Annual Report & Accounts 2018
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Cricket Initiatives by the Region

Finance & Operations

Office Bearers

Statement of Accounts

Executive Board Members
President’s Report
I feel honoured and privileged to have been appointed as the President of the Asian Cricket Council at an exciting time when the cricket playing nations of Asia are displaying wonderful cricket. We have seen how every match, every tournament is filled with emotions, excitement and fierce competition. More than just a game, cricket brings people closer and unites all nations fostering a true spirit of togetherness. At ACC, we are driven by the same spirit and we are committed to promoting this game of cricket further across Asia.

2018 was an extraordinary and very eventful year for us. The Asian Championships staged in the year included the Unimoni Asia Cup, the Women’s Asia Cup, the Emerging Teams Asia Cup, Under 19 Asia Cup and Men’s Regional events with comprehensive coverage at all levels. Showcased around the world to hundreds of millions of fans, all the tournaments were received with great enthusiasm.

Our major focus throughout the year remained on young cricketers, to provide them with a platform to showcase their talent and gain much needed experience. Driving youth cricket will continue to remain at the core of ACC activities. All the coaching programmes and tournaments are geared to support the up-coming players and this we believe, will ensure a healthy future for cricket in Asia.

There have been many positive developments in member countries. Among them, Nepal and Oman have attained ODI status for the first time in their cricketing history and I am sure this will foster further development of cricket in the region.

The growing popularity of women’s cricket also augurs well for the sport. I do hope that in the coming days more women and girls will be inspired to get involved in cricket taking it up as a career option. Our plans will enable and encourage them to play cricket across the region, regardless of their background or culture.

ACC Events

The Men’s Asia Cup, hosted in the UAE after 23 years, was one of the most competitive Asia Cup Tournaments in recent times with many nail-biting moments, triumphant victories and surprising twists to the game. Afghanistan, the youngest Full Member in Asia, played some remarkable cricket, beating Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and forcing a tie against India in the League stage. India won the Championship beating Bangladesh in a last ball finish in the final. The event was warmly received by fans and the media while attracting a new breed of cricket sponsors.

Malaysia has traditionally been a popular venue for ACC events. This time too Malaysia came forward to host the Women’s Asia Cup 2018. Bangladesh surprised everyone by beating India twice in the tournament, including in the final which also ended off the last ball. This was the first time that the Bangladesh Women’s Team had won a Multi-Nation event.

The Women’s Emerging Asia Cup has been added to the ACC Event Calendar to provide more playing opportunities for young women cricketers. This kind of exposure is vital for emerging players who will lead women’s cricket in the future.

Financial Performance

The ACC enjoyed a financially successful year with us achieving targets and even driving for a surplus on a group basis. Income generated from the Asia Cup, the primary revenue earner for the ACC, has been invested in organising other ACC events and programmes that are vital for the development of the game in the region.

I thank everyone for their immense contribution to the development of cricket in Asia. At ACC, we will continue to pursue our goal of developing cricket to uphold Asia’s reputation as the heart of cricket.

Nazmul Hassan
President, ACC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>SRI LANKA</td>
<td>ACC Member 1983</td>
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<td>CHINA</td>
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<td>ICC Member 2004</td>
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<td>CHINESE TAIPEI</td>
<td>ACC Member 1983</td>
<td>ICC Member 1969</td>
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<td>INDIA</td>
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<td>KUWAIT</td>
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<td>OMAN</td>
<td>ACC Member 2000</td>
<td>ICC Member 2014</td>
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<td>QATAR</td>
<td>ACC Member 2000</td>
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<td>SAUDI ARABIA</td>
<td>ACC Member 2003</td>
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<td>SINGAPORE</td>
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<td>THAILAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
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<td>ICC Member 1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Office Bearers

1983-1985
President: N. K. P. Salve
Vice President: Gamini Dissanayake
Hon. Secretary: A. W. Kanmadikar
Hon. Treasurer: M. A. Chidambaram
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1985-1987
President: Gamini Dissanayake
Vice President: Lt. Gen. G. S. Butt
Hon. Secretary: Nuski Mohamed
Hon. Treasurer: Chandra Schaffter
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1989-1991
President: Anisul Islam Mahmudt
Vice President: Nuski Mohamed / A. A. K. Abbasi
Hon. Secretary: Anveer Mazhar Islam
Hon. Treasurer: Hafizul Islam
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1987-1989
Vice President: S. Sri Raman / B. N. Dutt
Hon. Secretary: M. Ijaz Butt / A. A. K. Abbasi
Hon. Treasurer: Fasihuddin Khan
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1991-1993
President: Abdulrahman Bukhatir
Vice President: Harbans Singh
Hon. Secretary: Qasim Noorani
Hon. Treasurer: Mohammad Redha Abbas
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1993-1994
President: Madhavrao Scindia
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: C. Nagaraj
Hon. Treasurer: P. R. Mindle
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1994-1997
President: I. S. Bindra
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: Jagmohan Dalmiya
Hon. Treasurer: S. K. Nair
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1997-1998
President: Upali Dharmadasa
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: Tryphon Mirando
Hon. Treasurer: E. B. K. Weerasuriya
Hon. Jt. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq

1998-1999
President: Thilanga Sumathipala / Mujeeb Ur Rehman / Zafar Altaf
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: Saliya Ahangama
Hon. Treasurer: Nuski Mohamed

2000-2002
President: Lt. Gen. Tauqir Zia
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: Zakir Hussain Syed
Hon. Treasurer: Mohammed Naeem

2004-2006
President: Jagmohan Dalmiya / Sharad Pawar
Vice President: Jai Kumar Nath Shah

2002-2004
President: Mohammad Ali Asghar
Vice President: Tunku Imran
Hon. Secretary: Syed Ashraful Huq
Hon. Treasurer: Habib-Ur-Rehman

2006-2008
President: Jayantha Dharmadasa / Arjuna Ranatunga
Vice President: K. H. Imran

2008-2010
President: Dr. Nasim Ashraf / Ijaz Butt
Vice President: P. Krishnasamy / Tunku Imran

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President: Jagmohan Dalmiya / Sharad Pawar
Vice President: Jai Kumar Nath Shah
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>President</th>
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<th>Hon. Secretary</th>
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<th>Hon. Jt. Secretary</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1991-1993</td>
<td>Abdulrahman Bukhatir</td>
<td>Harbans Singh</td>
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Hon. Treasurer: Mohammed Naeem

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CURRENT
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2006-2008
President: Jayantha Dharmadasa / Arjuna Ranatunga
Vice President: K. H. Imran

2008-2010
President: Dr. Nasim Ashraf / Ijaz Butt
Vice President: P. Krishnasamy / Tunku Imran

CURRENT
President: Nazmul Hassan
Vice President: Mr. K. H. Imran

ACC ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2018
2010-2012
President: A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal
Vice President: Binaya Raj Pandey

2012-2014
President: N. Srinivasan
Vice President: Ravi Sehgal

2014-2016
President: Jayantha Dharmadasa / Sidath Wettimuny / Thilanga Sumathipala
Vice President: Dr. John Cribbin

2016-2018
President: Shaharyar Khan / Najam Sethi / Ehsan Mani
Vice President: K. H. Imran

CURRENT
President: Nazmul Hassan
Vice President: Mr. K. H. Imran
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Mr. Nazmul Hassan, President
Mr. K H Imran, Vice President
Mr. Amitabh Choudhary, Executive Board Member
Mr. Ehsan Mani, Executive Board Member
Mr. Shammi Silva, Executive Board Member
Mr. Azizullah Fazli, Executive Board Member
Mr. Ravi Sehgal, Executive Board Member
Mr. Pankaj Khimji, Executive Board Member
Mr. Mohamad Aflah, Executive Board Member
Mr. Rahul Johri, Ex-officio, CEO, BCCI
Mr. Wasim Khan, Ex-officio, MD, PCB
Mr. Ashley De Silva, Ex-officio, CEO, SLC
Mr. Nizam Uddin Chowdhury, Ex-officio, CEO, BCB
Mr. Asadullah Khan, Ex-officio, CEO, ACB

THE FINANCE & MARKETING COMMITTEE

Mr. Amitabh Choudhary, Chairman, Executive Committee
Mr. Nazmul Hassan, President, ACC
Mr. Ehsan Mani, Chairman, Development Committee
Mr. Lasantha Wickremesinghe, Member
Mr. Asadullah Khan, Member
Mr. Mubashir Usmani, Member
Mr. Justin Pearce, Member
Mr. Thusith Perera, Convenor, GM – Finance & Operations

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ehsan Mani, Chairman
Mr. Nazmul Hassan, President, ACC
Mr. Amitabh Choudhary, Chairman, Finance & Marketing Committee
Mr. Mahinda Vallipuram, Member
Mr. Mahmood Gaznawi, Member
Mr. Nadeem Nadwi, Member
Mr. Manzoor Ahmad, Member
Mr. Sultan Rana, Convenor – Events and Development Manager
Asia Cup

1984, Sharjah: Champions India, runners-up Pakistan
1986, Sri Lanka: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up Pakistan (India absent)
1988, Bangladesh: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka
1991, India: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka (Pakistan absent)
1995, Sharjah: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka
1997, Sri Lanka: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up India
2000, Bangladesh: Champions Pakistan, runners-up Sri Lanka
2004, Sri Lanka: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up India
2008, Pakistan: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up India
2010, Sri Lanka: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka
2012, Bangladesh: Champions Pakistan, runners-up Bangladesh
2014, Bangladesh: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up Pakistan
2016, Bangladesh: Champions India, runners-up Bangladesh
2018, UAE: Champions India, runners-up Bangladesh

