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The official newsletter of the International Cricket Council

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ICC to assess safety in Zimbabwe

The impending visit of the ICC's Security Delegation will play a critical role in determining the location of the six first round games of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 that are scheduled for Zimbabwe.

ICC Chief Executive Officer. Malcolm Speed, will lead the delegation which includes senior administrators from all the countries due to play in Zimbabwe as well as representatives from the players, the ICC's commercial partner Global Cricket Corporation and experts focused on the potential insurance and security issues.

Mr Speed said that the ICC is seeking to do everything possible to ensure that the games proceed as planned but that the safety and security of players and officials would not be compromised.

"The Zimbabwe Cricket Union (ZCU) is a Full Member of the ICC and has the right to host these games. They are very important both commercially and promotionally for the game in Zimbabwe," said Mr Speed.

"The ICC will be doing everything possible to ensure that the ZCU is able to benefit from hosting ICC CWC 2003 matches.

"Nevertheless, it is clear that for some countries there are genuine safety and security concerns that need to be addressed.



at the Queens Sports Club, Bulawayo in October 2001.

"The political issues surrounding Zimbabwe are matters for the politicians,"

Malcolm Gray

"This visit gives every country and other key stakeholders the chance to put on the table any concerns they might have. We will be able to judge for ourselves the work that is taking place to deal with these issues.

"Ultimately it will allow a considered and fact-based judgment to be made

about any safety and security risk that might be present in the country."

Zimbabwe all-rounder Heath Streak has already strongly supported the playing of matches in his country.

"I'm hopeful the matches will go ahead as planned and I believe it's very important they do. Taking the games away would be financially devastating for our cricket," he said recently, emphasizing that the country was safe for all teams.

ICC to assess safety issues in Zimbabwe *continued*...



"There's certainly no problem in Zimbabwe at the moment - the security is absolutely fine. All our families are there - we certainly don't have any problems and we're confident the six group matches will go ahead in Zimbabwe."

ICC President, Malcolm Gray, highlighted that the only focus for the visit would be safety and security and that the ICC would not be making any political judgments about Zimbabwe.

"The political issues surrounding Zimbabwe are matters for the politicians," said Mr Gray. "Some countries have imposed specific sanctions on Zimbabwe but no government in any part of the world has elected to use sporting sanctions as a tool to achieve a political outcome.

"Zimbabwe has competed in the recent Commonwealth Games, is taking part in the Davis Cup and its players continue to represent their country in golf.

"Each ICC Member scheduled to play in Zimbabwe has committed to play there subject to satisfactory resolution of any safety and security concerns.

"...it will allow a considered and factbased judgment to be made about any safety and security risk that might be present in the country." Malcolm Speed

The delegation will assemble in Harare on 27 November and spend the next three days in both Harare and Bulawayo meeting with:

- Zimbabwean cricket officials
- the High Commission and Consular officials from the participating countries
- police and security forces in charge of safety and security arrangements

Following the visit, the delegation will prepare a report within 10 days recommending the appropriate course of action.

The Board will consider this report and decide on any recommendation.

ICC Champions Trophy 2002 Sri Lanka - In Pictures

Grand entrance: Elephants used during the opening ceremony entertainment at the Premadasa Stadium,



Home joy:

Colombo.

Pulasthi Gunaratne celebrates taking the first wicket of the tournament in Sri Lanka's eight-wicket victory over Pakistan.



All-rounder:

India's players mob match-winner Virender Sehwag after he adds bowling figures of 3-25 to a quickfire 58 with the bat in the semi-final victory over South Africa.



Stormy weather: Umpire Steve Bucknor checks the conditions as rain prevents Sri Lanka and India from concluding the final.



Honours even:

Sanath Jayasuriya of Sri Lanka and Sourav Ganguly of India share the trophy.



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Namibia prepare to play on the biggest stage

Of the 14 teams that have reached the finals of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003, only one of them will be making its tournament debut.

Namibia only became an Associate Member of the ICC in 1992, but less then a decade later secured a place at cricket's showpiece event by reaching the final of the ICC Trophy 2001 in Canada.

