

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2004 - 2005



ACC ANNUAL REPORT

April 2004 - March 2005

The Asian Cricket Council:

“Organising, developing and promoting the game of cricket in Asia”

cricket...

... live it

play it...

... love it

Asian Cricket Council

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2004 - 05

Annual Report & Accounts

| | |
|----|--|
| 2 | President's Report Jagmohan Dalmiya |
| 5 | ICC President's Statement Ehsan Mani |
| 7 | Ex-President's Report Mohammad Ali Asghar MP |
| 8 | Chief Executive's Review Syed Ashraful Huq |
| 16 | History of the ACC |
| 17 | Member Countries |
| 19 | Executive Board Members Finance & Marketing Committee Development Team Secretariat Staff |
| 20 | Development Manager's Report |
| 28 | ACC Associate Coaches, Captains |
| 29 | ACC Tournaments Asia Cup ACC Trophy Fast Track Countries Tournament Emerging Nations Trophies |
| 36 | Development in Action Development Officers Sports Medicine Game Development Umpiring Skills Acquisition Curatorship ICC Development Awards Winners |
| 41 | Cricket Initiatives ACC International Development Seminar China ICC Associate Applications World Cricket Tsunami Appeal Fair Play for Girls New Territories Translation of Laws of Cricket |
| 46 | Finance Manager's Report |
| 48 | Statement of Accounts |

President's Report

Jagmohan Dalmiya



I have been blessed to have been associated with the Asian Cricket Council since its formation in 1983 and it is fair to say that 2004 saw it come of age as a truly authoritative leader in Asian cricket. The years since 1983 have seen cricket grow to unprecedented levels as a social force, a growth which has been fuelled by the development of Asia as an economic power.

No one can be in any doubt of how impoverished the family of cricketing nations would be without the massive public and commercial interest of the Indian subcontinent.

The benefits have been bounteous and manifold and with them have come a series of ever-increasing opportunities. And challenges.

It is for these very reasons that I led the way in setting up the ACC. Initially, our plan was to secure the health of the game in its founding members and, once this was done, we were able to dramatically expand our membership from the mid-1990s onwards.

The Asia Cup has been instrumental in creating the conditions necessary to promote cricket within the region. The benefits have been immense and the tournament stands as a vital symbol of unity and co-operation across our region in a manner which does great credit to the ACC.

Our Opportunities

Cricket's media-led popularity has taken it into new territories. From Afghanistan to China, countries which knew nothing of cricket's appeal twenty years ago have become members of the ACC and ICC. Cricket has become globalised to the extent that membership of the ICC has doubled in ten years.

The potential number of people exposed to cricket within Asia alone has gone from 750 million to almost 2.5 billion. Much of this increased figure is due to the emergence of China and truly, cricket could not be called a global game without the participation of the world's most populous country. China's tremendous resources could well see them make huge developmental strides in a relatively short period of time. Our Chief Executive and Development Officers have been tireless in their efforts to create the vital basics of a playing culture and infrastructure in the fledgling cricketing countries.

In the Gulf region, the performance of the teams in the 2004 ACC Trophy and Middle East Emerging Nations Cup is to be commended. The UAE have always been one of the strongest teams but the performance of Oman, one of our newest members, in qualifying for the ICC Trophy is remarkable.

Given the right conditions and every possible resource with which to develop, countries such as Afghanistan, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia are not far away from making themselves into truly competitive cricketing nations. This from a standing start.

In South-East Asia too, I have been very impressed by the appetite and aptitude for the game that emerging countries such as Thailand and the Maldives have shown. It cannot be too long before they seriously start to challenge our more established members on the playing field.

Our main concern as a sporting body dedicated to raise the standard of play, coaching, curatorship and administration amongst our members, has been to concentrate on a policy of sustained development. Our activities address the issues of developing a country's cricket from top to bottom.

Our consultants Cricket Australia and the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute have been invaluable in this regard and hundreds of key cricketing personnel have benefited from their tutelage.

From 2003 junior playing numbers are up by 50%; total playing numbers are up by 33%. Moreover, inherent in these statistics are an awareness of an increase in the standards of play. There are more qualified coaches than ever before, more accredited umpires, better trained curators, more educated administrators. The ACC's mission must be to ensure that this broadening and deepening of cricket's base in Asia continues.

Our Challenges

Initially, people may not have been able to believe just how fertile would be the grounds for development across Asia and how enthusiastic the response to the ACC across the region. Our developmental work serves to nurture, encourage and inspire all those associated with cricket across the region. Every step has been taken to ensure that our resources are utilised for the maximum benefit and already the tangible results are evident in every single country.

We have seen that each country presents a unique set of circumstances for the development of cricket. All our associate members are with considerable potential yet some have developed at a pace faster than others, Thailand and Kuwait notably. We are dedicated to ensuring that process continues.

Many pay lip-service to the notion of a 'cricketing family of nations'. It is my steadfast duty to ensure that the Asian Cricket Council is truly representative of all its members, and works for the benefit of cricket in all its member countries.

Seventeen of our twenty-one members look to the Test-playing nations for inspiration and support. The four Test-playing nations are the focal point for over a billion cricket-lovers around the world and their successes home and away are to be applauded. The Asian Cricket Council was initially formed to bring these countries closer together under a common banner of fraternal interest. Many administrators and cricket supporters have worked tirelessly to bring us to the current state of affairs where all the ACC member countries can feel truly united for a common cause.

Much has been achieved. The ACC looks forward to achieving even more in the future.

Jagmohan Dalmiya



Launching the 2004 Asia Cup in Colombo

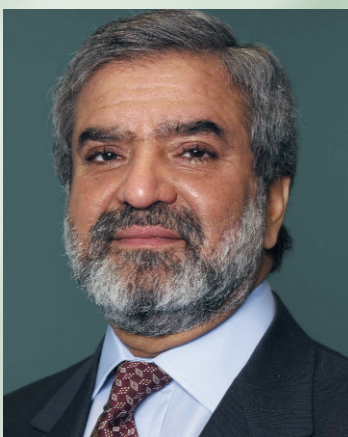




Trainees at the National Cricket Academy, Lahore, March 2005

President, International Cricket Council

Ehsan Mani



It has been an eventful 12 months for cricket in Asia.

It began with the historic series between Pakistan and India in Pakistan and concluded with the return matches between these sides in India.

Our sport should take immense pride in the way that it has brought these two nations closer together. Both countries welcomed their visitors with open arms and the matches provided a feast of entertainment for tens of thousands of spectators and millions of television viewers around the world.

The low point of the year was the Tsunami of 26 December. The tragic impact that this had in the region will never be forgotten.

News of the young cricketers lost to the Tsunami in Chennai and the utter devastation of Galle in Sri Lanka united the cricket world like never before. The Asian Cricket Council reacted rapidly in drawing together a side containing the continent's best players to take on an ICC XI in the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal Match in Melbourne.

The memory of Sri Lanka's year will undoubtedly dwell on the devastation of the Tsunami and the relief efforts that followed. Sri Lanka still recorded a positive record for the year, losing only two of eight Test matches and five of twenty-three ODIs and its players showed dignity in taking a lead role in helping the survivors.

Cricket fans in Bangladesh will remember this as the year their side won its first Test match.

Amongst the developing nations, the United Arab Emirates performed notably to reach the inaugural ICC Intercontinental Cup finals and did a very good job of hosting the finals of this event.

Oman announced itself on the international stage in qualifying for the ICC Trophy ahead of more experienced rivals and Malaysia acted as an impressive host of the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series, an event for which Kuwait and Qatar were both surprise qualifiers.

This will also go down in history as the year that China joined the international cricket family.



President, International Cricket Council



There is huge public interest in the activities of sporting bodies and I believe organisations such as the ICC and ACC owe it to their stakeholders to be transparent in their activities. The ACC is to be commended, therefore, in producing an annual report which will place on record its activities over a momentous 12 months.

The ICC and ACC have many common interests and we look forward to forging ever-closer links between our organisations, particularly as the ICC will soon be moving its headquarters to Dubai.

May the spirit of cricket act as an inspiration and guide.

Ehsan Mani



International Cricket Council

ACC President 2002 -2004

Mohammad Ali Asghar MP



It was an honour to be the President of the Asian Cricket Council from June 2002 to June 2004.

Bangladesh is benefiting tremendously from the association. As a cricketing nation we, if anyone, stand as the best case of cricketing development in recent times. Our representative senior and age-group cricketers are flourishing at international level and we have created a whole generation of coaches, umpires and curators thanks to the input of the ACC.

Bangladesh's success, which is already apparent and which can only grow further in the years to come stands as a tangible example of what can be done with rigorous planning, concentrated effort and tireless dedication.

Much hard work and planning went into re-establishing the Asia Cup after a gap of four years and the tournament stands as a jewel in our crown. In years to come the ACC's efforts in administering this premier tournament for the Test-playing countries along with the best teams in Asia will come to be recognized even further. The Asia Cup demonstrates the feeling of brotherhood and common purpose we have in showcasing the best that Asian cricket has to offer.

It was our pleasure to convene an International Development Seminar in Lahore in May 2004 which gathered some of the best and brightest cricketing minds from around the world. With the co-operation and help of the ICC we were able to bring together such architects of global cricket development as the President and Chief Executive of the ICC, its Global Development Manager, the Chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board, the Secretary of the MCC, Bob Woolmer, Clive Lloyd, Greg Chappell, Barry Richards alongside our own Development Officers, Cricket Australia, the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute and representatives from the ICC's Associate and Development bodies.



Ehsan Mani and Malcolm Speed at the ACC International Development Seminar, Lahore, May 2004

For two days in Lahore, our minds were concentrated wonderfully on the tasks facing all of us and it was a truly enlightening experience.

The ACC's professionalism is already outstanding and its ambitions to further develop and broaden cricket's appeal can only strengthen under the presidency of Mr. Jagmohan Dalmiya.

Mohammad Ali Asghar

Chief Executive's Review

Syed Ashraful Huq



Addressing the crowd at Melbourne

It has been one of the tenets of my career in cricket administration that a 'missionary zeal must triumph over a mercenary attitude' amongst all those who work in cricket development. Nothing is more galling than to see finite resources being used inappropriately.

At the Asian Cricket Council we are fortunate in being one of the best funded sporting bodies in the world. Our administration is streamlined, our expenditure well-controlled, our activities effectively executed. On the field there's been the ACC Trophy and Asia Cup both of which were high-profile competitive and commercial successes. However, when I see just how much needs to be done to promote and develop cricket in countries in which it is still a fledgling sport, I realise the scale of the challenge we face.



With Shaharyar Khan, Chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board

Rising to the Challenge

It is a challenge which was put into context by the terrible Tsunami tragedy which struck the heart of our region in December 2004. Mr. Dalmiya and I were heartened to see the way in which cricketers were amongst the first to rally around for the relief effort. The Melbourne Tsunami Match where the ACC Asian XI played the Rest of the World was a marvellous event that raised a phenomenal USD\$11 million – still the largest single amount raised by any sporting or cultural event associated with the Tsunami Appeals. More than anything else, it reinforced the notion that the world's best cricketers are capable of selflessness, that they are aware of their duties to the public and the game as a whole.



With John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia

We are fortunate to have associated with the ACC many missionaries keen to spread the benefits of cricket. It is they, the volunteer coaches, the administrators, the parents, the groundsmen, the umpires and not least the players themselves, who keep showing us why cricket is the supreme game it is for the values it brings to the world.



The ACC XI and World XI after the Melbourne Tsunami Match

The practicalities of the matter however, are that all this groundswell of enthusiasm needs co-ordination and direction if it is to enjoy maximum benefits. The ACC is constantly developing its programme of activities so that each member country has the opportunity to enhance its level of cricket performance.

Asia's main asset is its togetherness and it is this very solidarity that leads to the establishment of the Asia Cup, the revenue from which forms a major part of our funding.

Afro-Asian Cricket Co-operation

It gave us great pleasure to extend our sphere interest in the development of the game by entering into this landmark accord with the African Cricket Association in March. Under our three-year agreement, both continents will alternate hosting one-day international series between an Africa XI and an Asia XI. Africa will host the first series later this year.

10% of the net revenue from these matches will go to charity.

These matches will draw public attention to the development cause common to both Africa and Asia. Just as significant will be the exchange of youth teams, coaches, curators, umpires and administrators between the two bodies. We have much to offer each other and we will emerge as stronger cricketing forces as a result of this co-operation.



Chief Executive's Review

Development

Our Development Agenda at the ACC is structured around the stated key objectives of the ICC. These are:

- i) to promote the game within our region by raising cricket participation levels,
- ii) raising standards of coaching, playing, curatorship and umpiring and
- iii) raising the profile of the game in countries which have little or no cricket culture.



Our development strategy is a relatively simple one of grass-roots involvement and investment dovetailing with national squad level activity. The ACC Development Manager in his report will elaborate on the outline I present below. Nevertheless, it is incumbent upon me to stress how gratified I am by the diligence and application of all those who work for the ACC. It is easy enough, when you have the calibre of people such as Sultan Rana our Development Manager, (who carries forward the mandate of Zakir Hussain Syed), who is so ably backed up by Roger Binny, Dr. Vece Paes, Rumesh Ratnayake and Iqbal Sikander. Umpiring too, is an integral feature in maintaining the integrity of the game and we are honoured by the contributions of such eminences as K.T.Francis, Khizar Hayat, Peter Manuel, Sri K. Parthasaradhy and Mahboob Shah.

Without quality surfaces you cannot have quality cricket and our consultants the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute have been exemplary in their performance in this regard. Their task, encompassing as it does so many varied conditions, is not easy yet they have been able to guide all of our region's curators into a proper appreciation of what is required to create playing surfaces of sufficient quality. Wickets are better than they've ever been. Games are more competitive.

Courses have been conducted with utmost professionalism and expertise by Cricket Australia. Their course programs are focussed and engaging and demand a lot of their participants. They have not undertaken the task of developing cricket in Asia lightly. Most significantly, I have noticed that they are willing to learn too.

Undeniably the catalyst for our activity is the coaching of coaches – when one considers that each coach would be likely to come into contact with twenty players a year, developing a cadre of top-flight coaches across the region is undoubtedly the most effective way to reach new generations of young cricketers.



Presenting the ACC Emerging Nations Trophy to Moosa Kaleem, the Maldives captain, February 2005

Tournaments

Keeping an active engagement with 21 member states is no easy task, but our Development Officers maintain a constant level of activity through Coaching Assignments, Tournament Preparation and Course Management in all the countries for which they are responsible.

