Board of Control for Cricket in India

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| **Board of Control for Cricket in India** | |
| [Cricket India Crest.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cricket_India_Crest.svg) | |
| **Sport** | [Cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket) |
| **Jurisdiction** | [National](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) |
| **Abbreviation** | BCCI |
| **Founded** | 1926 |
| **Affiliation** | [International Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council) |
| **Affiliation date** | 1928 |
| **Regional affiliation** | [Asian Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Cricket_Council) |
| **Affiliation date** | 1983 |
| **Headquarters** | [Wankhede Stadium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wankhede_Stadium), [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate" \o "Churchgate), [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai),  [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) |
| **Chief Exec** | Rahul Johri |
| **Vice president** | [Rajeev Shukla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajeev_Shukla) |
| **Secretary** | Amitabh Chaudhary |
| **Men's coach** | [Anil Kumble](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anil_Kumble) |
| **Women's coach** | [Purnima Rau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purnima_Rau) |
| **Operating income** | ₹166.87 crore (US$25 million) (2015)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-1) |
| **Official website** | |
| [www.bcci.tv](http://www.bcci.tv/) | |
| [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | |

The **Board of Control for Cricket in India** (**BCCI**) is the national governing body for [cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket) in India. The board was formed in December 1928 as a society, registered under the [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) Societies Registration Act. It is a consortium of state cricket associations and the state associations select their representatives who in turn elect the BCCI officials.

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The BCCI logo is derived from the emblem of the [Order of the Star of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Star_of_India), the [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) emblem during the colonial period.

History[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: History)]

In 1912, an all-India cricket team visited [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) for the first time, sponsored and captained by the [Maharaja of Patiala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhupinder_Singh_of_Patiala). In 1926, two representatives of the [Calcutta Cricket Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_Cricket_Club) travelled to [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) to attend meetings of the [Imperial Cricket Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Cricket_Conference), the predecessor to the current International Cricket Council. Although technically not an official representative of Indian cricket, they were allowed to attend by [Lord Harris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Harris), chairman of the conference. The outcome of the meeting was the MCC's decision to send a team to India, led by [Arthur Gilligan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Gilligan), who had captained England in [The Ashes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ashes).

In a meeting with the [Maharaja of Patiala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharaja_of_Patiala) and others, Gilligan promised to press for its inclusion in the ICC if all the promoters of the game in the land came together to establish a single controlling body. An assurance was given and a meeting held in [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) on 21 November 1927 and was attended by delegates from [Patiala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patiala), [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi), [United Provinces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Provinces_of_Agra_and_Oudh), [Rajputana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajputana), [Alwar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alwar), [Bhopal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhopal), [Gwalior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gwalior), [Baroda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroda), [Kathiawar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kathiawar), [Central India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_India), [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh) and [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(British_India)). A consensus was reached to create a board for control of cricket in India and on 10 December 1927, a unanimous decision to form a provisional board of control was taken. In December 1928, the BCCI was registered under the [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) Societies Registration Act with six associations affiliated to it. [R E Grant Govan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._E._Grant_Govan) was elected as its first president and Anthony de Mello as secretary.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-maharaja-2)

With the surge of cricket in India, BCCI has become rather notorious for its monopoly and has been amidst corruption allegations. The Supreme Court on 30 Jan 2017 nominated a four-member panel (Vinod Rai, Ramachandra Guha, Vikaram Limaye and Diana Edulji) to look after the administration of the BCCI in order to implement lodha committee reforms.Vinod Rai, ex-CAG of India will head the four members panel to look after the administrative duties of the board until the fresh elections are called. [[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-3)

Domestic cricket[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Domestic cricket)]

The BCCI organises the following domestic cricket competitions:

* [BCCI Corporate Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BCCI_Corporate_Trophy)
* [Ranji Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranji_Trophy)
* [NKP Salve Challenger Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NKP_Salve_Challenger_Trophy)
* [Duleep Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duleep_Trophy)
* [Vijay Hazare Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijay_Hazare_Trophy)
* [Deodhar Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deodhar_Trophy)
* [Indian Premier League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Premier_League)
* [Syed Mushtaq Ali Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syed_Mushtaq_Ali_Trophy)
* [Irani Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irani_Cup)

Office bearers[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Office bearers)]

*Main article:*[*List of Board of Control for Cricket in India presidents*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India_presidents)

The BCCI is India's richest sporting body and the richest cricket board in the world.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-4) The BCCI's constitution provides for annual elections at its Annual General Meeting (AGM) for all posts, with a bar on re-election of an incumbent president beyond two consecutive years, "provided that the General Body may in its discretion re-elect the same person as president for the third consecutive year".

Relations with ICC[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Relations with ICC)]

In 2009, the [ICC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council) and BCCI were in disagreement over the [WADA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Anti-Doping_Agency), ["Whereabouts clause"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Anti-Doping_Agency#Whereabouts_controversy).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-5) BCCI is also against the [Umpire Decision Review System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umpire_Decision_Review_System) (UDRS) proposed by the ICC.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-6) The [ECB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England_and_Wales_Cricket_Board), [Cricket Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_Australia) and the BCCI are regarded as cricket's "[Big Three](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Three_(disambiguation)#Cricket)" economic players.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-7)

Finances[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Finances)]

BCCI does not depend on the [Government of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) for its finances.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-8) The global media rights for international cricket to be held in India were awarded to Rupert Murdoch-led [production house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Production_house) [Star India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STAR_TV) for ₹ 3,851 crore for six years.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-9) Official kit sponsorship rights for 5 years from 2010 to 2013 inclusive were awarded to [Nike](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nike,_Inc.) for US$43 Million.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-10) While [Air Sahara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Sahara) became the official [Indian cricket team](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_cricket_team) sponsor for a period of four years at a cost of US$70 Million.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-11) The media rights for 25 neutral venue one-day matches to be played over the next 5 years were awarded to [Zee Telefilms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zee_Telefilms) for US$219.16 million.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-12) BCCI had avoided taxes on its income, claiming exemption as a charitable organisation.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-13) Although the Income Tax Department withdrew this exemption in 2007-08, BCCI only paid tax amounting to ₹41.9 crore (US$6.2 million) against its tax liability of ₹413 crore (US$61 million) in the 2009-10 financial year[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-14) On 12 September 2006 BCCI, announced that it will spend ₹ 1,600 crore over the subsequent one year to upgrade the cricket stadiums around the country.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India#cite_note-15)

International Cricket Council

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| **International Cricket Council** | |
| [ICC logo.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ICC_logo.svg)  Official logo of the ICC | |
| **Abbreviation** | ICC |
| **Motto** | *Great Sport Great Spirit* |
| **Formation** | 15 June 1909; 107 years ago |
| **Type** | [Federation of national associations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_international_sports_federations) |
| **Headquarters** | [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai), [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates) |
| **Membership** | [105 members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-1) |
| **Official languages** | English |
| [**Chairman**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chairman_of_the_International_Cricket_Council) | [Shashank Manohar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shashank_Manohar)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-2) |
| [**President**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ICC_presidents) | [Zaheer Abbas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zaheer_Abbas)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-Abbas-3) |
| **CEO** | [David Richardson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Richardson_(cricketer)) |
| **Website** | [www.icc-cricket.com](http://www.icc-cricket.com/) |

The **International Cricket Council** (**ICC**) is the international [governing body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_governing_body) of [cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket). It was founded as the **Imperial Cricket Conference** in 1909 by representatives from England, Australia and South Africa, renamed the **International Cricket Conference** in 1965, and took up its current name in 1989.