Namibian Cricket Board (NCB) President, Laurie Pieters, admitted that the success had been a surprise.

"We had planned for a top eight position," said Mr Pieters.

"The qualification for the World Cup was a wonderful boost for our country. It was a joyous occasion with people hooting their car horns in the middle of the night and having parties, there was even a mention in Parliament."

"...we want to build a cricket culture and give every young boy and girl the opportunity to play cricket..." When the NCB was constituted in 1988, there were only 60 senior players and youth cricket was virtually unheard of. Today there are 470 senior players and 4500 youngsters playing the game.

The success of the national team made cricket one of the top five sports in the country.

"At the last annual sports awards of the National Sports Council, the cricket team scooped five of the eight awards. Other sports codes have since quietly approached the NCB to seek assistance with their development programs," said Mr Pieters.

To support Namibia and the other ICC Trophy qualifiers, Canada and Netherlands, as well as Kenya (which has ODI status) the ICC is investing \$US1 million in a High Performance Progam.

"Our long-term performance goals are to participate in the ICC CWC 2007 and the ICC U-19 CWC 2004. But most importantly we want to build a cricket culture and give every young boy and girl the opportunity to play cricket throughout Namibia," said Mr Pieters.



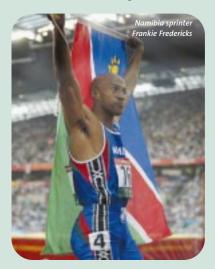
ICC CWC 2003 Ambassadors

The cream of African sporting talent has united in support of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003. Forty-one of the continent's finest athletes have been appointed African Sport Ambassadors to the 44-day tournament.

World Champions from all four of the competing African nations in the all-star cast include Kenyan track legend Kip Keino and Namibia's most successful ever athlete, Frankie Fredericks.

As well as South Africa's Cricketer of the Century, Graeme Pollock, there are those whose cricketing ambitions were wisely sacrificed in pursuance of alternative sporting careers, such as Zimbabwe golfer Nick Price.

"As a young schoolboy I often dreamed of becoming a cricketer, but I soon realised that by batting at No 9, and having an average of somewhere around 3 or 4, I would have to find a new game where that kind of score would work," joked Nick before the Ambassadors were announced at a gala dinner in Johannesburg on 12 October.



For a full list of the Sport Ambassadors visit the official ICC website, **www.icc.cricket.org**

News

ICC Player Contracts Committee to address the issues

After received submissions from Boards and players, the Player Contracts Committee of ICC Development (International) Ltd (IDI), the commercial arm of the International Cricket Council, is now working to resolve the issues as soon as possible.

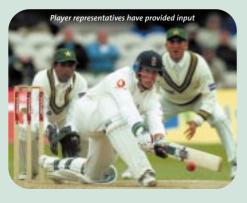
IDI Chairman, Malcolm Gray, said that submissions were important in identifying the problems.

"The submissions received were valuable in clearly identifying the concerns over the player terms," said Mr Gray.

"These concerns are not new and deal with the commercial obligations that all Boards have agreed to for their players."

"There is a good deal of work to be done and the committee must now work through the issues with all of the ICC stakeholders involved, including our commercial partners, in order to resolve the matter well before the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003."

The Committee's role is to consult with all Boards, with the players either through their individual Boards or directly, and with the IDI's commercial partners to clearly identify and address the issues surrounding the Player Terms as soon as possible.



'Ambush marketers' face jail

Officials of companies that ambush the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 could face lengthy jail terms as well as heavy fines after the South African parliament passed legislation making ambush marketing a criminal offence.

The move provides the ICC and its commercial partners with yet another layer of protection following on from the success in Sri Lanka in stopping a number of organisations that were looking to exploit rights for the ICC Champions Trophy that they did not have.

The threat of criminal punishment came about when the South African parliament passed the Merchandise Marks Amendment Act that will give unequalled protection to sponsors involved with selected events staged in South Africa.

The Trade and Industry Minister, Alec Erwin, told Parliament that the Act was vital to protect South Africa's small but growing position in the world sports and entertainment market.