Our tournament structure has been formalised and countries can expect to have sufficient preparation for all age-group and representative ACC tournaments for all the non-Test playing countries. Already we have seen the fruits of our labours with the established teams being challenged strongly by the newcomers. Oman and Kuwait have made great surges, Thailand will be a force in the near future and the Maldives are making significant strides.

The UAE stand as the major force at Associate Level and countries like Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong are responding to the challenge. All have strong youth programs, with Hong Kong showing remarkable initiative thanks to their schools program, recognised by the ICC in their Global Development Awards this year. The face of the game is changing in these countries as more and more native players are emerging, attracted by the pleasures of hitting bat on ball.



Goals

The past six months have seen the rise of countries not previously noted for their cricket as evidenced by the performances of Afghanistan, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar in the ACC Trophy and Middle East Cup and our Development Officers are monitoring their progress closely. I see no reason why, if their current rate of development continues, these countries should not be playing three-day cricket within the next few years.

One of the ACC's major ambitions is to have two of its non-Test playing members in the 2007 World Cup and to that end, prior to the World Cup Qualifying Series games in 2005, our Development Officers will be concentrating their work with those countries.

As for the key issues which need to be addressed for furthering development from the ACC's point of view – two issues loom on the horizon. The growth of the ICC/ACC and China.

Growth

Following through on our activities by creating a solid infrastructure is critical. We have heard from many of our member states about the difficulties of maintaining optimal performance in the absence of adequate training facilities. Indoor schools and floodlit nets where necessary would go a long way to develop player performance.

We may have close to 100 members in the ICC but we cannot be truly called a global game until we have more of the world's 192 countries. So, starting with our nearest as yet unassociated members, our Development Officers have scheduled orientation visits to Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia and Taiwan. From our work with China, we have seen that in these environments it is critical that we enlist government support at the earliest opportunity.

Nepal was the last Asian country to become an Associate Member of the ICC and that was in 1986. The ACC has now identified Thailand and Kuwait as potential candidates for Associate Membership.

The respective Development Officers of the concerned countries are submitting properly documented cases along with facts, figures and fulfillment of the criteria required for such membership and I am confident that they will be accepted sooner rather than later.



Oman winning the ACC Middle East Cup, Kuwait, October 2004

China



Our newest member, China, has dominated recent thinking with regards to globalising the game and Mr. Ehsan Mani and I had some very fruitful talks in Hong Kong with the Chinese Cricket Association late in 2004.

The prognosis is good. They are very keen to expand the game in China, starting in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou. We are developing short-term, medium-term and long-term plans of action with a view to developing a competitive Team in China within ten years.

China represents a truly unique challenge to all of us in cricket development as in the words of Mr. Mani, "we have not only to develop an infrastructure but also a cricket culture there."



China represents quite possibly the biggest and most thrilling opportunity to the cricket world. Ground has been broken there, foundations are being laid. The ACC has donated a substantial amount of junior and senior cricket equipment and a coaching programme is being formulated. The potential commercial benefits of China's participation cannot be ignored: I foresee that once China has truly emerged as a competitive cricketing nation, the total

revenue of world cricket will increase by 30 to 40%.

The ACC will be consulting with the Hong Kong Cricket Association throughout as their youth development program has proven remarkably successful. Similarly, the programs used by the East Asia-Pacific Region in Indonesia stand out as a highly effective model with which to introduce children to the game.

Our aim as ever, is to work from the ground-up and top-down so that no element of the game is ignored. Initially, talented ball-playing youths who are under the remit of what China calls 'The Multi-Ball Games Administrative Centre' will be the focus of attention.

China will be a highly significant testing-ground for all our developmental activities, as there we start with a truly level playing field.

UNICEF: Fair Play for Girls

Our association with UNICEF, launched at the 2004 Asia Cup in Colombo, is a deeply cherished one. Cricket is the national sport, a hugely powerful social force, for over a billion people in the region, yet many of those billion, the young girls of South Asia do not always have the access to social and sporting opportunity they should have. Yet it is a proven fact of social development that the education of young women leads to a rise in living standards.



Ours is a region of many winners. Some say with fervent passion that cricket is life, others are more equivocal. But it is also a region of many people who are losing the chance to even play, let alone compete in the game of life. Something must be done to prevent our region being divided internally between 'the haves and the have nots', the ones with opportunity and the ones without. UNICEF's Fair Play for Girls campaign goes some way in redressing that balance and has our unequivocal support.

Pathways

There is much talk in the cricket world at Associate and Affiliate Level nowadays about 'pathways'. Pathways are all well and good but you need the desire to walk them. In Asia we have that desire. We are motivated by a missionary zeal that is founded upon a desire to communicate the transcendent benefits of cricket to new territories and new generations.

The case of Bangladesh stands as an example of what a dedicated development strategy can achieve. Cricket had a foundation to build upon there but there were, by the same account, great obstacles to its leap to Test status which truly tested the administrators of the time. If getting Bangladesh Test status was a huge challenge, then any other developmental challenge seems easy by comparison!

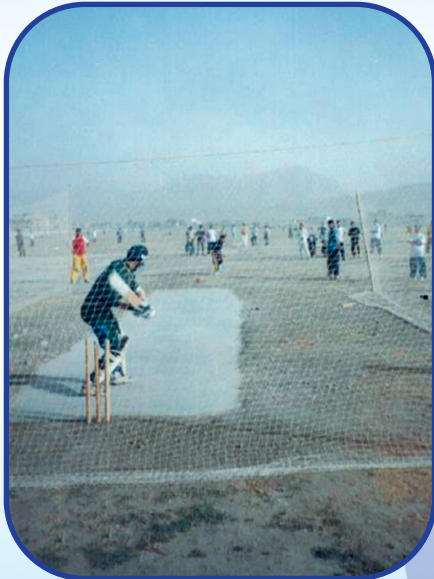
That Bangladesh today, has achieved its first Test victory and is an undeniable force in one-day cricket gives all of us at the ACC immense satisfaction.

The Executive Board of the ACC with their insight and wisdom have been most supportive of our endeavours and the President has always had time for us. Our staff have all given their services beyond the call of duty. With so much constructive ICC and ACC activity on a global and regional basis I look forward to being able to say with you all in the years to come that we have proven to have the world's best sporting federation development program.

All the missionaries' efforts will then be well and truly rewarded.

Syed Ashraful Huq
Chief Executive







The Formation of the ACC

The Formation of the ACC

As this is our inaugural report, we thought it would be interesting to remind us all of how the ACC started.

The ACC was formed in New Delhi on the 19th of September 1983, as the Asian Cricket Conference. The aims and objectives as stated in the original constitution were, "organising, developing and promoting the game of Cricket in Asia". Aims to which it has adhered ever since.

The first Office Bearers of the ACC were:
President – N.K. P. Salve MP
Vice President – Gamini Dissanayake MP
Hon. Secretary – A.W. Kanmadikar
Hon. Joint Secretary – Syed Ashraful Huq
Hon. Treasurer – M. A. Chidambaram

The founding members of the ACC were Bangladesh India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Membership subsequently increased first with Hong Kong, then the UAE, followed by Nepal in 1990. China is the most recent member, joining the ACC in 2004.

In 1993 the Asian Cricket Conference became the Asian Cricket Council. There are two categories of membership at the ACC - Full and Associate – with the Test-playing countries and ICC Associate countries (Hong Kong, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, UAE) being accorded Full Member Status with the rest of the member countries ranked as ACC Associates.

It has been a steadfast policy of the ACC to expand the game and to take it boldly into new territories and thus truly globalise the game. Development activities go hand in hand with tournament activities in order to carry forward the original aims of the ACC.

Fiji, Japan and Papua New Guinea have all been members of the ACC and have competed in ACC Trophies. However, following the ICC's formation of the East Asia-Pacific Region for development activity in that region, these countries ceded membership of the ACC.

Until December 1999 all administrative positions of the ACC were honorary. Since 1999 the Secretary and Treasurer have been drawing remuneration. Up to 2003 the headquarters of the ACC were shifted every two years with the biennial rotation of the President's and Secretary's home country. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia was chosen to be the permanent headquarters of the Asian Cricket Council from the latter part of 2003.



Inaugural Meeting of The Asian Cricket Conference on 19th and 20th September 1983, New Delhi, India.

Standing (left to right): Prof. M.V. Chandgadkar (India), R. S. Mahendra (India), A.Sajjad (Pakistan), Q. Noorani (UAE), A. R. Falaknaz (UAE), S.K. Wankhede (India), M.A. Chidambaram (India), P.M. Rungta (India), S.Sriraman (India), M. Jaikishan (India), I.S. Bindra (India), J. Dalmiya (India)
Seated (left to right): A.Abbasi (Pakistan), A.R. Bukhatir (UAE), D.S.Gill (Malaysia), Air Marshal (Retd.) Nur Khan (Pakistan), N.K.P.Salve (India), G.Dissanayake MP (Sri Lanka), S.A. Huq (Bangladesh), N. Mohammad (Sri Lanka), A.W. Kanmadikar (India)

MEMBER COUNTRIES

MEMBER COUNTRIES

| | | ACC Member | ICC Member |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------|
|  | Bangladesh | 1983 | 2000 (Full) |
|  | India | 1983 | 1926 (Full) |
|  | Pakistan | 1983 | 1953 (Full) |
|  | Sri Lanka | 1983 | 1981 (Full) |
|  | Afghanistan | 2003 | 2001 (Affiliate) |
|  | Bahrain | 2003 | 2001 (Affiliate) |
|  | Bhutan | 2001 | 2001 (Affiliate) |
|  | Brunei | 1996 | 2002 (Affiliate) |
|  | China | 2004 | 2004 (Affiliate) |
|  | Hong Kong | 1983 | 1969 (Associate) |
|  | Iran | 2003 | 2003 (Affiliate) |
|  | Kuwait | 2003 | 1998 (Affiliate) |
|  | Malaysia | 1983 | 1967 (Associate) |
|  | Maldives | 1996 | 1998 (Affiliate) |
|  | Nepal | 1990 | 1996 (Associate) |
|  | Oman | 2000 | 2000 (Affiliate) |
|  | Qatar | 2000 | 1999 (Affiliate) |
|  | Saudi Arabia | 2003 | 2003 (Affiliate) |
|  | Singapore | 1983 | 1974 (Associate) |
|  | Thailand | 1996 | 1995 (Affiliate) |
|  | UAE | 1984 | 1990 (Associate) |

The ACC was originally formed as the Asian Cricket Conference in 1983, changing its name to the Asian Cricket Council in 1993.

The ICC was originally formed as the Imperial Cricket Conference in 1909, changing its name to the International Cricket Conference in 1965 and then to the International Cricket Council in 1989.

Eight of the ACC's members have become affiliates of the ICC since 2000.

Executive Board Members ACC Development Committee



Tunku Imran



R.S. Mahendra and Ravi Sehgal



Imran Khwaja



Anil Kalaver

ACC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Jagmohan Dalmiya
President, ACC

Jai Kumar Nath Shah
Vice-President, ACC

Ranbir Singh Mahendra
President, Board of Control for Cricket in India

Shaharyar M. Khan
Chairman, Pakistan Cricket Board

Jayantha Dharmadasa
Chairman, Interim Committee, Sri Lanka Cricket

Mohammad Ali Asghar MP
President, Bangladesh Cricket Board

Y.A.M. Tunku Tan Sri Imran Ibni Tuanku Ja'afar
President, Malaysian Cricket Association

K. H. Imran
President, Singapore Cricket Association

Ravi Sehgal
President, Cricket Association of Thailand

Syed Ashraful Huq
Chief Executive, ACC



Mazhar Khan with the Chief Executive

ACC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mohammad Ali Asghar MP
Chairman

Jagmohan Dalmiya
Ex Officio

Y.A.M. Tunku Tan Sri Imran Ibni Tuanku Ja'afar

Anil Kalaver, Singapore
Member

Mazhar Khan, UAE
Member

Ali Moosa Yousuf, Oman
Member

Syed Ashraful Huq
Ex Officio

Sultan Rana
Development Manager

ACC FINANCE & MARKETING COMMITTEE

Shaharyar M. Khan
Chairman

Jagmohan Dalmiya
President, ACC - Ex Officio

Ranbir Singh Mahendra
Member

Nuski Mohammad, Sri Lanka
Member

ACC DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Sultan Rana
Development Manager

Roger Binny
Development Officer

Rumesh Ratnayake
Development Officer

Iqbal Sikander
Development Officer

Dr. Vece Paes
Consultant
Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness

Mahboob Shah
Resource Person (Umpire)

Sri K. Parthasaradhy
Resource Person (Umpire)



John Cribbin, Hong Kong
Member

Syed Ashraful Huq
Chief Executive, ACC - Ex Officio

Thusith Perera
Finance Manager, ACC - Ex Officio



John Cribbin



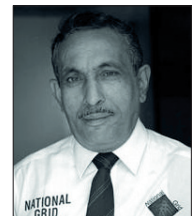
Thusith Perera

Peter Manuel
Resource Person (Umpire)

K.T. Francis
Resource Person (Umpire)

Khizar Hayat
Resource Person (Umpire)

NEW ZEALAND SPORTS TURF
INSTITUTE
Keith McAuliffe
Consultant
Grounds and Pitch Development



K.T. Francis

CRICKET AUSTRALIA
Ross Turner
General Manager,
Game Development
Peter Hanlon
Education & Training Manager,
Game Development

ACC SECRETARIAT STAFF

Syed Ashraful Huq
Chief Executive

Sultan Rana
Development Manager

Thusith Perera
Finance Manager

Shahriar Khan
Media Officer



Anna Lalitha
PA to the Chief Executive

Ganesan Sundarammoorthy
Development Program Coordinator

Philip Lee
Finance Executive

Noor Faizah Dolah
Finance Assistant

K.K. Haridas
Events Assistant

Susan Moorthy
Receptionist

Giarat Ali
Driver / Office Assistant

Ferose Najib
Driver



Development Manager's Report



Having been a servant of the game for close to forty-years now, the rapid strides that cricket has made in recent years outside its traditional grounds has impressed me mightily. Coming into the ACC as its second Development Manager has revealed the extent of the work already achieved by the ACC Development Team, much of the fruits of which will be seen in the years to come.

Our activities are wide-ranging but if there is one single purpose of the ACC in the coming years it is to close the performance gap between ICC Associates and ICC Affiliates.

We are blessed at the ACC to have such a phenomenal wealth of talent amongst our Development Officers and Resource Persons: two World Cup winners in Roger Binny and Iqbal Sikander, a Sri Lankan legend in Rumesh Ratnayake, a true eminence in Dr. Vece Paes as our Sports Medicine Consultant and such umpiring authorities as K.T. Francis, Khizar Hayat, Peter Manuel, Sri K. Parthasaradhy along with Mahboob Shah. Their guidance, learning and application are invaluable and we hope to build on the foundations laid by my predecessor, Zakir Hussain Syed.