The ICC has 105 members: 10 [Full Members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members#Full_Members) that play [Test matches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket), 39 [Associate Members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members#Associate_Members),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-new-4) and 56 [Affiliate Members](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members#Affiliate_Members).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-5) The ICC is responsible for the organisation and governance of cricket's major international tournaments, most notably the [Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_World_Cup). It also appoints the [umpires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umpire_(cricket)) and [referees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Referee) that officiate at all sanctioned Test matches, [One Day International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Day_International) and [Twenty20 Internationals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty20_International). It promulgates the [ICC Code of Conduct](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Code_of_Conduct), which sets professional standards of discipline for international cricket,[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-6) and also co-ordinates action against corruption and [match-fixing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match-fixing) through its [Anti-Corruption and Security Unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Anti_Corruption_and_Security_Unit) (ACSU). The ICC does not control bilateral fixtures between member countries (which include all [Test matches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket)), it does not govern domestic cricket in member countries, and it does not make the [laws of the game](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laws_of_cricket), which remain under the control of the [Marylebone Cricket Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marylebone_Cricket_Club).

The [Chairman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chairman_of_the_International_Cricket_Council) heads the board of directors and on 26 June 2014, [N. Srinivasan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N._Srinivasan), the former president of [BCCI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_of_Control_for_Cricket_in_India), was announced as the first chairman of the council.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-7) The role of ICC president has become a largely honorary position since the establishment of the chairman role and other changes were made to the ICC constitution in 2014. It has been claimed that the 2014 changes have handed control to the so-called 'Big Three' nations of England, India and Australia.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-Kamal_Quits-8) The current ICC president is [Zaheer Abbas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zaheer_Abbas),[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council" \l "cite_note-Abbas-3) who was appointed in June 2015 following the resignation of [Mustafa Kamal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mustafa_Kamal_(politician)) in April 2015. Kamal, the former president of the [Bangladesh Cricket Board](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Cricket_Board), resigned shortly after the [2015 World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_Cricket_World_Cup), claiming the organisation operated both unconstitutionally and unlawfully. The current CEO is [David Richardson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Richardson_(cricketer)), who succeeded [Haroon Lorgat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haroon_Lorgat" \o "Haroon Lorgat).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-ISSC-9)

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History[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: History)]

On 15 June 1909 representatives from [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_cricket_team), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_cricket_team) and [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_cricket_team) met at [Lord's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord%27s) and founded the *Imperial Cricket Conference*. Membership was confined to the governing bodies of cricket within the [British Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire) where [Test cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket) was played. [West Indies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Indian_cricket_team), [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_cricket_team) and [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_cricket_team) were elected as Full Members in 1926, doubling the number of Test-playing nations to six. That year it was also agreed to make a change in membership, with election being for; "governing bodies of cricket in countries within the Empire to which cricket teams are sent, or which send teams to England." However the United States did not meet these criteria and was not made a member.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-10) After the formation of [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) in 1947, it was given [Test status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_status) in 1952, becoming the seventh Test-playing nation. In May 1961 South Africa left the Commonwealth and therefore lost membership.

In 1965, it was renamed as the *International Cricket Conference* and new rules adopted to permit the election of countries from outside the Commonwealth. This led to the expansion of the Conference, with the admission of Associate Members. Associates were each entitled to one vote, while the Foundation and Full Members were entitled to two votes on ICC resolutions. Foundation Members retained a right of veto.

[Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lankan_cricket_team) was admitted as a Full Member in 1981, returning the number of Test-playing nations to seven. In 1989, new rules were adopted and the current name, the *International Cricket Council* came into existence. South Africa was re-elected as a Full Member of the ICC in 1991, after the end of [apartheid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid); this was followed in 1992 by the admission of [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwean_cricket_team) as the ninth Test-playing nation. Then, in the year 2000 [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) received test status.

Location[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Location)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ICC_Dubai_1.jpg)

The ICC's offices in [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai)

From its formation the ICC had [Lord's Cricket Ground](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord%27s_Cricket_Ground) as its home, and from 1993 had its offices in the "Clock Tower" building at the nursery end of the ground. The independent ICC was funded initially by commercial exploitation of the rights to the World Cup of One Day International cricket. As not all Member countries had double-tax agreements with the United Kingdom, it was necessary to protect cricket's revenues by creating a company, ICC Development (International) Pty Ltd – known as IDI, outside the UK. This was established in January 1994 and was based in Monaco.

