
International Cricket Council

Annual Report & Financial Statements

2000 - 2001



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President's Report

Malcolm Gray

For reasons obvious to all followers of cricket, the past 14 months have been among the most difficult the game has ever faced. There is no doubt the allegations and revelations of match fixing and corruption have shocked the sporting world. Even past cricketing flashpoints such as the Bodyline series of the 1930s and World Series Cricket of the 1970s, pale by comparison with the impact of these events.

The ICC's response to this crisis was to establish the ICC Anti-Corruption Unit under the direction of Sir Paul Condon and the jurisdiction of Lord Griffiths, chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission.

Since then significant progress has been made in tackling the problem on an international scale. But there is still much work to do before the game can pronounce itself to be entirely clean. The Anti-Corruption Unit has a brief to investigate all and any matters that it regards as suspect, with the utmost thoroughness.

Just as important for the future integrity and credibility of cricket are the steps that need to be taken to ensure this can never happen again. This is also part of the ACU's ongoing brief, and a series of comprehensive recommendations covering it were included in the Unit's interim report to Lord Griffiths in May.

On the field of play there were a number of heartening cricketing highlights to report. In November Bangladesh took to the field for the first time in a Test match, becoming the tenth country to do so. The match against India was an historic occasion highlighted by the debut century of Aminul Islam, whose 145 was second only to Charles Bannerman as the highest score in a country's first Test. Captain Naimur Rahman claimed six wickets and although the home side



went on to lose the game there was much to celebrate in the performance of the Bangladeshi players.

The ICC Knock Out in Kenya was another event where the headlines were created by some memorable cricket. Excellent wickets at the Nairobi Gymkhana Club ground produced ideal conditions for the limited overs game. These were best exploited by tournament winners New Zealand, who beat India in a thrilling final.

At the Executive Board meeting held during the Knock Out, Chief Executive David Richards announced his intention to step down after nearly eight years with the organisation. David has been a totally committed leader of the ICC, which under his guidance has grown from a fledgling organisation employing just two members of staff to the present level where there are more than 20 employees. During this period he has also helped to secure the game's financial future with the negotiation and signing of the World Sports Group/News Corp contract. David was also a leading architect of the ICC Development Program, which is now taking the game to many millions of potential new players and enthusiasts around the world.

The search for David's successor was both exhaustive and truly international, covering all regions of the world. More than 150 people were consulted in the recruitment process, which was co-ordinated on behalf of the ICC by the international practice of Russell Reynolds Associates.

After a six month search his successor was confirmed as Malcolm Speed, who like David before him joins ICC from the Australian Cricket Board (ACB). Malcolm is a barrister by profession who has been heavily involved in the administration of Australian basketball and has run his own sports management business. He spent four years as Chief Executive of the ACB and will take up his new post in July.

The ICC Development Program has continued to encourage and support the spread of the game across the continents, with a record number of applications for Affiliate status being approved during the year. A budget of US\$ 13 million has been allocated to the Program over the next two years, a figure that reflects the importance placed by the ICC on a successful and effective Development Program.

In terms of decision making, the Melbourne Executive Board meeting in February reached agreement on three very significant issues affecting the future of the game. The implementation of the international tours programme, the introduction of the ICC Test Championship from May 2001 and the major restructuring of the way the game is regulated on the field of play

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(leading to higher, truly professional standards of umpiring and refereeing), will all have a very significant and positive impact in the years ahead.

From a commercial perspective the signing of the World Sports Group / News Corporation contract in July 2000 has guaranteed a minimum of US\$550 million to the game over the next seven years. This huge injection of income will be generated from the sale of commercial rights by WSG / News Corporation for the 2003 and 2007 World Cups, ICC Knock-Out tournaments, the ICC Trophy and Under 19 World Cups. This will obviously be of direct benefit to members, but will also provide funding for the

growth and development of the ICC into a substantial and appropriately resourced international sporting body. One of the priorities for the new Chief Executive will be to recruit new staff in key positions to manage the increased workload and responsibilities that will follow.

The Board has already been able to strengthen the ICC's team of external advisors. There are now specialists covering financial, legal, communications and corporate design disciplines, who have added to the professionalism and development of the organisation.

On a personal level the saddest events of this turbulent year were the loss of two legendary figures in the world game. Lord Cowdrey of Tonbridge and Sir Donald Bradman were two of the most influential men cricket has known. Lord Cowdrey was a master batsman, captain of county and country and a past Chairman of the ICC. Sir Donald was an omnipresent influence on the game as batsman of unparalleled achievement and an outstanding and wise counsellor to successive generations of players and administrators. To lose both of them within the space of a few months is an enormous blow to cricket. They are both quite simply irreplaceable.

Finally, I pay tribute to the personal contribution made by my predecessor Jagmohan Dalmiya, the excellent work of fellow Directors, the Chief Executives of national boards, Committee Chairmen and members and particularly the staff at ICC offices in London and Monaco, and throughout the regions of the world.

I have also much appreciated the welcome and warmth extended to me by colleagues hosting events and visits in Australia, England, Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Scotland and South Africa over the past year.

Chief Executive's Report

David Richards



The period of time covered by this Annual Report has been, without question, the most controversial and challenging ever experienced by the game of cricket. Never before in the long history of the game has a single issue had such a profound effect as the breaking of the corruption scandal.

No one involved in cricket - players, administrators, media and followers - was prepared for the bombshell which broke in the wake of the allegations of match-fixing against South African captain, Hansie Cronje.

The far reaching implications of the scandal, together with revelations of a wider network of corruption, immediately highlighted the need for an agency which could work across national borders and co-ordinate a global response to the problem. In May 2000 at a special meeting at Lord's, the Executive Board moved to address this need by approving the establishment of an ICC Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU).

The ACU is funded by the ICC but in all other ways is operationally independent, with its own staff, offices and reporting lines into Lord Griffiths, chairman of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission. Led by Sir Paul Condon, a former head of the Metropolitan Police in London, the Unit has Terms of Reference that give it wide international investigative powers.

In May 2001 the first, interim report of the ACU was published highlighting the scope and extent of the problem and putting forward a series of recommendations for the international game, to be considered at the 2001 Annual Conference.

Both this report and a review of it by a Code of Conduct Commission Panel were made public as part of the process towards rebuilding confidence in the sport. Full details of both reports can be found at www.icc.cricket.org.

Appointment of Commercial Partner

The corruption issue broke at a time when negotiations for a package of commercial rights to ICC events was at an advanced stage. Research had showed the potential for increasing income by bundling together the rights for a number of events rather than individual tournaments. Interest was such that seven bids were received for the package of the 2003 and 2007 World Cups, the biennial Knock-Outs from 2000 to 2006, three Under 19 World Cups and the ICC Trophy.

After lengthy negotiations, a decision was made to accept the final offer made by World Sports Group and News

Corporation. This agreement guarantees cricket a minimum income of US\$550 million over the seven year period, with the prospect of additional income when revenues exceed commission and production costs.

The Knock-Out tournament held in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2000 was the first event staged under the new partnership with WSG/News Corporation, which is now known as Global Cricket Corporation. This proved to be a successful opening partnership, and one that I am confident will continue to develop into a very professional and effective working relationship.

ICC Resourcing

With greater income available we have been able to strengthen the ICC office staffing and use of specialist external resources. Up to this point the ICC has been significantly under resourced as a world sports body, particularly in view of the demands placed on it by the growth and development of the international game.

Permanent new members of staff have been recruited to support the increased workload of both the Cricket Operations and Development departments. The increasing demand for communication with stakeholders and the media led to the appointment in September of Countrywide Porter Novelli as the ICC's international communications consultants. At the same time, and to move forward quickly, Mark Harrison joined the ICC staff as Communications Manager, on an initial six months secondment. Both of these terms have since been extended for a further six months, up to October 2001.

These appointments have allowed the successful completion of a major communications review among ICC Members; the production of this, the first ICC Annual Report; the establishment of a regular dialogue with more than 800 international cricket writers, commentators and broadcasters around the world. A communications support role has also been provided to the Anti-Corruption Unit in London and during overseas investigations in Australia, India and Sri Lanka.

Cricket Operations

Sadly, this year it has been almost inevitable that events off the field have overshadowed those on it. But there has been much entertaining and stimulating cricket played around the world.

The second ICC Knock-Out, held in Nairobi, produced a first major trophy for New Zealand, for whom Chris Cairns played a magnificent match winning innings in the final against India. As well as producing some excellent, entertaining cricket the event delivered a profit of US\$13 million for the funding of the Development Program.

In January a new three stage process for dealing with bowlers reported for suspect actions was introduced. This aims to bring a fairer and more considered approach to this often controversial and always sensitive issue. Introducing three distinct and separate stages to the process now gives a bowler every opportunity of overcoming irregularities with his action while continuing to be eligible to play international cricket.

At the October Executive Board meeting, directors agreed to the implementation of a future tours program, committing all countries to play each other in home and away Test series over the next five years. For the first time in Test history tours will now be a result of international co-ordination, rather than bi-lateral negotiation. In particular this will benefit the newer and emerging countries. Bangladesh is due to complete a minimum of 18 series over the next five years, far more exposure than would likely have been the case previously.

Agreement was reached on the introduction of an official ICC Test Championship, from May 2001, as an initiative to add interest and context to Test cricket. The detail of this new initiative along with the opening Championship table can be found elsewhere in this report.

International umpiring and refereeing came under intense scrutiny during the year, resulting in a commitment to undertake a major review and restructuring of the current panel system. The Board has recognised that this vital part of our sport has not kept pace with the development of many other aspects of the game. Approval in principle has been given for a full-time contracted Elite Panel of umpires so that the best umpires stand more frequently. This will be supported by an International Panel of umpires, and an international accreditation scheme will be introduced to standardise umpire training and development. Major changes are also proposed to improve the current system of match referees. A panel of five full time referees will be contracted to ICC, supported by a Supplementary Panel. It is proposed that the new systems for both umpires and referees will be effective from 1 April 2002.

Development

The vision for the future is necessarily a long-term one, but it is heartening to see the widespread support for the achievements of the ICC Development Program. During the year, three key executives moved on from their roles. ICC Development Manager Ross Turner decided to return to Australia - Ross built a solid structural framework for the Program with a 5 year strategic plan and provided great leadership in this establishment phase. Two founding regional Development Managers - Nigel Laughton (Europe) and Nasim ul Ghani (Asia) - left after 3 and 3 1/2 years respectively, during which time they both created a dynamic program in their regions.

In recognition of the size of the Asian region, the Board decided that 50% of the net proceeds of the ICC Knock-Outs from 2000-2006 would be allocated to this region. As each region strengthens, the ICC office role will be one of co-ordination and general direction to meet the global development objectives approved by the Board.

