ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
& ACCOUNTS
2011
2010 Annual Report & Accounts

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AHM Mustafa Kamal FCA MP

It has been a singular honour to be the President of the Asian Cricket Council these past two years.

From the onset I could appreciate that all of the Asian Test-playing countries and all associated with the Asian Cricket Council have a joint responsibility and opportunity to develop cricket in the non-Test playing countries with all the vast experience and resources we have at our disposal.

We know of Sri Lanka as a Test-playing nation, as World Cup winners and home to many cricketers whose names will forever be remembered. It really was not so long ago that they were on the outside looking in, a country which was undeveloped. Developed they are now, without a doubt. As is Bangladesh, still developing but along with Sri Lanka a direct beneficiary of the benefits that participation in the Asia Cup and the benefits that membership of the Asian Cricket Council and International Cricket Council bring. Now it is finance, in the 1980s and 1990s it was credibility, a chance to be counted among the senior teams. Without those tournaments, the efforts made then, Asian cricket would not be as strong as it is today.

The Asia Cup has been instrumental in creating the conditions necessary to promote cricket within the region. The benefits have been immense and the tournament stands as a vital symbol of unity and co-operation across our region in a manner which does great credit to the ACC.
Cricket Development has been a theme close to my heart for many years in Bangladesh and I have learnt at first hand just how much effort, planning and expenditure is required to achieve worthy things. My canvas of operation became broader and wider still when I took on the responsibility of heading not just Bangladesh cricket, but Asian cricket too.

From what I have seen the facilities and systems that are in place in some Associate countries in many cases are no different to what was present in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan or Sri Lanka towards the end of the last century. It shows what can be achieved if proper reforms and improvements are put in place. That facilities in the Test-playing countries have themselves improved so much shows how cricket has grown and is growing.

I had the opportunity to interact with administrators from all our non-Test playing countries during an ACC Management Course in Kuala Lumpur last November. They all made illuminating presentations which gave me a good idea of what each country’s strengths and weaknesses were. Much has been done. Much remains to be done if we are to firmly establish cricket in the hearts and minds of more people.

The potential number of people exposed to cricket within Asia alone has gone from 750 million to almost 2.5 billion in the past 10 years. Much of this increase figure is due to the emergence of China and truly, cricket could not be called a global game without the participation of the world’s most populous country. China’s tremendous resources could well see them make huge developmental strides in a relatively short period of time. Our Chief Executive and Development Officers have been tireless in their efforts to create the vital basics of a playing culture and infrastructure in these fledgling cricketing countries.

It was possible to see that each country is presenting a unique set of circumstances for the development of cricket. All our associate members are with considerable potential yet some have developed at a pace faster than others.

Given the right conditions and every possible resource with which to develop, countries such as Afghanistan, Hong Kong, Nepal and Oman are not far away from making themselves into truly competitive cricketing nations.

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

As with Bangladesh, as with Asia. There are more qualified coaches than ever before, more accredited umpires, better trained curators, more educated administrators. The ACC’s mission must be to ensure that this broadening and deepening of cricket’s base in Asia continues.

Mustafa Kamal
ACC Twenty20 Cup 2011 Winners: Afghanistan
As I come to the end of my tenure as ICC President I can look back with considerable pride at the progress made not only by the Asian Cricket Council but also by cricket in Asia.

There is no doubt that the highlight of my two years in office was the magnificent ICC Cricket World Cup which was a monument not only of the ICC and its staff but also the Bangladesh Cricket Board, the Board for the Control of Cricket in India and Sri Lanka Cricket.

I said last year that the ICC Cricket World Cup, held at 13 mostly new or refurbished grounds across Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, would be remembered as one of the greatest – if not the greatest – ICC Cricket World Cup.

Nothing that has happened in the intervening 12 months has changed or shaded that opinion. It was a tournament that all of Asia – providing the winner, the finalist and one of the other semi finalists – can be rightfully proud.

And I for one, as chairman of the ICC Cricket World Cup Central Organising Committee, take considerable comfort in the fact that all our hard work was transformed into magnificent reality. Again we must gratefully acknowledge the role of the Governments of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka for their support.
In sport we always refer to legacy but I think the four Asian Full Members witnessed at first hand in March this year the lasting legacy of the ICC Cricket World Cup. The Asia Cup will be held at the revamped Sher-e Bangla Stadium, another opportunity for Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to be together on the field.

The Asian Cricket Council must be congratulated for their tireless work in staging the Asia Cup in Bangladesh. The event will bring back strong and positive memories of the ICC Cricket World Cup and show that the passion for the sport remains unquenched among the people of Dhaka.

Asia’s World Cup legacy isn’t complete yet either. In September this year Sri Lanka will use the same three grounds that staged ICC Cricket World Cup matches for the ICC World Twenty20 – with the women’s group stages at the stunning Galle ground.

And in 2014 Bangladesh will be back on the world stage when they follow Sri Lanka’s lead and stage the ICC World Twenty20.

In between India will play host to the ICC Women’s World Cup and I think we can all be proud that Asia is once again centre stage.

As I step down and hand over to Alan Isaac as the next ICC President I look back with some satisfaction at the progress we have all made – together.

Sharad Pawar
ICC President
ACC President 2005 – 2006
At the end of 2011, with US$9 million in reserve, and an Asia Cup to come the Council was in as strong as position as it has ever been. The money cited was a factor, yes. As heartening was the fact that in the preceding 12 – 18 months new grounds of considerable quality had come online in Afghanistan, China, Hong Kong, Maldives, Myanmar, Qatar and Thailand with more on the way in Bhutan, Kuwait and Nepal.

It is one thing to have more than doubled playing numbers since the start of this century, to have increased the number of qualified coaches by 1000%, to have developed cricketers across the region – to add to all these tangible, vivid, active proof of ‘cricket’ for all to see is a tremendous achievement and all those in the countries mentioned who have built those grounds must be applauded. The Council has provided a significant portion of the necessary funds but none of the projects could have been completed without the support of the national sporting councils in those countries.

With these linkages being reinforced by the presence of cricket in the Asian Games of 2010 and 2014, the South Asian Games of 2010 and, as is most likely, the SEA Games of 2013 cricket is slowly establishing itself in the fabric of nations in which as little as five years ago it was still an alien game.
Also, these grounds are being used. Countries such as Bhutan, China, and Thailand have all started nation-wide national youth and senior tournaments for men and women which are bringing in more and more teams year on year. It is not just the Council’s work that has increased as we add to our own tournaments – in 2012 we will be having six of our own tournaments, compared to four in 2011. Our member nations thanks to the Pepsi ICC World Cricket League, ICC Intercontinental Cup and ICC U/19 World Cup along with the ICC World Twenty20 also find themselves increasingly active at international level.

None more active than Afghanistan who at time of writing still remain unbeaten in first-class cricket and go ahead to the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifiers as ACC champions with every chance of going all the way to the World Cup in Sri Lanka in September 2012. They are a remarkable group of cricketers who, now that they seem to have the support of an administration who understands just what an asset they have are not handicapping the players as used to happen in the past. They will also represent the ACC in the U/19 World Cup in Australia in July 2012.

They are on the brink of credible, legitimate and totally commercially justifiable inclusion in the next round of Asia Cups following the completion of the current rights-cycle in 2014. Another good showing in the ICC World Twenty20 and more ODIs against the Test-playing nations will only strengthen their case.
Since the first tournament in 1984, Asia’s combined aspirations have been expressed by the Asia Cup. It remains the only multi-nation regional ODI tournament. The tournament exists to raise consciousness of Asia as a cricketing continent and to raise operational revenue for the Asian Cricket Council and its members across the board. The tournament has invariably achieved its aims. In the early days of the competition, Bangladesh took part as a non-Test playing member.

Bangladesh was involved then through being an integral part of the subcontinent with a long history of cricket. Bangladesh’s elevation to Test status happened because of all that and the fact that it brought a whole new audience and commercial dimension to the cricket world. I dare say that if the Asian Cricket Council had been in existence in the 1970s, Sri Lanka would have been a Test-playing nation much earlier than 1981.

The Asia Cup is the expression of an idea. Ten times already the countries of Asia have gathered across the subcontinent to play each other as friends, neighbours, competitors, rivals and essentially, through it all, as people united by a common purpose. Asia’s main asset is its togetherness and it is this very solidarity that leads to the establishment of the Asia Cup, the revenue from which forms a major part of our funding and which is now re-established on a biennial basis thanks to the co-operation of the Test-playing nations.

The funding generated goes to create opportunities for thousands of cricketers across the continent from Afghanistan to Bhutan to China. When the first Asia Cup was played in 1984, Sri Lanka had recently become a Test-nation. After that Bangladesh played, long before it became a Test-nation. And now, thanks to the support of the ACC and its neighbours, Afghanistan is on the verge of producing a side that can seriously challenge the best teams in Asia.

All that we do as Asians is to promote the concept that Asia’s cricket is a thriving, vibrant, passionately followed sport, one that represents the best that we are and can be.
Chief Executive’s Review

It's why everyone who has worked to make this Asia Cup possible, doing things for people they don't know and whom they will never meet, in Bangladesh and all the other participating countries over all the 28 years of the Asia Cup is also doing what the cricketers do: taking pride in their performance because even if their team loses on the day, overall Asian cricket is the winner. The money raised by 2012’s Micromax Asia Cup cricketers, as it has done in the past will go to build grounds, buy bats, balls, pads, gloves and helmets, take cricket into places it has never been, give employment and playing opportunities to thousands.

More than anything, the Asia Cup is the confirmation of what is the deepest truth underlying all the different coloured shirts and flags of our cricketers and their fans, all the different emblems and logos of the sponsors. The truth being that underneath everything we are all of the same heart and soul when it comes to being united by our simple love of a great game. If cricket brings us together, what can keep us apart?

Today's Bangladesh is tomorrow's Afghanistan, Hong Kong, Nepal, Oman, Singapore UAE or China. Bangladesh by playing in the Asia Cup, did not itself demand ODI status, but its matches against ODI nations certainly did. Its cricketers, its supporters, its countrymen came to feel they 'belonged', and tried even harder to satisfy their aspirations.

If 21st century cricket is about big profits it must also be about big purposes. When we work for just one, we are less than the sum of our parts. When we work for both, we are unbeatable.

I thank the Presidents and Executive Board for their guidance and support. We are fortunate to be under their leadership.

Syed Ashraful Huq
The Formation of the ACC

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

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

The founding members of the ACC were Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Membership subsequently increased first with Hong Kong, then the UAE, followed by Nepal in 1990. Myanmar is the most recent member, joining the ACC in 2005.

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

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

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

Until December 1999 all administrative positions of the ACC were honorary. Since 1999 the Secretary and Treasurer have been drawing remuneration. Up to 2003 the headquarters of the ACC were shifted every two years with the biennial rotation of the President's and Secretary's home country. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia was chosen to be the permanent headquarters of the Asian Cricket Council from the latter part of 2003.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>MEMBER COUNTRIES</th>
<th>ACC Member</th>
<th>ICC Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2000 (Full)</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1926 (Full)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1953 (Full)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1981 (Full)</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2001 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2001 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2002 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2004 (Affiliate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1969 (Associate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2003 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2005 (Associate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1967 (Associate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1998 (Affiliate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006 (Affiliate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1996 (Associate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1999 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2003 (Affiliate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1974 (Associate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2005 (Associate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1990 (Associate)</td>
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The ACC was originally formed as the Asian Cricket Conference in 1983, changing its name to the Asian Cricket Council in 1993.

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

Myanmar is the newest member of the ACC. Kuwait and Thailand became Associates of the ICC in 2005. Afghanistan is currently the only Affiliate nation to have ever played ODIs.
## OFFICE BEARERS 1983 - 2011

### 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

### 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

### 1989 - 1991
- **President**: Anisul Islam Mahmud
- **Vice President**: Nuski Mohamed / A. A. K. Abbasi
- **Hon. Secretary**: Tanveer Mazhar Islam
- **Hon. Treasurer**: Hafizul Islam
- **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
OFFICE BEARERS 1983 - 2011

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

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

1998 - 1999
President Thilanga Sumathipala  
Vice President Tunku Imran  
Hon. Secretary Saliya Ahangama  
Hon. Treasurer Nuski Mohamed

1999
President Mujeeb Ur Rehman / Zafar Altaf

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

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

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

2006 - 2008
President Jayantha Dharmadasa / Arjuna Ranatunga  
Vice President K. H. Imran
# Office Bearers 1983 - 2011

## OFFICE BEARERS 1983 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Dr. Nasim Ashraf / Ijaz Butt</td>
<td>P. Krishnasamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ijaz Butt</td>
<td>P. Krishnasamy / Tunku Imran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 -</td>
<td>AHM Mustafa Kamal</td>
<td>Binaya Raj Pandey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Delegates at the ACC Annual General Meeting in Hong Kong, June 2011
ACC Executive Board Members
ACC Development Committee
ACC Finance & Marketing Committee

ACC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS at December 31, 2011

Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal FCA MP – Bangladesh Cricket Board President, ACC President
Mr. Binaya Raj Pandey – Cricket Association of Nepal President, ACC Vice-President
Mr. N. Srinivasan – Board of Control for Cricket in India President
Mr. M. Zaka Ashraf – Pakistan Cricket Board Chairman
Mr. U.R. Seneviratne – Sri Lanka Cricket
Mr. Gazi Ashraf Hossain - Bangladesh Cricket Board Director
Mr. Khwaja Imran – Singapore Cricket Association President
Mr. Ravi Sehgal – Cricket Association of Thailand Chairman
Mr. Pankaj Khimji – Oman Cricket Board Member
Mr. Manzur Ahmed – Bangladesh Cricket Board Chief Executive Officer, Ex Officio
Mr. Sanjay Jagdale – Board of Control for Cricket in India Honorary Secretary, Ex Officio
Mr. Subhan Ahmed – Chief Operating Officer Pakistan Cricket Board, Ex Officio
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq – ACC Chief Executive, Ex Officio

ACC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE at December 31, 2011

Mr. U.R. Seneviratne – Chairman
Mr. Binaya Raj Pandey – Cricket Association of Nepal President
Mr. John Cribbin – Hong Kong Cricket Association Honorary Secretary
Mr. Asad Baig – Kuwait Cricket Director General
Mr. Manzoor Ahmad – Qatar Cricket Association General Secretary
Ms. Shubhangi Kulkarni – Board of Control for Cricket in India Women’s Committee Convenor
Mr. M. Zaka Ashraf – Ex Officio
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq – Ex Officio
Mr. Bandula Warnapura – ACC Development Manager, Convenor

ACC FINANCE & MARKETING COMMITTEE at December 31, 2011

Mr. N. Srinivasan – Chairman
Mr. Subhan Ahmed
Mr. Nimal Perera – Sri Lanka Cricket
Mr. Dinesh Tandon – Hong Kong Cricket Association Chairman
Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal - Ex Officio
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq – Ex Officio
Mr. Thusith Perera – ACC Finance Manager, Convenor, Ex Officio
ACC WOMEN’S COMMITTEE
at December 31, 2011

Ms. Shubhangi Kulkarni – Chairperson
Mrs. Monowar Anis Khan – Bangladesh Cricket Board
Mrs. Bushra Aitzaz – Pakistan Cricket Board
Ms. Vanessa de Silva – Sri Lanka Cricket
Mrs. Alice Jones – Hong Kong Cricket Association
Mr. Mustafa Kamal – Ex Officio
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq – Ex Officio
Mr. Bandula Warnapura – Ex Officio

ACC DEVELOPMENT TEAM
at December 31, 2011

Mr. Bandula Warnapura
Mr. Aminul Islam – Development Officer
Mr. Venkatesh Prasad – Development Officer
Mr. Rumesh Ratnayake – Development Officer
Mr. Iqbal Sikander – Development Officer
Mr. K.T. Francis – Resource Person (Umpiring)
Mr. Borni Jamula – Resource Person (Umpiring)
Mr. Peter Manuel – Resource Person (Umpiring)
Mr. Mahboob Shah – Resource Person (Umpiring)

ACC SECRETARIAT STAFF

Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq – Chief Executive
Mr. Bandula Warnapura – Development Manager
Mr. Ganesan Sundarammoorthy – Development Program Coordinator
Ms. Susan Moorthy – Development Program Assistant
Mr. Thushith Perera – Finance Manager
Mr. Philip Lee – Finance Executive
Mrs. Noor Faizah Dolah – Finance Assistant
Mrs. Juhaida Mohd. Hata – Accounts & Administration Clerk
Mr. Sultan Rana – Events Manager
Mr. Shahrir Khan – Media Manager
Miss Anna Lalitha – PA to the Chief Executive
Miss Rina Erlin – Receptionist
Mr. Mohamed Suhaili – Office Assistant/Driver
Mr. Devadas Kalidas – Office Assistant/Driver
Mr. Mohd. Zamil Bin Abdul Aziz – Office Assistant/Driver
Development Manager’s Report
Bandula Warnapura

Last year brought forth significant developments on the coaching, playing, umpiring and curatorship fronts.

Having created coaches, we have followed up with creating coach educators. In effect, coaching the coaches to coach. This has made the process of game development far more cost-effective as coaching programs can now be delivered locally. At the end of 2008 we had 199 qualified and active coaches and now we have 683, including a number of Level III coaches. And we still don’t have enough Level II coaches when we consider that playing numbers have increased by an even greater percentage during this period. There is a significant commitment to improve coaching at all levels of the game.

It is important to remember that cricket is about far more than the professional game. For the millions of people who play, coach, umpire, curate, administrate and watch cricket at the grassroots level, the ACC and ICC are about the whole of cricket. The amateur/national game is the lifeblood of cricket in our member countries.
The modern game is about women’s cricket as well as men’s and it is here that the gap between the traditional centres and the new countries is smaller than in the men’s games and also where more native players are prevalent. Development must be about giving as many as possible the chance to play.

Our target is to see cricket played to a high-standard amongst all our non-Test members with the ultimate goal of having a World Cup where all qualifiers are from Asia.

There are now not only more cricketers outside the Test-playing countries, but they are increasingly local – e.g. Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand. Since 2010, we have insisted that there must be at least three passport-holders in each country’s playing XI at U-16 level. This already has, and will continually reshape local cricket in some member countries. If cricket is sealed off from the larger population, it cannot and will not grow and will remain a stunted, ghettoized sport. Thailand has taken a particular lead in this and the positive results will become apparent very soon.

Asian Games 2010 was the first ever edition of the Games which featured cricket. For those who have championed the cause of cricket's inclusion in the Olympics, the Asian Games provides a crucial platform for the sport to establish itself as an Olympic event. Guangzhou has built China's first cricket stadium as part of its Asian Games Town — a 6,532 seat-facility which has room for expansion.

The Asian Games’s eligibility rules and regulations are very strict; only passport-holders are allowed to take part in this event. We have also been applying the same rules to our youth teams; we are encouraging ethnics to be involved and we are preparing countries also to take part in the 2014 Asian Games.

Cricket also will be included in the next South East Asian Games (SEA) in Myanmar in 2013. Asian delegates are very keen to include cricket as a medal sport in this event as it will uplift the value of the event, in line with ICC’s vision and mission.

New grounds have been created in countries which were unknown to me five years ago and they are good grounds, created with the best available materials and curated by diligent individuals. Myanmar's new ground was a particular challenge because of all the logistical problems in bringing in equipment, funding and manpower but it was done and done well. To see a ground built where there was nothing before and would have been nothing without ‘cricket development’ has been very gratifying. Myanmar has a ways to go to challenge more established nations but without this ground the climb would have been extremely difficult. This ground will host the matches in the SEA Games. ACC Development Officer Aminul Islam assisted me in developing this.

ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander conducted a grounds inspection visit to Oman in March, 2012. OCB have constructed 5 cricket grounds in Muscat. The grounds have proper astro turf pitches, sheds with benches for players and toilets. The sixth ground is under construction which will have 3 turf pitches, shed with benches and toilets. The entire ground will be grassed and fenced. It is expected that the ground would be ready for the start of the new season sometime in September.
In Maldives, ACC Development Officer Rumesh Ratnayake reports that the Fuvahmulah cricket ground was constructed for the SAARC Twenty20 Cup (Nov 2011). Work began in mid-2011 with land clearing and the greenimg process was completed in October 2011, providing a playing area of 14,000 square meters, with a 58-yard boundary. The ground was developed as a partnership between the Government and the Cricket Board of Maldives. The ground has a synthetic turf wicket, a pavilion, change rooms, toilets and other facilities. It will remain with the Sports Ministry with rights of use awarded to CBM. The Sports Ministry also agreed to include salaries for four ground staff in the annual CBM government subsidy.

Rumesh also reports of Hong Kong’s Reservoir ground which is situated just next to the Pokong Village Ground. The Hong Kong Cricket Association plans for this to be used for Women’s and Junior Cricket as the size of the ground is about 140 metres (straight) by 85 metres (sides). Since it is built on a reservoir, no heavy equipment can be taken in. Jashim Uddin, formerly of Malaysia and Guangzhou, was given the challenge to flatten and turn this ground into a synthetic playing field.

In Nepal work on the Mulpani ground is progressing. As this was a hilly, uneven area it had to be flattened and a lot of work went into making it a ground plus an academy. The Cricket Association of Nepal is very thankful to the Pakistan Cricket Board for sending a curator to help. The necessary soil has been brought in and the contract for construction of the Pavilion has been signed. Work is also in progress for the Bairahawa and Pokhara grounds. The Nepal Government has also allocated funds for the development of these three grounds.

ACC Development Officers Venkatesh Prasad and Iqbal Sikander before been encouraging Qatar to develop cricket grounds with turf pitches and they now have two grounds of this type.

The Sulaibiyah cricket stadium in Kuwait has met with some delays and should be completed by year 2013.

There are two grounds with centre turf wickets in Saudi Arabia.
From what I have seen at all ACC tournaments, the standard of play and the surfaces they play on are all far better than previously. Previously in each tournament there were just a couple of teams who stood out, now the events are much more competitive. The ACC Twenty20 at the end of 2011, because of the format many High Performance teams were involved was particularly close. I have been very gratified to see that Afghanistan’s promise and potential continues.

There is talent in the ranks, and televisual appeal. Nowhere more so than in Afghanistan who have captured the imagination of the cricketing world and a fair number of neutrals with their mud-to-magic story. We are developing all these countries and all those who are close to them not for any sense of charity but because i) these countries deserve support and ii) these countries will repay support.