ICC Commercial Manager, Campbell Jamieson, welcomed the move.

"This new law further strengthens the ICC's ability to protect the commercial rights associated with the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003, including the rights of our commercial partners," said Mr Jamieson.

"The investment that our partners are making in cricket is enormous and the game and all its stakeholders are benefiting tremendously from the faith they are showing in the sport.

"I think that this law sends out a very clear message to any company that might be contemplating ambushing the event or its sponsors. In addition to any damages that they might be liable for, they are now risking jail if they act illegally." During the ICC Champions Trophy 2003 in Sri Lanka the ICC was successful in:

- preventing the unauthorized broadcast of the matches by a local radio station;
- working with local police to identify, raid and close down manufacturers of unauthorized merchandise; and
- preventing companies who were not sponsors using the event in their marketing and promotional material.

Since then it has also been successful in obtaining an injunction in India against a company to prevent it associating with the event in its promotional campaigns when it was not a sponsor of the tournament.

Mr Jamieson said that protection of these rights would continue to be a major priority for the ICC.

"The ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 is an outstanding global event that will attract 1.2 billion viewers. In a commercial sense, it is only natural that people and companies will want to be associated with the tournament," said Mr Jamieson.

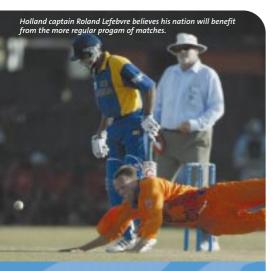
"However, the reality is that it will only be those organisations that are supporting the event that will be able to do this and the ICC will be doing everything in its power to stop competitors to our partners exploiting rights that they do not have."



TM C 2001 IDI

ICC World Cup Qualifying Series

A new era of international competition



Competitive cricket below the level of the Test-playing nations is about to undergo a revolution. From 2003 the ICC's 27 Associate and 47 Affiliate members will, for the first time ever, be guaranteed a regular progam of international cricket.

In the past the only definite event the Associates had to measure their progress against was the ICC Trophy every four years. The Affiliates had nothing.

But now all can look forward to taking on their closest rivals on a frequent basis in the ICC World Cup Qualifying Series (WCQS).

The innovative system is similar in principle to the Davis Cup in tennis with regional and world group tournaments taking place in a two-year cycle. It splits the world's developing cricket nations into small groups of similar ability with promotion and relegation at the end of each competition ensuring improving nations are rewarded.

ICC Development Manager, Andrew Eade, said the new system will be a great boost for the Associate and Affiliate members. "The new structure will provide increased exposure for all developing nations." said Andrew.

"Countries should now be able to set realistic targets for their own national development programs and measure the results on the field against other countries at a similar stage of development."

In 2003 the World Group kicks off with 27 nations taking part in four different tournaments between July and October that are based on merit, not geographical location.

Veteran Holland captain Roland Lefebvre believes his nation may have improved more quickly if they had been exposed to this type of more regular competition.

"The only way to become a stronger cricket nation is to play on a regular basis against stronger opponents. This tournament is such an opportunity," said Roland.

"The new structure will provide increased exposure for all developing nations."

Andrew Eade

The top three divisions each have six teams and there will be promotion and relegation between the first and last team of each division. Division Four is different in that there will be initially nine teams and, significantly, the bottom six teams will all be relegated to regional tournaments. In 2004 these six teams will have to re-qualify for the 2005 World Group by beating the Affiliate nations within their region.

In 2004 each of the five ICC development regions - Africa, Americas, Asia,

East Asia-Pacific and Europe - will host a regional WCQS tournament. In these tournaments the local Affiliate members will compete against any countries from their region that were relegated from Division Four in 2003.

The winning team from each 2004 regional tournament will qualify for the World Group Division Four in 2005.

The ICC Trophy will still feature prominently in the calendar. In 2005 the top 12 WCQS teams from 2003 will contest the title - that is the six teams from Division One, the top five from Division Two and the winners of Division Three.

The four World Group tournaments are scheduled to take place between July and October 2003 in Kenya, USA, Malaysia and Italy.