Financial and corporate governance

Published in this report are the group accounts for International cricket which show the multi-million dollar scale of the business side of ICC.

Sir John Anderson (director from New Zealand) has chaired a review of ICC's corporate governance. This was foreshadowed when ICC was incorporated in 1997 and is essentially a fine-tuning of the structure, including the role of the committees and various operating procedures.

Staff

2000/01 has been an especially demanding year. ICC is fortunate to have a dedicated staff, each of whom met the challenge of an increased workload. The management team of Roger Hill (General Manager), Clive Hitchcock (Cricket Operations Manager), Campbell Jamieson (Finance and Events Manager), Andrew Eade (Development Manager) and Mark Harrison (Communications Manager) have provided me with invaluable support.

On a personal note, it has been a privilege to serve as ICC's first Chief Executive over the past 8 years. In that time, there has been a significant move towards countries working together as evidenced by the standardisation of playing conditions, the introduction of the 10 year tours program and the agreement to package commercial rights to ICC events. The vision has changed from short-term and nationalistic to long-term and global, with development the beneficiary. Financially, ICC and the Members are well-placed to take the game forward. Crucially, there is a common resolve to rid the game of the cancer of corruption.

I take this opportunity to thank all who work for the interests of cricket at whatever level, and trust that my successor Malcolm Speed will receive the Member countries co-operation and support that I have enjoyed.



Malcolm Speed will succeed David Richards as ICC Chief Executive in July. He will relocate to London and work from the ICC office in The Clock Tower at Lord's.

Malcolm led the Australian Cricket Board with distinction from 1997, during which time the national team confirmed its position as the leading Test and One Day side in world cricket.

He is a barrister by profession, holding a LLB from Melbourne University and practising as a solicitor from 1971 to 1982 and as a Barrister between 1983 and 1994. He has been heavily involved in Australian basketball, being Executive Chairman of the National Basketball League between 1988 and 1997 and Executive Chairman of Basketball Australia from 1994 to 1997. Malcolm also ran his own sports management business and is a Board Member of the Australian Sports Commission.

ICC Executive Board



Malcolm Gray
President



David Richards
Chief Executive



Sir John Anderson KBE
Home Board: Chairman of New Zealand Cricket



Peter Chingoka
Home Board: President of the Zimbabwe Cricket Union



Saber Chowdhury
Home Board: Chairman of Bangladesh Cricket Board



Sunil Gavaskar
Executive Board: Chairman, Cricket Committee - Playing



HRH Tunku Imran
Home Board: President, Malaysian Cricket Association. Executive Board: Associate Member Director



René van Ierschoot
Home Board: President of KNCB (Holland). Executive Board: Associate Member Director



Lord MacLaurin
Home Board: Chairman of the England and Wales Cricket Board



Ehsan Mani
Executive Board: Chairman, Finance and Marketing Committee



Dr A C Muthiah
Home Board: President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India



Jimmy Rayani
Home Board: Chairman, Kenya Cricket Association. Executive Board: Associate Member Director



Denis Rogers
Home Board: Chairman, Australian Cricket Board



Patrick Rousseau
Home Board: President, West Indies Cricket Board



Percy Sonn
Home Board: President of the United Cricket Board of South Africa



Thilanga Sumathipala
Home Board: President of Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka



Lt Gen Tauqir Zia
Home Board: Chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board

ICC Committees 2000/2001

The President and Chief Executive are ex officio members of all Committees

	Executive Board	Cricket Committee - Management	Cricket Committee - Playing
Chairman	The President	The Chief Executive	Mr S Gavaskar
Australia	Mr D Rogers	Mr M Speed	Mr A Border
Bangladesh	Mr S Chowdhury	Mr S A Huq	Mr A Roquibul Hassan
England	Lord MacLaurin	Mr T Lamb	Mr D Acfield
India	Dr A C Muthiah	Mr J Lele	Mr K Srikanth
New Zealand	Sir John Anderson	Mr C Doig	Mr J Reid
Pakistan	Lt. General Tauqir Zia	Brigadier M A Rana	Mr Z Abbas
South Africa	Mr P Sonn	Mr G Majola	Dr A Bacher
Sri Lanka	Mr T Sumathipala	Mr A Tennakoon	Mr S Wettimuny
West Indies	The Hon. P Rousseau	Mr G Shillingford	Mr J Hendriks
Zimbabwe	Mr P Chingoka	Mr D Ellman-Brown	Mr A Pycroft
Associate Member Representatives	HRH Tunku Imran	Mr J Cribbin	Mr G Edwards
	Mr R van Ierschoot	Mr J Everett	
	Mr J Rayani	Mr M Khan	

Finance & Marketing Committee Development Committee

	The Chief Executive	
Mr E Mani (Chairman)	Mr H Ayob	Africa
Mr D Mullins	Mr R Weekes	Americas
Mr R Singh Dungarpur	Mr D Mendis	Asia
The Hon. P Rousseau	Mr M Kennedy	East Asia-Pacific
Mr D Ellman-Brown	Mr I Swan	Europe
Mr S Perlman	Mr R Knight	MCC

ICC Meetings

The following ICC meetings took place during the period covered by this Annual Report:

Executive Board

June 2000, London
October 2000, Nairobi
February 2001, Melbourne

Cricket Committee - Management

June 2000, London
October 2000, Nairobi
February 2001, Melbourne

Cricket Committee - Playing

May 2001, London

Finance & Marketing

November 2000, Lahore
May 2001, Hong Kong

Interim Development Committee

December 2000, London

Test Captains Meeting

October 2000, Nairobi (informal meeting)
February 2001, Melbourne

ICC Panel Referees

October 2000, Nairobi

ICC Panel Umpires

August 2000, London

BELOW International Captains meeting, Melbourne, Feb 2001.

BELOW RIGHT ICC Cricket Committee - Management, Melbourne, February 2001.



Anti-Corruption Unit Leads Fight Against Cricket Corruption



In June 2000 Sir Paul Condon was appointed by the ICC to lead cricket's first international anti-corruption operation. His appointment was the result of a global search for an individual of proven quality, experience and standing to mount a powerful response to the damaging allegations and revelations of corruption tarnishing the reputation of cricket.

Decisive action was called for in the wake of the Hansie Cronje bombshell of April 2000, which had rocked the cricketing world with revelations of match fixing, betting and corruption throughout the world game.

Importantly, the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) is independent from the ICC, with its own staffing, offices and Terms of Reference. 'I sought three main assurances from the ICC before accepting this position,' said Sir Paul Condon. 'Firstly I wanted to be absolutely confident that the ICC was resolved to tackle this issue in a decisive and meaningful fashion. Secondly, it was important that the Anti-Corruption Unit was established as an independent operation from the day-to-day ICC administration, and finally I needed to have the confidence that there would be a significant budget available to carry out the work. Confirmation was given for each of these points'

We want followers of the game to have no doubt that the ICC is treating this issue with the utmost importance, and taking real steps to eradicate it. The sole priority of the ICC is to protect the long term health of the sport...

Malcolm Gray

Operating from offices in central London, the Unit comprises a team of six full time security experts. All members are highly experienced former police officers, with extensive world wide contacts and know-how in mounting sensitive international intelligence operations.

It is backed by a budget of US \$4 million to cover the period up to the World Cup in South Africa in 2003.

The ACU is working closely with the security operations of ICC member Boards and co-operating with other formal Commissions and Inquiries, in a bid to rid the game of its most pressing problem.

It has supported official cricket, judicial and criminal investigations mounted in Australia, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the West Indies into match fixing and related matters.

The Unit's first major, interim report was presented to a panel of the ICC Code of Conduct Commission for review and

comment at the end of April 2001. This report was fully endorsed by the panel, under the chairmanship of Lord Hugh Griffiths, and passed to ICC President Malcolm Gray for circulation to members of the Executive Board. The subject will be the major item for discussion at the June 18th 2001 meeting in London. After this the ICC will confirm what action will be taken in the next stage of the fight against corruption.

'We want followers of the game to have no doubt that the ICC is treating this issue with the utmost importance, and taking real steps to eradicate it. The sole priority of the ICC is to protect the long term health of the sport, and no one should doubt our determination to achieve this aim,' commented President Malcolm Gray.

The 77 page ACU report is a thorough and detailed summary of the Unit's first six months investigations and, for the first time, provides a background and context to how and why corruption took root in the game.

A series of 24 recommendations are identified by the ACU to prevent malpractice and corruption from re-establishing itself in future. These measures cover education and awareness, security and control, player conditions and involvement, umpires, prevention and investigation, the future of the ICC and implementation. The full transcript of both the ACU and Code of Conduct Commission Panel reports can be accessed on the ICC web site at www.icc.cricket.org.

The Cricket Operations Department is responsible for all matters relating to international cricket both on and off the field. Cricket Committee - Management (CC-M) deals with the management matters relating to international cricket and Cricket Committee - Playing (CC-P) deals with on-field issues, and in particular, the Standard Playing Conditions for Test and One-Day Internationals. ICC events such as the World Cup, Under 19 World Cup and ICC Trophy are also serviced, along with the overall operational responsibility for the international panel of umpires and referees.

Major events for the Cricket Operations Department during the period covered by this report were as follows:

Cricket Committee - Management

Ten Full Member Chief Executives and three Associate Member representatives form this committee. It met three times this year given the Chief Executives' vital role in the management of the game at international level. CC-M was a driving force in the creation of a more balanced and equitable long term calendar of Test Cricket. This has now been implemented as the Tours Program, a detailed summary of which can be accessed on the ICC web site.

Cricket Committee - Playing

The structure of CC-P is the same as CC-M, but each country nominates a person knowledgeable about the playing of the game at the top level. CC-P is responsible for all on-field cricket related matters, which includes the implementation of Standard Playing Conditions.

Standard Playing Conditions for Test and One Day International cricket

The Playing Conditions were introduced in 1995 against a backdrop of an increasing volume of international cricket, and are reviewed every three years. Test match and One Day International regulations vary considerably from the basic Laws of cricket so that the demands of the international game can be fully covered. Examples of this include use of the third umpire and fielding restrictions in One Day Internationals. The next three year period starts in September 2001.

Bowling Review Group and Advisors

Originally known as the Advisory Panel on Illegal Deliveries and formed in 1997 as a sub-committee of CC-P, the Bowling Review Group (BRG) offers assistance to a player who may have a problem with his bowling action. Ideally, a bowler with a flawed action is spotted early in his career and corrections are made so that the bowling action complies with the Law. In some cases this does

not happen and the ICC is left to provide direction and assistance to help resolve what is frequently a sensitive and emotional issue. A new procedure was adopted from January 2001 to make the process as fair, transparent and constructive as possible.

