Governments to take action in relation to the

ICC President Ehsan Mani in
London in April 2005

To ensure the ICC remains an efficient leader of the sport, it is in the process of undertaking a review of its governance structures through the Governance Review Committee led by Bob Merriman.

domestic administration of sport when they:

(a) consider it to be in the national interest to act; and

(b) do so within the legal framework of their country.

Strong leadership in our member countries is vital for the development and promotion of the game and, ultimately, it is only with the support of all the game's stakeholders that cricket will remain strong and continue to grow.

International touring obligations

I firmly believe that sport has the power to cut across political, social and cultural divides. This positive force should not be underestimated.

In the past year we have seen how cricket can attract, inspire and engage the people of India and Pakistan when their teams meet. These matches have played an important role in building better relations between these nations.

The ICC is conscious of the link between sport and politics and it recognises and respects the right of Governments to take actions, including the imposition of sporting sanctions, which they consider in their national interest.

However, in understanding the power of sport, our Members are in agreement that only where legitimate safety and security concerns exist and/or a Board's Government provides a directive not to tour should tours be cancelled.

We have witnessed this policy in action over England's tour to Zimbabwe this year. I have great admiration for the astute manner in which David Morgan, Chairman of the England and Wales Cricket Board, handled this difficult issue.

Integrity of international cricket

Over the past year the integrity of the game has provoked considerable debate particularly in relation to the ICC Champions Trophy and the performances of Bangladesh and Zimbabwe in Test cricket.

The ICC Champions Trophy 2004 produced some memorable matches - the atmosphere at the India v Pakistan clash was electric; England's defeat of Australia was an exciting prelude to the Ashes; and the final climaxed

with one of the greatest comebacks the sport has witnessed. There were, however, too many one-sided matches.

As a result I expect that this event will have a revised format when it returns in 2006 with the removal of mis-matches from the schedule.

There were also reports that Bangladesh and Zimbabwe were to lose their Test status. This is simply not true. The ICC is seeking to help these countries, not punish them.

Through the Review of the Structure of Cricket project, the ICC Board examined a variety of options that could change the frequency with which teams play each other.

The Board is now considering extending the five-year program to a longer cycle. This would provide extra time to all Members and, in the case of Bangladesh and Zimbabwe, it may see their Boards decide to play a reduced amount of international cricket.

In the meantime, no-one should lose sight of the fact that cricket is the number one sport in Bangladesh. The enthusiasm for cricket there should encourage everyone who loves the game to support this fledgling nation as it establishes itself among cricket's elite.

There are also more junior cricket players in Zimbabwe than ever before and it is to be expected that the structures being put in place here will lead to an improvement at the elite level. A number of senior players who were in dispute with Zimbabwe Cricket have returned to play for their country. The inclusion of these experienced players will help in the development of the young Zimbabwe team.



West Indies won a thrilling ICC Champions Trophy final against England

Pakistan's tour of India was one of the highlights of the year



Women's cricket

I had the privilege of attending the final of the Women's World Cup in South Africa in April which was won in style by Australia. I was delighted by the decision of the International Women's Cricket Council to merge with the ICC after this event.

The newly constituted ICC Women's Cricket Committee, chaired by former IWCC Vice-President Betty Timmer, had its first official meeting at the end of the Women's World Cup. It will make recommendations to the ICC Development Committee on all matters relating to women's cricket.

The ICC is fully committed to the development and promotion of women's cricket through our global Development Program and we look forward to helping attract more women to the game.

UNAIDS

It is 18 months since the ICC became the first international sports organisation to enter into a partnership with UNAIDS. I am very proud of the work that we have done to raise awareness of HIV and AIDS in cricket-playing countries.

All of our Full Member countries have contributed and the support of the players was epitomised in the signing of a 'Captains Pledge' by all of the Test-playing captains to mark World Aids Day.

Our Associate Members, particularly in Africa, are also playing an active role in promoting awareness of AIDS. Botswana and Uganda have started excellent initiatives and earlier this year I had the opportunity to attend a cricket clinic for AIDS orphans organised by the Namibia Cricket Association and run by Gary Kirsten in Windhoek.

United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan summed up the importance of this initiative in a message to the India and Pakistan players during their historic series in April 2004 when he said: 'As cricketers, you can win the hearts of your people. As role models, you can encourage young people to protect themselves, and urge your leaders to pay more attention to the epidemic.'

Tsunami match

On 26 December 2004 the earthquake and the resulting tsunami caused widespread devastation in Asia. The images of destruction in India and Sri Lanka, where cricket is a primary passion, triggered an immediate desire to help throughout the rest of the cricket world.

This became a reality with the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal. The focus of this Appeal was the tremendous match in Australia, which was watched by over 70,000 fans in Melbourne and a television audience in 122 countries. In addition, cricket Boards, players and fans from around the globe gave generously to the various appeals.

Over \$US 15 million has been raised by the cricket community for this cause.

This contribution was recognised by the United Nations at a gathering of sports governing bodies in Geneva, where cricket's rapid and effective response drew widespread praise.

Relocation

This year the ICC has made the very difficult decision to move away from Lord's after a 96-year association with the ground and its owner, Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC).

For the last five years we have operated from three separate locations with staff at Lord's, in central London and in Monaco. The move to Dubai will make the ICC a more efficient and effective organisation.

I thank MCC for its hospitality and the outstanding support it has provided to the ICC since it was created in 1909. I have no doubt that we will maintain close links with an organisation that remains the guardian of the Laws of the game.

I thank the Government of Dubai for its generous support, commitment and enthusiasm in welcoming the ICC to Dubai.

While the move to Dubai will bring significant long-term benefits to the ICC and its members, it will create a number of short-term complexities, particularly in terms of staffing.

I would like to thank the staff, both those that will be relocating to Dubai and those that will not, for their dedication and professionalism during this time of personal upheaval.

Looking forward

The coming year will be a challenging one for the ICC.

In July we will see 12 of our Associate and Affiliate Members take part in the ICC Trophy in Ireland with the top five teams earning the right to take part in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007 in the West Indies.

In October, the inaugural Johnnie Walker Super Series will take place in Australia. The three One-Day International matches and the one-off Test match between Australia, the number one ranked team in the LG ICC Rankings, and an ICC World XI are eagerly anticipated and will be a highlight of the cricketing calendar.

The ICC U/19 Cricket World Cup will take place in Sri Lanka in February and March of 2006. This is an exciting tournament for budding international cricketers of the future.

While all this cricket activity goes on, the ICC will be moving its administrative offices to Dubai and a number of important issues, including the decisions arising from the Review of the Structure of Cricket and recommendations from the Governance Review will be implemented. The ICC is fortunate that it has a strong management team which I am confident will rise to the challenges over the coming year.



The ICC will be leaving its office at Lord's in August 2005

Australia won the Women's World Cup final in April 2005

Thank you

Cricket is a team game off the field as well as on it and I sincerely thank those responsible for the effective administration of international cricket over the last year.

I thank my colleagues on the ICC Executive Board and members of the various ICC Committees for their support and guidance. In particular, I would like to mention Bob Merriman, whose term as Chairman of Cricket Australia will end in October. Bob has chaired the ICC Governance Review Committee and represented the ICC in the drafting of a new constitution for Kenya.

I am fortunate to have been able to draw on the wise counsel of my predecessors Malcolm Gray and Jagmohan Dalmiya and of my Vice-President Percy Sonn. I thank them for their unstinting support.

The ICC is fortunate to be able to call upon the expertise of many people of outstanding ability. I am particularly grateful for the role played by Oliver Stocken (ICC Audit

Committee and ICC Ethics Officer); Lord Condon (Chairman, Anti-Corruption and Security Unit) and the Honourable Michael Beloff Q.C. (Chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission).

Malcolm Speed again proved to be an exceptional leader of a highly professional and dedicated ICC team. I thank Malcolm and all the ICC staff for their excellent work over the past year.

Of course our 'team' does not just include the administrators; also critical to the success of the global game are our Member boards and commercial partners.

It is in partnership with the Global Cricket Corporation, our valued broadcast partners and our Official Global Partners - LG, Pepsi, Hutch and Hero Honda - and Official Sponsors - Indian Oil and Cable & Wireless, that we are able to stage world-class events such as the ICC Champions Trophy in England.

I thank Emirates Airline for its ongoing support of our umpires and referees and I am

delighted that they have agreed to extend their sponsorship for a further three years. I also thank LG for its involvement in the official rankings for players and teams and Hyundai for its contribution in the launch of the ICC Awards.

Last, but far from least, I thank the players who play, the fans who follow, and the media who cover this glorious game.

It is a privilege that I have been asked to extend my term as ICC President for a further year through to June 2006. I am grateful to the Members of the ICC for the confidence they have placed in me.

The World Cricket Tsunami Appeal match was a tremendous response to a tragic situation



I thank MCC for its hospitality and the outstanding support it has provided to the ICC since it was created in 1909. I have no doubt that we will maintain close links with an organisation that remains the guardian of the Laws of the game.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

MALCOLM SPEED

The ICC Chief Executive explains how the ICC has fulfilled its mission statement over the last 12 months.

World cricket is an exciting and intriguing enterprise. When all parts of the game work from the same script, its power is awesome. The best example of this was the response to the Asian tsunami.

I was in Australia when news of the devastating tsunami broke. It was a tragic event that had a terrible impact in many countries, including India and Sri Lanka where cricket is a primary passion. Two weeks later, I was honoured to be on the Melbourne Cricket Ground acknowledging the great contribution of the world's best players from five different continents who had rushed to Melbourne to play a match in front of 70,000 fans and tens of millions of television viewers in over 100 countries. On that day we were able to present a cheque for over \$US11 million to World Vision to help its relief efforts in the region. Nothing can take away the horror of the tsunami, but the events of 10 January 2005 made me very proud of international cricket and the potential of our great game

when we work as a coherent force.

In an extremely busy year, there have been two other cricket-related highlights for me as Chief Executive of the ICC. The final of the ICC Champions Trophy in England in September last year was a remarkable sporting contest with a sensational victory for West Indies over the hosts.

Pakistan's tour to India was another resounding success for the game. To see the leaders of the two countries, India Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf, meet at the final ODI in Delhi and declare thereafter that 'the peace process is irreversible' shows the power of cricket in bridging issues between nations.

The ICC is a truly international, multi-cultural and complex business enterprise and its task is to harness the power of cricket for the benefit of our Members.

Our business does not have shareholders, rather it has a wide variety of stakeholders. We do not have a share price to value our

business. We aim to be more 'value driven' than 'dollar driven'.

The game is in very good shape, it is growing steadily and it is a major force in world sport. Most importantly, it has the power and potential to be much bigger and better and we will continue to serve our Members effectively to help cricket realise this potential.

On the inside front cover of this Annual Report you will see the ICC's mission statement. The prominent position of the mission statement in this publication is no mistake.

This statement is a key point of reference in everything that we do at the ICC. It summarises our mandate and our strategic goals.

It requires the ICC to 'lead by promoting the game as a global sport, protecting the spirit of cricket and optimising commercial opportunities for the benefit of the game'.

Over the course of the following pages, I will highlight some of the ways in which the ICC has again fulfilled its mission this year.

The ICC is a truly international, multi-cultural and complex business enterprise and its task is to harness the power of cricket for the benefit of our Members.



Members of the ACC Asian XI during a minute's silence at the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal match in Melbourne

ICC Chief Executive Malcolm Speed at Lord's Cricket Ground in April 2005

Optimising commercial opportunities

This year has seen significant progress in our review of the structure of international cricket. To date this review has involved a thorough analysis of the scheduling and financial elements of the existing structure and extensive modelling of alternative scenarios.

All of these options have been analysed from a playing and commercial perspective, providing the ICC Board with the necessary information to make informed, fact-based decisions on this critical issue.

This is the first time the ICC has undertaken such a comprehensive review of the international playing schedule. It is a complex task but progress over the last 12 months has been positive.

A new event for 2005, the Johnnie Walker Super Series, has also provided impetus to reward the top performing teams in the LG ICC Test and ODI Championships. The top side in each of these tables at 1 April every year now receives \$US 250,000 while the leading team at 1 April 2005, Australia, qualified to take on an ICC World XI in the Johnnie Walker Super Series.

Promoting the game as a global sport

This year two major agreements concluded that will, in the long term, have a significant bearing on the development of the sport.

The first was the announcement that the administration of women's cricket would merge into the operations of the ICC. This union concludes three years of negotiations and I offer sincere thanks to the members of the International Women's Cricket Council for having the vision to appreciate that the interests of the women's game will be best served under the umbrella of the ICC.

The second has the potential to provide real benefits to developing cricket nations. We have reached an agreement with Dubai Sports City to launch the ICC Global Cricket Academy in Dubai in 2007. It will include state-of-the-art cricket-specific training and practice facilities that will be available to cricketers of all ages, coaches, administrators, scientists, umpires and curators from around the world.

This year has also seen the completion of the regional stages of the ICC Cricket World Cup qualifying pathway. For the first time the opportunity to qualify for the ICC Cricket World Cup has been open to all of our members.

The inaugural ICC Intercontinental Cup which brought three-day first class cricket to our Associate Members for the first time was

also a success and will return next year.

The year concluded with the renewal of our partnership with Emirates Airline. A three-year agreement has been entered into for Emirates to continue as the sponsor of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees and to serve as the official airline of the ICC.

Protecting the spirit of cricket

The ICC continues to lead the way in international sport in terms of the infrastructure it has in place for preventing and dealing with corruption.

This year, for example, Lord Condon and his team provided positive input into legislation in the United Kingdom which contributed to the introduction of custodial sentences for sportspersons or their associates who are found to have cheated the game.

The ICC Anti-Corruption and Security Unit was also responsible for conducting an investigation into the conduct of the former Kenya captain Maurice Odumbe which led to a five year ban for the player. It is always disappointing when our sport's integrity is threatened but it is pleasing to see that the ACSU is able to deal effectively with these issues.

It is a facet of all sports that participants will try to push the boundaries as they seek to gain an advantage. It is our role as administrators to ensure that the values of our sport are upheld.

We have grown increasingly concerned about a range of issues involving the composition of cricket bats over the last year and I am hopeful that after a series of discussions between the ICC and MCC we will tighten the laws to prevent a potentially damaging change to the way that the game is played.

The issue of illegal actions is the most emotive issue in our sport. This year a new ICC bowling review process has been formulated by a group of eminently qualified former international cricketers who made their judgement after reference to the best available scientific evidence.

I am confident that this is a major step forward in protecting the integrity of the game. A more extensive explanation of the process is available in the 'Cricket Operations' section of this report.



Scotland captain Craig Wright holds the ICC Intercontinental Cup after his side's convincing win over Canada in the final



Leading the game

It is little over a decade since the ICC gained executive independence from MCC, yet today the ICC is incontrovertibly regarded as the independent body responsible for the governance of international cricket.

This position has enabled the ICC to develop a clear and consistent process for taking ownership of the properties that support the international game.

This process began with the introduction of the ICC Test Championship in May 2001 and gathered considerable pace with the inaugural ICC Awards presented by Hyundai in association with FICA in September 2004 and the launch of the LG ICC Player Rankings in January 2005.

LG strengthened its relationship with the ICC by also becoming the official partner in the LG ICC Test Championship and the LG ICC ODI Championship.

This means that, for the first time, men's international cricket has a full set of rankings for players and teams and an official annual awards ceremony to celebrate the achievements of the game's best players.

Acting for the benefit of the game

The ICC is the trustee of international cricket. Our duty as trustees is to ensure that, when the time comes for us to move on, we leave the game in a better state than we found it, for the next generation to enjoy as we did. Our decisions are always taken without fear or favour, our actions are always impartial and

our motivation is to ensure the best interests of the game are always served.

As an organisation, a large percentage of the revenue that we raise is distributed to our members, either directly or through the ICC Development Program. This year \$US 12.54 million of the ICC's revenue went directly to members and \$US 7.28 million was spent on the Development Program. Over the last three years the ICC has invested \$US 21.5 million in cricket development in the Associate, Affiliate and other cricket developing countries.

2005 is the last year to be covered by the strategic plan that was drawn up when I first joined the ICC in 2001. This first plan covered an important transitional period for the organisation and we take pride in the fact that the vast majority of the goals outlined in this plan have been achieved.

It is now time for us to draft a new strategic plan that will take us into the next decade. Not all of the organisation's operations can be captured in such a plan - the relocation to Dubai certainly wasn't a stated objective in 2001. But it is fitting that as we move to the next stage of our development as an organisation, we will do so from a location that is strategically placed for large parts of the cricket world.

Looking ahead

I write these words at a difficult time for many ICC staff. Over recent years we have had

an incredible record of staff retention and in the year of this annual report not one staff member from our main London and Monaco offices left the organisation.

This loyalty has been supported by a consistent level of commitment to the ICC and its goals throughout the organisation that exceeds anything I have known in my working career. Unquestionably the hardest part of the imminent relocation will be the loss of many valued staff who will not be making the move from London or Monaco to Dubai. I wish these people every success in their future endeavours where their knowledge and skills will prove tremendous assets to new employers.

The news that Ehsan Mani has accepted the Board's request to extend his Presidential term through to June 2006 is a significant positive for the organisation. In his first two years in the role, Ehsan has proved to be a unifying leader of the sport. His judgement, fair-mindedness and commercial acumen will be strong assets to the ICC in what promises to be a fascinating year.

As well as the relocation to Dubai and the inaugural Johnnie Walker Super Series there are a series of major discussions on governance and the structure of international cricket that I hope will progress in 2005-06.

It will be another challenging and exciting 12 months. I can assure readers that we will continue to fulfil the mandate provided to us by our members.

Sri Lanka climbed to second place in the LG ICC ODI Championship in the year under review

Malcolm Speed greets His Highness Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al-Maktoum, Chairman Emirates Group ahead of the signing of the continuation of Emirates agreement with the ICC



Our decisions are always taken without fear or favour, our actions are always impartial and our motivation is to ensure that the best interests of the game are always served.

ICC DIRECTORS

The ICC Directors meet three times a year as the ICC Board and the IDI Board of Directors. They are the ultimate policy-making group within the organisation.

Members of the ICC Executive Board and IDI Board of Directors (right) as at 31 May 2005.

Changes to the Board over the past 12 months:

- **Thilanga Sumathipala**
Former SLC President
replaced May 2005
- **Rene van Ierschoot**
President KNCB (Holland)
replaced June 2004



Ehsan Mani
ICC President



Percy Sonn
ICC Vice President



Malcolm Speed
ICC Chief Executive Officer



Bob Merriman AM
Chairman, Cricket Australia



Mohammad Ali Asghar MP
Chairman, Bangladesh Cricket Board



David Morgan
Chairman, England and Wales Cricket Board



Jagmohan Dalmiya
Board of Control for Cricket in India representative



Sir John Anderson KBE
Chairman, New Zealand Cricket



Shaharyar Khan
Chairman, Pakistan Cricket Board



Jayantha Dharmadasa
Chairman, Interim Committee - Sri Lanka Cricket



Ray Mali
President, United Cricket Board of South Africa



Edward Griffith
President, West Indies Cricket Board



Peter Chingoka
President, Zimbabwe Cricket



Stanley Perlman
Chairman, Israel Cricket Association
Associate Member Director



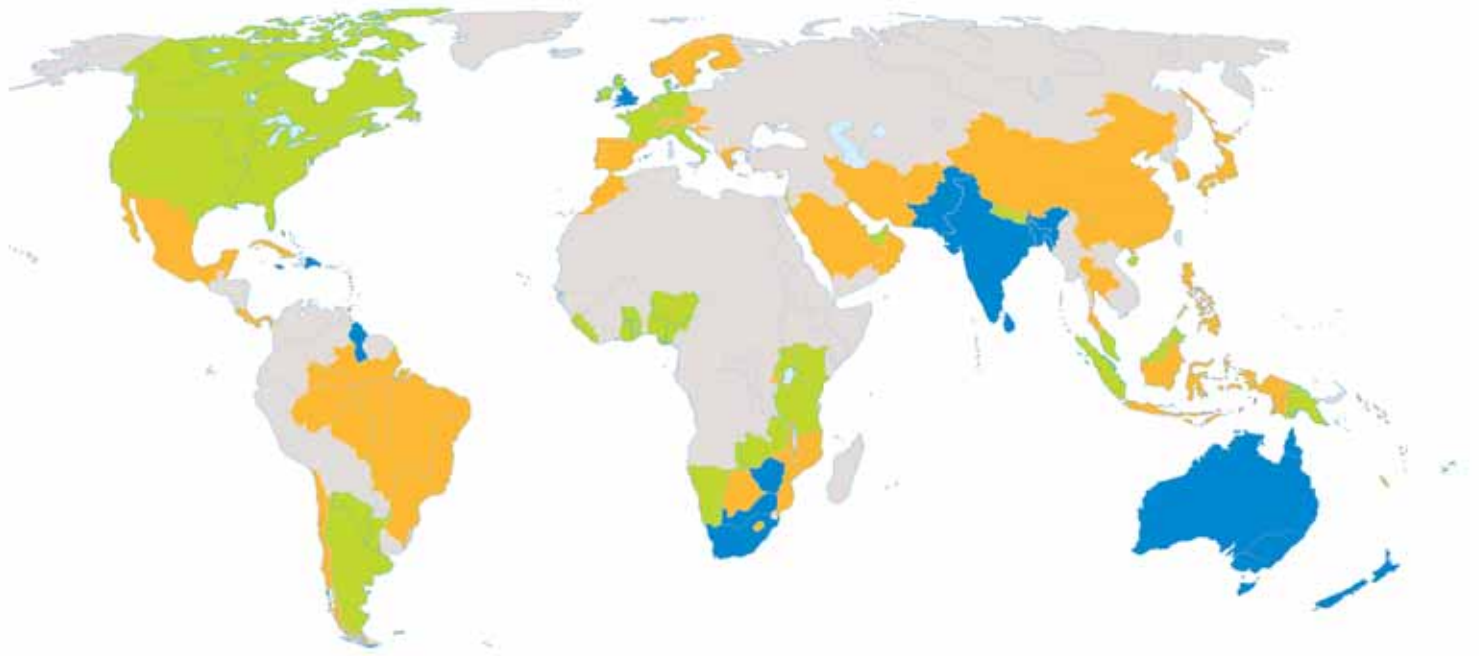
Jimmy Rayani
Chairman, Kenya Cricket Association
Associate Member Director



HRH Tunku Imran
President, Malaysian Cricket Association
Associate Member Director

ICC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The ICC has 92 member countries comprising 10 Full Members, 27 Associate Members and 55 Affiliate Members.