Rather than rights-holders broadcasting the games between Full members and Associates/Affiliates on sufferance, they will, on the contrary, thrill to show a further set competitive matches. Rights-values will go up, more development funds will follow, more progress will happen.

We note with interest the applications for membership of the ACC from Cambodia, Tajikistan and Chinese Taipei. Those countries’ interest has been created by their neighbours Afghanistan, Thailand, Hong Kong and China, whose prominence on the international stage is something these wish to duplicate. And their more established neighbours have pledged to help with coaching which will be most useful.
In terms of organising our next few years’ development – the increase of quality coaches, umpires and scorers for our High Performance members in particular as well as the others – it has been proposed to divide the region into two sectors and address the issues in one before the other. The priority remains to create T20 and ODI World Cup qualifiers.

The work of our Development Officers Aminul Islam, Venkatesh Prasad, Rumesh Ratnayake and Iqbal Sikander, has been of a very high standard. Umpiring too, is an integral feature in maintaining the integrity of the game and we are honoured by the contributions of such eminences as K.T. Francis, Borni Jamula, Peter Manuel and Mahboob Shah.

We thank the four Test-playing countries of Asia for their immense support over the past few years in helping us to achieve our development strategic goal. We also thank Dr. Vece Paes from BCCI for assisting us in carrying out the Age Verification Program and educating players and team officials on Anti-Doping Policy.

Last but not least, we thank the Development Committee for their guidance and support.

Bandula Warnapura
The ACC Non-Test Playing Countries Tournament Rankings

**Purpose:**
To categorize the member countries by performance in competitions.
To motivate the member countries to have performance competition goals.
To reward the member countries on their performance in ACC competitions.
The rankings for 2011 - 2012 will stay in place until December 2014

**Method:**
The ACC ranking system is based on a two-year cycle for men's cricket, as the range of age-group tournaments and ACC Trophy are completed over 2 years.

The rankings are determined on the teams' placings in the ACC Trophys, ACC U-19 and U-16 Cups.

The teams with the minimum aggregate ranking points based on their finishing positions in the tournaments are ranked highest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC Trophy Elite 2012 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>ACC U-19 Elite 2011 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>ACC U-16 Elite 2012 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>FINAL COMBINED Ranking/Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Afghanistan</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nepal</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Qatar</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hong Kong</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. UAE</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Malaysia</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Thailand</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Singapore</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ACC Non-Test Playing Countries Tournament Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACC Trophy Challenge 2012 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>ACC U-19 Challenge 2011 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>ACC U-16 Challenge 2012 Ranking/Points</th>
<th>FINAL COMBINED Ranking/Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11. Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>15. Iran</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Did not participate

The top two teams in each Challenge competition are promoted into the following two-year cycle’s Elite Division. The ACC Twenty20 Cup participants in 2013 will be those who are in the ACC Trophy Elite of 2014.

The ACC Women’s Tournaments are not included in the rankings system as not all members are participating in them. Countries who have not participated are given 18 points for each tournament missed.
Asian Cricket Council Champions

**Asian Cricket Council Champions**

**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

**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

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

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

**ACC Twenty20 Cup**
- 2007, Kuwait: Champions Afghanistan and Oman
- 2009, UAE: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up UAE
- 2009, Nepal: Champions Afghanistan, runners-up Hong Kong
ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL CHAMPIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Asian Cricket Council Champions

ACC U-17 Cup
2005, Malaysia: Abandoned at semi-final stage due to inclement weather

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

ACC U-16 Challenge Cup
2010, Malaysia: Champions Oman, runners-up Iran

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, Nepal: 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

ACC Women’s Tournament
2007, Malaysia: Champions Bangladesh, runners-up Nepal

ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship
2009, Malaysia: Champions Hong Kong, runners-up Thailand
2011, Kuwait: Champions Hong Kong, runners-up China

ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2008, Thailand: Champions Nepal, runners-up Malaysia
2010, Singapore: Champions Nepal, runners-up Bhutan
ACC Tournaments
ACC Twenty20 Cup
ACC U-19 Elite
ACC U-19 Challenge
ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship

ACC Twenty20 Cup 2011
Afghanistan Win Again

Kathmandu, Nepal: December 3 to 11 2011
Afghanistan, Bhutan, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE
2 venues, 27 matches

Heavy morning dews made for testing conditions and on wickets livelier than those normally found in Nepal, it was Afghanistan who overcame all. They beat Hong Kong in an excellent Final by eight runs, capturing the last five wickets for 20 runs. It had been Hong Kong’s game for much of the duration but in the end Afghanistan's fast bowlers Hamid Hassan and Dawlat Zadran were just too good and with the help of their fielders and off-spinner Mohammad Nabi got their team home.

Afghanistan have now won all three ACC Twenty20 Cups.
This Twenty20 Cup had been the best of them all as five strong teams battled it out for what were just four ICC World Twenty20 Qualifying places. In front of at least 10,000 fans whenever they played Nepal’s progress to the semi-finals was tumultuous. A loss to strongly-fancied UAE in their second match was sandwiched between two last-ball victories against Hong Kong and Kuwait. Whenever it comes down to the wire Nepal’s desire to win almost always proves stronger than their opponents’. The semi-final against Afghanistan, in the biggest crowd yet seen in Nepal, didn’t go down to the wire though. Afghanistan. In a match reduced to 16 overs, Afghanistan had it won within the first half hour reducing Nepal to 19 for 4 to eventually win by nine wickets chasing 70.

Oman and Hong Kong were the other semi-finalists, Saudi Arabia having done their hosts the biggest of favours by beating down UAE’s run-rate in the Gulf countries’ final group match. Though Saudi Arabia had lost by 53 runs, they had done enough to ensure that Nepal’s net run-rate ended as higher than UAE’s. Every Saudi run was cheered by the partisan Nepali crowd.

There were creditable performances from Bhutan and Maldives also but it was Nepal, Oman and Hong Kong who join Afghanistan and twelve other global Associates and Affiliates at the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier in the UAE in March 2012. A place in World Twenty20 2012 in Sri Lanka awaits.
ACC Tournaments

ACC Twenty20 Cup
Final: Afghanistan v Hong Kong at Tribhuvan University
AFGHANISTAN WON BY EIGHT RUNS
Afghanistan won the toss and chose to bat
Afghanistan: 125 all out off 19.5 overs (G.Naib 57; M.Dar 5-23,N.Ahmed 2-8)
Hong Kong: 117 all out off 19.2 overs (J.Atkinson 35; H.Hassan 3-12, D.Zadran 2-21, M.Nabi 2-21)
Man of the Match: Hamid Hassan (Afghanistan)

Player of the Tournament : Munir Dar

TOP BATSMEN
Qualification: 180 runs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>HS</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>S/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moosa Kaleem</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>55*</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>107.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munir Dar</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>76*</td>
<td>67.33</td>
<td>141.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabbir Noori</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>50.50</td>
<td>139.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karim Sadiq</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31.83</td>
<td>126.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammad Ullah Khan</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36.60</td>
<td>127.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP BOWLERS
Qualification: 11 wickets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>BB</th>
<th>Econ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Nabi</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurram Khan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khawar Sohail</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.08</td>
<td>4-27</td>
<td>9.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irfan Ahmed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.66</td>
<td>3-20</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munir Dar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.63</td>
<td>5-23</td>
<td>4.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACC U-19 Elite 2011

Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand: February 1 to February 10, 2011
Afghanistan, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Singapore, UAE
5 venues, 27 matches – 50 overs a side

Afghanistan’s Year

Afghanistan topped and tailed a triumphant year with a win in the ACC U-19 Elite. They beat Nepal in the Final by 61 runs, holding strong against a Nepali side that had beaten them in the group stage of the competition.

Undoubtedly the best U-19 sides in Asia, Afghanistan and Nepal were quite a way ahead of the rest and absolutely hammered their opponents in the group stages. Caught on a turner at the AIT ground in Bangkok, Afghanistan did struggle in the group match against Nepal but those matches were hugely influenced by the toss as bowling first after the heavy morning dews was a huge advantage.

"It'll be a different game in the Final," vowed the Afghans and so it was. A late start because of the dews at Terdthai Cricket Ground, venue of the Final, didn’t stop Afghan captain Shir Shirzai from choosing to bat. The TCG ground has been built with an excellent drainage system and the wicket for the final played hard and true.

Afghanistan were kept in check for long periods by Nepal, left-arm spinners Bhuvan Karki and Rahul Vishvakarma bowling well, and after 40 overs Afghanistan were 130 for 5. The Afghanistan team didn't seem disheartened at all by their unexpectedly slow progress, every single was applauded loudly. A mark of progress: they now play with a game plan. Taking advantage of the batting powerplay, the last ten overs added 70 to the Afghan score.

Nepal were set a challenging 200 to win. And at one time, having recovered from the loss of early wickets, it looked like they'd get there with ease, Pradeep Airee and Rajesh Pulami put on 83 for the 5th wicket until a brilliant bit of fielding forced Pulami’s run-out. Nepal needed 87 from the last 20 overs at this stage. They only got 26 more of them.

Afghanistan and Nepal had played some mature cricket in this U-19 event and both moved forward to the ICC U/19 World Cup Qualifier in Ireland in July 2011 from which both progressed to the U/19 World Cup in Australia in July 2012.
Qatar by finishing third in the event join the top two in the ACC U-19 Asia Cup in June 2012. Bahrain, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and UAE impressed in patches. Oman and Singapore move down to Challenge.

Qatar by finishing third in the event join the top two in the ACC U-19 Asia Cup in June 2012. Bahrain, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and UAE impressed in patches. Oman and Singapore move down to Challenge.

**ACC U-19 Elite 2011**

**Final:** Afghanistan v Nepal at Terdthai Cricket Ground, Bangkok  
AFGHANISTAN WON BY 61 RUNS  
Afghanistan won the toss and chose to bat  
Afghanistan: 200 for 9 off 50 overs (N.Haq 34, M.Paak 36*; P.Airee 5-43)  
Nepal: 139 all out off 43.1 overs (P.Airee 59; N.Zadran 3-5)  
Man of the Match: Pradeep Airee (Nepal)
ACC Tournaments

Spirit of Cricket Award: Malaysia
Batsman of the Tournament: Pradeep Airee
Bowler of the Tournament: Rahul Vishvakarma
Player of the Tournament: Tamoor Sajjad

Statistics by Richard Lockwood, Cricket Association of Thailand

TOP BATSMEN
Qualification: 180 runs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>HS</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamoor Sajjad</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizakat Khan</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>39.50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afsar Khan Zazai</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>45.40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pradeep Airee</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>64.66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar Pun</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>38.80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazlur Rahman Khan</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP BOWLERS
Qualification: 12 wickets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>3w</th>
<th>BB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rahul Vishvakarma</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamoor Sajjad</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.66</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aftab Alam</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niaz Ali</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vichanath Singh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sameer Abbas</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ACC U-19 Challenge 2011**

Kuala Lumpur and Penang, Malaysia:
July 3 to 9, 2011
Bhutan, Brunei, China, Iran, Kuwait, Maldives, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia
4 venues, 18 matches – 50 overs a side

**Saudis Reclaim The Crown**

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were the only two teams really in the competition, quite a long way ahead of the others, with a number of quality players on the fringes of the senior team.

They duly played the Final. Kuwait had beaten Saudi Arabia by five wickets in a low-scoring match in the group-stage but in the Final it was Saudi Arabia’s turn to capitalise on the batsmen’s mistakes. However, had it not been for an undefeated 46-run partnership for the sixth-wicket by Akram Aslam and Hassan Bukhari, Kuwait just may have sneaked it.
Malaysia’s turf was as lush as ever and when the sun wasn’t shining and the bowling not weak, the batsmen all struggled. For all their talent as strokeplayers, the Gulf countries’ batsmen take an inordinate amount of time to adjust to the demands of playing on turf. There were scatterlings of promise from Bhutan and Myanmar’s young cricketers.

Brunei conceded an inordinate amount of runs in their matches and their performance in the event led to a decision taken by the Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association to withdraw from participating in ACC events in 2012 and 2013 until they rebuild their playing stock.

ACC U-19 Challenge 2011
Final: Kuwait v Saudi Arabia at Kinrara Oval, Malaysia
SAUDI ARABIA WON BY FOUR WICKETS
Saudi Arabia won the toss and elected to field
Kuwait: 125 all out off 35.3 overs (S.Tahir 31, F.Afrad 3-20)
Saudi Arabia: 129 for 6 off 42.3 overs (Z.Ahmed 38, A.Aslam 32*)
Man of the Match: Zubaid Ahmed (Saudi Arabia)
ACC Tournaments

Bowler of the Tournament: Faheem Afrad
Batsman of the Tournament: Emad Uddin
Most Promising Player: Abdul Jabbar Iftikhar
Player of the Tournament: Sherjeel Tahir

TOP BATSMEN
Qualification: 150 runs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>HS</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emad Uddin</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherjeel Tahir</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73.33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Abdullah</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>161*</td>
<td>65.66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jigme Singye</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>90.50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naser Rashid</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>32.60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamed Rishwan</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOP BOWLERS
Qualification: 9 wickets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>3w</th>
<th>BB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faheem Afrad</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Htet Lin Aung</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aung Aung</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salman Zaki</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Zaheer</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usman Ghani</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship 2011

Kuwait: February 18 to 25, 2011
Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Singapore, Thailand, UAE
2 venues, 27 matches

Hong Kong Retain And Renew

The furthering of what could become a formidable rivalry: China v Hong Kong, or Big China v Little China as the Kuwaitis were calling it. China beat defending champions Hong Kong by 13 runs on the opening day of the tournament. They’d scored 129 that day batting first. On the day of the Final, a much colder, wetter day, and in front of a crowd of 200 including former British Prime Minister Sir John Major, they made 107.

It wasn’t quite enough. With nine balls left and ten runs wanted, four wickets in hand, Hong Kong’s Yip Sze Wan heaved a 6 over midwicket, the first aerial boundary of her career up to then and Hong Kong had their hand on the cup.

It had been an epic Final, full of high-quality cricket swinging from side to side over by over. Giving out the prizes Sir John told both teams, “you will remember this match for a long time in your lives, it was a great game and you’ll look back on it with great fondness, I was gripped by it.”

Elsewhere, Nepal and Thailand also look like they’re building a rivalry. Nepal are the old stagers, full of craft and craftiness, competitive to the core. Thailand have been learning the game rapidly and play with a purity and freshness of spirit that is refreshing to behold. They came up against each twice, Thailand losing the group stage game but winning the play-off to finish third.
ACC WOMEN’S TWENTY20 CHAMPIONSHIP 2011

Final: China v Hong Kong at KEC
HONG KONG WON BY THREE WICKETS
Hong Kong won the toss and elected to field
China: 107 for 4 off 20 overs (S.Huan 24, H. Zhuo 40*; C.S.Ha 2-27)
Hong Kong: 108 for 7 off 19.3 overs (N.Pratt 51; Z.Jingjing 3-16)
Player of the Match: Neisha Pratt (Hong Kong)

BATTING
Qualification: 120 Runs

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BOWLING
Qualification: 9 Wickets

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Cricket Initiatives

Singapore Scores Big

2500 cricketers, 104 teams, 80 umpires, 35 fixtures a week and a whole cadre of emerging young male and female cricketers, Singapore Cricket is riding an upswing of interest in the game. And with the stakes being higher than ever before, there has been a pressing need to establish a body of scorers up to the task of keeping score and preserving the records for all the rampant activity on the island state. The Singapore Cricket Association (SCA) have held a course to train local scorers to sit at domestic fixtures, aiming for 50 by the end of the year. 34 candidates turned up at Stadium Boulevard last week to find out if they had what it takes.

Run by local umpiring eminence S. Raghuraman over two days, "the feedback from the participants was encouraging," says the SCA. "Some of them, though they have been scoring for a while now, found that they still had a lot to learn."

The course covered theory, practical and the test of scoring the Twenty20 match between South Africa and India on January 9, 2011 (India won by 21 runs). The success of this course led the SCA to hold another course for more scorers in April.

Chongming, China: Cricket

In what may be the first real sign of organic growth after several years of heavy watering from above, Shanghai Cricket Association with the help of Chongming High School (Chongming is a town 160 miles outside of Shanghai) has held a coaching course for 24 people. What makes this course significant is that it was funded solely by the participants themselves, who each paid 2400 Yuan (approx. US$350) for the privilege. "Normally in these courses everything is paid for by the ACC and ICC funds, this one was funded completely locally," says ACC Development Officer for China Aminul Islam.

"The Guangzhou Asian Games in November 2010 has successfully created the awareness and inspiration among the Chinese," says Aminul, the participants were very enthusiastic." All the 24 teachers and sports lecturers had completed a Level 0 course in August 2009, after which they have been coaching cricket in their respective schools and universities. This follow-up course, not a full-blown Level I, nevertheless covering Skill Acquisition, Batting (theory and practical), Bowling (theory and practical), Fielding (theory and practical), Game Sense, Match Scenarios, and Basic Umpiring, "has helped them to come out from their comfort zone and to plan and organize their coaching," says Aminul.
The course was designed taking the context of Chinese cricket into consideration. During this course, the participants, guided by coaches Dr. Liu Jingming (Level II Coach and Level I Coach Educator), Peng (Level II coach), Chue (Level I coach) and Mei Chun Hua (national player) discussed the strategies for Chinese National teams, age group and regional teams.

Aminul, who presented some modules during the seven-day course, indoors and outdoors on the coldest days of the year so far in Shanghai province, says that “China has been spoon-fed for quite some time. We on the outside know that cricket is a remarkable game, but for the Chinese, with so little exposure to cricket, it is good to see them reaching out for nourishment. Shanghai Cricket Association have done a great job in bringing together so many participants from three provinces and this could be the start of a real, genuine cricket movement in China.”

**Thai Champions Chiang Mai**

Chiang Mai confirmed its supremacy in Thailand’s domestic cricket scene by winning both male and female events in the National Youth Championships. Chiang Mai’s boys successfully defended the title they won in the inaugural championships in 2009 with the women, led by U-19 national captain Phira-on Kamla knocking over title holders Bangkok. “It’s good to see cricket branching-out beyond Bangkok,” says ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura, “Chiang Mai have now set a mark for others to match.”

Chiang Mai beat new participating province Supanburi in the boys’ final, winning by eight wickets as they chased 60 in the 15-over match. For Supanburi Nanthacod Ansuan was the tournament’s best batsman with 92 runs in four matches. Kitikoon of Chiang Mai was bowler of the tournament with nine wickets in four matches, including a devastating performance in the semi-final when Bangkok were bowled out for just 5. 15-year old Somrak Pansakun of Phuket was the Boys’ Player of the Tournament with 76 runs and 5 wickets in his three matches.
Chiang Mai won the girls’ final by seven wickets after restricting Bangkok to 47 for nine in their 15 overs and scoring 49 for three in 13 overs. Chiang Mai’s Phira-on Kamla with 67 runs won the best batter award; Watchariporn Beaupan from Bangkok with 6 wickets in 3 matches was best bowler, and Varanya Beaupan from Bangkok was the Girls’ Player of the Tournament with 47 runs and 4 wickets in her 3 matches.

Fifteen teams competed, with “almost 40% more cricketers taking part this year,” says Cricket Association of Thailand Chief Executive Mohideen Kader.

The reasons for Chiang Mai’s supremacy are clear – they have an active coaching program with dedicated staff and league-cricket for U-19s and U-16s. New talent, watching from the sidelines during the recent ACC Trophy Challenge matches in Chiang Mai, has also been recruited from the outlying parts of Chiang Mai province.

The Cricket Association of Thailand has pledged “to continue the development process by sending coaches and equipment to all the provinces as they look forward towards the next National Youth Games in which cricket now plays a part.”
Venkatesh Bowls First In Qatar

ACC Development Officer Venkatesh Prasad bowled the first ball at the new cricket ground in Doha, and said that it was “an excellent surface which will help in promoting cricket in Qatar.” A 10,000 seater stadium is planned at the site funded by the Qatar government and Qatar Olympic Committee, with the turf facility provided by the ACC.

Qatar has been one of those countries which have been held back by the lack of adequate turf facilities. After a series of false starts, it looks like the new facility in the Industrial Area (a gift to the Qatar Cricket Association from the Emir of Qatar) will be ready in 2012. “Cricket in Qatar will definitely get a boost when the ground becomes functional later in the year,” says Malik Nazar Mohammad of the QCA.

Qatar Cricket Association are acting as consultants to the project which on completion, will be managed by the Qatar Olympic Committee. It is intended for the ground to have an international standard stadium and the Qatar Cricket Association hope to host international cricket matches there.

0 For Oman

Twenty novice coaches in Oman have taken their first steps towards accreditation with their participation in a Level 0 course in Muscat. Opening proceedings ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander said, “This course will help in motivating some to the coaches and trainers here in the country. I strongly suggest Oman Cricket should come forward with more such innovative ideas in the future.”
Cricket Initiatives

The three-day course was run by ACC Level III certified and youth teams’ coach Rakesh Sharma who was assisted by national team player Hemin Desai and Sandesh Dhuri, who are both ACC Level II certified. The participants were school teachers and current national players with Oman Cricket’s stated intention being to “develop candidates’ knowledge and skills that in turn will be applied to improve the standard of level cricket in Oman.

Cricket, Even Though: Iran

“There’s nothing there except an incredible passion for cricket,” says ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander of Chabahar province in Iran. “There are children without shoes, without proper equipment and they’re still playing.”

As far away from Tehran as you can get, with no mineral resources to sustain it, Chabahar province has cricket because “it’s in the genes, they are Balochis like the people across the border in Pakistan,” says Iqbal Sikander. There has been some support offered by the Iran Cricket Association and the local municipality but the cricket there is played in the way that grass that somehow cracks through concrete finds a way to survive. “It’s difficult and hats off to them for doing what they do there but their commitment is matched by those in Nikshahr who walk across mountains into one single area of flat land where they play cricket. They have to carry their kit for 30 minutes and water coolers too and they play even in 45 degree heat in summer, with no shade for anyone to even sit under,” says Iqbal Sikander who has witnessed conditions at first hand on his ACC assignments in Iran.

Out of this have emerged some cricketers, the Iranian U-16s reached the Final last year’s ACC Challenge tournament and this year have a chance of repeating their performance in the U-19 Challenge in Malaysia in July. Former Pakistan first-class cricketer Mahmood Rashid is the national coach and he is confident that Iran’s cricketers have sufficient ability to advance. “What they need is more help from the authorities in Tehran, there’s no doubt that Iran could be a good side if everything comes together for them.”
Sufficient nourishment for those who play cricket with such passion would indeed do wonders. One is humbled by these young players’ passion for the game.