Full details of the new process can be found on the ICC web site at www.icc.cricket.org.

The ICC Trophy

The ICC Trophy is played between Associate Member countries every four years, and the next tournament takes place in Toronto in June/July 2001. 24 countries will compete, with the major incentive of a place in the 2003 World Cup in South Africa for the top three teams. The competition also plays an important role in the globalisation of cricket by bringing together emerging cricketing nations for a prestigious tournament. The 2001 tournament will take cricket to the potentially enormous North American audience.

ICC Panel of International Umpires

The Cricket Operations Department is responsible for the administration of the ICC Panel of Test match umpires and referees. Introduced in February 1994, the Panel comprises 20 umpires drawn from nine of the ten Test playing countries (Bangladesh will join the panel in 2001/02). Each national cricket Board nominates its two best international umpires, with the exception of England which provides four, as its first-class umpires are all full time professionals.

ICC appoints one independent 'overseas' umpire from the Panel to officiate in every Test match. The Panel enables the best umpires to officiate throughout the world and has been a major factor in raising umpiring standards in international cricket, and eliminating any perception of home bias.

Recently, a policy has been implemented of appointing the better performing umpires to officiate in more Test matches. Analysis of performance is based on reports on umpires completed by Test match captains and the match referees.



The following table details the nominees to the Panel for this period and the number of Tests each umpire officiated as an ICC umpire (the figure in brackets denotes the number of matches officiated as a home umpire the same period):

Darrell Hair (Australia).....	4 (1)
Daryl Harper (Australia).....	5 (1)
John Hampshire (England).....	3 (1)
George Sharp (England).....	1 (1)
David Shepherd (England).....	3 (2)
Peter Willey (England).....	2 (2)
A V Jayaprakash (India).....	2 (1)
Venkat (India).....	4 (2)
Doug Cowie (New Zealand).....	3 (1)
Steve Dunne (New Zealand).....	1 (2)
Mian Aslam (Pakistan).....	0 (1)
Riazuddin (Pakistan).....	1 (1)
Rudi Koertzen (South Africa).....	6 (2)
Dave Orchard (South Africa).....	3 (3)
B C Cooray (Sri Lanka).....	1 (3)
Peter Manuel (Sri Lanka).....	0 (3)
Steve Bucknor (West Indies).....	5 (2)
Ed Nicholls (West Indies).....	2 (2)
Ian Robinson (Zimbabwe).....	1 (1)
Russell Tiffin (Zimbabwe).....	2 (1)

The policy of appointing the better performing umpires led to an overall improvement in the standard among that group. However, the standard of the remaining Panel members has not improved at the same rate. As a result, the Board has approved in principle a major overhaul of the system of selecting and appointing umpires and referees.

Associate Member ODI Tournaments

If requested, ICC appoints International Panel umpires to officiate in One Day International series held in ICC Associate member countries. Three independent umpires are appointed to each series, two acting as on-field umpires with the remaining umpire as third/TV replay official. During the period 1st April 2000 to 31st March 2001 ICC was asked to appoint umpires for the ICC Knockout Competition in Nairobi, Asia v Rest of the World in Dhaka, Bangladesh and the Sharjah Trophy tournaments in October 2000 and April 2001.

ICC Match Referees

The Cricket Operations Department is also responsible for appointing members of the ICC Panel of match referees. Each year the Full Member countries are required to nominate referees to the ICC Panel (usually two from each country) and ICC appoints one referee from this Panel to oversee each Test or One Day International series. Members include:

Peter Burge (Australia)
 Barry Jarman (Australia)
 Mike Denness (England)
 Alan Smith (England)
 Raman Subba Row (England)
 Hanumant Singh (India)
 Gundappa Vishwanath (India)
 Graham Dowling (New Zealand)
 Brian Hastings (New Zealand)
 John Reid (New Zealand)
 Naushad Ali (Pakistan)
 Talat Ali (Pakistan)

ICC Panel Umpires' Conference, England, August 2000.





Talat Ali
Pakistan



Naushad Ali
Pakistan



Peter Burge
Australia



Mike Denness
England



Ranjan Madugalle
Sri Lanka



John Reid
New Zealand



Raman Subba Row
England



Cammie Smith
West Indies



Gundappa Vishwanath
India



Ahmed Ebrahim
Zimbabwe

Dennis Lindsay (South Africa)
Maurice Wilson (South Africa)
Ranjan Madugalle (Sri Lanka)
Bandula Warnapura (Sri Lanka)
Jackie Hendriks (West Indies)
Cammie Smith (West Indies)
Ahmed Ebrahim (Zimbabwe)
Howard Gardiner (Zimbabwe)

ICC Code of Conduct for players and team officials

In September 1999, a new ICC Code of Conduct, applicable to players and team officials was introduced. It is the role of the match referee to 'police' this Code and their terms of reference can be found in the latest edition of the ICC Code of Conduct and Other Regulations booklet. If a breach of the code is committed, the match referee holds an investigation and imposes an appropriate sentence where necessary.

Over Rate Penalties

In addition to any breaches of the Code of Conduct, teams can be penalised in a Test match when they do not achieve the required over rate of 90 overs in a six hour scheduled day (a minimum of 5 hours 30 minutes in Pakistan). In a One Day International the team fielding first are penalised if they do not bowl 50 overs in the allotted 3 hour 30 minutes period. Each member of the team is fined for every over short after the time has expired. Details of fines and code of conduct disciplinary judgements are listed on www.icc.cricket.org.

Playing Control Team

The match referee is responsible for ensuring that the members Playing Control Team (PCT), referee, on-field umpires, third and fourth umpires, are able to carry out their duties smoothly and efficiently. All match referees produce an end of series report which comments on the series they have officiated in as a whole. In this they are able to raise recommendations to the host Board as to where any possible improvements in their organisation or facilities could be made.

ICC KnockOut Kenya 2000 - Spirit of Africa

The ICC Knock-Out tournament was devised in 1998 to fund the ICC Development Program. The first tournament was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh and was such a success that it was decided to stage it every two years. The second Knock-Out was staged in Nairobi, Kenya from the 3rd to the 15th October 2000.

Tournament hosts Kenya, holders of One Day International status, are one step away from Full Test playing status, and it was hoped that staging the Knock-Out would increase awareness and popularity of the game in the country. The tournament was the biggest sporting event ever held in Kenya and the largest cricket tournament staged in Africa.



The number of competing teams was expanded to 11, to include Bangladesh, Kenya, and the remaining nine Test nations. But, teams still had to win every match to become ICC Knock-Out champions.

It was a significant event for another reason, as the first tournament to be held in partnership with World Sport Group / News Corporation, following the signing of the commercial agreement with the ICC in July 2000. This contract will run up to and include the ICC Cricket World Cup in the West Indies in 2007.

An added incentive for participants in Kenya was the increased prize fund, which totalled \$US1,000,000, the largest to date for any cricket tournament. All teams were guaranteed at least \$US 20,000, with the winners collecting \$US340,000.

The Nairobi Gymkhana Ground was the sole venue for all matches in the tournament. In the year leading up to the event a number of significant buildings works and improvements took place, including a new media centre, capable of servicing the needs of more than 100 print, TV and radio journalists.

Wickets for the Knock-Out were prepared and maintained by ICC pitch consultant Andy Atkinson, the former Warwickshire groundsman, who made regular visits to Kenya from September 1999 in preparation for the event.



An added incentive for participants in Kenya was the increased prize fund, which totalled \$US1,000,000, the largest to date for any cricket tournament.



The Knock-Out format resulted in nine exciting matches of thrilling cricket, which led to New Zealand and India making their way to the final. Staged in front of a capacity crowd, India was put into bat and made 264 from 50 overs. The tournament's top scorer, Indian captain Saurav Ganguly, made a superb 117 and India seemed to have victory in sight by reducing New Zealand to 42 for 3. However, big hitting Kiwi all rounder Chris Cairns, batting at five, scored an unbeaten 102 from 133 balls to secure a famous New Zealand victory.

Commenting on the tournament ICC President Malcolm Gray said: 'Kenya has proved itself to be an attractive and viable host for international cricket. Taking the game into

new markets and letting young people experience the joy and excitement of the game is one of the key objectives of the ICC and its Development Program. I am confident that the memories of this tournament will provide the youth of Kenya and Africa with the motivation and sense of purpose to pick up ball and bat and play cricket.'

Success on the field was matched equally by the commercial return achieved. The tournament realised a profit of US\$13 million, a figure that will fund the ICC Development Program for the next two years.

Australia top opening ICC Test Championship

After more than 120 years and 1,500 matches, Test cricket entered a new era with the official launch of the ICC Test Championship (ICCTC) on May 17th 2001. The first Test match between England and Pakistan at Lord's was the curtain raiser to the Championship, a concept approved by the Executive Board at its February meeting in Melbourne.

The Championship has been introduced to add interest, context and excitement to the game at the highest level. It will run on a rolling league basis, with the system used for calculating positions based on the results of the most recent series (a minimum of two Test series applies), home and away, between each of the teams.

The adoption of a co-ordinated 10 year calendar of future tours by all ICC members, also agreed in February, has created the long term structure on which to base the Championship.

Using results from the most recent full series played between countries, Australia headed the first Championship table, followed by South Africa, England, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, West Indies, Pakistan, India, Zimbabwe and Bangladesh.

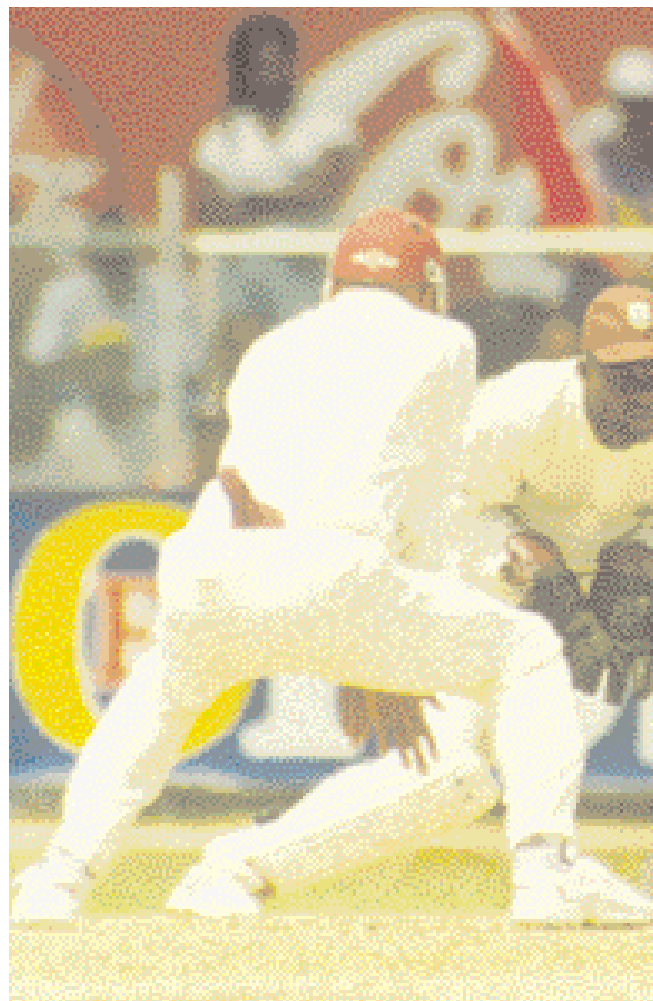
ICC Test Championship Table, May 2001

	P	W	L	D	P	Av
Australia	13	10	2	1	21	1.62
South Africa	15	10	3	2	22	1.47
England	14	7	6	1	15	1.07
Sri Lanka	13	5	5	3	13	1.00
New Zealand	15	6	7	2	14	0.93
West Indies	12	5	6	1	11	0.92
Pakistan	15	4	7	4	12	0.80
India	12	3	6	3	9	0.75
Zimbabwe	12	2	9	1	5	0.42
Bangladesh	1	0	1	0	0	-

Two points are allocated for winning a series and one for a drawn rubber. The result –and points allocation– of all future series will replace the previous equivalent.