Division One, Nairobi

Kenya, Holland, Namibia, Canada, UAE, Scotland

Division Two, Los Angeles

Ireland, Denmark, USA, Bermuda, Uganda, Nepal

Division Three, Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia, Hong Kong, PNG, Fiji, Singapore, Argentina

Division Four, Rome

Italy, Germany, Nigeria, Tanzania, Gibraltar,Israel, France, East & Central Africa, Cayman Islands

ICC launches official One Day Inter



It's all very well deciding to launch a set of rankings but how do you put the idea into practice?

In the case of the ICC ODI Championship rankings, the principles were first agreed by the ICC's Cricket Committee -Management, the chief executives of the ten Full Member countries.

They wanted a system that applied on a match-by-match basis and treated all games equally. It was felt that no account should be taken of venue or margin of victory but more recent results should carry more weight. The strength of the opposition should also be taken into consideration. Finally there was a need to make the system as accessible as possible given the inevitable complexities involved.

The consolidation of these complex criteria required a blend of comprehensive cricketing knowledge and mathematical dexterity. In David Kendix - an actuary by profession and official scorer at Lord's for England Test matches and ODIs since 1995 - the ICC found just the man.

"The key was to find a formula that allowed for opponents' strength but was also transparent. In total, the process took around six months," said David.

A rating is worked out by dividing the points scored by the matches played with the answer given to the nearest whole number. After every ODI, the two teams receive a certain number of points based on a mathematical formula (see opposite).

"The key was to find a formula that allowed for opponents' strength but was also transparent."

The points awarded for a win will always be more than the rating the team had at the start of the match. Equivalently, a team losing an ODI will always score fewer points than its rating. "I think it strikes a good balance reflecting recent form without being too volatile. It is also transparent, so anyone can choose to work out how their team's fortunes might change in forthcoming matches," said David.

The inaugural table reflects ODIs played since August 1 2000 and matches until the start of next August will be added to the table. Then, in August 2003, the first year of results will be dropped from the table so it will then cover the two years starting in August 2001.

This process, called *refreshing* the data, will ensure that the rankings fairly reflect current form. It will happen every August so that once a year the rankings will change without any new ODIs being played. Matches are also weighted by year so that those from the first full year will have a weighting of one third, those from the second year will be two thirds and the most recent matches will have a weighting of one.

The system will ensure that there will be no 'dead rubbers'. ICC Chief Executive Officer, Malcolm Speed, believes the new ICC Rankings will be valuable in placing future ODI matches into a wider context.

"Now the result of every one of the 120 or so matches that will be played between the 11 ODI countries will count towards a country's rating. This will add a new dimension to the playing side of the game and contribute towards greater spectator interest," he said.

For the inaugural ICC ODI Championship table see p.11. The table will be updated after every ODI on **www.icc.cricket.org**

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national rankings

Principles underpinning the rankings

- Based on individual matches
- All ODIs treated equally
- No account taken of venue
- No account taken of margin of victory
- Recent results carry more weight
- Account taken of strength of opposition
- Transparency

Formula for calculating points:

Case 1 - gap in ratings less than 40 points:

- if you win, you score 50 points more than your opponent's rating
- if you lose, you score 50 points less than your opponent's rating
- if you tie, you score your opponent's rating

Case 2 - gap in ratings 40 points or more:

- if the stronger team wins, it scores 10 points more than its own rating while the weaker team scores 10 points less than its own rating.
- if the weaker team wins, it scores 90 points more than its own rating while the stronger team scores 90 points less than its own rating.
- if the match is tied, the stronger team scores 40 points less than its own rating and the weaker team scores 40 points more than its own rating.

To work out the 'rating' divide the points scored by matches played.

Example:

The first ODI in November 2002 was between India and West Indies. Their launch positions were as follows:

Team	Match Equiv.	Points	Rating
India	31	3301	106
West Indies	22	2074	94

The difference between their ratings was only 12, so Case 1 applies. Also the sum of their ratings was 106 + 94 = 200, so there were 200 rating points available from the match whatever the result.