MEMBERS						
	AFRICA		AMERICAS		ASIA	
Full Members (10)	South Africa	(1909)	West Indies	(1926)	Bangladesh	(2000)
	Zimbabwe	(1992)			India	(1926)
					Pakistan	(1953)
					Sri Lanka	(1982)
Associate Members (27)	Kenya	(1981)	Argentina	(1974)	Hong Kong	(1969)
	Namibia	(1992)	Bermuda	(1966)	Malaysia	(1967)
	Nigeria	(2002)	Canada	(1968)	Nepal	(1996)
	Tanzania	(2001)	Cayman Islands	(2002)	Singapore	(1974)
	Uganda	(1998)	USA	(1965)	United Arab	(1990)
	Zambia	(2003)			Emirates	
Affiliate Members (55)	Botswana	(2001)	Bahamas	(1986)	Afghanistan	(2001)
	Gambia	(2002)	Belize	(1997)	Bahrain	(2001)
	Ghana	(2002)	Brazil	(2002)	Bhutan	(2001)
	Lesotho	(2001)	Chile	(2002)	Brunei	(1992)
	Malawi	(2003)	Costa Rica	(2002)	China	(2004)
	Morocco	(1999)	Cuba	(2002)	Iran	(2003)
	Mozambique	(2003)	Mexico	(2004)	Kuwait	(1998)
	Rwanda	(2003)	Panama	(2002)	Maldives	(2001)
	Sierra Leone	(2002)	Suriname	(2002)	Oman	(2000)
	St Helena	(2001)	Turks &	(2002)	Qatar	(1999)
			Caicos Islands		Saudi Arabia	(2003)
					Thailand	(1995)

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

Highlights

- Australia dominates Test and ODI cricket
- West Indies wins the ICC Champions Trophy 2004
- Rahul Dravid wins the ICC Player of the Year award
- Scotland wins the inaugural ICC Intercontinental Cup



WEST

LG ICC TEST CHAMPIONSHIP



Australia remained top of the LG ICC Test Championship while England became its closest rival with a 100 per cent home record.

LG ICC Test Series Results

Sri Lanka in Zimbabwe
May 2004

Sri Lanka 2-0 (2 matches)

New Zealand in England
May-Jun 2004

England 3-0 (3)

Bangladesh in West Indies, May-Jun 2004

West Indies 1-0 (2)

Sri Lanka in Australia
Jul 2004

Australia 1-0 (2)

The Wisden Trophy
(West Indies in England)
Jul-Aug 2004

England 4-0 (4)

South Africa in Sri Lanka
Aug 2004

Sri Lanka 1-0 (2)

Border-Gavaskar Trophy
(Australia in India)
Oct-Nov 2004

Australia 2-1 (4)

New Zealand in Bangladesh, Oct 2004

NZ 2-0 (2)

Sri Lanka in Pakistan
Oct-Nov 2004

1-1 (2)

Trans-Tasman Trophy
(New Zealand in Australia) Nov 2004

Australia 2-0 (2)

South Africa in India
Nov-Dec 2004

India 1-0 (2)

India in Bangladesh
Dec 2004

India 2-0 (2)

Pakistan in Australia
Dec-Jan 2005

Australia 3-0 (3)

England in South Africa
Dec-Jan 2005

England 2-1 (5)

Zimbabwe in Bangladesh
Jan 2005

Bangladesh 1-0 (2)

Zimbabwe in South Africa
March 2005

South Africa 2-0 (2)

Pakistan in India
Mar 2005

1-1 (3)

Trans-Tasman Trophy
(Australia in New Zealand), Mar 2005

Australia 2-0 (3)

Sir Vivian Richards Trophy
(South Africa in WI)
Mar-May 2005

South Africa 2-0 (4)

Sri Lanka in New Zealand
Apr 2005

NZ 1-0 (2)

England prospered under the captaincy of Michael Vaughan (right)

Australia maintained its dominant position at the top of the LG ICC Test Championship during the year, heading the table for the entire 12 month period and extending its lead over the closest contenders.

Beginning with a rating of 127, a lead of 15 points over second-placed South Africa, Ricky Ponting's side improved its standing up to 132 by virtue of a series of powerful and imposing performances. Five successive series wins against Sri Lanka away, India in India - which reversed the result of the famous 2000-01 series - New Zealand and Pakistan at home and New Zealand away reinforced the side's outstanding record in all conditions and against all opponents.

While Australia continued to prosper, South Africa's long-standing challenge as the number two side collapsed. By April 2005 Graeme Smith's men had slipped to sixth position in the table, being replaced by Michael Vaughan's resurgent England side.

Series wins against New Zealand and West Indies in England propelled Vaughan's team into its highest position since the official table was launched in May 2001.

This was maintained by further success away to South Africa, where a first win in 40 years consolidated second place.

Despite surrendering its proud home record to Australia, India enjoyed a solid year in Test cricket under the guidance of John Wright and Sourav Ganguly. Beginning the year in fourth place, India moved above its great rival Pakistan into third position on the strength of series wins against South Africa and Bangladesh and the drawn home series with Pakistan.

Inzamam-ul-Haq's side played only three Test series during the year, drawing with Sri Lanka and India and losing to Australia; results which saw it begin in sixth position, move up to a high of fourth in November and December and finish the year in fifth place.

In the middle reaches of the LG ICC table, Sri Lanka worked its way up from sixth to fourth place after wins against Zimbabwe and South Africa, a drawn series with Pakistan and losses away to Australia and New Zealand. Elsewhere, New Zealand (5th to 7th), West Indies (8th), Zimbabwe (9th) and Bangladesh (10th) all had modest years. The highlight for Bangladesh was its first Test and series win at home to Zimbabwe.





Australia retained its status as the dominant team with five successive series victories

India climbed above Pakistan over the course of the year

Series wins against New Zealand and West Indies propelled England into its highest position since the official table was launched in May 2001.

LG ICC Test Championship Table

AS AS END MARCH 2005

POS	TEAM	RATING
1	AUSTRALIA	132
2	ENGLAND	110
3	INDIA	107
4	SRI LANKA	103
5	PAKISTAN	102
6	SOUTH AFRICA	99
7	NEW ZEALAND	93
8	WEST INDIES	73
9	ZIMBABWE	41
10	BANGLADESH	6

LG ICC ODI CHAMPIONSHIP



Nineteen wins and just three defeats in 24 One-Day Internationals tells the story of Australia's continued presence at the top of the LG ICC One-Day International Championship in 2004-05.

ODI Series & Tournaments

England in West Indies
Apr-May 2004
2-2 (7)

Sri Lanka in Zimbabwe
Apr 2004
Sri Lanka 5-0 (5)

Bangladesh in West Indies
May 2004
West Indies 3-0 (3)

Australia in Zimbabwe
May 2004
Australia 3-0 (3)

NatWest Series
(WI, NZ in Eng)
Jun-Jul 2004
Winner New Zealand

Asia Cup (in Sri Lanka)
Jul-Aug 2004
Winner Sri Lanka

South Africa in Sri Lanka
Aug 2004
Sri Lanka 5-0 (5)

Videocon Cup
(Aus, Ind and Pak in
Holland) Aug 2004
Winner Australia

NatWest Challenge
(India in England)
Sep 2004
England 2-1 (3)

NatWest International
(Aus v Pak in Eng)
Sep 2004
Winner Australia

ICC Champions Trophy
(12 teams in Eng)
Sep 2004
Winner West Indies

Paktel Cup
(Pak, SL, Zim in Pak)
Sep-Oct 2004
Winner Sri Lanka

New Zealand in
Bangladesh, Nov 2004
NZ 3-0 (3)

BCCI Platinum Jubilee
Match (Pakistan in India)
Nov 2004
Winner Pakistan

England in Zimbabwe
Nov-Dec 2004
England 4-0 (4)

Chappell-Hadlee Trophy
(New Zealand in
Australia) Dec 2004
1-1 (3)

India in Bangladesh
Dec 2004
India 2-1 (3)

Sri Lanka in New Zealand
Dec 2004
NZ 1-0 (1)

World Cricket Tsunami
Appeal (ICC World XI
v ACC Asian XI in Aus)
Jan 2005
Winner ICC World XI

VB Series
(Aus, Pak and WI in Aus)
Jan-Feb 2005
Winner Australia 2-0 (3)

Zimbabwe in Bangladesh
Jan 2005
Bangladesh 3-2 (5)

England in South Africa
Jan-Feb 2005
South Africa 4-1 (7)

Australia in New Zealand
Feb-Mar 2005
Australia 5-0 (5)

Zimbabwe in South Africa
Feb-Mar 2005
South Africa 3-0 (3)

Pakistan in India
Apr 2005
Pakistan 4-2 (6)

South Africa in
West Indies, May 2005
South Africa 3-0 (5)

New Zealand were
second in the table
until a 5-0 home defeat
to Australia

The 5-0 whitewash against the third-placed New Zealand team was one of the highlights of a dominant year for Australia, which also included series and tournament wins against Zimbabwe, West Indies and Pakistan. In a run of almost unbroken success, the only blemish was the ICC Champions Trophy loss to England in September, which maintained the team's fallible record in the only major tournament it has yet to win.

In a mirror reflection of its fortunes in the Test arena, South Africa began the year in second place before tumbling down to eighth on the back of a record-equalling run of 10 straight defeats. A convincing series win against England, aided by the emergence of a number of talented young players, helped restore Graeme Smith's team to fifth place by the close of the year.

As South Africa's fortunes declined, Sri Lanka and New Zealand spent most of the year jostling for second and third positions in the LG ICC table. Marvan Atapattu's team recorded 5-0 series clean sweeps against South Africa and Zimbabwe and won the Asia Cup, before its series in New Zealand was abandoned in the aftermath of the devastating tsunami.

New Zealand peaked early, winning the NatWest triangular series against England and West Indies, beating Bangladesh and

drawing 1-1 in Australia. After the cancellation of the Sri Lanka series, Stephen Fleming's team was crushed at home by a rampant Australia; a result which allowed Sri Lanka to end the year in second position.

In the middle reaches of the LG ICC table, Pakistan, West Indies, England and India spent most of the year swapping places. Pakistan started in sixth and ended in fourth place thanks to a remarkable performance in India, where Inzamam ul Haq's team overcame the loss of the first two games to triumph 4-2. Before that high point, Pakistan had been a losing semi-finalist in the ICC Champions Trophy as well as losing finalists in the Paktel Cup.

In contrast to its Test form, England was inconsistent in the one-day game. West Indies too shared highlights and disappointments; winning the ICC Champions Trophy with a nerveless performance in the final before failing to make the final of the VB Series in Australia.

India's ODI form was also below par for a team that had reached the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 final, culminating in the loss to Pakistan and finishing the year in eighth position above Zimbabwe, Kenya and Bangladesh.

By coming from behind to beat Zimbabwe 3-2, Bangladesh recorded its first ever ODI series win.





Sri Lanka finished the year as the second-ranked ODI side

Australia remained top after losing only three ODIs all year

South Africa lost 10 matches in a row but recovered ground in beating England at home

LG ICC ODI Championship Table

AS AT END MARCH 2005

POS	TEAM	RATING
1	AUSTRALIA	140
2	SRI LANKA	117
3	NEW ZEALAND	116
4	PAKISTAN	110
5	SOUTH AFRICA	107
6	WEST INDIES	105
7	ENGLAND	103
8	INDIA	97
9	ZIMBABWE	50
10	KENYA	26
11	BANGLADESH	11

As South Africa's fortunes declined, Sri Lanka and New Zealand spent most of the year jostling for second position.



LG ICC PLAYER RANKINGS



The ICC joined forces with LG Electronics in January 2005 to produce and promote the first ever official player rankings, the LG ICC Player Rankings.

The LG ICC Player Rankings complement the LG ICC Test and ODI Championships which were launched in May 2001 and October 2002 respectively, providing international cricket with a full set of individual and team rankings.

The LG Test Player Rankings are based on an established system of player rankings that were previously produced by Ted Dexter Associates and sponsored by PwC.

There are six different tables for batsmen, bowlers and all-rounders in Test match and One-Day International cricket.

LG ICC Test Player Rankings

The bat has dominated in Test cricket since the launch of the LG ICC Test Player Rankings, and competition to get into the top ten has never been tougher. Nine of the top ten batsmen in the rankings have career averages of over 50, unprecedented in the history of the game.

Despite this competition, the same batsmen occupied the top six places for the first quarter of 2005, albeit with the order changing several times. When the rankings were launched in January, Rahul Dravid was number one. However, three times he traded places with Jacques Kallis and by the start of April, it was Kallis who occupied the top place.

It may be tough to break into the highest levels, but there are some batsmen who have done so for the first time this year. Younis Khan's supreme form for Pakistan in the final Test against India lifted him to a career-best ninth place in the official rankings, while England's Andrew Strauss continued the consistent high-scoring of the start of his career to put him into the top ten for the first time.

Australian openers Justin Langer and Matthew Hayden slipped out of the top ten, but Ricky Ponting and Adam Gilchrist returned to their best form, ensuring Australia remained dominant in the world top 15.

Glenn McGrath began the year at the top of the bowling rankings, and he extended his lead with devastating bowling against New Zealand.

While Steve Harmison suffered poor form in South Africa, injury befell the other leading

bowlers, Muttiah Muralitharan, Shaun Pollock and Shoaib Akhtar, leaving McGrath unchallenged. It was two spinners, Shane Warne and Danish Kaneria, who made the most progress in the rankings in the first quarter of 2005.

LG ICC ODI Player Rankings

When the first LG ODI Rankings were published in January 2005, Ricky Ponting topped the batting, but with only 80 points separating first place from tenth, there was every chance that the lead would change hands. As it happens, Ponting was still number one in April, though in the meantime Jacques Kallis and Ramnaresh Sarwan had both had brief spells at the top.

There was considerable movement elsewhere, too, with Graeme Smith and rising star Michael Clarke both making big strides up the table. Dropping out of the top ten, meanwhile, were Marcus Trescothick, Chris Gayle and Stephen Fleming.

There was little doubt who was the emerging one-day star. South Africa-born Kevin Pietersen faced a hostile reception when he played for England in South Africa, but three centuries in six innings lifted him to 24th in the one-day rankings, one of the fastest climbs ever for a cricketer in this form of the game.

The bowling overall showed far fewer fluctuations, but there was one big change, with Glenn McGrath returning to top place ahead of Shaun Pollock, to match his dominant position in the Test bowling table. Brett Lee also bowled close to his best, climbing to fifth place. Further down there were returns to the top twenty for Heath Streak and Shahid Afridi.

Kevin Pietersen's free-scoring start in ODI cricket saw him climb rapidly up the rankings to 24th place



When the rankings were launched in January, Rahul Dravid was number one. However, three times he traded places with Jacques Kallis and by the start of April, it was Kallis who occupied the top place.



LG ICC Player Rankings on 31 March 2005

TEST BATSMEN			RANKING	AVERAGES
RANK	PLAYER	TEAM	BATTING	BATTING
1	J.H.Kallis	SA	886	55.56
2	R.Dravid	Ind	872	57.86
3	R.T.Ponting	Aus	863	56.47
4	V.Sehwag	Ind	848	55.98
5	B.C.Lara	WI	842	52.84
6	D.R.Martyn	Aus	836	51.25
7	A.C.Gilchrist	Aus	819	55.65
8	Inzamam-ul-Haq	Pak	794	50.02
9	Younis Khan	Pak	757	44.56
10	A.J.Strauss	Eng	751*	56.63
11	S.R.Tendulkar	Ind	750	57.25
12	K.C.Sangakkara	SL	747	49.27
13	H.H.Gibbs	SA	735	48.18
14	J.L.Langer	Aus	725	46.52
15	M.L.Hayden	Aus	720	53.46
16=	S.T.Jayasuriya	SL	713	43.45
	M.E.Trescothick	Eng	713	43.00
18	D.Jayawardene	SL	711	48.34
19	G.C.Smith	SA	703	52.42
20	Yousuf Youhana	Pak	694	47.46

ODI BATSMEN			RANKING	AVERAGES
RANK	PLAYER	TEAM	BATTING	BATTING
1	R.T.Ponting	Aus	759	42.25
2	R.R.Sarwan	WI	741	47.72
3	S.R.Tendulkar	Ind	740	44.84
4	A.C.Gilchrist	Aus	724	35.55
5	Yousuf Youhana	Pak	720	41.94
6	J.H.Kallis	SA	719	45.41
7	G.C.Smith	SA	715	40.52
8	A.Flintoff	Eng	711	35.18
9=	B.C.Lara	WI	709	42.56
	K.C.Sangakkara	SL	709	33.37
11	M.J.Clark	Aus	705	45.45
12	Inzamam-ul-Haq	Pak	694	39.66
13	R.Dravid	Ind	684	39.72
14	M.S.Atapattu	SL	675	37.80
15	H.H.Gibbs	SA	673	35.14
16	M.L.Hayden	Aus	671	40.82
17=	S.T.Jayasuriya	SL	670	31.91
	S.P.Fleming	NZ	670	32.11
19	A.Symonds	Aus	660	35.67
20	M.E.Trescothick	Eng	658	36.51

Australia's Glenn McGrath finished the year as the top bowler in both forms of the game



TEST BOWLERS			RANKING	AVERAGES
RANK	PLAYER	TEAM	BOWLING	BOWLING
1	G.D.McGrath	Aus	897	21.22
2	M.Muralitharan	SL	851	22.86
3	S.M.Pollock	SA	837	21.79
4	Shoaib Akhtar	Pak	786	24.77
5	S.K.Warne	Aus	771	25.51
6	A.Kumble	Ind	766	28.24
7	M.Ntini	SA	765	29.50
8	J.N.Gillespie	Aus	739	25.72
9	S.J.Harmison	Eng	717	28.67
10	Danish Kaneria	Pak	715	29.79
11=	W.P.U.J.C.Vaas	SL	701	29.90
	M.J.Hoggard	Eng	701	31.27
13	A.Flintoff	Eng	698	34.80
14	Harbhajan Singh	Ind	688	28.17
15	A.F.Giles	Eng	605	37.15
16	D.L.Vettori	NZ	601	35.65
17	J.H.Kallis	SA	600	30.40
18	H.H.Streak	Zim	595	28.13
19	M.S.Kasprowicz	Aus	587	31.11
20	P.T.Collins	WI	567*	34.27

ODI BOWLERS			RANKING	AVERAGES
RANK	PLAYER	TEAM	BOWLING	BOWLING
1	G.D.McGrath	Aus	865	22.05
2	S.M.Pollock	SA	843	23.80
3	W.P.U.J.C.Vaas	SL	831	26.21
4	M.Muralitharan	SL	830	22.12
5	B.Lee	Aus	819	22.17
6	J.N.Gillespie	Aus	786	23.94
7	J.D.P.Oram	NZ	740	28.57
8	D.Gough	Eng	732	25.42
9	A.Flintoff	Eng	727	23.97
10	D.L.Vettori	NZ	722	34.48
11	M.Ntini	SA	719	23.26
12	Harbhajan Singh	Ind	680	29.11
13	D.N.T.Zoysa	SL	679	29.18
14	A.F.Giles	Eng	675	34.00
15	H.H.Streak	Zim	670	29.45
16	I.K.Pathan	Ind	655*	26.38
17	J.M.Anderson	Eng	652	25.49
18	Shoaib Malik	Pak	651	33.93
19	Shahid Afridi	Pak	644	36.47
20	D.R.Tuffey	NZ	638	29.92

ALL-ROUNDERS ODI

1	Andrew Flintoff	516
2	Shaun Pollock	404
3	Shoaib Malik	395
4	Sanath Jayasuriya	370
5	Chris Cairns	366

ALL-ROUNDERS TEST

1	Jacques Kallis	531
2	Andrew Flintoff	409
3	Sanath Jayasuriya	352
4	Shaun Pollock	341
5	Daniel Vettori	268



Jacques Kallis finished the year as top Test batsman

ICC AWARDS 2004

The ICC Awards 2004 presented by Hyundai in association with FICA took place at London's Alexandra Palace on 7 September 2004.

The inaugural ICC Awards ceremony, cricket's equivalent of the Oscars, honoured the sport's major performers in an official capacity for the first time.

More than 1000 guests including all players from the top 12 international teams, and an international television audience saw India's Rahul Dravid crown an outstanding year when he was named as both the ICC Test Cricketer of the Year and the ICC Player of the Year, for which he received the Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy.

Votes for the four individual awards were cast by an academy of 50 current or former cricketing greats, members of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees and leading media figures, making the awards a true reflection of the views and opinions of those closest to the contemporary game.

Accepting his award, Dravid said that it was particularly special because the recognition had come from such an esteemed selection panel.

Other notable winners on cricket's 'night of nights' included England all-rounder Andrew Flintoff, who picked up the One-Day Player of the Year and Irfan Pathan, India's young left arm paceman, who was voted as Emerging Player of the Year.

In addition to the individual awards, a panel comprising Richie Benaud, Ian Botham, Sunil Gavaskar, Michael Holding and Barry Richards selected a World Test XI and World ODI XI. Australia's Ricky Ponting was named as captain of both teams.

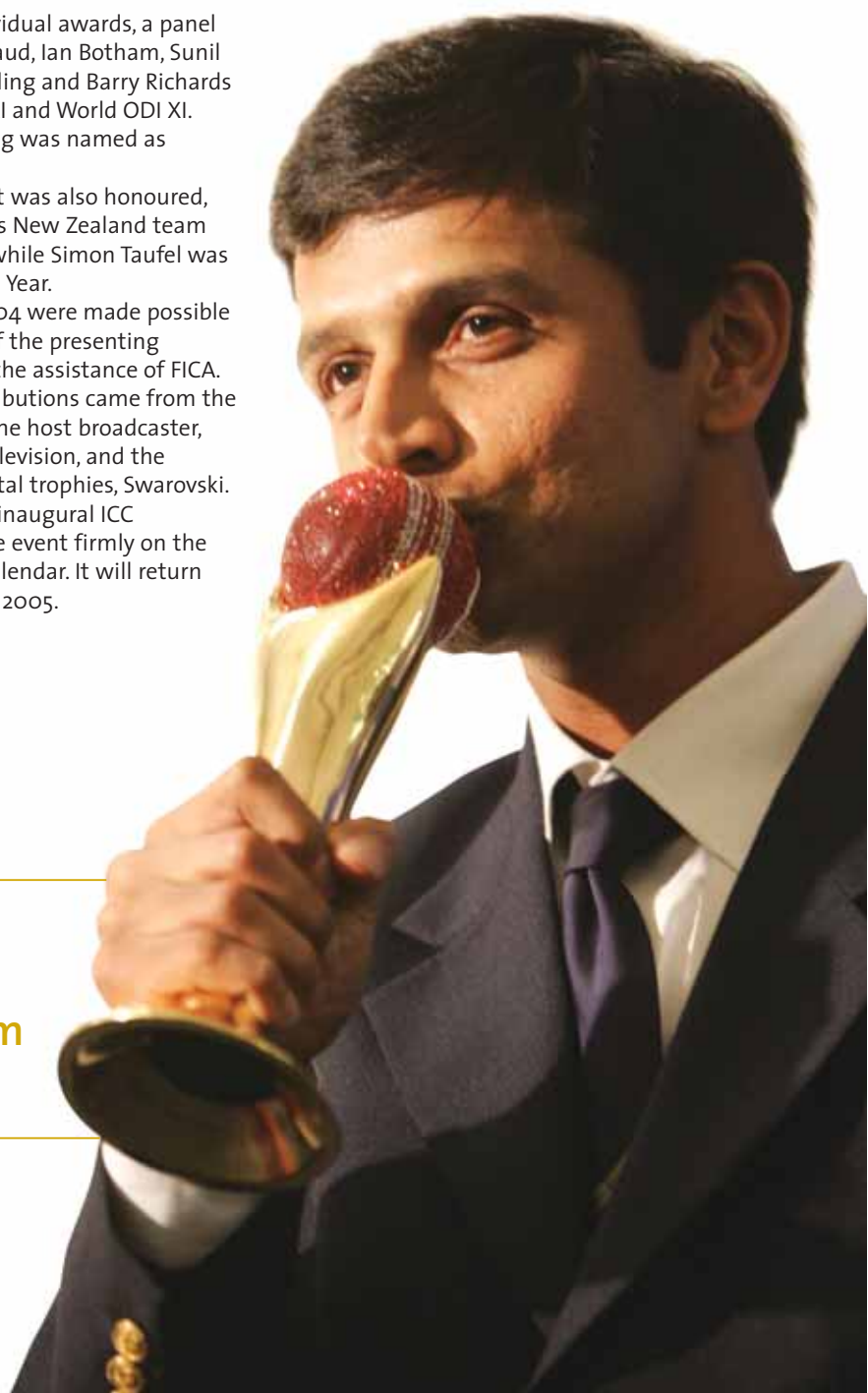
The Spirit of Cricket was also honoured, with Stephen Fleming's New Zealand team picking up the award while Simon Taufel was voted as Umpire of the Year.