HRH Tuanku Ja'afar Tuanku Ibni Almarhum Abdul Rahman and HRH Tunku Imran with Roger Binny, Rumesh Ratanayake and Iqbal Sikander of the ACC, Kuala Lumpur, June 2004

Development Manager's Report

A table of development activities in our region from April 2004 to March 2005 shows our work across the region.

ACC DEVELOPMENT EVENTS 1st April 2004 – 31st March 2005

| | |
|---|----|
| Coaching Courses by Development Officers | 26 |
| Level I Coaching Courses in collaboration with Cricket Australia | 4 |
| Level II Coaching Courses in collaboration with Cricket Australia | 3 |
| Regional Curatorship Courses | 2 |
| Central Sports Medicine Seminar | 1 |
| Regional Umpiring Course | 2 |
| Umpiring Training Visits | 15 |
| New Territories Orientation | 1 |
| Emerging Team Tournaments | 2 |
| Fast Track Countries Tournament | 1 |
| Fast Track Country Tours | 4 |
| ACC Administration & Management Course | 1 |
| ACC International Development Seminar | 1 |
| ACC High Performance Course | 1 |
| ACC Development Seminar | 1 |
| NZSTI Country Visits | 16 |
| Roger Binny Country Assignments | 10 |
| Rumesh Ratnayake Country Assignments | 11 |
| Iqbal Sikander Country Assignments | 5 |
| Dr. Vece Paes Country Assignments | 27 |

Our interest has always been to raise overall standards in Asia as a whole, and I'm delighted to say that we have offered our services to participants from the East Asia Pacific region to attend the ACC courses.

For some time now, Cricket Australia have been managing our coaching courses with considerable success and we are pleased to report that so far a total of 216 Level I coaches have been accredited of which 56 have qualified to do Level II. From these 41 have been on Level II courses. Furthermore, 23 of these coaches have been on a High Performance course.

When one considers that each coach has a minimum of 20 cricketers to work with a season, coaching coaches is a truly effective vehicle for building the game.

These coaches represent much of what is necessary to develop the game when it comes to establishing fundamental playing standards. We at the ACC truly feel that the tangible benefits of recruiting these coaches will be evident on the playing field very soon.

As for playing conditions themselves, we are delighted to have the support and expertise of the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute, who are proving to be excellent guides to our members in matters of ground preparation and maintenance.



Development Manager's Report



Just as vital an issue when it comes to development is umpiring. It is important that umpires are exposed to higher levels of competition. Up to now, Umpire Development courses have been held in each ACC member country, with the exception of Brunei and China. So far 255 trainee umpires have attended and we have identified six candidates worthy of promotion to the ICC associate and affiliate panel.

Uncovering talent is one thing, but if it is to develop then it must be tested at higher levels and we have developed

a competitive structure which is designed to develop youth-level cricketers up to the standards identified as necessary to play the three-day game.

The past six months have seen the rise of countries not previously noted for their cricket as evidenced by the performances of Afghanistan, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar in the ACC Trophy and Middle East Cup and our Development Officers are monitoring their progress closely. I see no reason why, if their current rate of development continues, these countries should not be playing three-day cricket within the next few years.

The focus of our development in the future as we see it, needs to be in these six areas. Each are as important as the other, and should one area of development fall behind it will compromise the others.

1. Administration
2. Education
3. Financial Resources
4. Competition
5. Co-operation
6. Promotion



1. Administration: We have found in our work, using such diverse cases as Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Bhutan as well as a number of the other Gulf countries, that it is imperative that the governing cricket body in each country attach itself at the highest level to the state government. Countries in South East Asia have suffered for this very reason, as cricket has been relatively marginalized in comparison to football.

The predominant culture of Asia is such that government authority is followed willingly by the populace. As such, an aspect of our promotion of cricket in the region should intimately involve the state. The state can provide money but more significantly it gives a vital element of recognition to a sport which, outside the Test-playing countries, is played by a minority. With all the problems that entails!

Again here, I would stress that cricket can co-exist with football very well by preserving its integrity as a sport that builds character, fitness and competitive virtues.

On the question of governance, we are constantly striving to identify the best core of committed personnel in each country under our remit.

Each have their individual characteristics, and our policy as the ACC can never be to legislate for the composition of each domestic governing body. However, it is a characteristic of our member states that the individuals at the head of the cricket associations are usually figures of significant influence and authority in their respective countries.

Development Manager's Report

Which is why we are stressing the importance of clear-cut, easily understood policies of development. In those countries that are personality-driven, we are emphasizing the need to be more policy-driven. We advocate simple, clear-cut directives which can be understood by all, so that the cause of cricket can be advanced in our member countries.

Asia already accounts for much of the world's cricket activity and financing. If there is one word that sums up Asia at ICC Affiliate and Associate level it is 'potential'. So it is of vital importance for the world of cricket that we establish these principles of good development management.

We are asking amateurs to be professionals. We're asking them to act like us in the absence of our resources. A tough ask, but it is possible. I have been inspired already by the dedication and diligence of a number of office-holders in Asia. In the absence of sufficient funding to hire full-time professionals we need to provide incentives, a system of rewards to our members. And that comes from making them feel part of an organisation, part of a game, part of a culture whose credo is cricketing excellence.



Our Development Officers' work is simple and straightforward. Their single-most important concern is to work with the coaches and players in each country. At my level, as Development Manager, I am starting to push forward as best as I can the idea that we need to have individuals involved with cricket who can devote the time, energy and strategic thinking necessary in order to not waste the opportunities that the ICC and ACC are presenting to them. And not to waste the sincere efforts of all the players and coaches in their respective countries.

2. Education: Another focal point of our future development plans for Asia is the policy of involving schools. Parents entrust schools with a responsibility to educate their children but there is more to education and child development than book-learning. Physical development is a must. Even in Asia, where academic merits are held so highly, it is heartening to see in somewhere like Hong Kong, play activities given so much consideration.

The Wellcome Program in Hong Kong was a truly worthy recipient of the ICC's 2005 Flix Junior Development Initiative Award. A significant element of this has actually been that the learning of English associated with playing a game in which English is the common currency is a major draw in attracting parents to push their children towards playing cricket! Cricket therefore acts as a Trojan Horse for English as ethnic Chinese parents push their children to play cricket because of the English-language speakers who are coaching the game. The net result is that children are introduced to cricket, see its benefits and have every opportunity to play at the levels that best suit them.



From personal experience I have found that sporty children always want to be good at something. We just have to give them the opportunity to choose cricket. Global studies show that there is an ever-increasing number of non-active children, and that child obesity is a major problem in even such an overtly-active country such as Australia.

The problem has been growing and is due to a number of factors, but given that a school is the best-regulated environment in which to gather a large number of children and that parents have already entrusted the institutions with their children then the best place to introduce children to cricket and develop their interest would be at school-level.

Development Manager's Report

Can anyone not be aware of the impact of taking a few bats and balls to a playground and giving the children a chance to hit? On a developmental level the model we are following is that of coach education. New English language schools are booming across the continent as parents look to launch their children into the world. But the fact is, as schooling is becoming more sophisticated, so physical education should not be overlooked. Teachers are a tremendous asset for a nation and for any sporting body looking to promote their game. Their sphere of influence - amongst children and adults – is huge.

In years to come we will be devoting more resources to our Coach Education Programs where teachers will be invited to participate in order to learn the basics of cricket coaching. Tutors Courses have been established whereby the teaching of cricket to teachers will be undertaken.

All the research done by the ICC shows that there is a direct correlation between the numbers playing cricket at junior level to senior participation. But I still think we sell ourselves short. If it is the future on which the game depends, I think we need to take into account the cricketers who play outside of the registered bodies in these countries. Are we to imagine that every boy or girl playing in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan or Sri Lanka or even the UAE and Afghanistan belongs to a club or a school, plays in a clinic or camp or is registered as a cricketer?

Speaking from personal experience I have played with some outstanding Test cricketers whose starts in the game were the most informal, but who, by being part of an environment that recognized cricketing merit, had their chance to shine. The game needs to be ready to find them. We have to create that environment in the Associate and Affiliate countries.

When Greg Chappell became a consultant to the Pakistan Cricket Board for a spell last year, he said, "The long term aim anywhere is to have someone from your own country coaching your side. But the sharing of ideas is a great thing." I am encouraged by what I have seen of the coaching standards so far. The quality of coaches coming through has been remarked upon by Cricket Australia's Education and Training Manager Peter Hanlon, as being of a very high standard.

I note with some interest Bangladesh's Young Tigers Schools Competition scheme and will be interested in seeing the results on the Test arena in a few years. Even on a more modest scale, creating as broad a base as possible for cricket-related activity will have a significant long-term effect. The future definitely starts now.



Our coaching programs under the management of Cricket Australia and the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute continue to flourish and have created a new generation of coaches, curators, umpires and administrators equipped with the necessary skills to drive the game forward.

We have seen that with 293 umpiring participants in our courses up to now as well as 80 curators educated by the NZSTI now need to go forward into centralized accreditation processes so that their merits can be truly evaluated. It is one thing to create the conditions for learning, it is another to truly create a class of students of the game.

3. Financial Resources: There are checks and balances in place and our financial resources are well-targeted and constantly being assessed for optimal performance. We are well aware of how increasingly difficult a world it is for the ICC Associates and Affiliates when it comes to funding. More development means more exposure which means more expenses as our members strive to keep up with their neighbours if not the outside world.

In terms of ACC funding, our members are fully accountable to us and our auditors on a quarterly basis and will continue to be so. Quite simply, if previous spending is not fully accounted for, future spending will not be sanctioned.

A policy we are formulating at the moment and will develop further in the months to come is to stress upon the local associations to have a healthy balance of funding sources. To stop over-reliance on a hand-out from 'Big Brother' we therefore propose that funding for development comes from 1) The ACC 2) The State Government 3) Internal Revenue 4) Sponsorship.

To be totally reliant on one source is unhealthy, and in the interplay and dialogue created by a broad-based support system cricket within each member can only develop better.

Realistic financial targets, which nevertheless stretch our members, which truly let them concentrate on the most effective use of their resources are the prime concern of our Development Committee. No one at the ACC is suggesting that cricket at ICC Affiliate and Associate level is to be primarily commercialised, we simply aim to create the conditions in which cricket can be played in a competitive and attractive environment.



4. Competition: Before the ACC really took up the reins after moving to Kuala Lumpur, we had suffered in the past from a lack of co-ordination and cohesion amongst member countries. The age-group competitions and senior tournaments were there but their schedules were scattered and haphazard. We have now formulated a rotating biennial schedule which has age-group competitions – U15, U17, U19 – taking place on a scheduled calendar of competition along with A Team tournaments, Fast Track Countries' tournaments, ACC Trophies, Asia Cups and Asia Test Championships. In any one year, it is estimated that we will hold 150 matches under our competitive banner.

What we'd like to encourage is the feeling that a skilled cricketer in any country in Asia feels part of a competitive environment whereby if he's good enough he will be recognized and rewarded with competitions at ever –increasing higher levels.

Moreover, we are proposing to move towards playing the longer-version of the game even amongst the juniors. Starting from 2006 age-group tournaments are likely to be played over two-days, as will be the senior matches. The skills base can only develop further and thereby create a better feeding-ground for the three-day Fast Track and Intercontinental Cup competitions. The introduction of promotion/relegation formats for Fast Track has concentrated minds wonderfully and truly, there can be no country amongst our members who can feel that competitive merit will not be truly rewarded on the basis of results.

Development Manager's Report



Age-Determination Programs have been introduced and will be enforced rigorously throughout the coming years.

The issue of national player participation is an important one. Defining nationals as those qualifying by citizenship, permanent residency or by birth – we are insisting from next year 2006/2007 that at least two nationals are present in each team playing in an ACC tournament. This number will be increased gradually.

Internally, for our members we have adopted a system of performance streaming where our member countries play in ACC tournaments under a promotion/demotion system of competition. Always we are striving to create the most competitive environment. Teams like Oman (finalists in the ACC Trophy) and participants in the ICC Trophy later this year, the Maldives (who won their first ever national trophy in the ACC Emerging Tournaments), Afghanistan who have shot up mightily from a war-torn land, even Bhutan who were quarter-finalists in the ACC Trophy last year have impressed us with their strides forward.

Their emergence has caused everyone to raise their game. A ranking system cannot be too far away and is an issue which we will address once our competitive scheduling has brought up the criteria for judging our members.

5. Co-operation: A team game on the field can only benefit by being a team game off the field. We are delighted to herald the ACC's MOU with the African Cricket Association as of March this year. Under this agreement, both continents will exchange curators and coaches, teams and umpires for mutual benefit. Both bodies are rich in resources and are ambitious to improve.



Similarly, we have offered the East Asia Pacific Region the opportunity to participate in all of our courses. We sincerely believe that the cricketing standards of all development bodies will be raised by exposure to new influences and we look forward very much to the mutual benefits. It's a genuine widening of the scope and reach of the game and the benefits will be immense.

6. Promotion: The ICC have been masters of coming up with empowering slogans for the game in recent years, and phrases like 'High Performance, Pathways to the World Cup, Spirit of Cricket' are truly beneficial banners with which to promote the game.



I feel we should strive to create more of an impact in the local culture and community of each country. The Laws of Cricket being translated into Mandarin, thanks to the HKCA, is an important and symbolic step in the absorption of the game in the single most populous country in the world.

We must do more than preach to the converted! What is to stop a boy in Vietnam or Myanmar – two future potential members of the cricket family – feel he cannot play as well as the stars he fleetingly watches on television?

We need to really create environments where our players engage with the watching world better, and truly inspire a new generation of youngsters to take up the game. There are enough media outlets now to make our job much easier – if targeted correctly.

Development Manager's Report



I think we are just a little too insular in our promotion of the game and could benefit from creating stars of our young cricketers – of which we have so many – to just articulate their charms on a broader basis.

I have noticed how our Chief Executive and Mr. Ehsan Mani when presenting cricket to a new audience, always stress its benefits as a character-building, mentally disciplined sport. It is that very reason indeed why, in Asia, with so much emphasis placed on academic and social achievement by parents, cricket can reach out to a new Asian audience.

China – where basketball has taken off – where baseball is establishing a footing, remains a fertile testing ground for us. I am assured that the state and media will be promoting cricket there to the best of their ability.

Promoting the game in China amongst nationals will boost its development on a quantum level and I am pleased to report that we have made the first inroads there already.

We have established the foundations and carried forward the individual efforts of all our members in years gone by. We are greatly served with some eminently capable officers, dedicated to the cause of developing cricket in Asia.

