If India had won, they would have scored 94+50 = 144 points and the West Indies would have scored 106-50 = 56.

The updated table would then have shown India with 3301+144 = 3445 points from 32 matches, giving them a new rating of 3445/32 = 108 to the nearest whole number. The West Indies would have 2074+56 = 2130 points from 23 matches and a new rating of 93.

As the West Indies won, they scored 106+50 = 156 points and India scored 94-50 = 44 points. The new table then showed India with 3345 points from 32 matches and a rating of 105 with West Indies moving to 2230 from 23 matches and a rating of 97.

Spreading the Field

Contact list

AMERICAS REGION:

C/O Andrew Eade Global Development Manager ICC, The Clock Tower, Lords Cricket Ground London NW8 8QN, United Kingdom Business phone: 00 44 (0) 20 7266 1818 Direct phone: 00 44 (0) 20 7266 7916 Business fax: 00 44 (0) 20 7266 9074 Email: andrew.eade@icc-cricket.com Full Members: West Indies Associate Members: Argentina, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, USA Affiliate Members: Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Suriname, Turks & Caicos Islands

AFRICA REGION:

Hoosain Ayob C/O United Cricket Board of South Africa Wanderers Club , North Street, Illovo P O Box 55009, Northlands 2116, SOUTH AFRICA Phone: 00 27 11 880 2810 Mobile phone: 00 27 83 212 7218 Fax: 00 27 11 880 6578 Email: hooseina@cricket.co.za Full Members: South Africa, Zimbabwe Associate Members: Central & East Africa, Keyna, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda Affiliate Members: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Morocco, Sierra Leone, St Helena

ASIA REGION - Asian Cricket Foundation

Mr Zakir Hussain Syed Secretary – Asian Cricket Council Rodham Hall, Sports Complex, Kashmir Highway, Islamabad PAKISTAN Phone: 00 92 51 9202835 Phone: 00 92 51 9214572 Fax: 00 92 51 9202849 Mobile: 00 92 300 855 1598 Email: acc_idb@hotmail.com Full Members: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka Associate Members: Hong Kong, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, UAE Affiliate Members: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei, Kuwait, Maldives, Oman, Qatar, Thailand

EAST ASIA / PACIFIC REGION:

Matthew Kennedy C/o Australian Cricket Board, 60 Jolimont Street, Jolimont, Victoria 3002, Australia Phone: 00 61 3 9653 9921 Fax: 00 61 3 9653 9921 Mobile: 00 61 409 218 883 Email: matthew_kennedy@acb.com.au Full Members: Australia, New Zealand Associate Members: Fiji, PNG Affiliate Members: Cook Islands, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Samoa, South Korea, Tonga, Vanuatu

EUROPE REGION:

Ian Stuart MCC, Lord's Cricket Ground, St John's Wood London, NW8 8QN Phone: 020 7432 1019 (Internal 530) Fax: 020 7432 1091 Mobile: 07785-527105 Email: ian.stuart@mcc.org.uk Full Members: England Associate Members: Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Holland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Scotland Affiliate Members: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

Around the regions

VANUATU

The Vanuatu Cricket Association's first ever Under 15's competition was made possible after they donated equipment to four schools. This provided the children with their first opportunity to progress from Kanga Cricket to real match conditions with hard balls and pads. Each of the four participating schools also benefited from VCA coordinated training sessions. In a tense final Port Vila International School beat Mele Juniors by one wicket.



Spectators at the Under 15 Competition

SAMOA

The President of the Samoa English Cricket Association (SECA), Seb Kohlhase was thrilled with the success of the inaugural schoolboys cricket competition in Samoa. The opening ceremony was broadcast on television and the tournament was widely reported in the press and on radio. The Minister for Sports, Youth and Culture officially opened the competition, stating the Government's continued support of English cricket in Samoa (traditional Samoan Cricket is also played and very popular) and relaying how pleased they were that the sport is being developed in schools through this new competition.