The ICC Awards 2004 were made possible through the support of the presenting sponsor, Hyundai and the assistance of FICA. Other important contributions came from the platinum partner, LG, the host broadcaster, Sony Entertainment Television, and the official supplier of crystal trophies, Swarovski.

The success of the inaugural ICC Awards established the event firmly on the international cricket calendar. It will return in Australia in October 2005.

Accepting his award, Rahul Dravid said that it was particularly special because the recognition had come from such an esteemed selection panel.

India's Rahul Dravid picked up two individual awards on the night



Player of the Year

Winner (Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy)

RAHUL DRAVID (IND)



Nominees

RAHUL DRAVID	(IND)
ANDREW FLINTOFF	(ENG)
STEVE HARMISON	(ENG)
MATTHEW HAYDEN	(AUS)
JACQUES KALLIS	(SA)
BRIAN LARA	(WI)
VVS LAXMAN	(IND)
MUTTHIAH MURALITHARAN	(SL)
RICKY PONTING	(AUS)
VIRENDER SEHWAG	(IND)

Test Player of the Year

Winner

RAHUL DRAVID (IND)

Nominees

RAHUL DRAVID	(IND)
ANDREW FLINTOFF	(ENG)
ADAM GILCHRIST	(AUS)
JASON GILLESPIE	(AUS)
STEVE HARMISON	(ENG)
MATTHEW HAYDEN	(AUS)
JACQUES KALLIS	(SA)
BRIAN LARA	(WI)
VVS LAXMAN	(IND)
MUTTHIAH MURALITHARAN	(SL)
RICKY PONTING	(AUS)
VIRENDER SEHWAG	(IND)

ODI Player of the Year

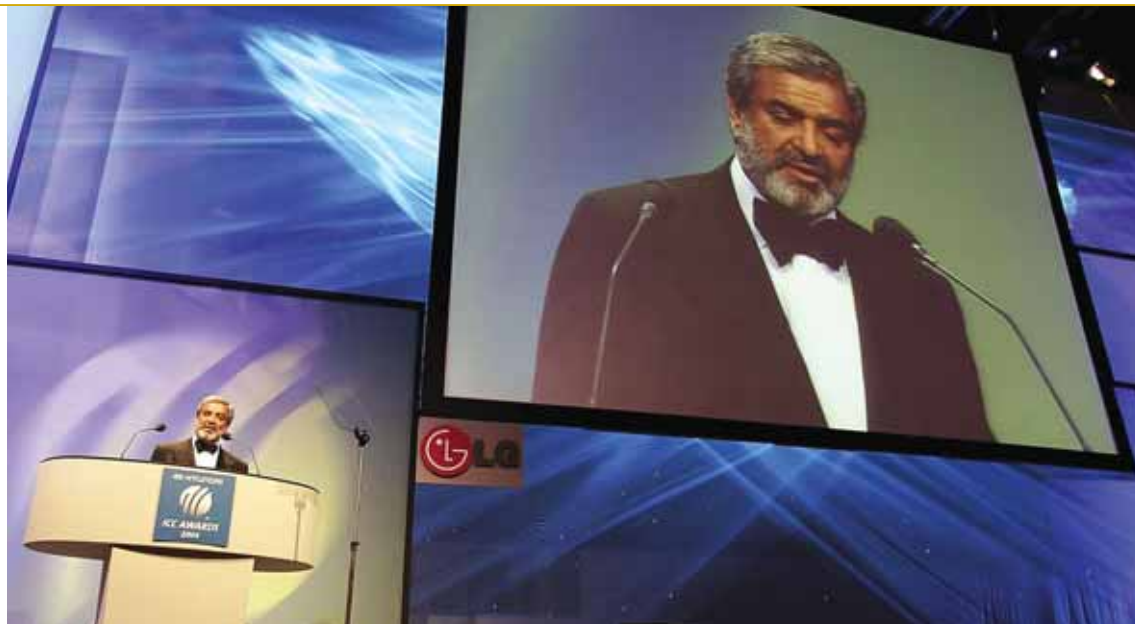
Winner

ANDREW FLINTOFF (ENG)



Nominees

STEPHEN FLEMING	(NZ)
ANDREW FLINTOFF	(ENG)
CHRIS GAYLE	(WI)
ADAM GILCHRIST	(AUS)
JASON GILLESPIE	(AUS)
MATTHEW HAYDEN	(AUS)
JACQUES KALLIS	(SA)
VVS LAXMAN	(IND)
MUTTHIAH MURALITHARAN	(SL)
RICKY PONTING	(AUS)
SHAUN POLLOCK	(SA)
ABDUL RAZZAQ	(PAK)
HEATH STREAK	(ZIM)
ANDREW SYMONDS	(AUS)
SACHIN TENDULKAR	(IND)
CHAMINDA VAAS	(SL)
DANIEL VETTORI	(NZ)



World Test XI



MATTHEW HAYDEN	(AUS)
HERSCHELLE GIBBS	(SA)
RICKY PONTING (CAPTAIN) (above)	(AUS)
RAHUL DRAVID	(IND)
BRIAN LARA	(WI)
JACQUES KALLIS	(SA)
ADAM GILCHRIST	(AUS)
CHAMINDA VAAS	(SL)
SHANE WARNE	(AUS)
JASON GILLESPIE	(AUS)
STEPHEN HARMISON	(ENG)

World ODI XI



ADAM GILCHRIST	(AUS)
SACHIN TENDULKAR	(IND)
CHRIS GAYLE	(WI)
RICKY PONTING (CAPTAIN)	(AUS)
BRIAN LARA (above left)	(WI)
VIRENDER SEHWAG	(IND)
JACQUES KALLIS	(SA)
ANDREW FLINTOFF (above right)	(ENG)
SHAUN POLLOCK	(SA)
CHAMINDA VAAS	(SL)
JASON GILLESPIE	(AUS)



ICC President Ehsan Mani speaks at the inaugural ICC Awards ceremony

Umpire of the Year

Winner

SIMON TAUFEL



Spirit of Cricket

Winner

NEW ZEALAND



Emerging Player of the Year

Winner

IRFAN PATHAN (left) (IND)

Nominees

TINO BEST	(WI)
MICHAEL CLARKE	(AUS)
IMRAN FARHAT	(PAK)
UMAR GUL	(PAK)
YASIR HAMEED	(PAK)
HAMISH MARSHALL	(NZ)
IRFAN PATHAN	(IND)
DEVON SMITH	(WI)

ICC CHAMPIONS TROPHY 2004

The ICC Champions Trophy 2004 was contested by 12 teams in September in England with West Indies emerging victorious.

England played host to the ICC Champions Trophy in September 2004, the fourth staging of the international game's second 'major' One-Day International tournament. The 11 teams holding ODI status were joined by the USA, making an appearance in a major ICC tournament for the first time.

Structured around three venues at Edgbaston in Birmingham, The Oval, London and the Rose Bowl, Southampton, teams were split into four pools of three, with the top team in each group moving forward to the semi-finals.

The highlight of the opening round of matches was the Pakistan v India clash in Pool C at Edgbaston, played out to a thrilling finish in front of a noisy and vibrant capacity crowd. Demand for tickets was so strong that the game sold out within hours of the ticket office opening. Batting first, India struggled to 200 all out and then reduced Pakistan to 187-7 before Yousuf Youhana's composed, unbeaten 81 decided the game.

In Pool A, the trans-Tasman clash between tournament favourite and number one ranked team Australia, and New Zealand ended in a convincing seven wicket win for Ricky Ponting's team and they, along with host country England, Pakistan and the West Indies cruised into the semi-final stages.

Semi-final one

England v Australia

Edgbaston, 21 September 2004

Host country England against traditional opponent Australia provided a major talking point for the tournament. Batting first, Australia compiled a substantial, but not intimidating total of 259, based around a solid 65 from Damien Martyn and a stroke-filled 42 from Michael Clarke, scored from only 34 deliveries. England's veteran ODI specialist Darren Gough picked up 3-48 in his seven overs.

A powerful 81 from opener Marcus Trescothick and a return-to-form 86 from captain Michael Vaughan, saw England cruise past the target with six wickets in hand. Andrew Strauss guided the host team home with an unbeaten 52, ending Australia's ambition of winning the one major trophy to elude it.

Semi-final two

Pakistan v West Indies

Rose Bowl, 22 September 2004

West Indies reached its first major one-day final since the ICC Cricket World Cup in 1983 when it overcame a modest Pakistan total of 131 all out at the Rose Bowl, to win by a seven wicket margin. Batting first, Pakistan struggled against the West Indies medium pacers, with Corey Collymore, Dwayne Bravo and Wavell Hinds each picking up two wickets apiece. Only opener Yasir Hameed with 39 made any impression and West Indies cruised to its target for the loss of three wickets in just 28.1 overs. The comfortable victory margin disguised a furious spell of fast bowling by Pakistan spearhead Shoaib Akhtar, whose analysis of 7-1-18-2 included the felling of a well-set Windies skipper Brian Lara with a searing short ball. Amazingly, it was the first time the pair had faced each other in competitive action. Vice-captain Ramnaresh Sarwan maintained his good form with an unbeaten 56 to guide the team home.

Michael Vaughan made 86 runs in England's semi-final win over Australia





Tickets for the India v Pakistan clash at Edgbaston sold out within hours

Pakistan lost to West Indies in the second semi-final at the Rose Bowl

Pakistan's Inzamam-ul-Haq hits out against India

The highlight of the opening round of matches was the Pakistan v India clash in Pool C at Edgbaston, played out to a thrilling finish in front of a noisy and vibrant capacity crowd.



ICC CHAMPIONS TROPHY 2004 CONT...



A century from Marcus Trescothick was not enough to secure England's first major ODI title

Ian Bradshaw hits the winning runs in the final at The Oval



ICC Champions Trophy 2004 results

Pool A	P	W	L	NR/T	Pts	NRR
AUSTRALIA	2	2	–	–	4	+3.237
NEW ZEALAND	2	1	1	–	2	+1.603
USA	2	–	2	–	0	–5.121

New Zealand v United States of America, 10 Sep 2004, The Oval NZ 347/4 [50] USA 137 [42.4] New Zealand won by 210 runs

Australia v United States of America, 13 Sep 2004, Southampton USA 65 [24] Aus 66/1 [7.5] Australia won by 9 wickets

Australia v New Zealand, 16 Sep 2004, The Oval NZ 198/9 [50] Aus 199/3 [37.2] Australia won by 7 wickets

Pool B	P	W	L	NR	T	Pts
WEST INDIES	2	2	–	–	4	+1.471
SOUTH AFRICA	2	1	1	–	2	+1.552
BANGLADESH	2	–	2	–	0	–3.111

Bangladesh v South Africa, 12 Sep 2004, Birmingham Ban 93 [31.3] SA 94/1 [17.5] South Africa won by 9 wickets

Bangladesh v West Indies, 15 Sep 2004, Southampton WI 269/3 [50] Ban 131 [39.3] West Indies won by 138 runs

South Africa v West Indies, 18-19 Sep 2004, The Oval SA 246/6 [50] WI 249/5 [48.5] West Indies won by 5 wickets

Pool C	P	W	L	NR	T	Pts
PAKISTAN	2	2	–	–	4	+1.413
INDIA	2	1	1	–	2	+0.944
KENYA	2	–	2	–	0	–2.747

India v Kenya, 11 Sep 2004, Southampton Ind 290/4 [50] Ken 192/7 [50] India won by 98 runs

Kenya v Pakistan, 14-15 Sep 2004, Birmingham Ken 94 [32] Pak 95/3 [18.4] Pakistan won by 7 wickets

India v Pakistan, 19 Sep 2004, Birmingham Ind 200 [49.5] Pak 201/7 [49.2] Pakistan won by 3 wickets

Pool D	P	W	L	NR	T	Pts
ENGLAND	2	2	–	–	4	+2.716
SRI LANKA	2	1	1	–	2	–0.252
ZIMBABWE	2	–	2	–	0	–1.885

England v Zimbabwe, 10-11 Sep 2004, Birmingham Eng 299/7 [50] Zim 147 [39] England won by 152 runs

Sri Lanka v Zimbabwe, 14 Sep 2004, The Oval Zim 191 [49.1] SL 195/6 [43.5] Sri Lanka won by 4 wickets

England v Sri Lanka, 17-18 Sep 2004, Southampton Eng 251/7 [50] SL 95/5 [24] England won by 49 runs (D/L method)

Final

England v West Indies

The Oval, 25 September 2004

West Indies staged a famous comeback to win the ICC Champions Trophy by two wickets in the late-September gloom at The Oval. Seemingly out of contention at 147 for 8 chasing England's 217, an amazing unbroken ninth wicket partnership of 71 between wicketkeeper Courtney Browne 35* and Man of the Match Ian Bradshaw, 34* saw the Windies home.

England's 218 all out was based around Marcus Trescothick's outstanding 104 on a bowler-friendly pitch. Of the remaining batsmen, only Ashley Giles with 31 managed to pass 20 as Wavell Hinds (3-24) maintained his fine bowling form, along with Bradshaw's 2-54.

The West Indies reply started in disastrous fashion, with the top order dismantled by England seamers Steve Harmison (2-34), Andrew Flintoff (3-38) and Paul Collingwood (2-22). Amid the wreckage of 147-8, Shivnarine Chanderpaul batted bravely for almost two hours to provide a base for Browne and Bradshaw's historic partnership, the highest for West Indies' ninth wicket in all ODI cricket.

Semi-finals

England v Australia, 1st Semi-final, 21 Sep 2004, Birmingham Aus 259/9 [50] Eng 262/4 [46.3] England won by 6 wickets

Pakistan v West Indies, 2nd Semi-final, 22 Sep 2004, Southampton Pak 131 [38.2] WI 132/3 [28.1] West Indies won by 7 wickets

The West Indies team celebrates the victory over England



ICC Champions Trophy 2004 Statistics

Batting - Most Runs	P	I	NO	R	HS	Ave	SR	10	50	Ct	St	Team
ME Trescothick	4	4	0	261	104	65.25	80.30	1	2	5	–	ENG
RR Sarwan	4	4	2	166	75	83.00	76.49	–	2	1	–	WI
NJ Astle	2	2	1	163	145*	163.00	95.88	1	–	–	–	NZ
PD Collingwood	4	4	2	141	80*	70.50	75.80	–	1	1	–	ENG
CH Gayle	4	4	0	139	99	34.75	72.39	–	1	–	–	WI
Bowling - Most Wickets	P	O	M	R	W	Ave	Best	4W	5W	SR	Econ	Team
A Flintoff	4	31	1	126	9	14.00	3-11	–	–	20.6	4.06	ENG
SJ Harmison	4	36	5	137	8	17.12	3-29	–	–	27.0	3.80	ENG
CH Gayle	4	25.3	0	125	7	17.85	3-50	–	–	21.8	4.90	WI
MS Kasprowicz	3	27	2	98	7	14.00	4-14	1	–	23.1	3.62	AUS
JDP Oram	2	18.4	3	70	6	11.66	5-36	–	1	18.6	3.75	NZ



ICC Champions Trophy 2004 Final						
England v West Indies, The Oval, London 25 September 2004 (50-over match)						
West Indies won by 2 wickets						
Toss West Indies Umpires RE Koertzen (SA) and SJA Taufel (Aus)						
TV Umpire DB Hair (Aus) Match Referee RS Madugalle (SL)						
Man of the Match IDR Bradshaw Player of the Tournament RR Sarwan						
England innings		R	M	B	4	6
(50 overs maximum)						
ME Trescothick	run out (Lara/Gayle)	104	214	124	14	0
VS Solanki	c Browne b Bradshaw	4	19	13	0	0
*MP Vaughan	b Bradshaw	7	25	18	1	0
AJ Strauss	run out (Bravo)	18	45	33	2	0
A Flintoff	c Lara b WW Hinds	3	10	6	0	0
PD Collingwood	c Chanderpaul b WW Hinds	16	41	40	1	0
+GO Jones	c Lara b WW Hinds	6	19	18	0	0
AF Giles	c Lara b Bravo	31	47	37	3	0
AG Wharf	not out	3	12	6	0	0
D Gough	st Browne b Gayle	0	2	1	0	0
SJ Harmison	run out	2	1	2	0	0
Extras	(b 1, lb 7, w 15)	23				
Total	(all out, 49.4 overs)	217				
Bowling		O	M	R	W	
Bradshaw	(3w)	10	1	54	2	
Collymore	(3w)	10	1	38	0	
Gayle		9.4	0	52	1	
Bravo	(9w)	10	0	41	1	
WW Hinds		10	3	24	3	
West Indies innings		R	M	B	4	6
(Target: 218 runs from 50 overs)						
CH Gayle	c & b Harmison	23	47	33	5	0
WW Hinds	c Solanki b Harmison	3	17	16	0	0
RR Sarwan	c Strauss b Flintoff	5	18	7	1	0
*BC Lara	c Jones b Flintoff	14	45	28	2	0
S Chanderpaul	c Vaughan b Collingwood	47	119	66	6	0
DJJ Bravo	c Jones b Flintoff	0	8	7	0	0
RO Hinds	c Jones b Trescothick	8	28	19	1	0
RL Powell	c Trescothick b Collingwood	14	20	16	2	0
+CO Browne	not out	35	88	55	2	0
IDR Bradshaw	not out	34	68	51	5	0
Extras	(lb 11, w 19, nb 5)	35				
Total	(8 wickets, 48.5 overs)	218				
Bowling		O	M	R	W	
Gough	(5w)	10	1	58	0	
Harmison	(3w)	10	1	34	2	
Flintoff	(4nb, 2w)	10	0	38	3	
Wharf	(1nb)	9.5	0	38	0	
Trescothick	(2w)	3	0	17	1	
Collingwood	(1w)	6	0	22	2	

Amid the wreckage of 147–8, Shivnarine Chanderpaul batted bravely for almost two hours to provide a base for Browne and Bradshaw’s historic partnership, the highest for West Indies’ ninth wicket in all ODI cricket.

Brian Lara (left) supports a jubilant but exhausted Courtney Browne after his crucial contribution in the final overs

ICC INTERCONTINENTAL CUP 2004

The ICC's inaugural first-class cricket tournament for the countries below Test match level was launched in 2004. The ICC Intercontinental Cup is a new tournament that gives the top 12 ICC Associate Member countries exposure to the longer version of the game.

In the first ever ICC Intercontinental Cup event the ICC's leading three Associate countries from four regions – Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe - played regional three-day matches with the top team from each region progressing to the semi-finals and final held in the United Arab Emirates in November 2004.

Asia

The United Arab Emirates topped the Asia Group with a winning draw against Nepal and a resounding victory over Malaysia. In the other match, Nepal comfortably outplayed Malaysia to win by nine wickets.

The star performers for UAE were Ali Ashad, who took 13 for 126 against Nepal and Mohammad Tauqir who claimed 10 wickets against Malaysia.

Americas

The Americas Group kicked off with the resumption of the oldest rivalry in international cricket, USA against Canada, 160 years after the sides first met. This match included a remarkable performance from Canada captain John Davison whose match-winning bowling display of 17 for 137 was the best first-class return since Jim Laker's 19-wicket haul against Australia at Old Trafford in 1956.

USA bounced back with a victory over Bermuda but Canada drew with Bermuda in the decisive match to narrowly qualify for the semi-finals with 50 points, three points clear of USA.

Europe

The Europe Group was the most closely contested. The first match was played in Aberdeen in Scotland, the northernmost first-class cricket venue, with visitors Holland holding on for a draw after being dominated in the early stages.

The second match between Holland and Ireland was a more one-sided affair with Ireland winning by an innings and 47 runs. Scotland then travelled to Ireland needing a victory to qualify for the semi-finals and produced an excellent bowling display to win the match by eight wickets, and the group by five-and-a-half points.

Africa

The Africa Group began with an upset when Uganda beat Namibia in their debut first-class match in Windhoek. Kenneth Kamyuka was the key performer taking seven wickets in the match.

Kenya, however, proved to be the dominant African side, comprehensively defeating Uganda before playing out a comfortable draw against Namibia to secure first place in the region.

Semi-finals and final

Both semi-finals were played in the UAE from 17-19 November with the final starting on 20 November.

Kenya v Scotland at Abu Dhabi Stadium

Kenya 95 and 163 for 4 (Bhudia 79) drew with Scotland 300 for 5 dec and 401 for 7 dec (Coetzer 133*, Smith 93, Wright 58)

Scotland progressed to the final on points.

Kenya's bowlers were unable to restrict Scotland's batsmen in the first innings so that, when Kenya were dismissed for 95 in reply, the writing was on the wall for the East African side.



ICC Intercontinental Cup 2004 results

Asia		P	W	L	D	Win Pts	Batting	Bowling	Total Pts
1	UAE	2	1	0	1	14	19	17.5	50.5
2	NEPAL	2	1	0	1	14	10.5	17.5	42
3	MALAYSIA	2	0	2	0	0	9.5	13.5	23
Africa		P	W	L	D	Win Pts	Batting	Bowling	Total Pts
1	KENYA	2	1	0	1	14	16	15.5	45.5
2	UGANDA	2	1	1	0	14	14	13	41
2	NAMIBIA	2	0	1	1	0	18	14	32
Europe		P	W	L	D	Win Pts	Batting	Bowling	Total Pts
1	SCOTLAND	2	1	0	1	14	18	16.5	48.5
2	IRELAND	2	1	1	0	14	13	16	43
3	HOLLAND	2	0	1	1	0	15.5	11.5	27
Americas		P	W	L	D	Win Pts	Batting	Bowling	Total Pts
1	CANADA	2	1	0	1	14	16.5	19.5	50
2	USA	2	1	1	0	14	14	19	47
3	BERMUDA	2	0	1	1	0	13	16	29

Canada captain Ian Bilcliff plays a solid forward defence in the final against Scotland





ICC Intercontinental Cup 2004 stats

Batsmen - Top 5 run scorers in 2004			
	M	R	HS
DF Watts	4	413	146
RD Shah	3	366	187*
Arshad Ali	3	338	143
RR Watson	4	251	57
AR White	2	230	152*

Bowlers - Top 5 wicket takers in 2004			
	M	W	Best
Ali Asad	3	24	9-74
JM Davison	2	23	9-76
Asim Butt	3	16	5-47
U Bhatti	3	13	5-43
D Leverock	2	13	7-57

The Scotland players celebrate their victory over Canada in the final

Scotland then proceeded to bat Kenya out of the match, setting an impossible target of 607 to win. With no realistic prospect of reaching this target on the final day, Kenya were content to bat out a losing draw.