For the remainder of the nineties, the administration of IDI was a modest affair. But with the negotiation of a bundle of rights to all ICC events from 2001–2008, revenues available to International cricket and the ICC member countries rose substantially. This led to a growth in the number of commercial staff employed by IDI in Monaco. It also had the disadvantage that the Council's cricket administrators, who remained at Lord's, were separated from their commercial colleagues in Monaco. The Council decided to seek ways of bringing all of their staff together in one office while protecting their commercial income from tax.

The option of staying at Lord's was investigated and a request was made, through [Sport England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_England), to the British Government to allow the ICC to have all its personnel (including those working on commercial matters) in London – but be given special exemption from paying UK [corporation tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation_tax) on its commercial income. The British Government was unwilling to create a precedent and would not agree to this request. As a consequence the ICC examined other locations and eventually settled on the emirate of [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai) in the [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates). ICC is registered in [British Virgin Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Virgin_Islands). In August 2005 the ICC moved its offices to [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai), and subsequently closed its offices at Lord's and Monaco. The move to Dubai was made after an 11–1 vote by the ICC's Executive Board in favour.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-11)

While the principal driver of the ICC's move to [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai) was the wish to bring its main employees together in one tax efficient location, a secondary reason was the wish to move offices closer to the increasingly important new centres of cricketing power in South Asia. [Lord's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord%27s) had been a logical venue when the ICC had been administered by the [MCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marylebone_Cricket_Club) (a situation that lasted until 1993). But the growing power of India and Pakistan in world cricket had made the continued control of international cricket by a British private members club (the [MCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marylebone_Cricket_Club)) anachronistic and unsustainable. A direct consequence of the changes and reforms instituted in 1993 was eventually to be the move away from Lord's to a more neutral venue.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-12)

Rules and regulation[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Rules and regulation)]

The International Cricket Council overlooks playing conditions, bowling reviews, and other ICC regulations. Even though the ICC doesn't have copyright to the [laws of cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laws_of_cricket) and only the [MCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marylebone_Cricket_Club) may change the laws, nowadays this would usually only be done after discussions with the game's global governing body, the ICC. The ICC also has a "[Code of Conduct](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Code_of_Conduct)" to which teams and players in international matches are required to adhere. Where breaches of this code occur the ICC can apply sanctions, usually fines. In 2008 the ICC imposed 19 penalties on players.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-13)

Tournaments and income generation[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Tournaments and income generation)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ICC_logo_2010.jpg)

Variant ICC Logo

The ICC generates income from the tournaments it organises, primarily the [Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_World_Cup), and it distributes the majority of that income to its members. Sponsorship and television rights of the World Cup brought in over US$1.6 billion between 2007 and 2015, by far the ICC's main source of income.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-15) In the nine-month accounting period to 31 December 2007 the ICC had operating income of USD 12.66 million, mainly from member subscriptions and sponsorship. In contrast event income was USD 285.87 million, including USD 239 million from the 2007 World Cup. There was also investment income of USD 6.695 million in the period.

The ICC has no income streams from the bilateral international cricket matches ([Test matches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket), [One Day International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Day_International) and [Twenty20 Internationals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty20)), that account for the great majority of the international playing schedule, as they are owned and run by its members. It has sought to create other new events to augment its World Cup revenues. These include the [ICC Champions Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Champions_Trophy) and the [ICC Super Series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Super_Series) played in Australia in 2005. However these events have not been as successful as the ICC hoped. The Super Series was widely seen as a failure and is not expected to be repeated, and India called for the Champions Trophy to be scrapped in 2006.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-16) The [Champions Trophy 2004](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_ICC_Champions_Trophy) event was referred to in *[Wisden 2005](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisden_Cricketers%27_Almanack" \o "Wisden Cricketers' Almanack)* by the editor as a "turkey of a tournament" and a "fiasco"; although the [2006 edition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_ICC_Champions_Trophy) was seen as a greater success due to a new format.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-17)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-18)