**Malaysia On A Path To Excel**

The Malaysian Cricket Association (MCA) have signed a new sponsorship agreement with Fusion Excel International worth US$49,000 (Ringgit 148,000). The three-year partnership is targeted at high-performance programs in Malaysian cricket. “We’re thrilled Fusion Excel have formalised an agreement with us, they first came on board in 2009 at the ACC Women’s Twenty20 and now with this deal we can set in place some very useful processes,” said MCA Hon.Secretary Sivanandan Chinnadurai.

Fusion Excel market energy and wellness products. Fusion Excel Chief Executive Officer Paul Ting said, “It is hoped that this partnership of FE Brands with the MCA over 3 years (2011 to 2013) with an annual cash contribution of Ringgit 25,000 a year and a total of Ringgit 73,000 in kind will further inspire the MCA towards developing a solid foundation in the game and progress.” The MCA currently receive approximately Ringgit 110,000 a year from other sponsors and this new bequest represents a small but significant boost to their annual operations budget of Ringgit 1.8 million (US$580,000).

“The fact of the matter is that there is never quite enough money to achieve all that we are ambitious for and linking with the private sector in as many ways as possible can only help to strengthen cricket in Malaysia, as it is not a ‘national core sport’ and so not able to receive much government support. Thanks to the ACC and ICC we are regularly hosting international tournaments and these give us a platform on which to perform and give mileage to our sponsors,” said Mr. Chinnadurai.

At the time of signing, Malaysia were ranked 36th in the ICC Global Rankings for Associates and Affiliates and third overall in the ACC non-Test Playing Countries Tournament Rankings.
Cricket Initiatives

Saudis Through In Yanbu

Yanbu on the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia hosted its second ‘100% Saudi Kids Cricket Tournament’ at the end of March. Yanbu Al Sinaiyah Cricket Association was hosting the 10-team tournament with the support of the Saudi Cricket Centre, for whom Chief Executive Officer Nadeem Nadwi says the event fits in with “our common objectives, the promotion of the game of cricket among the locals.” Locals in this case meaning Arab Saudis.

The children who were playing cricket for the first time were given training at the Yanbu Industrial Cricket Ground and from Jeddah the Saudi Cricket Centre sent bats, balls, T-shirts, caps, medals and trophies along with 100 copies of their Arabic translation of the International Cricket Council’s ‘What is Cricket?’. The ground at Yanbu is a new development, and was opened by ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura on his visit to Saudi Arabia last year, to mark 30 years of Yanbu cricket.

“This tournament will go a long way in developing cricket among local Saudis,” said ACC Development Officer for Saudi Arabia Iqbal Sikander, “getting Arabs playing means that in years to come there will be more competition for places in the national team and once the selection and talent pool widens and domestic cricket is more competitive, Saudi Cricket will be able to achieve even better results in the future.”

Bhutan’s Grounds To Grow

Grassland, dry land, flat land, any land fit for cricket is a scarce resource for Bhutan’s rapidly growing numbers of cricketers. The capital Thimphu is already unable to support an area big enough for a proper-sized ground and with the game now reaching out to the other districts in the mountainous country, the need for land to support cricket has become paramount.

Ugyen Academy Ground
Fortunately Punakha district in the central region of Bhutan has been able to provide the Bhutan Cricket Council Board with a solution. “It has three good grounds which will help us to conduct not just matches but also to produce talented players,” says National Coaching Coordinator Damber Singh Gurung. The ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura has already visited these grounds and has approved the construction of astroturf wickets and nets. “Both grounds are secure,” says Damber, “Punakha High School Ground is three kilometres away from Ugyen Academy Ground where we are planning to make a matting wicket to conduct an U-19 boys tournament.”

Bhutan has been hosting schools’ cricket and U-19 cricket events for boys and girls, along with a domestic Twenty20 for the past two seasons in four districts of Bhutan as they take the game across the country. There are close to 3500 registered cricketers at present, not only 5% of the total population but also estimated to be around 15% of all those aged between 11 to 30.

Uttaradit Under Way In Thailand

Cricket was played as a medal sport at Thailand’s National Youth Games in 2011 for the first time. Cricket was a demonstration sport at the Games when they were held at Phetchabun in 2010. The 2011 event was at Uttaradit in northern Thailand, bordering Laos. The event was the first ever cricket competition sanctioned by the Sports Authority of Thailand and just the fifth instance of cricket being officially incorporated into a nation’s sporting set-up (the other countries where cricket is part of the national games are Afghanistan, Bhutan, China and Malaysia).

Cricket has been slowly embedding itself into the Thai sporting landscape with more and more provinces, more and more schools and more and more players taking part. More teams than the organisers of the games had room for, applied to last year’s Games, with the limit being set at 12. This time seven girls’ teams are also taking part. The provinces in action span the length and breadth of Thailand: Bangkok, Chanthaburi, Chiang Mai Chonburi, Khon Kaen, Lopburi, Phetchabun, Phuket, Srisaket, Suphanburi, Uttaradit and Yala. The overwhelming majority of these cricketers have not been born to the game but have come to it following visits to their schools by coaches and players linked to the Cricket Association of Thailand and the teams taking part in Uttaradit were coached by national team players. Five years ago 90% of those involved had zero knowledge of cricket. All of them are now creating a pathway for hundreds and thousands more to follow them as cricketers of Thailand. Khon Kaen’s Boys and Bangkok’s Girls came out as winners.
Cricket Initiatives

Cricket is the 31st discipline at the Games, an event which is now in its 27th year. A matting wicket was created by the Cricket Association of Thailand for the event, and games were 15 overs a side. At that time, it was also thought that cricket would be a demonstration sport at the SEA Games (South East Asian Games) in November in Indonesia with expectations of it becoming another medal sport at subsequent SEA Games.

**Bhutan’s School Strategy**

Following on from their introduction to cricket last year, schoolteachers from the Punakha-Wangdue valley in Bhutan have been given a refresher course. “The main objective of the refresher course was to revitalize and revamp the technical aspects of the game to those teachers which had already taken part in the Level O coaching camp last year,” says National Coaching Coordinator and Youth Coach Damber Singh Gurung.

The Bhutan Cricket Council Board (BCCB) has prioritized the upgrading of school cricket in the country this year in order to create more players, teams and coaches. A database will be maintained of all those involved with Bhutanese cricket and every month a District Coordinator will rate progress alongside intermittent visits from the national Youth Coach to help train the players and coaches. Other courses will be conducted in the districts of Paro and Sarpang before the school season starts.

21 games teachers from different schools took part in this refresher course.
ICC Lifetime Service Award For UAE’s Mazhar Khan

Thirty-five years as player, promoter and administrator in the UAE by Mazhar Khan were recognized by the ICC in bestowing upon him a Development Programme Lifetime Service Award. “It’s a great feeling when you get recognition for your work,” says Mr. Khan, “The award is a tribute to all those involved in developing cricket in the UAE.”

The International Cricket Council (ICC) Development Programme Annual Awards are committed to promoting excellence in cricket development and recognising exceptional performance and service to the game in Associate and Affiliate Member countries. The main objectives are to:

- Promote and recognise excellence, professionalism and innovation among the cricket development activities of ICC Associate and Affiliate Members
- Increase awareness of the sport of cricket at both elite and grass roots level of ICC Associate and Affiliate

This year’s judging panel featured current ICC President Sharad Pawar, alongside former ICC Presidents David Morgan, Ehsan Mani and Malcolm Gray. Keith Bradshaw, the Secretary and Chief Executive of Marylebone Cricket Club, completed the line-up.

ICC Acting Global Development Manager Tim Anderson said of these awards: “It’s great to again see such outstanding initiatives and people leading the development of our great sport around the world. They deserve this recognition.”

This year’s Pepsi ICC Development Programme Award winners:

Best Overall Cricket Development Programme – Cricket Scotland
Best Women’s Cricket Initiative – Japan Cricket Association
Best Junior Participation Initiative – Cricket PNG
Best Cricket Promotion and Marketing Programme – Cricket PNG and Cricket Ireland
Best Spirit of Cricket Initiative – Suriname Cricket Association
Photo of the Year – Bermuda Cricket Board (Fiona Holmes)
Volunteer of the Year – Neil Saint (France)
Lifetime Service Award – Mazhar Khan (UAE)

The national cricket bodies of all global winners receive a US$2,000 cricket equipment grant.
Cricket Initiatives

U-14s Embark On Sea Voyage

Young cricketers from Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore join hosts Thailand in Chiang Mai at the end of April, to play the first South East Asia U-14 Championship. “This was something we discussed at the 2010 ACC AGM in Singapore, and it was felt to be a very good step in giving our players tournament practice,” said Cricket Association of Thailand Chief Executive Mohideen Kader.

“The aim is to get them ready for the ACC U-16 tournaments in 2012,” said Mr. Kader. This U-14 tournament extends the scope of the now defunct Tuanku Ja’afar annual cricket event which was contested from 1991 and 2004 between the senior sides of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, which was in itself an extension of former ‘Interport’ competitions. All the players are the product of either cricket playing schools and local clubs, and in the case of Thailand have been chosen from the National Youth Games and National Cricket Championships earlier in 2011. “We have a good spread of talent from all over the country and this tournament is also a useful exercise in uniting the cricketing elements of Thailand,” added the CAT Chief Executive.

“The important thing is that these cricketers get exposed to as high a level of competition as possible. I hope many of them will go on to higher honours for their countries and that this tournament, the preparation, the international environment, the games themselves will help them to develop as young men and as cricketers,” says Mr. Kader. The cross-border South East Asian participation also establishes a framework for the senior SEA Games in the future.
UAE’s cricketers regained top spot in World Cricket League Division 2 four years after first winning it, by beating Namibia in the tournament final. They won by five wickets after bowling out their opponents for 200 at Dubai International Cricket Stadium.

"To be among the top teams after the ten Test-playing nations is encouraging," says Emirates Cricket Board Administrator Mazhar Khan, "It’s a great moment for UAE cricket. We need to look ahead for more such victories and all the new players in the team have contributed brilliantly to the team’s success."

UAE were unbeaten in their six matches in the event and with Hong Kong who finished fourth, will receive close to a US$1 million in ICC High Performance funding over the next three years to further develop their cricket. An ICC Intercontinental Cup place beckons too, where they will take on Afghanistan, Canada, Ireland, Kenya, Netherlands and Scotland and one other team from this Division 2.

With this ICC tournament victory UAE moved up to 17th in the world-rankings.

"What pleased me most is that we came through some pressure situations well and played some disciplined cricket. We prepared well, knew our strengths and had time to rehearse game scenarios thanks to the Board who allowed us a two-month camp. Every one contributed to our victories and all the team took individual responsibility for victory. The new players added a lot and the seniors did all that was required of them," says UAE coach Kabir Khan. "The teams in Division 2 were tough and Hong Kong, I’m surprised they didn’t do better, but they are the team of the future, with some excellent young cricketers."
Cricket Initiatives

Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 2, Final: UAE v Namibia

UAE WON BY FIVE WICKETS

Namibia won the toss and chose to bat
Namibia: 200 all out off 49.3 overs (S.Burger 42, C.Williams 58, R.van Schoor 39; N.Aziz 3-33, S.Ali 3-13)
UAE: 201 for 5 off 45.3 overs (Arshad A. 30, S.Ali 73, K.Khan 60*)
Man of the Match: Saqib Ali (UAE)

Thimphu’s Time Again

Six years ago, Bhutan held its first ever Level 0 course. “The basic basics were what was needed, cricket was so unknown back then,” says Bhutan’s national coaching co-ordinator Damber Singh Gurung, who didn’t have to co-ordinate too much coaching in those days compared to now.

With so much cricket developing around the country Damber felt the time was right to bring it back to new prospective coaches in Bhutan’s capital Thimphu.

Anyone moving around Thimphu sees archers practicing, competitions going on: it is more than the national sport, it is a national pastime. But Damber had noticed, in the small patches of ground where cricket was being played, “lots of enthusiasm but not much technique. It upset me a little bit because I could see some fast-bowlers but they didn’t have good actions and too many batsmen were playing across the line!”

So in April 2011, 21 primary school teachers were invited to a two-day Level 0 coaching course conducted by Level II Coaches and Level I Coach Educators Damber, Ugyen Dorji and Tobgay Wangchuk “to improve the techniques and implement the coaching methodology,” says Damber. “A number of them were playing themselves but didn’t know much about the hows and whys of cricket, this course will help them and help them to teach a lot of new cricketers.”
The Bhutan Cricket Council Board subsequently supplied equipment to schools taking part in this program and will give assignments to these coaches.

**Phuket Starts**

Phuket is to have its own cricket ground. Work started on the 16,000 sq metre site in June 2011. The multi-purpose facility is have an Astroturf wicket and a two-story clubhouse and aims to host regular Phuket league matches.

The ground’s development is being funded by expatriate Englishman Alan Cooke MBE, who has for the past six years been the main sponsor of cricket on the island. “They’re making an effort in Phuket which is good to see,” says Cricket Association of Thailand Chief Executive Mohideen Kader. Phuket fielded a men’s team in cricket event at the National Youth Games and there are encouraging signs that cricket is being taken up by schools on the south-western Thai island. 15-year old Somrak Pansakun of Phuket was the Boys’ Player of the Tournament at the 2011 National Youth Championship with 76 runs and 5 wickets in his three matches.

**Phuket’s Somrak Pansakun, National Youth Cricket Championship Player of the Tournament**
Cricket Initiatives

**The A Team v Pakistan A**

Afghanistan are up for what is starting to feel like the biggest matches of their lives – and they have played India and South Africa in the ICC World Twenty20, won an ACC Trophy and two ACC Twenty20 Cups, and been in the Final of the Asian Games in Guangzhou – when they take on Pakistan A in three 50-over matches starting this week. “This tour means a lot to us, we are playing Pakistan in Pakistan, they have six or seven players full international players, it is a genuine chance for us to prove we are good enough to play top-level cricket,” says Afghanistan’s captain Nawroz Mangal.

Afghanistan are the first foreign team to visit the South Asian country since March 2009 when the Sri Lankan cricket team bus in Lahore came under fire, killing six people and wounding another seven. “Pakistan is a very special place to play cricket. The whole country is dedicated to the game and we will get good crowds,” says Bashir Stanikzai of the Afghanistan Cricket Board. “We offered Pakistan to play ODIs in Pakistan as we have full-ODI status, that did not happen this time but I am confident if we do well in these matches those matches will happen. We are always grateful to the support the Pakistan Cricket Board have given, many of our players have played a lot of cricket in Pakistan and as a team we are always happy to play here,” he adds.

A highly-motivated Afghanistan beat Pakistan in an Asian Games Twenty20, and only lost the gold medal to Bangladesh in the final over of a pulsating match “people say that Pakistan was like a B Team. It was still Pakistan. We can only play and beat who we play,” says former national captain now also with the Afghanistan Cricket Board Raees Ahmadzai. “Every match we play we are always trying to win.”

*With Bangladesh and Pakistan on the medals podium in Guangzhou*
**Bhutan’s Dot Com Collects**

Bhutan held its third national Twenty20 Championship this year, new team Dot Com coming through as winners in the eight-team tournament. Dot Com were unbeaten throughout, winning by six wickets over BTCL in the final. National team all-rounder Jigme Singye was Player of the Tournament.

Bhutan will be making their debut in the ACC Twenty20 Cup in Nepal in December, and know that a top three finish there will guarantee them a place in the ICC World T20 Qualifier in early 2012, where a place in the ICC World T20 beckons. “We know that’s the path laid out, we know that Afghanistan got there last time, we want to give ourselves the best possible chance of being there,” says Bhutan’s National Coaching Co-ordinator Damber Singh Gurung.

Bhutan, notable for their rise from Challenge to Elite Levels in a number of ACC tournaments in recent years, “want to do more than survive at senior Elite Level”, says Damber. “ACC Trophy and ACC Twenty20 is very important because it is something that all the young cricketers here can aspire to. It is there that they play against Afghanistan, Hong Kong, Nepal and UAE, and it there that they can really learn top-level cricket,” says the coach.

Inside Bhutan conditions remain difficult for cricketers, there aren’t yet quite enough grounds for them to play and practice and the ones that do exist aren’t the best for strokeplay. Nevertheless, the players persevere and impress and “the good thing about this year’s Twenty20 is the amount of support we received from the public. Sponsors have yet to fully wake up to the possibilities but the first year we had the 50-over BCCB Super League, national airline Druk Air were the sponsors. This Twenty20 we had more teams than before,” says Bhutan Cricket Council Board (BCCB) Chief Executive Jigme Norbu.

There was prize money available in this year’s BCCB Twenty20 Championship: Dot Com received Ngultrum 30000 (US$675) for winning the event, Player of the Tournament all-rounder Jigme Singye received Ngultrum 3000 and Susil Sharma received Ngultrum 1000 for being Best Batsman as did Dr. Sampath for being the Best Bowler.
Cricket Initiatives

**Brunei To Renew**

“No doubt about it, Brunei Cricket is struggling,” says ACC Development Officer Aminul Islam. Bottom of the ACC rankings for the past four years, they have few players, minimal training and playing facilities and just two active coaches. “The ACC will always support them and out of all our member countries there will always be winners and losers. Brunei are tired of being at the bottom,” says Aminul, “where they can go is up to them from now on.”

The fact of the matter is Brunei is not a nation of sporting athletes and of the sports played, football dominates. Whatever cricket is played almost exclusively by expatriate children who tend to leave Brunei as soon as they pass their A Levels. The one place for a cricket pitch has to contend with footballers and baseball players using it far more regularly than the cricketers. There is no structured women’s cricket or school cricket. Cricket exists in the way that skateboarding exists.

“We and the new President and Vice-President of Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association (BDCA) are too committed to developing cricket and advancing all that has already happened to just let Brunei slide into nothing,” says ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura, “but they must know that nowadays membership of the ACC and ICC brings with it certain responsibilities and requirements which need to be fulfilled. It may well be that they take a break from international competition while they build stronger teams.”

Aminul is the ACC Development Officer for both Brunei and Malaysia. “Malaysia’s situation is not that different to Brunei’s really, Malaysia has 60 times the population so it has 60 times more cricketers but in the areas outside Kuala Lumpur and Penang, there is hardly any cricket,” he says. “If cricket is not growing, it is shrinking. And once it is lost, it is very hard to start up again. Everyone tells me how cricket was the number 1 sport in Malaysia in the 1950s, front page and back page news. It is not that anymore. In the 1980s Malaysia were as good as Bangladesh at cricket, even when I was playing them in the mid 1990s they were tough opposition. But the children of those cricketers are not playing cricket. The test, the challenge, the pleasure for a coach is to work with players who are new to cricket, to develop them as cricketers and as human beings. Cricket still remains the best sport that I know for building a sense of character and team-spirit. I think once Education and Sports Ministries realise this, they will actively encourage cricket to be taken up by the young.”
Cricket Initiatives

The BDCA have created a detailed plan for women’s cricket and are going to arrange a big carnival for school cricket in September and will approach the Government for land to create a dedicated cricket ground as well as for an indoor facility.

“The BDCA development plan for 2011 is comprehensive. But the success will depend on the execution,” says Aminul.

Kuwait Win WCL 7

Kuwait won Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 7, beating Nigeria in the Final by 72 runs after being put in. “I don’t think we came into this tournament in Botswana as favourites. We played each game as it came and it worked out well for us as we came out victorious again,” said Kuwait’s captain Hisham Mirza.

Kuwait fought off cold, wind, rain, alien astroturf wickets, their own demons and some feisty opposition to triumph. Germany beat Kuwait by 11 runs in the round-robin stage and in the Final had it not been for some enterprising lower-order batting, in advancing Kuwait from 129 for 6 at the start of the 39th over to 219, the end result could have been much closer.

Growing, it is shrinking. And once it is lost, it is very hard to start up again. Everyone tells me how cricket was the number 1 sport in Malaysia in the 1950s, front page and back page news. It is not that anymore. In the 1980s Malaysia were as good as Bangladesh at cricket, even when I was playing them in the mid-1990s they were tough opposition. But the children of those cricketers are not playing cricket. The test, the challenge, the pleasure for a coach is to work with players who are new to cricket, to develop them as cricketers and as human beings. Cricket still remains the best sport that I know for building a sense of character and team-spirit. I think once Education and Sports Ministries realise this, they will actively encourage cricket to be taken up by the young.”
Cricket Initiatives

“I don’t think I can single out one player that performed for me as we are very much a team effort. However, I will mention my fast bowlers, they’ve been the best in Division 7 and Division 8 in my opinion. They are quick, they are good but we’re in this as a team,” said Kuwait’s ebullient captain. Left-arm pace bowler Mohammad Murad with 15 wickets at 10.26 over five matches was Player of the Tournament, ably supported by Saad Khalid with 11 at 11.63. Hisham Mirza, Sibtain Raza and Irfan Bhatti (60 in the Final) made important runs too.

Final, Sunday May 7, 2011
Kuwait v Nigeria at Botswana Cricket Association Oval 1
KUWAIT WON BY 72 RUNS
Nigeria won the toss and elected to field
Kuwait: 219 for 9 off 50 overs (I.Bhatti 60; O.Bejide 4-20)
Nigeria: 142 all out off 36.5 overs (R.Gill 45; M.Murad 4-20)
Man of the Match: Mohammad Murad (Kuwait)

Uddin Comes To Get Things Done

Renowned groundsman Jashim Uddin is in Hong Kong to be the new Hong Kong Cricket Association curator. He comes after completing a six-month long assignment at the Guangzhou Asian Games where he helped establish China’s first international-standard cricket ground. “It’s a great honour and privilege to be working in Hong Kong,” says the soft-spoken curator, “I have been lucky to get to know how things work in this part of the world and hope to use all that I know in creating the best possible surfaces for Hong Kong’s cricketers to play on.”

Jashim Uddin in Guangzhou, on the eve of the 2010 Asian Games
“Jashim came to us highly recommended by Guangzhou. What he did there in creating an outfield and seven playing wickets in such a short period of time, with little water, equipment that was late in arriving, support staff who were brand new to making cricket, and all without speaking the language is truly remarkable and the Hong Kong Cricket Association will be looking to use as much of his special skills as possible,” says Hong Kong Cricket Association General Manager Danny Lai.