Canada v UAE at Sharjah Stadium

UAE 254 for 8 dec and 194 for 9 (Kashif Khan 56, Bhatti 5-43) drew with Canada 337 for 6 dec and 253 for 8 dec (Dhaniram 53, Zahid Shah 4-53) Canada progressed to the final on points.

Canada's Umar Bhatti blew United Arab Emirates away with 5 for 43 in the final session to reduce them to 194 for 9 after they

had been set a tantalising 337 to win on the last day of the ICC Intercontinental Cup semi-final at Sharjah.

Bhatti's was a decisive contribution in a match that had been evenly balanced for two-and-a-half days and though it left Canada one wicket short of victory, it was enough to secure the winning draw required to progress to the final.

Final: Scotland v Canada at Sharjah Stadium
Scotland 287 for 8 dec (Hamilton 115, Lockhart 64) beat Canada 110 and 93 by an innings and 84 runs

A second-innings collapse by Canada enabled Scotland to win the ICC Intercontinental Cup final at Sharjah by an innings and 84 runs with more than a day to spare.

Facing a first-innings deficit of 177 after Scotland declared on 287 for 8, Canada crashed to 24 for 8 (with one man, Sunil Dhaniram, retired hurt) before a last-wicket stand of 69 allowed them to salvage some pride.

Asim Butt (4 for 10) and John Blain (4 for 28) ripped through Canada's batting with ease, exploiting helpful conditions to bowl their side to victory in the inaugural event.

ICC WORLD CUP QUALIFYING STRUCTURE

The ICC has also introduced more one-day cricket for its Associate and Affiliate Members than ever before and the pathway to the ICC Cricket World Cup is now open to all these members. The table below shows the one-day cricket events that comprise this structure.

ICC WORLD CUP QUALIFYING SERIES 2003-2005 SUMMARY OF EVENTS

DATES	EVENT	VENUE	FURTHER DETAIL
10-16 August 2003	European Cricket Council (ECC) Trophy	Austria	1 (Norway) qualified through to European Championships Div 2
19-26 March 2004	Africa Affiliates Qualifying Tournament	Benoni, South Africa	1 (Botswana) qualified through to qualify for ACA Championships
23-28 March 2004	Americas Affiliate Qualifying Tournament	Panama	1 (Bahamas) qualified through to Americas Cricket Championships
25-29 May 2004	East Asia - Pacific Challenge	Fuji, Japan	1 Associate & 3 Affiliate teams - 1 (Fiji) qualified through to ICC Trophy Qualifier (Papua New Guinea automatic through)
12-22 June 2004	Asian Cricket Council (ACC) Trophy	Malaysia	2 (UAE & Oman) qualified through to ICC Trophy, 3 (Kuwait, Qatar & Nepal) qualified through to ICC Trophy Qualifier
6-11 July 2004	Americas Cricket Championships	Bermuda	3 (Canada, USA & Bermuda) qualified through to ICC Trophy, 1 (Cayman Islands) qualified through to ICC Trophy Qualifier
17-24 July 2004	European Championships Div 2	Belgium	1 (Italy) to qualify for ICC Trophy Qualifier
18-24 July 2004	European Championships Div 1	Holland	4 teams (Ireland, Holland, Scotland, Denmark all automatic through to ICC Trophy) plus ECB XI
1-8 August 2004	Africa Cricket Association (ACA) Championships		Zambia 2 (Namibia & Uganda) to qualify for ICC Trophy, 1 (Zambia) to qualify for ICC Trophy Qualifier
22-27 February 2005	WCQS Division 2 (ICC Trophy Qualifier)	Malaysia	8 teams - 1 from each of Africa (Zambia), Americas (Cayman Islands) & Europe, 3 from Asia (Kuwait, Qatar & Nepal), and 2 (PNG & Fiji) from East Asia - Pacific. Papua New Guinea won to qualify for ICC Trophy
1-14 July 2005	ICC Trophy	Ireland	12 teams - 2 from each of Africa (Namibia & Uganda) & Asia (UAE & Oman), 3 from Americas (Canada, USA & Bermuda), 4 from Europe (Denmark, Holland, Ireland & Scotland) & Papua New Guinea from ICC Trophy Qualifier. 5 to qualify for ICC Cricket World Cup.
2007	ICC Cricket World Cup	West Indies	16 teams - 10 Full members, 1 ODI member + 5 from ICC Trophy

The tragic events of the Asian tsunami disaster of December 2004 prompted an extraordinary response from the international cricket community. In little more than two weeks, a hugely successful fund-raising game was conceived, organised and played to a sell-out crowd in Melbourne between an ICC World XI and an Asian Cricket Council XI.

The reputation of Melbourne's sporting public as one of the most enthusiastic in the world was demonstrated by the many thousands who attended the MCG to support the fund-raising effort. Their enthusiasm and generosity was rewarded with a glittering match – awarded official One-Day International status by the ICC Executive Board, in

Speaking after the match, ICC Chief Executive Malcolm Speed said: 'The Asian

The match was the climax of a series of positive initiatives around the cricket world to help the region devastated by the tsunami.

[illegible]



ACC Asian XI v ICC World XI

Melbourne Cricket Ground (day/night)
10 January 2005 (50-over match)

ICC World XI won by 112 runs

Toss ICC World XI Umpires BF Bowden (NZ) and RE Koertzen (SA)

TV Umpire RL Parry Match Referee BC Broad (Eng)

Man of the Match RT Ponting

ICC World XI innings		R	M	B	4	6
CH Gayle	c Sangakkara b Khan	1	6	9	0	0
+AC Gilchrist	c Sangakkara b Khan	24	41	20	3	1
*RT Ponting	st Sangakkara b Kumble	115	168	102	8	3
BC Lara	c Vaas b Kumble	52	91	77	3	0
CL Cairns	st Sangakkara b Muralitharan	69	56	47	6	2
GD McGrath	c Yousuf Youhana b Muralitharan	0	6	1	0	0
SP Fleming	b Vaas	30	31	28	1	0
ML Hayden	st Sangakkara b Muralitharan	2	5	5	0	0
DL Vettori	not out	27	22	17	2	0
SK Warne	not out	2	4	2	0	0
Extras	(lb 3, w 7, nb 12)	22				
Total	(8 wickets, 50 overs, 219 mins)	344				

Bowling		O	M	R	W
Vaas		9	1	59	1
Khan	(2w)	8	0	46	2
Abdul Razzaq	(8nb, 1w)	5	0	50	0
Muralitharan	(2w)	10	0	59	3
Kumble	(1w)	10	0	73	2
Sehwag		7	0	46	0
Jayasuriya		1	0	8	0

ACC Asian XI innings		R	M	B	4	6
Target: 345 runs from 50 overs						
ST Jayasuriya	c Fleming b Cairns	28	39	29	2	0
V Sehwag	c Gayle b Warne	45	52	39	5	1
*SC Ganguly	c Gough b Vettori	22	45	40	2	0
R Dravid	not out	75	118	71	5	0
Yousuf Youhana	c Ponting b Warne	4	6	5	0	0
+KC Sangakkara	c Gilchrist b Gough	24	33	24	3	0
Abdul Razzaq	st Gilchrist b Vettori	11	10	12	0	0
WPUJC Vaas	c McGrath b Vettori	7	14	11	0	0
Z Khan	run out (Gayle/Gilchrist)	0	2	0	0	0
A Kumble	b McGrath	11	11	7	2	0
M Muralitharan	run out (Vettori)	0	4	2	0	0
Extras	(lb 2, w 2, nb 1)	5				
Total	(all out, 39.5 overs, 172 mins)	232				

Bowling		O	M	R	W
McGrath		7	0	37	1
Gough		8	0	55	1
Cairns	(1nb)	6	0	37	1
Warne	(2w)	7	0	27	2
Vettori		10	0	58	3
Gayle		1.5	0	16	0

12th men: DJJ Bravo (ICC) and Alok Kapali (ACC)



Over 70,000 fans bought tickets to watch two teams comprising the world's finest cricketers including Chris Cairns (above)

A cheque for \$AUD 14.6 million was presented to World Vision's Tim Costello after the match

The top players from around the cricket world united for the cause like never before

The Sri Lankan players, including Muttiah Muralitharan (right), helped the relief efforts in their homeland

Cricket followers in 122 countries around the world were able to watch the game courtesy of licensing arrangements put in place to ensure the widest possible coverage of the game.



INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MILESTONES 2004–05

There were many cricketing highlights from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

April 2004

12th Brian Lara (West Indies) regains the record for the highest score in Test cricket when he makes 400* during the 4th Test against England at St John's, passing **Matthew Hayden's** 380 for Australia against Zimbabwe at Perth in 2003/04.

12th Ridley Jacobs (West Indies) becomes the ninth wicket-keeper, and second West Indian after **Jeff Dujon**, to take 200 Test dismissals when he catches Marcus Trescothick during the fourth Test against England at St John's.

25th Zimbabwe are bowled out for 35 in the third ODI against Sri Lanka at Harare, the lowest total recorded in ODIs.

25th Chaminda Vaas becomes the sixth bowler, and second Sri Lankan after **Muttiah Muralitharan**, to take 300 ODI wickets when he dismisses Alester Maregwede during the third ODI against Zimbabwe at Harare.

May 2004

6th Tatenda Taibu becomes the youngest Test captain at 20 years, 358 days when he leads **Zimbabwe** in the first Test against Sri Lanka at Harare.

8th Muttiah Muralitharan (Sri Lanka) becomes the leading wicket-taker in Test cricket when he dismisses Mluleki Nkala in the first Test against Zimbabwe at Harare, passing **Courtney Walsh's** record of 519 for West Indies.

24th Nasser Hussain (England) retires from international cricket after making a match-winning 103* in the first Test against New Zealand at Lord's. He scored 5,764 runs (avg 37.18) in 96 Tests, captaining **England** on 44 occasions.

June 2004

4th Pedro Collins (West Indies) dismisses **Hannan Sarkar** off the first ball of the second Test against Bangladesh at Kingston. This is the third time in the four Tests between these teams that the first ball of the match saw Collins dismiss Hannan Sarkar.

4th Habibul Bashar becomes the first **Bangladeshi** to score 2,000 Test runs during his 20 in the second Test against West Indies at Kingston.

26th Brian Lara becomes the leading run-scorer in ODIs for West Indies, passing **Desmond Haynes's** record of 8,648 during his 36 in the NatWest Series match against New Zealand at Birmingham.

July 2004

8th Brian Lara becomes the most capped player in ODIs for **West Indies** when he plays his 239th match against New Zealand at Southampton in the NatWest Series. He passes **Desmond Haynes's** record of 238 matches.

10th Chris Harris becomes the first **New Zealander** to take 200 ODI wickets when he dismisses Ridley Jacobs in the final of the NatWest Series against West Indies at Lord's.

16th Hong Kong becomes the 18th country to participate in ODIs when it plays against **Bangladesh** at Colombo during the Asia Cup.

17th Khaled Mashud becomes the first **Bangladeshi** to score 1,000 ODI runs during his 8 in the Asia Cup match against Pakistan at Colombo.

18th Sachin Tendulkar becomes the most capped player in ODIs for **India** when he plays his 335th match against Sri Lanka at Dambulla in the Asia Cup. He passes **Mohammad Azharuddin's** record of 334 matches.

August 2004

1st Sri Lanka wins the Asia Cup, beating **India** by 25 runs in the final at Colombo.

15th Brian Lara (West Indies) becomes the fourth player, and first **West Indian**, to score 10,000 Test runs during his 7 in the third Test against England at Manchester.

20th Chris Gayle (West Indies) becomes the third player, after **Craig McMillan** (New Zealand) and **Brian Lara** (West Indies), to hit a boundary off each ball of a 6-ball over when he hits 6 fours off Matthew Hoggard during his 105 in the fourth Test against England at The Oval.

25th Shaun Pollock becomes the seventh bowler, and first **South African**, to take 300 ODI wickets when he dismisses Sanath Jayasuriya during the third ODI against Sri Lanka at Dambulla.

September 2004

3rd Rahul Dravid takes his 157th dismissal in ODIs (143 ct, 14 st) when he catches Vikram Solanki during the second ODI at The Oval. This is the most dismissals for India in ODIs (by wicket-keepers or fielders), passing the 156 catches by **Mohammad Azharuddin**.

10th United States of America becomes the nineteenth country to participate in ODIs when it plays against **New Zealand** at The Oval during the ICC Champions Trophy.

19th Inzamam-ul-Haq (Pakistan) becomes the second player, after **Sachin Tendulkar** (India), to score 10,000 ODI runs during his 41 in the ICC Champions Trophy match against India at Birmingham.



Brian Lara celebrates scoring 400 not out against England, the highest score in Test cricket

Sachin Tendulkar reaches 10,000 Test runs



Shane Warne becomes the leading wicket-taker in Test cricket

Sanath Jayasuriya became the most capped Sri Lankan Test player

25th West Indies wins the ICC Champions Trophy, beating **England** by 2 wickets in the final at The Oval.

25th Brian Lara becomes the third **West Indian** fielder to take 100 ODI catches when he catches Andrew Flintoff during the ICC Champions Trophy final against England at Lord's.

October 2004

15th Shane Warne (Australia) becomes the leading wicket-taker in Test cricket when he dismisses Irfan Pathan in the second Test against India at Chennai, passing **Muttiah Muralitharan's** record of 532 for Sri Lanka.

26th Stephen Fleming becomes the leading run-scorer in Tests for **New Zealand**, passing **Martin Crowe's** record of 5,444, during his 202 in the 2nd Test against Bangladesh at Chittagong. Fleming also passes **Sir Richard Hadlee's** record of most Test appearances for **New Zealand** by playing in his 87th Test.

26th Glenn McGrath becomes the eighth Australian to appear in 100 Tests in the third Test against India at Nagpur.

28th Sanath Jayasuriya becomes the most capped player in Tests for **Sri Lanka** when he plays in his 94th match in the second Test against Pakistan at Karachi. He passes **Aravinda de Silva's** record of 93 matches. During the match he also becomes the leading run-scorer in Tests for Sri Lanka, passing De Silva's record of 6,361.

November 2004

4th Rahul Dravid takes his 109th catch in Test cricket during the fourth Test against Australia at Mumbai, passing **Sunil Gavaskar's** Indian record for most catches by a fielder of 108.

5th Aftab Ahmed takes 5-31 in the second ODI against **New Zealand** at Dhaka, the first five-wicket haul for Bangladesh in ODIs.

20th Glenn McGrath (Australia) scores his first Test fifty in his 115th innings when he makes 61 in the first Test against New Zealand at Brisbane. This is the longest wait for a first Test fifty.

21st Shane Warne (Australia) takes his 100th Test catch when he catches Nathan Astle in the first Test against New Zealand at Brisbane.

December 2004

10th Anil Kumble becomes India's leading wicket-taker in Test cricket when he dismisses Mohammad Rafique during the first Test against Bangladesh at Dhaka, passing **Kapil Dev's** 434.

12th Zaheer Khan (India) scores 75 during the first Test against Bangladesh at Dhaka, the highest score by a number 11 batsman in Tests.

19th Mohammad Ashraful scores 158* in the second Test against India at Chittagong, the highest Test score for **Bangladesh**.

21st England beats South Africa by 7 wickets in the first Test at Port Elizabeth to record their eighth consecutive Test win. This is the most consecutive wins by England passing their previous best of seven.

28th Ricky Ponting (Australia) takes his 100th Test catch when he catches Yousuf Youhana in the second Test against Pakistan at Melbourne.

30th Graham Thorpe (England) takes his 100th Test catch when he catches Nicky Boje in the second Test against South Africa at Durban.

31st The leading run-scorer in Test cricket during the calendar year was **Justin Langer** (Australia) with 1481 (avg 54.85). The leading Test wicket-taker was **Anil Kumble** (India) with 74 (avg 24.83). In ODIs the leading run-scorer in 2004 was **Rahul Dravid** (India) with 1025 (avg 39.42), while the leading wicket-taker was **Irfan Pathan** (India) with 47 (avg 26.38).

January 2005

3rd Andrew Strauss (England) scores his 1,000th run in Test cricket during the third Test against South Africa at Cape Town. He did this within 228 days of his Test debut, the quickest ever to this mark, beating the 244 days of **Herbert Sutcliffe** (England).

6th Steve Harmison becomes the first number 11 batsman for **England** to be the top scorer in a Test innings when he makes 42 during the third Test against South Africa at Cape Town.

10th The ICC World XI beats the **ACC Asia XI** by 112 runs at Melbourne in a match arranged to raise money for relief funds for South Asian **tsunami** victims.

10th Bangladesh recorded its first Test victory in its 35th Test when it beat Zimbabwe by 226 runs in the first Test at Chittagong. They made their highest Test total of **488** earlier in the match.

15th Enamul Haque jr takes 7-95 in the second Test against Zimbabwe at Dhaka, the best Test bowling figures for **Bangladesh**.

25th Jacques Kallis takes his 84th catch in Test cricket during the fifth Test against England at Centurion, passing **Gary Kirsten's** South African record for most catches by a fielder of 83.

February 2005

4th Inzamam-ul-Haq becomes the first Pakistani fielder to take 100 ODI catches when he catches Andrew Symonds during the VB Series match against **Australia** at Melbourne.

4th Glenn McGrath becomes the eighth bowler, and first **Australian**, to take 300 ODI wickets when he dismisses Mohammad Hafeez during the VB Series match against Pakistan at Melbourne.

9th Kevin Pietersen (England) scores a century off 69 balls during the fifth ODI against South Africa at East London, the fastest for **England**.

22nd Jeff Wilson (New Zealand) appears in the second ODI against Australia at Christchurch, having missed a world record 271 ODI matches since his previous match. His previous appearance was on 28 March 1993 before he concentrated on his rugby career for the **All Blacks**.

March 2005

4th Makhaya Ntini becomes the third **South African** to take 200 Test wickets when he dismissed Dion Ebrahim during the first Test against Zimbabwe at Cape Town.

4th Mark Boucher becomes the third wicket-keeper, and first **South African**, to take 300 Test dismissals when he catches Brendan Taylor during the first Test against Zimbabwe at Cape Town.

4th Jacques Kallis (South Africa) scores his fifty off 24 balls during the first Test against Zimbabwe at Cape Town, the fastest fifty in Test cricket in terms of balls faced passing the 26 balls by **Ian Botham** for England against India at Delhi in 1981/82.

16th Sachin Tendulkar (India) becomes the fifth player, and second **Indian** after **Sunil Gavaskar**, to score 10,000 Test runs during his 52 in the second Test against Pakistan at Kolkata. He passed Gavaskar's Indian record aggregate of 10,122 runs during the third Test at Bangalore.

24th Inzamam-ul-Haq becomes the fourth **Pakistani** to appear in 100 Tests in the 3rd Test against India at Bangalore.

Muttiah Muralitharan celebrates claiming the Test wickets record, his mark was overtaken by Shane Warne later in the year



INTEGRITY, ETHICAL STANDARDS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Objective: To ensure that corruption, in all its forms is eliminated from cricket and that the integrity of the game is upheld through strong leadership and by maintaining the highest standards of moral and ethical behaviour.

Highlights

- Infrastructure in place to deal with corruption in cricket
- Expansion of network of contacts in legal and illegal bookmaking
- Continued anti-corruption education and awareness
- Internal audit to ensure best-practice in ICC's operations

LORD CONDON'S REPORT

Positive strides have been made in the fight against corruption but, as the levels of betting on cricket continue to increase, it is essential that those with the best interests of the game at heart maintain the highest ethical standards.



Lord Condon
Chairman,
ICC Anti-Corruption and Security Unit

During the last 12 months there have been no major corruption scandals in international cricket.

I can say with confidence that the outcomes of matches in the ICC Champions Trophy England 2004 and other major international series during the year were not tainted by this problem.

This is obviously a positive step for the sport but it does not mean the fight against corruption is over.

All of the evidence that the ICC Anti-Corruption and Security Unit has gathered from the legal and illegal bookmaking markets this year suggest that there is more money being bet on international cricket than ever before.

As an example, it is estimated that during each One-Day International match of India's home series against Pakistan, around \$US 500 million changed hands through the illegal betting market.

With this level of interest it is imperative that cricket remains exceptionally vigilant.

I am of the view that legalisation and, therefore, regulation of betting on sport provides a more effective framework for dealing with the total criminalisation of the activity. If betting is effectively regulated by

governments then effective penalties can be introduced to deal with corruption.

Such penalties are available in too few countries but a major step was made this year in the United Kingdom with the introduction a new Gambling Act. This legislation introduced a specific offence of cheating for those who gain financial benefit from players deliberately under-performing in sport. The offence carries a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment.

The ACSU provided input to the All-Party Committee during the scrutinising of the Bill that led to this Act. This input was enthusiastically received and, though we would prefer to see tougher penalties to help protect the integrity of sport, our views were reflected in the final proposals of the Committee.

It is to be hoped that more governments will recognise the need to effectively address this issue.



The anti-corruption protocols include restricted access to dressing rooms

The measures taken at the ICC Champions Trophy 2004 ensured the event was corruption-free

Expanding the information network

An important part of the ACSU's operations is the ongoing development of a network of contacts in the legal and illegal gambling world and, in countries where gambling on sport is legal, with the agencies responsible for controlling betting on sport.

This network helps keep the ACSU informed of gambling activity, ensuring that it is alert to unusual betting patterns or incidents. In regulated markets this includes the ongoing development of formal relationships with the authorities and bookmakers, both of which can provide the ACSU with information on activities that cause concern.

Over the last 12 months closer collaboration has been entered into with organisations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and United Kingdom.

One of the most effective weapons in the fight against corruption is education so all new players are briefed on the dangers.

The education and awareness programme

One of the most effective weapons in the fight against corruption is education. The primary target of the ACSU's education programme is the players and all new international players are briefed on the dangers of corruption.

What began as a programme for the players from the 10 ICC Full Member countries has been expanded to include all players at the ICC U/19 Cricket World Cup and, in the last year, a similar education programme has been undertaken with players from some of the non-Test playing countries. There was an ACSU presence at the inaugural ICC Intercontinental Cup finals and, in the year ahead, the 12 teams at the ICC Trophy 2005 will be addressed by anti-corruption specialists.

The ACSU's awareness-raising role is not restricted to the players, the umpires undergo the same programme. Events in German football this year have served as a reminder that match officials are just as vulnerable to corruption as the players.

The process is already underway to prepare the countries of the Caribbean for the next staging of cricket's biggest event, the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007.

Over two years before the start of the event, the ACSU has already outlined the dangers of corruption in sport to senior police officers from all eight host countries in the West Indies. At the same time, advice was provided on ways of dealing with this threat and preparing venues to ensure player areas are secure from potential corruptors.

Regional security managers

The ICC ACSU Regional Security Managers have become an integral part of the international cricket circuit. Their role is to ensure that the anti-corruption protocols are adhered to at all venues for all international cricket.

In addition, these five managers are the ACSU's eyes and ears on the ground and report on any unusual incidents for the investigators to follow-up.