FINLAND

The Finnish Cricket Association is working with the Finnish Naval Academy to introduce cricket into its cadet training program. FCA personnel and European Development Officer Adam Cole recently made presentations to chief officers and cadet course leaders, including footage of cricket being played on HMS Newcastle. Follow-up sessions will enable the Naval Academy Cricket Club Finland to enter the 2003 Finnish League and the Finnish Navy to stage matches against other visiting navies. The longer-term aim is to introduce cricket to every new intake of cadets, which will rapidly expand the indigenous playing base throughout Finland.

BELGIUM

Grass roots development in Belgium is making huge strides, as Happy Cricket sweeps through schools. In only three months, without government funding, 100 teachers have participated in introductory skills sessions and a further two sessions are

planned. 600 pupils participated in Happy Cricket days in schools, and 150 kids played cricket on the busiest traffic boulevard in Antwerp when it was closed for sporting activities.



BAHRAIN

Iqbal Sikander, Regional Development Officer for the Asian Cricket Council (ACC), visited Bahrain to explore the possibilities of developing cricket in the Kingdom. Although the Bahrain Cricket Association does not possess a ground, the Bahrain Government has allocated land on which the players can play temporarily. The junior players play on clay grounds with clement pitches, while the

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senior teams play on matting/astro pitches. After a series of meetings and inspections, Sikander helped officials create a strategic plan, giving the Association a clear vision of where they aim to be in five years time.



CHINA

Rumesh Ratnayake, Development Officer for the Asian Cricket Council travelled to China on an assignment from the ACC with the aim of promoting cricket in the country. Cricket has been played in China for the past 100 years, but mainly amongst expats. Rumesh met Scott Brown, President of the Rugby Football Club, which oversees Aussie rules, football and cricket as well as rugby. A range of playing and coaching initiatives were discussed with the suggestion made that cricket development should be started in south China, where there are already a number of teams in the Chang province. Work will also continue in Shanghai with the longer-term goal being to introduce the sport into the capital, Beijing.



HONG KONG

The General Manager of the Hong Kong Cricket Association (HKCA), Danny Lai, and Cricket Operations Manager, Lal Jayashinghe, have been working hard to prepare Hong Kong's young cricketers for the U-15s ACC Trophy in Sharjah. The nation's top U-15s have gained exposure to senior competition, playing with and against senior opposition in the Saturday league. According to Mr Jayashinghe the exposure to this higher level of competition has worked well.



BOTSWANA

The 4th Mini World Cup, sponsored by World Group, was organised and hosted by the Botswana Cricket Association. The majority of players were expatriates with the following nations represented: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, England, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana and a World Invitation XI. The final saw defending champions, South Africa, take on Botswana before a capacity crowd. The South Africans won the toss but lost the match by 27 runs indicating the progress that has been made by the indigenous population over recent years.

MOZAMBIQUE

Hoosain Ayob, ICC Regional Development Manager for Africa, recently visited Maputo, Mozambique as a guest at the final of the India Cup 2002 Knock-Out Tournament, played on a makeshift pitch at the athletics stadium. Eight teams took part, with the Mozambique Gujarat Team beating the Paradise Cricket Club in the final. While in the country, Hoosain met up with the Governor, H.E. Dr. A. Namitete, the High Commissioner of the UK, H.E. Mr. Dewar and members of the Mozambique Cricket Association to discuss the future of cricket development in Mozambique. He also visited the International School, the South African School and the American Private School where teachers conducted a coaching clinic for 40 youngsters.



All images by National Boards

ICC Development Program Annual Awards launched

On the 1 November 2002 the ICC Development Program launched their first ever Annual Awards. The Development Program Annual Awards (DPAA) is a key initiative of the 'Spirit of Cricket' objective outlined in the overall ICC Strategic Plan 2001-2005. The main purpose of the Awards is to provide incentive and encouragement for Associate and Affiliate cricketing countries, schools, clubs and individuals to improve their cricket development initiatives by formally recognising high performance standards. The awards consist of a two-tiered structure which will allow winners to be selected at both regional and global levels from selected categories. This in turn will increase the number of groups and individuals that are recognised for their efforts.