Jashim, 43, has been instrumental in the creation of some of the most significant new grounds of recent years in Asia, having started his career in Bangladesh, at Dhaka’s Bangabandhu Stadium before moving on to Chittagong’s MA Aziz. He was head groundsman at Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury Stadium in Chittagong prior to it becoming an ODI and Test venue in 2006. In between, he was at Singapore where he established the Kallang as Singapore’s cricket centre and was then in Malaysia where he developed the Kinrara Oval into a ground worthy of ODIs for the DLF Cup between India, Australia and the West Indies, and a venue for the ICC U/19 World Cup Final in 2008.

“Jashim has been a hard worker all his life, and he gets things done. Curating wickets in our climate is a very challenging task but wherever he’s been, he has done extremely well. The way he succeeded in Guangzhou where, against the odds and facing so many challenges, he got the ground into shape in record time is testimony to his abilities,” says Asian Cricket Council Chief Executive Syed Ashraful Huq.

Guangzhou was just the latest triumph in a career that started in 1983 for Jashim, whose father and grandfather were also groundsmen, and whose brother is also establishing himself as a curator in the region. What distinguishes him is not just his technical knowledge but his perfectionist dedication to the tasks in hand, his almost tangible love for the blades of grass, the soil in which they grow and the roots that they lay down.

“This is what Jashim had to face in Guangzhou: everything last-minute as the whole stadium at the Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center had to be created from scratch within 15 months, not the most ideal clay, from Beijing province, to lay down, staff who were enthusiastic but totally new to the requirements of cricket, cool conditions, not enough water, a roller which arrived only two months before the Asian Games started and yet through all this he made a playing surface from which five out of seven wickets were used, 26 T20s played over 14 days, in an event which went a long way in putting cricket on the map in China as a credible place to play cricket,” says the ACC Chief Executive.
Cricket Initiatives

“I am here to serve, I hope to serve and bring honour to Hong Kong with my work,” says the modest curator who has left his family behind in Bangladesh as he starts his new assignment, initially on a two-year contract. “Hong Kong has a long history of cricket, and I have been told that it wants to keep going forward. I will do my best to achieve that.”

Jashim will initially be in charge of three HKCA grounds: Po Kong, Kai Tak and Stanley, with a fourth to come online later in the year.

High-Calibre Level II In KL

Five Test cricketers, three national captains and several other international players took part in the latest ACC Level II Coaching Course in Kuala Lumpur in May. Bangladesh’s Habibul Bashar, Sanwar Hossain, Khaled Mashud, Javed Omar were in Malaysia, along with Sri Lanka’s current Manager of Cricket Operations Ashley de Silva. National cricketers from Bahrain, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Thailand along with coaches from Bhutan, China, Korea (by special invitation) and Qatar were also among the 33 attendees. “These coaches are some of the strongest coaching candidates we have seen in an ACC course and I was impressed by their abilities,” says ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura.

The Level II aspirants were taken through their paces by the ACC’s Aminul Islam, Rumesh Ratnayake and Iqbal Sikander along with independently-contracted coach Alan Campbell.

“Working with old team-mates and colleagues was an exciting thing and what was even more rewarding was to see the level of enthusiasm and ability in the younger coaches coming up,” says Aminul Islam.

Guangzhou mastered, neighbouring Hong Kong is next

Javed Omar, Khaled Mashud, Ashley de Silva, Habibul Bashar and Sanwar Hossain in Kuala Lumpur, May 2011

Aminul Islam, Iqbal Sikander and Rumesh Ratnayake at Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur
It is expected that every coach will have a direct influence on 20 cricketers a year back in their home countries and will be moulding talents for many years to come. “Level II in cricket coaching means that a coach is moving beyond the basic techniques of cricket and helping a cricketer express their abilities in the most effective and efficient way possible. Level II is a rich and rewarding qualification and is a very useful thing to have for coaches in Affiliate and Associate countries,” says Ganesan Sundarammooorthy ACC Development Programs Co-ordinator.

Playing cricket at the highest level is challenging as is guiding others on the way to achieve their highest aspirations. What distinguishes these cricket coaches is not only their ability and work-rate but their attitude: they would be happy if any of their pupils were to surpass their own on-field achievements.

**Myanmar’s Race Against Rain**

When the monsoon season was upon Myanmar in 2011 getting everything ready in time at the new ground Saw Pong became a monumental task. “We’ve had to plant turf across the outfield and square and as you can imagine, in Myanmar, there may be manpower but there is very little equipment. It has all had to be done the simple way,” said Myanmar’s coach Ashfaq-ul-Islam.

Close to 19,000 square metres has had to be sodded, turfed and flattened since the start of the year – with it all having to be securely planted before the rains came in May. The heavy rains enable the lush growth of grass which means that the moment there is any respite, the turf needs to be cut, rolled and levelled. ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura who has laid more than a few grounds over the years has provided detailed instructions to the Myanmar curators. “Once you roll or notice that the water is getting as ‘puddles’ on the outfield, spread sand by hand and get it levelled. To do this someone should walk and watch the outfield during rain,” he told them.
Cricket Initiatives

The rain has however meant that the U-19 team’s training has had to move off the clay centre wicket to the small gymnasium they have been using in other years. “It’s not much but it’s the best we can do, and at least the boys get some feeling of bat on ball and do a little bowling,” said Myanmar’s coach.

“Once this ground in Myanmar is up and running Myanmar cricket will definitely improve. They have a good base there and are triers,” says the ACC Development Manager, who returned to Myanmar to apply the finishing touches to Saw Pong in August. “A lot of hard work has gone into making this ground by a lot of people and once the ground is complete they can be very proud of their efforts.”

Mulpani Flowing

The government of Nepal has joined with the Asian Cricket Council in funding the construction of a ground at Mulpani. The Cricket Association of Nepal declare that “the cost of the project is US Dollars 555,947/- out of which Nepal Government will be funding US Dollars 422,238/- and the balance will be made from funds allocated to CAN by ACC.” An agreement to fund the final stage of the project has been signed by Nepal’s Minister for Youth & Sports Hit Bahadur Tamang, Secretary of Ministry of Youth & Sports Shreeram Pant, Member Secretary of National Sports Council Rana Bahadur Shrestha and CAN President Binaya Raj Pandey.

The Mulpani ground, in Kathmandu District, was formerly a livestock-grazing site as well as a place for people to learn how to drive cars and motorcycles. It’s 10 kilometres and half an hour to the east by road from the centre of Kathmandu, with a new highway linking the two coming into operation. “It makes it more possible for Nepal to host international-standard tournaments more efficiently as, with the Tribhuvan University Ground, there will be a media centre, changing rooms, pavilion and fencing,” says ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura. It was hoped that some of the ACC Twenty20 Cup matches in December will be played at Mulpani, though that did not turn out to be ultimately possible.
More Men In Oman

First there were three, then four and now five teams in the All Omani Summer T20 Cricket Tournament. Mabella retained the trophy they won in 2010, defeating Muscat by 42 runs after making 171. “It’s good to see cricket promoted among Arabs themselves, I’ve always been a firm believer that cricket can be enjoyed by anybody and with more Arab teams coming on board every year, it’s obvious that the game’s growing in Oman,” says ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura.

Oman have been strong supporters of the ACC’s policy of having a minimum of three passport-holders in a team at youth level. Arab countries face particular hurdles in this respect as non-Arabs, irrespective of birth or length of stay are not given full citizenship in their countries of residence.

There were 780 senior cricketers in Oman’s national league in 2010, of whom almost 100 are Arabs. Clubs are required to have at least one Omani player in the playing XI, who must not bat lower than No. 5 in the side.

“Oman’s support of this from the start and their continuing efforts in this regard stand as an example to all the other Arabian countries as to what is possible,” says the ACC Development Manager. If the game stays inside just one or two communities and does not embed itself in the communal citizenship, cricket will remain a marginalised sport in much of the Associate and Affiliate world.

Work was expected to be completed by November at Mulpani. There is also ground development at Bhairahawa on the border with India, that is being funded by Nepali government, “which is a good thing as that part of Nepal is creating a lot of cricketers and they would benefit by having somewhere to play,” said the ACC Development Manager.

At the signing of the agreement to complete construction at Mulpani, June 2011
Cricket Initiatives

There are Arabs who have played cricket and played it well in England and the subcontinent, that they are now playing it in their own countries is something to applaud. One looks forward to them competing for places in their national representative sides.

Qatar’s Mesaieed Shapes Up

Even in the baking heat of a 45ºC Qatari summer, the grass is green and lush at Qatars’ Mesaieed Stadium. 45 kilometres from the centre of Doha, home to a thriving commercial area, after four years work Mesaieed Industrial City has a new multi-purpose stadium. At present the ground has a matting wicket and it is expected to be fully turfed before the end of the year.

The total cost of the facility, which is floodlit, was Qatari Riyal 22 million (approx. US$6 million). Maintenance costs for the football, cricket basketball and handball facility apparently run to QR 250,000 a month. Football is still the number one sport in Qatar and the MIC sports stadium will be primarily a football ground. Nevertheless, this stadium in the coastal district is bigger than Qatar Cricket Association’s almost-completed stadium in the Industrial Area. An MoU has been signed by Qatar Cricket Association (QCA) with the Mesaieed authorities for use of the ground. A subsidised fee of QR600 (US$170) is charged for booking a day’s use.

“Mesaieed cricket organising committee hopes to deliver to the expectations of players and viewers of cricket. This is only the beginning for us. I assure you, you will hear more from us very soon," says Mesaieed’s Abdul Ghaffar. “Even though it’s a long drive from Doha, we believe people will be more than willing to hit the road for an exciting sports venture," he affirms.
Saudis Ticking Along

ACC Development Officer for Saudi Arabia Iqbal Sikander returned from a visit to the Kingdom in June 2011 and reported on steady progress being made there. “A new academy has been developed in Jeddah where a number of clubs practice regularly. It has two cement pitches and a fully grassed outfield.”

Two grounds in Medina have laid cement pitches this year and up until the summer hiatus were regularly being used. Junior cricket is the focus of the development work across the different regions of Saudi Arabia and during his visit Iqbal conducted a Level I coaching course in Jeddah. 30 teachers from schools in Jeddah and Dammam took part. US$ 8,800 worth of equipment purchased from the funds allocated to Saudi Arabia (as with all other member countries) was distributed to the country’s associations during Iqbal’s visit.

Saudi Arabia now has 38 grounds across the country, with three academies, in Jeddah and Yanbu. There are plans to add to those.

Guangzhou Gets Going

The ground made famous during the Guangzhou Asian Games by the speed with which it was constructed at the Guangdong University of Technology has been given a new lease of life. An agreement has been signed with the University by the Asian Cricket Council, by which the ACC pays the University to allow the Chinese Cricket Association and Hong Kong Cricket Association exclusive use of the GDUT ground six months a year.

The agreement was signed in July 2011 in Guangzhou and allows for use of the state-of-the-art facility built in 15 months especially for the Asian Games in November 2010. From each October 1st to March 31st, on a renewable basis, at a cost of CNY150,000 (US$23,250) per season the GDUT ground will be available for use by the ACC, CCA and HKCA. The university will provide all maintenance for the outfield throughout the year, the ACC, funding the initiative, is responsible for the wicket area and will provide a specialist groundsman.
Cricket Initiatives

“It’s what we’ve all been waiting for. We’re very grateful to the university authorities for allowing this to happen. Guangzhou’s ground is a beacon in the region for cricket. For nearby Hong Kong this turf facility is a great boon. China’s national team cricketers mostly based in Shenyang up to now, have struggled to find places to train in winter. Guangzhou’s temperate climate opens up many more opportunities for them and will allow them a great deal more interaction with all the expatriate cricketers in the Pearl Delta,” said ACC Chief Executive Syed Ashraful Huq.

From China’s point of view, CCA External Affairs Director Zhang Tian said, “We will use the ground for national team training and matches with Hong Kong and even embassy teams who are very keen to play China. With Hong Kong we will share the costs of maintenance during tournaments.”

Hong Kong will also use Guangzhou for national team training says HKCA General Manager Danny Lai, the journey from the SAR to the mainland taking three hours by road. “It’s doable in a day and for those teams willing to travel in the domestic league we’d be happy to work out dates for them to play their fixtures in Guangzhou.”

After the conclusion of China’s National Cricket Championship at the end of August 2011, the HKCA and CCA worked out a schedule of use for the ground in consultation with the ACC.
**Hong Kong And Singapore On TV**

In a sign of growing awareness from broadcasters that cricket below ODI and Test level is a marketable proposition, domestic cricket in Hong Kong and Singapore is being televised.

The ‘SCA Cricket Show’ is a breakthrough domestic cricket highlights show put together by the Singapore Cricket Association in association with Voxsports on Starhub and features action from local games as well as interviews with cricketers. The show is broadcast fortnightly.

NOW Sports Channel 635 in Hong Kong shows action from a wide range of cricket activity, including the new night matches played at Po Kong Village. NOW provided highlights from each game in the July 2011 KARP Group Elite Player Series (50-over and Twenty20 matches played by three teams comprising the 42 best senior and junior cricketers in Hong Kong). The broadcasts were a first for a domestic cricket tournament in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Cricket Association General Manager Danny Lai said, “It is a major breakthrough to have television to cover domestic cricket on television. I am really pleased to see Hong Kong cricket has successfully raised its profile in the last two years to new heights.”

**ACC’s Rumesh Ratnayake Seconded To Sri Lanka**

ACC Development Officer Rumesh Ratnayake was interim coach of Sri Lanka for two months, starting on July 22. He will be with the national team during Australia’s three Test, five ODI and two T20i tour of Sri Lanka which starts on August 6 and ends on September 20. “It’s a great honour to be asked and I’m grateful to the ACC for releasing me. Taking on Australia’s always a challenge and knowing the boys as I do, I expect they’ll be very keen to perform to their full potential.”

Rumesh has been an ACC Development Officer since August 2001, during which time has worked on developing cricketers to play in ACC and ICC tournaments. The countries currently under his care are Bahrain, Bhutan, Hong Kong, Maldives, and Nepal. As much as he looks forward to returning to the ACC fold (having deferred his forthcoming assignments in Hong Kong, the Maldives and Nepal), he considers it a “duty and priority to create something special in Sri Lanka: a team culture and continue the legacy that I felt we had in my playing days which was to play for the team and eradicate individualism. Man for man there is more than enough of talent in Sri Lanka we just need to do all the small things right, they lead to big things. Positive mental steps need to be taken, physical work can be tuned. It’s all going to be about upping the skill level and especially the consistency.”
Cricket Initiatives

A fast-bowling coach of Sri Lanka before joining the ACC, Rumesh was coach of the ACC Asia XI for the Standard Chartered Afro-Asia Cup 2006 but it is fair to say he hasn’t been working with cricketers of the level of Sri Lanka’s national team for some time. Speaking exclusively to asiancricket.org he says, “The basics remain the same no matter what level you play. The thing is you have to work batsmen out, learn to defend against and attack bowlers at the right time in the right way. At a higher level, skills are higher, demands are intense and you need to think better and deliver physically but it is still cricket,” said Rumesh. “I’ve been watching a fair bit of the boys playing over the past months and I know we have it in us to win.”

Rumesh replaced Stuart Law, who was named as the new coach of Bangladesh at the end of June. His first task was to meeting his assistant coaches – Marvan Atapattu (batting), Champaka Ramanayake (bowling), Ruwan Kalpage (fielding) on the morning of the 18th – to discuss strategy for for the Australian series. “We will have to be moving quickly in order to take on Australia. They have some new faces but they will still be Australia and could surprise. As wounded tigers ourselves there are things we need to do right and get right and play all the smart options,” said the new coach.

Sri Lanka won the T20I Series 2-0, Australia won the ODI series 3-2 and the Test series 1-0.

Afghanistan’s Pioneer Women

70 girls gathered in Kabul in July 2011, to be taken through basic training by former national player Ahmad Shah Ahmadi and two other coaches. “It’s a huge step forward for the women of Afghanistan and shows how much cricket has captured the imagination of the country,” says ACC Development Officer for Afghanistan Iqbal Sikander.

It’s not been easy to establish women’s cricket, a team that was being set up earlier in the year for the ACC Women’s Twenty20 in Kuwait had to withdraw after the Afghanistan Cricket Board cited “hostile social elements in our country to the women’s cricket team”. Women in Afghan sport are few and the ones there are tend to be involved in martial arts, with football also being played.
Cricket Initiatives

The ACB has said it has plans to build a cricket academy for women in Kabul that would provide the “culturally appropriate situation for women cricketers.” It’s not easy being a cricketer in Afghanistan, and it is borderline dangerous if you’re a woman athlete. Yet there are increasing numbers of women brave enough to play. Zohra, a promising footballer in Kabul has been quoted as saying, “If we don’t teach the next generation, if we don’t make the future, who will?” It took the men’s team 10 years of intense activity to play in a World Cup, the women may take longer but they could get there too.

Hong Kong’s Domestic Redesign: The Coach Explains Why

On the theme of sustainable, and not just situational, development, Hong Kong have redesigned their domestic cricket structure to account for the increasing numbers of players and the wide differentials in the players’ abilities. There is a streamlined Premier League incorporating two-day games and the Saturday, more social, cricket league has been split in two. The Twenty20 competition has been done away with.

Charlie Burke, Hong Kong’s effervescent young coach, explains why.

“The aim when I came in (in April 2010) was always to get Hong Kong playing at an even higher level than it has been. There were a lot of long-established players in the team who had done a lot but right now we have one of the youngest squads in ICC World Cricket League Division 2 and these are the players, and others even younger than them who are going to have to carry Hong Kong forward in the years ahead. The ICC Intercontinental Cup is something we want to be part of and that’s four-day cricket so it makes sense that if we want to get there we need to have our own multi-day competition. What bowlers will need to have to do is bowl three or four long spells a day and batsmen build innings over 100 overs and the new Premier League allows that to happen.

“It’s about being disciplined and tough with yourself to get to be better cricketers. I spoke with the club captains and administrators at the end of last season and they all said how much they enjoyed playing in the 2-day Fincher Shield match between HKCC and Kowloon CC and if that could be extended to more teams it would be a good thing.

“It’s funny because we’re going away from the way the rest of world cricket seems to be going because we’ve actually dropped our T20 competition. You had 30-plus clubs all trying to get to play in six venues every week and we all felt we needed to put a priority on getting players better. We’re trying to strengthen that core group of 60 players in Hong Kong. We want players to learn their trade and clubs to hold on to their older players while keeping domestic cricket at the centre of national development.
Cricket Initiatives

“Hong Kong cricket’s great for the way that even with the weather – which can be too hot or a little cold – there’s always people who are keen for a game. The thing is with such a wide range of ability and commitment around, you’ve got new Chinese youngsters at one end and people who are winding down their cricket at the other, about 85% of players are like that. And then you’ve got them facing Irfan Ahmed every weekend.

“Social cricket isn’t going to produce the best level of cricket but it can’t be all about our elite players, Hong Kong cricket’s also about providing opportunities for all players whether or not they have aspirations to the national side. Playing good cricket, and we want to measure ourselves with the best Associates, is a cultural thing and an attitude thing. If a player agrees to play club cricket they’ve got to put some pride and respect into preparing and practising.

“These structures are a work in progress and we’re going to look at them again at the end of this season. We’re trying to create something that’s going to stand the test of time.”

China: Chongming, Daqing, Linhai, Shanghai

48 teams took part in the final round of the Chinese National Cricket Championships in 2011 year, 21 more than in 2010. The senior finals were played in Shanghai and the junior finals in Linhai. Shenyang Sport University, as they always have been, were the men’s champions, this time joined by their women’s team and a local high school team win as overall victors. In all other categories there were new champions. “The matches were competitive and the standard was higher than in other years,” says ACC Development Officer for China Aminul Islam.
66 schools and universities across Beijing, Jinan, Linhai and Shanghai took part in the qualifying round for the championships. 89 T20 matches were played in the final rounds for the men, women and youth teams. Eight grounds, as yet with artificial turf, were used in Shanghai and Linhai and they, along with local umpires and scorers, were all in good condition. The highlights of the men’s final and the results were shown on Shanghai television. “This is a milestone achieved as this will help to promote cricket in the country,” says Chinese Cricket Association Deputy Secretary General Zhang Tian.

A school in Chongming, near Shanghai has put up a turf wicket for practice and that’s where national U-19 coach Monjurul Islam took the team prior to the ACC U-19 Challenge in July. And Daqing Normal University in north-east China, has taken to the game too, hosting a 10-over demonstration match in front of 5000 students and local officials earlier this year. Daxing senior women eventually finished third in the national championships. Monjurul Islam will go there in September for six weeks for training and coach upgrading.

**Afghanistan: A Home At Home**

The construction of Ghazi Amanullah Khan International Cricket Stadium in Jalalabad was completed in July 2011. The first international standard cricket ground has been built in Nangarhar province, Afghanistan. They have made the cricket stadium in 12 acres from 35 acres of ground; they will use the rest of the ground which is 19 acres for the administrative buildings, swimming pool, and hostel for the players, pavilion and car parking.
Cricket Initiatives

The plan is to use the ground for national team training as well as catering to the 280 clubs in the province. Engineer Fazhly, the designer and the constructor of the stadium says they worked day and night to complete the first phase of the stadium in less than one year. He says that they have completed the first phase of the stadium in eight months, “after doing much research we have completed the structure, we had travelled to United Arab Emirates to see the cricket stadiums there and after that we structured the map of stadium. We agreed with the cricket Board to make 7000 chairs for the people, but as it's clear that there is more cricket in Nangarhar than in any other province and it’s also the first international cricket stadium in Afghanistan, that’s why we prepared 14000 seats. We brought special mud and grass, (they call it Bermuda grass) from Multan and Lahore, and we made the watering place for it. Afterwards, we made the steel net all around the stadium and made eight wickets. Six of them are turf and two of them are mud.”

Engineer Fazhly went on to say that, "all around the stadium we decorated the foot path with beautiful stones, which makes the stadium more beautiful.” He said about the watering system, that we have brought many of the things from Turkey. About the score board he said “until now we don’t have the digital score board but soon we will have it, while making the other phases.”

Engineer Fazhly says about the expenses of the stadium (first 35 acres of ground worth US$1.5 million which is gifted by Haji Najeeb Zarab, who also paid US$800,000 cash for the help in the first phase. The head of Afghanistan Cricket Board Dr. Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal has given US$1 million from cricket Board side too. All the expenses for the first phase Mr. Fazhly says is US1.8 million. He says that all the expenses for the first phase have been followed by the Ministry of Rural Development and Rehabilitation.