The [ICC World Twenty20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Twenty20), first played [in 2007](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2007_ICC_World_Twenty20), was a success. The ICC's current plan is to have an international tournament every year, with a Twenty20 World Cup played in even number years, the World Cup continuing to be held the year before the [Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games), and the ICC Champions Trophy in the remaining year of the cycle. This cycle will begin [in 2010](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_ICC_World_Twenty20), one year after the [2009 edition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_ICC_World_Twenty20).

Umpires and referees[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Umpires and referees)]

The ICC appoints international [umpires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umpire_(cricket)) and [Match referees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match_referee) who officiate at all sanctioned Test matches, One-Day Internationals and Twenty20 Internationals. The ICC operates 3 panels of umpires: namely the [Elite Panel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite_Panel_of_ICC_Umpires), the [International Panel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Panel_of_Umpires_and_Referees), and the [Associates and Affiliates Panel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Associates_and_Affiliates_umpire_panel).

As of April 2012, the Elite Panel includes twelve umpires. In theory, two umpires from the Elite Panel officiate at every Test match, while one Elite Panel umpire stands in ODI matches together with an umpire from the International Panel. In practice, members of the International Panel stand in occasional Test matches, as this is viewed as a good opportunity to see whether they can cope at the Test level, and whether they should be elevated to the Elite Panel. The Elite Panel are full-time employees of the ICC, although do still, very occasionally umpire [first-class cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_cricket) in their country of residence. The average, annual, officiating schedule for Elite Umpires is 8–10 Test matches and 10–15 ODIs, a potential on-field workload of 75 days plus travel and preparation time per year.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-19)

The International Panel is made up of officials nominated from each of the ten Test-playing cricket boards. The Panel Members officiate in ODI matches in their home country, and assist the Elite Panel at peak times in the cricket calendar when they can be appointed to overseas ODI and Test matches. International Panel members also undertake overseas umpiring assignments such as the ICC [Under 19 Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U/19_Cricket_World_Cup) to improve their knowledge and understanding of overseas conditions, and help them prepare for possible promotion onto the Elite Panel. Some of these umpires also officiates in the Cricket World Cup. Each of the Test cricket boards nominates a "third umpire" who can be called upon to review certain on-field decisions through instant television replays. All third umpires are first-class umpires in their own county, and the role is seen as a step onto the International Panel, and then the Elite Panel.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-20)

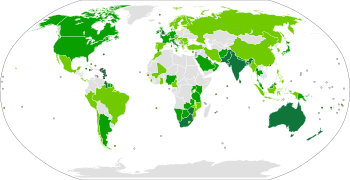
The inaugural ICC Associate and Affiliate International Umpires Panel was formed in June 2006. It superseded the ICC Associate and Affiliate International Umpires Panel, created in 2005, and serves as the pinnacle for umpires from non-Test playing Members, with selection achieved through each of the five ICC Development Program Regional Umpires Panels. Members of the Associate and Affiliate International Umpires Panel are eligible for appointments to ODIs involving ICC Associate Members, ICC Intercontinental Cup matches and other Associate and Affiliate tournaments. High-performing umpires may also be considered for other ICC events, including the ICC U/19 Cricket World Cup, and could also be invited to be involved in the ICC Champions Trophy and ICC Cricket World Cup.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-21)

There is also an [Elite Panel of ICC Referees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite_Panel_of_ICC_Referees) who act as the independent representative of the ICC at all Test and ODI matches. As of January 2009, it has 6 members, all highly experienced former international cricketers. The Referees do not have the power to report players or officials (which has to be done by the umpires), but they are responsible for conducting hearings under the ICC Code of Conduct and imposing penalties as required at matches, ranging from an official reprimand to a lifetime ban from cricket. Decisions can be appealed, but the original decision is upheld in most cases.

