

# **Cricket World Cup**

The **Cricket World Cup** (officially known as **ICC Men's Cricket World Cup**)<sup>[4]</sup> is the international championship of One Day International (ODI) cricket. The event is organised by the sport's governing body, the International Cricket Council (ICC), every four years, with preliminary qualification rounds leading up to a finals tournament. The tournament is one of the world's most viewed sporting events and considered as the "flagship event of the international cricket calendar" by the ICC. [5] It is widely considered the pinnacle championship of the sport of cricket.

The first World Cup was organised in England in June 1975, with the first ODI cricket match having been played only four years earlier. However, a separate Women's Cricket World Cup had been held two years before the first men's tournament, and a tournament involving multiple international teams had been held as early as 1912, when a triangular tournament of Test matches was played between Australia, England and South Africa. The first three World Cups were held in England. From the 1987 tournament onwards, hosting has been shared between countries under an unofficial rotation system, with fourteen ICC members having hosted at least one match in the tournament.

The current format involves a qualification phase, which takes place over the preceding three years, to determine which teams qualify for the tournament phase. In the tournament phase, 10 teams, including the automatically qualifying host nation, compete for the title at venues within the host nation over about a month. In the 2027 edition, the format will be changed to accommodate an expanded 14-team final competition. [6]

A total of <u>twenty teams</u> have competed in the 13 editions of the tournament, with ten teams competing in the <u>recent 2023 tournament</u>. <u>Australia</u> has won the tournament six times, <u>India</u> and <u>West Indies</u> twice each, while <u>Pakistan</u>, <u>Sri Lanka</u> and <u>England</u> have won it once each. The best performance by a non-full-member team came when <u>Kenya</u> made the semi-finals of the 2003 tournament.

<u>Australia</u> are the current champions after winning the <u>2023 World Cup</u> in India. The subsequent 2027 World Cup will be held jointly in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

## History

The <u>first international cricket match</u> was played between Canada and the United States, on 24 and 25 September 1844. However, the first credited <u>Test match</u> was played in 1877 between <u>Australia</u> and <u>England</u>, and the two teams competed regularly for <u>The Ashes</u> in subsequent years. South Africa was admitted to Test status in 1889. Representative cricket teams were selected to <u>tour</u> each other, resulting in bilateral competition. Cricket was also included as an Olympic sport at the <u>1900 Paris Games</u>, where <u>Great Britain</u> defeated <u>France</u> to win the <u>gold medal</u>. This was the only appearance of cricket at the <u>Summer Olympics</u>.

The first multilateral competition at international level was the 1912 Triangular Tournament, a Test cricket tournament played in England between all three Test-playing nations at the time: England, Australia and South Africa. The event was not a success: the summer was exceptionally wet, making play difficult on damp uncovered pitches, and crowd attendances were poor, attributed to a "surfeit of cricket". Since then, international Test cricket has generally been organised as bilateral series: a multilateral Test tournament was not organised again until the triangular Asian Test Championship in 1999. 12

The number of nations playing Test cricket increased gradually over time, with the addition of  $\underline{\text{West Indies}}$  in 1928,  $\underline{^{[13]}}$   $\underline{\text{New Zealand}}$  in 1930,  $\underline{^{[14]}}$   $\underline{\text{India}}$  in 1932,  $\underline{^{[15]}}$  and  $\underline{\text{Pakistan}}$  in 1952.  $\underline{^{[16]}}$  However, international cricket continued to be played as bilateral Test matches over three, four or five days.

### ICC Men's Cricket World Cup



The Cricket World Cup Trophy

| THE CHE            | tet vvolid eap fropriy   |
|--------------------|--|
| Administrator      | International Cricket Council (ICC)                            |
| Format             | One Day International  |
| First edition      | 1975 🕂 England   |
| Latest edition     | 2023 <u>India</u>  |
| Next edition       | 2027 South Africa Zimbabwe Namibia                             |
| Number of teams    | 10 <sup>[1]</sup> (14 from <u>2027</u> )                       |
| Current champion   | Australia (6th title)  |
| Most<br>successful | Australia (6 titles)   |
| Most runs          | Sachin Tendulkar (2,278) <sup>[2]</sup>                        |
| Most wickets       | Glenn McGrath (71)[3]  |
| Website            | cricketworldcup.com (http<br>s://www.cricketworldcup.co<br>m/) |