The ACB Chairman at the inauguration of Ghazi Amanullah Stadium

The ground was inaugurated just before the national and U-19 teams left for Canada and Ireland respectively. In front of a capacity crowd, the two sides took each other on in a televised Twenty20, the seniors coming through as winners.
Nawroz Mangal, the captain of the Afghanistan national team said, “This is a moment of joy and happiness that today we have a cricket stadium of international standard.” Fast-bowler Hamid Hassan said, “Through this stadium they can find good talented cricketers, and this a good step for the Afghanistan cricket team.”

The relatively mild weather in Jalalabad allows for the playing of cricket around the year, contrary to some parts of Afghanistan where it snows and cricket can only be played during summer and spring.

**Nepal TV Gets It Right**

National broadcaster Nepal Television have renewed their contract with the Cricket Association of Nepal (CAN) for live telecast rights. Under the agreement Nepal Television – motto, ‘Communication for Development’ – will have the right to broadcast live all national and international matches organized by CAN. The three-year deal is worth Nepali Rupees 600,000 a year, an increase of 50% from the last agreement.

Nepal’s cricket matches arguably have a bigger following than those featuring the full internationals. While cricket at Rs 600,000 (US$ 8350) for potentially 20 days a cricket a year is less than the rates commanded by football, Nepal is the only ICC Associate country in the Asian region to broadcast cricket live on national free-to-air television. NTV draft in cricket pundits and former players just like any other broadcaster to provide as good a service to the viewers as possible.

During the 2011 ICC U/19 World Cup qualifier in Ireland, all news channels across the country have been carrying live score updates of Nepal's matches. And cricket is front and back page news in the papers. “It is this audience that NTV want to reach, all over the country,” says Ujjwal Acharya, Nepal’s social media guru, “if they don’t make a small profit NTV will most probably at least break even from the deal.” NTV’s first broadcasts will be the ACC Twenty20 Cup in December.

Afghanistan, an ICC Affiliate, has had its premier domestic cricket tournaments on national television since 2010.
Cricket Initiatives

Daqing Makes A Dash

Daqing, a city in north-east China, is the latest in the People’s Republic to take to cricket. About as far away as you can be from any Test-playing country without being in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, Daqing is the significant step in the evolution of China’s cricket. “We’re very impressed by their enthusiasm and welcome to cricket,” said Chinese Cricket Association’s Deputy Secretary General Zhang Tian.

The city in north-eastern Heilongjiang province, bordering Russia and Mongolia, is under snow for four and a half months of the year, so cricket, as with other sports relying on turf, is not easy to play. Nevertheless, spurred by the fact that an overwhelming percentage of China’s gold-medal winners have traditionally come from the north-east (“They are tall and with good stamina,” says Zhang Tian) the CCA very much wanted to bring cricket to the region. The success of Shenyang Sport University from neighbouring Liaoning province in China’s national championships has led to Daqing’s sporting authorities taking an interest in cricket. A number of university and high-school coaches were invited to Level I coaching courses in China who then took the game back to Daqing.

Daqing Normal University (as in not a specialist Science or Sport University) is the centre of Daqing’s cricket. With a high-school and primary school aligned to it, it is able to have cricket running throughout its sporting curriculum. Former Bangladesh international Manjurul Islam is coaching there now, assisted by women’s national team player Sun Mengyao. They will be in Daqing until the arrival of the first frosts in mid-October. They have already unearthed a left-arm spinner, (“left-arm spin is a very useful weapon,” says the left-arm pace bowler) who Manjurul reckons has every chance of playing for China in the years ahead.

Heilongjiang is the ninth province in China to play cricket.
Oman’s Nomads Have A Base

Oman’s 1100+ cricketers, growing in number and with an increasing number of native Arabs, need more places to play. With two of its four grounds lost this season to the demands of housing, the need has become even more pressing. A solution will present itself in December when Oman Cricket leases two grounds at Al Amerat to the south of Muscat, all League matches will now be played at the same place. “We do not want to have this nomadic life anymore,” said Oman Cricket’s Pankaj Khimji.

61 teams were in the Oman League at the start of the 2011 season. “Last year we had 52 teams and we had faced difficulties and we don’t want such problems to happen again. We will have a good cricketing infrastructure at the new grounds,” says Mr.Khimji, who is also the Asia region’s Affiliates’ representative at the ICC. “We are extremely delighted at the way the popularity of the League is increasing every year. To have 61 teams in the League is not a small thing. The response by these teams shows the popularity of the League,” he said.

Desert scrub no more than 12 months ago, the grounds at Al Emarat will be unturfed. Oman have recently built a turf-practice facility in Muscat, and will be hoping to make good use of that in the years ahead as they aim to qualify for the T20 World Cup, ICC Intercontinental Cup, and the World Cup.

In a significant advance for the game in Oman, a new academy with the nation’s first ever turf wicket was completed in September 2011.

“The ground isn’t big, and you can really only practise on it but it’s a very important step,” says ACC Development Officer for Oman Iqbal Sikander. “Too many times Oman have gone abroad to play tournaments and taken a number of matches to adjust to turf because they have had none of it at home. Whenever they’ve played against high-level teams by the time they adjust it is too late,” he says.
Cricket Initiatives

Budding Bhutan

The fourth year of schools championships has started in Bhutan, with the U-19 event. The championships have expanded, moving from the capital Thimphu to the outlying districts. This year almost all 40 schools across four districts and 18 different tournaments are involved. The growth has been organic, based on Bhutan’s development officers literally going outside the capital with a few bats and balls over the past few years and demonstrating the merits of the game.

“The standard is better than last year. I think once we finish our coaches’ development program the standard will go higher,” says Coaching Coordinator and Youth National Coach Damber Singh Gurung. Bhutan’s model, one that has also been used to great effect in Thailand, is to use the energy and resources of schools to accelerate the uptake of cricket. “We give the children a chance to hit and bowl the ball, we give the teachers a grounding in the basics with Level 0 coaching and provide whatever equipment we can. They then come back to us asking for even more bats and balls,” says the coach. The country’s inherent lack of land sufficient to cheaply construct enough cricket pitches is also a handicap to be overcome.

There are five age-group categories for the schools tournaments, which encompass girls cricket too. “Sub-junior tennis ball cricket is in pipeline,” adds Damber. The aim is to have every school in the country taking part. Next to Afghanistan, Bhutan has the highest percentage of school-age children as part of the general population.

Now that they have the numbers and momentum, the next step to sustain this development is to “improve coaches to improve players,” says the former national player Damber. The success of Bhutan’s youth teams at ACC competition has led to greater exposure and the most prominent players have quite a cult following in the country. Cricket is now on the radar of the government and there are firm indications that the country will field teams in both the men’s and women’s events at the next Asian Games.
Managing Development

The Chief Executives, General Secretaries and Treasurers of the ACC’s Associate and Affiliate members along with staff from the Bangladesh Cricket Board and Sri Lanka Cricket attended an ACC Management Course in Kuala Lumpur. The program is the second of its kind, following one held in Brunei in 2004. The presenters were ICC Global Development Manager Tim Anderson, ACC Development Manager Bandula Warnapura, Head of Compliance at the ICC Ammar Sheikh, ESPN Star Sports’ Steve Slater and two independent consultants who also presented in 2004, Peter Hanlon and Ross Turner.

Topics under discussion during the five days of the course are the ICC’s ‘Building a Bigger, Better Global Game’, Key Accountabilities, Leadership, Governance, Strategic Planning, Facility Development and Management, Event Management, Sponsorship and Marketing, Financial Management, Stakeholder Relations, Public Affairs and Communication, Administrative Performance, Coach and Match Officiating Systems and ICC Compliance Protocols.
The Cricket Board of Maldives will be giving performance-related cash bonuses to its national team players from now on. Under the CBM Bonus Scheme there are rewards for 50s, 100s, 5-fors and team wins. “The Bonus Scheme has been instituted to reward excellence by players and to inspire the team to do well while on national duty,” says the CBM.

ACC Development Officer for the Maldives Rumesh Ratnayake has been impressed by the scale of the rewards and recognizes them as “a necessary carrot to keep players going”.

“Maldives is a very expensive place to live and what we’ve been finding is that a lot of players have to devote themselves to jobs to earn a living. These bonuses aren’t going to necessarily attract people to choose cricket as an income but its going to keep them going and give an incentive for those who had to give up cricket, to come back,” says Rumesh. “There’s a lot going on in Maldives, and the more vibrant and successful cricket is seen to be, the more of a ‘good get-away’ sport it is going to appear to the schools and communities,” he adds.

The Cricket Association of Nepal also announced that it would be providing monthly allowances of Nepali Rupees 5000 (approx. US$60) to its national squad.

The CBM Bonus Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Championship win</th>
<th>each player to receive Rufiyaa 7,500</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semi-final qualification</td>
<td>each player to receive Rufiyaa 2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Win</td>
<td>team will receive Rufiyaa 7,000 for each win</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each 5 wicket haul</td>
<td>player will receive Rufiyaa 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>50s - player will receive</td>
<td>Rufiyaa 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100s - player will receive</td>
<td>Rufiyaa 5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Currently 1US$ = 15.25 Maldives Rufiyaa)
A New Nineteen In Qatar

Migrants and their children have been almost exclusively representing the Arab countries in international cricket. For the simple reason that Arabs hadn’t and haven’t been exposed to it. That is changing. Oman have a policy dedicated to involving those of Arab origin in competitive cricket, Kuwait have had a couple of notable Arab players, UAE have increasingly active Arabian cricketers and now Qatar are recruiting potential new players from the local schools.

Analysis points to the increasing marginalization/ghettoization of cricket if it is confined only to a single community, an increasing disconnect between state and current cricketing community. Migrants and their children may be playing cricket in the Gulf now, who is to say that the grandchildren of migrants will be choosing to reside in the Gulf or even playing cricket? Fresh talent from fertile ground is required. Nowhere better than from the schools serving the Arabian nationals.

As with China, developing cricket in Arabia is a test of cricket’s appeal and of cricket coaches’ ability to teach. Coaches which, in the main, have been created by the Asian Cricket Council.

The Qatar Cricket Association (QCA) have gone to the first of 102 Independent Schools in Qatar, the Al-Razi Preparatory Independent School for Boys in Duhail, a suburb of Doha. National coach Tahir Mahmood took 30 under-16 boys through the basics of cricket. 19 of them were then selected for further 90 minutes a week coaching sessions at the school.

QCA General Secretary Manzoor Ahmad reports that “the nineteen boys expressed their pride at being selected, saying it was an honour for them and their school.” Mr. Ahmad added that the Qatar Olympic Committee Secretary General Sheikh Saoud bin Abdulrahman al-Thani has expressed his desire to see the game of cricket promoted among Qataris and Arabs. The QCA will be visiting other schools.

Tahir Mahmood and the ABCs of cricket for Arab boys
Cricket Initiatives

Brunei Goes Schooling

Six schools took part in the first U-13 Junior School Cricket Competition in Brunei in October 2011. It was the players’ first experience of competitive cricket. “With a little push and encouragement, cricket can reach anyone in Brunei”, says Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association Development Manager Rusdi Latif.

Brunei’s administrators are taking the game into schools in a concerted effort to encourage junior cricketers “to simply, enjoy cricket both as a sport and activity within their age group,” says Rusdi. Before the tournament, and a week after the workshop for Junior School teachers, Rusdi Latif, as part of an ‘In-School Program’ visited several primary schools to help teachers to coach and teach them how to play the game, both in theory and in practice.

Rusdi was impressed in particular by two primary schools at the Water Village in Bandar Seri Bagawan who made use of their limited facilities to give their pupils a chance to bat, throw and run. “That’s all you need at this level,” says ACC Development Officer for Brunei Aminul Islam; “if you give a child a chance to hit and they enjoy that feeling of clean contact and then another takes a catch and then another bowls a good ball, these are the things that draw people into cricket.”

Cricket starter kits were donated to the schools.
Afghans Back Themselves To Go Forward

National captain Nawroz Mangal and former captain Raees Ahmadzai were among the prominent candidates in the first ACC Level I coaching program held in Kabul in November 2011. 21 of Afghan's foremost aspiring coaches under the tutelage of ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander went through the ABCs of teaching cricket. “It was nothing they did not know, you have some international cricketers there, who've played against the best in the world, what was gratifying was that all of them simply worked hard, did all the drills, answered and asked all the right questions and had the passion for the game that you like to see in coaches,” says Iqbal.

With the first snows of winter already falling in the mountains behind Kabul, this was the last possible opportunity for these coaches to be accredited this year. All 21 of the candidates passed. “Which is unusual. On no course do we find that everyone passes yet these coaches did, which is full credit to them,” explains Iqbal. National player Karim Sadiq and former player Dawlat Ahmadzai along with the former manager of the national team Bashir Stanikzai and current U-19 manager Sher Agha Hamkar were also on the course. Two ladies, one of them Diana Barakzai who has been active in Afghan women’s cricket for some time, have also been accredited as Level I coaches.

At the same time as the coaches, a new group of umpires under ACC Resource Person Mahboob Shah took part in a four-day Level I program. Iqbal Sikander and Mahboob Shah met with ACB Chairman and Afghanistan Finance Minister Dr. Hazrat Omar Zakhilwal in Kabul during their stay, Iqbal reporting that the administration of the game in Kabul is on a much better level than before, with guidelines and targets in place for all those running the game.
Cricket Initiatives

"Afghanistan has achieved great success in the past five years with a certain group of players. Now the time has come, as they near the end of their playing careers for a new generation to emerge. What these Afghan stars have done in learning how to teach will undoubtedly help a lot more cricketers in the years ahead," says the former Pakistan international.

The ACB Chairman with Iqbal Sikander and Mahboob Shah in Kabul, October 2011

ACC Tournament Schedule 2012

In what will be a busy year for the elite teams among ACC members, two new tournaments have been added to the regular schedule. The new events, the ACC U-19 Asia Cup and ACC Women's Twenty20 Asia Cup, join the Asia Cup and ACC Trophy and ACC U-16 events to make a total of nine for the year.

"These are exciting times for the cricketers of our region. The Test-playing countries are supporting everyone with their participation in yet another Asia Cup, the eleventh in all, in Dhaka in March and with their agreeing to play in an U-19 Asia Cup in June as an U/19 World Cup warm-up. Also with the Women's Twenty20, the Test-playing countries are demonstrating great initiative by playing in China with the four top ACC women's teams. These are the things that promote development across the region and create a sense of a thriving and united Asia," says ACC Chief Executive Syed Ashraful Huq.

The ACC U-19 Asia Cup coincides with the ICC Conference in Kuala Lumpur at the end of June and thus the cricketers are guaranteed an august audience along with one that is likely to follow them on television too. The ACC Women's Twenty20 is being played in the same stadium that hosted the Asian Games in November 2010.

Brunei have withdrawn from competing in ACC events in 2012.
### Implemented Development Programme Calendar 2011

#### January - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.#</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue/Date</th>
<th>Resource Person</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Implementation Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACC U19 Div 3</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>USA, Italy, Hong Kong, Oman, PNG, Denmark</td>
<td>Winner: Hong Kong</td>
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<td>22 to 30 January</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Venukesh Prasad</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>U19 National Team train</td>
<td>National Team training for WCL</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Syed Sikander</td>
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<td>ACC</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ruznim Rattayake</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Bahrain U19 National Team tour to Sri Lanka</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 to 29 January</td>
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<td>as preparation for ACC U19 Elite Cup 2011</td>
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#### February - 2011

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<td>ACC U19 Elite Cup 2011</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>ACC/CAT</td>
<td>Hong Kong, Afghanistan, Nepal, Qatar, Malaysia, UAF, Oman, Singapore, Thailand, Bahrain</td>
<td>Winner: Afghanistan, Runner-up: Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 10 February</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ACC Women's T20 Tournament 2011</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>ACC/KC</td>
<td>Hong Kong, Thailand, China, Nepal, Singapore, Malaysia, Bhutan, UAF, Oman, Kuwait</td>
<td>Winner: Hong Kong, Runner-up: China</td>
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#### March - 2011

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<td>2</td>
<td>ACC Development Staff Coordination Committee Meeting</td>
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#### ACC Cricket Development Officers

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<td>Myanmar</td>
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<td>ACC U19 Elite Cup 2011</td>
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<td>1 to 10 February</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Syed Sikander</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>ACC Women's T20 Tournament 2011</td>
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## April - 2011

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<td>ICC</td>
<td>PAL, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, U.S.A., Hong Kong, PNG</td>
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<td>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>All member countries, Selected participants</td>
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### ACC Cricket Development Officers

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<th>SL#</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Participants</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Iqbal Sikander</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>ACC/ICF Level I Coaching &amp; Umpiring Course</td>
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<td>Rashid Ramkissoon</td>
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<td>Oman</td>
<td>ACC/COA Level I Umpiring Course</td>
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## May - 2011

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<td>Botswana, Namibia, U.S.A., Japan, Kazakhstan</td>
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### ACC Cricket Development Officers

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## June - 2011

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<td>All Member Countries</td>
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### ACC Cricket Development Officers

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<tr>
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<td>Peter Munro, Malboob, Shah</td>
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<td>Sharjah, UAE</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>ICC T20I Series 2011</td>
<td>Sharjah, UAE</td>
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<td>Winner: UAE</td>
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<td>25th SEA Games 2011</td>
<td>Palembang, Indonesia</td>
<td>ACC</td>
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<td>ACC Women's WC Qualifier</td>
<td>Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>West Indies, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Japan, USA, Ireland, Netherlands, South Africa, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Winner: West Indies Runner-up: Pakistan</td>
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<td>ACC Men's T20 Tournament 2011</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
<td>ACC/CAN</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Nepal, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Oman, UAE, Kuwait, Bhutan, Maldives, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Winner: Afghanistan Runner-up: Hong Kong</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>ACC Coach Education Course Level III</td>
<td>Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>ACC/SLC</td>
<td>All Member Countries Selected participants</td>
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Country Profiles

Afghanistan

Population: 29,121,286 (2010 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 43.6%
National Coach: Kabir Khan
National Captain: Nawroz Mangal
Cricket clubs: 320
Grounds: 39
Turf wickets: 13
Women’s Cricket: Yes
Playing season: September to May

ACC Member since 2003
ACC Development Officer: Iqbal

Recent Achievements:

2007  Finalists, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2007  Joint Winners of the ACC Twenty20 Cup
2008  Winners, ICC World Cricket League Division 5
2008  Third, ACC Trophy Elite
2008  Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 4
2008  Winners, ACC U-17 Challenge Cup
2009  Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 3
2009  Achieved ODI Status, ICC Cricket World Cup Qualifier
2009  Finalists, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2009  Qualifiers for ICC U/19 World Cup 2010
2009  Winners, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2010  Winners, ICC T20 World Cup Qualifier
2010  Winners v Canada, ninth highest run-chase in first class cricket
2010  Winners, ACC Trophy Elite
2010  Participants, ICC World Twenty20
2010  Third, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 1
2010  Third, ACC U-16 Challenge Cup
2010  Finalists, Asian Games T20
2010  Winners, ICC Intercontinental Cup
2011  Winners, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2011  Ninth in inaugural Reliance ICC T20I Rankings
2011  Winners, ACC Twenty20 Cup

Fourth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Eighth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
Fourteenth in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches :  Level I – 24, Level II – 2
Umpires  :  Level I – 51, Level II – 3
Curators :  Module I – 2
Afghanistan

ICC WorldTwenty20 qualifiers, ACC Trophy Elite champions, ACC Twenty20 Cup champions, ICC Intercontinental Cup champions, Asian Games silver medallists and Asia’s newest ODI nation: Afghanistan are the rising stars of Asian cricket. Already with a global following, they play with dash and panache, care only for winning and consider every match played to be a matter of national honour. Since becoming ACC members their progress has been rapid and they have reached unprecedented heights for an Affiliate nation.

Never a part of the British Empire, it was only in the camps established during the Afghan Wars of Liberation in the North West Frontier Province region of Pakistan from 1979 onwards, that cricket first became popular amongst the displaced Afghans.

From zero-access to cricket 10 years ago, and with precious little other sport on offer in the country, Afghanistan’s international success is generating tremendous interest. With the highest proportion of school-age children in the world, one in five, according to the United Nations and 60% of the country below age of 21, there is huge potential for cricket to play a huge part in establishing sport as a social force in Afghanistan. Indeed, junior playing numbers have increased substantially in the country in 2010.

Afghanistan’s cricket in the past ten years, which has seen them go from being a disorganised rag-tag band of nomadic hitters into a team that has impressed mightily on the world stage and that has won the respect and affection of millions. All this while the team has gone through three coaches in the past three years and four Chief Executives in the past two. However, it has been while the same core of individuals on the field that has taken them all the way from Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 5 to ODI status and a place in the 2010 World Twenty20 and a silver medal at the Asian Games. It has been an exhilarating ride.

They have their own home ground now and what looks like the beginnings of some proper support from the administrators: practise facilities are being put in place, teams are being picked on merit and the players are left to do what they do best – play cricket. ACC Development Officer Iqbal Sikander who was with Afghanistan during their successful and coach-less tour of Canada says, “I would say that the next few years, if not months are crucial to Afghanistan’s progress. They need to build on all that they have achieved and fully realise their potential. Even with all their talent, there is lots of room for improvement on and off the field. Playing against top-class competition can only help them get better and if the Board officials truly provide all the things the team needs then the team will reward the whole country and all their fans.”

Much needed improvements are being made to their domestic structure as it has become a matter of national pride that cricket continues to flourish in the country. 34 grounds have sprung up in the past year, funded by the public and private sector with two excellent facilities completed in 2011, one in in Jalalabad funded by the ACC, ACB and a local businessman, and the other in Kabul.

In February 2010 Sharjah Cricket Stadium in the Middle East was given to Afghanistan for use as their ‘home ground’ for training and matches by Abdulrahman Bukhatir, founder of cricket in Sharjah and a prime mover behind Dubai Sports City. This is where they have played the bulk of their first-class and ODI cricket.
Country Profiles

Bahrain

Population: 738,004 (2010 estimate)
Population Aged 0-14: 25.9%
National Coach:
National Captain: Azeem ul Haque
Cricket clubs: 125
Grounds: 8
Turf wickets: 0
Women’s Cricket: No
Playing Season: October to April

ACC Member since 2003
ACC Development Officer: Rumesh Ratnayake

Recent Achievements:

2009  Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 7
2009  Finalists, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 6
2009  Winners, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2010  Third, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 5

Twelfth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Eleventh in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
33rd in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches :  Level I – 14, Level II – 9
Umpires :  Level I – 12, Level II – 6
Curators :  Module I – 1, Module II – 2

Bahrain’s debut in the ICC World Cricket League in 2009 started with them winning Division 7, becoming runners-up in Division 6 and then finishing third in Division 5. The U-19 team won the ACC Trophy Challenge in December 2009.