Asia Cup Qualifier

2016, Bangladesh: Champions UAE, runners-up Afghanistan
2018, Malaysia: Champions Hong Kong, runners-up UAE

Asian Test Championship

1999, Champions Pakistan, runners-up Sri Lanka (Bangladesh absent)
2001-2002, Champions Pakistan, runners-up Sri Lanka (India absent)

Afro-Asia Cup

2005, South Africa: The three-match ODI series between Africa and Asia was tied
2007, India: Asia beat Africa 3-0 in the ODI series, Asia beat Africa in the Twenty20 International, Asia Women beat Africa Women in their Twenty20 International

Emerging Teams Asia Cup

2013, Singapore: Champions India, runners-up Pakistan
2017, Bangladesh: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up Pakistan
2018, Pakistan and Sri Lanka: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up India

ACC Trophy

1996, Malaysia: Champions Bangladesh, runners-up UAE
1998, Nepal: Champions Bangladesh, runners-up Malaysia
2000, UAE: Champions UAE, runners-up Hong Kong
2002, Singapore: Champions UAE, runners-up Nepal
2004, Malaysia: Champions UAE, runners-up Oman
2006, Malaysia: Champions UAE, runners-up Hong Kong
ACC Champions

**ACC Trophy Elite**
- **2008**, Malaysia: Champions Hong Kong, runners-up UAE
- **2010**, Kuwait: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Nepal
- **2012**, UAE: Joint Champions Nepal and UAE

**ACC Premier League**
- **2006-2007**, Champions Nepal, runners-up UAE
- **2014**, Malaysia: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up UAE

**ACC Elite League**
- **2014**, Singapore: Champions Singapore, runners-up Saudi Arabia

**ACC Trophy Challenge**
- **2009**, Thailand: Champions Oman, runners-up Bhutan
- **2010**, Thailand: Champions Maldives, runners-up Saudi Arabia
- **2012**, Thailand: Champions Singapore, runners-up Bahrain

**ACC Twenty20 Cup**
- **2007**, Kuwait: Joint Champions Afghanistan and Oman
- **2009**, UAE: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up UAE
- **2011**, Nepal: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Hong Kong
- **2013**, Nepal: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Nepal
- **2015**, UAE: Champions Oman, runners-up Kuwait

**ACC Fast Track Countries Tournament**
- **2004-2005**, Champions UAE, runners-up Hong Kong
- **2005-2006**, Champions Nepal, runners-up UAE

**ACC Premier League**
- **2006-2007**, Champions Nepal, runners-up UAE

**ACC Emerging Nations Tournament**
- **2004**, Kuwait: Champions Oman, runners-up Bahrain
- **2005**, Thailand: Champions Maldives, runners-up Thailand
- **2006**, Kuwait: Champions Bahrain, runners-up Afghanistan
- **2006**, Thailand: Champions Maldives, runners-up Thailand
U-19 Afro-Asia Cup
2005, India: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka

U-19 Asia Cup
1997, Hong Kong: Champions Bangladesh, runners-up Papua New Guinea
1999, Singapore: Champions Bangladesh, runners-up Nepal
2001, Nepal: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia
2003, Pakistan: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia
2012, Malaysia: Joint Champions India and Pakistan
2014, UAE: Champions: India, runners-up Pakistan
2016, Sri Lanka: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka
2017, India: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Bangladesh
2018, Bangladesh: Champions India, runners-up Sri Lanka

ACC U-19 Cup
2005, Nepal: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia

ACC U-19 Premier
2014, Kuwait: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Nepal
2015, Malaysia: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Nepal

ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2007, Malaysia: Champions Nepal, runners-up Afghanistan
2009, Kuwait: Champions Hong Kong, runners-up Afghanistan
2011, Thailand: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Nepal
2013, Malaysia: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up UAE

ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2008, Thailand: Champions Saudi Arabia, runners-up Bhutan
2009, Thailand: Champions Bahrain, runners-up Thailand
2011, Malaysia: Champions Saudi Arabia, runners-up Kuwait
2013, Thailand: Champions Singapore, runners-up Bahrain

U-17 Junior Asia Cup
2000, Pakistan: Champions Sri Lanka, runners-up Pakistan
2001, Bangladesh: Champions India, runners-up Bangladesh
2004, India: Champions Pakistan, runners-up India
ACC Champions

ACC U-17 Elite Cup
2009, Nepal: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia

ACC U-17 Challenge Cup
2008, Thailand: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Oman

ACC U-16 Elite Cup
2010, Nepal: Champions Singapore, runners-up Nepal
2012, Malaysia: Champions Malaysia, runners-up Nepal
2014, Qatar: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Hong Kong

ACC U-16 Premier
2014, Malaysia: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia

ACC U-16 Challenge Cup
2010, Malaysia: Champions Oman, runners-up Iran
2012, Thailand: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up UAE

U-15 Asia Cup
2000, Malaysia: Champions India, runners-up Pakistan
2002, UAE: Champions Pakistan, runners-up Sri Lanka

ACC U-15 Cup
2005, UAE: Champions Nepal, runners-up Afghanistan

ACC U-15 Elite Cup
2006, Malaysia: Champions Nepal, runners-up UAE
2007, Nepal: Champions Singapore, runners-up Kuwait

ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2006, Thailand: Champions Oman, runners-up Bhutan
2007, Thailand: Champions Qatar, runners-up Bhutan
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<th>Runners-up</th>
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<td>ACC Women’s 20 Asia Cup</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>India, Pakistan</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>ACC Women’s Tournament</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Nepal</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC Women’s Premier</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>ACC U-19 Women’s Championship</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Nepal, Malaysia</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Nepal, Bhutan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Nepal, Thailand</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC U-16 Eastern Region</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Nepal, Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC U-16 Western Region</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kuwait, UAE</td>
<td>UAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC U-19 Eastern Region</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Nepal, Hong Kong</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC U-19 Western Region</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>UAE, Kuwait</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Events & Development Manager’s Report
2018 has been another significant year for ACC as we managed to execute all the planned activities successfully.

We started off the 2018 season with U16 tournaments for both regions. ECB played host to Western Region U16 which UAE won. U16 cricket is critical for the development of cricket and also an important platform to nurture and identify potential players for U19 and subsequently for national teams.

Men’s T20 matches for Eastern and Western Region were also arranged. Thailand hosted the Eastern Region T20 which Bhutan won by beating the host, Thailand, in a thrilling encounter. Men’s T20 for Western Region was successfully organised by Oman Cricket Board. Saudi Arabia stunned Qatar in a closely fought final.

Women’s Asia Cup was played in Malaysia and teams from four test playing countries and two from Associate member countries took part in it.

The highlight of Women’s Asia Cup was the extraordinary display of spectacular cricket by Bangladesh Women’s team who beat the Indian team in an exciting final, winning this tournament for the first time.

Malaysia hosted Men’s Qualifier for Asia Cup 2018 which was won by Honk Kong defeating the favourite UAE and progressing to take part in Men’s (main) Asia Cup 2018.

Men’s Asia Cup is ACC’s flagship tournament and BCCI as host organised this event in UAE with grand success. BCCI, ACC and ECB joined hands in delivering a memorable event.

U19 Asia Cup and Emerging Teams Asia Cup have become annual fixtures which not only provide a great opportunity for Asian Test playing countries to gauge their bench strength but also offer a chance for Associate member countries to compete with much more professional and committed outfits from test playing countries of Asia.

U19 Asia Cup as always, was very professionally organised by Bangladesh Cricket Board whereas Emerging Teams Asia Cup was played in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Pool matches were played in Pakistan and Sri Lanka simultaneously while the semi-finals and finals were played in Sri Lanka.

Apart from these well organised competitions, ACC also conducted a Curators Workshop. It was conducted by highly qualified tutors from Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka Cricket provided the required facilities in one of the best cricket stadiums (R. Premadasa Stadium) for some hands-on experience to curators from Asian member countries.

As the Events and Development Manager, I am immensely proud of what ACC was able to achieve in 2018. I am grateful to the Chairman Development Committee, its members and ACC Board for their unqualifiable support and guidance.

I am quite certain that 2019 will also present some exciting and meaningful activities for ACC and its esteemed members throughout the Asian Region.

God Bless You.

Sultan Rana
Events and Development Manager
All eyes were focused on the region’s biggest cricketing event, the Unimoni Asia Cup, which took place in Dubai and Abu Dhabi last September, creating waves of enthusiasm and excitement. This was the 14th edition of the Asia Cup, which is a Men’s One Day International and Twenty20 International cricket tournament played on a biennial basis. The tournament attracted cricket fans from Asia’s prominent cricket playing nations and resulted in unprecedented ticket sales for the ACC.

Traditionally the platform where age-old rivals India and Pakistan battle for supremacy, this year saw the defending champions, India, retaining the title in a hard fought match against Bangladesh, which culminated in a nail biting last ball thriller.

Having won the toss, India elected to field, resulting in Bangladesh achieving 222 all out for 48.3 overs. Opening batsmen L. Das knocked 121 and M. Hasain scored 32 to get Bangladesh off to a flying start. This, incidently, was Liton Das’ maiden ODI century. The Indian side, however, seemed determined to prove their mettle with K. Yadav of India bagging 3 wickets for 45 runs.

Although Captain and opener Rohit Sharma started his innings cautiously, scoring 48 runs, it was MS Dhoni at 36 and Dinesh Karthik at 37 who forged a 54-run fourth wicket stand to get India back in the game. India’s final score was 223 runs for 7 off 50 overs. The Man of the Match title went to Liton Das of Bangladesh.