In the early 1960s, English <u>county cricket</u> teams began playing a shortened version of cricket which only lasted for one day. Starting in <u>1962</u> with a four-team <u>knockout competition</u> known as the Midlands Knock-Out Cup, <u>177</u> and continuing with the inaugural <u>Gillette Cup</u> in <u>1963</u>, <u>one-day cricket</u> grew in popularity in England. A national <u>Sunday League</u> was formed in <u>1969</u>. The first One-Day International match was played on the fifth day of a rain-aborted Test match between England and Australia at Melbourne in <u>1971</u>, to fill the time available and as

compensation for the frustrated crowd. It was a forty  $\underline{\text{over}}$  game with eight balls per over. The success and popularity of the domestic one-day competitions in England and other parts of the world, as well as the early One-Day Internationals, prompted the ICC to consider organizing a Cricket World Cup. [19]

# Prudential World Cups (1975-1983)

The <u>inaugural Cricket World Cup</u> was hosted in 1975 by England, the only nation able to put forward the resources to stage an event of such magnitude at the time. The first three tournaments were held in England and officially known as the Prudential Cup after the sponsors <u>Prudential plc</u>. The matches consisted of 60 six-ball overs per team, played during daytime in the traditional form, with the players wearing cricket whites and using red cricket balls. [20]

Eight teams participated in the first tournament: Australia, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the West Indies (the six Test nations at the time), together with Sri Lanka and a composite team from East Africa. One notable omission was South Africa, who were banned from international cricket due to apartheid. The tournament was won by the West Indies, who defeated Australia by 17 runs in the final at Lord's. Predricks of West Indies was the first batsmen who got hit-wicket in ODI during the 1975 World Cup final.

The 1979 World Cup saw the introduction of the  $\underline{ICC\ Trophy}$  competition to select non-Test playing teams for the World Cup, [23] with Sri Lanka and  $\underline{Canada}$  qualifying. [24] The West Indies won a second consecutive World Cup tournament, defeating the hosts England by 92 runs in the final. At a meeting which followed the World Cup, the International Cricket Conference agreed to make the competition a quadrennial event. [24]



The Prudential Cup trophy

The  $\underline{1983}$  event was hosted by England for a third consecutive time. By this stage, Sri Lanka had become a Test-playing nation, and  $\underline{\text{Zimbabwe}}$  qualified through the ICC Trophy. A  $\underline{\text{fielding circle}}$  was introduced, 30 yards (27 m) away from the  $\underline{\text{stumps}}$ . Four  $\underline{\text{fieldsmen}}$  needed to be inside it at all times. The teams faced each other twice, before moving into the knock-outs.  $\underline{\text{India}}$  was crowned champions after upsetting the West Indies by 43 runs in the final.  $\underline{\text{[19][26]}}$ 

### Different champions (1987-1996)

India and Pakistan jointly hosted the 1987 tournament, the first time that the competition was held outside England. The games were reduced from 60 to 50 overs per innings, the current standard, because of the shorter daylight hours in the Indian subcontinent compared with England's summer. Australia won the championship by defeating England by 7 runs in the final, the closest margin in the World Cup final until the 2019 edition between England and New Zealand.

The 1992 World Cup, held in Australia and New Zealand, introduced many changes to the game, such as coloured clothing, white balls, day/night matches, and a change to the fielding restriction rules. The South African cricket team participated in the event for the first time, following the fall of the apartheid regime and the end of the international sports boycott. Pakistan overcame a dismal start in the tournament to eventually defeat England by 22 runs in the final and emerge as winners.