Assuming all the elements in Bahrain coalesce and their potential is realised, the senior team could mount a serious challenge to the top teams in Asia.

"Bahrain is one of those countries that could go a long way in relation to its size, compared to its neighbours," says ACC Development Officer Rumesh Ratnayake.
Country Profiles

Bhutan

Population Aged 0-14: 28.9%
Coaching Co-ordinator: Damber Singh Gurung
National Captain: Tshering Dorji
Women's Captain: Pema Lhaden
Cricket clubs: 75
Grounds: 2
Turf wickets: 0
Women's cricket: Yes
Playing Season: September to May

ACC Member since 2001
ACC Development Officer: Rumesh Ratnayake

Recent Achievements:

2006  Winners, Spirit of Cricket Award ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2006  Finalists, ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2007  Finalists, ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2008  Finalists, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2009  Finalists, ACC Trophy Challenge and Winners, Spirit of Cricket Award
2010  Finalists, ACC U-19 Women's Championship

Tenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Thirteenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

44th – 48th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches :  Level I – 24, Level II – 7
Umpires :    Level I – 10, Level II – 5
Curators : Module I – 4, Module II – 3, Module III – 3, Advanced – 2

Nestled as it is in the heart of the Himalayas, for centuries none but the most intrepid made it through the steep mountain passes to reach proudly independent Bhutan. Archery being the national sport guaranteed the country considerable protection against invaders. But the Bhutanese were helpless before the onslaught of electromagnetic waves carrying television signals.

Starting in 2001, Indian television started threading its way through the highlands and in its wake came an appreciation for movies, soap operas and cricket.

Out of a population of around 700,000, close to 3000 are active cricketers, with the numbers rising. The biggest ground in the capital Thimphu (2.3 km above sea level) isn’t quite big enough for ICC-sanctioned cricket but serves its purpose in training the national senior and youth teams. They even play in the winter months, braving intermittent sleet and snow. Administrators are currently trying to maximize playing opportunities by taking the game south towards the plains and the Indian border, to take advantage of the land and climate more conducive to cricket than in Thimphu. Cricket is being taken to the schools and forms a fundamental part of the BCCB’s development program.
Wherever they are, wherever they play, the cricketers retain a unique Bhutanese flavour. All batsmen bow their heads in supplication to the cricketing gods before taking the field. “We do not pray for victory”, says national captain Damber Singh Gurung, “we pray for each other to give our best and to emerge complete from the competition.” The Dechephu Lhakhang temple in Thimphu is the spiritual home of Bhutan Cricket and cricketers visit before every tournament to invoke the protecting deities.

Finalists in recent ACC U-15 and U-19 Challenge Cups and Elite level contestants at senior level, with a women’s team that is also making strides, they show the virtues of good skills, sound technique and hunger for victory. Though they have struggled when they’re playing bigger, faster, stronger opponents more versed in cricket, Bhutan are improving steadily.

2010 marked their first appearance in the ICC World Cricket League, starting with Division 8 in Kuwait at the end of the year.
Country Profiles

Brunei

Population: 388,190 (2009 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 28.1%
National Coach: Surya Thapa
National Captain: Sujaya Kamat
Cricket clubs: 8
Grounds: 2
Turf wickets: 0
Women’s cricket: Yes
Playing Season: Year – round

ACC Member since 1996
ACC Development Officer: Aminul Islam

Recent Achievements:

2004  First international tournament participation in ACC Trophy
2009  ACC Trophy Challenge Participants
2009  Translators of Laws of Cricket into Malay

Eighteenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons

Eighteenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I – 2, Level II – 1
Umpires : Level I - 9; Level II – 2
Curators : Module I – 2, Module II – 1, Module III – 1, Advanced – 2

The smallest of the ACC member countries, Brunei is aiming to make a virtue of its youth and size. ACC Development Officer Aminul Islam says, "With every visit I can see that there is an increase in interest from the local people ... they want to play cricket. Now we want to increase that number by getting more schools to introduce cricket as part of their Co-Curriculum Activity. We want the next Bruneian superstar athlete to be a cricketer."

Eight primary schools already have cricket teams while three secondary schools have also started to form teams. The next target is for the game to reach university level. For the long-playing seniors spread among ten teams there are three competitions a year, contested on matting at the one ground there is available for cricket.

Brunei has pioneered a T12 version of cricket in the region in 2009 and in 2006 were the first to make use of Level 0 coaching and umpiring for those with relatively little exposure to cricket. In 2009 the BDCA also completed a translation of the Laws of Cricket into Malay in an endeavour to make the game easier to understand among the teachers and academics at the schools in which they aim to introduce the game. The translation will be available to Malaysians in Eastern and Peninsular Malaysia.

An ‘Education through Cricket’ project has been started with the aim to introduce approximately 250 English words to the students who intend to take part in the sport and who are weak in spoken English. All these selected words will be cricket-related but can also be used for day-to-day conversation.

Brunei have taken a furlough from ACC competitions for 2012 and 2013 as they seek to re-develop the game at grass-roots level.
Country Profiles

China

Population: 1,336,718,015 (2011 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 17.6%
National Coach: Rashid Khan
National Captain: Wang Lei
Women’s Coach: Ge Tao
Women’s captain: Wang Meng
Cricket clubs: 52
Grounds: 8
Turf wickets: 1
Playing Season: April to October

ACC Member since 2004
ACC Development Officer: Aminul Islam

Recent Achievements:

- 2007 ACC Women’s Tournament Semi-finalists
- 2007 Winners, Spirit of Cricket Award ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
- 2008 ACC U-17 Challenge Cup Participants
- 2008 ACC U-19 Women’s Championship Participants
- 2009 ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship Participants
- 2009 ACC Twenty20 Cup Participants
- 2009 ACC Trophy Challenge Participants
- 2010 Fourth, Asian Games Women’s T20
- 2011 Finalists, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship

Sixteenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Fifteenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I - 119; Level II – 9
Umpires : Level I – 79; Level II – 1

That China has finally started playing what they call ‘shen shi yun dong’, ‘the noble game’, is a significant step forward for cricket. In the words of former ICC President Ehsan Mani, “Cricket cannot call itself a global game when one-fifth of the world’s population is not aware of it.”

They are aware of it now. Media coverage of China’s emergence has rivaled that of Afghanistan’s; following the initial euphoria has come an understanding of just how large the challenge is to introduce cricket into China. “Developing cricket in China is a twenty-year project,” said ICC Global Development Manager Matthew Kennedy in 2006. It still holds true.

The women are ahead of the men in that marathon, having reached the Final of the ACC Women’s Twenty20 Cup in 2011, losing narrowly to Hong Kong.

Introducing cricket into China is a threefold testing-ground: i) for the Asian Cricket Council Development Program, ii) the Chinese state sporting machine and iii) the appeal of the game of cricket itself.

China’s coach Rashid Khan, seconded by the Pakistan Cricket Board since 2006, said in 2008, “Development is new, coaching systems are new and China is new to cricket so it is not easy. It is like me learning Chinese by reading a dictionary and watching Chinese movies. To those who want quick results I say it is not possible, to those who want good results I say it is possible. But only if good things are done every step of the way.”

Since the ACC formally introduced cricket to mainland China in 2005, much progress has been made. Coaches, umpires and, most importantly, player numbers in schools, have risen dramatically ever since then.

In 2011 more than a 100 new coaches were created across the nine provinces that currently have cricket programs in their schools.
The primary target has been the creation of a men’s and women’s team for the 2010 Asian Games in Guangzhou. As hosts, China is guaranteed entry. China’s men and women put on a spirited performance in front of their country’s onlookers and won many new fans.

In order for China to play to the best of their abilities and meet their undeniable potential, a detailed plan has been outlined by the CCA with the help of ACC. The ACC Development Officer Aminul Islam, the national coach for China Rashid Khan and other local coaches, following a wide-ranging search for talent in 2008 have compiled a detailed information base of the players and their standards in batting, bowling and fielding. It is now to be maintained for future planning, development and training purposes.

In 2009 Javed Miandad was appointed Ambassador for Cricket to China by the Pakistan Cricket Board and he has worked for long stretches with the players and coaches in China, Malaysia and also in Pakistan.

Tours of Bangladesh and India were undertaken in 2009 by the men’s U-19 and women’s teams in order to raise playing standards and in April 2010 the elite men’s players spent three weeks in Karachi and Lahore where national team players worked with them. There is also increasing interaction with Hong Kong. Attempts are being made to find playing and coaching berths for China’s best players in England and Australia for 2012.

Non-professional sports in China (i.e. not table-tennis, badminton, soccer or basketball) face one major problem: children between the ages of 13 and 18 are compelled by their parents and schools to put their studies ahead of all other interests. “No teenager in China plays sports for fun,” says Dr. Liu Jingmin of Tsinghua University, Beijing who is a Level I coach and umpire and has written a textbook on cricket in Mandarin.

Unless there is an exceptional push by their schooling institution, non-income generating sports are not played by China’s youth. The ones who have been representing China in ACC tournaments are coming to terms with international cricket much in the way anyone who is learning Mandarin from scratch would.

The Asian Cricket Council and International Cricket Council consider China to be a ‘Special Project’ and have allocated funds specifically to develop cricket in China. In the words of the ACC Chief Executive Syed Ashraful Huq, “Global revenues for cricket will increase by 30 – 40% once China becomes an established cricketing nation, either as a venue, a participant or a breeding ground for future cricketers in the decades ahead.”

The CCA’s motto is ‘ming tien hui gen hao’, ‘a better tomorrow’. They have the desire, they seek the knowledge, they wish to repay investment and in turn make cricket their own. They’re Chinese. It’s possible.
Country Profiles

Hong Kong

Population: 7,097,600 (2010 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 17%
National Coach: Charles Burke
Men’s Captain: James Atkinson
Women’s Captain: Neisha Pratt
Cricket clubs: 107
Grounds: 12
Turf wickets: 3
Playing Season: September to April

ACC Member since 1983
ACC Development Officer: Rumesh Ratnayake

Recent Achievements:
2007 Qualifiers for ICC World Cricket League Division 3
2007 ACC Women’s Tournament Semi-Finalists
2008 Participants, STAR Cricket Asia Cup
2008 Winners, ACC Trophy Elite
2008 Finalists, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 4
2009 Winners, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2009 Winners, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship
2009 Qualifiers for ICC U/19 World Cup 2010
2010 Third, ACC Trophy Elite
2010 Third, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2011 Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 3
2011 Winners, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship
2011 Finalists, ACC Twenty20 Cup

Second in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Seventh in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
20th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:
Coaches : Level I - 43; Level II – 12; Level III – 1
Umpires : Level I - 4; Level II - 5
Curators : Module I - 3; Module II - 2; Module III - 2

Winning their first ACC Trophy in 2008 (defeating four-time champions UAE in the Final and Afghanistan in the semi-final) has carried them through to success in ACC and ICC competitions at all levels. The team, a well-balanced mix of fearless youth and aged guile, improved with each subsequent outing and only narrowly missed out on reaching the 2009 ICC World Cup Qualifier for a place in the 2011 World Cup. The young players’ promise was confirmed by victory in the 2009 ACC U-19 Elite Cup in May and qualification for the 2010 ICC U/19 World Cup after a ten-team global playoff in Canada. The women’s team are current ACC Twenty20 Champions, having successfully defended their 2009 title.
A thriving club cricket scene for men and women provides plenty of playing opportunities. The local league structure was re-organized in 2011 to allow for more competitive cricket for the elite cricketers without compromising the social side of the game which is much cherished in Hong Kong.

Along with ACC funding and ICC support, the Hong Kong Cricket Association is healthily placed to find, nurture and develop internationally competitive cricketers. One thing that has held them back for a while is the absence of a full-sized international-standard ground but one will come online at Mission Road midway through the 2010-11 season, to join the nine other smaller turfed and mixed-use grounds in the Special Administrative Region. There are also well-developed plans to make use of the Guanggong International Cricket Stadium built specially for the 2010 Asian Games in Guangzhou in which Hong Kong's men's and women's teams took part.

A period of retrenchment and reform is being embarked upon, with the aim of expanding the reach of the game in the territory, particularly among those children starting secondary school. The number of accredited active coaches has been doubled. The intention is to create more cricketers in future years. "It may mean we take one step back to take two steps forward, but the benefits will become apparent in due course," says HKCA General Manager Danny Lai.

Indeed they have, with victory in the Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 3 in January 2011 and a berth in the ICC High Performance Program following their top-four finish in Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 2 later in the year. The men reached the Final of the ACC Twenty20 Cup at the end of the year.
Iran

Population: 77,891,220 (2011 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 24.1%
Men’s Coach: Mahmood Rashid
Men’s Captain: Yousef Raisi
Women’s Coach: Hajra Sarwar
Women’s Captain: Nahid Hakimian
Cricket clubs:
Grounds: 4
Turf wickets: 0
Playing Season: September to April

ACC Member since 2003
ACC Development Officer: Iqbal Sikander

Recent Achievements:

2009  Participants in the ACC Trophy Challenge
2009  Participants in the ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship
2010  Finalists, ACC U-16 Challenge Cup

Fifteenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Sixteenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I - 122; Level II - 4
Umpires : Level I - 69; Level II - 2
Curators : Module I – 1; Module II - 1; Module III - 2

Iran has been one of the beneficiaries of the globalization mantra that pervaded the cricket development ethos of the late 1990s. The administrators have subsequently taken advantage of their proximity to Pakistan to create a following for the game.

Iran has, however, to paraphrase Churchill, been an enigma wrapped around a riddle inside a mystery, for much of their international cricket life since becoming members of the ACC and ICC.

While cricket in Tehran itself remains largely an expatriate game, there is much activity in the southern Chabahar and Baluchistan regions of Iran. These regions border Pakistan and there is increasing evidence, as they develop commercially and welcome cross-border interaction, that cricket is attracting more and more local people.

Cricket because of its body-covering uniform is seen as something that women can observe and participate in and women’s cricket is being increasingly encouraged. The majority of accredited umpires in Iran are currently women.

At present the cricketers are made up of two distinct parts: the Tehran-based ones who have access to playing abroad and the cricketers of the regions bordering Pakistan who truly have learnt cricket the hard way. Their desire to play irrespective of all the obstacles facing them, is humbling.

The women’s team, along with the men’s and youth teams have shown considerable competitive spirit in their outings and once more discipline is added to their determination, along with better preparation, they will cause some upsets. There are eight provincial women’s teams in the country playing regular cricket.

In 2011 domestic playing numbers and coaches and umpires increased by a significant percentage and Iqbal Sikander for one, remains optimistic about cricket’s continuing potential in the country.
Iran

Finalists, 2010 ACC U-16 Challenge Cup
Kuwait

Population: 2,595,628 (2011 estimate)
Population Aged 0-14: 25.8%
Men’s Coach:
Women’s Coach: Tariq Rasool Shah
National Captain: Hisham Mirza
Women’s Captain: Priyada Murali
Cricket clubs: 381
Grounds: 10
Turf wickets: 4
Playing Season: September to May

ACC Member since 1996
ACC Development Officer: Iqbal Sikander

Recent Achievements:

2007 Hosts, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2007 Third, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2007 Finalists, ACC U-15 Elite Cup
2008 Host of the ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2008 Completion of fourth turf facility, Sulaibiya
2008 Participants, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2009 Third, ACC U-19 Challenge
2010 Hosts, ACC Trophy Elite
2010 Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 8
2011 Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 7
2011 Finalists, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup

Fourth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
Seventh in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
35th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I - 18; Level II – 11; Level III - 1
Umpires : Level I - 19; Level II - 9
Curators : Module I - 2; Module III - 1

Kuwait, with a decent team at all age-group levels, sound administration, plenty of domestic commercial support, exceptional facilities and a desire to truly be a vibrant member of the international cricketing community, has plenty of things going for it.

In fact, it is a surprise Kuwait hasn’t already gone further on the field. They are either very good or very bad and no one, not even they know what they will be when they step on to the field. Through it all, their matches invariably seem to be gripping affairs.

A good run in the Pepsi ICC World Cricket League, victories in Division 8 in Kuwait and Division 7 in Botswana, was arrested on one seamers’ morning in 2011’s Division 6 when they chose to bat first in their opening match of the event. Current indications suggest greater success at ACC level and then ICC level cannot be far away.
They were finalists in the 2011 ACC U-19 Challenge, losing to Saudi Arabia. Like the other Gulf countries, promising youths miss out on representing Kuwait as adults because of their studies and subsequent employment outside of Kuwait. Nevertheless, enough cricketers remain to ensure that Kuwait remain a dangerous proposition on the field at senior level.

Women’s cricket is played with a passion, in growing numbers and with increasing aptitude.
Country Profiles

Malaysia

Population: 28,728,607 (2011 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 31.4%
National Coach: Roy Dias
National Captain: Suresh Navaratnam
Women's Coach: Haris Abu Baker
Women's captain: Emylia Rahim
Cricket clubs: 434
Grounds: 59
Turf wickets: 10
Playing Season: Year-round

ACC Member since 1983
ACC Development Officer: Aminul Islam

Recent Achievements:

2007 Beat Bangladesh U-19s in a 50-over match
2007 ACC U-19 Elite Cup Semi-Finalists
2008 Hosts, ICC U/19 World Cup
2008 Beat Zimbabwe, U/19 World Cup
2008 Finalists, ACC U-19 Women's Championship
2009 Finalists, ACC U-17 Elite Cup
2009 ICC Development Program Lifetime Service Award for MCA President Tunku Imran
2010 Third, ACC U-16 Elite Cup
2010 Semi-Finalists, ACC Trophy Elite
2011 Finalists, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 6

Third in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Fifth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
30th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches: Level I - 77; Level II – 16
Umpires: Level I - 79; Level II - 10
Curators: Module I - 7; Module II - 3; Module III - 4; Advanced - 4

Speak to anyone who knows anything about cricket in Malaysia and they’ll say, “Malaysia has the best facilities amongst the non-Test countries of Asia.” Its abilities to organise and deliver a top-class international tournament were demonstrated by the 2006 DLF Tri-Series between Australia, India and the West Indies in September 2006 and the 16-nation ICC U/19 World Cup in 2008. The ACC has found Malaysia an accommodating host for many tournaments.

Notwithstanding the considerable commercial and administrative acumen that is evident among many of those connected with cricket in Malaysia, cricket has not received its due reward in the country. Much of that is due to the core national consciousness not being geared to cricket or indeed participatory sport.

Malaysia has produced one outstanding cricketer in recent years, their captain Suresh Navaratnam, an all-rounder who impressed the visiting Australians mightily in his net sessions with them during the DLF series and who has been enjoying something of a renaissance. To create the next generation, using the revenue from the Tri-Series and U/19 World Cup, a far-reaching development program was established to harness talent across peninsular and eastern Malaysia. With a third of the country under 16 years of age, the second-highest in the region, there is plenty of opportunity to further grow the game.
Fresh thinking and fresh players are being introduced with the more seasoned players enjoying a surge of form. Finalists in both Pepsi ICC World Cricket Leagues 6 and 5, they look forward to climbing the global rankings ladder with more confidence in 2012.
Country Profiles

Maldives

Population: 396,334 (2010 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 23%
National Coach: Moosa Kaleem
Cricket teams: 54
Grounds: 1
Turf wickets: 2 (1 net)
Women’s Cricket: No
Playing Season: September to April

ACC Member since 1996
ACC Development Officer: Rumesh Ratnayake

Recent Achievements:
2009  Third, ACC Trophy Challenge
2010  Winners, ACC Trophy Challenge
2011  Hosts, SAARC Twenty20 Cup

The fact that grass on this coral atoll is a rarity and that the land mass is so small and disparate are factors which the Cricket Board of Maldives have enthusiastically overcome. A nation where over half the population are below 21, like Bhutan, makes it a fertile place for the promotion of any sport. Cricket has caught on in recent years thanks to the reach of televised cricket from the subcontinent. And more importantly, the success of the national team in international competition.

The Maldives’ victory in the 2005 ACC Emerging Nations Tournament was the nation’s first ever international sporting triumph. The team received a rapturous welcome on their return from Thailand and a presidential reception. Some will say it was a small tournament but if it had not been held and if the Maldives had not won, cricket would not have received the boost it did nation-wide. The Maldives successfully defended their title in 2006 and have continued to improve in subsequent ACC tournaments.

Participation in the 2010 Asian Games was a tangible sign of growing confidence in their abilities.

The age-group cricketers promise much and may indeed deliver on that promise in the next few years as their skills and competitive instincts develop. Cricket is the game to play now in the islands and sponsors and the media are increasingly behind the sport. Development has been managed well by the CBM and a new ground on Fuvahmulah has been paid for by the government. The government also financed the SAARC Twenty20 event at the end of 2011 which was won by Pakistan who defeated Sri Lanka in the Final.
Should they manage to strike the most productive balance between their senior players and the youngsters in the national team, the Maldives will start to make rapid progress up the ranks. Victory in the ACC Trophy Challenge at the end of 2010 was a significant triumph. They are an increasingly dangerous side.
Myanmar

Population Aged 0-14: 25.3%
National Coach: Ashfaq-ul-Islam
National Captain: Ye Myo Tun
Cricket teams: 92
Grounds: 4
Turf wickets: 2
Women’s Cricket: No
Playing Season: October to May
ACC Member since 2005
ACC Development Officer: Aminul Islam

Recent Achievements:
2007  First international victory, ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2008  Spirit of Cricket Award, U-17 Challenge Cup
2008  Winners, Asia Region ICC Development Award for Best Cricket Promotional and Marketing Program
2009  Spirit of Cricket Award, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2010  Spirit of Cricket Award, ACC Trophy Challenge

Seventeenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Seventeenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:
Coaches : Level I – 5; Level II – 4
Umpires : Level I – 2
Curators : Module I - 14

Myanmar embodies the truest spirit of amateur cricket in the ACC and arguably, the world. The Myanmar Cricket Federation is a benevolent parental body which offers holistic encouragement to all who wish to play. That cricket is even played in Myanmar is a cause for celebration.