Investigations

A number of investigations were undertaken during the year, some of which are still ongoing and one of which resulted in a ban for the player concerned.

Maurice Odumbe of Kenya, was banned for five years by his home board after being found to have received money, benefit or other reward which could bring the game of cricket into disrepute. This decision followed an extensive international investigation by the ACSU and a hearing in Nairobi chaired by former Zimbabwe High Court Judge, Justice Ahmed Ebrahim.

On-going best practice throughout the ICC's operations

The ICC internal audit process has been established for almost three years. Core activities continue to include an annual review of all ICC Departments in both London and Monaco to ensure that correct procedures and policies are observed, as well as identifying any new areas of risk. Risk-based assessments cover not only financial areas, but operational, reputational and regulatory aspects as well, with the emphasis on added value at all times. Compliance with the Code of Ethics continues to be a key area of focus.

Other new activities undertaken by Internal Audit during the past 12 months include due diligence on a new commercial acquisition by ICC, an assessment of the background to a possible legal claim and independent verification of the voting process for the inaugural ICC Awards.

Adoption of best governance practices continues to carry high priority, an area which is closely monitored by both Internal Audit and the ICC Audit Committee.

Internal Audit is now a well established element of the ICC's governance procedures and planning is underway to ensure that the audit function remains effective when the ICC has relocated to Dubai.



Around \$US 500 million changed hands on the illegal market during India's matches against Pakistan



ACSU Regional Security Managers

Clockwise from top left / country assigned to:
Arrie de Beer, South Africa & Zimbabwe
Lt Col Nuruddin Khawaja, Pakistan & Bangladesh
John Rhodes, Australia & New Zealand
Ron Hope, England & West Indies
Niranjan S Virk, India & Sri Lanka



CRICKET OPERATIONS

Objective: To provide clear leadership and effective management on all issues relating to the playing of the game.

Highlights

- New illegal deliveries process
- ICC Champions Trophy technology trial
- Improved percentage of correct umpire decisions
- Inauguration of Associates and Affiliates Umpires Panel

Significant progress has been made in relation to the process for dealing with suspected illegal deliveries and the use of technology in the decision-making process. This year the ICC has consulted with all of the key stakeholders to produce policies for dealing with both of these topics.

New illegal deliveries process

The contentious and emotive subject of dealing with suspect bowling actions in international cricket was addressed by the ICC with the introduction of a revised and streamlined process that came into effect on 1 March 2005.

The new approach represents a radical overhaul of the previous system and includes changes in the reporting, testing and review procedures used to deal with bowlers with suspected illegal actions. As part of the review, there will also be an increased commitment to dealing with the issue at junior international level.

The restructured proposals were developed by a highly-credentialed panel of former international cricketers comprising Aravinda de Silva, Angus Fraser, Michael Holding, Tony Lewis and Tim May along with ICC General Manager - Cricket, David Richardson.

These proposals were then endorsed by the ICC's Cricket Committee, chaired by former Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar, before being approved by all Test-playing countries at the ICC Chief Executives' Committee in February 2005.

The new regulations deal with the reality established during the ICC's extensive research program, that most bowlers are likely to straighten their arm to a level undetectable by the naked eye during the bowling action.

There are five key elements to the revised regulations:

1. An acceptance that the focus of the Law concerning illegal actions is that it seeks to deal with the extension of the arm that is visible to the naked eye.
2. All bowlers are permitted to straighten their bowling arm up to 15 degrees, which has been established as the point at which any straightening will become visible to the naked eye.

3. The introduction of a shorter, independent review process under the central control of the ICC, with immediate suspensions for bowlers found to have illegal actions.
4. The overhaul and standardisation of the bio-mechanical testing of bowlers to ensure that all tests in all laboratories are consistent in the way that they measure the degree of straightening.
5. Strengthening of the initiatives to deal with the issue at the international and regional U/19 level.

Recognising that bowling actions are subject to change during the course of a career, no bowler can ever be 'cleared' after being reported. Any player reported twice and proven to have an illegal action within a two year period will be suspended from international cricket for a minimum of 12 months.

In certain cases, reported bowlers may be allowed to play international cricket with a warning not to bowl a specific type of delivery that has been scientifically proven to exceed the 15 degree limit (see diagram below).

Umpires' High Performance Manager appointed

The ICC's Cricket Operations function was strengthened in October 2004 by the appointment of the former Surrey player and coach Keith Medlycott as the ICC Umpires' High Performance Manager.

His role is to oversee the introduction of new training and development programmes. These cover a number of important areas such as physical and mental conditioning, skills development, match preparation and match day activities.

Extending the professional management resources available to international umpires is part of the ICC's strategy for seeking to attain the highest levels of correct decision-making.

Associates and Affiliates Umpires Panel

In April 2005 the ICC opened up the pathway to top level umpiring for officials from its 82 non-Test playing member countries, with the creation of the ICC Associate and Affiliate Umpires Panel.

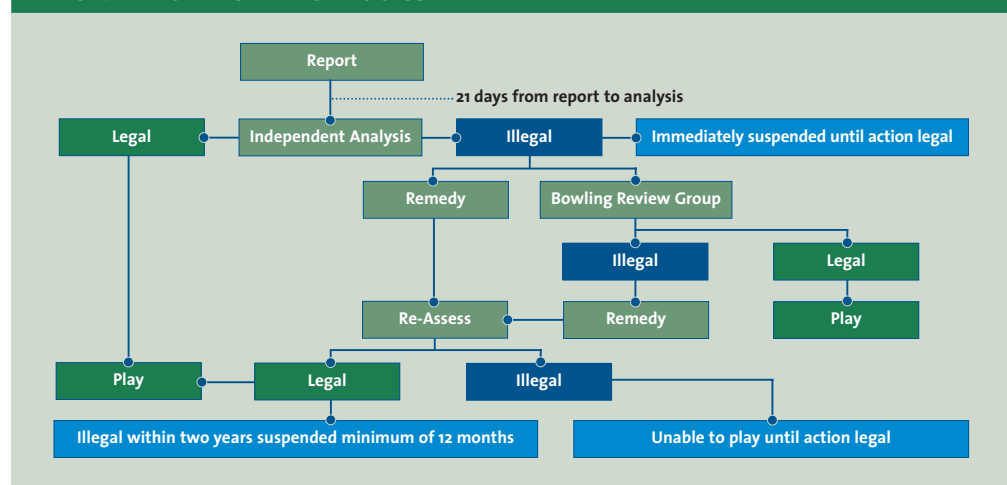
Ten umpires from Bermuda, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, Scotland and Singapore were appointed to the newly-created Panel following a review of their performances and ability carried out by Emirates Elite Panel umpire Darrell Hair and ICC Umpires and Referees Manager, Chris Kelly. This review was based on umpires' performances at the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series Division 2 tournament in Malaysia during February 2005.

Members of the new Panel are eligible for appointments in ICC Intercontinental Cup matches as well as other Associate and Affiliate tournaments. Top performers will also be considered for ICC events including the ICC Trophy 2005 and the ICC U/19 Cricket World Cup 2006. Beyond that, outstanding decision makers could be invited to be involved in ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Cricket World Cup tournaments.

The 10 members of the inaugural ICC Associate and Affiliate Umpires Panel were:

UMPIRE	COUNTRY	REGION
Trevor Henry	Ireland	Europe
Roger Dill	Bermuda	Americas
Subash Modi	Kenya	Africa
Sarika Siva Prasad	Singapore	Asia
Buddi Bahadur Pradhan	Nepal	Asia
Shahul Hameed	Indonesia	EAP
Paul Baldwin	Germany	Europe
Tony Cooper	Fiji	EAP
Niels Bagh	Denmark	Europe
John Thallon	Scotland	Europe

REVISED ILLEGAL BOWLING PROCESS



Members of the Associates and Affiliates Panel could find themselves standing with Emirates Elite Panel umpires like Simon Taufel (left) or Emirates International Panel officials like Brian Jerling (right)



The bowling review process is now independently co-ordinated by the ICC

Four new faces on Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Referees

The Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Referees was strengthened with the recruitment of four new members during the year. Each of the new referees selected to join the panel brought the experience of being a Test cricketer to his new career. Former England opening batsman Chris Broad, New Zealand captain and batsman Jeff Crowe, Australian pace bowler Alan Hurst, and Roshan Mahanama, the ex-Sri Lanka batsman, joined Clive Lloyd, Ranjan Madugalle, Mike Procter and Gundappa Viswanath as the men responsible for maintaining the ICC Code of Conduct and upholding Playing Conditions for all international series and tournaments.

ICC Cricket Committee

The ICC Cricket Committee, formerly the Cricket Committee-Playing, met in Dubai in May 2004. Under the chairmanship of ex-India skipper Sunil Gavaskar, the Committee recommended that a number of innovations should be trialled in domestic one-day cricket to develop the potential scope of the game.

One proposal was for teams to include 12 players, although only 11 would be able to bat and field at any time during the game. This was due to be trialled in Sri Lanka, but the experiment did not take place following the tsunami that devastated the island in December 2004. A second innovation where the batting team would nominate the 15 overs in which fielding restrictions would apply, was recommended but not trialled. Both proposals were earmarked for further discussion at the next meeting of the Committee in May 2005 where it was recommended that variations on this should be adopted in international cricket.

ICC Champions Trophy 2004 technology trial

In September 2004 the ICC Champions Trophy was once again used to trial new concepts in umpiring technology. Standing umpires were equipped with earpieces linked to the TV stump microphone and the task of calling front

foot no-balls was handed to the TV umpire. This followed on from experiments in Sri Lanka in 2002, where standing officials were able to consult with the TV Umpire before making lbw and caught decisions.

The earpiece trial was designed to find out whether the stump microphone's position close to the action area provided extra audible assistance for decisions involving faint edges such as caught behind, caught bat/pad and lbw decisions.

The ICC's experimentation with more technological assistance has a simple motivation; to establish if greater use of TV technology can help improve the already high figure for correct decisions made by on-field umpires.

The outcomes of these tests were instructive, they indicated that both elements could provide some assistance to the on-field officials. Some umpires felt that the stump microphone link enabled them to distinguish faint nicks, particularly when the crowd noise was intense, while others believed that with the TV umpire adjudicating no-balls, they could focus more intently on the 'business end' of the pitch.

The feedback was not all positive. The audio from the stump microphones was sometimes difficult to distinguish and it wasn't always possible to tell the difference between ball striking bat, bat striking the ground or pad and ball striking pad or clothing.

These innovations do not come without a cost. Even in testing at the ICC Champions Trophy there were considerable financial costs involved and these would be replicated many times over if either system was applied to all international cricket.

The ICC's view on technology is that its use will only be extended if it can provide conclusive answers, is practically feasible to introduce for all international cricket, will not affect the way the game is played and will not undermine or devalue the role of the on-field umpires.

Umpires improve correct decision making in international cricket

The percentage of correct decisions made by umpires in all international matches saw a substantial improvement in 2004-05 compared to the previous year. As part of its comprehensive assessment of umpire performances, the ICC's Cricket Operations department now analyses every appeal and decision made in Test match and One-Day International cricket.

Figures for 2004-05 show the percentage of correct decisions made in Test cricket rising to 94.8 per cent, up from 91.7 per cent the previous year. For One-Day Internationals the corresponding figures were 93.4 per cent in 2004-05 compared to 90.7 per cent in 2003-04.

The figures are based on the correct decision-making percentages of international umpires represented by the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and the Emirates International Panel of Umpires.

Correct decision percentages in international cricket

	2003-04	2004-05	CHANGE
Test	91.7%	94.8%	+3.1%
ODI	90.7%	93.4%	+2.7%



Technology trials were undertaken at the ICC Champions Trophy

ICC Code of Conduct

Over the course of the year the ICC Code of Conduct has been applied without fear or favour by the members of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Referees. The following hearings took place from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005:

DATE	PLAYER	COUNTRY	OPPONENT	LEVEL	PARA	APPEAL	VERDICT
06.04.04	Parthiv Patel	India	Pakistan	2	2.2	No	Guilty
Showing serious dissent. Fined 60% of match fee.							
14.05.04	Dion Ebrahim	Zimbabwe	Sri Lanka	2	2.4	No	Guilty
Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official. Received a one Test match Ban.							
31.05.04	Tino Best	West Indies	Bangladesh	2	2.5	No	Guilty
Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between players in the course of play. Fined 75% of match fee.							
13.07.04	Glenn McGrath	Australia	Sri Lanka	1	1.4	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. Warned about future conduct and fined 25% of match fee.							
18.07.04	Niris Hameed	Hong Kong	Pakistan	1	1.3	No	Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Official reprimand							
01.08.04	Kumar Sangakkara	Sri Lanka	India	1	1.4 & 2.9	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or of a seriously insulting nature to another player, umpire, referee, Team Official or spectator. Found guilty under 2.9 and fined 100% of match fee.							
01.08.04	Tillakaratne Dilshan	Sri Lanka	India	1	1.4	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. Fined 50% of match fee.							
01.08.04	Upal Chandana	Sri Lanka	India	1	1.4	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. Fined 50% of match fee.							
19.09.04	Graeme Smith	South Africa	West Indies	2	C1	No	Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (slow over rate). Fined 50% of match fee and warned of future conduct.							
25.09.04	Michael Vaughan	England	West Indies	2	C1	No	Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (slow over rate). Fined 50% of match fee.							
09.10.04	Virender Sehwag	India	Australia	2	2.2	No	Guilty
Showing serious dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Fined 65% of match fee.							
31.10.04	Kumar Sangakkara	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	1	1.2	No	Guilty
Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings. Fined 30% of match fee.							
05.11.04	Scott Styris	New Zealand	Bangladesh	1	C2	No	Guilty
Players shall at no time engage in conduct unbecoming to their status which could bring them or the game of cricket into disrepute. Received a severe reprimand.							
05.11.04	Craig McMillan	New Zealand	Bangladesh	1	1.3	No	Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Fined 25% of match fee.							
13.11.04	Sourav Ganguly	India	Pakistan	2	C1	Yes	Not Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (slow over rate). Ban of one Test match as second breach of provision in 12 months. Player's appeal upheld by ICC Appeals Commissioner and ban quashed.							
13.11.04	Yousuf Youhana	Pakistan	India	2	2.5	No	Guilty
Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between players in the course of play. Fined 75% of match fee.							
13.11.04	Irfan Pathan	India	Pakistan	2	2.5	No	Guilty
Inappropriate and deliberate physical contact between players in the course of play. Fined 50% of match fee.							
12.01.04	Sourav Ganguly	India	South Africa	1	1.3	No	Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Fined 30% of match fee.							

DATE	PLAYER	COUNTRY	OPPONENT	LEVEL	PARA	APPEAL	VERDICT
08.12.04	Scott Styris	New Zealand	Australia	1	1.2	No	Not Guilty
Abuse of cricket equipment or clothing, ground equipment or fixtures and fittings.							
08.12.04	Brendon McCullum	New Zealand	Australia	1	1.3	No	Not Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse.							
16.12.04	Shoaib Akhtar	Pakistan	Australia	1	1.6	No	Guilty
Pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner by a bowler or other member of the fielding side upon the dismissal of a batsman. Fined 40% of match fee.							
19.12.04	Andrew Hall	South Africa	England	1	1.6	No	Guilty
Pointing or gesturing towards the pavilion in an aggressive manner by a bowler or other member of the fielding side upon the dismissal of a batsman. Received an official reprimand and a warning concerning future conduct.							
26.12.04	Habibul Bashar	Bangladesh	India	2	C1	No	Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (slow over rate). Fined 50% of match fee.							
29.12.04	Hershelle Gibbs	South Africa	England	1	C1	No	Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to. Fined 40% of match fee.							
03.01.05	Danish Kaneria	Pakistan	Australia	2	2.9	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or of a seriously insulting nature to another player, umpire, referee, team official or spectator. Fined 100% of match fee.							
14.01.05	Michael Vaughan	England	South Africa	2	2.4	No	Guilty
Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official. Fined 100% of match fee.							
16.01.05	Shahid Afridi	Pakistan	Australia	1	1.5	No	Guilty
Excessive appealing. Fined 25% of match fee and warned about future conduct.							
26.01.05	Brendan Taylor	Zimbabwe	Bangladesh	1	1.4	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. Official reprimand.							
26.01.05	Enamul Haq	Bangladesh	Zimbabwe	1	1.4	No	Guilty
Using language that is obscene, offensive or insulting and/or the making of an obscene gesture. Fined 25% of match fee and received an official reprimand.							
01.02.05	Inzamam ul Haq	Pakistan	West Indies	2	C1	No	Guilty
Players shall at all times conduct play within the spirit of the game as well as within the Laws of Cricket and the captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that this is adhered to (slow over rate). Fined 100% of match fee and given a final warning.							
04.02.05	Abdul Razzaq	Pakistan	Australia	1	1.3	No	Not Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse.							
08.02.05	Bob Woolmer	Pakistan	Australia	2	CC 2.4	No	Not Guilty
Public criticism of, or inappropriate comment on a match related incident or match official. Referred to PCB Disciplinary Committee.							
11.03.05	L. Balaji	India	Pakistan	1	1.5	No	Guilty
Excessive appealing. Fined 30% of match fee.							
13.03.05	Tatenda Taibu	Zimbabwe	South Africa	1	1.3	No	Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Severe reprimand.							
28.03.05	Inzamam ul Haq	Pakistan	India	1	1.3	No	Guilty
Showing dissent at an umpire's decision by action or verbal abuse. Fined 30% of match fee.							
28.03.05	Inzamam ul Haq	Pakistan	India	2	2.6	No	Guilty
Charging or advancing towards the umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing. Received a one Test match ban.							



Emirates Elite Panel Umpire Darrell Hair makes a decision during the series between England and South Africa at Durban

DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To promote the game globally by raising cricket participation, standards and profile.

Highlights

- First season of ICC Intercontinental Cup
- ICC WCQS Division 2 event in Malaysia
- Participation targets exceeded
- Third successful year of ICC Development Program Awards

HIGH PERFORMANCE

Richard Done took over the role of ICC High Performance Manager – Development in January 2005 after his predecessor, Bob Woolmer, left to coach Pakistan.

It has been a positive year for the countries in the High Performance Program (HPP) with the launch of the ICC Intercontinental Cup giving many of the leading Associate countries the opportunity to play in an international multi-day cricket tournament for the first time.

Done visited eight Associate countries between January and March 2005 that were either current members or on the fringe of the HPP. This involved spending time in each country, assessing their current status, meeting key administrators and high performance personnel, meeting with national coaches, and viewing national and U/19 team training sessions.

An important achievement off the field this year has been the guarantee of a \$US 500,000 funding package for the six Associate Members that qualify for the ICC CWC 2007. This will help these countries put in place the best possible national team

coaching structures to ensure that the teams have access to a high standard of training and regular competitive opportunities.

Additional separate funding has also been provided for the ongoing development of the ICC Intercontinental Cup as a 'second tier' international multi-day competition. It is critical that developing countries continue to gain this experience as a test of their skills.

The long term high performance success of Associate Member countries on the international stage will be closely linked to the depth in numbers and quality of junior and youth cricketers to provide the talent available to continue developing.

Over the next four year period the HPP aims to continue to enhance the game globally, identify quality players and educate the best coaches. The ICC's move to Dubai and planning for the introduction of the ICC Global Cricket Academy ahead of its launch in 2007 will be important factors in achieving these goals.

High Performance Program countries in 2004-05: Canada, Holland, Kenya, Namibia and Scotland.

ICC WCQS Division 2, Malaysia

Papua New Guinea qualify for ICC Trophy

Eight emerging cricket nations competed for the final ICC Trophy 2005 qualifying place in the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series Division 2 tournament in Malaysia during February 2005. Papua New Guinea (PNG) claimed the title, beating Pacific rivals Fiji in the final.

The Cayman Islands, Italy, Kuwait, Nepal, Qatar and Zambia were the other competing sides in an event which highlighted the growing depth of international cricket talent.

PNG and Fiji were deserving finalists after topping their respective groups. Nepal and Qatar were the other semi-finalists.

FINAL STANDINGS

PNG	1	Cayman Islands	5
Fiji	2	Kuwait	6
Nepal	3	Italy	7
Qatar	4	Zambia	8

Details of other WCQS events are on p25.

'The ICC High Performance Program along with Richard Done's input, has helped give Cricket Scotland direction and has enabled us to prepare very thoroughly for what is a vital year in our development as an organisation.'

Peter Drinnen, Cricket Scotland.



Papua New Guinea won the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series event in Malaysia

The ICC Intercontinental Cup was successfully introduced in 2004

EXPANDING CRICKET'S REACH

New members

The applications of China, Mexico and the Isle of Man were approved for membership at the ICC Annual Conference held at Lord's on 1 July 2004, taking total membership of the ICC to 92 countries.

All three countries have Affiliate Member status so the ICC now has 10 Full Members, 27 Associate Members and 55 Affiliate Members.

Exceeding participation targets

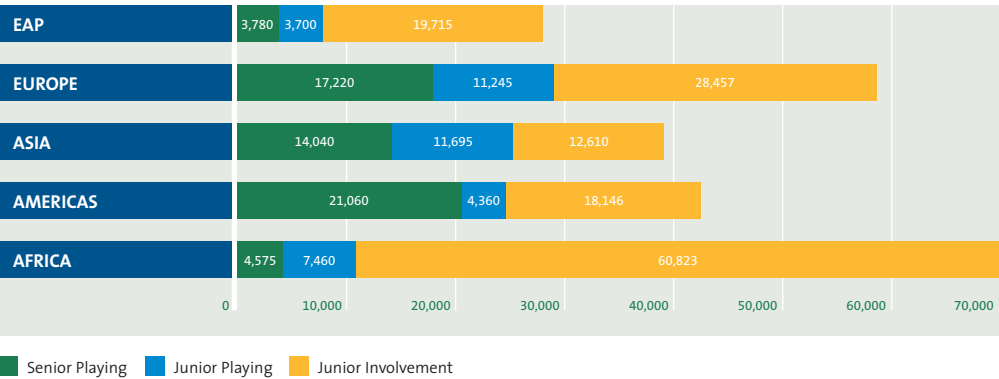
When the ICC launched its five-year strategic plan in 2001, it set the objective to 'increase the number of active participants in Associate and Affiliate Members by 30% by July 2005'.

Performance statistics from 2002 to 2004 alone show an overall increase of 52% - far exceeding the targets set in 2001 - to a total of 238,811 participants. In East Asia-Pacific, the only Region to have collected research figures for the past four years, the increase in participation from 2000 to 2004 has actually been 373%. The regional breakdown is shown below.



South Africa's Makhaya Ntini passes on coaching tips in Uganda

Global total playing by region 2004



Young cricketers in Samoa are put through their paces

‘The Manx people are very independent - we have the oldest continuous parliament in the world - and the opportunity for Manx cricket to be represented on the international stage is a fantastic development for the sport here.’

Dougie Hind, Isle of Man Cricket Association.

Coaching initiatives

All regions have been active in running education programmes for coaches, umpires, administrators and elite player development with an average of five courses per week around the world.

In 2004-05 over 280 courses for coaches, umpires and administrators were run for over 5000 participants from developing countries. In addition 30 ICC Tournaments were staged involving more than 150 teams with an average of one event per week in most regions.

Coaching the coaches

A new initiative which involved educating instructors in Associate and Affiliate Member

countries to enable them to conduct the 'ICC Introduction to Cricket Course' within their home countries was launched in 2004.