The challenge ahead of us is a great one and one to which we will be devoting all the resources we have available. The next year will be extremely significant with three more age-group tournaments, enhanced competitions, further coaching programs and a greater application of our own developing skills and knowledge-base.

We sincerely believe that the game of cricket as a whole will benefit because of our development activities.

God bless us all.



ACC Associate Coaches, Captains, Grounds and Wickets

|  | <u>Country</u> | <u>National Coach</u> | <u>Senior Captain</u> | <u>Grounds on which cricket is played</u> | <u>Turf Wickets</u> |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|  | <u>Afghanistan</u> | <u>Taj Malik Alam</u> | <u>Dawlat Ahmadzi</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>5</u> |
|  | <u>Bahrain</u> | <u>Rexy Arulvasagam</u> | <u>Yasser Sadiq</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>0</u> |
|  | <u>Bhutan</u> | <u>Baba Mazahir Sourjah</u> | <u>Damber S. Gurung</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> |
|  | <u>Brunei</u> | <u>Manzur Ahmed</u> | <u>Manzur Ahmed</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> |
|  | <u>Hong Kong</u> | <u>Lal Jayasinghe</u> | <u>Tim Smart</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>2</u> |
|  | <u>Kuwait</u> | <u>Samir Desai</u> | <u>Mustansar Hasan</u> | <u>7 (2 more under construction)</u> | <u>4 (2 under construction)</u> |
|  | <u>Malaysia</u> | <u>John Bailey</u> | <u>Suresh Navaratnam</u> | <u>32</u> | <u>8</u> |
|  | <u>Maldives</u> | <u>Rajagopalan, Imad Ismail, Faiz Samard</u> | <u>Moosa Kaleem</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>2 under construction</u> |
|  | <u>Nepal</u> | <u>Roy Dias</u> | <u>Binod Kumar Das</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>12</u> |
|  | <u>Oman</u> | <u>Sandeep Patil</u> | <u>Ali Akbar</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> |
|  | <u>Qatar</u> | <u>Malik Nazar Mohammad</u> | <u>Azhar Iqbal</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>2 under construction</u> |
|  | <u>Saudi Arabia</u> | <u>No one on permanent assignment</u> | <u>Junaid Iskander</u> | <u>34</u> | <u>3 under construction</u> |
|  | <u>Singapore</u> | <u>Sarika Siva Prasad (Acting Head Coach)</u> | <u>Buddhika Mendis</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>4</u> |
|  | <u>Thailand</u> | <u>Mohideen A. Kader</u> | <u>Zeesan Khan</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>4</u> |
|  | <u>U.A.E.</u> | <u>Syed Abid Ali</u> | <u>Mohammad Tauqir</u> | <u>55</u> | <u>5</u> |

ACC Tournaments

Asia Cup ACC Trophy Fast Track Countries Tournament Emerging Nations Trophies



Marvan Atapattu receiving the Asia Cup from Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapakse

Asia Cup

Sri Lanka, July 16 to August 1 2004

Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, UAE
3 venues. 13 matches



Sri Lanka's Success

The 8th Asia Cup was a tremendous success on and off the field with Sri Lanka emerging worthy winners in their Final with India.

Hong Kong and the UAE performed admirably in the qualifying rounds and showed that at their best they are able to compete manfully with the full ODI countries. Their players impressed and each of them represented their countries with distinction.

The tournament's pivotal match was the second-round encounter between India and Sri Lanka in which India defended their 271 against a rampant mid-innings onslaught from Sanath Jayasuriya. Jayasuriya made 130 from 132 balls and when he was out, 17 runs were still needed at a run a ball with three wickets in hand. India's bowlers kept the pressure on and they won by 4 runs. The result took India to the Final at the expense of Pakistan.

Bowlers seized the advantage from the onset in the Final, where Sri Lanka's 228 was enough to beat India by 25 runs.



Player of the Tournament Sanath Jayasuriya

ACC Tournaments



ACC Trophy

Malaysia, June 10 to June 22 2004

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Hong Kong, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, UAE

5 venues, 32 matches

Winds of Change

The fifth ACC Trophy held in Kuala Lumpur was a major success in terms of boosting the competitive standards of the participants. There were 15 participating countries in this tournament, a significant rise from the 10 who played in the 2002 ACC Trophy. The 2000 ACC Trophy had 8 participants.

The UAE having been finalists three times already, along with increasingly competitive Nepal, as well Hong Kong and Malaysia were strongly fancied prior to the tournament. However, this tournament showed the rise of cricketing powers from a wider Asia.

Afghanistan, playing their first international cricket tournament, ran Hong Kong close in the qualifying rounds and managed to reach the quarter-finals at Hong Kong's expense thanks to their superior run-rate.

In what could herald a new centre of cricketing strength, the Gulf countries filled all the semi-final berths, with Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE always just having that little bit extra when put under pressure. In the Final, UAE beat Oman by 94 runs.



HRH Tuanku Jaafar Tuanku Abdul Rahman presenting the ACC Trophy to UAE captain Khuram Khan



The Chief Executive of HSBC Malaysia Zarir Cama presenting the Player of the Tournament Award to Oman's Hemin Desai

Fast Track Countries Tournament

May 2004 - March 2005
 Hong Kong, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, UAE
 6 venues, 10 matches

Emirates Fly High

Proficiency in two-innings three-day cricket is the ideal to which we make our members aspire as it is only by developing the skills prevalent in the longer game can a cricketer and a cricket culture truly develop. It is an achievable goal for many of our members.

The ACC identified five Fast Track Countries last year: Hong Kong, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and the UAE as most suited to develop in the longer version of the game. They contested the Inaugural Fast Track Countries Tournament between May 2004 to February 2005.

Hong Kong and the UAE emerged as the top two teams, and played the Final in Hong Kong which the UAE won by 5 wickets.

During the course of the season, the UAE also qualified as Asia's representative in the ICC Intercontinental Cup, a first-class tournament played under the same conditions.

In the view of ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander, who stood as Match Referee for the Intercontinental Cup, "The challenges posed by three-day cricket has truly led participants to raise their game. I foresee standards of play rising even further in coming seasons."

Rumesh Ratnayake, another ACC Development Officer, adds, "all across the region standards are improving as a result of the increasing competitive element. However, just as significant is the raising of standards in terms of curatorship, umpiring and administration. A country has to be truly competitive on and off the field in order to succeed on a sustainable basis."



Fast Track Countries Tournament



UAE celebrating their Final win in Hong Kong



Ali Asad of the UAE bowling against Malaysia



Nepal taking on the UAE in Kathmandu

| Leading Run-Scorers | R | HS | Ave | Country |
|---------------------|-----|------|--------|---------|
| Arshad Ali | 373 | 123* | 186.50 | |
| Rahul Sharma | 327 | 107 | 46.72 | |
| Tim Smart | 318 | 194 | 45.29 | |

| Leading Wicket-Takers | W | Ave | Best | Country |
|-----------------------|----|-------|------|---------|
| Ali Asad | 28 | 11.18 | 7-23 | |
| Afzaal Haider | 23 | 16.18 | 7-35 | |
| A.N. Balaji | 17 | 20.41 | 5-71 | |

Emerging Teams Tournament - ACC Middle East Cup

Kuwait, October 3 to October 8 2004
Bahrain, Kuwait A, Kuwait B, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia
3 venues, 11 matches

Oman: Winners to a Man



Another sign that cricket is flourishing in previously uncharted cricketing territory comes with the development of the Emerging Teams Tournaments in the Middle East and South East Asia.

On top of ACC funding, many local sponsors supported the events. This was the second time Kuwait has hosted an international cricket tournament at senior level, the last being the ACC Gulf Cup in December 2003 in which Kuwait were the winners.

The Final between Bahrain and Oman was a thriller. Oman batted first and made 253

all out and with one ball left of the Bahrain innings, the scores were tied. Bahrain had done very well to get to Oman's 253, having recovered from being 44 for 6 in the 12th over.

Middle-order batsman Muhammad Yaqoob rescued the innings with some enterprising partnerships with the tail-enders. 21 runs were still needed with the last man, Shafiq Ahmed at the wicket, and going into the last over, Bahrain still needed 15. Yaqoob, 84 not out at this stage, was on strike – first ball :4; second ball: 6; third ball: no score; fourth ball: 4; fifth ball: 1 – Yaqoob took the single, thinking 99 not out was enough for a tie and ultimate victory.

Bahrain's No.11 Shafiq Ahmed is left to face the last ball. He is facing Oman's premier allrounder Rakesh Sharma - the ball is fast, and on the stumps. Shafiq prods forward, content to defend and walks off, thinking he had done enough for victory.

So the Bahrain innings finished on 253-9, matching Oman's 253 all out. Because Oman had been all out for that score, and Bahrain had made it for the loss of only 9 wickets – almost everyone at the ground thought that Bahrain had done enough to be declared the winners of the Inaugural ACC Middle East Cup.

Yet according to the tournament rules as stipulated by the ACC referee at the tournament, Iqbal Sikander, irrespective of the tied score, victory in the tournament was awarded to Oman because they had beaten Bahrain in the preliminary group stages (another close game, Oman winning by 12 runs).

Iqbal Sikander was full of praise for the manner in which the game was played, "These were two teams who gave it their all and the tied final is testimony to the level of competitiveness of the top teams in this region."



Emerging Teams Tournament - ACC Emerging Nations Trophy

Thailand, February 2 to February 6 2005

Bhutan, Brunei, Maldives, Thailand

2 venues, 7 matches

Maldives Make History



Maldives captain Moosa Kaleem

The Maldives won their first ever international sporting tournament by triumphing in the ACC Emerging Nations Trophy. In the final, Maldives beat the host nation Thailand by 117 runs.

Such was the jubilation back home when Maldives won this tournament, it highlighted just what a part cricket can play in bringing a country international exposure. As with Bangladesh, the UAE and Nepal most recently, cricket has put these countries on the sporting map as winners, in a way that no other sport has been able to.

The Maldives powered through the Emerging Nations Tournament which was contested between them, Bhutan, Brunei and Thailand, by winning all their preliminary matches on their way to the final. There were creditable performances

by all teams, with Bhutan and Brunei (playing their first ever international tournament) showing much promise.

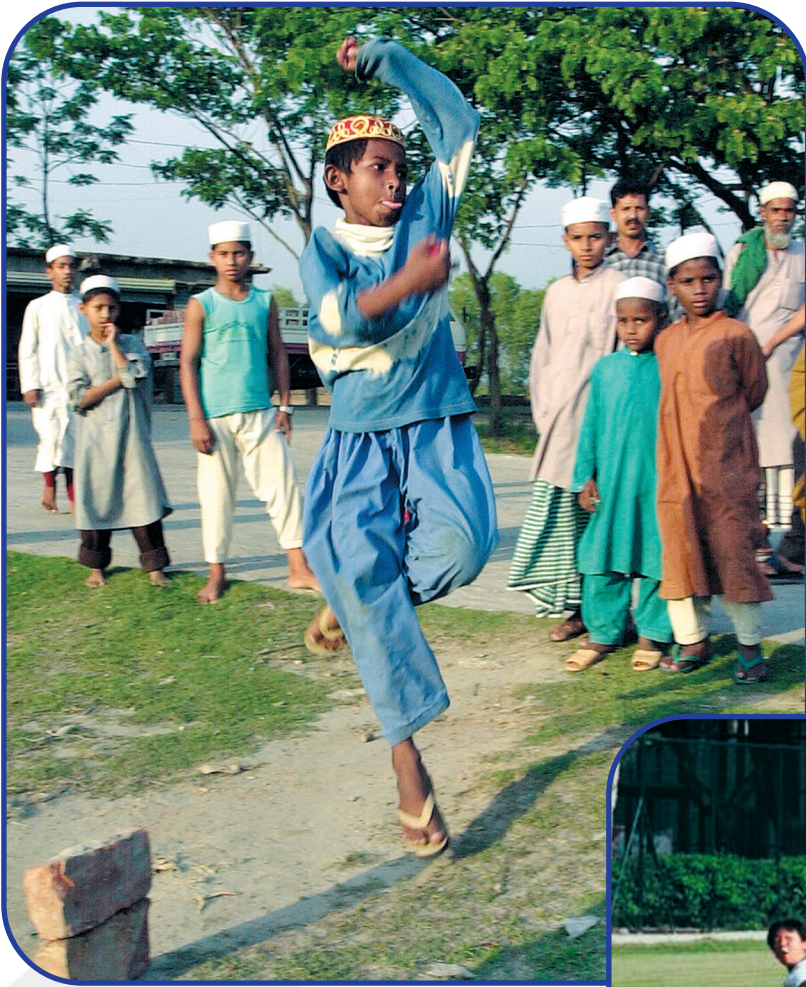
Speaking after the victory, Ahmed Hassan Didi, Vice Chairman of the Cricket Control Board of Maldives, said "Our President, His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom has been a tremendous supporter of cricket and this victory is dedicated to the whole of the country as it rebuilds itself after the devastating disaster of 26 December 2004." The triumphant Maldives returned to a red carpet welcome in Malé.

For the home team, slow left-arm spinner Nishad Rego and opening bowler Sahan Ranamukharaachchi impressed, as did the opener Shyam Sideek. But it was the Maldives captain, all-rounder Moosa Kaleem who dominated proceedings with 8 wickets and 467 runs in the Tournament. He scored 116 in the Final to go along with his earlier 102 against Thailand and astonishing 219 against Brunei.

The ACC's Development Officer assigned to The Maldives, Rumesh Ratnayake was delighted with the progress shown by the team. "To beat Thailand on their own turf is no mean feat and shows just how competitive Maldives have become in the region", he said.



The Maldives President, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom lifting the ACC Emerging Nations Trophy in Malé.





Development in Action

Development Officers

Sports Medicine

Game Development

Umpiring Skills Acquisition

Curatorship

ICC Development Awards Winners

Country assignments by our Development Officers and Consultants continue to be an integral part of the ACC's Development Program. The constant monitoring, feedback and guidance provided by the Development Officers is vital to the ongoing rise in playing standards. The Development Officers advise on all coaching and institutional matters for the countries under their remit.

The region is split into three by the Development Officers: Roger Binny: Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand Rumesh Ratanayake: Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, Maldives, Nepal Iqbal Sikander: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE



Dr. Vece Paes, ACC Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine Consultant, travels across the region.

Umpiring Workshops are conducted by ACC Resource Persons K.T.Francis, Khizar Hayat, Peter Manuel, Sri K. Parthasaradhy and Mahboob Shah.

Level I and Level II Coaching Courses are conducted by Cricket Australia.

Representatives of The New Zealand Sports Turf Institute visit each member country in addition to conducting regional curatorship courses.