Unimoni Asia Cup 2018 brought together the five full members of the Asian Cricket Council; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, joined by Hong Kong who won the 2018 Asia Cup Qualifier.
tournament. Hong Kong had lost their ODI status after finishing 10th in the 2018 Cricket World Cup Qualifier in March. However, in September 2018, the International Cricket Council awarded ODI status to all matches in this tournament.

Commenting on the match, the Bangladesh Captain, Mashrafe Mortaza observed that for his team, there was still room for improvement. He said “The boys should feel proud, but at the same time I feel we have to learn many things. I think every time we play this kind of tournament we are struggling somewhere…. The team can be proud but we have to move forward from here.”

India’s Captain, Rohit Sharma gave due credit to his opponents when he said “I don’t think Bangladesh is a walkover team. In the last 2-3 years they have played very well and put on some impressive performances.

In this final our team did not focus on the opposition, instead we were focused on playing cricket to the best of our ability.”

The first match in the tournament saw Bangladesh dismiss Sri Lanka by a massive 137 runs. They then went on to lose to Afghanistan by 136 runs and India by 7 wickets. Pakistan started out by beating Hong Kong by 8 wickets but lost to India by 8 wickets. Afghanistan proved to be a force to reckon with at the start when they beat Sri Lanka and went on to defeat Bangladesh by 136 runs. However, they subsequently lost to Pakistan by 3 wickets and Bangladesh in their next match by 3 runs, although they did manage to tie the match against India. Throughout the tournament it was India and Bangladesh that came out the strongest, thereby earning their places in the thrilling finals.

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This tournament saw Hong Kong edge UAE in a thrilling final to qualify for the Asia Cup. In a match reduced to 24 overs a side due to rain, Hong Kong claimed victory with three balls to spare after a gritty run chase. UAE were 65 for 3 when the rains came down, but added 111 runs upon resumption with opener Muhammad Asfaq Ahmed scoring 79 off 51 balls to reach 176-9 in 24 overs as Hong Kong’s Aizaz Khan claimed five wickets for 28.

Hong Kong was set a target of 179 under the Duckworth-Lewis method which they managed to achieve off Ehsan Nawaz’s last hit in a result which was much closer than Hong Kong’s 182 run win over UAE in the league stage.

It was heartbreak for UAE who will miss out on playing the Asia Cup on home soil. However, they were awarded a consolation with Ahmad Raza named Player of the Tournament for taking 16 wickets. The Man of the Match title went to Mohammad Aizaz Khan of Hong Kong.

The participating teams were Malaysia, Hong Kong,
Nepal, Oman, Singapore and UAE. On day one, Malaysia stunned Hong Kong when they bagged a 3 wicket win, with Pavandeep Jagjit Singh of Malaysia being named Man of the Match.

In the Oman vs. Nepal match, Oman emerged victorious with a 7 wicket win. The Man of the Match title went to Khawar Ali of Oman. They then beat Malaysia by 2 wickets. Malaysia scored 198 for 8 off 50 overs. Oman retaliated with 199 for 8 off 49.2 overs with Ajay Vrajlal Lalcheta of Oman being selected Man of the Match. Oman remained the only team with a perfect record in the ACC Asia Cup qualifier in Kuala Lumpur after Aaqib Illyas Sulehi scored a magnificent century in an eight wicket win over Singapore. Needless to say this skilled player was awarded Man of the Match.

Malaysia beat Nepal by 19 runs with Airoo of Nepal being awarded Man of the Match. However, they succumbed to UAE who won the match by 8 wickets.

UAE beat Singapore in their first match by a fabulous 215 runs, where Chirag Suri of UAE was selected Man of the Match. They went on to secure another victory commanding 78 run win against Nepal. UAE scored 254 for 9 off 50 overs with batsmen A. Ahmed 45, C. Suri 65, R. Shahzad 35 helping the score along. Nepal returned with 176 all out off 48.5 overs with Khakul scoring 50 and Airee securing 40. The Man of the Match title went to Ahmed Raza of UAE.

Hong Kong continued their winning streak by beating Singapore by 5 wickets. Singapore scored 150 all out off 41.2 overs with Singh 42 and Ahmed 4-30. The Hong Kong innings saw the victors scoring 154 for 5 off 34.2 overs with Khan 36, Shah 47 and Kumar 3-25. The Man of the Match title went to Nadeen Ahmed of Hong Kong. They then went on to beat UAE by 182 runs. Hong Kong scored a strong 275 runs for 8 off 49 overs and managed to get UAE all out for 93 off 24.5 overs. Babar Hayat of Hong Kong was awarded Man of the Match.

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The UAE emerged champions with a dominating performance in the tournament which culminated against Kuwait at the Sarjah Cricket Stadium. The hosts were the clear favourites who lived up to expectations by defeating their opponents to a 5 wicket win. It was a fine start from opener Ronak Sudesh who struck 30 from just 26 deliveries supported by 3 boundaries and a mega six. Then 2 quick wickets put UAE at 37 for two before Aryan Lakra (15, 30b, 2x4) and Shoun (25, 32b, 4x4) steadied the ship. However, the hallmark of the innings came from A. Muhamed who mixed caution with aggression to put on a fine 41 from 43 deliveries. Harsh Ashutosh scored a patient 35 out of 15 balls not out as UAE went past the target in 30 overs.

On the opening day of the tournament, Kuwait and Oman registered massive victories against Saudi Arabia and Maldives respectively. Skipper Abdul Sadiq was responsible for Kuwait’s big score of 237 runs, after Gokul Sunil Kumar (44, 40b) and Meet Bahavsar (37, 42b) got the team off to a fine start.

In the other match Oman won by 10 wickets with most of the bowlers from the Oman side doing
well. However, it was Mohamed Sameer who shone on the field, claiming 4 wickets while Adeel Abbas clinched two.

UAE began their campaign on a high with a convincing 8 wicket victory over Oman. Aryan Lakra scored 13 while Ansh put on a superb 5-run partnership. Ansh departed on 49 from 40 deliveries, supported by 4 boundaries and 3 sixes. A small partnership from A. Muhammad (22 not out, 33b, 1x4, 1x6) and R. Shoun (12 not out, 22b, 1x4) ensured UAE’s victory in the 19th over. UAE went on to pound Maldives to register a huge 331-run victory, with J. Yuvraj (37 not out, 22b, 3x4) and Harsh Ashutosh (21 not out, 17b, 1x4) being the high scorers. Ashutosh was the pick of the bowlers, claiming 3 wickets in his 6 overs, giving away only 13 runs including 2 maidens.

Having lost their first match, Saudi Arabia put on a strong performance to defeat Bahrain by 66 runs on day two. Although they lost Aamir Shaik (5) early on, Abdullah who scored 20 off 23 deliveries consisting of 4 boundaries and Ahmed Abdul Bladraf who put on a 44-run stand for the 3rd wicket, stabled the innings.

The Kuwait match against Bahrain saw Kuwait smashing their way to victory by 167 runs with Gokul Kumar 38, A. Sadiq 50, Govind Kumar 56, J. Amanullah 70 being the high scorers with U. Khalid with 4-50. The noteworthy performances by Bahrain side were N. Patel 4-15 and F. Ahmed 3-6.

UAE and Kuwait entered the final after posting contrasting victories in the semi-finals. UAE eased past Saudi Arabia by 9 wickets while Kuwait secured a 16 run victory over Oman.

The teams that participated in this tournament were UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Maldives, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

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Bhutan beat Thailand by 3 runs in a thrilling climax to the ACC T20 Eastern Region tournament, while Myanmar defeated China by 5 runs to claim third place. Thailand had beaten Bhutan by 44 runs in the league match, but this time Bhutan won the toss and elected to bat first, with left-hander Kumar Subba opening. Chanchai Pengkumta took the new ball and bowled Subba out without scoring. After two run outs by Robert Raina who hit the stumps remarkably, Bhutan's bright start seemed doomed with Thailand's spinners building pressure. When light rain forced play to halt for 15 minutes, Bhutan's score was 26 for 4 in 9 overs. Sanjeeewa Gurung of Bhutan was run out soon after, again by Robert Raina, bringing Bhutan's score to 33 for 5 after 10 overs. The partnership between Jigme Singye and Thinley Jamtsho began to build, helped by a dropped catch by Robert Raina.

Thailand’s innings got underway with them hoping to make 102 for victory in 20 overs. Daniel Jacobs was joined by Wanchana Ulsuk and the captain was looking to make a fast start in the power play. Jacobs hit 2 fours at the end of the opening over bowled by Thinley, then another boundary off Tenzin, forcing Bhutan to turn to spin. He went on to hit Tandin Wangchuk for six to take Thailand to 33 for 0 in...
three overs. The hosts were 39 for 3 at the end of the power play, having scored 6 runs for 3 wickets in the last 3 overs. Thailand lost their 4th wicket when Raina was caught at long on by Tobden Singye. The end of the innings saw Sarbie Singh and Nopphon Senamontree playing sensibly to get the target down to 10 from the last over. Thinley bowled the final over, holding his nerve. With four runs required in the final ball, it was a nail biting finish, with Sarbie swinging and missing, only to be bowled out for 17.

Jigme Singye was named Man of the Match for his innings of 27 and figures of 2 for 22 including the crucial wicket of Daniel Jacobs. This young man was also named Player of the Tournament for his all-round performance.

The beginning of the tournament saw Bhutan scoring a comprehensive victory over China by 9 wickets, while hosts Thailand beat Myanmar by 130 runs. Thailand reached the final of the ACC Men’s T20 Eastern Region 2018 when they scored a hard fought victory over Bhutan as they defended a total of 108 to win by 44 runs.