The 1996 championship was held in the Indian subcontinent for a second time, with the inclusion of Sri Lanka as host for some of its group stage matches. [32] In the semi-final, Sri Lanka, heading towards a crushing victory over India at Eden Gardens after the hosts lost eight wickets while scoring 120 runs in pursuit of 252, were awarded victory by default after crowd unrest broke out in protest against the Indian performance. [33] Sri Lanka went on to win their maiden championship by defeating Australia by seven wickets in the final at Lahore. [34]

### Australian treble (1999-2007)

In 1999, the <u>event</u> was hosted by England, with some matches also being held in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Netherlands. Twelve teams contested the World Cup. Australia qualified for the semi-finals after reaching their target in their Super 6 match against South Africa off the final over of the match. They then proceeded to the final with a tied match in the semi-final also against South Africa where a mix-up between South African batsmen Lance Klusener and Allan Donald saw Donald drop his bat and stranded mid-pitch to be <u>run out</u>. In the final, Australia dismissed Pakistan for 132 and then reached the target in less than 20 overs and with eight wickets in hand.

South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya hosted the  $\underline{2003 \text{ World Cup}}$ . The number of teams participating in the event increased from twelve to fourteen. Kenya's victories over Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, among others – and a forfeit by the New Zealand team, which refused to play in Kenya because of security concerns – enabled Kenya to reach the semi-finals, the best result by an associate. In the final, Australia made 359 runs for the loss of two wickets, the largest ever total in a final, defeating India by 125 runs.

In 2007, the tournament was hosted by the West Indies and expanded to sixteen teams. [42] Following Pakistan's upset loss to World Cup debutants Ireland in the group stage, Pakistani coach Bob Woolmer was found dead in his hotel room. [43] Jamaican police had initially launched a murder investigation into Woolmer's death but later confirmed that he died of heart failure. [44] Australia defeated Sri Lanka in the final by 53 runs (D/L) in farcical light conditions, and extended their undefeated run in the World Cup to 29 matches and winning three straight championships. [45]

### Hosts triumph (2011-2019)

India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh together hosted the 2011 World Cup. Pakistan was stripped of its hosting rights following the terrorist attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in 2009, with the games originally scheduled for Pakistan redistributed to the other host countries. [46] The number of teams participating in the World Cup was reduced to fourteen. [47] Australia lost their final group stage match against Pakistan on 19 March 2011, ending an unbeaten streak of 35 World Cup matches, which had begun on 23 May 1999. [48] India won their second World Cup title by beating Sri Lanka by 6 wickets in the final at Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai, making India the first country to win the World Cup at home. [47] This was also the first time that two Asian countries faced each other in a World Cup Final. [49]

Australia and New Zealand jointly hosted the 2015 World Cup. The number of participants remained at fourteen. Ireland was the most successful Associate nation with a total of three wins in the tournament. New Zealand beat South Africa in a thrilling first semi-final to qualify for their maiden World Cup final. Australia defeated New Zealand by seven wickets in the final at Melbourne to lift the World Cup for the fifth time. [50]

The 2019 World Cup was hosted by England and Wales. The number of participants was reduced to 10. New Zealand defeated India in the first semi-final, which was pushed over to the reserve day due to rain. [51] England defeated the defending champions, Australia, in the second semi-final. Neither finalist had previously won the World Cup. In the final, the scores were tied at 241 after 50 overs and the match went to a super over, after which the scores were again tied at 15. The World Cup was won by England, whose boundary count was greater than New Zealand's. [52][53]

## Format

### Qualification

From the first World Cup in 1975 up to the 2019 World Cup, the majority of teams taking part qualified automatically. Until the 2015 World Cup this was mostly through having Full Membership of the ICC, and for the 2019 World Cup this was mostly through ranking position in the ICC ODI Championship. [54]

Since the second World Cup in 1979 up to the 2019 World Cup, the teams that qualified automatically were joined by a small number of others who qualified for the World Cup through the qualification process. The first qualifying tournament being the ICC Trophy; [55] later the process expanding with pre-qualifying tournaments. For the 2011 World Cup, the ICC World Cricket League replaced the past pre-qualifying processes; and the name "ICC Trophy" was changed to "ICC Men's Cricket World Cup Qualifier". The World Cricket League was the qualification system provided to allow the Associate and Affiliate members of the ICC more opportunities to qualify. The number of teams qualifying varied throughout the years. [57]

From the 2023 World Cup onwards, only the host nation(s) will qualify automatically. All countries will participate in a series of leagues to determine qualification, with automatic promotion and relegation between divisions from one World Cup cycle to the next. [58]