The Council failed to achieve consensus among the cricket playing nations as of June 2012, on application of Umpire's Decision Review System universally due to opposition by BCCI .It will continue to be applied subject to mutual agreement of the playing countries.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-22) In July 2012, ICC decided to send a delegation to show the ball tracking research done by Dr Ed Rosten, an expert on computer vision and technology, to BCCI to remove the scepticism about the use of DRS technology.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-23)

Members[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Members)]

*Main article:*[*List of International Cricket Council members*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:International_Cricket_Council_members_(by_status).svg)

Current ICC members by membership status:  
     Full members  
     Associate members  
     Affiliate members  
     Non-members

The ICC has three classes of membership:

* **Full Members** - the ten governing bodies of teams that play official Test matches;

The ten full members are: Australia, Bangladesh, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, West Indies, Zimbabwe

* **Associate Members** - the 39 governing bodies in countries where cricket is firmly established and organised but have not yet been granted Full membership;
* **Affiliate Members** - the 56 governing bodies in countries where the ICC recognises that cricket is played according to the [Laws of Cricket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laws_of_Cricket).

The ICC has recently come under significant criticism due to its failure to grant Full membership (and consequentially Test status) to certain deserving countries, primarily [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland_national_cricket_team), but also including [Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotland_national_cricket_team) and [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan_national_cricket_team), among others.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-25) Despite the mission statement of the ICC[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-26) to be a "leading global sport" and to help in "promoting the global game", Full membership has not been expanded since [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_national_cricket_team) was granted Full membership in 2000. Also, affiliate members have even less opportunities to be granted into an associate membership. Both affiliate members and associate members compete against each other in the qualifying stage of [ICC World T20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Twenty20) for the 6 qualifying spots of the group stage, whereas 8 out of 10 full members automatically qualify for Super 10.

Regional bodies[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Regional bodies)]

These regional bodies aim to organise, promote and develop the game of cricket:

* [African Cricket Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Cricket_Association)
* [Asian Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Cricket_Council)
* [ICC Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Americas)
* [ICC East Asia-Pacific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_East_Asia-Pacific)
* [European Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Cricket_Council)

Two further regional bodies were disestablished following the creation of the African Cricket Association:

* [East and Central Africa Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_and_Central_Africa_Cricket_Council)
* [West Africa Cricket Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Africa_Cricket_Council)

Competitions and awards[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Competitions and awards)]

The ICC organises various ***First-Class*** and ***One-Day*** and ***twenty20*** cricket competitions:

* [First-Class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_cricket)
  + [ICC Test Championship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Test_Championship) (test league)
  + [ICC Intercontinental Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Intercontinental_Cup) (first class for non-test nations)
  + [ICC World Test Championship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Test_Championship)
* [One Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One-day_cricket)
  + [ICC ODI Championship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_ODI_Championship) (one-day league)
  + [ICC Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_World_Cup)
  + [ICC Women's Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Women%27s_Cricket_World_Cup)
  + [ICC Champions Trophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Champions_Trophy) (miniature version of the world cup)
  + [ICC World Cricket League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Cricket_League) (league for associate & affiliate members)
  + [ICC World Cup Qualifier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Cup_Qualifier) (qualifier for the world cup)
* [Twenty20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty20)
  + [ICC World Twenty20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Twenty20)
  + [ICC Women's World Twenty20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Women%27s_World_Twenty20)
  + [ICC World Twenty20 Qualifier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_World_Twenty20_Qualifier)

The ICC has instituted the [**ICC Awards**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Awards) to recognise and honour the best international cricket players of the previous 12 months. The inaugural ICC Awards ceremony was held on 7 September 2004, in London.

The [ICC Player Rankings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Player_Rankings) are a widely followed system of rankings for international cricketers based on their recent performances. The current sponsor is [Reliance Mobile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reliance_Mobile), which have signed a deal with the ICC that will last until 2015.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-27) Australia won the prize money of 3975000 US dollars while New Zealand as Runners-up won 1750000 US dollars as prize money in 2015.