When China faced Myanmar in Bangkok, both teams had lost their opening matches and were looking to bounce back. Here, Myanmar won the toss and elected to field. China scored 79 for 9 off 20 overs, but Myanmar proved superior by scoring 80 for 6 off 13.4 overs. Aung Ko Ko of Myanmar was named Man of the Match.

On the 3rd day of play, heavy rain forced matches between Thailand and China as well as Bhutan and Myanmar to be abandoned. All teams were awarded one point each as a result.

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This Women’s Asia Cup Tournament created much excitement at Kinrara Oval, Kuala Lumpur with Bangladesh defeating the reigning champions India in the finals to take home the trophy. This was indeed a milestone achievement for Bangladesh and a turning point for Women’s cricket in Asia. Although India was a strong team and a formidable opponent, it was Bangladesh’s year and the team seized the day at a packed stadium in Malaysia.

India’s Smrithi Mandhana began her innings with a four at the end of the 2nd over. However, Bangladesh wasted no time in bagging their first wicket, dismissing Smrithi at 3.1 when she was run out for 7. Harmanpreet Kaur and Veda added to the Indian score with noteworthy boundaries. Bangladesh restricted India to a score of 112 for 9 off 20 overs. High scores included Ayesha and her partner Shamima Sultana who took their score up to 33. Seven overs into the game India regained control by dismissing both opening batters. Fargana Hoque and Nigar Sultana batted next, raising the score to 54 for 2 by the 11th over. Sixteen overs into their innings Bangladesh was just 28 runs from their target with 6 wickets still standing. This was when Fahina Khatun swung a four followed by two more which could well have resulted in a dismissal by catch. The match took a turn when India managed to dismiss Sanjid for 5 at 19.4 and Rumana at 19.5 for 23 with Bangladesh just 3 runs away from their target. Then Jahanara faced the final bowl, making history when she swung...
for 4, taking their score to 113 and to victory. The Player of the Match title went to Rumana Ahmed of Bangladesh while the Player of the Tournament went to Harmanpreet Kaur of India.

At the start of the tournament India dismissed Bangladesh with a win of 142 runs and went on to defeat Thailand by 66 runs. Sri Lanka defeated Bangladesh by 6 wickets and Malaysia by 90 runs. Pakistan won their first match against Thailand by 8 wickets, but succumbed to Bangladesh who won by 7 wickets. They then beat Sri Lanka by 23 runs and Malaysia by a massive 147 runs before losing to India by 7 wickets. India’s encounters saw India emerge winners over Bangladesh by 8 wickets and over Sri Lanka by 7 wickets.

This tournament saw many talented players shining on the field while all participating teams displayed passion and drive for the game of cricket.

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This tournament was held in Dhaka and Chittagong, Bangladesh. India cruised to victory in their first match of the tournament against Nepal. Here, India won by 171 runs with Yashavi Jaiswal of India bagging the coveted Man of the Match title. India continued its winning streak by beating UAE in a 227 run win and Afghanistan with a 51 run win, before successfully dismissing Bangladesh in an exciting match which they won by just 2 runs.

At these matches, D. Padikkal who scored a brilliant 121 against the UAE, Jaiswal who slammed 92 runs against Afghanistan and Mohit Jangra who added 37 runs to the team’s score against Bangladesh were selected Man of the Match respectively.

Sri Lanka was off to a good start when they beat Bangladesh by 6 wickets with Nuwan Fernando earning the title of Man of the Match. They continued to drive forward by beating Hong Kong by 10 wickets where Shashika Dulshan of Sri Lanka became Man of the Match, defeating Pakistan by 23 runs where Arshad Iqbal of Pakistan emerged Man of the Match and crushing Afghanistan in a victory of 31 runs where Nuwan Fernando was yet again selected Man of the Match.

Although Bangladesh succumbed to Sri Lanka in their first match, they went on to beat Pakistan by 3 wickets in a match where Shamim Hossein of Bangladesh was selected Man of the Match. Next
they successfully took on Hong Kong and won by 5 wickets with Mohammed Rishad of Bangladesh awarded Man of the Match.

Another noteworthy side in this tournament is the young Afghanistan team. After crushing UAE in a 5 wicket win in their first match they proceeded to beat Nepal by 3 wickets before succumbing to India. Omarzai of Afghanistan shone on the field, showing courage and skill.

The finals saw India dominating Sri Lanka and emerging champions with a 144 run victory. Harsh Tyagi of India bagged 6 wickets for 38 runs, earning himself the title of Man of the Match. Jaiswal, Rawat, Padikkal, Singh and Badoni scored 85, 57, 31, 65 and 52 respectively for India. The high scorers of the Sri Lanka side were Sanjula, Madushka and Dinusri who scored 31, 49 and 48 runs in their respective innings.
Once again the Emerging Teams Asia Cup was the ACC’s highest profile event of the year. The young Sri Lanka Emerging Team defended their title beating the favourites, India, by 3 runs in an exciting match with a nail biting finish on 15th December at the R. Premadasa International Stadium in Colombo.

The 10 day 50 over tournament held at two venues, namely Karachi, Pakistan and Colombo, Sri Lanka provided much needed exposure for the under 23 teams. Apart from the Test Playing nations, the tournament featured Oman, Hong Kong and United Arab Emirates.

The United Arab Emirates got off to a great start by beating Bangladesh by 97 runs in the very first match of the tournament. However, they were not able to maintain their winning streak since they succumbed to Pakistan who won by 9 wickets.

Their match against Hong Kong was abandoned due to rain.

The Pakistan Under 23 team eased into a comprehensive 225 run victory in the opening Group B match against Hong Kong. They went on to beat the UAE but lost to Bangladesh in the last Group League match.

After their shaky start, Bangladesh went on to defeat Hong Kong by 28 runs and Pakistan by 84 runs, finally losing to the champions, Sri Lanka.

India fielded a strong team of youthful players who defeated Afghanistan by 74 runs. While Jayant Yadav’s three wickets restricted their opponents’ score to 98 for 5, India won with a score of 281 for 8 off 50 overs. The top scorers on the winning side were Bains, Hooda, Yadav, Sheth and Farooqi with
Deepak Hooda winning Player of the Match. In the match against Oman, India won by 6 wickets with Mayank Markande emerging Player of the Match. India remained the only unbeaten team when they defeated Sri Lanka by 4 wickets, propelled by Player of the Match Himmat Singh’s unbeaten 124 runs. After comfortably beating Pakistan by 7 wickets, with Mayak Markande selected as Player of the Match, India secured their place in the Emerging Teams Asia Cup Final. Here, Gaikwad added 67 out of 73 balls to his team’s score, consisting of 5 fours and 1 six while Singh scored a magnificent 126 off 140 with 15 balls to spare.

Sri Lanka got off to a great start when they beat Oman by 109 runs with Kamindu Mendis awarded Player of the Match. Young Mendis bagged this title again when Sri Lanka went on to defeat Afghanistan by one wicket. Their 4 wicket loss to India seemed to strengthen the Under 23 team’s resolve to go all out to retain their title. Displaying great potential, Avishka Fernando who came in at number three, slammed a well-calculated 80 from 106 balls, while Asela Gunaratne played a fine innings with an unbeaten 67 in 64 deliveries with 7 fours. When they beat Bangladesh by 4 wickets, with Kamindu Mendis awarded Player of the Match, Sri Lanka qualified for the finals. In this match opening batsman Sandun Weerakkody paved the way for victory with 7 fours and 1 six during his 37 for 47 ball innings, with Mendis slamming his third half century in the tournament and remaining unbeaten on 91 for 88 balls.

In the finals of the Emerging Teams Asia Cup 2019 the high scorers for India were Yadev with his brilliant 85 for 71 balls which included 5 fours, Mulani who stroked 46 runs off 44 balls and Ajit Sheth who added a couple of massive sixes in the final over. From the Sri Lanka bowling side it was Shehan Jayasuriya and Lasith Embuldeniya who caused early damages with quality spin bowling. Hasith Boyagoda cracked a fine half century slamming 8 glorious fours while Avishka Fernando and Sammu Ashan made 29 and 20 respectively. However, the game changer was Mendis again with his fourth half century when he struck a super 61 off 55 deliveries.

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Cricket Initiatives by the Region

The Bahrain Premier League caused much excitement since it was the first time team members were paid to play. There were 6 franchise teams with an auction for players. H. H. Shaik Khalil Bon Hamad Al Khalifa graced the event with his patronage, whilst celebrities such as Charu Sharma, Sunil Shetty and Akash Chopra also attended. Matches were broadcast live on Youtube.

The Bahrain Olympic Committee helped organise an exhibition match between teams from Public Security and Bahrain National Guards on Bahrain Sports Day. President Salim Illyas pledged to establish cricket as one of the nation’s premier sports.

CBA also participated in The Mini Olympics organised by BOC, where eight school teams took part in the event on 17th March 2018. It was heartening to see Girls teams also showing their skill.

Another hallmark achievement was the establishment of CBA’s own office which was offered to them by the Bahrain Olympic Committee.

Cricket for a Cause was a well-received initiative with the NGO BHR4ALL partnering with CBA in aid of children in need.

The popularity of the Under 19 Girls Tournament proved that cricket was gaining ground amongst the young women of Bahrain. Four teams participated in this event with Shaikha Hayat Bint Abdul Aziz Al Khalifa, President of Table Tennis Association being invited as Chief Guest.

Hella Cricket was aimed at promoting the game of cricket amongst local Arabs. The highlight here was the interactive booth where people were encouraged to try their hand at batting.
The BCCB Super League 2018 featured 7 participating Clubs, with Takin City Club emerging champions. It is one of the prestigious 50 overs tournaments where clubs based in Thimphu and other districts compete. The tournament provides the opportunity for younger players to showcase their talents in the national arena.