### **Tournament**

The format of the Cricket World Cup has changed greatly over the course of its history. Each of the first four tournaments was played by eight teams, divided into two groups of four. [59] The competition consisted of two stages, a group stage and a knock-out stage. The four teams in each group played each other in the round-robin group stage, with the top two teams in each group progressing to the semi-finals. The winners of the semi-finals played against each other in the final. With South Africa returning in the fifth tournament in 1992 as a result of the end of the apartheid boycott, nine teams played each other once in the group phase, and the top four teams progressed to the semi-finals. [60] The tournament was further expanded in 1996, with two groups of six teams. [61] The top four teams from each group progressed to quarter-finals and semi-finals. [62]



Autographs of the winning teams of each edition of the tournament at the Blades of Glory Cricket Museum, Pune, India.

A distinct format was used for the 1999 and 2003 World Cups. The teams were split into two pools, with the top three teams in each pool advancing to the *Super 6*. [63] The *Super 6* teams played the three other teams that advanced from the other group. As they advanced, the teams carried their points forward from previous matches against other

A crowd of over 10,000 fans welcome the Australian team on completing the first World Cup hat-trick - Martin Place, Sydney.



Autographed bat of the World Cup winning captains till 2015 at the Blades of Glory Museum, Pune,



England perform a lap of honour around Lord's after their victory on 14 July 2019.

teams advancing alongside them, giving them an incentive to perform well in the group stages. The top four teams from the *Super 6* stage progressed to the semi-finals, with the winners playing in the final. [64][65]

The format used in the 2007 World Cup involved 16 teams allocated into four groups of four. [66] Within each group, the teams played each other in a round-robin format. Teams earned points for wins and half-points for ties. The top two teams from each group moved forward to the *Super 8* round. The *Super 8* teams played the other six teams that progressed from the different groups. Teams earned points in the same way as the group stage, but carried their points forward from previous matches against the other teams who qualified from the same group to the *Super 8* stage. [67] The top four teams from the *Super 8* round advanced to the semi-finals, and the winners of the semi-finals played in the final.

The format used in the  $\underline{2011}$  and  $\underline{2015}^{\underline{[69]}}$  World Cups featured two groups of seven teams, each playing in a <u>round-robin format</u>. The top four teams from each group proceeded to the knock out stage consisting of quarter-finals, semi-finals and ultimately the final.  $\underline{[70]}$ 



The captains of the 2007 Cricket World Cup.

In the  $\underline{2019}$  and  $\underline{2023}$  editions of the tournament, the number of teams participating dropped to 10. Each team is scheduled to play against each other once in a round robin format, before entering the semifinals,  $\underline{[71]}$  a similar format to the  $\underline{1992 \text{ World Cup}}$ . The 2027 and 2031 World Cups will have 14 teams, with the format same as the 2003 edition.  $\underline{[72][73]}$ 

### Cricket World Cups

| Year | Champions           |
|------|---------------------|
| 1975 | West Indies         |
| 1979 | West Indies (2)     |
| 1983 | India               |
| 1987 | Australia Australia |
| 1992 | © Pakistan          |
| 1996 | Sri Lanka           |
| 1999 | Australia (2)       |
| 2003 | Australia (3)       |
| 2007 | Australia (4)       |
| 2011 | India (2)           |
| 2015 | Australia (5)       |
| 2019 | + England           |
| 2023 | Australia (6)       |