Over 70 new coaches from 51 countries attended the training courses staged in five different countries. The empowerment of these newly-trained 'in country' instructors is expected to make a significant positive impact at the 'beginner' coaching level over the next twelve months.

ICC/MCC Tours

The continued partnership between the ICC and Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) saw MCC teams tour to the USA East Coast (September), Italy (September), Gibraltar and



Morocco (October), Uganda (February), Namibia (February), Malaysia and Singapore (March)

The tours are organised by MCC to promote cricket and provide host countries with the opportunity to play competitive matches and assess their progress and performance.

A new initiative launched during 2004 was an agreement between the ICC and MCC to commit up to \$US 5000 per country visited to support any particular project or program identified as an 'immediate need' to aid the development of the game in that country.

Planned tours in 2005 include Finland, Estonia, France, Japan and Canada.

'The 2004 MCC tour of Italy marked an important stepping stone in the growth of the game in the peninsula. A legacy of the tour was the generous grant of \$US 5000 to be used by the Federazione Cricket Italiana to foster the growth of cricket in schools by purchasing junior cricket equipment.'

Simone Gambino, Federazione Cricket Italiana.

ICC REGIONAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY 2004-05*

Education Courses	Europe	Americas	Africa	EAP	Asia	Global Total
Coach Education	25	10	17	14	17	83
Umpire Education	21	8	5	8	17	59
Administration	15	8	24	16	2	65
Elite Development	17	3	9	22	25	76
ICC Instructor Training Seminar	1	1	2	1	0	5
Regional Total	79	30	57	61	61	288
Course Participants	Europe	Americas	Africa	EAP	Asia	Global Total
Coach Education	339	145	329	281	392	1486
Umpire Education	173	134	65	93	343	808
Administration	166	102	202	228	70	768
Elite Development	836	54	172	344	597	2003
ICC Instructor Training Seminar	29	12	17	12	0	70
Regional Total	1543	447	785	958	1402	5135
ICC Dev Prog Tournaments	13	4	3	2	5	27**
Participating Teams	60	18	12	11	34	135**

*Figures based on information provided by Regional Development Managers. **ICC Global Tournaments (ICC Six Nations Challenge, ICC Trophy, WCQS Division 2) not included



The captains of United Arab Emirates (left), Scotland, Canada and Kenya ahead of the ICC Champions Trophy semi-finals in Dubai



Young players in Thailand receive coaching tips in the nets

AWARDS AND REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

ICC Development Program Awards 2004

This was the third year of the ICC Development Program Awards which recognise exceptional performance and service to the game in countries outside the ICC's 10 Full Members.

The number of award categories was expanded to nine with the introduction of the UNAIDS Award for raising awareness of HIV and AIDS through cricket initiatives and the Photo of the Year Award.

As in the previous two years, regional winners were first selected by staff of the five regional offices before global winners were selected by an esteemed panel of judges, comprising Ehsan Mani (ICC President), Malcolm Gray (former ICC President) and Roger Knight (MCC Chief Executive and Secretary).

ICC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GLOBAL AWARD WINNERS

Best Overall Cricket Development Program	Namibia Cricket Board
Flicx Junior Development Initiative	Wellcome Primary Schools Playground League (Hong Kong) (Prize included Brell bowling machine & 24 balls, sponsored by Flicx International)
Best Women's Cricket Initiative	2004 Howzat Women's Cricket Program (Nigeria)
Best Cricket Promotional Program	Lloyds TSB Scotland, Sponsor (Scotland)
Best Spirit of Cricket Initiative	Oshakati Cricket Club (Namibia)
Photo of the Year	California Cricket Academy (USA)
UNAIDS Award	Botswana Cricket Association
Volunteer of the Year	M. K. Suresh (Indonesia)
Lifetime Service Award	Mark Stafford (Vanuatu) and Zakir Hussain Syed (shared)

REGIONAL WINNERS

	AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA	EAP	EUROPE
Best Overall Cricket Development Program	Namibia Cricket Board	Manitoba Cricket Association (Canada)	Malay Cricket Association of Malaysia	Vanuatu Cricket Association	Stanley Morrison Trust 'Adopt a Primary School Scheme' (Scotland)
Flicx Junior Development Initiative	National Commission for School Cricket (Mozambique)	Littleton Cricket Academy - Dan Ruparel (USA)	Wellcome Primary Schools Playground League (Hong Kong)	Lik Lik Cricket Association (Papua New Guinea)	Patrick Henderson's youth cricket development program (Switzerland)
Best Women's Cricket Initiative	2004 Howzat Women's Cricket Program (Nigeria)	Ava Mogan - Canadian Women's Cricket Association	ICHOR Hong Kong Invitational Cricket Festival 2004	Port Moresby Cricket Association (Papua New Guinea)	Lloyds TSB Women's International Cricket Festival (Scotland)
Best Cricket Promotional Program	Uganda Cricket Association	Over the Boundary - Chilean Cricket Assoc	HKCA Website and Cricket-Kid.com	Cricket Samoa	Lloyds TSB Scotland, sponsor (Scotland)
Best Spirit of Cricket Initiative	Oshakati Cricket Club (Namibia)	Andrew Ewbank (Costa Rica)		Friendship Club - Japan Cricket Association	Muslim School Initiative - Leinster Cricket Union (Ire)
Photo of the Year	Botswana Cricket Association	California Cricket Academy (USA)	Hong Kong Cricket Association	Mr Fuji and Fuji - Japan Cricket Association	Simon Watson 'Batting on top of the World' (Isle Man)
UNAIDS Award	Botswana Cricket Association	South American Championships (Chile)			UNAIDS/Tsunami Fund-Raising Event (Belgium)
Volunteer of the Year	Jan Greyling (Namibia)	Norman Baldwin (Brazil)		M. K. Suresh (Indonesia)	Andrew Armitage (Finland)
Lifetime Service Award	Ebrahim Bhamjee (Botswana)	Maurice Runnacles (Argentina)	Zakir Hussain Syed	Mark Stafford (Vanuatu)	Ken Sainsbury (Spain)



'The ICC Development Program Awards showcase the truly amazing work and enthusiasm of so many administrators in bringing the wonderful enjoyment of cricket to people young and old in every corner of the world.'
Malcolm Gray, former ICC President.

This photo from the California Cricket Academy was voted Photo of the Year in the ICC Development Awards

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

AFRICA

Zambia defeating Botswana to qualify for the ICC WCQS Division 2 tournament in Malaysia. Namibia and Uganda progressing to the ICC Trophy in Ireland in June.

Spirit of Cricket – The Nigerian and Mali communities pulling together to host a charity match to raise money for the Tsunami Relief Fund. Botswana and Uganda raising HIV/AIDS awareness with various initiatives.

Africa securing four of the nine global awards in the ICC Development Program Awards 2004.

Hosting two very successful wicket-keeper/batsman academies in Zimbabwe and Ghana under the guidance and leadership of ex-Zimbabwe wicket-keeper Robin Brown.

Makhaya Ntini's visit to Uganda raised considerable funds for the UCA while his experience and knowledge was a big boost to Ugandan youngsters keen to learn more about the sport.

Tanzania hosting Africa's first Women's Quadrangular tournament.

AMERICAS

John Davison (Canada) capturing the second-best first class figures since World War II in the ICC Intercontinental Cup match against USA.

USA taking part in the ICC Champions Trophy having qualified by winning the ICC Six Nations Challenge.

ICC Americas holding its first ever Regional Coaching Seminar in Mexico.

Canada winning the ICC Intercontinental Cup Americas Group and advancing to the finals.

Launching the first ICC plastic cricket set for children in the region, called Rapido (Spanish for rapid) for distribution to schools.

Canada, USA and Bermuda qualifying for the ICC Trophy 2005 in Ireland.

Holding the sixth, and largest ever, South American Championship in Chile with eight teams taking part.

Jaspert Mangat (Canada) scoring 179 runs when playing for the Americas Development team in the WICB U/19 Championship against the Leeward Islands.

ASIA

The Chinese Cricket Association becoming an Affiliate Member of the ICC.

The Maldives winning their first ever international sporting tournament by triumphing against Thailand in the ACC Emerging Nations Trophy.

The ACC Trophy finalists, United Arab Emirates and Oman, qualifying for the ICC Trophy in Ireland in June.

United Arab Emirates triumphing over Hong Kong to win the inaugural ACC three-day Fast Track Tournament.

The Oman Cricket Board staging a floodlit benefit game in February for tsunami relief and raising an impressive \$US 45,000.

EAST ASIA-PACIFIC

EAP High Performance countries PNG and Fiji progressing undefeated to the final of the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series Division 2 in Malaysia, a match which PNG won.

Increasing participation numbers within the EAP region from 22,190 to 27,195, including junior playing numbers rising by 91% from 1935 to 3700.

Successful staging of EAP's first U/15 tournament with seven countries competing.

Staging an equipment drive supported by the Melbourne Cricket Club (MCC) during the Boxing Day Test which saw over 300 pieces of used cricket equipment donated for distribution to EAP countries. The MCC then donated a further \$AUD 5000 for the purchase of new cricket balls.

Successful staging of the 2004 EAP Cricket Challenge, played at the base of Mt Fuji in Japan with Fiji emerging victorious.

Hosting an EAP Squad Camp for 22 players at Cricket Australia's Centre of Excellence, with the best 14 then being selected to represent EAP during the Australian Country Cricket Championships.

EUROPE

Staging the inaugural Coaching & Development Conference at Lord's for 30 coaches from 19 countries resulting in seven ICC Introduction to Cricket courses for 150 new volunteers run over five months.

Hosting the ECC Centre of Excellence at Bradfield College for 24 elite players and 11 country coaches.

Staging a record 13 Championships for 66 teams at Senior, U/23, U/21, U/19, U/17, U/15 and U/13 level involving over 1300 players, umpires and officials.

Scotland defeating Bangladesh in a one-day match and later in the year winning the inaugural ICC Intercontinental Cup in UAE.

Ireland defeating Surrey in the Cheltenham & Gloucester Trophy and then West Indies in a one-day match.

ECC and ICC producing three DVDs, comprising promotional coverage of the development program in Europe and a series on coaching and volunteer initiatives.

The East Asia-Pacific Challenge was held in the shadow of Mt. Fuji in Japan



COMMUNICATION AND STAKEHOLDERS

Objective: To increase the profile and enhance the image of the ICC through improving the professionalism and content of information provided to internal and external stakeholders and to lead, unify, support and educate ICC stakeholders through the provision of excellent service.

Highlights

- Introduction of the inaugural ICC Awards presented by Hyundai in association with FICA
- Redevelopment of the ICC's website, icc-cricket.com
- Integration of the player and team rankings
- Third ICC Business Forum
- Meeting social responsibilities through partnership with UNAIDS and the response to the tsunami

The ICC's commitment to its stakeholders increased during the year as it looked to strengthen existing programs and introduce new initiatives to build its position as a respected and trusted leader of the international game.

CLEAR AND CONSISTENT IN TACKLING ITS TASK

Throughout the year, the ICC's commitment to listening to the game's key stakeholders on the ways in which the ICC is seeking to lead the game was strengthened with the development of a more expansive communications program.

During the year the ICC sought to provide the game's stakeholders with a greater understanding of the way in which it is going about tackling its role through the provision of newsletters, the annual report, the annual ICC Playing Handbook, e-bulletins for key events, news conferences, media guides, personal interviews, media statements, speeches and the production of a wide variety of media materials.

The focus on improving its communications performance is also reflected in the establishment of an effective media management system around key ICC events.

The ICC Champions Trophy 2004 saw a new media operation developed by the ICC covering accreditation, media facilities, media information systems and media access protocols for teams.

With the support of the event host, the England and Wales Cricket Board, these arrangements proved very successful with the attendant media rating the system and service as 'outstanding'.

The ICC Business Forum is now an established event on the ICC calendar. It provides a key opportunity for the ICC to

provide the game's many stakeholders with a deep and insightful understanding of the ICC's thinking on key issues in the game.

The trial of streaming this Forum online proved very successful with excellent feedback from a number of people within the game. It is a technology that the ICC will be looking to exploit further as it seeks to build on the success of this event.

BUILDING PROGRAMS TO RECOGNISE PLAYER AND TEAM PERFORMANCES

ICC Awards and LG ICC Rankings

The ICC Awards presented by Hyundai in association with FICA sit alongside the LG ICC rankings for teams and players as a clear indication of the governing body's commitment to building programs that properly recognise the performances of players and teams as well as giving all stakeholders a better understanding of the achievements of the game's participants.

Before the introduction of the ICC Awards, the programs that were in place tended to focus on a single country and the game had not found a collective way in which to recognise the performances of its players and teams.

With the support of FICA and the vision of Hyundai, the ICC was able to address this glaring gap in the international calendar through the creation of the ICC Awards program.

The willingness of 50 of the game's greatest players and leading media representatives to come together and vote for the individual awards as well as the commitment of five legends of the sport to pool their knowledge to select the 'teams of the year' provided the awards with credibility and relevance. This immediately established the event as the most prestigious prize-giving ceremony in international cricket.

In 2005, the ICC Awards will move to Australia with an excellent foundation on which to build.

In the space of two years, the LG ICC Rankings program has established itself as the most respected and credible way in which players and teams can be recognised on an on-going basis for their relative performances.

The focus on improving the ICC's communications performance is reflected in the establishment of an effective media management system around key ICC events.

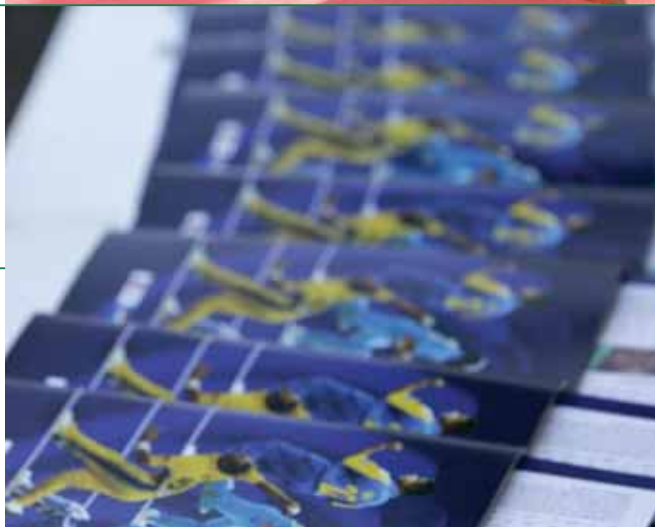


The world's top players attended the inaugural ICC Awards ceremony in London

West Indies captain Brian Lara answers questions ahead of the ICC Champions Trophy final



The South African team arrives at the ICC Awards 2004



The ICC Champions Trophy media system was rated as 'outstanding'

The ICC has an extensive publications portfolio



www.icc-cricket.com

While the ICC's web presence had always attracted people to its site, the reality was that it was a poor reflection of the ICC and, for visitors, was difficult to navigate and had no clear purpose.

As part of its overall commitment to be transparent in its operations for the benefit of the game's stakeholders, the ICC relaunched its communications-focused website with a new look and design.

The result is a comprehensive, easy-to-navigate and satisfying-to-use resource on the ICC and the work it is undertaking.

Most pleasing is the resultant increase in traffic which has seen twice the number of unique users visiting the site during peak periods compared to prior to the changes.



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The ICC's established partnership with UNAIDS to help raise awareness in cricket playing countries about the dangers of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the measures that can be taken to prevent infection continued to be a focus for international cricket during the year.

Of the 40 million people around the world infected with HIV, over 12 million live in cricket playing countries. While these figures are alarming, it provides the ICC with the opportunity to assist the United Nations as it goes about its critical work in tackling both the causes and impact of this devastating disease.

This year also saw the ICC lead the sporting world in its efforts to provide support to the victims of the Asian tsunami.

Within days of the tsunami hitting, the cricketing world was in action trying to find the most appropriate way to play a part in helping those affected by the tragedy.

This work climaxed on 10 January 2005 at the MCG in Melbourne, Australia when an Asian XI took on an ICC World XI in a one-off ODI match to raise funds for World Vision's World Cricket Tsunami Appeal. The match was made possible through the work of the Asian Cricket Council, Cricket Australia,

the Federation of International Cricketers' Associations and the ICC and represented a unique example of the power of sport to make a difference.

Through the outstanding support of the MCG Trust, Cricket Victoria and the Nine Network which broadcast the matches around the world, the match raised in excess of \$AUD 14 million dollars to assist the tsunami relief efforts.



HIV/AIDS INITIATIVES – 1 APRIL 2004 – 31 MARCH 2005		
DATE	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
13 April 04	Rawalpindi, Pakistan	Indian and Pakistani players wore red ribbons at the third Test Match to raise awareness of HIV/ AIDS HIV + person accompanied captains at the coin toss UN Secretary General Kofi Annan sent letter of support to players commending them for their support
September 04	ICC Champions Trophy 2004 England	Players wore red ribbons at the following matches: Australia v New Zealand, England v Sri Lanka, South Africa v West Indies, India v Pakistan Players from Australia, South Africa and West Indies visited the UK Coalition of People Living with HIV and AIDS (UKC) in London Red ribbons were handed out to the crowd at the South Africa v West Indies match and local school children united to form a human red ribbon on the outfield during the innings break
21–23 November 04	ICC Intercontinental Cup finals, UAE	Players wore red ribbons throughout the tournament
1 December 04	World Aids Day	The captains of the Test-playing nations issued a joint pledge in support of the fight against HIV/AIDS. Players wore red ribbons at the following matches: Australia v New Zealand, India v South Africa, Zimbabwe v England Various HIV / AIDS awareness raising initiatives took place in ICC Development Program countries
31 March 05	ICC Development Program awards	The UNAIDS Award for raising awareness of HIV and AIDS through cricket initiatives was won by the Botswana Cricket Association

India's players raise awareness of HIV and AIDS by wearing red ribbons



BUSINESS OF CRICKET

Objective: Whilst preserving the core values of the game, optimise revenue creation through effective management and exploitation of commercial rights, marketing strategies, product development and intellectual property.

Highlights

- Renewed partnership with Emirates Airline
- Partnership with Hyundai for ICC Awards and LG for official rankings
- Planning for Johnnie Walker Super Series
- Robust ongoing financial operations
- Project to relocate ICC to Dubai

In the past 12 months the ICC has launched a series of significant new commercial initiatives while the ICC Champions Trophy played a crucial role in funding the on-going development of the sport outside its traditional heartlands.

ICC/GCC cricket events

The ICC Champions Trophy 2004 was a commercial and financial success for the ICC and its members.



It was the seventh event delivered as part of the ICC's partnership with the Global Cricket Corporation and maintained the high standards of event management established over the course of this relationship.

The worldwide interest in these events is evidenced by the size of the international TV audience for the ICC Champions Trophy. The event was broadcast to over 70 countries in five continents.

These ICC/GCC events have also proved popular with commercial partners and in 2004 the official partnership program was expanded so that it now includes LG Electronics, Pepsi, Hutch and Hero Honda as Official Global Partners and Indian Oil and Cable & Wireless as Official Sponsors.

Ongoing planning continues for future tournaments that fall within this agreement including the ICC Trophy 2005, the ICC U/19 World Cup 2006, the ICC Champions Trophy 2006 and the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007.

ICC Cricket World



The re-launched ICC Cricket World television show completed its first full year in January 2005.

The weekly news show, which is a partnership between the ICC and Sportsbrand Media Group, continues to promote the sport around the world by reaching out to an audience of 149 million households in 168 countries.

The show continues to treat cricket fans to a round-up of the latest cricket news comprising Test match and One-Day International cricket action as well as exclusive interviews and features.

Global Distribution of ICC Cricket World

168 Countries receive weekly broadcast coverage of ICC Cricket World

Europe (10): United Kingdom, Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark), Malta, Greece.

Americas (45): USA, Canada, Caribbean (24), Latin America including Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Panama, Suriname, Turk & Caicos Islands.

Middle East (15)

Africa (56)

Asia (32)

Pacific Rim (15): New Zealand, Australia, Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu and other Pacific Islands

Broadcasters and territory reach of ICC Cricket World

BskyB: United Kingdom

Canal +: Scandinavia

Hellenic Cricket Association: Greece

International Networks: USA

Caribbean Media Corp: Caribbean

Fox Sports World & Canadian Broadcasting: Canada

ESPN International: Latin America

Saudi TV Channel 3: Saudi Arabia

Orbit ESPN: Middle East

ESPN International: Sub Saharan Africa

ART Television: Sri Lanka

Bangladesh TV: Bangladesh

Nepal TV: Nepal

ESPN Star Sports: Pan Regional Asia

Fiji TV: Pacific

Sky Network Television: New Zealand

Em TV: PNG

TV Samoa: Samoa

ESPN: Pacific Rim

ESPN International: Australia

Vanuatu Broadcasting: Vanuatu

Cook Islands TV: Cook Islands

ICC Cricket World Cup 2007

Work towards the ICC Cricket World Cup West Indies 2007 is well underway at the event headquarters situated in Kingston, Jamaica. Working alongside the CWC 2007 Inc. management team, Chris Tetley from the ICC Commercial Team commenced in the position of Host Liaison in January 2005.

There are several reasons for having an ICC member of staff in place at this stage of the organisational process. The primary objective is to monitor the performance of the Host country against the requirements of the Host Agreement.

By the same token, the Host Liaison acts as a point of contact between CWC 2007 Inc. and the various ICC departments to facilitate the delivery of ICC obligations to the Host.

The agreements that are in place between ICC Development International Ltd (IDI) and its commercial partner, Global Cricket Corporation, and IDI and the event Host, provide the foundation on which the event is run.

A major programme of construction is in progress, with the venues in the majority of the host countries undergoing substantial renovation. The result of this will be a legacy of excellent facilities around the Caribbean which will have a significant benefit on the development of cricket.

There is a pan-Caribbean desire and enthusiasm to stage the 'best Cricket World Cup ever' and the ICC is working closely with CWC Inc., whose responsibility it is to harness that desire and deliver the event to all cricket's stakeholders.

OFFICIAL GLOBAL PARTNERS



OFFICIAL SPONSORS



Former England captain Alec Stewart presents a Man of the Match award to Andrew Symonds of Australia during the ICC Champions Trophy 2004

The ICC Champions Trophy 2004 was broadcast to over 70 countries in five continents

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

This year saw the ICC take significant steps in drawing together a number of off-the-field properties under the umbrella of the ICC for the benefit of the game.

ICC Awards 2004

The inaugural ICC Awards presented by Hyundai in association with FICA were held at London's Alexandra Palace on 7 September 2004. The event proved a success with the generous support of event partners comprising Hyundai, LG and Swarovski greatly appreciated. The ceremony was attended by 1000 people, including over 100 of the game's top players and many former cricketing greats. The telecast of the event was shown in over 40 countries with the help of the host broadcaster Sony Entertainment Television (SET).

LG ICC Rankings

In January 2005, LG joined forces with the ICC to promote the existing LG ICC Test Championship and LG ICC ODI Championship and to launch the official LG ICC Player Rankings.

The launch of the LG ICC Player Rankings completes a process that began in May 2001 when the first official Test Championship was unveiled.