The MCF have realised that creating the proper conditions for cricket will inevitably lead to creating a proper national team in the years to come, one which truly represents not just the spirit of Myanmar but the spirit of cricket.

To that end since they became ACC members in 2005 and the 97th member of the global ICC family in 2006, cricket has been taken to primary and secondary schools in Yangon. The construction of nets and then a ground for school cricket led to the first Inter-School tournament in January 2007 with six teams taking part. “Not very exciting as yet, but we shall improve,” said MCF President U Nyunt Win.

On becoming ACC members in 2005, the MCF released a song for public consumption which did much to establish cricket in the public consciousness. Its chorus – “Cricket – Cricket – Cricket / Play cricket – Achieve Subtle Supremacy.” In 2008, U Nyunt Win (a legendary actor) directed a Myanmarese movie ‘Bo Ba’ which told a story very similar to ‘Lagaan’ and was a huge hit across the country. Many of the national players are featured in the story as extras.
Player numbers have doubled from 2008 to 2009 and the national team has players who can put bat to ball along with an enthusiastic cadre of seamers. The team shows plenty of heart and no little skill and under the tutelage of their Bangladeshi coach Ashfaq-ul-Islam have been improving with every outing. 67 beginner coaches were active in Myanmar in 2009, the most in any ACC non Test-playing member country though many have subsequently left the game.

Work started on construction of a new ground in Saw Pong, a suburb of Yangon in November 2010 and was completed in December 2011.
Nepal

Population: 29,519,114 (2008 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 39.7%
National Coach: Pubudu Dassanayake
National Captain: Paras Khadka
Women's Coach: Arun Aryal
Women's Captain: Neera Rajopadhyaya
Cricket clubs: 429 (senior), 227 (junior)
Grounds: 65
Turf wickets: 17
Playing Season: September to November; March to May

ACC Member since 1990
ACC Development Officer: Rumesh Ratnayake

Recent Achievements:

2007  Finalists, ACC Women’s Tournament
2007  Winners, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2008  Plate Finalists, U/19 World Cup
2008  Third, ICC World Cricket League Division 5
2008  Winners, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2009  Winners, ACC U-17 Elite Cup
2009  Third, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship
2010  Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 5
2010  Finalists, ACC U-16 Elite Cup
2010  Finalists, ACC Trophy Elite
2010  Winners, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2011  Finalists, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2012  Winners, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship
2012  Participants, ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier
2012  Participants, ICC U/19 World Cup

First in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Second in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
27th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches  :  Level I - 46; Level II – 14
Umpires  :  Level I - 74; Level II - 14
Curators  :  Module II - 1; Module III - 3

For many years at age-group cricket Nepal were peerless and won tournaments at every level of ACC competition. Wins were based on disciplined, error-free cricket. 2009 saw them relinquish their long-held U-19 crown and in 2010 they were beaten for the first time in an ACC Final at home since 1998, when Singapore won the U-16 Elite Cup in Kathmandu.

The youth stars of before however, in graduating to the senior side have advanced the national cause. Previously the seasoned talents of full-strength sides which play a more dynamic form of cricket were too strong for Nepal’s men’s team. Though Afghanistan filleted them in the 2010 ACC Trophy Elite Final in being runners-up, Nepal showed they were a side that had come good at senior level. Winning Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 5 in February 2010 set the team up for a good run towards qualification for World Cup 2015, although they did suffer a setback later in Division 4.
The Cricket Association of Nepal has adopted a more professional approach to development in recent years. Increased sponsorship and more focussed domestic competitions have been the result. Work is expected to start on a National Academy, felt to be vital for indoor practice given the extremes of Nepal’s weather, which will be partly funded by the ACC. Two grounds outside Kathmandu, in Mulpani and Pokhara are also close to coming online.

The U-19s qualified for their fifth ICC U/19 World Cup in 2011. While not forsaking the cardinal virtues, a general re-development of the national side’s style of play from percentage cricketers to more flamboyant aggressors is being gone through under the tutelage of new national coach Pubudu Dassanayake. He replaced Sri Lankan compatriot Roy Dias who had so successfully shaped the team and the nation’s cricket for almost ten years.

Both men’s and women’s teams have supporters wherever they play. Huge home support remains a feature of Nepali cricket and the crowd which witnessed the ACC Twenty20 Cup semi-final between Afghanistan and Nepal at the Tribhuvan University Ground was reported as being the biggest ever in the country at 12,000.

Women’s cricket is thriving and Nepal are invariably the team to beat in ACC competitions, though they didn’t make it to the Final of the ACC Women’s Twenty20 in 2011.
Country Profiles

Oman

Population: 3,027,959 (2011 estimate)
Population Aged 0-14: 31.2%
National Coach: Hemal Mehta
Women’s Captain: Vaishaly Jesrani
Cricket Clubs: 57
Grounds: 5
Turf Wickets: 1
Women’s Cricket: Yes
Playing Season: August to April

ACC Member since 2000
ACC Development Officer: Iqbal Sikander

Recent Achievements:

2007 Joint winners, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2007 Runners-up, ICC World Cricket League Division 2
2008 Runners-up, ACC U-17 Challenge Cup
2009 Winners, ACC Trophy Challenge
2009 Participants, ICC World Cup Qualifier
2009 Third, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2010 Winners, ACC U-16 Challenge Cup
2011 Kanak Khimji, Pepsi ICC Development Programme Award for Lifetime Service
2012 Participants, ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier

Sixth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Eleventh in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
23rd in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches: Level I - 33; Level II - 13; Level III-2
Umpires: Level I - 51; Level II - 7
Curators: Module I - 1; Module II - 1; Module III - 1

Packed with match-winners, when Oman are good, they are very very good.

In 2007’s ICC World Cricket League Division 2 they topped the table after the group stage, against some tough opposition. That booked Oman a place in 2009’s ICC World Cup Qualifier where they had every chance of qualifying for the World Cup of 2011. They will look back on their performances in that competition with a feeling that they could have, and should have, done better, lack of preparation on turf being the single-most significant factor which cost them.

They are a team of mature, personable individuals who bring much credit to themselves and their country. Their rise has been based on having a team of many all-rounders with a couple of highly capable players in specialist positions, along with superb team spirit. And they almost always come through when they’re in close matches.
Oman have all the ingredients for success, including a vigorous national association. Artificial turf wickets have been introduced that simulate grass to better prepare for international competition. As of October 2011 they now also have turf facilities, albeit on a small-scale, which can only help them in their quest to become a cricketing force. Arab Omanis are being encouraged to play in increasing numbers.

Roy Dias, having left Nepal was coach in Oman towards the end of 2011 and under his guidance the team secured a top-four finish in the ACC Twenty20 Cup http://www.asiancricket.org/index.php/tournaments/accc-twenty20-cup-2011 and thus a place in the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier.

The 2011 Women’s Squad
Qatar

Population: 1,758,793 (2010)
Population Aged 0-14: 21.8%
National Coach: Tahir Mahmood
National Captain: Umer Taj
Women’s Captain: Rishika Reddy
Cricket clubs: 34
Grounds: 13
Turf wickets: 1
Women’s Cricket: Yes
Playing Season: September to April

ACC Member since 2000
ACC Development Officer: Venkatesh Prasad

Recent Achievements:

2007  Winners, ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2009  Semi-Finalists, ACC U-17 Elite Cup
2009  Semi-Finalists, ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2009  ICC Development Award Asia Region for
Best Overall Cricket Development Programme
2010  ICC Development Award for Asia Region’s Volunteer
of the Year: Manzoor Ahmad
2011  Semi-Finalists, ACC U-19 Elite Cup

Thirteenth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons

Fifth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches:  Level I – 12; Level II – 7; Level III - 1
Umpires:  Level I - 24; Level II - 9
Curators:  Module III - 3

Qatar is one of those countries currently girding their loins in Asia as they seek to capitalise on the talent and resources they have available.

Qatar has one of the best young batsmen in the Middle East in Tamoor Sajjad, Player of the Tournament in 2011’s ACC U-19 Elite Cup. Upon one player a team cannot be built, however, so they invariably struggle in the critical stages of every tournament. Still, there is talent around Sajjad and Qatar are a dangerous side.

Following the U-15 team’s success in the ACC Challenge Cup at the end of 2007 the state took an interest in promoting cricket and negotiations started for major new cricket facilities development in the country. Qatar’s Olympic Committee has allocated a ground to the QCA at the Industrial Area in Doha. This ground has been grassed and aims to be of international standard.

The QCA have developed their inaugural turf facility on ground provided by the government and the Qatar Olympic Committee. It is expected to have a seating capacity of 10,000 and be fully functional in 2012.
“Turf is something which is critical to progress for Qatar, as well as for the other countries in the region. You see the players struggle when they come to international tournaments and they are not able to do themselves justice,” says Iqbal Sikander.

Though they were unable to field a team in the 2011 ACC Women’s Championship the women show enthusiasm and had played in all of the ACC tournaments up to that point.

The U-19s in ecstasy in Thailand

ACC Development Officer Venkatesh Prasad in Qatar, January 2011
Country Profiles

Saudi Arabia

Population: 26,534,604 (2011 estimate)
Population Aged 0-14: 29.4%
National Coach: Shoaib Ali
Cricket clubs: 149
Grounds: 38
Turf wickets: 1
Women’s cricket: No
Playing Season: October to April

ACC Member since 2003
ACC Development Officer: Iqbal Sikander

Recent Achievements:

2007  SCC Development Manager Nadeem Nadwi appointed as Asia Region Affiliates representative at the ICC Annual Conference
2008  Winners, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2010  Finalists, ACC Trophy Challenge
2011  Winners, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup

Seventh in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Tenth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches: Level I - 6; Level II - 2
Umpires: Level I - 16; Level II - 2
Curators: Module I - 1; Module II - 1; Module III - 2; Advanced - 1

Saudi Arabia played excellent cricket to win the ACC U-19 Challenge Cup in 2011. This, coming from cricketers who have only one turf wicket in the massive country. The youngsters seem to have some more spark to them than the seniors nevertheless on their day the seniors are capable of upsetting anybody. They seem to make a habit of being at their best against UAE, most significantly in a game at the ACC Twenty20 Cup which saw UAE lose out on a berth in the ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier.

Finishing in the top 10 of the ACC Rankings after the tournament seasons of 2007 and 2008, had their Chief Executive Officer Nadeem Nadwi say that, “It will definitely energize our efforts to promote cricket in the Kingdom. This will give our team an extra boost and strength to believe that, with honest efforts and hard work we have every possibility to go even higher on the ladder and improve our ranking further in the next two years.” That they did climbing three places to be seventh in the 2009 – 2010 rankings.

Cricket is receiving active royal patronage in the kingdom and the Saudi Cricket Centre are active in reaching out to as many as possible who wish to play the game. The intention of the Saudi Cricket Centre (SCC) is to develop the kingdom’s infrastructure, youth and competition programs. “Youth development is the prime objective,” says Mr. Nadwi, “the targets are primary and secondary schools, where we hope to introduce the children to the basics of the game by way of interactive and video demonstrations.”

Coaching numbers have gone up 500% since 2011 and Umpires have almost quadrupled. A tournament structure for age-groups for U-13, U-15, U-17 up to U-19 as well as regional competitions for the seniors are proposed with particular emphasis being put on investing in turf surfaces at all the new academies and grounds. There is also a great desire to attract Arabs to cricket.
To that end, the kingdom is being divided into six regional bodies for the purposes of development: Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam, Medina, Abha and Yanbu. The expectation is that by 2013 at least 180 schools will be competing in nationally-managed competitions. “We have set a target of increasing each age-groups schools per region by five a year from 60 in 2009,” says Mr. Nadwi.

The intention is to create a focussed pathway for talented players to progress. Structured training programs and scholarships for the most promising players are proposed with full support being given to the new generation of coaches, curators and umpires that will be needed.
Country Profiles

Singapore

Population: 5,353,494 (2011 est.)
Population Aged 0-14: 13.8%.
National Coach: Saad Khan Janjua
National Captain: Saad Khan Janjua
Women’s Captain: Diviya GK
Clubs: 72
Grounds: 21
Turf wickets: 4
Playing Season: January to November

ACC Member since 1983
ACC Development Officer: Aminul Islam

Recent Achievements:

2006 Winner of ICC Development Award:
Best Overall Cricket Development Award

2007 ACC U-15 Elite Winners

2008 First, ACC Rankings 2007 - 2008

2009 Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 6

2010 Winners, ACC U-16 Elite Cup

Fifth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons

First in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

29th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I - 59; Level II – 13; Level III- 1
Umpires : Level I - 11; Level II - 10

500 cricketers, 100 teams, 80 umpires, 35 fixtures a week and a corps of emerging young male and female cricketers, Singapore Cricket is riding an upswing of interest in the game. Domestic cricket has never been busier with many new teams joining the Association in the past two years with a range of league and Cup matches arranged last year. Singapore holds the highest number of officially-sanctioned cricket matches of any non-Test playing country in the world. To put this growth in context, there were just 14 Singapore League fixtures in 2003.

An influx of seasoned new players is adding to the strength of the team and if Singapore can master the transition of junior cricketers to the senior ranks, then they’ll have a truly competitive team. The opportunity has been taken to build up domestic cricket activity and there are already signs that 2012 will mark a renaissance for Singapore cricket.

The Singapore Cricket Association are actively engaging with the state in order to seek further state support and funding. They are emphasising cricket’s virtues as a character and team-spirit builder in order to do so, knowing full well that these will appeal to the administrators of the nation-state.

Singapore is reaping the reward for having a strong forward-thinking administration coupled with players who have consistently shone at youth level. “We will spread our programs now to reach other areas,” adds Mr. Imran. “Being No.1 is great. Now we must stay there and apply a fresh perspective to the younger lot of players.” The U-16s repaid that attention in winning the 2010 ACC U-16 Elite Cup. The senior team and U-19 team have slipped down to the Challenge Division but are confident of winning promotion back to the Elite next time round.
The 2011 Women’s Squad

2010 ACC U-16 Elite Cup
Country Profiles

Thailand

Population: 67,091,089 (2011 estimate)
Population Aged 0-14: 19.9%
Men’s Coach: Zeeshan Khan
Women’s Coach: Tithi Kader
Women’s captain: Sornnarin Tippoch
Clubs: 43
Grounds: 13
Turf wickets: 5
Playing Season: November to May
ACC Member since 1996
ACC Development Officer: Venkatesh Prasad

Recent Achievements:

2007  Winners, Spirit of Cricket Award ACC U-19 Elite Cup
2007  Hosts, ACC U-15 Challenge Cup
2008  Hosts, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2008  Third, ACC U-17 Challenge Cup
2008  Third, ACC U-19 Women’s Championship and Winners of Spirit of Cricket Award
2009  Finalists, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship 2009
2009  Finalists, ACC U-19 Challenge Cup
2011  Third, ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship

Eleventh in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Ninth in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches: Level I - 34; Level II - 6; Level III - 1
Umpires: Level I - 24; Level II - 7
Curators: Module I - 6; Module II - 1; Module III - 3; Advanced - 1

Thailand has progressed considerably since the ACC took an interest in them and they now stand as one of the true exemplars of cricket development. The game has spread across the large country, spreading out from Bangkok to Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen in the north, Chonburi in the east and Phuket in the south.

A peaceful revolution happened in Thailand in 2009, a year that was the best in their cricket history, one in which the finals of two international tournaments were reached and a year in which Thai cricket became increasingly associated with Thais – Thais of ethnic origin and Thai citizens with deep roots in the country. After being a demonstration sport in 2010 cricket became a discipline at the 2011 National Youth Games, the first Thai cricket competitions sanctioned by the Sports Authority of Thailand.

The drivers of change may initially have been the Asian and Anglo-Antipodean expatriates but subsequent progress has all been due to the fact that once the game was taken to the indigenous population, Thai youth cricketing activity has flourished. Local Thais have a presence in the age-group squads and a number have played for the seniors already. Women’s cricket is a significant part of development activity. At the start of 2009 nets were put up for the first time in government schools, in Chiang Mai.
Facilities are in place in Bangkok and Chiang Mai to host multi-venue tournaments and the award of ICC Associate status in 2005 was due recognition of the potential that Thailand shows for cricket. Potential that is, to a large extent, being realised. In 2010 the Cricket Association of Thailand took possession of their own cricket ground, Terdthai, close to Bangkok Suvarnabhumi airport. It has already hosted two ACC events.

Greater exposure to competitive cricket will raise playing standards and allow them to climb the ACC tournament rankings where they are currently just outside the Elite group. “If cricket is to prosper in Thailand then it needs to develop the local cricketing human capital,” says Association Chief Executive Officer Mohideen Kader, “not just players but umpires and coaches too.”

It is the women who are making the most significant strides. The women’s teams are 100% Thai (in contrast to the 60% expatriate men’s team) and they are playing some remarkably good cricket for those who have only been active since 2007. “It is a tribute to the Thai character and to cricket that the game is flourishing in Thailand,” adds Mr. Kader.
For many years the UAE were close to peerless in Asia when it came to cricket below the level of the Test-playing nations. Losing the 2008 ACC Trophy Elite Final to Hong Kong ended their run of four consecutive ACC Trophies and heralded a change in the competitive rankings. Many feel the UAE still have the best players and the best grounds as well as deep-rooted cricket patronage so a return to winning ways over all should not be far away but Afghanistan are a little ahead at the moment and Hong Kong and Nepal are close. The UAE’s games against Afghanistan are among the competitive highlights of every season.

They remain a side packed with match-winners and along with the die-hard stalwarts who have been the backbone of the side for the past half-a-dozen or so years, they always seem to be unearthing dynamic new talent. Competition for places in the national side is fierce. They reached the Final of the four-day ICC Intercontinental Shield at the end of 2010 and at the start of the year were just one win away from qualifying for the ICC World Twenty20. Kabir Khan, the coach that took Afghanistan to the top has been recruited as the UAE’s new coach. In his first tournament in charge in 2011, UAE won Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 2 with some revitalised veterans coming good alongside some fresh new talent. Afghanistan were then beaten in two ICC Intercontinental Cup one-day matches and pushed hard in the first-class match.

Recent Achievements:

2007  ACC U-19 Elite Cup Semi-Finalists
2007  Winners, ICC World Cricket League Division 2
2008  Participants, STAR Cricket Asia Cup
2008  Finalists, ACC Trophy Elite
2009  Participants, ICC World Cup Qualifier
2009  Participants, ICC Intercontinental Cup
2009  Finalists, ACC Twenty20 Cup
2010  Super 4s, ICC T20 World Cup Qualifier
2010  Finalists, ICC Intercontinental Shield
2011  Winners, Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 2

Ninth in ACC Rankings for 2009 and 2010 seasons
Third in ACC Rankings for 2007 and 2008 seasons
17th in ICC Global Rankings on December 31, 2011

Active personnel qualified from ACC Courses:

Coaches : Level I - 20; Level II – 14; Level III – 1
Umpires : Level I - 30; Level II - 3
Curators : Module I - 3; Module II - 2; Module III - 3
They narrowly missed out on securing a place in the most recent ICC World Twenty 20 Qualifier.

At age-group level other Asian countries tend to find the UAE beatable but even there, such is their ability to throw up talented cricketers, they remain one of the strongest teams. The catchment area for cricketers is starting to spread outside the traditional confines of Sharjah and Dubai into the other Emirates.

UAE pioneered the take-up of women’s cricket in the Gulf by fielding a team in the 2007 ACC Women’s Tournament and have subsequently continued to promote women’s participation in the game.
Development Committee

The Development Committee comprises nine members. The President, Chief Executive and Development Manager are ex-officios of the Committee. Remaining members are appointed by the membership at the Annual General Meeting of the ACC. This Committee provides recommendations to the Executive Board on the activities relating to cricket development in the member countries and reviews and approves the annual development calendar and the development budget of the ACC.

The Development Committee met once during the financial year ended 31st December 2011 and the decisions made at the meeting were properly documented and executed.

Accountability and Compliance

In pursuing good governance, the ACC has committed to the highest level of accountability and compliance and strives to foster a culture that values and rewards exemplary ethical standards, personal and corporate integrity and respect for others.

In line with good governance, in all its dealings with member countries and third parties alike, the ACC abides by the principles of fairness, transparency and being ethical at all times. All personnel, from the top of the organization to the bottom, are encouraged to uphold and practice these principles in all their dealings with persons within and external to the organization.

The ACC’s day-to-day financial transactions and employee-related matters are dealt with according to the procedures and instructions laid down in the ACC’s Finance & Administration Manuals. Financial statements are prepared monthly for the review of the President, CEO and Chairman, Finance & Marketing committee and annual financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Malaysia.

Members of the ACC are also encouraged to have good governance practices in their respective countries. Members who submit their Association or Board’s audited financial statements to the ACC within three months of their financial year-end are entitled to an additional amount for good governance when they receive their annual cash allocation for the year. This is in recognition of the country’s effort to have some degree of accountability for their financial resources by having an external party (the auditors) examine their accounting/financial records.

Syed Ashrafur Huq
Chief Executive
The year under review was completed with a concentrated effort on the development activities. No revenue generating tournament was conducted as a result ACC’s books were closed with a net deficit.

**Review of ACC Fund Activities**

As mentioned earlier, in year 2011, the ACC recorded a net deficit of US$365,589 as there was no income-generating tournament held during the period.

Other income included a one-off reversal of the Asia Cup allocation to the Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association due to the prolonged absence of cricket development activity in their country.

Income from investments for the year which solely comprises interest income is higher than in 2010 due to better returns from the fixed income market.

The operational expenses of the Council have increased in 2011 compared to previous financial year due to annual salary adjustments, Ringgit Malaysia appreciation and recruiting of new staff.

**Review of the Development Fund Activities**

The ICC annual development grant for 2011 is higher than 2010 as the ACC is in the second two-year funding cycle as per the ACC/ICC agreement. The funds were remitted by the ICC as stipulated in the agreement.

The total development expenditure for 2011 amounted to US$ 3.773 million. That amount was less than 2010, due to no provision for ICC central costs in the current year and lower expenses incurred on certain programmes in 2011 compared to 2010.

The amount spent on tournaments organized for non-Test playing countries is US$ 1.31 million. This was spent on four ACC tournaments: the ACC U-19 Challenge Trophy 2011 held in Malaysia, the ACC U-19 Elite Trophy 2011 in Thailand, the ACC Women’s Twenty20 Championship 2011 in Kuwait and the ACC Men’s Twenty20 Cup 2011 in Nepal. All tournaments were completed within the respective tournament budgets. In some tournaments, savings were materialized from the tournament budgets due to non-participation of certain teams.