|    | Summary of tournament formats |  |       |         |                                    |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|-------------------------------|--|-------|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| #  | Year                          | Host(s)                                    | Teams | Matches | Preliminary stage                  | Final stage   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2  | 1975<br>1979                  | <b>—</b> England                           |       | 15      | 2 groups of 4 teams: 12<br>matches |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | 1983                          | + England<br>Wales                         | 8     | 27      | 2 groups of 4 teams: 24            | Knock-out of 4 teams (group winners and runners-up): 3 matches  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | 1987                          | India<br>Pakistan                          |       | 21      | matches                            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | 1992                          | Australia New Zealand                      | 9     | 39      | 1 group of 9 teams: 36 matches     | Knock-out of 4 teams (top 4 in group): 3 matches  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | 1996                          | India Pakistan Sri Lanka                   |       | 37      | 2 groups of 6 teams: 30 matches    | Knock-out of 8 teams (top 4 in each group): 7 matches   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | 1999                          | England Ireland Netherlands Scotland Wales | 12    | 42      | 2 groups of 6 teams: 30<br>matches | Super Sixes (top 3 in each group): 9 matches<br>Knock-out of 4 teams (top 4 in Super Sixes): 3 matches    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | 2003                          | South Africa<br>Kenya<br>Zimbabwe          | 14    | 54      | 2 groups of 7 teams: 42<br>matches |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | 2007                          | West Indies                                | 16    | 51      | 4 groups of 4 teams: 24 matches    | Super Eights (top 2 in each group): 24 matches<br>Knock-out of 4 teams (top 4 in Super Eights): 3 matches |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 2011                          | India Bangladesh Sri Lanka                 | 14    | 49      | 2 groups of 7 teams: 42            | Knock-out of 8 teams (top 4 in each group): 7 matches   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 2015                          | Australia New Zealand                      |       | 45      | matches                            | Nation out of o teams (top 4 in each group). I materies   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 2019                          | + England Wales                            | 10    | 48      | 1 group of 10 teams: 45<br>matches | Knock-out of 4 teams (top 4 in group): 3 matches  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 2023                          | <u>India</u>                               |       |         | materies                           |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | <u>2027</u>                   | South Africa<br>Namibia<br>Zimbabwe        | 14    | 54      | 2 groups of 7 teams: 42<br>matches | Super Sixes (top 3 in each group): 9 matches<br>Knock-out of 4 teams (top 4 in Super Sixes): 3 matches    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 2031                          | India<br>Bangladesh                        |       |         | materies                           | кноск-оиг от 4 teams (top 4 in Super Sixes). 3 matches  |  |  |  |  |  |

# **Trophy**

The ICC Cricket World Cup Trophy is presented to the winners of the World Cup. The current trophy was created for the 1999 championships, and was the first permanent prize in the tournament's history. Prior to this, different trophies were made for each World Cup. [74] The trophy was designed and produced in London by a team of craftsmen from Garrard & Co over a period of two months. [75][76]

The current trophy is made from silver and gilt, and features a golden globe held up by three silver columns. The columns, shaped as stumps and bails, represent the three fundamental aspects of cricket: batting, bowling and fielding, while the globe characterises a cricket ball. [77] The seam is tilted to symbolize the axial tilt of the Earth. It stands 60 centimetres (24 in) high and weighs approximately 11 kilograms (24 lb). The names of the previous winners are engraved on the base of the trophy, with space for a total of twenty inscriptions. The ICC keeps the original trophy. A replica differing only in the inscriptions is permanently awarded to the winning team. [78]

# Media coverage

The Cricket World Cup Trophy.

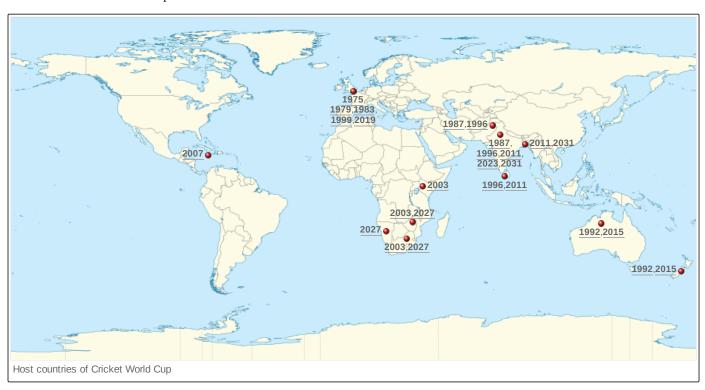
The tournament is one of the world's most-viewed sporting events, [79][80][81] and successive tournaments have generated increasing media attention as One-Day International cricket has become more established. The 2011 Cricket World Cup was televised in over 200 countries to over 2.2 billion viewers. [75][82] Television rights, mainly for the 2011 and 2015 World Cup, were sold for over US\$1.1 billion, [83] and sponsorship rights were sold for a further US\$500 million. [84] The ICC claimed a total of 1.6 billion viewers for the 2019 World Cup as well as 4.6 billion views of digital video of the tournament. The most-watched match of the tournament was the group game between  $\underline{\text{India}}$  and  $\underline{\text{Pakistan}}$ , which was watched by more than 300 million people live.