ACC Development Officers' Views:

Roger Binny: "Our job is to share our knowledge we have gained from all our years in the game with the coaches, players and officials we are assigned to. Nothing beats personal contact with a young cricketer who wants to improve himself."

Rumesh Ratnayake: "Competitively, the consensus is that playing standards have improved. Management and administration is perhaps half a step behind in some cases. However, as member countries start to expose themselves to higher levels of competition and come to raise their ambitions and playing profile, then the countries of Asia can make an even bigger impact on the global stage."

Iqbal Sikander: “2004-2005 was an extremely productive year for the Gulf in terms of ground development, the building of infrastructure and most of all the success of their teams in various tournaments. They have achieved a great deal within only a few years of joining the ACC and ICC. The UAE, Kuwait and Oman have been stand-outs in all departments but the efforts of Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia are not to be overlooked. Afghanistan have made significant strides forward too and is a classic example of raw cricketing talent still needing to learn the game in all its dimensions before being able to progress further.”

He continues: “There is a real commitment to progress and streamlined excellence amongst the associations and backed as they are at the highest level by the state governments, the future looks very bright. It is still nothing less than thrilling every time I visit the Gulf to see lush turf wickets being laid, maintained and hosting cricket matches. It all comes about due to the passion of the players and administrators to play and promote cricket. We at the ACC are very proud to be able to support these endeavours and our development initiatives working in tandem with the associations can only lead to stronger development and greater institutional strength.”

ACC Sports Medicine

The tireless work throughout the year of ACC Sports Medicine and Fitness Consultant Dr. Vece Paes, received its distillation in the six-day long ACC Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness Seminar in February 2005 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Dr. Paes said, “I tailored the course to give the participants what we at the ACC felt was most necessary to develop a generation of cricketers who can perform at the highest level and, most importantly, enjoy their cricket free from injuries made worse by misunderstanding and neglect.”



Vece Paes



There have been numerous instances of cricketers who have had to give up playing because their bodies let them down. It is only in retrospect that we can see how, just by falling under the guidance of qualified monitors let alone physicians, their sporting careers could have been enhanced. Some of these measures are simple – stretching, plyometrics, fluid intake – others require the concerted appliance of science, nevertheless basic sports medicine should not just be the privilege of the major cricketing countries. As Dr. Paes stressed – “a talented cricketer would be a better cricketer if he is a fit athlete”.

Game Development



Ross Turner

Cricket Australia have been administering the ACC’s Game Development and Education Programs since May 2003. In the words of Ross Turner (General Manager, Game Development) “specifically, Cricket Australia have committed to help build a sustainable coach education system which provides the ACC with a coach accreditation scheme that it can self-administer in the future.”

Thorough and rigorous, the seven coaching courses presented last year by Cricket Australia (with major contributions from the coaching staff of the AIS Commonwealth Bank Cricket Academy), have created a new team of coaching talent.

Moreover, the ACC Administration and Management Course and ACC High Performance Course conducted by Cricket Australia at the National Cricket Academy in Bangalore, India were fundamental in expanding the knowledge base in Asia. As Peter Hanlon, one of the convenors stressed, “on-field performance is dictated by off-field performance.”



Greg Chappell and Peter Hanlon

ACC Umpiring Skills Acquisition

The ACC has conducted 17 Umpiring Courses, with 293 participants, in the past twelve months and looks forward to the emergence of a stream of qualified and competent umpires in the years to come. The 5-member ACC Panel of Umpiring Resource Persons from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka share the experience of having umpired in over 100 Test Matches and 200 ODIs.



Umpires are a vital feature in establishing the integrity of the game and the ACC is committed to their development. Like any other aspect of the game onfield, it is a skill which can be improved through exposure and practise. The ACC has been running its own programmes since 2001 which, according to Mahboob Shah, “are exclusively designed for the requirements of non- Test playing countries of the region.”

Even with so much potential and the promise of greater achievements to come, it is good to note tangible results of development activity already being apparent. Two of the ACC region’s umpires, Sarika Siva Prasad of Singapore and Buddhi Bahadur Pradhan of Nepal were elected to the newly formed ICC Associate and Affiliates Umpires Panel for the 2005/06 season.



Commenting on the elevation of Messrs Prasad and Pradhan, Peter Manuel comments, “this is only the first step and I am confident that many more will follow, and it won’t be long before an umpire from the region will stand in at least a One Day International.”

Mahboob Shah elaborates: “There are two levels of umpiring courses. Level I courses are motivational in nature and provide basic knowledge about the Laws and technique of Cricket umpiring. At these courses the participants are helped to ‘discover’ themselves vis-à-vis correct perception of an umpire’s image. Commencing on that note these courses infuse great confidence in the participants, which is noticeable from their interaction both in the classroom and the field of play, where they spend at least one full day umpiring. At the end of the Course the written examination proves their academic knowledge and umpiring skills. On subsequent visits to any of these places, one is pleased to see that the novices from the initial course are well on their way to becoming respected umpires. With more experience they are now ready to assume higher responsibility.”

He continues: “Level II umpiring courses are attended by the best two or three umpires from each country. They undergo a rigorous ten-day Central Course, which is held in two different countries simultaneously. Here they are graded on their knowledge of the Laws of Cricket, ICC Playing Conditions, interaction during the course and practical competence. The best from them are recommended for accreditation by ACC. It’s heartening to observe the availability of a good crop of umpires from the non-Test playing countries, capable of measuring their strength with the best in the region has brought the ACC so close to its objective - so soon.”

K. T. Francis concludes, “it is my observation that the on-going umpires workshops organized by the ACC, have improved the standard of umpiring in the Asian Region among the non-test playing countries.”





Inspecting the wicket block at the Hong Kong Cricket Club

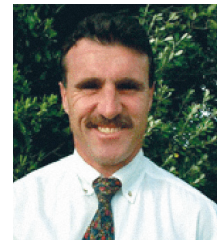
Curatorship

As the ACC Chief Executive repeatedly stresses: "Without quality playing surfaces you cannot have quality cricket."

The ACC's consultants on Ground and Pitch Development, the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute (NZSTI) have been closely associated with Asia since the mid-1990s and have been working for the ACC for some years already. The NZSTI made visits to 14 member counties during 2004-2005. Each visit served many purposes in accordance with the specific needs of each Association. In a number of cases visits focussed on providing advice and guideline specifications for the construction of new or upgraded facilities. In other cases visits focussed on identifying ways of improving existing facilities and helping with curator training.

In addition, two regional curatorship courses were conducted in Kuwait and Thailand last year. All activities are done with the aim of establishing a professional curatorship base for the region.

Keith McAuliffe, NZSTI's Chief Executive, comments: "From a technical angle the region has posed challenges for Institute staff. In the arid Middle East/Gulf region the main challenge with developing grassed surfaces is water supply (quality and cost). In the south eastern wet tropics region the main issue is too much water at times."



Keith McAuliffe

"Understanding the diversity of climate, soil, culture and economies has been critical in order for the Institute to offer the best, sustainable advice." The Institute also hopes to further develop the region's knowledge base on facilities, such as what synthetic pitch options are best, what clays and grasses perform best and what grounds equipment to access.

Keith McAuliffe adds: "It will be good to see further progress made with building new or upgrading old wicket blocks, practice strips and out fields, especially in those countries with a desperate need for such. Getting improved natural turf (and synthetic turf) facilities will give the region's cricketers exposure to the types of surfaces they are likely to encounter internationally."

The association between the ACC and NZSTI has been formally extended through to 2008.



Al Emerat, to be developed as Oman's first dedicated cricket ground

ACC Nominees Win ICC Development Program Global Awards

Speaking at the announcement of the 2004 awards, ICC President Ehsan Mani said, "the awards recognise excellence in cricket in our Associate and Affiliate member countries and I urge all of those that entered the awards to keep up the admirable work that they are doing to spread the game beyond its traditional boundaries."

Upholding the standards originally set upon the formation of the ACC, we are delighted that the ICC has recognized the merits of Hong Kong's Wellcome Primary Schools' Playground League by awarding it the 2005 Flicx Junior Development Initiative Award. The HKCA has cultivated a deep-rooted appreciation for cricket amongst the children of Hong Kong and the pace of development there bodes well for the growth of the game in mainland China.

Similarly for Zakir Hussain Syed, the ACC's first Development Manager, to receive the Lifetime Service Award (shared with Mark Stafford of Vanuatu) is fitting recognition of a great servant of the game.



Cricket Initiatives

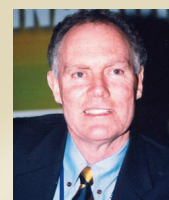
ACC International Development Seminar

The brainchild of our outgoing ACC Development Manager, Zakir Hussain Syed. The ACC thanks to the immense help of the International Cricket Council and Pakistan Cricket Board were able to bring together the best global cricket development specialists along with some of the best cricket brains from around the world for two days in Lahore in May 2004.

Matthew Kennedy, ICC Global Development Manager, who delivered a talk on 'Global Development Perspectives and Targets' best summed up the spirit of the seminar when he said "we need to educate, encourage, support and continually reward the people who run cricket for their achievements and lastly, motivate them."



Clive Lloyd



Greg Chappell



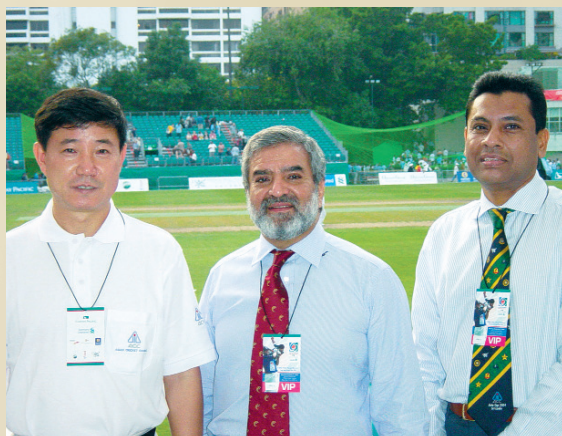
Bob Woolmer



Matthew Kennedy



China Joins The ACC and The ICC



The Chinese Cricket Association (CCA) under the aegis of the Multi-ball Games Administrative Centre of State Sports General Administration, were accepted as ACC Associates and ICC Affiliates in June of 2004. "We are honoured to have China on board", said the ACC Chief Executive. "With all their indigenous resources there is every reason to believe that China can emerge as a unique cricketing force within a decade." Li Gaochao, head of the CCA, said "we are very ambitious to succeed in this great game with the help and guidance of the ACC."

Li Gaochao and Ms. Cui Weihong met with the ICC President Ehsan Mani and the ACC Chief Executive Syed Ashraful Huq in Hong Kong in November 2004 for what was described by Li Gaochao "as a very productive first step" in developing the game in China. "We are very excited to be part of the ACC and ICC and we wish to make things happen quickly."

Each country has different development needs, but "China is in unique position as they not only need to create an infrastructure, they also need to create a cricket culture. This can only take time if it is to be done properly", said Ehsan Mani.

The initial thrust of development will be at the schools-level, with the aim being to create a 'Team China' within a few years. Ashraful Huq's belief is that, "with the assistance of the Hong Kong Cricket Association and the Shanghai Cricket Club on the mainland, who already play an active part in organizing events and fixtures, I see every reason for China to have a competitive team in the near future."

Cricket Initiatives

The ACC and ICC will be working in close consultation with the CCA to develop coaching and development programs, but for now the onus is on China. It is up to them to take the next step. Li Gaochao is ready: "It is my very great belief that China will have a good team. We will do what it is necessary."

China represents a tremendous growth opportunity for the game and in terms of development represents a unique challenge as there we can truly introduce the game as a bat and ball sport to people with no cultural preconceptions of the game. Cricket will be presented on its own merits, and evaluated accordingly. The challenge therefore is not just to China but to cricket.

The ACC subsequently sent cricket equipment to the CCA to launch the development of cricket, comprising 120 senior cricket sets, 600 cricket balls and 300 junior cricket sets.

Kuwait and Thailand Make Applications for Associate Status

The Cricket Associations of Kuwait and Thailand applied for ICC Associate Membership during the course of the year. Keen to be the first Asian Associates since Nepal in 1986, both countries have emerged as the likeliest candidates for elevation.



The ACC Chief Executive, Syed Ashraf ul Huq considers both countries' claims to be equally valid and says "ICC Associate Membership is all about recognizing the efforts of the administrators and players to develop cricket over a concerted period of time. Associate Membership is not so much a reward for past performance as it is a vote of confidence in the future. We are solidly behind these applications and look forward to Kuwait and Thailand using their ICC Associate status as a catalyst for further sustained development of cricket in Asia."



World Cricket Tsunami Appeal



The unprecedented scale of the disaster needed a response of equal magnitude and the ACC, Cricket Australia and the ICC have been at the forefront of this.

The world's cricketing fraternity joined together in "a wave of compassion" to do their very best for the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal by staging a sell-out match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground on January 10 2005.

A phenomenal US\$11,021,000 was raised on the day itself which has gone a long way to rebuild the shattered lives of all those affected by the Tsunami disaster.

The money being raised from this match and other associated events will continue to accumulate for months, if not years to come and will go to fund redevelopment initiatives across the regions affected by the tidal waters.



Cricket Initiatives



Players and officials observing a minute's silence before the start of the Melbourne Match

In a widely appreciated pre-match address in front of the 70,101 crowd ACC Chief Executive Syed Ashrafu Huq, said, to the "People of Melbourne, People of Australia, the ICC and Cricket Australia - Thank you very much for all the help and support in our cause to rebuild Asia after the terrible tsunami tragedy. Your generosity is very much appreciated and we will never forget this occasion. Thank you from the core of our hearts. We Asians love you all."

As for the match itself, it was enlivened by some sublime stroke play and thunderous hitting from

Gilchrist, Lara, Ponting, Cairns, Jayasuriya, Sehwag and Dravid as well as some canny bowling from McGrath, Warne, Vettori, Khan and Muralitharan. A fit, focussed and relaxed Rest of the World XI beat a slightly physically below par ACC Asian XI who conceded a few too many runs in the field.

Cricket – the first sporting fraternity to globally unite internationally for Tsunami relief and still the sport to have raised the most funds for the cause - was the winner and occasions such as these also serve to remind participants, administrators and spectators that uniting for a cause is far better than fighting for applause.



HH Sayyid Haitham of Oman raising funds in Muscat

The second scheduled match of the World Cricket Tsunami Appeal in April in India unfortunately had to be cancelled due to the lack of players' availability.