Each country will receive a memo and application forms for the Awards through the post, but further details and application forms are available on the official ICC website at http://awards.icc.cricket.org

Or you can contact the organizing committee: Jenny Fairlamb Development Project Officer Direct phone:: + 44 20 7266 7910 Fax: + 44 20 7266 9074 Email: jenny.fairlamb@icc-cricket.com

Russell James Administration Officer East Asia-Pacific Region Phone: +61 3 9653 9924 Fax: +61 3 9653 9911 Email: russell_james@acb.com.au



Woolmer supports ACC coaching initiative

The Asian Cricket Council (ACC) and the International Cricket Council (ICC) are working together to lift the standard of coaching in Asia under the umbrella of the ACC Development Program.

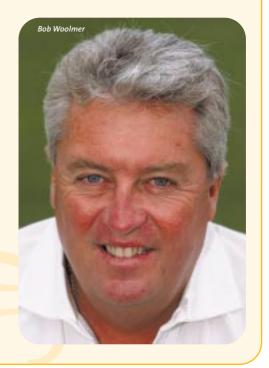
Coaching is at the top of the ACC's agenda and ACC Development manager, Zakir Hussain Syed, and ICC High Performance Manager, Bob Woolmer, recently joined forces to stage a "Coaching for Coaches" course for leading coaches from 12 Asian countries in Karachi, Pakistan.

During the intensive week of practical learning, Woolmer took over 20 participants through an innovative course covering all areas of modern elite coaching. The course included sessions with specialists in sports psychology, physical training and sports vision, all increasingly a part of cricket coaching at the highest level. Woolmer was impressed with the organisation of the event and the commitment of the participants.

"The response from the coaches was excellent. I am confident that after this course the vision of the attendees would broaden and they would be able to contribute better towards the promotion of the game," said Bob.

Mr Syed was pleased th<mark>at</mark> Indian coaches Roger Binny and Dr Vece Paes were amongst those in attendance.

"At a time when Pakistan and India don't enjoy cricket relations, the presence of two high profile Indian cricket officials can be termed as a big achievement. This not only confirms the importance of the event, but might also help in reviving the relations," said Mr Zakir. Certificates were distributed by ICC Vice President Ehsan Mani who explained that this would be the first of a number of courses planned by the ACC.



Academies in pipeline

The ICC has given its backing to the ACC's decision to create three cricket academies to service the growing demand amongst the Associate and Affiliate countries within Asia.

"We have identified the creation of suitable training facilities as being of the utmost importance," said ACC Development Manager, Zakir Hussain Syed.

"Accordingly regional Academies will be created in Dubai and Malaysia, while a central academy is planned for Nepal." The exact design of the academies is yet to be determined but the ACC is drawing on a wide range of experts. The ICC High Performance Manager, Bob Woolmer, inspected the existing facilities in Dubai during his visit there in October, and it is hoped that the Australian Cricket Board will provide advice in regard to Malaysia and Nepal.

ICC Development Manager, Andrew Eade, has also worked closely with Zakir Syed to ensure that the various options are carefully considered.

"Zakir and I met in Sri Lanka and discussed the proposal in some depth. The ICC is delighted that the ACC is being so proactive in developing cricket within their region and supports the concept of the academies," said Andrew. "The ACC is aware that a successful academy is not so much about the facilities created, but instead the programs put in place for the cricketers who attend. I am sure that with the guidance of the Australian Cricket Board, whose Academy is widely respected, they will create three excellent academies of their own."



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ICC Test **Championship Table**

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Average
1 Australia	13	9	2	2	20	1.54
2 South Africa	17	12	3	2	26	1.53
3 New Zealand	17	8	5	4	20	1.18
4 Sri Lanka	16	8	6	2	18	1.13
5 England	16	6	6	4	16	1.00
6 India	15	5	6	4	14	0.93
7 West Indies	16	6	9	1	13	0.81
8 Pakistan	16	4	7	5	13	0.81
9 Zimbabwe	16	3	11	2	8	0.50
10 Bangladesh	6	-	6	-	0	-