# Attendance

| Year | Hosts                         | Total Attendance | References |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 2003 | South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya | 626,845          | [87]       |
| 2007 | West Indies                   | 672,000          | [88][89]   |
| 2011 | India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh  | 1,229,826        | [88][90]   |
| 2015 | Australia, New Zealand        | 1,106,420        | [88][91]   |
| 2019 | England & Wales               | 752,000          | [92]       |
| 2023 | India                         | 1,250,307        | [93]       |

# **Selection of hosts**

The International Cricket Council's executive committee votes for the hosts of the tournament after examining the bids made by the nations keen to hold a Cricket World Cup. [94]



England hosted the first three competitions. The ICC decided that England should host the first tournament because it was ready to devote the resources required to organising the inaugural event. [95] India volunteered to host the third Cricket World Cup, but most ICC members preferred England as the longer period of daylight in England in June meant that a match could be completed in one day. [96] The 1987 Cricket World Cup was held in India and Pakistan, the first hosted outside England. [97]

Many of the tournaments have been jointly hosted by nations from the same geographical region, such as South Asia in 1987, 1996 and 2011, <u>Australasia</u> (in Australia and New Zealand) in 1992 and 2015, Southern Africa in 2003 and West Indies in 2007.



A <u>civic centre</u> lit up to mark the <u>2003</u> Cricket World Cup in South Africa

In November 2021, ICC published the name of the hosts for ICC events to be played between 2024 and 2031 cycle. The hosts for the 50-over World Cup along with T20 World Cup and Champions Trophy were selected through a competitive bidding process. [98][99]