The Oman Cricket Board staged a floodlit benefit game in February in Muscat for the Tsunami Appeal and raised an impressive USD\$45,000. H.H. Sayyid Haitham bin Tariq Al Said, the Oman Cricket Board's Patron in Chief and H.E. Ali bin Masoud bin Ali Sunaidi, the

Minister of Sports Affairs, both played in the match along with H.E. the Indian Ambassador and the Pakistani Charge d'Affaires. Also playing were Sandeep Patil the coach of Oman and Iqbal Sikander the ACC Development Officer.

Oman cricket proved to be the ultimate winner when in a surprise announcement His Highness Sayyid Haitham announced that Muscat Municipality would be donating a brand new ground at Al Amerat in recognition of Oman's increasing success on the international stage.



Revd. Tim Costello, Chief Executive of World Vision with Malcolm Speed, Chief Executive of The ICC and Syed Ashrafu Huq

Fair Play for Girls

The ACC/UNICEF partnership was launched in Bangladesh and then Sri Lanka on the eve of the Asia Cup of 2004, with promotional work continuing through the tournament.

All the positive associations of cricket, the way it builds character, develops fitness and physique, the way it demonstrates how discipline and teamwork are vital for success, so many of these lessons have been carried forward by cricketers and fans into their lives off the field.

Asian countries have won the World Cup three times, in thrilling fashion, further deepening a seemingly inexhaustible well of public support. The biggest matches attract a television audience in South Asia alone of 500 million viewers. Cricket is in the public consciousness like nothing else.

Yet our cricket is played in our region in an environment in which millions of children, the majority girls, are deprived of any chance to participate in any kind of organised sport, in any kind of schooling.

One quarter of the world's children live in South Asia, 43,000,000 primary school age children are not able to go to school. 60% of these are girls, and the ones who do attend are typically the last to be placed in school and the first to be taken out. More than a quarter of all the children who enrol are not able to even complete their primary education.

Ours is a region of many winners. Some say with fervent passion that cricket is life, others are more equivocal. But it is also a region of many people who are losing the chance to even play, let alone compete in the game of life. Something must be done to prevent our region being divided internally between 'the haves and the have nots', the ones with opportunity and the ones without.

It is beyond the means of Asian Cricket Council and the United Nations International Children's Fund to rewrite the past. It is within our means to reconfigure the future.

In the animated cartoon character 'Meena', UNICEF have created a hugely popular and significant icon to promote the cause of female emancipation and child empowerment. Her remarkable appeal as the figurehead of Fair Play for Girls transcends all boundaries and she is arguably the single-most important figure in promoting the development of Asia.

UNICEF's Fair Play for Girls campaign highlights the single strongest factor in grassroots socio-economic development: girls' education. For example, each additional year of schooling for girls translates into a decline in child mortality and female fertility by 5 to 10 percent. Children whose mothers completed primary school are half as likely to suffer from malnutrition as mothers with no formal education.



Cricket is in the public eye like never before. It is our region's most passionately followed game. The ACC recognises the social benefits of sport and its ability to bring people together in a productive way. We have observed for ourselves the major changes in societies and nations when sustainable, well-managed development programs are implemented. Nothing is more deserving than the basic right of a child to be free to play, learn and grow. They are our future.

Cricket has had many greats who have left a legacy of achievements within the sporting arena; let this now be the time when cricket leaves a legacy of achievements beyond the boundary.

While the Meena project was conceived in Bangladesh, Meena's plight is universal. People throughout the region identify Meena as being from their country; Meena is one of our own. The ACC is delighted to be associated with UNICEF's Fair Play for Girls campaign and we will endeavour to continue working together on a number of showcase cricket events to promote this worthy cause.



Cricket in Saigon

New Territories

The ACC's vision continues to be to develop cricket throughout the whole of Asia and thus truly globalise the game. As such, Vietnam has been identified as potentially fertile ground for development. ACC Development Officer Rumesh Ratnayake's meeting in Hanoi with Mr. Tran Van Manh from the Vietnam Sports Ministry who is also the Deputy Director of the International Co-operation Department was very productive. Mr. Manh was "excited by the idea of promoting cricket", according to Rumesh Ratnayake and stated that "he could pull all the strings necessary", in order to move cricket forward.

Rumesh Ratnayake advised the local cricket coordinators to form a cricket association with the blessings of the Vietnamese Government. At the same time, he also stressed to all the local expatriates throughout his reconnaissance visit, the importance of forming a multi-cultural Association amongst themselves in order to get maximum support from the government.

Laws of Cricket Translated into Mandarin



Li Gaochao with Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie of the MCC

The Hong Kong Cricket Association was commissioned by the ACC to translate the Laws of Cricket into Mandarin.

'Wood-ball' is the literal translation of what cricket is called in Mandarin. Danny Lai of the HKCA says "because there are no cricket terms in Chinese we have to search for and sometimes develop new terms to accommodate the translation. Some terms we purposely kept in English simply because they are intrinsic cricket language and inseparable from the game."

project was completed in March 2005 and is available to be downloaded on the ACC website, www.asiancricket.org.

The translation took over six months to complete, with five people working on it - one translator and four staff from the HKCA to proof read. It took more than 500 hours to fine tune, amend, and finalize.

The Laws of Cricket in Mandarin now join the translations in Urdu (by ACC Umpiring Resource Person Mahboob Shah) and Marathi as Asian versions of the laws as codified by the MCC.

Li Gaochao, head of the Chinese Cricket Association said, "we expect this kind of step to have a very positive effect on promoting the game in China."

Finance Manager's Report

Thusith Perera

The ACC's performance for 2004-05 is analyzed in the context of the tremendous success of the 2004 Asia Cup. By successfully completing this event we gained the strength and the encouragement to organize this 'giant event' at regular intervals. Furthermore, the successful completion of the 2004 Asia Cup has enabled the ACC to build on its existing strengths to achieve its long stated goal of building a sustainable, integrated Regional Cricketing Power House based on world class standards and ethics, which provides enduring benefits to all its stakeholders.



During the year under review, the ACC recorded a historic growth in Gross Revenue from USD 608,455 in 2004 to USD 19,576,992 in 2005. This was due to the staggering amount of USD 19,473,426 collected from the Asia Cup. Interest income for the period also increased from USD 3,363 in 2004 to USD 103,566 in 2005 mainly due to the high liquidity position of ACC.

Total operating expenditure for the year 2004-05 amounted to USD 12,974,458, out of which USD 12,515,012 was spent on the 2004 Asia Cup, USD 190,134 for Staff Costs and USD 269,312 for

Administration Expenses. The sum spent on the Asia Cup includes USD 11.5 Million given to Members of the ACC. Staff costs and Administration costs have increased from USD 412,342 in 2003-04 to USD 459,446 in 2004-05 due to the increase in the activities and the number of staff of the ACC Secretariat in an environment where the operations are ever increasing. Tax charge for the year remained the same as previous year.

The surplus for the period amounted to USD 6,597,229, being the highest ever surplus recorded by ACC since its formation. As a result the Net Assets at year end improved to a strong position of USD 6,834,444. The excess liquidity generated from operations has been placed in interest bearing deposits.

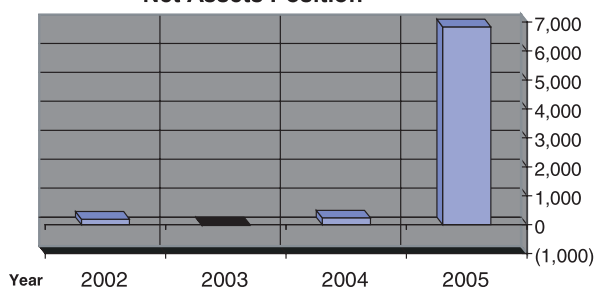
ACC Development Fund

During the year under review USD 6,500,000 was received from the International Cricket Council, for the development of cricket in the Asian Region.

Interest Income of the Development fund increased from USD 1,938 in 2004 to USD 31,693 in 2005 due to the improved liquidity position. The total expenditure in 2004-05 amounted to USD 4,293,188 which remained almost the same when compared with the amount spent in 2003-04.

Out of the total expenditure, an amount of USD 1,047,652 was spent for ACC tournaments including the 2004 ACC Trophy and the ACC Fast Track Countries Tournament. An amount of USD 161,867 was spent on the Tours. A sum of USD 643,377 was given to Member Associations to procure ground equipment, cricket equipment, fitness equipment and to develop their cricket infrastructure. A further USD 401,758 was given under the Coach Assistance

Net Assets Position

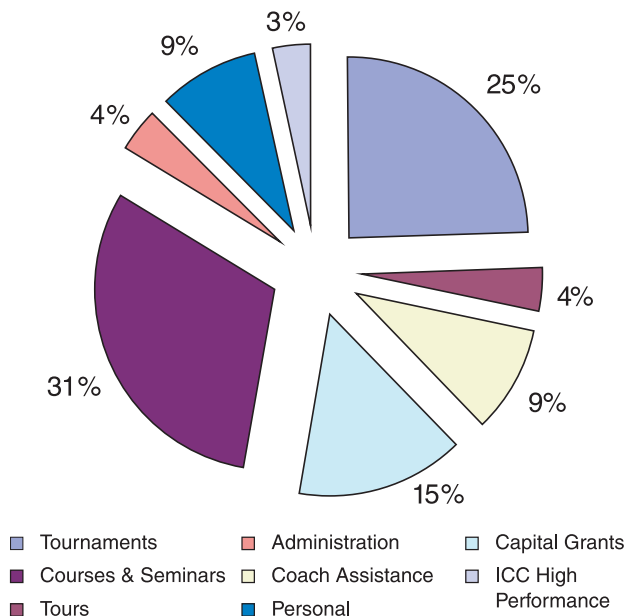


Net asset position

| Year | USD 000s |
|------|----------|
| 2002 | 192 |
| 2003 | (25) |
| 2004 | 237 |
| 2005 | 6,834 |

Program making the total direct assistance to the Member Associations a sum of USD 1,207,002.

Development Expenditure Analysis



Achievements

2004-05 was a challenging year for the Finance Department of the ACC as the transferring of operations and the relevant records from the Bangladesh office was completed during this year. In the previous year all banking transactions and most of the operations were carried out from the Bangladesh Office. During the year under review we were able to build up a fully fledged Finance Department, which is now at its full operational level.

In order to produce more timely and accurate financial information, in an environment where proper internal controls are in place, we successfully introduced the UBS Accounting System in 2004. As a result, the Finance Department can now produce a comprehensive set of monthly financial statements by the 15th of each month.

During the year A. Qasem & Co, an Associate Firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers in Bangladesh was appointed to prepare a Financial and Accounting Manual for ACC. This was done with the intention of eliminating any ambiguities relating to the line of authority, documentation, and internal control procedures and also to streamline the finance function of the ACC with its Member Associations. This manual is at its final stage and is expected to be completed soon.

Going Forward

With a team of dedicated Finance Department staff in place, work has already begun to identify and exploit new opportunities in order to make our future steady. We will continue paying due attention to achieve

financial as well as non financial goals of our organization and also to strengthen the relationship with our stakeholders.

At present the ACC Finance Department is closely working with the ICC and our Member Associations to discuss any matters of common interest.

We also expect to implement the Finance & Accounting Manual in this year. This will help to remove ambiguities and to consolidate financial strengths and capabilities of the ACC and the Member Associations. This manual will detail the transaction procedures, internal controls, line of authority, documentation and time deadlines. Once implemented, it is expected that ambiguities will be eliminated and the accounting function will be streamlined. In future, the auditors will have to confirm their compliance to this manual, in addition to the normal audit functions they carry out.

Corporate Governance

We value the core principles of fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility, which are the key elements of Corporate Governance.

Whilst being ethical, transparent, professional and accountable to our Members and the Executive Board, measures have already been taken towards reviewing the existing procedures.

As the representatives of the Members, the Executive Board meets regularly to review the activities of ACC. The Finance Committee which comprises seven members appointed by the General Body also meets to review, advise or provide recommendations to the Executive Committee on financial performance, financial risk management, budgeting, internal controls and the operation of bank accounts, etc.

The Development Committee is there to advise and recommend the Executive Board on the activities relating to cricket's development in our member countries and review and approve the annual Development Calendar and Development Budget of the ACC.

We attach a high priority to the timely presentation of monthly and annual financial statements to the respective forums. Financial statements for each month are prepared by the fifteenth of the next month and are sent to the President and the Chief Executive for review. The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards laid by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board, based on the established International Accounting Standards. The ACC's financial statements, therefore, comply with the International Accounting Standards in all material aspects. The annual audit of financial statements is carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Thusith Perera

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

Company No: LL 03608

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore
Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Statement by the Executive Board Members | 1 |
| Statement by the Officer Primarily Responsible for the Financial Management of the Council | 1 |
| Report of the Auditors | 2 |
| Financial Statements | |
| Income and Expenditure Account | 3 |
| Balance Sheet | 4 |
| Statement of Changes in Funds | 5 |
| Cash Flow Statement | 6 |
| Notes to the Financial Statements | 7 – 20 |
| Detailed Income and Expenditure Account | 21 - 24 |

Company No: LL 03608

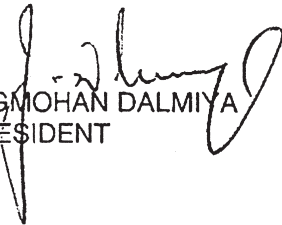
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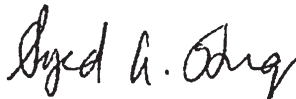
STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

We, Jagmohan Dalmiya and Syed Ashraf ul Huq, two of the Executive Board Members of Asian Cricket Council, state that, in the opinion of the Board, the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 24 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2005 and of the results and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the MASB approved accounting standards in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Board in accordance with their resolution dated 11 May 2005.



JAGMOHAN DALMIYA
PRESIDENT



SYED ASHRAF UL HUQ
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT BY OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNCIL

I, Thusith Perera, being the person primarily responsible for the financial management of the Asian Cricket Council, hereby state that the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2005 set out on pages 3 to 24 are, in my opinion, correct.



THUSITH PERERA
FINANCE MANAGER

11 May 2005

PricewaterhouseCoopers
(AF 1146)/(AAL 0017)
Chartered Accountants
Level 10(B2) Main Office Tower
Financial Park Labuan
Jalan Merdeka
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Telephone +60 (87) 422 088/421 618
Facsimile +60 (87) 422 198
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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited
by Guarantee)
(Company No. LL 03608)

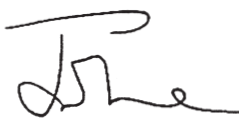
We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 24. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Council's Executive Board Members. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on these financial statements and to report our opinion to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 117 of the Offshore Companies Act, 1990 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved auditing standards in Malaysia. 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 the Executive Board Members, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the MASB approved accounting standards in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2005 and of its results and cash flows for the financial year ended on that date.



PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS
(No. AAL-0017)
Chartered Accountants



DATO' AHMAD JOHAN BIN MOHAMMAD RASLAN
(No. 1867/09/06 (J))
Partner of the firm

Labuan
11 May 2005

Company No: LL 03608

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | 3 | 19,576,992 | 608,455 |
| Other operating income | 4 | - | 537,851 |
| Operating expenses | | (12,974,458) | (879,128) |
| Surplus before taxation | 5 | 6,602,534 | 267,178 |
| Taxation | 8 | (5,305) | (5,305) |
| Surplus for the financial year | | 6,597,229 | 261,873 |
| Accumulated fund as at 1 April | | 237,215 | (24,658) |
| Accumulated fund as at 31 March | | <u>6,834,444</u> | <u>237,215</u> |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company No: LL 03608

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2005

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NON-CURRENT ASSET | | | |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 9 | 39,505 | 38,516 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Receivables, deposits and prepayments | 10 | 663,893 | 484,571 |
| Cash and bank balances | 11 | 18,704,981 | 6,678,759 |
| | | <u>19,368,874</u> | <u>7,163,330</u> |
| LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Payables | 12 | 3,821,529 | 425,395 |
| Current tax liability | | 5,305 | 5,305 |
| Funds from test playing nations | 13 | 100,000 | - |
| | | <u>3,926,834</u> | <u>430,700</u> |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS | | <u>15,442,040</u> | <u>6,732,630</u> |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITY | | | |
| Funds from test playing nations | 13 | - | 400,000 |
| NET ASSETS | | <u>15,481,545</u> | <u>6,371,146</u> |
| REPRESENTED BY: | | | |
| Accumulated fund | | 6,834,444 | 237,215 |
| Development fund | | 8,647,101 | 6,133,931 |
| | | <u>15,481,545</u> | <u>6,371,146</u> |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company No: LL 03608

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>Accumulated fund USD</u> | <u>Development fund USD</u> | <u>Total USD</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>2005</u> | | | | |
| At 1 April 2004 | | 237,215 | 6,133,931 | 6,371,146 |
| Surplus for the financial year | | 6,597,229 | - | 6,597,229 |
| Net inflows | 14 | - | 2,513,170 | 2,513,170 |
| At 31 March 2005 | | <u>6,834,444</u> | <u>8,647,101</u> | <u>15,481,545</u> |
| <u>2004</u> | | | | |
| At 1 April 2003 | | (24,658) | 8,943,693 | 8,919,035 |
| Surplus for the financial year | | 261,873 | - | 261,873 |
| Net outflows | 14 | - | (2,809,762) | (2,809,762) |
| At 31 March 2004 | | <u>237,215</u> | <u>6,133,931</u> | <u>6,371,146</u> |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Surplus for the financial year | | 6,597,229 | 261,873 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | | | |
| - Depreciation | | 8,206 | 9,997 |
| - Loss/(gain) on disposal | | 2,183 | (8,744) |
| - Written off | | 4,671 | - |
| Interest income | | (103,566) | (3,363) |
| Loss on foreign exchange | | 467 | 400 |
| Taxation | | 5,305 | 5,305 |
| Surplus before working capital changes | | <u>6,514,495</u> | <u>265,468</u> |
| (Increase)/decrease in receivables | | (130,263) | 74,753 |
| Increase in payables | | 3,396,134 | 30,655 |
| Increase/(decrease) in development fund | | <u>2,513,170</u> | <u>(2,809,762)</u> |
| Cash flows from operations | | 12,293,536 | (2,438,886) |
| Tax paid | | (5,305) | - |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | | <u>12,288,231</u> | <u>(2,438,886)</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Interest received | | 54,435 | 3,363 |
| Purchase of furniture, fixtures and equipment | | (17,156) | (26,600) |
| Proceeds from disposal of furniture, fixtures and equipment | | 712 | 10,609 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | | <u>37,991</u> | <u>(12,628)</u> |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Settlement of loans | | (300,000) | 0 |
| NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | 12,026,222 | (2,451,514) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR | | <u>6,678,759</u> | <u>9,130,273</u> |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR | 11 | <u><u>18,704,981</u></u> | <u><u>6,678,759</u></u> |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activities of the Council consist of developing, coordinating, regulating and promoting the game of cricket in the Asian region.

The Council is a company limited by guarantee which was incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, on 31 January 2003.

On 1 April 2003, the Council entered into a Deed of Transfer with its predecessor organisation, an unincorporated association also known as Asian Cricket Council ("ACC"). Under the Deed of Transfer:

- (i) ACC being the legal owner of the assets, properties both movable and immovable, funds, accounts and any other nature of rights and interests not specifically named herein shall transfer and vest on the Council with effect from 1 April 2003;
- (ii) ACC represents and agrees that the Council shall succeed to and continue to perform in substitution for and as successor to ACC, all functions for which the ACC has been responsible. Further, ACC represents and agrees that it shall cease to be in operation with effect from 1 April 2003.

Accordingly, the following assets and liabilities were transferred from ACC to the Council on 1 April 2003:

| | USD |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 23,778 |
| Receivables, deposits and prepayments | 559,324 |
| Cash and bank balances | 9,130,273 |
| | <u>9,689,597</u> |
| Payables | 394,340 |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS | <u>9,295,257</u> |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITY | |
| Funds from test playing nations | 400,000 |
| NET ASSETS | <u>8,919,035</u> |
| REPRESENTED BY: | |
| Accumulated fund | (24,658) |
| Development fund | 8,943,693 |
| | <u>8,919,035</u> |

Company No: LL 03608

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The address of the registered office of the Council is as follows:

Brumby House, 1st Floor
Jalan Bahasa
P.O.Box 80148
87011 Labuan F.T

The address of the secretariat of the Council is as follows:

8th Floor, Wisma Antah
Off Jalan Semantan
Damansara Heights
50490 Kuala Lumpur

The Executive Board Members of the Council as at the date of approval of the financial statements are as follows:

Mr. Jagmohan Dalmiya, President
Mr. Jai Kumar Nath Shah, Vice President
Mr. Jayantha Dharmadasa, Executive Board Member
Mr. Shaharyar Khan, Executive Board Member
Mr. Mohammad Ali Asghar, Executive Board Member
Mr. K.H. Imran, Executive Board Member
Mr. Ravi Sehgal, Executive Board Member
HRH Tunku Tan Sri Imran Ibni Tuanku Ja'afar, Executive Board Member
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq, Chief Executive

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared under the historical cost convention and comply with MASB approved accounting standards in Malaysia in all material respects.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MASB approved accounting standards in Malaysia requires the Executive Board Members to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported financial year. Although the estimates are based on the Executive Board Members' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates

(b) Furniture, fixtures and equipment

Furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is charged under the reducing balance method to write off the cost of the assets, net of estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives. A full year's depreciation is charged on assets acquired in the first six months of the financial year, while assets acquired during the last six months of the financial are depreciated for half of the year. No depreciation is charged in the year of disposal. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

| | % |
|------------------------|----|
| Furniture and fixtures | 10 |
| Office equipment | 20 |
| Motor vehicles | 20 |
| Computers | 33 |

At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made for any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable. A writedown is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. See accounting policy Note 2(g) on impairment of assets.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the income and expenditure account.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income and expenditure account during the period in which they are incurred.

(c) Revenue recognition

The Council's revenue consists of sponsorship and advertising income, sale of commercial rights, sales of tickets and interest income, which are recognised on the accrual basis.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Salaries and other staff related expenses are accrued in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Council.

(ii) Defined contribution retirement plan

The Council's contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund are recognised as an expense in the income and expenditure account as and when incurred. Once the contributions have been paid, the Council has no further payment obligations.

(f) Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Council are stated in United States Dollar ("USD").

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are included in the income and expenditure account.

The principal closing rates used in the translation of foreign currency amounts are as follows:

| <u>Foreign currency</u> | <u>Rate for USD1.00</u> | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>2005</u> | <u>2004</u> |
| Ringgit Malaysia (RM) | 3.77 | 3.77 |

(g) Impairment of assets

Furniture, fixtures and equipment are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

The impairment loss is charged to the income and expenditure account and any subsequent increase is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Income taxes

Current tax expense is determined according to the tax laws of the jurisdiction in which the Council operates and includes all taxes based upon the taxable profits.

(i) Provisions

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

(j) Financial instruments

Description

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

A financial asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another enterprise, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are potentially favorable, or an equity instrument of another enterprise.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another enterprise, or to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are potentially unfavorable.

Recognition method

The particular recognition method adopted for financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet is disclosed in the individual accounting policy note associated with each item.

Fair values

The face values of financial assets (less any estimated credit adjustments) and financial liabilities with a maturity period of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | REVENUE | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
| | Sponsorship income | 19,051,000 | 500,000 |
| | Sale of commercial and mobile phone rights | 400,000 | 72,112 |
| | Interest income | 103,566 | 3,363 |
| | Sales of tickets | - | 30,785 |
| | Advertisement income | 15,426 | 2,195 |
| | Tender fees | 7,000 | - |
| | | <u>19,576,992</u> | <u>608,455</u> |
| 4 | OTHER OPERATING INCOME | | |
| | Included in other operating income is an amount of USD Nil (2004: USD514,107) in respect of recovery of expenses from the Development Fund. | | |
| 5 | SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION | | |
| | The following items have been charged in arriving at surplus before taxation: | | |
| | | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
| | Tournament expenses | 12,515,012 | 466,786 |
| | Furniture, fixtures and equipment | | |
| | - Depreciation | 8,206 | 9,997 |
| | - Loss/(gain) on disposal | 2,183 | (8,744) |
| | - Written off | 4,671 | - |
| | Rentals | 11,060 | 11,725 |
| | Auditors' remuneration (Note 6) | 2,000 | 3,973 |
| | Staff costs (Note 7) | 190,134 | 135,771 |
| | Foreign exchange loss – realised | 467 | 400 |
| | | <u>12,723,703</u> | <u>168,102</u> |
| 6 | AUDITORS' REMUNERATION | | |
| | PricewaterhouseCoopers Malaysian firm: | | |
| | Statutory audit | <u>2,000</u> | <u>1,500</u> |
| | Affiliates of overseas PricewaterhouseCoopers firm and other firms: | | |
| | Statutory audit | <u>-</u> | <u>2,473</u> |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

7 STAFF COSTS

| | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries | 185,725 | 132,420 |
| Defined contribution retirement plan | 3,065 | 2,478 |
| Other staff related expenses | 1,344 | 873 |
| | <u>190,134</u> | <u>135,771</u> |

Included in salaries is an amount of USD73,614 (2004: USD68,478) paid to an Executive Board Member during the financial year. None of the other Executive Board Members received any remuneration.

8 TAXATION

| | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Current taxation | <u>5,305</u> | <u>5,305</u> |

As the principal activity of the Council is that of an offshore trading activity under the Labuan Offshore Business Activity Tax Act, 1990, the tax charge for the financial year is based on 3% of surplus before taxation or at a fixed rate of RM20,000 upon election.

The current tax provision is the USD equivalent of RM20,000.

9 FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

| | <u>Furniture and fixtures</u> USD | <u>Office equipment</u> USD | <u>Motor vehicles</u> USD | <u>Computers</u> USD | <u>Total</u> USD |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Cost</u> | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2004 | 10,841 | 6,032 | 20,641 | 16,147 | 53,661 |
| Adjustment | 298 | (695) | - | - | (397) |
| Additions | 10,410 | 1,850 | - | 4,896 | 17,156 |
| Write off | (3,025) | (3,824) | - | (1,898) | (8,747) |
| Disposal | - | (796) | - | (3,399) | (4,195) |
| At 31 March 2005 | <u>18,524</u> | <u>2,567</u> | <u>20,641</u> | <u>15,746</u> | <u>57,478</u> |
| <u>Accumulated depreciation</u> | | | | | |
| At 1 April 2004 | (2,266) | (1,764) | (4,128) | (6,987) | (15,145) |
| Charge for the year | (1,204) | (231) | (3,303) | (3,468) | (8,206) |
| Write off | 1,135 | 1,290 | - | 1,651 | 4,076 |
| Disposal | - | 159 | - | 1,143 | 1,302 |
| At 31 March 2005 | <u>(2,335)</u> | <u>(546)</u> | <u>(7,431)</u> | <u>(7,661)</u> | <u>(17,973)</u> |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)****9 FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)**

| | Furniture and fixtures <u>USD</u> | Office equipment <u>USD</u> | Motor vehicles <u>USD</u> | Computers <u>USD</u> | Total <u>USD</u> |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Net book value</u> | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2005 | 16,189 | 2,021 | 13,210 | 8,085 | 39,505 |
| At 31 March 2004 | 8,575 | 4,268 | 16,513 | 9,160 | 38,516 |
| Depreciation charge for the financial year ended 2004 | 953 | 588 | 4,128 | 4,328 | 9,997 |

10 RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

| | <u>2005</u> <u>USD</u> | <u>2004</u> <u>USD</u> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Trade receivables | 40,912 | 40,912 |
| Advances to cricket boards and associations | | |
| - Hong Kong Cricket Association | 10,835 | 45,000 |
| - Emirates Cricket Board | 18,901 | 44,953 |
| - Cricket Association of Thailand | 22,087 | 11,089 |
| - Malaysian Cricket Association | - | 38,341 |
| - Bangladesh Cricket Board | 24,721 | 41,886 |
| - Oman Cricket Board | - | 58,853 |
| - Cricket Association of Nepal | - | 1,494 |
| - Cricket Control Board of Maldives | - | 804 |
| - Pakistan Cricket Board | 11,747 | 163,907 |
| - Board of Control for Cricket in Bhutan | 1,746 | 13,917 |
| - The Board of Control for Cricket in India | - | 11,788 |
| - Afghanistan Cricket Foundation | 895 | - |
| - Bahrain Cricket Board | 74 | - |
| - Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association | 21,904 | - |
| - Kuwait Cricket Association | 154 | - |
| - Qatar Cricket Association | 3,064 | - |
| - Singapore Cricket Association | 18,726 | - |
| | <u>175,766</u> | <u>472,944</u> |
| Special Project - ICC/ACC Assistance to Bangladesh Cricket Board | 246,224 | - |
| Asia Cup 2004 – Sri Lanka Cricket | 148,119 | - |
| Other advances and receivables | 84,689 | 4,084 |
| Deposits and prepayments | 9,095 | 7,543 |
| | <u>663,893</u> | <u>484,571</u> |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)**

| 11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Deposits held with National Bank of Sharjah, Dubai | - | 191,542 |
| Deposits held with HSBC Bank | 17,392,233 | - |
| Bank balances | | |
| - Credit Agricole Indosuez, Dubai (A/C no. 0079019-2151-000) | - | 5,749,862 |
| - Standard Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur (A/C no. 312-157048851) | - | 25,963 |
| - ABL, Islamabad (A/C no. 01-200-3033-2) | - | - |
| - Commercial Bank of Ceylon Limited, Dhaka (A/C no. 1243046000) | - | 20,745 |
| - Standard Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur (A/C no. 312-157046131) | - | 34,378 |
| - Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka (A/C no. 01-2263890-01) | - | 40,625 |
| - National Bank of Sharjah, Dubai (A/C no. 0030-204757-060) | - | 615,203 |
| - HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-101) | 5,943 | - |
| - HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-725) | 386,106 | - |
| - HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-726) | 879,445 | - |
| - HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-102) | 35,649 | - |
| | <u>18,699,376</u> | <u>6,678,318</u> |
| Cash in hand | 5,605 | 441 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | <u><u>18,704,981</u></u> | <u><u>6,678,759</u></u> |

The weighted average rate of fixed deposits effective during the financial year was as follows:

| | <u>2005</u> % | <u>2004</u> % |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed deposits with a licensed bank | <u>2.01</u> | <u>1.04</u> |

Fixed deposits with a licensed bank have an average maturity period of up to 74 days (2004: 89 days).