ICC ODI **Championship Table**

Team	Match Equiv.	Points	Rating
1 Australia	27	3465	128
2 South Africa	38	4571	120
3 Sri Lanka	35	4092	117
4 Pakistan	32	3675	115
5 India	31	3301	106
6 England	21	2014	96
7 West Indies	22	2074	94
8 New Zealand	31	2832	91
9 Zimbabwe	28	1886	67
10 Kenya	12	263	22
11 Bangladesh	13	145	11

All figures correct on November 1 2002

For up-to-date standings visit www.icc.cricket.org



More WINNERS of Top Quality Cricket Facilities

Korea Plays Cricket in the Ballroom

So where do cricketing legends like Allan Border and Dean Jones go to practice their batting technique? The Grand Hyatt Seoul ballroom.

Yes it's true! As guests of the Republic of Korea Cricket Association and the I.C.C. they helped promote the sport in South Korea and picked up the bat and faced bowlers from Korea in the Grand Hyatt ballroom.

Schools were also visited and children were able to meet their cricketing heroes and gain insight into this wonderful sport which is being introduced in school sports curriculums.

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LAY IT & PLAY IT MPUMINE AND IN



"Cricket has helped us develop an international understanding," say these young cricketers.

Cricket has helped us a lot in our school community and it has helped us:

- play together in a healthy game.
- practise English while playing.
- learn a community game from another country.
- · understand other countries that play the same game
- · create tearnwork among our students.



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The Last Word

Extended TV technology ruled out for ICC CWC

Sri Lanka bowler Chaminda Vaas was the first ever bowler to benefit from a referred lbw decision.



The ICC will not expand the use of technology to assist umpires at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 after a report of the technology trial at the ICC Champions Trophy (ICC CT) identified several concerns with extending the use of television replays at this time.

These issues include:

- the changes in the role and relationship of the three umpires at the game;
- the inclusion of television producers in the decision making process;
- the significant cost associated with the introduction of the technology; and
- the training and development needs of the officials to enable the effective use of expanded technology.

ICC Chief Executive Officer, Malcolm Speed, said that the trial had met its objective in increasing the ICC's understanding of the practical implications of using technology but that the ICC would not experiment with its playing conditions at cricket's premier event.

"Although the trial taught us a lot about the practicalities of extending the use of technology, too many questions remain unanswered for it to be used at other events at this time," said Mr Speed.

"The ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 is cricket's pre-eminent tournament. It is of a standing, size and complexity far greater that the ICC Champions Trophy and it is not a tournament to trial unproven playing conditions."

ICC General Manager - Cricket, David Richardson, also said that another issue of concern to the ICC was the use of up to 12 additional umpires on top of the eight Elite Panel members who used the technology in at the ICC CT, none of whom had used the new system.

"Given the volume of cricket being played at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003, there is a need to complement the eight member elite panel with up to 12 other umpires," said Mr Richardson.

"These additional umpires would have no experience with the expanded use of technology and this would have created another risk if we had asked them to use the technology in this way for the first time at cricket's most important tournament." The use of technology by umpires at the ICC CWC 2003 will be limited to line decisions such as run-outs, stumpings, hit wicket and boundaries.

In a change to the existing playing conditions, technology will not be used to determine if a catch has been taken cleanly, unless the vision of both on-field umpires is obscured.

While electing not to expand the use of technology for the ICC CWC 2003, Mr Speed stressed that the ICC would continue to examine the issue and the results of the trial.

"The timing of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2003 has made it impractical to expand the role of technology at this event but it is an issue that the ICC will continue examine in detail," said Mr Speed.

"The outcomes of the technology trial have been circulated to all ICC Full Member Boards and the issue will be fully discussed and debated at the Umpires and Referees Seminar and the Cricket Committee -Playing meeting in April 2003.

"This will allow both officials and players to discuss and debate the issue in a considered and meaningful way."

Cricket Quarterly

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Address correspondence to:

Jon Long

Lord's Cricket Ground, The Clock Tower London, NW8 8QN, England

Phone: +44 (0) 207 266 7912 **Email:** jon.long@icc-cricket.co