The ICC has modelled the Championship on the Wisden system, which has been running in the Almanac since 1996. The only significant difference between the two is that the ICC table is based on the results of previous series of two Test matches or more, while Wisden recognises one off Tests as a series.

At present, an average score per series (number of points won divided by number of series played) has been allocated to determine the top side, because not all teams have played each other home and away. This transitional



arrangement will change to a straight points system when all teams have played each other home and away, in 2005.

'Test match cricket is the purest form of the game and commands the following of millions of fans around the world. In many countries it is flourishing and attracts large crowds, but there are parts of the world where the game would benefit from greater public interest and participation. An ongoing Test Championship, that tracks the fortunes of each side and provides a talking point for enthusiasts is one way of rekindling interest and adding context to all future Test series,' commented ICC President Malcolm Gray.

A permanent and distinctive ICC trophy has been commissioned which will be awarded to the leading side in the Championship. It will automatically pass from one country to another as results confirm a change of Championship leader.

About the ICC Test Championship

Started with the England - Pakistan series and will include all future Test series. ICC will be responsible for

The Championship has been introduced to add interest, context and excitement to the game at the highest level.

Bangladesh Inaugural Test

November 10th 2000 marked an historic day for Bangladesh as it took the field of play for the first time as a fully fledged Test nation. A full house at the Bangabandhu National Stadium in Dhaka packed in for the opening day of the inaugural match against India.

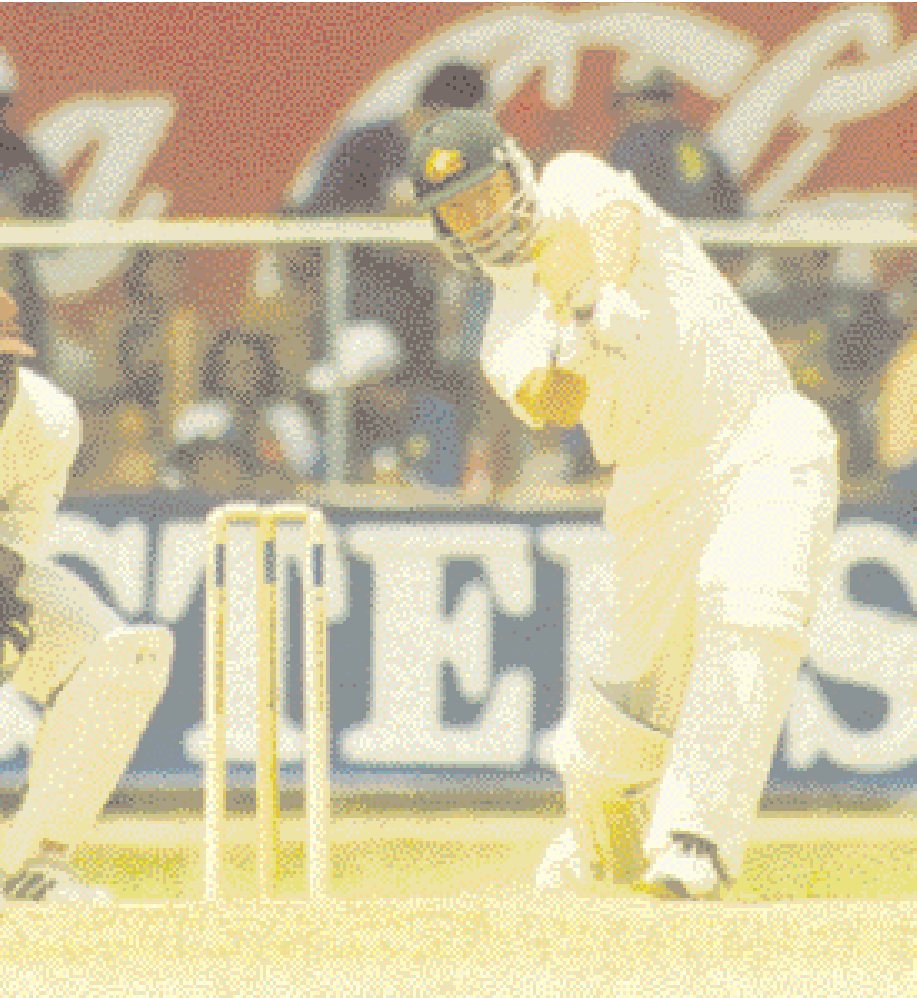


Winning the toss, home captain Naimur Rahman confidently elected to bat and a final total of 400 all out fully justified his decision. The highlight was the 145 scored by Aminul Islam, the second highest score ever made for a debut Test team, beaten only by Australian Charles Bannerman's 165 not out in the first Test of all in 1876/77.

India matched this total with 429 - captain Naimur Rahman 6-132 - but Bangladesh's second innings of 91 would have disappointed them, leaving India a simple victory target of 64, which was achieved for the loss of a single wicket.



ICC referee Raman Subba Row and international panel umpires Steve Bucknor and David Shepherd officiated during the match.



MAIN PICTURE Australia captain Steve Waugh batting in Barbados.

ABOVE Adam Gilchrist celebrates victory.

administering and updating the Championship table at the conclusion of each Test series.

All Test series now follow the ICC 10 year Tours Programme, introduced in February 2001.

A Test series is defined as a minimum of two matches. No maximum number has been stipulated.

The leading side will hold the ICC Test Championship trophy, produced in silver and gold by Asprey & Garrard and valued at more than £30,000. The trophy will automatically pass from leader to leader.

If two teams are tied at the top of the table the holder will retain the trophy.

If, for any reason, a scheduled series is not played or completed, no points will be awarded. This decision has been taken to act as an incentive for members to fulfil all fixtures.

Bangladesh, Test cricket's newest member, will be allocated points but no average score until it has completed nine Test series (half of the full schedule of 18). This position is due to be reached in April 2003 when Bangladesh hosts South Africa.

ICC Development Program

Introduction

The ICC Development Program was launched in 1997. The decision to try and globalise a sport that had traditionally been insular and conservative was a bold initiative by the guardians of the game. The progress made over the early years of the Development Program indicates it was also a wise decision and global cricket is now well positioned to move forward into an exciting new era.

Within the Associate and Affiliate Members there has been a tangible building of momentum as the Development Program has started to make its mark. Virtually every country in the developing cricket world reports that the state of the game within its own boundaries is now in markedly better shape than it was two or three years ago. Added to this is the effect of a range of new international tournaments that have for the first time started to make cricket a truly global sport.

As the strategic plan has evolved and been implemented over the last few years several positive themes have emerged.

Tournaments

In all regions new international tournaments have been staged for the first time. The effect of these tournaments is to allow the participating countries an international stage on which to measure their progress and build new

relationships. Europe and Asia now have established tournament structures and, with inaugural tournaments in Africa, the Americas and East Asia Pacific over the last 12 months, 2000-2001 marked the first time cricket has become truly global.



ABOVE Before the presentation ceremony at the Under 19 Africas Cricket Championships in Kampala, Uganda.

BOTTOM Perfecting driving technique in Hong Kong.

ABOVE RIGHT New net facilities at G Ross Lord Park in Toronto, Canada.

FAR RIGHT ECB Roadshow.

Indigenous Development

The grass roots program is starting to produce real results in the most unlikely places. You can now find



playground leagues for Chinese children in Hong Kong, schools cricket in Argentina, a cricket course in a Korean University and mini cricket festivals in countries across the world. And nowhere has the move to take the game to the indigenous people been more successful than Africa. Cricket in Africa has long been associated with only the Asian or white communities. Now for the first time local African children are flooding to the game in numbers that beggar belief.

Improved facilities

Cricket is a game that is difficult to play without good facilities. With the assistance of the Development Program new artificial pitches have been laid in the vast majority of member countries and this initiative, combined with the provision of playing equipment, has already seen a growth in playing numbers that can only increase over the coming years.



Coach education

One of the key objectives of the Development Program in its early years has been to "coach the coaches" in all member countries. This has been carried out with dramatic effect with over 100 courses conducted over the five regions. The emphasis has been very much on starting at grass roots and the response of teachers to the ICC training programs has been tremendous.