The Under 22 Women’s District Cricket Championship 2018 had 6 Districts participating. The team from Sarpang District were placed winners.

The 50 Years Friendship Trophy 2018 brought together 4 Clubs in a spirit of friendly rivalry, with 22 Yards Cricket Club bagging the trophy. The BCCB Women’s T20 Club Championship featured 4 cricket playing clubs. Here, Cha Sarpang Strikers were the winners. Six clubs fielding men’s cricket teams participated in the Sarpang T20 Club Championship 2018, with Sarpang CS emerging champions.

Sarpang Super League 2018 featured 4 participating clubs, where Gelephu Tiger bagged the trophy. BCCB T20 Cup 2018 is an open club championship which is held in Pelkhil Ground, Thimphu. This year there were 15 clubs participating with Dragon Strikers emerging winners of this prestigious tournament.

Bhutan Cricket Council Board held several tournaments for young players in conjunction with the ACC. The annual BCCB school tournament attracted boys and girls from 5 districts, under a total of 5 categories. These categories are the U19 Boys and Girls School Championship, U16 Boys and Girls School Championship and U13 Boys School Championship.

Apart from the school tournament, the BCCB conducts tournaments for junior boys and girls in partnership with stakeholders. The UNICEF U16 Girls District Cricket Championship is such an event under UNICEF’s Sports for Development work to ensure every child’s right to play and recreation, whilst
helping to build leadership and life skills amongst adolescents. Here, matches are held under the categories U16 Girl’s District Cricket Championship and U16 Boy’s District Cricket Championship.

The focus of the girls’ event was the health of adolescent girls in the country with special attention given to anaemia whilst the Under 16 Boy’s District Cricket Championship focused on the engagement of youth during the winter break in sports. Sarpang District bagged both the girls’ and boys’ trophies.

Work is in progress to complete the Gelephu International Cricket Ground by the end of 2019 which will be the first ground in Bhutan with turf facilities. As of now, Bhutan has 9 Synthetic Pitch Grounds and 15 Portable Grounds in the cricket playing districts.

Furthermore, BCCB conducts awareness programs in 49 schools in 6 districts with 10,344 children involved at the grassroot level. A special awareness programme for girls was held for 4313 girls.
It was a memorable day for the country when the Kuwait U16 team bagged the Runners Trophy in UAE. Taking another trophy home (Runners Up) in back to back U-19 & U-16 Asian Cricket Council tournaments in a span of 3 months and losing to a mighty UAE side fighting hard with a “never giving up” attitude is commendable and deserves a round of applause.

Kuwait Cricket will further improve the country’s infrastructure and facilities for all its junior and senior players from here onwards because the players believe that preparing to win is extremely important.

A basic (Intermediate) certified course organized by Kuwait Cricket proved popular amongst those who aspire to become cricket umpires / scorers. The course consisted of 6 sessions ending with Theory and Practical exams.

The Kuwait Women’s Team participated in the Thailand Ladies Tournament in Bangkok. This team has been doing exceptionally well over the past few years with a few of them going on to become regional stars whilst having the potential to be recognized globally.

Kuwait Cricket, the official governing body for Cricket in Kuwait, conducted its AGM in a spectacular ceremony at Al Divvan Ballroom where the appointment of Herschelle Gibbs as Head Coach of the Kuwait Senior Team was announced. He is to help them prepare for a period of two months for the upcoming ICC - International Cricket Council World Cup T20 Qualifiers.

The Kuwait Cricket Board, led by the President Haider Farman, hosted the World T20 ‘A’ Qualifier 2018. Herschelle Gibbs who welcomed the fellow associate nations spoke of the significant opportunity this presented to the host nation “For Kuwait to be hosting this prestigious event for the very first time is not only a huge opportunity and privilege but also a gigantic leap forward in growing the sport locally”.

Kuwait beat Saudi Arabia on the final day of the ICC World Twenty20 Asia Qualifiers ‘A’ to take the third qualification spot. The Captain of the winning team of this tournament, Rohan Mustafa, was adjudged the Player of the Tournament and best batsman, while Saudi Arabia bowler Imran Arif was considered the best bowler.

The final of the U19 Cricket World Cup Qualifier Asia Division II between Kuwait and Oman finished in a nail biting tie with both teams having scored 131 runs at Terdthai Cricket Ground, Bangkok. Both teams won / topped their groups and finished the tournament unbeaten whilst both qualified for Division I where they have a chance to reach the U19 Cricket World Cup when they take on Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore & the UAE in April 2019 (Malaysia). Kuwait’s Hamoud Jandu was declared the player of the final whilst Kuwait’s Captain Noman Siddique was declared the best batsman of the tournament.

The ICC - International Cricket Council Level 1 umpiring course was held in December. It was conducted by Kuwait Cricket at Sulaibiya Cricket Ground and Entertainment City Cricket Ground under the ICC's Umpire’s Educator Mr. Sarika Prasad. As many as 27 registered umpires at Kuwait Cricket participated in this course to improve and raise the standards of umpiring across Kuwait Cricket’s domestic infrastructure.

In April 2018, Kuwait Cricket hosted ICC T-20 World Cup Qualifiers in the state of Kuwait with UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Maldives, and Saudi Arabia participating, along with the Host. It was a successful tournament, which has been extremely well appreciated by all the participating teams in terms of facilities, hospitality logistics and the overall execution. Kuwait, also managed to qualify under the coaching of International Icon Herschelle Gibbs for a period of 3 months. UAE and Qatar also qualified for the second round of the ICC World Cup Qualifiers scheduled to take place in 2019 for Australia 2020.

Kuwait Cricket’s Senior Men’s Coach Ghayour Ahmed successfully participated in a level 2 ICC - International Cricket Council at Malaysian Cricket Association training facility in Kuala Lumpur under ICC development officer Iqbal Sikander.

The international season was an extremely successful one for cricket growth, development and the integration of all departments across the cricketing fraternity.
Malaysia's economic stability and strategic location combined with its warm hospitality makes the country a great venue capable of hosting regional, ICC and ACC International Cricket tournaments.

The 2018 World Cricket League Division IV was held in Malaysia. Despite winning 3 out of 5 preliminary round matches, Malaysia missed out on a promotion to Division III to Denmark by a mere 0.027 NRR difference. Malaysia is currently 27th in the ICC World Ranking.

The ACC Women’s Asia Cup 2018 was held in Kuala Lumpur in June 2018. Even though Malaysia lost all the matches, the team gained valuable exposure by playing against the top team in Asia.

The Saudari Cup is played between Malaysia women and Singapore women annually. Since this tournament was not played in 2017, three T20 matches were played for 2017 and 2018 each in this edition. The first five matches were held at Selangor Turf Club (STC) oval while the final match was held at YSD UKM Oval. Here, Malaysia clinched a 2-1 victory to retain the Saudari Cup.

The Malaysian team played in the Asia Cup Qualifiers which was held in Kuala Lumpur from 27th August to 7th September 2018. Six countries participated with host Malaysia. They were Hong Kong, Nepal, Oman, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates; all vying for a qualifying spot at the ACC Asia Cup in UAE in September 2018. Despite winning the 1st match against Hong Kong, Malaysia lost all the remaining matches.

The Annual Stan Nagaiah Trophy between Malaysia and Singapore was held in Singapore from 24th to 26th September 2018. Unfortunately, Malaysia lost all 3 matches.

The ICC World Twenty20 Asia ‘B’ Qualifier 2018 is the tournament played as part of ICC T20 Qualifier 2020don. It was held in Kuala Lumpur in October.
2018. Seven countries participated including Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Bhutan, China, Myanmar along with the hosts. Malaysia joined Nepal and Singapore in qualifying for the Asia Regional Finals.

Malaysian Cricket Association invited a pool of age group players consisting of Under 16, Under 19 Boys and Girls cricketers from all over Malaysia for its Development Training Programme. It consisted of fitness training and skill development in fielding, bowling and batting along with classroom sessions on game awareness, execution of plans and handling pressure on and off the field.

The Malaysian Cricket Association (MCA) called up 34 players to attend an Under-19 development pool training programme from November 25 to December 6. The Malaysian Cricket Association’s national junior development programme at the Bukit Jalil Sports School currently has 18 players, right from the age of 13 till the age of 19 who attend daily training.

Malaysia’s participation in International Tournaments include the Bilateral Series with Desert CC from Dubai in Klang Valley and 30th Rajiv Gandhi Under 17 National League Cricket Championship 2018 in Chennai, India. The team also took part in WICF Indoor Cricket Causeway Cup in Singapore and the Plesanto-San Ramon-Dublin (PSD) International Youth Cricket Tournament 2018 in Tri Valley, California, USA.

The local tournaments include the Bilateral Series with SMK Seri Pekan, Pahang, the MCA Indoor Championship 2018 at Bayuemas, and the MCA Corporate League (Master Blaster & All Star).
It was a great moment in history when the Maldives took part in the ICC World Twenty20 Regional Qualifiers ‘A’ 2018, since it was the very first time the country participated in an ICC organized competition. It paves the way for the ICC World Twenty20 2020 in Kuwait.

The ICC U19 Cricket World Cup Qualifier Asia Division II 2018 was held in Thailand, where the top two teams from this Asia Division II Qualifier would join Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore and UAE in the ICC U19 CWC Division I – Asia to be staged in Malaysia.

Maldives men’s national squad set out to play five T20 matches during their tour of Pakistan in October 2018. The tour was in preparation for the Asian Cricket Council’s Western region T20 tournament to be held in Kuwait featuring Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran and Maldives.