As well as providing a subject of intrigue and debate for cricket fans around the world, the LG ICC Player Rankings will also be used by the members of the ICC Awards Academy as part of their deliberation process in 2005.

Johnnie Walker Super Series

The existence of official tables for Test match and ODI cricket has enabled the ICC to develop a new event for 2005, the Johnnie Walker Super Series. This event will see the team that topped the LG ICC Test and ODI Championship tables on 1 April 2005, Australia, take on ICC World XI teams in three ODIs and a six-day Super Test in Australia in October 2005.

This new concept has received a positive response from the world's top players. Commercial partners, headed by the title sponsor Johnnie Walker, and several broadcasters are already on board, with Channel Nine already confirmed as the host broadcaster.

On-going commercial partnerships

Over the course of the year under review, the ICC continued to enjoy strong relationships with its commercial partners. These include Emirates Airline, the official airline of the ICC and the naming rights sponsor of the Emirates Elite Panel of ICC Umpires and Referees, and Getty Images, the official photographer and supplier of images to the ICC. During the course of the year a new agreement was signed with Codemasters, whereby ICC granted a license to feature ICC Events in computer games which will lead in due course to the arrival of ICC's own computer game.

Ongoing partnerships have continued with AJ Sports, the official clothing supplier to the ICC, and Octagon, which is responsible for the management of the ICC's audio-visual archive.



Robust financial operations

The ICC continues to prudently manage the balance sheet to ensure that it maintains liquidity and financial strength. Total assets at year end were \$US 83.4 million which included cash and non-cash investment balances amounting to \$US 49.3 million. Loans and advances to Members grew to \$US 16.7 million and ICC reserves at year end were \$US 22.3 million. Out of these reserves, the ICC has earmarked \$US 15.3 million for cricket development over the next two years.

The ICC achieved 99 per cent of the aggressive revenue budget set at the start of the year. Operating revenues amounted to \$US 49.3 million which include \$US 38.0 million from tournament income and various commercial activities. The ICC's sponsor and business partner programs continue to grow so that they are having a positive impact on financial results. The overall revenue stream remains cyclical with tournament years generating greater revenues than other years.

The core revenues continue to be member subscriptions. For the year under review these amounted to \$US 11.0 million.

The amount spent during the year on cricket development amounted to \$US 7.3 million. This is 24.4 per cent of the ICC's operating costs. Over the last three years the ICC has invested \$US 21.5 million in cricket development in the Associate, Affiliate and other cricket developing countries. The last seven years has seen the ICC spend \$US 91 million on cricket development, which includes amounts invested within Full Member countries.

As part of ongoing internal control mechanisms over development spending, regional development audits were carried out in the Europe, Asia and Africa development offices this year. The results of the reviews were satisfactory.

During the year the ICC distributed \$US 12.5 million to its members. Over the last three years, the ICC has distributed a total of \$US 206.5 million, mainly from surplus arising from tournament income and the ICC's commercial program.

Operating profit for 2005 is \$US 19.6 million. Out of this, \$US 13.0 million has been allocated to the ICC Development Program and the rest towards building up the ICC reserves (see graphs below).

Effective financial structures

Work has commenced to consider the next round of the ICC's funding cycle for the period beyond the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007. A working committee has been formed that is considering various options and alternatives.

During the year assistance was provided to various members under the ICC's financial assistance program. From time to time members require financing to relieve temporary cash flow difficulties, and the ICC Investment Committee has considered and approved various applications during this period.

The organisation enhanced its corporate structure with the formation of a new subsidiary company in Cyprus. The mandate of ICC (Events) Ltd is to assist IDI in the management of the commercial activities of the Group, and to provide further administrative and other support functions.

Relocation of ICC headquarters to Dubai

Shortly after an office was established in Monaco in 2001 the Board of Directors of the ICC decided that, after a three-year period, the corporate structure of the ICC would be reviewed together with options regarding the future location of the ICC's headquarters.

Accordingly, at the direction of the ICC Board, ICC Management conducted a review of the most suitable location for the ICC Headquarters, taking account of a number of cricketing and commercial factors. This review examined the merits of continuing with the headquarters based at Lord's as well as the feasibility of relocating the headquarters - together with the office in Monaco - to various countries.

Several countries showed a very keen interest in the ICC relocating to their jurisdictions. After many months of discussions, deliberations and analysis of numerous attractive offers, in January this year the ICC decided to accept the offer it received from the Government of Dubai, and relocate its headquarters to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

The financial forecast of the relocation indicates substantial ongoing savings for the ICC, monies which can be put back into the development of the sport and utilised for the benefit of the members. The relocation plan is that the ICC will be housed for two years in a new and prestigious office block in Dubai Media City, after which it is expected to move

to its own premises within Dubai Sports City during 2007.

It is expected that the ICC will commence operations from its new headquarters in Dubai from August 2005. Once the move is complete, the ICC offices in the UK and Monaco will be closed.

Looking ahead

The ICC continues to strive for excellence in the delivery of its business, event and financial operations. As an organisation it is constantly monitoring, reviewing and improving its processes to ensure best practice is adopted and that commercial opportunities are effectively optimised for the benefit of all members.

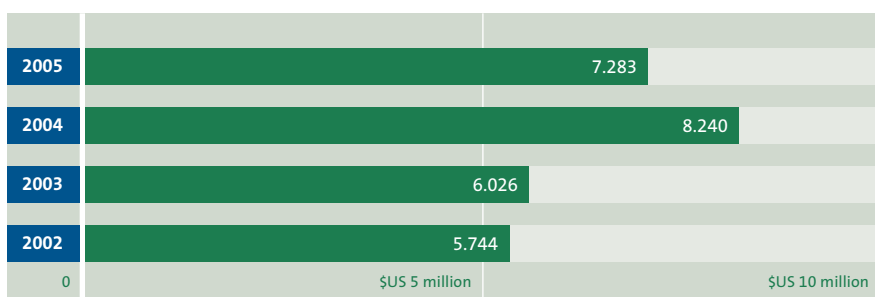
The year ahead will see the staging of the inaugural Johnnie Walker Super Series and the completion of the complex relocation to Dubai.

The ICC continues to prudently manage the balance sheet to ensure that it maintains liquidity and financial strength.

ICC President Ehsan Mani and ICC Chief Executive Malcolm Speed break new ground at the ICC's future headquarters at Dubai Sports City

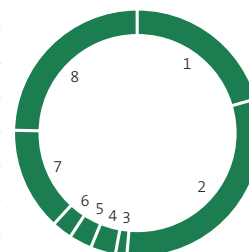


Development Expenditure 2002-05 \$US million



Operating Expenses 2004-05 US \$K

1	Staff and premises costs	6,139
2	Cricket event costs	9,243
3	Meeting costs	448
4	Legal and Professional	974
5	Umpires and Referees	915
6	Anti-Corruption Unit	782
7	Other expenses	4,017
8	Development	7,283



GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Objective: To implement best practice in the governance and management of the ICC to maximise organisational effectiveness.



ICC COMMITTEES

Details of the key ICC committees and their decisions and recommendations from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

ICC COMMITTEES AT 31 MAY 2005			
1	Annual Conference	6	Code of Conduct Commission
2	Executive Board and IDI Board of Directors	7	Development Committee
3	Chief Executives' Committee	8	Human Resource, Remuneration and Appointments Committee
4	Cricket Committee	9	Governance Review Committee
5	Audit Committee		

1. ICC Annual Conference

The ICC Annual Conference meets once a year. It ratifies major changes including the appointment of the ICC President and the acceptance of new member countries.

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS
1 July 2004, London China, Isle of Man and Mexico elected as ICC Affiliate Members. Appointment of Percy Sonn from South Africa as ICC Vice President.
Special Meeting of the ICC Members, 17 March 2005, Delhi Approved extension of the term of office of the current ICC President, Ehsan Mani for a further 12 months until June 2006. Endorsement of the proposal that Affiliate Members be entitled to have one voting delegate per development region (5 in total) at the annual Associates Meeting and the ICC Annual Conference.

2. ICC Executive Board & IDI Board of Directors

The ICC Executive Board and the Board of Directors of ICC Development (International) Ltd (IDI) - the ICC's commercial arm - comprises the Presidents and Chairmen of the ICC's 10 Full Member countries, plus three representatives from Associate Member countries. These forums are the key policy bodies for international cricket.

The IDI Board is responsible for the major financial and commercial policies relating to global cricket, while the ICC Executive Board takes recommendations from the Chief Executives' Committee and oversees the affairs of the ICC within the Council's framework.

Over the course of the financial year the IDI Board and the ICC Executive Board each met three times, with the following key outcomes:

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS
30 June 2004, London Postponement of the Test matches scheduled to be played by Zimbabwe against Pakistan and England. Granting of One-Day International status to all matches played in the Asia Cup 2004, including those played between ICC Associate Members.
2 July 2004, Monaco (IDI Board) Awarding of the right to host the Johnnie Walker Super Series in October 2005 to Cricket Australia. Approval of the countries recommended by the WICB to be the host countries for the ICC CWC 2007. Granting of authority to be given to the Chairman and the Managing Director of IDI to finalise the dates of the ICC CWC 07 after consultation with CWC and GCC.

EXECUTIVE BOARD KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS (cont.)

16 October 2004, Lahore Introduction by all countries of a standard media accreditation condition that no player who has been banned for match-fixing or related activities can be granted accreditation whilst banned. Agreement that it should be clearly stated that the ICC Code of Conduct applies to selectors of national cricket teams.
17 March 2005, Delhi Pakistan agreed as an alternate venue for the ICC Champions Trophy 2006 if tax exemption not resolved in India. ICC management were asked to investigate the practicalities and implications of moving to a six year international playing calendar. Project USA terminated with immediate effect. Johnnie Walker Super Series matches will be recognised as official One-Day International matches and a full Test match. Mandate given to the Africa Cricket Association (ACA) to seek a resolution to the situation regarding the administration of cricket in Kenya.

3. ICC Chief Executives' Committee

The ICC Chief Executives' Committee (CEC) is the key forum for making recommendations on the business of cricket. The CEC includes the Chief Executives of the 10 Test-playing nations and three representatives from the Associate Member level and refers policy issues to the Executive Board for approval.

THE CEC IS COMPRISED OF:

Malcolm Speed (Chairman)	ICC Chief Executive Officer
Ehsan Mani (Ex-Officio)	ICC President
Sunil Gavaskar (Ex-Officio)	ICC Cricket Committee Chairman
Full Members	
James Sutherland	Chief Executive Officer, Cricket Australia
Maqbul Dudhia	Chief Executive, Bangladesh Cricket Board
David Collier	Chief Executive, England and Wales Cricket Board
SK Nair	Honorary Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India
Martin Snedden	Chief Executive, New Zealand Cricket
Salim Altaf	Director - Cricket Operations, Pakistan Cricket Board
Duleep Mendis	Chief Executive, Sri Lanka Cricket
Gerald Majola	Chief Executive Officer, United Cricket Board of S. Africa
Roger Brathwaite	Chief Executive Officer, West Indies Cricket Board
Ozias Bvute	Managing Director, Zimbabwe Cricket
Associate Members	
John Cribbin	Honorary Secretary, Hong Kong Cricket Association
Ricardo Lord	Chairman, Argentine Cricket Association
Laurie Pieters	President, Namibia Cricket Board

Tim Lamb (England), Ramiz Raja, Zakir Khan (both Pakistan) and Macsood Ebrahim (Zimbabwe) also served on the CEC during the year under review.

Over the course of the financial year the CEC met on three occasions, with the following key outcomes:

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS/DECISIONS	
27–28 June 2004, London	
Recommendation to the ICC Board that Cricket Australia be awarded the right to host the Johnnie Walker Super Series in October 2005.	
Approved the line-up of voting academy members for the ICC Awards.	
Agreed to recommend for ratification to the ICC Executive Board and the ICC Annual Conference the revised ICC Dispute Resolution Committee Terms of Reference.	
Approved appointment of security consultants in regard to Future Tours Program Regulations.	
Recommended that ICC Executive Board ratify the updated Business Plan for the IWCC integration for adoption at the ICC Annual Conference.	
Approved recommendations made by the ICC Cricket Committee to the ICC CEC including the setting up of a sub-committee to specifically deal with the issue of illegal deliveries.	
5–6 September 2004, Monaco	
Adoption of standard media protocols for international cricket.	
Agreed to add 'selectors' to the list of persons who could be charged with a breach of the Code of Conduct under the definition of 'team officials'	
Agreed that all boards adopt a media accreditation policy whereby all players banned for match-fixing and related activities would not be granted accreditation for international matches and events.	
Agreed format for the ICC Trophy 2005 and that teams should play in coloured clothing.	
3–4 February 2005, Melbourne	
Recommended to the ICC Executive Board that each Associate Member that participates in the ICC CWC 2007 receive a participation fee of US\$ 500,000	
Adoption of a process for the scheduling of tours for the Future Tours Program	
Revised regulations to deal with illegal bowling actions be adopted with effect from 1 March 2005.	
Agreed changes to the ICC Clothing and Equipment Regulations.	
Agreement by the ICC CEC of the composition of the ICC Women's Committee	

4. ICC Cricket Committee

The 12-man ICC Cricket Committee (CC) makes recommendations to the CEC and deals with any matters or issues relating to the game or the playing of the game. Five members of the CC are nominated by the players from Full Member teams, five are nominated by the Full Member boards, one is nominated by the players from the Associate Members and one is nominated by the boards of the Associate Members.

THE CC IS COMPRISED OF:		
Sunil Gavaskar (Chairman)		
Ehsan Mani (Ex-Officio)		ICC President
Malcolm Speed (Ex-Officio)		ICC Chief Executive Officer
Full Members		
Tim May	Australia	(p)
John Reid jnr	New Zealand	(b)
Angus Fraser	England	(p)
David Holford	West Indies	(b)
Iqbal Qasim	Pakistan	(p)
Faruque Ahmed	Bangladesh	(b)
Errol Stewart	South Africa	(p)
Arjuna Ranatunga	Sri Lanka	(b)
Ali Omar Shah	Zimbabwe	(b)
Tiger Pataudi	India	(p)
Associate Member Representatives		
Roland Lefebvre	Holland	(p)
Harilal Shah	Kenya	(b)

(p) player nominee; (b) board nominee

Aravinda de Silva (Sri Lanka) also served on the CC during the year under review.

The affairs of the CC are managed by David Richardson and the Cricket Operations department.

Over the course of the financial year the CC met twice and made the following recommendations to the CEC:

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CEC	
14 May 2004, Dubai	
Appointment of an expert panel to look at the issues surrounding illegal deliveries and the process for dealing with them.	
Recommendation that the minimum number of overs to constitute a One-Day International be reduced to 20 overs a side.	
Lost time in Test matches be made up on the day on which time is lost (up to a maximum of one hour) and on subsequent days (up to a maximum of 30 minutes per day) provided that not more than one hour extra time is played on any one day.	
That earpiece communications between on-field and off-field playing staff should not be permitted.	
That all future Test and ODI matches (including those ODI matches where the playing conditions provide that the match may be replayed on the reserve day) that are abandoned without a ball being bowled shall be included in records provided the toss has taken place.	
9 November 2004, Dubai (Special meeting of the ICC Cricket Committee)	
Recommendation that new process be introduced to deal with illegal bowling actions.	

5. Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee is to review the ICC's financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the audit process and the ICC's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

Over the course of the financial year, the Audit Committee met on two occasions.

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF:	
Sir John Anderson (Chairman)	Chairman, New Zealand Cricket
Ehsan Mani (Ex-Officio)	ICC President
Malcolm Speed (Ex-Officio)	ICC Chief Executive Officer
Edward Griffith	President, West Indies Cricket Board
Oliver Stocken	Independent Member
Stanley Perlman	Alternate Member

Rene van Ierschoot (Holland) also served on the Audit Committee during the year under review.

The affairs of the Audit Committee are managed by Faisal Hasnain and Alan Gillett.

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS	
29 June 2004, London	
Review of ICC 2004 Annual Report and Accounts with external Auditors and agreement to recommend approval to Board.	
Initial review of external Auditors' Audit Plan to March 2005.	
Review of ICC financial performance based on current Management Accounts.	
Discussion of various matters relating to risk, control and compliance, including any litigation affecting ICC, commercial disputes, tax issues and contingency planning.	
Review of various reports from the ICC Internal Auditor covering a range of Departmental and other audits, which included a review of IT policies and procedures and consideration of an updated Internal Audit Plan to March 2005.	
8 September 2004, London	
Financial review of current ICC Management Accounts.	
Review of the ICC investment portfolio and recent performance.	
General review of various issues relating to risk, control and compliance, including an update of any litigation affecting ICC, commercial disputes and tax issues, including formation of a new subsidiary Company.	
Considered various reports from the ICC Internal Auditor, including the need for regular reviews of Regional Development Offices.	
Review of outstanding Code of Ethics declarations, which the Committee agreed should be renewed every 3 years.	

6. Code of Conduct Commission

The Code of Conduct Commission oversees formal enquiries into conduct which may be prejudicial to the interests of the game and makes recommendations to the Executive Board. All Full Members nominate a panel member.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF:	
Hon. Michael Beloff QC	Chairman
Richie Benaud	Australia
tbc	Bangladesh
Sir Oliver Popplewell	England
NKP Salve	India
Tim Castle	New Zealand
Justice Dr Nasim Hasan Shah	Pakistan
Justice Albie Sachs	South Africa
Faisz Musthapha	Sri Lanka
Justice Anthony Lucky	West Indies
Clive Barnes	Zimbabwe

Gamini Marapana (Sri Lanka) also served on the Code of Conduct Committee during the year under review. Justice Mainur Chowdhury (Bangladesh), who also served on the Committee, passed away in 2004.

7. Development Committee

The Development Committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring all policy matters relating to the structure and delivery of the ICC Global Development Program.

Over the course of the financial year, the Development Committee met on two occasions.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF:	
Malcolm Speed (Chairman)	ICC Chief Executive Officer
Tim Kumalo	African representative
Val Banks	Americas representative
Sultan Rana	Asia representative
Geoff Tamblyn	EAP representative
John Wright	Europe representative
John Cribbin	Associates' Delegate
Roger Knight	MCC Delegate
Betty Timmer	ICC Women's Committee Chair

Ellis Lewis (Americas), Zakir Hussain Syed (Asia), Trevor Robertson (East Asia-Pacific), Tim Lamb (Europe) and Rene van Ierschoot (Associates) also served on the Development Committee during the year under review.

The affairs of the Development Committee are managed by Matthew Kennedy and the Development department.

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS	
15–16 May 2004, Amsterdam	
Recommendation that Regional Affiliate representatives (x5) have full voting entitlements from Annual Conference 2005.	
Regional funding / percentage allocations decided for 2005–06 & 2006–07.	
Roll-out of Global Introductory Cricket Course Instructor Training scheme approved.	
IWCC integration supported.	
Recommendations to higher levels regarding new members and annual membership audit processes.	
23–24 November 2004, Bali	
Detailed analysis of past and future funding of developing cricket world.	
Consideration of One-Day International status issue.	
Recommendations re Full Member State/County/Province player availability and release to Associates and Affiliates.	

8. HR, Remuneration and Appointments Committee

The Human Resource, Remuneration and Appointments Committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring all policy matters relating to the organisation's human resources.

Over the course of the financial year, the Human Resource, Remuneration and Appointments Committee met on two occasions.

THE HR, REMUNERATION & APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF:	
Peter Chingoka (Chairman)	Full Member
David Morgan	Full Member
HRH Tunku Imran	Associate Member
Ehsan Mani (Ex-Officio)	ICC President
Malcolm Speed (Ex-Officio)	ICC Chief Executive Officer

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS	
15 October 2004, Lahore	
Approval of organisational IT Policy	
Approval of appraisal process for use by ICC staff	
15 March 2005, Delhi	
Relocation report and budget approved	
Whistle-blowing policy approved	

The affairs of the HR Remuneration and Appointments Committee are managed by Human Resources and Administration Manager John Moore.

9. Governance Review Committee

The Governance Review Committee was formed in 2004 to review the ICC's governance structures and make recommendations to ensure the organisational decision-making processes remain effective.

THE GOVERNANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE IS COMPRISED OF:	
Bob Merriman (Chairman)	Full Member
Edward Griffith	Full Member
HRH Tunku Imran	Associate Member
Ehsan Mani (Ex-Officio)	ICC President
Malcolm Speed (Ex-Officio)	ICC Chief Executive Officer

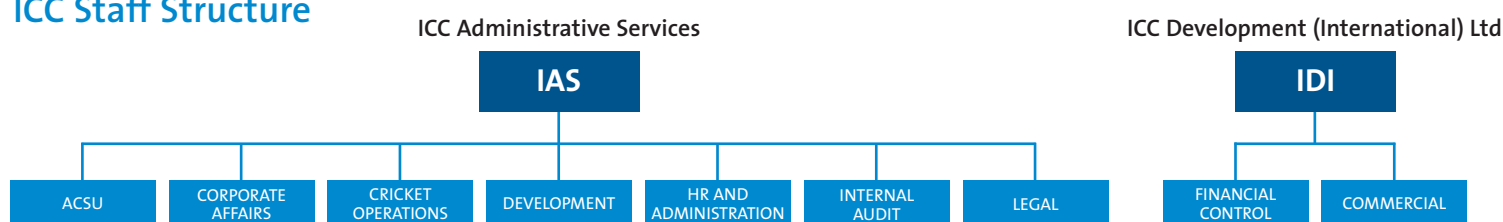
The affairs of the Governance Review Committee are managed by In-House Lawyer Urvashi Naidoo.

KEY OUTCOMES/DECISIONS	
Extension of ICC President Ehsan Mani's term to three years.	
Recommendation of new process for selection of future ICC Presidents.	
Extension of membership of Annual Conference to grant five Affiliate Member Representatives voting rights.	

ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Through its governance and operational committees, the ICC is committed to building an effective and efficient organisation to carry out its functions and responsibilities. Regular reviews are conducted to ensure the ICC operates with a best-practice policy at all levels.

ICC Staff Structure



Over the past 12 months, the ICC has sought to operate as a more effective organisation by:

- Launching a review of the organisation's governance.
- Making the decision to relocate to Dubai.
- Launching a new website with more extensive information available to the public.
- Developing an intranet for staff in all ICC offices.
- Developing a consistent IT policy across the organisation.
- Developing consistent protocols for managing projects.
- Continuing its successful secondment scheme.

With the Chief Executive's Department overseeing the daily operations of the Board and the Chief Executive, the ICC is supported by nine core departments in delivering the organisation's tasks and strategies.