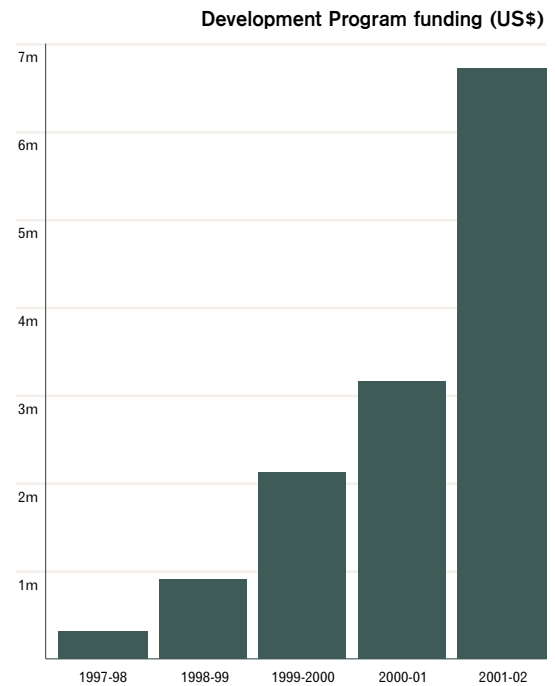
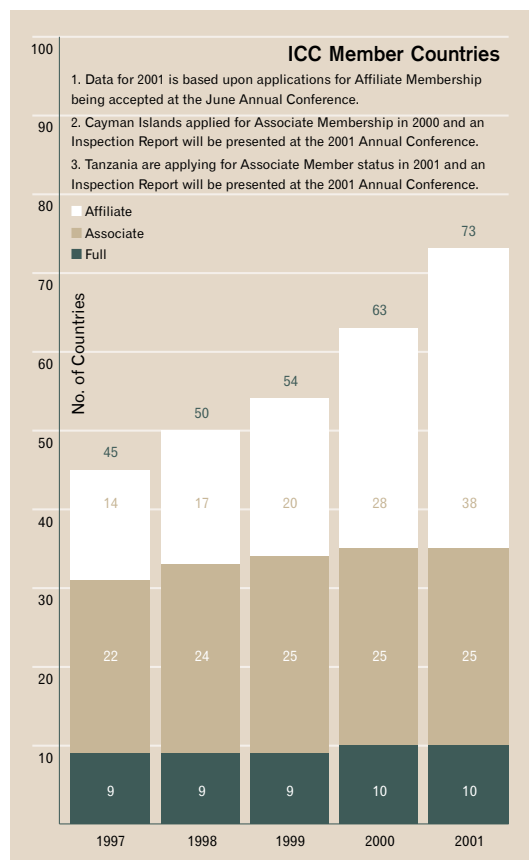
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM STAFFING STRUCTURE

Central Office

<p>High Performance Manager TBA</p>	<p>ICC Development Manager Andrew Eade (1 August 2000 replaced Ross Turner)</p> <p>Project Officer Chris Tetley (July 1999)</p> <p>Administrative Assistant to the Development Department Jenny Fairlamb (22 January 2001)</p>	<p>Project Officer Mukesh Karsan (29 January 2001 - new position)</p>
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Regional Offices

<p>Africa</p> <p>Development Manager Hoosain Ayob (1997)</p> <p>East Africa Regional Development Officer Tom Tikolo (18 September 2000 – new position)</p> <p>PA to Development Manager Ruweida</p>	<p>Americas</p> <p>Development Manager Robert Weekes (1 December 2000 – replaced John Shepherd)</p>	<p>Asia</p> <p>Development Manager The ACC took control of development in the region as of 1 April 2001.</p> <p>Nasim ul Ghani was Development Manager up to April 30.</p> <p>A new staffing structure for the region will be announced shortly.</p>	<p>East Asia-Pacific</p> <p>Development Manager Matthew Kennedy (24 October 2000 - replaced Andrew Eade)</p> <p>Development Officer Tim Anderson (4 December 2000 – new position)</p>	<p>Europe</p> <p>Development Manager Ian Stuart (14 August 2000 – replaced Nigel Laughton)</p> <p>Development Officer Adam Cole (17 July 2000 – new position)</p> <p>Communications and Resources Officer Alison Smith (3 April 2000 – replaced Alex Murray)</p>
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April 2000 - March 2001

The Year in Review

The year just completed has been one of transition for the Development Program. In June 2000 Dr Ali Bacher, the Chairman of the ICC Development Committee, stood down from that post to concentrate on the 2003 World Cup and the Development Committee itself was discontinued subject to review.

During the course of the year Andrew Eade became Development Manager, succeeding Ross Turner. In addition the Regional Development Managers in four of the five regions also changed while a number of new Development Officers were appointed.



It is a credit to all involved in development that real progress has continued to be made during a period of such dramatic evolution. Each region has worked hard to deliver initiatives to a wide range of countries within their area and the regional Associations in Africa, Asia and Europe have all started to take an increasingly active role in the development process.

Highlights over the last year included

Global Initiatives

While the Development Program is delivered on a regional basis, the ICC Development staff in London perform a vital coordinating role and also provide valuable logistical support to the team in the field.

- Staging the inaugural global Cricket Week in April 2000.
- Producing the 'This is Cricket' promotional video.
- Producing the quarterly 'Spreading the Field' newsletter.
- Assisting in staging the ICC Knockout Tournament in Nairobi in October 2000, the proceeds of which fund the Development Program.
- Producing the 'ICC Teach Cricket' coaching manual.
- Coordinating the regional tournament program.
- Staging the Emerging Nations Tournament in Zimbabwe in April 2000.

FULL MEMBERS > **SOUTH AFRICA ZIMBABWE**
 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS > EAST & CENTRAL AFRICA (MALAWI TANZANIA ZAMBIA) KENYA NAMIBIA UGANDA
 WEST AFRICA (GAMBIA GHANA NIGERIA SIERRA LEONE) AFFILIATE MEMBERS > MOROCCO

Africa



The vast African continent offers both the most difficult challenges and the most exciting possibilities for the Development Program. The culture of cricket in Africa is changing from that of a game for only Asian or white Africans, to one that the indigenous people are now embracing. Highlights included:

Children with Kwik Cricket equipment at one of the Cricket Week 2000 events held in Zambia.



- The staging of the first age group international tournaments in Africa with the Under 19 World Cup Africa Region Qualifying Tournament in Uganda and the Southern & Central Under 15 Tournament in Zambia.
- The amazing growth in junior indigenous participation in many countries under the 'School District System' introduced by Hoosain Ayob.
- The Development Program events in Kenya built around the ICC Knock Out Tournament in October 2000.
- The appointment of Tom Tikolo as East Africa Development Officer.
- The opening of the Ugandan Cricket Academy in Kampala.
- The hosting of the Emerging Nations Tournament in Zimbabwe in April 2000.
- The Uganda Cricket Team tour of South Africa in February 2001.

FULL MEMBERS > **WEST INDIES**
 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS > **ARGENTINA BERMUDA CANADA USA**
 AFFILIATE MEMBERS > **BAHAMAS BELIZE CAYMAN ISLANDS**

Americas

The Development Program has struggled to make an impact in the Americas prior to the last 6 months. But with the staging of the first ever Americas Cricket Championships and the subsequent appointment of Robert Weekes as Regional Development Manager in December 2000 that is now all set to change. Highlights included:

Action from the inaugural Americas Cricket Championships, held in Toronto, Canada.



- The staging of the inaugural Americas Cricket Championships in Toronto, August 2000.
- First time coaching visits to Chile and Uruguay.
- The distribution of meaningful development grants to a number of countries for the first time.
- The hosting of a full scale Regional Development Conference in Antigua in April 2001.
- The formation of the 'Cricket Council of the Americas'.
- The appointment of Robert Weekes as Regional Development Manager in December 2000.
- Development Manager visits to every country in the region since December 2000.



FULL MEMBERS > **BANGLADESH INDIA PAKISTAN SRI LANKA**
 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS > **MALAYSIA NEPAL SINGAPORE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**
 AFFILIATE MEMBERS > **KUWAIT OMAN QATAR THAILAND**

Asia

Cricket is virtually a religion throughout Asia and the challenge is not so much to create interest in the game, but rather to service the demand for the game. The last 12 months saw a number of new initiatives as well as an increasing interest in the Middle East region.

The joy of cricket – youngsters at a coaching course in Karachi.



- The staging of a number of inaugural age group tournaments including the Asia Under 17 Championships in Dhaka and the Under 13 Gulf Cup in Kuwait.
- Umpire education courses conducted in Malaysia, Oman, Bahrain and Pakistan.
- The admission of Bangladesh as an ICC Full Member and Oman as an Affiliate Member.
- The staging of the Cricket Week 'Asia v The Rest of the World' game in Dhaka and the following Ambassador Program visits throughout Asia.
- The successful Fast Track Coaching Programs conducted in Bangladesh.
- The placement of national coaches in Nepal, Singapore, UAE and Malaysia.



FULL MEMBERS > **AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND**
 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS > FIJI HONG KONG PAPUA NEW GUINEA
 AFFILIATE MEMBERS > BRUNEI COOK ISLANDS JAPAN PHILIPPINES TONGA VANUATU WESTERN SAMOA



East Asia Pacific

East Asia Pacific was the last region to join the Development Program and, after an initial period of research and planning, the last 12 months saw the implementation of a number of exciting new initiatives:

Youngsters enjoying Milo Cricket in Tonga.



- Staging the Pacifica Cricket Championships in February 2001, the first ever tournament for Pacific Island nations.
- The admission of Tonga, Philippines, Samoa and Cook Islands as ICC Affiliate Members.
- The Allan Border ambassadorial tour through four different countries in East Asia during April 2000.
- The production and distribution of a comprehensive resources pack to all 14 countries in the region.
- The conducting of coach education courses in Samoa, Philippines, Vanuatu and Brunei and the inaugural Level 2 Course in Hong Kong.
- The introduction of umpire development projects throughout the region.

FULL MEMBERS > **ENGLAND**
 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS > DENMARK FRANCE GERMANY GIBRALTAR HOLLAND IRELAND ISRAEL ITALY SCOTLAND
 AFFILIATE MEMBERS > AUSTRIA BELGIUM CYPRUS CZECH REPUBLIC FINLAND GREECE LUXEMBOURG MALTA NORWAY PORTUGAL
 SPAIN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND



Europe

Europe is comfortably the largest region in terms of member countries and continues to grow dramatically as their regional development team deliver an efficient and structured program featuring:

Cricket on ice at St. Moritz CC, Switzerland.



- An expanded tournament program with three senior and four junior regional events.
- The admission of Norway, Czech Republic and Finland as new Affiliate Members.
- A smooth transition from the old Development team of Nigel Loughton and Alex Murray to the new team of Ian Stuart, Adam Cole and Alison Smith.
- The ECC Easter Cricket Camp held at Bradfield College in Berkshire.
- European Cricket Day in which 20 countries took part.
- The first 'Euro Road Show' in Ireland.
- Production of 'Time to Play' in four new languages.

Donald George Bradman

Born: Aug 27 1908. Died: Feb 25 2001

There are cricketers who are great in spite of statistics. Donald Bradman was not made by statistics but no player in the history of the game has been more completely endorsed by the evidence of bare figures.

Bradman was neither the most orthodox nor elegant of batsmen. He simply brought a hard-nosed efficiency to the business of scoring runs which made him the unchallenged master of the craft.

His powers of concentration were exceptional and explained, in part, his unparalleled capacity to convert fifties into hundreds, hundreds into double hundreds, double hundreds into triple hundreds. And yet his aggression, underpinned by the nimblest of footwork, was without risk. This was not a robotic talent; it was based on the instinctive realisation that the bowler is most comprehensively conquered when he despairs of stemming the flow of runs, let alone anticipates the next wicket.

Bradman also managed to instal himself as Australia's supreme sporting hero, though it was an accolade achieved without personal compromise. He was a self-contained individual, a non-smoking teetotaler who excelled in his chosen sphere but would never allow himself to become public property.