Moreover, the Maldives national squad received training sessions in the National Cricket Academy in Lahore during their visit. Maldives took part in the ICC World T20 Asia “A” qualifiers in Kuwait earlier in the year while the national players had been playing domestic cricket at home.

Another noteworthy moment in the Maldives’ sports history was the election of Mr. Mohamed Aflah as the ICC Regional Representative for Asia as well as ACC Executive Committee Member. This is one of the first occasions when a Maldivian had been elected as part of an international sports governing body. President Aflah’s ‘Best Practice Showcase’ focusing on the Maldives’ achievements in women’s cricket highlighting the CBM’s efforts to grow women’s cricket.

The Air India team took on the Maldives team in the India/Maldives friendly series. On the domestic
cricket front, the Maldives Jumhooree T20 Premier League with 8 participating Clubs, the Maldives National Cricket Tournament which attracted 4 Clubs, the Maldives T20 Division I – VI Clubs Division I T20 Cricket Tournament 2018 and the National Women’s T20 Shield with 4 participating Clubs were the highlights.

The 2nd President’s Cup 2018 and the 6th Milo Inter-School Tournament 2018 – U16 League also proved to be immensely popular. The Jumhooree 50 Ramadan Cricket Carnival 2018 created a lot of excitement amongst cricket fans, culminating in a final match between Dhirham and Ahinsaka’s CC. The 11th Resort Cricket Tournament played at Ekuveni Cricket Ground saw Bandos winning the competition beating Kurumba by 3 runs. President Mohamed Afiahu gave away the awards assisted by Male Sports Club Chairman Mohamed Nasir. Furthermore, the Fuvahmulah T10 Cricket Cup attracted 4 Regional Clubs.

A comprehensive Youth Development Programme for cricket was put in place around the country with Junior Club Tournaments and School Tournaments for both Girls and Boys.

Infrastructure development continued across the country during the year 2018. Male has seen refurbishment of the indoor and outdoor practice facilities. Meanwhile plans are underway with investment in place for an International Stadium in Hulhumale.
The country made great strides in the field of cricket in the past year. On top of the list is Myanmar’s participation in an ICC event for the very first time, when they took part in the ICC T20 Qualifier ‘B’. Here, Myanmar was successful in emerging victorious in their first ever ICC match against China.

Myanmar has been an ACC member since 2005 and the sport has been developed and spread across the nation by a dedicated team at the Myanmar Cricket Federation. The national team participated in the ACC Men’s Eastern Region tournament in Thailand.

A junior cricket competition and training sessions were organized with the view of uplifting the game amongst the future generation. Importance was also given to infrastructure development including the improvement of net and indoor cricket facilities.

In a show of passion and dedication for cricket, Myanmar’s women’s cricket team started playing matches at home and overseas. A highlight is the Women’s Home Series in Yangon, Thailand, between Myanmar and Singapore.

The National Cricket Championship – Cricket, NAY, PYI TAW was well received by both players and spectators.

In an effort to hone the skills of players at the grassroots level, matches and tournaments were held at state level, division level and regional level. The participation and popularity of these events is a mark of the growing acceptance and love of the game of cricket.
Cricket Initiatives by the Region

By emerging 2018 winners of the ICC World Twenty20 Asia Qualifier B in Malaysia, Nepal proved that the country is well on its way to becoming a force to reckon with in the region. The national team also took part in the 2018 Asia Cup Qualifier held in Malaysia, although they didn’t qualify for the Asia Cup.

Nepal was declared the 2018 winner of the Tri-nation series between Nepal, Netherlands and MCC England held at Lords, UK in July 2018. Furthermore, the year 2018 saw Nepal taking on Netherlands in the Bilateral ODI series played in August in the Netherlands. The national team went on to participate in the 2018 ICC World Cup Qualifier held in Zimbabwe for ODI status and was successful in securing ODI status until 2023.

At the ICC World Cricket League Division II held in Namibia, Nepal was placed runner up, which paved the way for the ICC World Cup Qualifier 2018.

Developing cricket amongst the youth is an area of importance for the Cricket Association of Nepal. The U19 team was a part of the ACC U19 Asia Cup held in Bangladesh in 2018. At the Domestic Level, the NIST College Little Flower Premier League-3, 2018, Dhangadhi and the 2nd U19 National Itahari Cricket Tournament 2018 in Itahari were the highlights.

Women’s cricket is another area focused on by the Cricket Association of Nepal.

The PM Cup Women’s National Cricket Tournament held in Dhangadhi proved to be immensely popular.
Domestic cricket highlights include the Namastee Pokhara Premier League (PPL) in Pokhara, the Century Bank Corporate Super Sixes 2018 in Kathmandu, the Prime Minister One Day Cricket Tournament 2018 in Kathmandu, the Rautahat Premier League 2018 (RPL) in Rautahat, the Thames BIM Inter College Cricket Tournament 2018 in Kathmandu and the TVS Everest Premier League (EPL) 2018 in Kathmandu.

Other popular domestic tournaments include the LEO Corporate Super Sixes, in Bhairahawa, the Mayor Cup T20 Championship in Bhairahawa, the Rupandehi Super League (One Day) in Bhairahawa, the Rupandehi T20 Championship, Bhairahawa, the Western Cricket Cup, Bhairahawa, the Tilottama Premier League (TPL) in Bhairahawa and the Ashta Kumari Memorial Jaycees Cup T20 Cricket Tournament 2018 in Makwanpur.
Cricket is one of the most popular sports in Qatar and is watched by a huge number of people. The Qatar national team qualified for the ICC CWC Challenge League A and was ranked 31, whilst they participated in the ICC Men's T20 Regional Final and were successful in obtaining rank 21.

A remarkable achievement for Qatar is the selection of Umpire Shivani Mishra to the International Panel of ICC Development Umpires. She has the distinction of being the only female to be included in this eminent panel. Mishra conducted the Men’s tournament organized by ICC World T20 Asia Qualifier A held in April 2018 in Kuwait whilst she has been umpiring domestic matches for many years. Additionally, she regularly coaches the Qatar Women’s National Team towards achieving her goal of placing the women’s team in an ICC tournament. Under her stewardship, Qatar Cricket is indeed destined for great things in the future.

The national men’s team, led by Inam-Ul-Haq, traveled to Oman to take part in the ACC Western Region Twenty20 Cricket Tournament. The team successfully qualified for the next level.

Other international cricket highlights were Kuwait’s participation in the ICC WCL Division V in 2018 in South Africa, being placed Runner Up of ICC World T20 Sub Asia Qualifier, held in Kuwait, and emerging third in the ICC Under 19 Division II Asia Qualifier.

Moreover, the QCA, with the support of the Qatar Olympic Committee (QOC), hosted a Twenty20 cricket match between Asian stars and the Qatar
national team players at the Asian Town Cricket Stadium. It was organized to commemorate Qatar National Day. The main feature of the Asian stars’ team was the inclusion of players from many countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The overwhelming response and excitement this event created resulted in making the Qatar National Day celebrations a much talked about event.

Active Personnel Qualified from ACC Courses

“We love and respect all those who are living here. So this is our social responsibility to host sporting activities to involve them.

“We have already launched a social media campaign to reach out to cricket fans. We are delighted to say that about 100,000 likes and hits we’ve received from mostly members of communities of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal.

“MOI PRO Lt. Hamad Ali Jahweel Al Marri said, “It is our big pleasure to join hands with the QCA for this big cricket match to celebrate the Qatar National Day. The ministry appreciates the efforts such as this one to involve various communities, cooperate with the QCA at every level and we wish the event a big success.”

QCA has made elaborate arrangements to engage the crowd during the match with a variety of dance and music items. We are anticipating a thrilling match on the big occasion of the Qatar National Day where 13,000 spectators enjoyed the game.
Cricket, in Saudi Arabia, is fast gaining popularity and stature. The Saudi national team enjoyed an extensive tour of the bilateral series with African members, Kenya, Namibia, Uganda and Rwanda. Their performance was exceptional against top ranking African teams who have been playing in a higher division in the ICC WCL Programme.

The national team also participated in the 2020 ICC World T20 Asia Sub Regional Qualifier held in Kuwait.

Displaying passion and promise, young Saudi players participated in the ACC U16 Western Region tournament in Sharjah, UAE in 2018.

Training is an area given as much importance as exposure for players in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Cricket conducted 6 Elementary Level Umpiring Courses with the support of 4 Umpires who are local educators in an effort to raise the standard of Cricket. With the support of Garameesh, a local rusk company, the Garameesh Umpires Panel was established.

In addition to maintaining 99 Cricket Grounds across the Kingdom, Saudi Cricket acquired possession of a football stadium in Jeddah and are in the process of converting it into a multipurpose sports complex. Around 60% of the renovation work has already been completed. This will be the first Cricket Stadium in Saudi Arabia that meets International standards.

Another initiative begun in 2017 by Saudi Cricket and continued in 2018 is the agreement with CricClubs to digitize players’ data, organize live scoring at matches and arrange live streaming of finals in all locations.
The national cricket team of Singapore emerged Runner Up in the ICC WT20 Asia B Qualifiers, which resulted in them qualifying as one of three teams for the ICC T20 World Cup Asia Finals to be held in July 2019.

Taking part in the ICC WCL Division III, Singapore bagged 3rd place in the final edition of the World Cricket League, retained 23rd global ranking and will now compete in the Cricket World Cup Challenge League in Group A along with Canada, Denmark, Malaysia, Vanuatu and Qatar.