Anti-corruption and security[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Anti-corruption and security)]

The ICC has also had to deal with drugs and [bribery scandals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betting_controversies_in_cricket) involving top cricketers. Following the corruption scandals by cricketers connected with the legal and illegal [bookmaking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bookmaking) markets, the ICC set up an Anti-Corruption and Security Unit (ACSU) in 2000 under the retired [Commissioner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commissioner_of_Police_of_the_Metropolis) of the [London Metropolitan Police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Metropolitan_Police), [Lord Condon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Condon,_Baron_Condon). Among the corruption on which they have reported was that of former [South African captain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_national_cricket_captains) [Hansie Cronje](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hansie_Cronje" \o "Hansie Cronje) who had accepted substantial sums of money from an Indian bookmaker for under-performing or ensuring that certain matches had a pre-determined result. Similarly, the former [Indian captain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_national_cricket_captains) [Mohammad Azharuddin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Azharuddin) and [Ajay Jadeja](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajay_Jadeja) were investigated, found guilty of match-fixing, and banned from playing cricket (for life and for five years, respectively). The ACSU continues to monitor and investigate any reports of corruption in cricket and protocols have been introduced, which for example prohibit the use of [mobile telephones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_telephone) in [dressing rooms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Changeroom).

Prior to the 2007 [Cricket World Cup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_World_Cup) ICC chief executive [Malcolm Speed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_Speed) warned against any corruption and said that the ICC would be vigilant and intolerant against it.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-28)

Following a [scandal that occurred](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_cricket_spot-fixing_scandal) during the 2010 Pakistan tour of England, 3 Pakistani players, [Mohammad Amir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Amir), [Mohammad Asif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Asif) and [Salman Butt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salman_Butt) were found to be guilty of spot-fixing, and were banned for 5 years, 7 years and 10 years respectively. On 3 November 2011, jail terms were handed down of 30 months for Butt, one year for Asif, six months for Amir and two years eight months for Majeed, the sports agent that facilitated the bribes.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-29)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-31)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-32)

Global Cricket Academy[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Global Cricket Academy)]

*Main article:*[*ICC Global Cricket Academy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Global_Cricket_Academy)

The [ICC Global Cricket Academy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Global_Cricket_Academy) (GCA) is located at [Dubai Sports City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai_Sports_City) in the [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates). The GCA's facilities include two ovals, each with 10 turf pitches, outdoor turf and synthetic practice facilities, indoor practice facilities including hawk eye technology and a cricket specific gymnasium. [Rod Marsh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rod_Marsh) has been appointed as the Academy's Director of Coaching. The opening, originally planned for 2008, took place in 2010.

ICC Cricket World Program[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=11" \o "Edit section: ICC Cricket World Program)]

*Main article:*[*ICC Cricket World Program*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICC_Cricket_World_Program)

The International Cricket Council telecasts a weekly program on television called ICC Cricket World. It is produced by Sportsbrand.

It is a weekly 30-minute program providing the latest cricket news, recent cricket action including all Test and One-Day International matches, as well as off-field features and interviews

Criticism[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Cricket_Council&action=edit&section=12)]

Journalist Peter Della Penna, of [ESPN Cricinfo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ESPN_Cricinfo), has criticised the ICC for what he has perceived as attempts to minimise reports of security issues relating to unruly fans at matches.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Cricket_Council#cite_note-33) [Cricket Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket_Ireland)'s chief executive Warren Deutrom has criticised them for double standards between Test-playing and Associate nations and the lack of clearly defined criteria allowing new countries to achieve [Test status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_cricket), or for that matter: Affiliate members to achieve Associate status.

In 2015, Sam Collins and [Jarrod Kimber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jarrod_Kimber) made the documentary [*Death of a Gentleman*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_a_Gentleman) on the internal organization of the ICC.