The Australian public understood this and the silent enigma that was Bradman's life after cricket fed the legend more articulately than an endless round of interviews could ever have done.

No assessment of Bradman could bypass the magnificent, untouchable figures, sustained by a century for every three visits to the crease. He scored 37 double hundreds. His first-class average was 95.14 and his Test average would have exceeded 100 but for the nought which brought the curtain down on his career in 1948. The romanticised version has it that when he was bowled second ball by Eric Hollies' googly at the Oval he was still clearing the tears from his eyes after being applauded all the way to the wicket. Bradman himself would have ridiculed a sentimental spin on any dismissal.

It was a mark of Bradman's genius that England, under the ruthless captaincy of Douglas Jardine, should resort to cynical practice to contain him in the Bodyline series in 1932-33. Leg theory achieved its end, in as much as Bradman was rendered less effective and the series was won by England, but the sympathy vote went to Australia.

Bradman's achievements were all the more astonishing when set against the loss of eight prime years to the Second World War and frequent bouts of ill health. He suffered complications from an appendix operation in 1934 and was discharged from the Australian Royal Air Force in 1941 after being afflicted with numbness in his shoulder and right hand.

Knighted in 1949, Bradman was not lost to the game. He served two terms as chairman of the Australian Board of Control, making him an important voice in the then Imperial Cricket Conference. He also maintained a close involvement with the South Australian Cricket Association and played a prominent role as a National Selector.

Michael Colin Cowdrey

Born: Dec 24 1932. Died: Dec 4 2000

Colin Cowdrey would have guaranteed a place among cricket's elite as one of the great batting stylists. But he also enjoyed a purposeful second innings as one of the most influential administrators in the modern game.

His wisdom and natural diplomacy found an ideal outlet when he served the International Cricket Council as its Chairman in 1987 and between



1989 and 1993, a period of significant change. It was Cowdrey who ushered South Africa back into the international fold in 1991, after more than 20 years of apartheid-led isolation. It was also Cowdrey who oversaw the introduction of the ICC's Code of Conduct, match referees and neutral umpires. He was knighted in 1992 and, in 1997, he was created a life peer as Lord Cowdrey of Tonbridge.

He was, by instinct, a traditionalist, but he was not weighed down by tradition and was always open to change. As a batsman he was unhurried, even by the quickest bowler: one of the chosen few who peddle the illusion that they have more reaction time at their disposal than mere mortals. He lifted batsmanship on to an aesthetic plain.

Perversely, he could make the ordinary bowler seem competent, as though out of sympathy for a player with lesser gifts. He did not always dominate when he should have dominated. He was a big man, cumbersome almost in the latter part of his career, but the reflexes of the supreme ball-player were shown by his slip-catching exploits.

His Test career, launched with a breathtaking century on a sporting Melbourne pitch in 1954-55, when he was just 22, was not one of unbroken personal triumph. But no England team seemed complete without his inclusion for the next 15 years. He deserved better than to be called up as a replacement on England's 1974-75 tour of Australia and asked, as a 41-year-old, to tame the force of nature which was Lillee and Thomson at their most ferocious.

Cowdrey's resilience was exceptional and, of English players, only Geoff Boycott, David Gower and Graham Gooch have overhauled his aggregate of 7,624 runs in 114 Tests. He found the England captaincy his natural domain and led his country in 27 Tests, losing only four, though never on an Ashes tour.

Running parallel to Cowdrey's England career was an unquenchable loyalty to Kent. He captained the side between 1957 and 1971 and in the late Sixties gathered around him the finest group of players in the county's history. They challenged Lancashire as the leading one-day side and in 1970 won the championship, a trophy which had eluded them since 1913.

Cowdrey retired from first-class cricket in 1976, by which time he had clocked up 42,719 runs and 107 centuries, though he exceeded 200 on only three occasions. Neither his Test average, 44.06, nor his first-class figure of 42.89, were consistent with his talent and he found it particularly hard to impose himself in county cricket.

After retiring, Cowdrey took immense pleasure from the cricketing achievements of his sons Christopher and Graham, though neither inherited the classical brilliance of their father. He also had the honour of being MCC's President in its bicentennial year, 1987, revealing the harmonising skills which would later serve the ICC so admirably.

ICC Professional Advisors

Banks

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40 Wellington Road
St Johns Wood
London
NW8 9TL

Barclays Private Bank & Trust Ltd
PO Box 48
Queen Victoria House
Douglas
Isle of Man

Solicitors

Simmons & Simmons
21 Wilson Street
London
EC2M 2TX

Chartered Accountants & Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

1 Embankment Place
London WC2N 6NN

Geneva Place
333 Waterfront Drive
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands

Communications Consultants

Countrywide Porter Novelli
South Bar House
South Bar
Banbury, Oxon

ICC Development (International) Limited

Directors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2001

ICC Development (International) Limited

Directors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2001

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Notes to the Financial Statements	7

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2001

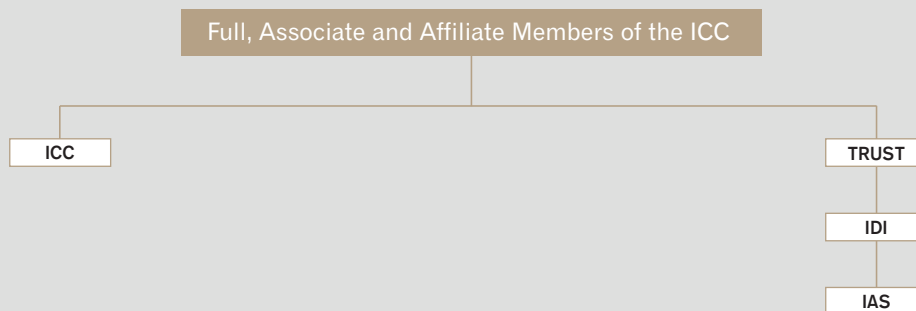
The Directors submit their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements for year ended 31 March 2001. The consolidated financial statements comprise the results of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary ICC Administrative Services (UK) Limited, hereafter referred to as the Group. A separate stand-alone set of Company financial statements has also been prepared and can be obtained from the Company's registered office.

General Information

International Cricket Council ('ICC')

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

The structure of the ICC is as follows:



ICC Development (International) Limited ('IDI')

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

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

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

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

IAS provides support and administrative services to IDI.

Registered Office

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

Craigmuir Chambers
Road Town, Tortola
Territory of the British Virgin Islands

Directors' Report (Continued)

Year ended 31 March 2001

Operating and Financial Review

The operating income of the Group was \$21,120,579 (2000: \$636,413). An analysis of the different sources of income is set out in Note 2 of the Financial Statements on page 9. The operating profit for the year was \$6,481,000 (2000: loss \$3,169,481). The total reserves of the Group at 31 March 2001 were \$15,961,721, of which \$13,303,621 has been set aside for Development.

Directors

The Directors holding office during the year were as follows:

Director	Country of Residence	
Malcolm Gray	Australia	Appointed 26 June 2000
David Richards	England	
Jagmohan Dalmiya	India	Resigned 26 June 2000 on the completion of his term as Chairman

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

The following were appointed additional Directors of the company effective from 22 June 2001:

Director	Country of Residence	
Denis Rogers	Australia	Member representative
Saber Chowdhury, MP	Bangladesh	Member representative
Lord MacLaurin	England	Member representative
Dr A C Muthiah	India	Member representative
Sir John Anderson	New Zealand	Member representative
Lt. General Tauqir Zia	Pakistan	Member representative
Percy Sonn	South Africa	Member representative
(To be confirmed)	Sri Lanka	Member representative
Stephen Elleyne	West Indies	Member representative
Peter Chingoka	Zimbabwe	Member representative
HRH Tunku Imran	Malaysia	Associate Member representative
Rene van Ierschot	Holland	Associate Member representative
Jimmy Rayani	Kenya	Associate Member representative

Auditors

Following the resignation of Saffery Champness on 26 June 2000, PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as auditors. A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors for the forthcoming year will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

L Knapp
Secretary
15 June 2001

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

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of ICC Development (International) Limited (the Group) as of 31 March 2001 and the related income and cash flow statements for the year then ended. These financial statements set out on pages 4 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.

Scope

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

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 March 2001 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

British Virgin Islands

15 June 2001

ICC Development (International) Limited

Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2001

	Note	2001 \$	2000 \$
Revenue	2	<u>21,120,579</u>	<u>636,413</u>
Administrative Expenses	3	(5,257,449)	(2,308,685)
Cricket Event Costs	4	(8,214,271)	(424,188)
Development Program	5	<u>(2,730,522)</u>	<u>(1,806,853)</u>
Operating profit / (loss)	6	4,918,337	(3,903,313)
Interest and other financial income	7	<u>1,584,985</u>	<u>747,242</u>
Group profit / (loss) before tax		6,503,322	(3,156,071)
Tax	9	<u>(22,322)</u>	<u>(13,410)</u>
Net profit / (loss)		<u>6,481,000</u>	<u>(3,169,481)</u>

The Group had no recognised gains or losses during the year other than those reflected in the above income statement and therefore a supplementary consolidated statement of total recognised gains and losses is not presented. Additional information on shareholders' equity is given in note 16.

The notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ICC Development (International) Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheet

At 31 March 2001

		2001	2000
Assets	Note	\$	\$
Non-current assets			
Fixtures, furniture and equipment	10	<u>252,604</u>	<u>173,326</u>
Current assets			
Receivables and prepayments	11	7,896,081	825,265
Cash and cash equivalents	12	<u>50,165,874</u>	<u>10,685,379</u>
		58,061,955	11,510,644
Total assets		<u>58,314,559</u>	<u>11,683,970</u>
Liabilities and Equity			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	13	<u>40,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	<u>2,152,838</u>	<u>2,203,249</u>
Total liabilities		<u>42,352,838</u>	<u>2,203,249</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1	1
Umpires and referees funds	16	-	321,270
ICC Associate members fund	16	87,782	80,541
Operations Fund	16	-	4,078,909
Development Fund	16	13,303,621	-
IDI Reserve	16	<u>2,570,317</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total equity		15,961,721	9,480,721
Total liabilities and equity		<u>58,314,559</u>	<u>11,683,970</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Movements in shareholders equity are shown in Note 16 on page 13.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 14 were approved by the board of directors on 13 May 2001 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Gray

Mr D Richards

ICC Development (International) Limited

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2001

	Note	2001 \$	2000 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Group profit / (loss) before tax		6,503,322	(3,156,071)
Adjustments for:			
Interest received	7	(1,562,749)	(603,066)
Profit on foreign exchange movements	7	(22,236)	(96,613)
Depreciation	10	44,129	37,147
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables	11	164,970	(119,705)
Prepayments	11	(6,235,570)	(208,875)
Trade and other payables	14	136,178	1,774,784
Non-current liabilities - deferred income	13	40,200,000	-
Cash generated from operations		39,228,044	(2,372,399)
Tax paid	9	(22,322)	(13,410)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		39,205,722	(2,385,809)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received - cricket events	7	863,269	-
Interest received - umpires & referees fund	7	8,500	-
Interest received - other	7	690,980	603,066
Purchase of fixtures, furniture and equipment	10	(140,437)	(81,031)
Net cash from investing activities		1,422,312	522,035
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan to Associate Members	11	(1,000,000)	-
Net Cash flows used in financing activities		(1,000,000)	-
Increase / (decrease) in cash		39,628,034	(1,863,774)
Movements in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year	12	10,537,840	12,427,030
Increase / (decrease) in cash		39,628,034	(1,863,774)
Effects of exchange rate changes		-	(25,416)
At end of year	12	50,165,874	10,537,840
Cash and bank balance		50,165,874	10,685,379
Bank overdrafts		-	(147,539)
	12	50,165,874	10,537,840

The notes on pages 7 to 14 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

1 Accounting policies

a Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and the reporting currency of the Group is US dollars. A separate set of parent company financial statements has been prepared.