The nine departments and their main areas of responsibility are:

1 Anti-Corruption & Security Unit

- Eradicate corruption
- Provide a professional, permanent security infrastructure

2 Commercial

- Event management
- Commercial partner acquisition and servicing
- Brand management
- Television broadcasting
- Merchandising

3 Corporate Affairs

- Issues and media management
- Stakeholder communication
- Publications
- Website management
- Media relations
- Strategy
- Hospitality

4 Cricket Operations

- Referees and umpires
- Playing conditions
- Player behaviour
- Safety and security
- Tour programming
- Equipment and clothing regulations
- Illegal bowling actions
- Anti-doping regulations

5 Development

- High Performance
- Participation
- Global and regional tournaments
- Education and resource provision
- Annual development awards
- Promoting the spirit of cricket

6 Financial Control

- Financial management
- Planning, budgeting, forecasting and monitoring
- Financial analysis and cost control
- Accounting policies and corporate compliance
- Liaison with internal and external audit

7 Human Resources and Administration

- Administration services
- Information technology
- Human resource management

8 Internal Audit

- Compliance and policy checking
- Department reviews

9 Legal

- Managing internal and external legal affairs
- Addressing tournament legal issues
- Dispute resolution
- Managing legal issues arising from ICC rules and regulations

ICC Staff Structure (as at 31 May 2005)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE

Malcolm Speed	Chief Executive Officer
Juliet Davidson	PA to Chief Executive Officer

COMMERCIAL

Campbell Jamieson	Commercial Manager
Warren Deutrom	Cricket Events Manager
Chris Tetley	Host Liason, ICC CWC 07
Chris Nockels	Events Coordinator
Lynn Naude	Brand Manager
Martine Milet	IDI Office Manager
Jamie Stewart⁺	Global Sponsorship Manager
Dhiraj Malhotra⁺	Sponsorship Officer
Shuchi Mahajan⁺	Personal Assistant - Sponsorship
Liz Roberts⁺	Lawyer - Commercial
Natalie McFarlane⁺	Executive Assistant, ICC CWC 07

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Brendan McClements	General Manager
Jon Long	Project Officer
Hilary Marshall	Corporate Affairs Officer

CRICKET OPERATIONS

David Richardson	General Manager
Karen Gaynard	PA to General Manager
Clive Hitchcock	Cricket Operations Manager
Chris Kelly	Umpires and Referees Manager
Keith Medlycott⁺	Umpires' High Performance Manager

EMIRATES ELITE PANEL OF ICC REFEREES

Chris Broad⁺
Jeff Crowe⁺
Alan Hurst⁺
Clive Lloyd⁺
Ranjan Madugalle⁺
Roshan Mahanama⁺
Mike Procter⁺

EMIRATES ELITE PANEL OF ICC UMPIRES

Brent Bowden⁺
Steve Bucknor⁺
Aleem Dar⁺
Darrell Hair⁺
Daryl Harper⁺
Rudi Koertzen⁺
David Shepherd⁺
Simon Taufel⁺

HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION

John Moore	HR & Administration Manager
Mukesh Karsan	IT & Telecommunications Officer
Daniella Muylders	Travel Assistant
Natalie Ghamar	Receptionist
Angela Dillon	Admin Support Officer



DEVELOPMENT

Matthew Kennedy	Global Development Manager
Richard Done⁺	High Performance Manager
Chris Briers	Operations Manager
Jenny Thornton	Project Officer
Megan Smith	Women's Project Officer

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Hoosain Ayob⁺	Manager, Africa
Ruweida Kandan⁺	Administration Officer, Africa
Martin Viera⁺	Manager, Americas
Grant Dugmore⁺	Development Officer, Americas
Sultan Rana⁺	Manager, Asia
Ganesan Sundaramoorthy⁺	Development Program Coordinator, Asia
Iqbal Sikander⁺	Development Officer, Asia
Roger Binny⁺	Development Officer, Asia
Rumesh Ratnayake⁺	Development Officer, Asia
Dr Vece Paes⁺	Sports Medicine Consultant, Asia
Tim Anderson⁺	Manager, East Asia-Pacific
Russell James⁺	Project Officer, East Asia-Pacific
Martin Gleeson⁺	Development Officer, East Asia-Pacific
Richard Holdsworth	Manager, Europe
Philip Hudson	Development Officer, Europe
Louise Kent	Project Officer, Europe
Denise Farrell O'Neill	Accounts Assistant, Europe (P/T)

Pictured clockwise from top: ICC London staff, ICC Monaco staff, ICC Jamaica staff.



FINANCIAL CONTROL

Faisal Hasnain	Chief Financial Officer
Cecilia Ullah	Management Accountant, London
Dawn Tebbutt	Management Accountant, Monaco
Jackie Hung	Financial Analyst
Jeremy Pearce	Financial Accountant

INTERNAL AUDIT

Alan Gillett	Internal Auditor
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LEGAL

Urvasi Naidoo	In-House Lawyer
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ANTI-CORRUPTION AND SECURITY UNIT

Lord Condon	Chairman
Jeff Rees	Chief Investigator
Bruce Ewan	Senior Investigator
Martin Hawkins	Senior Investigator
Alan Peacock	Senior Investigator
Lynn Graco	Office Manager
Arrie de Beer⁺	Regional Security Manager
Lt Col Nuruddin Khawaja⁺	Regional Security Manager
John Rhodes⁺	Regional Security Manager
Ron Hope	Regional Security Manager
Niranjan Virk⁺	Regional Security Manager

The following participated in the ICC's Secondment scheme: Stephanie Beltrame, Australia (05/04/04 - 01/10/04)

The following staff held temporary positions at the ICC: Mark Harrison, Will Kelly, Clare Magliore (all Corporate Affairs), Benjamin Gozlan (Commercial)

The following staff left their posts over the past 12 months: Zakir Hussain Syed⁺, Mark Mangan⁺, Alison Smith, Emma Williams and Bob Woolmer⁺

⁺Asian Cricket Council staff ⁺Consultants

ICC Development (International) Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2005

The lower half of the page features a large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping, curved, translucent blue bands. These bands sweep across the page from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of motion and depth. The colors range from a deep navy blue to a lighter, more vibrant sky blue, with the bands appearing to flow and curve around each other.



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— Cash Flow Statement	7
— Statement of Recognised Income and Expense	8
— Notes to the Financial Statements	9–14

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2005

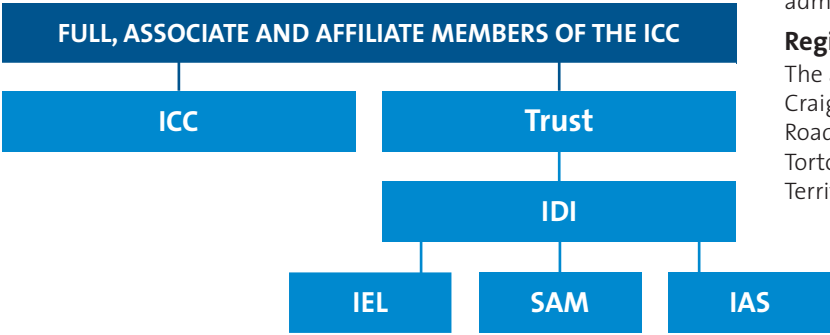
The Directors submit their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for year ended 31 March 2005. The consolidated financial statements comprise the results of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary companies ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited, ICC Cricket Management S.A.M. and ICC (Events) 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
 - (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.

ICC Cricket Management S.A.M ('SAM')

SAM was incorporated on 5 June 2003 and is domiciled in Monaco. It provides administrative and event management support services to IDI.

ICC (Events) Limited ('IEL')

IEL was incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus on 17 May 2004 in order to exploit certain commercial rights of the ICC/IDI and to provide administrative support services to IDI and to the Group.

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 continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

Operating and financial review

The revenue of the Group was \$49,374,000 (2004: \$11,930,000). 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 \$7,430,000 (2004: net loss of \$6,818,000). The total reserves of the Group at 31 March 2005 were \$22,344,000 of which \$15,323,000 has been set aside for development.

It was announced during the year that the International Cricket Council will be relocating to Dubai on 1 August 2005.

Directors

The current Executive Director of the Company is as follows:

Director

Malcolm Speed	Managing Director
---------------	-------------------

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

Director	Country		
Ehsan Mani	Pakistan	Chairman	
Percy Sonn	South Africa	Vice Chairman	Appointed 2 July 2004
Robert Merriman	Australia	Member representative*	
Mohammad Ali Asghar	Bangladesh	Member representative*	
David Morgan	England	Member representative*	
Jagmohan Dalmiya	India	Member representative*	
Sir John Anderson	New Zealand	Member representative*	
Shaharyar Khan	Pakistan	Member representative*	
Ray Mali	South Africa	Member representative*	
Thilanga Sumathipala	Sri Lanka	Member representative*	
Edward Griffith	West Indies	Member representative*	
Peter Chingoka	Zimbabwe	Member representative*	
HRH Tunku Imran	Malaysia	Associate Member representative	
Stanley Perlman	Israel	Associate Member representative	Appointed 2 July 2004
Jimmy Rayani	Kenya	Associate Member representative	

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

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

Director	Country		
Rene van Ierschoot	Holland	Associate Member representative	Resigned 2 July 2004

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

Auditors

Following the announcement of the relocation to Dubai a resolution to appoint the Group's auditors for the forthcoming year will be put to the Board of Directors at their next formal meeting.

By Order of the Board

L Knapp
Secretary
29 June 2005

Report of the Auditors to the Members of ICC Development (International) Limited

for the year ended 31 March 2005

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Group) as of 31 March 2005 and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements set out on pages 5 to 14 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 accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 March 2005 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

29 June 2005

Consolidated Income Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2005

	NOTE	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Revenue	2	49,374	11,930
Staff and consultant costs	3	(5,668)	(5,399)
Premises costs	4	(471)	(360)
Other Operating expenses	5	(16,379)	(5,350)
Global Cricket Development Programme Costs	6	(7,283)	(8,240)
Expenses		(29,801)	(19,349)
Operating profit/(loss)	7	19,573	(7,419)
Interest and other financial income	8	748	741
Payments due to Members	9	(12,540)	–
Group profit/(loss) before tax		7,781	(6,678)
Taxation	10	(351)	(140)
Net profit/(loss)		7,430	(6,818)

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2005

	NOTE	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixtures, furniture and equipment	11	469	569
Intangible assets	12	468	–
Held to maturity investments	13	–	7,500
Available for sale investments	14	4,905	–
		5,842	8,069
Current assets			
Receivables and prepayments	15	33,083	15,216
Held to maturity investments	13	–	2,073
Cash and cash equivalents	16	44,482	69,522
		77,565	86,811
Total assets		83,407	94,880
Liabilities and Equity			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	17	30,318	4,330
Deferred tax liability	18	–	3
		30,318	4,333
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	25,699	43,721
Deferred income	20	5,046	31,852
		30,745	75,573
Total liabilities		61,063	79,906
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	–	–
Reserves	22	22,344	14,974
Total equity		22,344	14,974
Total liabilities and equity		83,407	94,880

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Movements in shareholders equity are shown in note 22.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 14 were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 June 2005 and were signed on its behalf by:
Mr Ehsan Mani, Chairman and **Mr Malcolm Speed**, Managing Director

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 March 2005

	NOTE	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Group profit/(loss) before tax		7,781	(6,678)
Adjustments for:			
Interest received		(793)	(671)
Loss/(profit) on foreign exchange movements	8	241	–
Depreciation	11	247	215
Amortisation	12	43	–
Loss on disposal of fixtures, furniture and equipment	7	5	5
Loss on disposal of investments	7	6	–
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables	15	(3,382)	(1,112)
Prepayments	15	(4,691)	4,276
Non-current liabilities - deferred income	17	25,988	(11,452)
Non-current liabilities - deferred tax liability	18	(11)	–
Trade and other payables	19	(18,235)	(70,561)
Current liabilities - deferred income	20	(26,806)	22,452
Cash generated from operations		(19,607)	(63,526)
Tax paid		(138)	(105)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		(19,745)	(63,631)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received - other		793	671
Purchase of fixtures, furniture and equipment	11	(84)	(82)
Purchase of intangible asset	12	(511)	–
Net cash from investing activities		198	589
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of investment products	13	(2,000)	(15,073)
Proceeds from investment products	14	6,567	5,500
Loan to Full Members	15	(9,926)	(6,760)
Loan to Associate Members	15	140	(167)
Net Cash flows used in financing activities		(5,219)	(16,500)
Increase / (decrease) in cash		(24,766)	(79,542)
Movements in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year	16	69,522	149,149
Increase / (decrease) in cash		(24,766)	(79,542)
Effects of exchange rate changes		(274)	(85)
At end of year	16	44,482	69,522
Cash and bank balances		44,482	69,522
Bank Overdrafts		–	–
At end of year		44,482	69,522

Statement of recognised income and expense

for the year ended 31 March 2005

	NOTE	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign entities		35	13
Revaluation of available for sale investments	14	(95)	–
Net (losses)/gains not recognised in the income statement		(60)	13
Net profit/(loss) for the year		7,430	(6,818)
Total recognised income/(expense) for the year		7,370	(6,805)

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2005

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.

d) Event Costs

The Group recognises Event expenditure when the revenues from that event are recognised (i.e. at the time cricket events are held). In the interim, expenses incurred on cricket events are held as deferred expenses in the balance sheet.

e) 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 reserves. 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.

f) Investments

The Group classifies its investments in securities depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification based on its intentions at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis. The group's present investments are classified as available for sale and are included within non-current assets, unless they are required to be sold, in which case they are included within current assets.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Available for sale investments are subsequently valued at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments are recognised in the statement of recognised income of expenses for the year. When investments classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses are included in the income statement for the year.

g) 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.

h) 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.

i) Intangible asset

Material expenditure incurred to acquire intellectual property is capitalised and amortised using the straight line method over a period determined to be the useful life.

j) 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.

k) 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.

l) 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 within current liabilities.

m) 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.

n) Pension Obligations

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

o) 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

p) Financial Risk Management

i) Objectives

The overall Financial Risk Management 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 or financial products. Further, 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 subsidiaries, 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.

2 Revenue

Revenue Analysis	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Members Subscriptions	11,033	9,662
Commercial Revenues and Event related income	37,849	2,016
Licensing	209	36
Contributions received for Cricket Development	179	159
Match fines	93	57
Other revenues	11	-
Total	49,374	11,930

3 Staff and consultant costs

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Administrative wages, salaries, social security and pensions	4,091	3,607
Umpires and Referees	1,251	1,314
Security Managers	187	163
Seconded program	50	134
Other staff related expenses	89	181
Total	5,668	5,399

The number of persons employed by the Group at the end of the year was 35 (2004: 37). The average number of persons employed by the group during the year was 36 (2004: 35).

Defined contribution plan pension costs charged in the year amounted to \$96,000 (2004: \$58,000).

4 Premises Costs

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Rent	390	314
Other Premises related costs	81	46
Total	471	360

The Premises related costs are in respect of the premises at Lords Cricket Ground and Queen Anne's Gate in London, UK and in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

5 Other Operating Expenses

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Cricket Event Costs (see (a) below)	9,243	-
Meeting costs	448	409
Annual Conference and reporting	66	100
Legal and Professional Fees	974	1,008
Umpires and Referees (excluding consultants costs)	915	697
Anti-Corruption Unit (excluding staff costs)	782	646
Other expenses	3,951	2,490
Total	16,379	5,350

(a) Cricket Events Costs

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
ICC Champions Trophy 2004	8,413	-
ICC Awards	830	-
Total	9,243	-

Costs of organising the ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Under 19 World Cup are incurred directly by the Group.

The cost of the ICC Under 19 World Cup 2004 are included in the Global Cricket Development Programme costs (note 6).

6 Global Cricket Development Programme Costs

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Personnel	1,124	1,028
Office expenses	532	365
Development Programme	5,642	4,955
ICC Under 19 World Cup 2004	(15)	1,892
Total	7,283	8,240

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

7 Operating Profit/Loss

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	247	215
Amortisation	43	–
Operating lease rentals	390	314
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixtures, furniture and equipment	5	–
Loss on disposal of investment	6	–
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit	85	67
- non audit	72	182

8 Interest and Other Financial Income

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Interest income (excluding investments)	857	400
Income from investments	132	271
(Loss)/profit on exchange	(241)	70
Total	748	741

The income from investments comprises interest income, as well as option premiums received on convertible deposits. Interest from investments is recognised when received.

9 Payments due to Members

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
ICC Champions Trophy 2004		
Full Members	12,540	–
Total	12,540	–

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 deductions or withholdings that the Board of Directors may decide.

10 Taxation

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Corporation Tax - UK subsidiary	143	120
Corporation Tax - Monaco subsidiary	203	20
Corporation Tax - Cyprus subsidiary	5	–
Total	351	140

11 Fixtures, furniture and equipment

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Year ended 31 March 2005		
Opening net book amount	569	644
Exchange differences	98	73
Additions	84	82
Disposals	(35)	(15)
Depreciation charge	(247)	(215)
Closing net book amount	469	569
At 31 March 2005		
Cost	1,379	1,266
Accumulated depreciation	(910)	(697)
Net book amount	469	569

12 Intangible Assets

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Year ended 31 March 2005		
Opening net book amount	–	–
Additions	511	–
Amortisation charge	(43)	–
Closing net book amount	468	–
At 31 March 2005		
Cost	511	–
Accumulated amortisation	(43)	–
Net book amount	468	–

The intangible asset relates to the Player Ranking System that was purchased by the company during the year.

13 Held to maturity investments

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
At beginning of year	9,573	–
Investments during the year	2,000	15,073
Redemptions	(2,073)	(5,500)
Disposal	(2,500)	–
Transfers to available for sale	(7,000)	–
At end of year	–	9,573
Shown as:		
Non-current	–	7,500
Current	–	2,073

During the year an investment was sold prior to its maturity date resulting in a reclassification of all investments from held to maturity to available for sale.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

14 Available for sale investments

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
At beginning of year	–	–
Transfers from held to maturity	7,000	–
Investments during the year	–	–
Redemptions	(2,000)	–
Revaluation - transfer to revaluation reserve	(95)	–
At end of year	4,905	–
Shown as:		
Non-current	4,905	–
Current	–	–

The accounting policy for investments is as stated in note 1f.

As at 31 March 2005 the market value of the investments that are held with high quality financial institutions amounted to \$4,905,000 (2004: \$9,561,000). The fair value valuation of the investments was obtained directly from the relevant financial institutions.

The total income from investments during the year amounted to \$132,000 (see note 8).

15 Receivables and prepayments

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Trade debtors	2,910	1,819
Other debtors and prepaid expenses	11,161	6,470
Amounts due from Full Members	2,239	–
Amounts due from Associate Members	52	–
Loans to Full Members	16,686	6,760
Loans to Associate Members	27	167
Deferred tax asset	8	–
Total	33,083	15,216

Other debtors and prepayments include \$8,435,000 (2004: \$5,827,000) advanced to regions to fund Development Programme projects.

Prepaid expenses also include \$462,000 in respect of Event Costs that have been deferred until the event is completed and the revenue from those events is recognised. These events include the ICC Trophy 2005, the Johnnie Walker Super Series 2005 and the ICC Champions Trophy 2006.

Loans to Full Members relates to a loan advanced to the West Indies Cricket Board for costs being incurred in respect of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2007. Interest is charged at the 12 month USD LIBOR rate. The loan is fully secured by a bank guarantee.

Loans to Associate Members relates to loans to certain Associate Members as part of the ICC's financial assistance program. It is expected that these amounts will be settled during the current year.

The Deferred tax asset relates to temporary differences due to capital allowances within IAS, the company's subsidiary in the UK.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,123	3,211
Short term bank deposits	41,359	66,311
Total	44,482	69,522

17 Non-current liabilities - Deferred income

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Commercial Revenues and Event related income	28,100	–
Subscriptions in advance from Associate Members	2,218	4,330
Total	30,318	4,330

18 Non-current liabilities - Deferred tax liability

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Deferred tax liability	–	3

The Deferred tax liability relates to temporary differences due to capital allowances within IAS, the company's subsidiary in the UK.

19 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Amounts due to Full Members	14,828	33,435
Amounts due to Associate Members	5,848	7,999
Taxation and social security	348	135
Accruals	961	1,339
Other creditors	3,714	813
Total	25,699	43,721

20 Current liabilities - Deferred income

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Commercial Revenue and Event related income	2,934	23,800
Subscriptions in advance from Full Members	–	6,040
Subscriptions in advance from Associate Members	2,112	2,012
Total	5,046	31,852

21 Share capital

	2005 \$	2004 \$
Authorised:		
1 Bearer share of US\$1	1	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Bearer share of US\$1	1	1

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

22 Movements in shareholders' equity

2005

	At 1 April 2004 \$'000	Retained Profit / (Loss) \$'000	Reserve Transfers \$'000	At 31 March 2005 \$'000
Share Capital	–	–	–	–
Development Fund	9,429	–	5,894	15,323
IDI Reserve	5,545	–	1,476	7,021
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	–	35	(35)	–
Revaluation Reserve	–	(95)	95	–
Profit and loss account	–	7,430	(7,430)	–
Total	14,974	7,370	–	22,344

2004

	At 1 April 2003 as restated \$'000	Retained Profit / (Loss) \$'000	Reserve Transfers \$'000	At 31 March 2004 \$'000
Share Capital	–	–	–	–
Development Fund	17,948	–	(8,240)	9,708
Development Fund adjustment	–	–	(279)	(279)
IDI Reserve	3,831	–	1,714	5,545
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	–	13	(13)	–
Profit and loss account	–	(6,818)	6,818	–
Total	21,779	(6,805)	–	14,974

The Development Fund is an internal allocation that is maintained to finance ICC Development Programme operations. The fund is offset by development expenditure, excluding central administration costs.

During the year the company set aside \$13,000,000 from the Champions Trophy profits towards the ICC Global Development Program (included within transfers to Development Fund).

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

23 Minority Interest

The Minority Interest relates to 1 share each held by the 5 Directors as beneficial owners on behalf of ICC Cricket Management S.A.M., as required by local Monaco company regulations. The shares have a nominal value of Euro 150 each and the total Minority Interest amounts to 0.5% of the share capital of ICC Cricket Management S.A.M. The amount of the minority interest is not considered material to warrant separate disclosure in the accounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

for the year ended 31 March 2005

24 Operating lease commitments

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

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Expiring:		
Not later than 1 year	215	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	140	128
Later than 5 years	–	82

This is in respect of property lease commitments in the UK and in Monaco.

25 Directors' remuneration

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown on page 3 within the Directors' Report. For the year ended 31 March 2005, one director received salaries totalling \$558,273 (2004: \$475,902). There was no other remuneration.

None of the Non-Executive Directors received remuneration. However, the Directors are reimbursed for their expenses. An allowance of \$60,000 (2004: \$30,000) was paid to the Chairman as a contribution towards his expenses, and an allowance of \$15,000 (2004: \$nil) was paid to the Vice-Chairman as a contribution towards his expenses.

26 Contingent Liabilities

The company is in correspondence with Global Cricket Corporation PTE Limited ('GCC') in connection with contractual claims under the Media & Sponsorship Rights Contract with IDI and News Corporation Limited dated 20 July 2000 (the 'MRA'). The claims relate to the various Player Terms required to be signed and adhered to by players competing in the various ICC Events that are subject to the MRA, and the related issue of alleged ambush marketing of sponsors' rights. The claims also relate to certain scheduled matches in the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 which did not take place.

The process of dealing with such claims could stretch over a considerable period of time, particularly if the matter progresses to a formal arbitration. Any such arbitration is likely to involve significant legal costs.

IDI has not admitted any liability and does not consider that any provision is necessary in its annual accounts. Should IDI subsequently be held financially liable for breach of contract, or otherwise, it will seek to recover all of the amounts involved from its members.

27 Principal subsidiary undertakings

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership
ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%
ICC Cricket Management S.A.M	Monaco	99.50%
ICC (Events) Limited	Cyprus	100%