On the youth cricket front, the SCA launched the SCA T10 Zonal League in 2018 consisting of 12 teams in the U17 age group and 12 teams in U14 age group. All teams were formed using players living in the assigned zones in Singapore and consisted of a Premier League and a Challenge League in each age group. While the Premier League was an 11 a side event, the Challenge League was an 8 a side event. All in all, 252 boys played across all 4 leagues, which resulted in an increase in the talent pool for selection of U16 and U19 teams for Singapore.

The SCA has also established an interim facility at the Singapore Indian Association which consists of a five-strip turf playing field, a two-strip turf indoor nets and floodlights.
Cricket Initiatives by the Region

The most noteworthy feature in the International Cricket arena is the performance of Thailand’s women’s cricket team. The women players continued their successful run and qualified to participate in the ICC T20 World Cup Qualifier for the 4th consecutive time in Netherlands. In the Qualifier, Thailand won the Plate Final. The highlight was the Thai women beating Sri Lanka in the Asia Cup Tournament held in Malaysia. Thailand also hosted the ASEAN Open Women’s tournament in which eight countries participated, including Tanzania. The Thailand women’s team won the finals.

Three women players, Nathakan Chantham, Nattaya Boochatham and Nannapat were selected to the ICC World Global Development Squad and gained much-needed experience by playing against the big bash teams.

Interestingly, at club level Thailand has 106 Men’s teams and 109 women’s teams. Domestic cricket highlights include the men’s and women’s league tournaments which were played at regional and national level in both 20 and 50 over formats.

Youth cricket is an area of excitement and popularity in Thailand. The annual National Games conducted by the Sports Authority of Thailand (SAT) includes cricket amongst 40 different disciplines. The 34th National Games played in Nan Province saw twelve male and twelve female teams playing over 10 days.

Beside the SAT organized events, CAT arranges regular tournaments in the under 13, under 15 and under 19 age groups for both male and female players regionally and nationwide.

In terms of infrastructure development, CAT is planning academies in two more regions, which when completed will total four in number catering to the development of the current squad and emerging squad. The eastern region will have indoor facilities by the year 2019.

In addition, Thailand conducted coaching, umpiring, sports medicine and fitness courses at different levels. A coaching manual and umpiring manual has been prepared in the Thai language to help the native players and educators understand the game and playing conditions better.
The year 2018 was an outstanding year for the Asian Cricket Council. We organized four Asia Cup events (men’s, women’s, emerging & U19) in 2018 and this was the first year that ACC organized all four Asia Cup tournaments within a 12 month period. These events produced some exciting matches and produced new Asian champions.

Asia Cup 2018 was concluded with some fascinating games with great success. ACC worked closely with the Board of Control for Cricket in India and Emirates Cricket Board making Asia Cup 2018 a spectacular event. This is the third time ACC hosted Asia Cup in the UAE. UAE provided an excellent welcome as the host to visiting players, fans, officials, media and sponsors and succeeded in producing a spectacular event. The favorable response received from fans, sponsors and players reflects just how attractive the Asia Cup happens to be as a multination event in the global stage.

Women’s Asia Cup, Emerging Asia Cup and U19 Asia Cup too produced some exciting cricket and one of the highlights of the year was the Bangladesh Women’s team winning Women’s Asia Cup 2018.

The success of the above events will help ACC to attract new sponsors and to build its events to the next level in the years to come.

Review of Financial Performance

The year under review was another successful one for the ACC. In addition to Asia Cup events, a number of other tournaments and activities were conducted by the ACC. The above events, supported with greater interest from fans and sponsors, helped ACC to generate funds to conduct all its activities planned for the year. The funds were primarily generated from Asia Cup 2018.

The ACC’s financial performance during the year met the expectations of the budgets and resources allocated by the Board and Members. ACC generated nearly U$ 26 million from the sale of commercial rights attached to Asia Cup 2018. The event’s operational cost was nearly U$ 23 million. Together with general administration and other expenses, total expenditure for the year amounted to U$ 26.01 million, resulting in a minor deficit for the year.

ACC financed its activities through the financial support extended by ACC Malaysia until obtaining funds through sale of its commercial rights.

Looking Ahead

The ACC will continue to fulfill the mandate given by the members. The Executive Board has approved a number of programmes and events until 2023 including age group cricket. The planned activities beyond 2019 will be implemented through the newly formed entity in the UAE.

The decision to shift operations to UAE was taken with the aim of improving operational efficiency of the ACC and opportunities presented in the UAE.

Finally, I would like to thank the President, members of the Executive Board, members of the Development Committee and the Finance & Marketing Committee for their continued guidance and support extended to the management.

Thushith Perera
GM – Finance & Operations
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Asian Cricket Council ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSaS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by CA Sri Lanka (Code of Ethics) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to the Note 21 in the financial statements, which indicate the Company has accumulated loss of USD 142,640 as at 31 December 2018 and as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by USD 142,640. Accordingly, these factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company is a going concern as the directors has confirmed that there is no intention to liquidate the Company and the continuous financial assistance will be provided through ACC Malaysia. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. These financial statements do not comprise other information.
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SLAuSs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards website at: http://slaasc.com/auditing/auditorsresponsibility.php. This description forms part of our auditors’ report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.

CHARSTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Colombo, Sri Lanka
28 May 2019
## Statement of Accounts

### THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

**As at 31 December,**

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The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form as an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.

I certify that these financial statements are prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Mr. Thushith Perera  
General Manager - Finance and Operations

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Mr. Navindra Gunewardena  
Director  
28 May 2019  
Colombo
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2018 USD</th>
<th>2017 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>(23,044,310)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>2,955,690</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>50,729</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on development programs</td>
<td>(2,290,282)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>(726,174)</td>
<td>(1,636)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss before income tax expense</td>
<td>(10,037)</td>
<td>(817)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td>(10,037)</td>
<td>(854)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with related notes, which form as an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
For the year ended 31 December,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Foreign currency reserve</th>
<th>Accumulated loss</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 06 January 2017</td>
<td>USD -</td>
<td>USD -</td>
<td>USD -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>(854)</td>
<td>(854)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December 2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(854)</td>
<td>(854)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>(10,037)</td>
<td>(10,037)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to foreign currency reserve</td>
<td>(131,749)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(131,749)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to retained earnings</td>
<td>131,749</td>
<td>(131,749)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December 2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(142,640)</td>
<td>(142,640)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form as an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.
### THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

**For the year ended 31 December,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 USD</th>
<th>2017 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss before income tax expense</td>
<td>(10,037)</td>
<td>(817)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustments for;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>(50,729)</td>
<td>(203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to accumulated gain / (loss)</td>
<td>(131,749)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating loss before working capital changes</strong></td>
<td>(192,515)</td>
<td>(1,020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changes in;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances and prepayments</td>
<td>(269,584)</td>
<td>(196)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to ACC Malaysia</td>
<td>1,402,932</td>
<td>14,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals and provisions</td>
<td>798,208</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash generated from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>1,739,041</td>
<td>14,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flows generated in investing activities</strong></td>
<td>50,729</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td>1,789,770</td>
<td>14,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>14,809</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 3)</strong></td>
<td>1,804,579</td>
<td>14,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes, which form an integral part of these financial statements of the Company.
Statement of Accounts

THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Reporting entity

The Asian Cricket Council ("The Company") is a Company Limited by Guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka registered under the Companies Act No 07 of 2007. The registered office of the Company and principle place of business is located at No. 35, Maitland Place, Colombo 07.

Principle activities and nature of operations

The objects for which the Company is established are,

- To administer, develop, co-ordinate, regulate and promote the game of cricket in Asia; and in co-operation with its members.
- To organize and conduct cricket tournaments and events and sale of various commercial and broadcasting rights attached to cricket tournaments.

1.2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The Primary Financial Statements of the Company are prepared and presented in United States Dollars ("USD"). Following exchange rates were used for the conversion of transactions and balances denominated in currencies other than the Sri Lanka Rupees for the purpose of preparation and presentation of these Sri Lankan Rupee ("LKR") financial statements.

Revenue and expenses - Spot rate on the dates of transactions
Monetary assets - Spot rate on the reporting date
Non-monetary assets - Spot rate on the reporting date

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associate assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgment about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only the financial year, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

1.3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Foreign currency translations

The financial statements are prepared and presented in United States Dollars (“USD”). The directors of the Company are of opinion that the use of USD as the functional currency provides information about the Company that is useful and reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company.

However, for the purpose of filling the financial statements with local authorities, the financial statements presented in USD have been converted to LKR on the basis of translation of foreign operations using following procedures.

Revenue and expenses - Average exchange rate for the year
Assets and liabilities - Spot rate at the reporting date

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank and investment in money market instruments with a maturity period of less than three month.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank and investment in money market instruments, net of bank overdrafts.

Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

(c) Receivables

 receivables and advances are stated at the amounts they are estimated to realize net of allowances for bad and doubtful receivables.

(d) Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Obligations payable at the demand of the creditors or within one year of the reporting date are treated as current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Liabilities payable after one year from the reporting date are treated as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(e) Taxation

i. Income taxation

Current income tax asset and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 and the amendments thereto and Inland Revenue Act No.24 of 2018.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)
(e) Taxation (Continued)

ii. Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of income and statement of changes in equity.

(f) Defined contribution plans

Employees are eligible for Employees’ Provident Fund contributions and Employees’ Trust Fund contributions in line with the respective statues and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees’ Provident Fund and Employees’ Trust Fund respectively.