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. Where necessary, accounting policies for subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

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 is recognised when earned at the time cricket events are held. All other income of the Group is recognised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on cricket events is expensed as incurred.

d Foreign currencies

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

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

e Financial instruments

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

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Group is a party are provided in Note 18.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

f Deferred Taxation

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

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

g Fixtures, Furniture and Equipment

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

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

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

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

h Accounting for Leases

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

i Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

j Cash and cash equivalents

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

k Provisions

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

l Pension obligations

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

2 Revenue

Segmental Analysis

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Income from sale of tender documents	-	250,000
ICC Knock Out - 2000	18,000,000	-
Cricket Week - Sale of rights	2,500,000	-
Umpire Sponsorship	152,599	-
Subscriptions	299,200	297,591
Fines	61,359	22,918
Licensing	106,133	65,904
Other	1,288	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	21,120,579	636,413

3 Administration Expenses

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Salaries and allowances	988,829	796,538
Travel - President and Chief Executive	99,533	78,564
Sponsorship and Branding	130,234	84,058
Annual Reporting	70,418	62,033
Committees and Executive Board - meeting costs	670,986	686,598
Professional Fees	176,301	106,533
Unrecoverable VAT	427,050	189,933
Sundry office expenses	363,031	304,428
Recruitment	104,522	-
Provision for doubtful debts	139,105	-
Corporate Governance review costs	175,333	-
Public relations and communications	168,202	-
Umpires and Referees	924,064	-
Anti Corruption Unit	819,841	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5,257,449	2,308,685

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

4 Cricket Events

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
ICC Knock Out	4,696,379	50,671
Cricket week and ambassadors fees	2,219,485	-
Bundling of rights negotiations	1,235,932	340,377
2000 Under 19 World Cup	62,475	-
1999 World Cup	-	33,140
Total	<u>8,214,271</u>	<u>424,188</u>

5 Development Program

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Personnel	329,223	410,671
Office expenses	106,496	45,913
Development Program	1,879,369	1,179,414
Cricket Equipment	415,434	170,855
Total	<u>2,730,522</u>	<u>1,806,853</u>

6 Operating Profit

This is stated after charging:	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Depreciation	44,129	37,147
Operating lease rentals	63,900	57,865
Auditors' remuneration:		
audit	42,350	15,404
non audit	184,213	13,648

7 Interest and Other Financial Income

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Umpires and referees fund interest	8,500	-
Interest on revenue from cricket events	863,269	-
Other Interest	690,980	603,066
Profit on exchange	22,236	96,613
Prior year adjustment for VAT	-	47,563
Total	<u>1,584,985</u>	<u>747,242</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

8 Staff Costs

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	648,150	580,961
Social security costs	95,669	74,921
Pension costs	25,926	23,238
Total	769,745	679,120

The number of persons employed by the Group at the end of the year was 14. The average number of persons employed by the Group during the year was 13.

9 Taxation

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Corporation Tax at 20% (2000 20%) - UK subsidiary	22,322	12,581
Under provision in respect of previous periods	-	829
Total	22,322	13,410

There are no temporary differences that would trigger recognition of any deferred tax.

10 Fixtures, furniture and equipment

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Year ended 31 March		
Opening net book amount	173,326	130,835
Exchange differences	(17,030)	(1,393)
Additions	140,437	81,031
Depreciation charge	(44,129)	(37,147)
Closing net book amount	252,604	173,326
At 31 March		
Cost	389,736	279,145
Accumulated depreciation	(137,132)	(105,819)
Net book amount	252,604	173,326

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

11 Receivables and prepayments

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Trade debtors	113,919	278,889
Other debtors and prepaid expenses	6,782,162	546,376
Loans to Associate Members	1,000,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7,896,081	825,265

Other debtors and prepaid expenses include \$6,500,000 advanced to the Asia region to fund Development Program projects throughout financial years 2002 and 2003. The \$1,000,000 relates to interest-free loans to Associate members in respect of distributable revenues relating to the World Cup, 2003.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	1,567,452	10,685,379
Short term bank deposits	48,598,422	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	50,165,874	10,685,379

13 Non-current liabilities - Deferred income

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Deferred Income due between two and three years	40,200,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deferred income represents amounts received from the sale of media and commercial rights in respect of cricket events that have not yet been held.

14 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Funds due to Members	556,915	-
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	147,539
Taxation and social security	86,373	23,889
Accruals and deferred income	1,509,550	731,309
Other creditors	-	1,300,512
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2,152,838	2,203,249

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

15 Share capital

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
Authorised:		
50,000 Bearer shares of US\$1 each	50,000	50,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Bearer share of US\$1	1	1

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

16 Movements in shareholders' equity

	At 1 April 2000	Retained Profits	Reserve Transfers	At 31 March 2001
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Share Capital	1	-	-	1
Umpires and Referees Fund	321,270	-	(321,270)	-
Associate Members Fund	80,541	-	7,241	87,782
Operations Fund	4,078,909	-	(4,078,909)	-
Development Fund	-	-	13,303,621	13,303,621
IDI Reserve	5,000,000	-	(2,429,683)	2,570,317
Profit and loss account	-	6,481,000	(6,481,000)	-
Total	9,480,721	6,481,000	-	15,961,721

The Associate Members fund is held on behalf of the Associate members.

The Development fund is held to finance the ICC Development Program operations and is credited with all proceeds from the ICC KnockOut events.

The IDI Reserve is held on behalf of the Members of ICC.

The Umpires and Referees Fund and the Operations Fund were set up in prior years but have now been fully utilised as part of a simplification of IDI's accounting reserves.

17 Operating lease commitments

	2001	2000
	\$	\$
The future minimum annual lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
Expiring:		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	63,900	57,865

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2001

18 Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Risk Management

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

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing assets. Interest rate risk is monitored and managed by the Finance and Marketing Committee.

(iii) Credit Risk

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

(iv) Liquidity Risk

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

(v) Foreign Exchange Risk

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

19 Directors' Remuneration

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown on page 1 of the Directors' Report. For the year ended 31 March 2001 only one director received remuneration totalling \$194,000 (2000: \$177,631). This includes salaries, performance related bonuses, provisions for pensions, social charges and contributions for healthcare insurance. An allowance of \$25,000 was paid to the Chairman as a contribution to his expenses.

20 Principal Subsidiary Undertakings

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

21 Contingent Liability

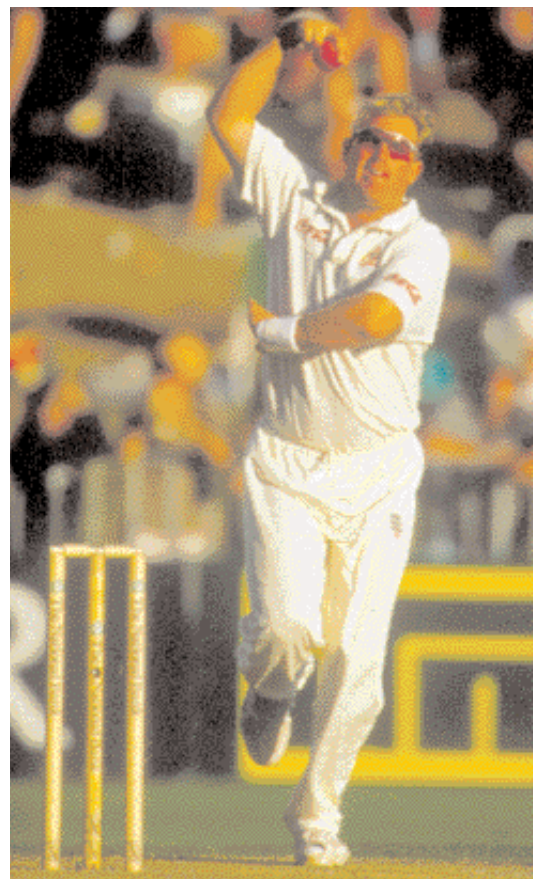
Persuant to an agreement with the Zimbabwe Cricket Union, IDI undertook to meet certain costs in connection with a future tour of the West Indies team to Zimbabwe. These costs, which cannot be quantified at this stage are contingent on such a tour taking place and are likely to be incurred in the next 12 months.