A sum of US$ 409,104 was spent on conducting various educational courses and programmes to enhance the skills of coaches, coach educators, umpires and umpire educators in the region. A further sum of US$ 39,090 was spent on High Performance Programs conducted to support the teams who qualified for Pepsi ICC World Cricket League tournaments.

A total of US$ 717,000 was distributed to countries under coach assistance (US$ 486,000), cricket equipment and ground development (US$ 189,000) and governance grants (US$ 42,000). These allocations were provided to countries to retain quality coaching staff, purchase cricket equipment and to have a proper reporting system. It is important to note that most countries fully utilized their allocation in the year itself.

There is no ICC central charge for 2011 compared to the US$ 592,000 in 2010. The central charge is a payment obligation under the ACC/ICC agreement on the shortfalls of certain ICC tournaments that are required to be financed from the Global Development Fund as these events are...
mainly intended for non-Test playing countries and developing the game worldwide. These events include Pepsi ICC World Cricket League Division 1, ICC U/19 Cricket World Cup and ICC Women’s World Cup. Accordingly, the ACC is obliged to contribute 1/5 of the shortfall/deficit of these events as the total shortfall/deficit is divided over five regions. There is no provision for ICC central costs in 2011 as none of the above events was held in 2011.

The operational expenses of the Development Fund for 2011 amounted to US$ 1.248 million. The operational expenses include development staff salary costs, travel costs and other operational expenses incurred by the Development Staff in implementing the ACC Development Program.

It is to be noted that an amount of US$1.298 million was saved from the Development Budget 2011. This was mainly due to fewer countries taking part in certain ACC tournaments and courses, non use of the annual allocation by some member nations and the carrying forward of a few items to 2012. These savings will be utilized to finance the development activities in year 2012.

**Review of the ICC Special Fund Activities**

Total outflows of the Special Fund in 2011 were US$ 540,155. For China, the activities conducted included support given for national tournaments, various educational and coaching programs and coaches’ salaries. An amount of US$ 67,482 was spent on ground development in Malaysia. The amount spent on school and women’s cricket development in the region during the period amounted to US$ 311,960.

**Financial Position**

The balance of the Accumulated Fund as at the balance sheet date has decreased to US$ 6,825,326 due to the deficit incurred in the ACC Fund in the year under review.

There is a balance of US$1,289,115 under the Development Fund as the ICC allocation of US$5,062,500 was not fully utilized during the year. Finally under ICC Special Fund for Asian Region, the balance stands at US$2,118,113 after expending US$540,155 for the year.

**Going Forward**

A wide range of activities have been planned for 2012 including Asia Cup 2012, the U-19 Asia Cup and Women’s Asia Cup 2012. The ACC will strive to implement all of them in a successful manner as it done in previous years.

Thusith Perera
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
Company No: LL 03608
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

1533A2/mk
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
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   ICC Special Fund Statement
   Balance Sheet
   Statement of Changes in Funds
   Cash Flow Statement
   Notes to the Financial Statements

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THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
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STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

We, N. Srinivasan and Syed Ashraful Huq, two of the Executive Board Members of The Asian Cricket Council, state that, in the opinion of the Board, the financial statements set out on pages 4 to 25 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 December 2011 and of the results and cash flows of the Council for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Board in accordance with their resolution dated 18 APR 2012

N. SRINIVASAN
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

SYED ASHRAFUL HUQ
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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

I, Thushith Perera, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of The Asian Cricket Council, hereby state that the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2011 set out on pages 4 to 25 are, in my opinion, true and fair.

THUSITH PERERA
FINANCE MANAGER
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)
Company No: LL03608

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of The Asian Cricket Council (“the Council”) on pages 4 to 25, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2011, income and expenditure account, statement of changes in funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on Note 1 to 20.

Executive Board Members’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Executive Board Members of the Council are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the executive board members determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Council's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Executive Board Members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990)
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990, as a Company Limited by Guarantee)
Company No: LL 03608

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as of 31 December 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

OTHER MATTERS

This report is made solely to the members of the Council, as a body, in accordance with Section 117 of the Labuan Companies Act, 1990 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

PRICewaterHouSeCOOPERS
(No. AAL - 0017)
Chartered Accountants

SRIDHARAN NAIR
(No. 2656/05/12 (J))
Chartered Accountant

Labuan
18 April 2012
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL  
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990  
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

ACCUMULATED FUND  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Net tournament income</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Other operating income</td>
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<td>Total revenue</td>
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<td>Operating expenses</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Foreign exchange loss</td>
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<td>(Deficit)/surplus before taxation</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Less: Taxation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year</td>
<td>(365,589)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Company No: LL 03608

**THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL**  
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990  
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

**ACC DEVELOPMENT FUND**  
**FUND STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>INFLOWS</th>
<th></th>
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<th>OUTFLOWS</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Financial year ended</td>
<td>Financial year ended</td>
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<td>Contributions from the ICC</td>
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<td>3,937,500</td>
<td>Development programmes</td>
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<td>Cricket equipment and ground expenses</td>
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<td>(188,925)</td>
<td>(137,680)</td>
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<td>Development Fund - Administrative and other expenses</td>
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<td>(1,248,742)</td>
<td>(1,007,709)</td>
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<td>Foreign exchange loss</td>
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<td>TOTAL OUTLANS</td>
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<td>NET INFLOWS</td>
<td>1,289,115</td>
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</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL  
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ICC SPECIAL FUND FOR ASIAN REGION  
FUND STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outflow Description</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
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<td>Utilisation for ACC Challenge Trophy 2010</td>
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<td>(214,081)</td>
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<td>Utilisation for China Project</td>
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<td>(539,942)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilisation for Ground Development</td>
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<td>(150,018)</td>
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<td>Utilisation for ICC Central Costs 2009</td>
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<td>Provision for School &amp; Women's Cricket Development</td>
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<td>(320,103)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET OUTFLOWS</strong></td>
<td>(540,155)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,318,984)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Company No: LL 03608

THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current Asset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>116,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances, receivables, deposits and prepayments</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>374,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13,309,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,683,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables and accruals</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3,001,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,001,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Current Assets</td>
<td>10,682,318</td>
<td>10,228,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Non-current Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for gratuity</td>
<td>566,245</td>
<td>443,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,232,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represented by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fund</td>
<td>6,825,326</td>
<td>7,190,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development fund</td>
<td>1,289,115</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC special fund for Asian Region</td>
<td>2,118,113</td>
<td>2,658,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,232,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated fund</th>
<th>Development fund</th>
<th>ICC special fund for Asian Region</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31 December 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2011</td>
<td>7,190,915</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,658,268</td>
<td>9,849,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the financial year</td>
<td>(365,589)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(365,589)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net inflows/(outflows)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,289,115</td>
<td>(540,155)</td>
<td>748,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2011</strong></td>
<td>6,825,326</td>
<td>1,289,115</td>
<td>2,118,113</td>
<td>10,232,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31 December 2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2010</td>
<td>5,093,297</td>
<td>(550,065)</td>
<td>4,562,749</td>
<td>9,105,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the financial year</td>
<td>2,062,186</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,062,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net outflows</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,318,984)</td>
<td>(1,318,984)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers of assets from Development Fund to ACC</td>
<td>35,432</td>
<td>(35,432)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers from Development Fund to ICC special fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>585,497</td>
<td>(585,497)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 31 December 2010</strong></td>
<td>7,190,915</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,658,268</td>
<td>9,849,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC Accumulated fund</td>
<td>(365,589)</td>
<td>2,062,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- (Deficit)/surplus for the financial year</td>
<td>1,289,115</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Development fund</td>
<td>(540,155)</td>
<td>(1,318,984)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC special fund for Asian Region</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Net inflows</td>
<td>122,828</td>
<td>131,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for gratuity</td>
<td>(67,188)</td>
<td>(55,167)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>27,653</td>
<td>25,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</td>
<td>231,191</td>
<td>3,670,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax paid</td>
<td>(1,164,005)</td>
<td>(2,084,384)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus before working capital changes</td>
<td>(466,150)</td>
<td>(2,459,338)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (outflows)/inflows from operations</td>
<td>(8,500)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in receivables</td>
<td>64,068</td>
<td>55,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of fixtures, fittings and equipment</td>
<td>(80,295)</td>
<td>(7,402)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td>(16,227)</td>
<td>48,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>(488,877)</td>
<td>2,507,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td>13,798,105</td>
<td>11,290,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13,309,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The Council is a company limited by guarantee which was incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia

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

Brumby Centre
Lot 42, Jalan Muhibbah
87000 Labuan F.T.

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

Lot 3.01B (West Wing),
3rd Floor, Menara BRDB,
285 Jalan Maarof,
59000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Executive Board Members of the Council as at 31 December 2011 are as follows

Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal, President
Mr. Binaya Raj Pandey, Vice President
Mr. N. Srinivasan, Executive Board Member
Mr. U. R. Seneviratne, Executive Board Member
Mr. Chaudhry Muhammad Zaka Ashraf, Executive Board Member (December 2011)
Mr. Gazi Ashraf Hossain, Executive Board Member
Mr. K. H. Imran, Executive Board Member
Mr. Ravi Sehgal, Executive Board Member
Mr. Pankaj Khimji, Executive Board Member
Mr. Syed Ashraful Huq, Ex-Officio (October 2011)
Mr. Sanjay Jagdale, Ex-Officio
Mr. Subhan Ahmed, Ex-Officio (September 2011)
Mr. Manzur Ahmed, Ex-Officio
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Council have been prepared under the historical cost convention and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in all material respects.

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

There are no IFRS or IFPIC interpretation that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2011 would have a material impact on the financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2011 and not early adopted:

• IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' was amended in June 2011. The amendment eliminates the corridor approach and recognizes all actuarial gains and losses in OCI as they occur; to immediate recognizes all past service costs; and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset)

The amendment does not have a material impact on the Council's financial statements.

• IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as a fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The group is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact and intends to adopt IFRS 9 no later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

The amendment does not have a material impact on the Council's financial statements.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial
year beginning 1 January 2011 and not early adopted.

- IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’, aims to improve consistency and reduce
complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair
value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The
requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not
extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be
applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within
IFRSs or US GAAP.

The standard does not have a material impact on the Council’s financial
statements.

(b) Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Fixtures, fittings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and
accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly
attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation on fixtures, fittings and equipment is made on a straight line basis to write off
the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual
depreciation rates are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Depreciation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each
balance sheet date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as separate
assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated
with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and
maintenance costs are charged to the income and expenditure account during the
financial year in which they are incurred.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Fixtures, fittings and equipment (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying
amount and are included in profit/(loss) from operations.

At each balance sheet date, the Council assesses whether there is any indication of
impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the asset is
assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Refer to accounting
policy Note 2(g) on impairment of assets.

(c) Revenue recognition

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

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(e) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

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

(ii) Defined contribution retirement plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Council pays fixed
contributions to the national pension scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund
("EPF"). The Council's contributions to EPF are charged to the income and
expenditure account in the year to which they relate. Once the contributions have
been paid, the Council has no further payment obligations.

(iii) Staff gratuity

The Council has an unfunded retirement benefit scheme for employees whose
employment have been discharged or who resigned or died after a minimum one
year of continuous service.

As at the balance sheet date, a provision for gratuity is made to match the
rendering of services by the employees. As the scheme is at the initial stage with
limited past trend information, no actuarial valuation of the scheme has been
performed.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Council are presented in United States Dollar ("USD"),
which is the Council's functional and presentation currency.

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

(g) Impairment of assets

The Council assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that
an asset is impaired. An asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only
if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that
occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or
events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be reliably
estimated.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested
annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for
impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying
amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by
which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable
amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the
purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there
is separately identifiable cash flow (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than
goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment
at each reporting date.

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

(h) Income taxes

Current tax expense is determined according to the tax laws of the jurisdiction in which the
Council operates and includes all taxes based upon the taxable profits.
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Council expects a provision to be reimbursed (for example, under an insurance contract) the reimbursement is recognised as separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(j) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are on-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current amounts, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Council’s loans and receivables comprise ‘advances, receivables, deposits and prepayments’, cash and cash equivalents and ‘payables, accruals and provisions’ in the balance sheet.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and exercise of judgment by management in the process of applying the Council’s accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

There are no critical estimates and judgments made for the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2011.
## NET TOURNAMENT INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia Cup 2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Commercial Rights</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,622,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tender fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest from bank</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of provision for Asia Cup 2008 expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>108,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,739,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds allocated to countries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International and local transport expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>242,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>316,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustenance allowances</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>166,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official dinner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Balls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize money</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match officials fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>118,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>193,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground and administration expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournament insurance expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media management services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,089,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus from the tournament</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,649,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Company No: LL 03608

THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)
5 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>67,188</td>
<td>55,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of Asia Cup allocation</td>
<td>238,605</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>12,646</td>
<td>3,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>318,439</td>
<td>58,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 OPERATING EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>329,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for gratuity</td>
<td>43,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication expenses</td>
<td>12,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance expenses</td>
<td>5,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers and periodicals</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office cleaning &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>4,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official travelling expenses</td>
<td>44,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>4,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for photocopy machine</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for office space</td>
<td>32,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent for car park</td>
<td>1,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle maintenance</td>
<td>10,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff welfare</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>132,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and professional charges</td>
<td>7,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>3,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>2,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of furniture, fittings and equipments</td>
<td>27,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courier and postage</td>
<td>3,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>4,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility charges</td>
<td>1,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website maintenance</td>
<td>1,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets written off</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>678,140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACC Annual Report & Accounts 2011

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THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

7 STAFF COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>316,157</td>
<td>272,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution retirement plan</td>
<td>5,565</td>
<td>6,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff related expenses</td>
<td>8,157</td>
<td>7,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>329,879</td>
<td>286,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

PricewaterhouseCoopers Malaysian firm:
Statutory audit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 TAXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current taxation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Onshore income of the Council is exempted from income tax for a year of 10 years commencing from Year of Assessment 2003 up to Year of Assessment 2012 under Section 127 (3A) of the Income Tax Act, 1967. Income tax on offshore income of the Council is taxed under the Labuan Offshore Business Activity Tax Act, 1998.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

10 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC Trophy Elite 2010</td>
<td>1,507</td>
<td>454,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC U 16 Elite Cup 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>243,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC U 16 Challenge Cup 2010</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>217,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Trophy Challenge 2010</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>24,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC U 19 Challenge Cup 2011</td>
<td>264,637</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC U 19 Elite Cup 2011</td>
<td>351,448</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC U 19 Women's Championship 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>423,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Women's Twenty20 Cup 2011</td>
<td>359,094</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC Men's Twenty20 Cup 2011</td>
<td>330,856</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for ICC central costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>592,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level II coaching course</td>
<td>71,755</td>
<td>61,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level III coaching course</td>
<td>94,464</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level I umpire educator course</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level II umpiring course</td>
<td>72,788</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level II coach educator course</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High performance tours</td>
<td>39,090</td>
<td>158,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach assistance</td>
<td>486,134</td>
<td>356,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance grant</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>59,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>50,539</td>
<td>63,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaching and umpiring course</td>
<td>33,408</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management course</td>
<td>106,242</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorers and umpiring course</td>
<td>30,447</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,335,718 USD                        2,786,490 USD

11 CRICKET EQUIPMENT AND GROUND EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cricket equipment</td>
<td>165,469</td>
<td>135,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground equipment &amp; development</td>
<td>23,456</td>
<td>2,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 188,925                        137,680
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

12 DEVELOPMENT FUND - ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th></th>
<th>Financial year ended</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>804,379</td>
<td></td>
<td>603,626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for gratuity</td>
<td>79,866</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development travel expenses</td>
<td>208,442</td>
<td></td>
<td>183,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>148,736</td>
<td></td>
<td>132,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>7,379</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotional expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,708</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,248,742</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,007,709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 FIXTURES, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT

|                      | 31.12.2011 |                      |                      |                      |
|                      | Furniture and fixtures USD | Office equipment USD | Motor vehicles USD | Computers USD | Total USD |
| Cost                 | From 31.12.2011 |                      |                      |                      |           |
| At 1 January 2011    | 9,955        | 7,421                | 84,839               | 32,168              | 134,383   |
| Additions            | 37,474       | 5,371                | 35,425               | 2,025               | 80,295    |
|                      | 47,429       | 12,792               | 120,264              | 34,193              | 214,678   |
| Accumulated depreciation |             |                      |                      |                      |           |
| At 1 January 2011    | (7,188)      | (4,365)              | (33,936)             | (25,055)            | (70,544)  |
| Charge for the financial year | (4,660)   | (1,770)              | (17,558)             | (3,665)             | (27,653)  |
|                      | (11,848)     | (6,135)              | (51,494)             | (28,720)            | (98,197)  |
| Net book value       |             |                      |                      |                      |           |
| At 31 December 2011  | 35,581       | 6,657                | 68,770               | 5,473               | 118,481   |
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL  
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(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1980), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Furniture fixtures USD</th>
<th>Office equipment USD</th>
<th>Motor vehicles USD</th>
<th>Computers USD</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.12.2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2010</td>
<td>35,790</td>
<td>6,273</td>
<td>36,448</td>
<td>163,350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>5,718</td>
<td>7,402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written off</td>
<td>(25,899)</td>
<td>(472)</td>
<td>(3,998)</td>
<td>(36,369)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2010</td>
<td>9,955</td>
<td>7,421</td>
<td>84,839</td>
<td>134,383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accumulated depreciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Furniture fixtures USD</th>
<th>Office equipment USD</th>
<th>Motor vehicles USD</th>
<th>Computers USD</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2010</td>
<td>(8,788)</td>
<td>(3,947)</td>
<td>(29,961)</td>
<td>(59,664)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the financial year</td>
<td>(3,580)</td>
<td>(888)</td>
<td>(3,585)</td>
<td>(25,021)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>14,141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2010</td>
<td>(7,188)</td>
<td>(4,365)</td>
<td>(33,936)</td>
<td>(70,544)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net book value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Furniture fixtures USD</th>
<th>Office equipment USD</th>
<th>Motor vehicles USD</th>
<th>Computers USD</th>
<th>Total USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2010</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td>50,903</td>
<td>7,113</td>
<td>63,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL  
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990  
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)  

14 ADVANCES, RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advances to and Receivables from cricket boards and associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Afghanistan Cricket Board</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bahrain Cricket Association</td>
<td>21,496</td>
<td>1,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bhutan Cricket Council Board</td>
<td>22,409</td>
<td>12,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Brunei Darussalam Cricket Association</td>
<td>25,309</td>
<td>25,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hong Kong Cricket Association</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Malaysian Cricket Association</td>
<td>6,601</td>
<td>96,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cricket Board of Maldives</td>
<td>9,218</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Myanmar Cricket Federation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cricket Association of Nepal</td>
<td>102,529</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oman Cricket Board</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Saudi Cricket Centre</td>
<td>3,229</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Singapore Cricket Association</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sri Lanka Cricket</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>253,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cricket Association of Thailand</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UAE Emirates Cricket Board</td>
<td>14,149</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bangladesh Cricket Board</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chinese Cricket Association</td>
<td>6,286</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>253,659</strong></td>
<td><strong>452,271</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advance for High Performance Program | 813 | 14,852 |
Other advances and prepayments | 59,159 | 48,499 |
Advances for Asia Cup 2012 | 12,730 | - |
Deposits and prepayments | 48,226 | 87,036 |

**Total** | **374,587** | **602,658** |
CASH AND BANK BALANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deposits held with banks</td>
<td>12,694,467</td>
<td>13,156,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balances:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-101)</td>
<td>62,496</td>
<td>13,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-725)</td>
<td>476,073</td>
<td>67,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-102)</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>47,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-726)</td>
<td>5,874</td>
<td>435,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank (A/C No. 201-254562-710)</td>
<td>10,038</td>
<td>10,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank, Labuan (A/C No. 801-001074-101)</td>
<td>34,429</td>
<td>32,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- HSBC Bank, Labuan (A/C No. 801-001074-102)</td>
<td>22,940</td>
<td>24,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,307,580</td>
<td>13,789,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>8,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,309,228</td>
<td>13,798,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average rate of return of the fixed deposits during the financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deposits with a licensed bank</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short-term deposits with a licensed bank have an average maturity year of up to 233.87 days (31.12.2010: 152.27 days).
### THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

16  PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to cricket boards and associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bangladesh Cricket Board</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chinese Cricket Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fourth Dimension International Limited</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hong Kong Cricket Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kuwait Cricket</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Myanmar Cricket Federation</td>
<td>16,332</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cricket Association of Nepal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pakistan Cricket Board</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Saudi Cricket Centre</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Singapore Cricket Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>76,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UAE Emirates Cricket Board</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58,832</td>
<td>187,499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Allocation to ACC members from Asia Cup 2004</td>
<td>35,025</td>
<td>39,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Allocation to ACC members from Asia Cup 2008</td>
<td>930,077</td>
<td>1,119,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Allocation to ACC members from Asia Cup 2010</td>
<td>1,200,556</td>
<td>1,455,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ACC Special Grant 2006 for non test playing members</td>
<td>325,836</td>
<td>394,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>97,165</td>
<td>68,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,588,659</td>
<td>3,077,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrual for Asia Cup expenses</td>
<td>108,566</td>
<td>99,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrual for ACC Men's Twenty20 Cup 2011</td>
<td>142,092</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrual for ICC Special Fund Expenses</td>
<td>39,960</td>
<td>151,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrual for ICC Central Costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>592,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals for annual allocation expenses</td>
<td>63,388</td>
<td>57,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>354,006</td>
<td>900,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                                                   | 3,001,497        | 4,165,502        |
THE ASIAN CRICKET COUNCIL
(Incorporated in Labuan F.T., Malaysia, under the Labuan Companies Act, 1990
(formerly known as Offshore Companies Act, 1990), as a Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011 (CONTINUED)

17 GUARANTEE BY MEMBERS

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

18 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent ACC members and directors of the Council. The Chief Executive is the
only Executive Board Member to receive remuneration from the council.

The remuneration of the Chief Executive during the financial year was USD 225,972 (2010: USD
194,632).

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Foreign currency exchange risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Council's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in
market interest rates. However investment income is exposed to changes in the interest rates.

Credit risk

The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

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

20 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the
Executive Board members on 18 April 2012.
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