(g) Revenue recognition

The Company has initially applied SLFRS 15 from 1 January 2018. Due to the transition method chosen in applying SLFRS 15, comparative information has not been restated to reflect the new requirements.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over service to a customer.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)
(g) Revenue recognition (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of service</th>
<th>Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms</th>
<th>Revenue recognition under SLFRS 15 (applicable from 1 January 2018)</th>
<th>Revenue recognition under LKAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of various commercial and broadcasting rights attached to cricket tournaments.</td>
<td>Customers received the service when the services are rendered and have been accepted by customers.</td>
<td>Revenue is recognised when the transfer of promised service is to customers in an amount that reflect the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled.</td>
<td>Revenue was recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other revenue

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

(h) Expenditure recognition

Expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a safe of efficiency has been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year.

For the purpose of presentation of statement of profit or loss the directors are of the opinion that function of expenses method present fairly the elements of the Company's performance, and hence such presentation method is adopted.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

POLICY APPLICABLE FROM 1 JANUARY 2018

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.
1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)
(i) Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI - debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)
(i) Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets at FVTPL</th>
<th>These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at amortised cost</td>
<td>These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt investments at FVOCI</td>
<td>These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity investments at FVOCI</td>
<td>These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impairment of financial assets

SLFRS 9 replaces the “incurred loss model” in LKAS 39 with an "expected credit risk model". The new impairment model applies to financial assets carried at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under SLFRS 9 credit losses are recognized earlier than under LKAS 39.

For assets in the scope of the SLFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile.

ACC has determined that the application of SLFRS 9 impairment requirements as at 01 January 2018 does not result in an allowance for impairment.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018,

1.3 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Finance income and expenses

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, bank overdrafts and finance leases. All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Events occurring after the reporting date

All material events after the reporting date have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in respective notes to the financial statements.

(l) Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the Company's control.

Commitments and contingent liabilities are disclosed in Notes to the financial statements.
### THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### As at 31 December,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 Advances and prepayments</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Cricket Board</td>
<td>9,322</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman Cricket</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Cricket Board</td>
<td>203,842</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka Cricket</td>
<td>43,777</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHT receivable</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other advances</td>
<td>6,820</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>269,780</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Cash and cash equivalents</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Ceylon (A/C No. 0080424294)</td>
<td>38,492</td>
<td>12,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche USD 6531164.002</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Ceylon (A/C No. 0080424392)</td>
<td>6,875</td>
<td>2,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed deposit (Money Market A/C)</td>
<td>1,755,112</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,804,579</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,809</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Amounts due to related parties</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC Malaysia</td>
<td>1,417,118</td>
<td>14,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,417,118</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,186</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Accruals and provisions</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>100,982</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPF payable</td>
<td>4,012</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETF payable</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYE payable</td>
<td>6,398</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fee payable</td>
<td>8,542</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Afghanistan Cricket Board</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Emirates Cricket Board</td>
<td>68,996</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Sri Lanka Cricket</td>
<td>46,510</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to the Board of Control for Cricket in India</td>
<td>167,738</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Hong Kong Cricket Association</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Oman Cricket</td>
<td>8,820</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Bangladesh Cricket Board</td>
<td>39,253</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to Pakistan Cricket Board</td>
<td>15,469</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for U19 Asia Cup 2018</td>
<td>33,959</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Emerging Asia Cup</td>
<td>203,153</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Meeting Expenses</td>
<td>54,450</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for T20 Women's Asia Cup 2018</td>
<td>29,502</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>799,881</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,673</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### For the year ended 31 December,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Revenue</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from commercial rights</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main source of income is generated from organizing and conducting cricket tournaments and events and sale of various commercial and broadcasting rights attached to cricket tournaments.
### Statement of Accounts

**THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*For the year ended 31 December, 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation fees</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match day expenses</td>
<td>2,275,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize money</td>
<td>440,460</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation expenses</td>
<td>386,308</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances</td>
<td>337,767</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>51,946</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match fees of match officials</td>
<td>70,440</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>26,849</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media and advertising</td>
<td>92,002</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling expenses</td>
<td>438,345</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and professional charges</td>
<td>56,280</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production expenses</td>
<td>171,774</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical expenses</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin and operational expenses</td>
<td>38,637</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering expenses</td>
<td>24,699</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket ball expenses</td>
<td>10,642</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground, facility and security expenses</td>
<td>19,971</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,044,310</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating expenses are directly related to organization of Asia Cup 2018 and Asia Cup Qualifier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other operating income</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>50,729</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange gain</td>
<td>50,729</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101,458</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Programs</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 19 Asia Cup 2018</td>
<td>745,910</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Asia Cup 2018</td>
<td>462,377</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region Cup 2018</td>
<td>95,606</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level III Coaching Course</td>
<td>40,328</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Emerging Teams Cup</td>
<td>592,739</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 16 Tournament 2018</td>
<td>161,771</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Performance Programs</td>
<td>97,748</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Training programs</td>
<td>63,760</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>11,444</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>18,599</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,290,282</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other operating expenses</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost (Note 10.1)</td>
<td>460,087</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication expenses</td>
<td>5,088</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance expenses</td>
<td>7,233</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and equipment cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official travelling expenses</td>
<td>31,572</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>6,778</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocopy machine rent</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and professional charges</td>
<td>31,807</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>4,921</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>7,188</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>153,072</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting fees</td>
<td>8,586</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courier and postage</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility charges</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>726,174</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 Other operating expenses (Continued)</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>353,419</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plan EPF</td>
<td>39,962</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plan ETF</td>
<td>10,617</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus</td>
<td>50,526</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff related expenses</td>
<td>5,563</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>460,087</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Profit from operations
Profit from operations is stated after charging all expenses including the followings:

| Auditors' remuneration (fees and expenses) | 7,188 | 1,636 |
| Defined contribution plan EPF            | 39,962 | - |
| Defined contribution plan ETF            | 10,617 | - |
| Staff cost                               | 460,087 | - |

12 Income tax expense
Current tax provision (Note 12.1)

|                                        | - | 37 |

12.1 Tax reconciliation statement
Loss before income tax expense (10,037) (817)
Other business income - (616)
Income from other sources (50,729) (203)
Net non-deductible/ (deductible) expense 7,012 -
Statutory loss from business (53,754) (1,636)

Non business income
Interest income 50,729 203
Tax loss utilised during the year (50,729) (71)
Taxable income - 132
Tax payable @ 28% - 37

13 Payable to ACC Malaysia
Payable to ACC Malaysia includes short term advances provided by the ACC Malaysia and expenses paid on behalf of the Company.

14 Related party disclosure
14.1 Transactions with key management personnel
The key management personnel of the Company are the members of its Board of Directors and all members of the management.

14.2 Transactions with related parties
The aggregate value of transactions relating to entities considered as related parties are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Company</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Nature of transactions</th>
<th>2018 (USD)</th>
<th>2017 (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC Malaysia</td>
<td>Common directors</td>
<td>Working capital</td>
<td>1,417,118</td>
<td>14,186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement of Accounts

THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December,

15  Financial risk management

Overview
Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(i) Credit risk
(ii) Liquidity risk
(iii) Market risk
(iv) Operational risk

This note presents information about the Company’s exposure to each of the above risks, Company’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks.

Risk management framework

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company’s risk management framework. Company’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to Company if a party fails to meet its contractual obligations, and this principally arises from Company’s receivables from customers.

Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying Amount</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 USD</td>
<td>2017 USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances and Prepayments</td>
<td>269,780</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>269,780</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company’s reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying Amount Rs.</th>
<th>0-12 Months Rs.</th>
<th>More than 1 year Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| As at 31 December 2018
Financial liabilities (Non- Derivative) Amounts due to related parties | 1,417,118          | 1,417,118       | -                    |
Accruals and provisions | 799,881             | 799,881         | -                    |
|                     | 2,216,999          | 2,216,999       | -                    |
| As at 31 December 2017
Financial liabilities (Non- Derivative) Amounts due to related parties | 14,186             | 14,186          | -                    |
Accruals and provisions | 1,673              | 1,673           | -                    |
|                     | 15,859             | 15,859          | -                    |
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December,

15 Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(iv) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with Company’s processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of Company’s operations.

16 Fair values

Fair values of the assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Carrying amount</th>
<th>2018 Fair value</th>
<th>2017 Carrying amount</th>
<th>2017 Fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances and prepayments</td>
<td>269,780</td>
<td>269,780</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,804,579</td>
<td>1,804,579</td>
<td>14,809</td>
<td>14,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,074,359</td>
<td>2,074,359</td>
<td>15,005</td>
<td>15,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to related parties</td>
<td>1,417,118</td>
<td>1,417,118</td>
<td>14,186</td>
<td>14,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals and provisions</td>
<td>799,881</td>
<td>799,881</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>1,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,216,999</td>
<td>2,216,999</td>
<td>15,859</td>
<td>15,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Commitments

No material capital commitment is as at the reporting date.

18 Contingent liabilities

There were no material contingent liabilities outstanding as at reporting date which require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements.

19 Events after the reporting date

There have been no material events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

20 Litigation and claims

There are no litigations and claims against the Company as at the reporting date.

21 Going concern

The Company has accumulated loss of USD 142,640 as at 31 December 2018 (2017 : USD 854) and as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by USD 142,640. Accordingly, these factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding this, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis due to reliance on a letter of support dated 24 May 2019, provided by The ACC Malaysia. Through this letter of support directors of The ACC Malaysia confirmed that, they will undertake to provide financial assistance to the entity to ensure that it can pay its debts as and when they fall due and payable for a period at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

22 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 28 May 2019.

23 Impact on Adopting Full SLFRSs

The Board of The Asian Cricket Council decided to change the financial reporting framework from SLFRSs for SME to full SLFRSs with effect from 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the Company initially adopted full SLFRSs with the transition date as 01 January 2018.
Annual Report & Accounts 2018