Appendix I

ICC Tests 2000-01

Zimbabwe v Bangladesh	Harare	April 2001	England v West Indies	The Oval	September 2000
West Indies v South Africa	Jamaica	April 2001	England v West Indies	Leeds	August 2000
Zimbabwe v Bangladesh	Bulawayo	April 2001	Sri Lanka v South Africa	Colombo (SSC)	August 2000
West Indies v South Africa	Barbados	April 2001	England v West Indies	Manchester	August 2000
New Zealand v Pakistan	Hamilton	March 2001	Sri Lanka v South Africa	Kandy	August 2000
India v Australia	Chennai	March 2001	Sri Lanka v South Africa	Galle	July 2000
West Indies v South Africa	Port of Spain	March 2001	England v West Indies	Lord's	July 2000
Sri Lanka v England	Colombo (SSC)	March 2001	Sri Lanka v Pakistan	Kandy	June/July 2000
New Zealand v Pakistan	Christchurch	March 2001	Sri Lanka v Pakistan	Galle	June 2000
India v Australia	Calcutta	March 2001	England v West Indies	Birmingham	June 2000
West Indies v South Africa	Georgetown	March 2001	Sri Lanka v Pakistan	Colombo (SSC)	June 2000
New Zealand v Pakistan	Auckland	March 2001	England v Zimbabwe	Nottingham	June 2000
Sri Lanka v England	Kandy	March 2001	West Indies v Pakistan	Antigua	May 2000
India v Australia	Mumbai	March 2001	West Indies v Pakistan	Barbados	May 2000
Sri Lanka v England	Galle	February 2001	England v Zimbabwe	Lord's	May 2000
South Africa v Sri Lanka	Centurion	January 2001	West Indies v Pakistan	Georgetown	May 2000
South Africa v Sri Lanka	Cape Town	January 2001	New Zealand v Australia	Hamilton	April 2000
Australia v West India	Sydney	January 2001			
South Africa v Sri Lanka	Durban	December 2000			
Australia v West Indies	Melbourne	December 2000			
New Zealand v Zimbabwe	Wellington	December 2000			
Australia v West Indies	Adelaide	December 2000			
S Africa v New Zealand	Johannesburg	December 2000			
Pakistan v England	Karachi	December 2000			
Australia v West Indies	Perth	December 2000			
S Africa v New Zealand	Port Elizabeth	December 2000			
Pakistan v England	Faisalabad	December 2000			
India v Zimbabwe	Nagpur	November 2000			
Australia v West Indies	Brisbane	November 2000			
India v Zimbabwe	Delhi	November 2000			
S Africa v New Zealand	Bloemfontein	November 2000			
Pakistan v England	Lahore	November 2000			
Bangladesh v India	Dhaka	November 2000			
Zimbabwe v New Zealand	Harare	September 2000			
Zimbabwe v New Zealand	Bulawayo	September 2000			

RIGHT Shane Warne,
New Zealand v Australia,
third Test at Hamilton.



Appendix II

ICC One Day Internationals 2000-01

West Indies v South Africa	Barbados	May 2001	New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Hamilton	February 2001
West Indies v South Africa	St George's	May 2001	Australia v West Indies	Sydney	February 2001
West Indies v South Africa	St George's	May 2001	Carlton Series		
West Indies v South Africa	Antigua	May 2001	New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Auckland	February 2001
West Indies v South Africa	Jamaica	April 2001	Australia v Zimbabwe	Perth	February 2001
Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	April 2001	Carlton Series		
ARY Gold Cup			New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Wellington	February 2001
New Zealand v Pakistan	Sharjah	April 2001	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Perth	February 2001
ARY Gold Cup			Carlton Series		
New Zealand v Pakistan	Sharjah	April 2001	New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Napier	January 2001
ARY Gold Cup			Australia v Zimbabwe	Hobart	January 2001
Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	April 2001	Carlton Series		
ARY Gold Cup			Australia v Zimbabwe	Sydney	January 2001
New Zealand v Pakistan	Sharjah	April 2001	Carlton Series		
ARY Gold Cup			Australia v West Indies	Adelaide	January 2001
Zimbabwe v Bangladesh	Bulawayo	April 2001	Carlton Series		
New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	April 2001	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Adelaide	January 2001
ARY Gold Cup			Carlton Series		
Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	April 2001	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Sydney	January 2001
ARY Gold Cup			Carlton Series		
Zimbabwe v Bangladesh	Harare	April 2001	Australia v Zimbabwe	Melbourne	January 2001
Zimbabwe v Bangladesh	Harare	April 2001	Carlton Series		
India v Australia	Margao	April 2001	South Africa v Sri Lanka	Johannesburg	January 2001
India v Australia	Visakhapatnam	April 2001	Australia v West Indies	Sydney	January 2001
India v Australia	Indore	March 2001	Carlton Series		
India v Australia	Pune	March 2001	South Africa v Sri Lanka	Bloemfontein	January 2001
Sri Lanka v England	Colombo (SSC)	March 2001	Australia v West Indies	Brisbane	January 2001
India v Australia	Bangalore	March 2001	Carlton Series		
Sri Lanka v England	Colombo (RPS)	March 2001	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Brisbane	January 2001
Sri Lanka v England	Dambulla	March 2001	Carlton Series		
New Zealand v Pakistan	Dunedin	March 2001	South Africa v Sri Lanka	Cape Town	January 2001
New Zealand v Pakistan	Christchurch	February 2001	Australia v West Indies	Melbourne	January 2001
New Zealand v Pakistan	Wellington	February 2001	Carlton Series		
New Zealand v Pakistan	Napier	February 2001	South Africa v Sri Lanka	Paarl	January 2001
New Zealand v Pakistan	Auckland	February 2001	New Zealand v Zimbabwe	Auckland	January 2001
New Zealand v Sri Lanka	Christchurch	February 2001	New Zealand v Zimbabwe	Wellington	January 2001
Australia v West Indies	Melbourne	February 2001	New Zealand v Zimbabwe	Taupo	January 2001
Carlton Series			South Africa v Sri Lanka	East London	December 2000
			South Africa v Sri Lanka	Port Elizabeth	December 2000

ICC One Day Internationals 2000-01



Australia v South Africa at Melbourne, in the Super Challenge 2000.

India v Zimbabwe	Rajkot	December 2000	South Africa v New Zealand Potchefstroom	October 2001
India v Zimbabwe	Kanpur	December 2000	India v Sri Lanka	Sharjah October 2000
India v Zimbabwe	Jodhpur	December 2000	Champions Trophy	
India v Zimbabwe	Ahmedabad	December 2000	India v New Zealand	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
India v Zimbabwe	Cuttack	December 2000	ICC KnockOut	
South Africa v New Zealand	Cape Town	November 2000	India v South Africa	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
South Africa v New Zealand	Durban	November 2000	ICC KnockOut	
Pakistan v England	Rawalpindi	October 2000	New Zealand v Pakistan	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
India v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	October 2000	ICC KnockOut	
Champions Trophy			England v South Africa	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
South Africa v New Zealand	Kimberley	October 2000	ICC KnockOut	
India v Sri Lanka	Sharjah	October 2000	New Zealand v Zimbabwe	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
Champions Trophy			ICC KnockOut	
Pakistan v England	Lahore	October 2000	Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
India v Zimbabwe	Sharjah	October 2000	ICC KnockOut	
Champions Trophy			Australia v India	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
South Africa v New Zealand	Centurion	October 2001	ICC KnockOut	
Sri Lanka v Zimbabwe	Sharjah	October 2000	Bangladesh v England	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
Champions Trophy			ICC KnockOut	
Pakistan v England	Karachi	October 2000	Sri Lanka v West Indies	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
India v Zimbabwe	Sharjah	October 2000	ICC KnockOut	
Champions Trophy			Kenya v India	Nairobi (Gymk) October 2000
South Africa v New Zealand	Benoni	October 2001	ICC KnockOut	
Sri Lanka v Zimbabwe	Sharjah	October 2000	Zimbabwe v New Zealand	Bulawayo October 2000
Champions Trophy			Zimbabwe v New Zealand	Bulawayo September 2000
			Zimbabwe v New Zealand	Harare September 2000

ICC One Day Internationals 2000-01

Pakistan v South Africa	Singapore	August 2000	Sri Lanka v South Africa	Galle	July 2000
Singapore Challenge			Singer Triangular Series		
New Zealand v South Africa	Singapore	August 2000	Sri Lanka v Pakistan	Galle	July 2000
Singapore Challenge			Singer Triangular Series		
Pakistan v South Africa	Singapore	August 2000	Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Dhaka	June 2000
Singapore Challenge			Asia Cup		
New Zealand v Pakistan	Singapore	August 2000	Pakistan v Sri Lanka	Dhaka	June 2000
Singapore Challenge			Asia Cup		
Australia v South Africa	Melbourne (CS)	August 2000	India v Pakistan	Dhaka	June 2000
Singapore Challenge			Asia Cup		
Australia v South Africa	Melbourne (CS)	August 2000	Bangladesh v Pakistan	Dhaka	June 2000
Singapore Challenge			Asia Cup		
Australia v South Africa	Melbourne (CS)	August 2000	India v Sri Lanka	Dhaka	June 2000
Singapore Challenge			Asia Cup		
England v Zimbabwe	Lord's	July 2000	Bangladesh v India	Dhaka	June 2000
NatWest Series			Asia Cup		
England v West Indies	Nottingham	July 2000	Bangladesh v Sri Lanka	Dhaka	June 2000
NatWest Series			Asia Cup		
England v Zimbabwe	Edgbaston	July 2000	Bangladesh v Sri Lanka	Dhaka	June 2000
NatWest Series			Asia Cup		
West Indies v Zimbabwe	Chester-le-Street	July 2000	Pakistan v West Indies	Port of Spain	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
England v West Indies	Chester-le-Street	July 2000	Pakistan v West Indies	Port of Spain	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
Sri Lanka v South Africa	Colombo (RPS)	July 2000	Pakistan v West Indies	Barbados	April 2000
Singer Triangular Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
England v Zimbabwe	Manchester	July 2000	Pakistan v West Indies	St George's	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
Pakistan v South Africa	Colombo (SSC)	July 2000	South Africa v Australia	Johannesburg	April 2000
Singer Triangular Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
West Indies v Zimbabwe	Canterbury	July 2000	Pakistan v Zimbabwe	St George's	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
Sri Lanka v South Africa	Colombo (RPS)	July 2000	South Africa v Australia	Cape Town	April 2000
Singer Triangular Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
England v West Indies	Lord's	July 2000	Pakistan v West Indies	Kingstown	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
Sri Lanka v Pakistan	Colombo (RPS)	July 2000	South Africa v Australia	Durban	April 2000
Singer Triangular Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
England v Zimbabwe	The Oval	July 2000	Pakistan v Zimbabwe	Antigua	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
Pakistan v South Africa	Colombo (SSC)	July 2000	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Jamaica	April 2000
Singer Triangular Series			Cable & Wireless Series		
West Indies v Zimbabwe	Bristol	July 2000	West Indies v Zimbabwe	Jamaica	April 2000
NatWest Series			Cable & Wireless Series		

Appendix III

ICC Full Members**AUSTRALIAN CRICKET BOARD**

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VICTORIA 3002
Tel 00-61-3-9653 9999
Fax 00-61-3-9653 9911
Fax 00-61-3-9653 9922
www.acb.com.au
www.baggygreen.com

BANGLADESH CRICKET BOARD

Bangabandhu National Stadium
Dhaka 1000
BANGLADESH
Tel 00-880-2-966 6805/6/7/8
Fax 00-880-2-956 3844
Email bcb@bangla.net

ENGLAND AND WALES CRICKET BOARD

Lord's Cricket Ground
LONDON NW8 8QN
Tel 020 7432 1200
Fax 020 7289 5619
www.ecb.co.uk

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

'Sanmitra'
Anandpura
Baroda 390 001
INDIA
Tel 00-91-265-431 233
Fax 00-91-265-431 795
Fax 00-91-265-428 833

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