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

12 PAYABLES

| | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Amount due to cricket boards and associations | | |
| - Saudi Cricket Centre | 2,107 | - |
| - Cricket Association of Nepal | 2,884 | - |
| - Pakistan Cricket Board | - | 5,482 |
| - The Board of Control for Cricket in India | 1,995 | 199,467 |
| - Sri Lanka Cricket | 79,383 | 127,747 |
| - Singapore Cricket Association | - | 27,473 |
| - Bahrain Cricket Association | - | 9,709 |
| - NZ Turf Institute | 50,718 | - |
| - Cricket Australia | 75,319 | - |
| - Malaysian Cricket Association | 8,004 | - |
| - Payable to ICC | 250,320 | - |
| - Cricket Control Board of Maldives | 23,728 | - |
| - Oman Cricket Board | 2,221 | - |
| Provision for other expenses of Asia Cup 2004 | 18,000 | - |
| Prize money payable Asia Cup 2004 | 87,000 | - |
| Fund to ACC members for Asia Cup 2004 | 3,150,000 | - |
| Tsunami aid fund | 45,000 | - |
| Accrued expenses | 24,850 | 55,517 |
| | <u>3,821,529</u> | <u>425,395</u> |

13 FUNDS FROM TEST PLAYING NATIONS

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Bangladesh Cricket Board | - | 100,000 |
| The Board of Control for Cricket in India | - | 100,000 |
| Sri Lanka Cricket | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Pakistan Cricket Board | - | 100,000 |
| | <u>100,000</u> | <u>400,000</u> |

The funds from test playing nations are interest free and repayments are due within 12 months (2004: more than 12 months) of the balance sheet date.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 14 | ACC DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENT | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
| | INFLOWS | | |
| | Contributions from ICC | 6,500,000 | 1,479,714 |
| | Interest income | 31,693 | 1,938 |
| | Other income | 274,665 | 1,905 |
| | | 6,806,358 | 1,483,557 |
| | OUTFLOWS | | |
| | <u>Personnel expenses</u> | | |
| | Salaries | 242,831 | 237,507 |
| | Travel subsistence | 61,437 | 84,438 |
| | Development officers' travelling expenses | 64,413 | 42,637 |
| | Development manager's travelling expenses | 17,725 | 15,813 |
| | Other expenses | - | 2,585 |
| | <u>Development program</u> | | |
| | Tournaments | | |
| | - Six Nations Trophy UAE | 34,378 | 18,333 |
| | - ICC - Under 19 World cup | 37,411 | 35,000 |
| | - Kenya Under-19 team touring UAE | - | 8,000 |
| | - ICC Under-19 2002 | - | 93,232 |
| | - Youth Asia Cup Pakistan 2003 | - | 229,276 |
| | - Asia Cup Under-17 India 2004 | - | 388,901 |
| | - Emerging teams tournaments | 212,992 | 213,325 |
| | - Gulf Cup | 5,000 | 50,462 |
| | - Intercontinental Cup | 98,784 | 30,470 |
| | - ACC Trophy 2004 (Note (i)) | 411,523 | - |
| | - Fast Track Countries 3 Days Tournament | 247,564 | - |
| | Level II Coaching Courses | 116,936 | - |
| | Sports Medicine and Fitness Seminar | 54,285 | 61,176 |
| | Development Seminar | 202,691 | - |
| | New Territories | 43,596 | - |
| | Coach education course | - | 5,512 |
| | Coach assistance | 241,515 | 242,390 |
| | Umpires workshops and seminar | 334,406 | 230,728 |
| | Cricket management and administration course | 79,432 | 48,349 |
| | Tutor's course | - | 68,477 |
| | Development Committee meeting expenses | 11,142 | 17,899 |
| | Promotional expenses | 22,414 | 20,187 |
| | Fast track countries tours | 126,261 | 122,771 |
| | Curators course | 100,283 | 85,867 |
| | High Performance Tours | 35,606 | - |
| | Fast track countries coach assistance | 160,243 | 155,011 |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 14 | ACC DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENT (CONTINUED) | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
| | Level-1 coaches courses | 132,220 | 76,046 |
| | Cricket camps | - | 7,976 |
| | High performance courses | 106,133 | 30,963 |
| | ACC/ICC assistance to Bangladesh Cricket Board | - | 202,023 |
| | Consultancy fees – Cricket Australia | 187,879 | 100,800 |
| | Adjustment of expenses incurred by ACC on behalf of Development Fund | - | 514,107 |
| | High Performance ICC | 143,706 | 175,000 |
| | Development capital expenditure | | |
| | Cricket equipment | 213,663 | 183,128 |
| | Ground equipment | 157,018 | 169,947 |
| | Ground development | 220,214 | 187,346 |
| | Fitness equipment | 52,482 | 27,384 |
| | Office expenses | 115,005 | 105,610 |
| | Auditors' remuneration | 2,000 | 4,643 |
| | Total outflows | <u>4,293,188</u> | <u>4,293,319</u> |
| | Net inflows/(outflows) | <u>2,513,170</u> | <u>(2,809,762)</u> |
| (i) ACC Trophy 2004 | | | |
| | Travelling | 109,471 | - |
| | Travel subsistence | 87,993 | - |
| | Local transport expenses | 18,849 | - |
| | Hospitality expenses | 14,014 | - |
| | Ground expenses | 12,349 | - |
| | Insurance expenses | 281 | - |
| | Medical expenses | 5,729 | - |
| | Communication expenses | 428 | - |
| | Purchase of prizes | 4,628 | - |
| | Official dinner expenses | 8,253 | - |
| | Accreditation | 651 | - |
| | Cricket equipment | 2,227 | - |
| | Promotional expenses | 10,057 | - |
| | Accommodation | 128,582 | - |
| | Printing expenses | 8,011 | - |
| | Total expenditure | <u>411,523</u> | <u>-</u> |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

15 GUARANTEE BY MEMBERS

Under Clause 9 of the Memorandum of Association, every member undertakes to contribute (if found necessary upon the winding up of the Council) a sum of not more than USD3.00 in the case of every Full Member and USD1.00 in the case of every Associate Member.

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities of the Council at the balance sheet date approximated their fair values.

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Foreign currency exchange risk

The Council is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk as a significant portion of its assets and liabilities are maintained in the same currency.

Interest rate risk

The Council's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet the operating needs and obligations of the Council.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)**

18 COMPARATIVES

The presentation and classification of items in the current year financial statements have been consistent with the previous year except that certain comparatives amounts have been adjusted to conform with the current year's presentation.

| | As previously stated <u>USD</u> | <u>Adjustments</u> USD | As restated <u>USD</u> |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACC DEVELOPMENT FUND STATEMENT | | | |
| <u>Personnel expenses</u> | | | |
| Salaries | 201,507 | 36,000 | 237,507 |
| Travel subsistence | 82,038 | 2,400 | 84,438 |
| Development officers' travelling expenses | 30,481 | 12,156 | 42,637 |
| <u>Development program</u> | | | |
| Sports Medicine and Fitness Seminar | 111,732 | (50,556) | 61,176 |
| High performance courses | - | 30,963 | 30,963 |
| Tournaments | | | |
| - Six Nations Trophy UAE | - | 18,333 | 18,333 |
| - ICC - Under 19 World Cup | - | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| High Performance ICC | 259,296 | (84,296) | 175,000 |
| | <u>259,296</u> | <u>(84,296)</u> | <u>175,000</u> |

19 EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Executive Board Member ("Board Member") has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than an Executive Board Member's salary disclosed in Note 7) by reason of a contract made by the Council or a related company with the Board Member or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

20 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Board on 11 May 2005.

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005

| | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| INCOME | | |
| Interest on bank deposits | 103,566 | 3,363 |
| Sale of commercial rights | | |
| - ACC Junior Tournaments | - | 72,112 |
| Sponsorship income | | |
| - ACC Junior Tournaments | - | 500,000 |
| - Asia Cup 2004 | 19,051,000 | - |
| Sale of tickets for Kenstar 'A' Teams Tournament | - | 30,785 |
| Advertisements for Kenstar 'A' Teams Tournament | - | 2,195 |
| Advertisement for Asia Cup 2004 | 15,426 | - |
| Sales of mobile phone rights | 400,000 | - |
| Tender fees | 7,000 | - |
| | <u>19,576,992</u> | <u>608,455</u> |
| Other operating income | - | 537,851 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Tours and tournaments | | |
| - Videocon Asian Under-19 Tournament (Note (i)) | - | 120,095 |
| - Videocon Asian Emerging Teams Tournament (Note (ii)) | - | 89,703 |
| - Kenstar 'A' Teams Tournament (Note (iii)) | - | 237,361 |
| - Other tournament expenses | - | 19,627 |
| - Asia Cup (Note (iv)) | 12,515,012 | - |
| Staff costs | 190,134 | 135,771 |
| Communication expenses | 10,245 | 10,298 |
| Insurance expenses | 3,895 | 1,734 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 378 | 472 |
| Office maintenance | 4,179 | 3,222 |
| Official accommodation | 19,449 | 500 |
| Official travel subsistence | 14,387 | 48,136 |
| Official travelling expenses | 58,206 | 47,367 |
| Printing and stationery | 2,988 | 3,389 |
| Rents and rates | 12,299 | 11,725 |
| Vehicle rent and fuel expenses | 7,939 | 7,154 |
| Meeting expenses | 55,545 | 53,138 |
| Legal and professional charges | 33,400 | 3,864 |
| Auditors' remuneration | 2,000 | 3,973 |
| Bank charges | 2,058 | 1,865 |
| Hire-purchase rent | 7,171 | 7,385 |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)**

| | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Other expenses | 77 | 3,010 |
| Fixed assets write off | 4,671 | - |
| Depreciation | 8,206 | 9,997 |
| Visa fees | 699 | 2,488 |
| Courier and postage | 6,111 | 781 |
| Relocation expenses | - | 2,000 |
| Recruiting expenses | - | 3,236 |
| Exchange loss | 467 | 400 |
| Entertainment | 5,720 | 1,458 |
| Conveyance | 756 | 624 |
| ACF receivables written off | - | 48,355 |
| Promotional Expenses | 1,258 | - |
| Website Maintenance | 2,483 | - |
| Loss from disposal of fixed assets | 2,183 | - |
| Tsunami aid match | 2,542 | - |
| Total expenditure | <u>12,974,458</u> | <u>879,128</u> |
| Surplus before taxation | 6,602,534 | 267,178 |
| Taxation | (5,305) | (5,305) |
| Net surplus for the financial year | <u><u>6,597,229</u></u> | <u><u>261,873</u></u> |

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)**

| Note | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| (i) <u>Videocon Asian U-19 Tournament</u> | | |
| Accommodation | - | 28,569 |
| Daily allowances | - | 27,301 |
| Travel expenses | - | 50,318 |
| Prize money | - | 1,250 |
| Printing and stationery | - | 521 |
| Match related expenses | - | 1,442 |
| Match officials' fees | - | 4,393 |
| Media/souvenirs/photograph/press conference | - | 3,092 |
| Board's operating expenses | - | 3,209 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | 120,095 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| (ii) <u>Videocon Asian Emerging Teams Tournament</u> | | |
| Accommodation | - | 17,070 |
| Daily allowances | - | 28,505 |
| Travel expenses | - | 31,260 |
| Prize money | - | 2,300 |
| Printing and stationery | - | 667 |
| Match related expenses | - | 1,948 |
| Match officials' fees | - | 4,952 |
| Media/souvenirs/photograph/press conference | - | 3,001 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | 89,703 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| (iii) <u>Kenstar 'A' Teams Tournament</u> | | |
| Accommodation | - | 49,539 |
| Daily allowances | - | 26,407 |
| Air fare/travel expenses | - | 38,290 |
| Local travel expenses | - | 19,680 |
| Prize money | - | 1,537 |
| Printing and stationery expenses | - | 8,471 |
| Cricket equipment | - | 4,991 |
| Insurance | - | 1,644 |
| Match officials fees | - | 5,270 |
| Ground operating expenses | - | 17,860 |
| Security arrangements expenses | - | 25,197 |
| Media/Advertisements/mementos | - | 6,026 |
| Official dinner/hospitality expenses at venues | - | 30,288 |
| Audit fees | - | 237 |
| Photography/media expenses | - | 326 |
| Other hosting board expenses | - | 1,598 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | 237,361 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Company No: LL 03608

ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Labuan, Malaysia, under the Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2005 (CONTINUED)

| Note | <u>2005</u> USD | <u>2004</u> USD |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (iv) <u>Asia Cup 2004</u> | | |
| Fund distribution to ACC member | 11,500,000 | - |
| Organizing fee for Sri Lanka Cricket | 350,000 | - |
| Prize money | 167,000 | - |
| Travelling | 161,801 | - |
| Travel Subsistence | 107,987 | - |
| Referee and umpire fees | 52,705 | - |
| Official dinner | 15,740 | - |
| Media Expenses | 29,340 | - |
| Ground expenses | 5,354 | - |
| Professional fees | 22,114 | - |
| Cricket equipment | 7,521 | - |
| Promotional items | 4,993 | - |
| Accommodation | 3,170 | - |
| Entertainment | 2,073 | - |
| Printing | 1,570 | - |
| Tax deducted at source | 83,644 | - |
| | <u>12,515,012</u> | <u>-</u> |

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