# **Results**

|         |      |  |   |  | Final  |  |       |
|---------|------|--|---|--|--|--|-------|
| Edition | Year | Host(s)  | Final venue                               | Winners  | Result   | Runner-<br>up  | Teams |
| 1       | 1975 | <b>→</b> England                               | Lord's, London                            | West<br>Indies<br>291/8 (60<br>overs)                              | West Indies won by 17 runs<br>(scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A<br>RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC75/WI_AUS<br>_WC75_ODI-FINAL_21JUN1975.html)                                      | Australia<br>274 all out<br>(58.4 overs)                     | 8     |
| 2       | 1979 | <b>→</b> England                               | Lord's, London                            | West<br>Indies<br>286/9 (60<br>overs)                              | West Indies won by 92 runs (scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC79/WI_EN G_WC79_ODI-FINAL_23JUN1979.htm  ])   | England<br>194 all out<br>(51 overs)                         | 8     |
| 3       | 1983 | + England Wales                                | Lord's, London                            | India 183 all out (54.4 overs)                                     | India won by 43 runs<br>(scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A<br>RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC83/IND_WI<br>_WC83_ODI-FINAL_25JUN1983.html)  | Mest<br>Indies<br>140 all out<br>(52 overs)                  | 8     |
| 4       | 1987 | India<br>C Pakistan                            | Eden Gardens,<br>Kolkata                  | Australia<br>253/5 (50<br>overs)                                   | Australia won by 7 runs (scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC87/AUS_E NG_WC87_ODI-FINAL_08NOV1987.ht ml)  | England<br>246/8 (50<br>overs)                               | 8     |
| 5       | 1992 | Australia New Zealand                          | Melbourne Cricket<br>Ground,<br>Melbourne | Pakistan<br>249/6 (50<br>overs)                                    | Pakistan won by 22 runs (scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC92/PAK_EN G_WC92_ODI-FINAL_25MAR1992.htm  ])   | England<br>227 all out<br>(49.2 overs)                       | 9     |
| 6       | 1996 | Pakistan India Sri Lanka                       | Gaddafi Stadium,<br>Lahore                | Lanka<br>245/3 (46.2<br>overs)                                     | Sri Lanka won by 7 wickets<br>(scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/db/A<br>RCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC96/WC96-<br>MATCHES/AUS_SL_WC96_ODI-FINAL<br>_17MAR1996.html)                     | Australia<br>241/7 (50<br>overs)                             | 12    |
| 7       | 1999 | England [a] Ireland Scotland Netherlands Wales | Lord's, London                            | Australia<br>133/2 (20.1<br>overs)                                 | Australia won by 8 wickets<br>(scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/link_<br>to_database/ARCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/<br>WC99/SCORECARDS/FINALS/AUS_PA<br>K_WC99_ODI-FINAL_20JUN1999.html) | Pakistan<br>132 all out<br>(39 overs)                        | 12    |
| 8       | 2003 | South Africa  Zimbabwe  Kenya                  | Wanderers<br>Stadium,<br>Johannesburg     | Australia<br>359/2 (50<br>overs)                                   | Australia won by 125 runs (scorecard) (http://aus.cricinfo.com/link_to_database/ARCHIVE/WORLD_CUPS/WC2003/SCORECARDS/FINALS/AUS_IND_WC2003_ODI-FINAL_23MAR2003.html)             | India<br>234 all out<br>(39.2 overs)                         | 14    |
| 9       | 2007 | West Indies <sup>[C]</sup>                     | Kensington Oval,<br>Bridgetown            | Australia<br>281/4 (38<br>overs)                                   | Australia won by 53 runs (D/L) (scorecard) (http://content-aus.cricinfo.c om/wc2007/engine/current/match/2475 07.html)   | Sri<br>Lanka<br>215/8 (36<br>overs)                          | 16    |
| 10      | 2011 | India Sri Lanka Bangladesh                     | Wankhede<br>Stadium, Mumbai               | India<br>277/4 (48.2<br>overs)                                     | India won by 6 wickets (scorecard) (http://www.espncricinfo.co m/icc_cricket_worldcup2011/engine/cur rent/match/433606.html)   | Lanka<br>274/6 (50<br>overs)                                 | 14    |
| 11      | 2015 | Australia New Zealand                          | Melbourne Cricket<br>Ground,<br>Melbourne | Australia<br>186/3 (33.1<br>overs)                                 | Australia won by 7 wickets (scorecard) (http://www.espncricinfo.com/icc-cricket-world-cup-2015/engine/match/656495.html)   | Zealand<br>183 all out<br>(45 overs)                         | 14    |
| 12      | 2019 | + England Wales                                | Lord's, London                            | England 241 all out (50 overs) 15/0 (super over) 24 fours, 2 sixes | Match Tied (England won on boundaries countback) (scorecard) (http://www.espncricinfo.com/icc-cricket-world-cup-2015/engine/match/1144530.html)                                  | Zealand 241/8 (50 overs) 15/1 (super over) 14 fours, 3 sixes | 10    |

| 13 | 2023 | India India                   | Narendra Modi<br>Stadium,<br>Ahmedabad | Australia<br>241/4 (43<br>overs) | Australia won by 6 wickets<br>(scorecard) (https://www.espncricinfo.co<br>m/series/icc-cricket-world-cup-2023-24-<br>1367856/india-vs-australia-final-138443<br>9/full-scorecard) | India<br>240 all out<br>(50 overs) | 10 |  |
|----|------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 14 | 2027 | South Africa Zimbabwe Namibia |  |                                  |   |                                    | 14 |  |

#### **Notes**

- a. England was the sole designated host, but matches were also played in Republic of Ireland, the Netherlands, Scotland and Wales.
- b. South Africa was the sole designated main host, but matches were also played in Zimbabwe and Kenya.
- c. Eight member countries of the **West Indies Cricket Federation** hosted matches Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

# **Tournament summary**

Twenty nations have qualified for the Cricket World Cup at least once. Six teams have competed in every tournament, five of which have won the title. The West Indies won the first two tournaments, Australia has won six, India has won two, while Pakistan, Sri Lanka and England have each won once. The West Indies (1975 and 1979) and Australia (1999, 2003 and 2007) are the only teams to have won consecutive titles. Australia has played in eight of the thirteen finals (1975, 1987, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2015 and 2023). New Zealand has yet to win the World Cup, but has been runners-up two times (2015 and 2019). The best result by a non-Test playing nation is the semi-final appearance by Kenya in the 2003 tournament; while the best result by a non-Test playing team on their debut is the Super 8 (second round) by Ireland in 2007.

Sri Lanka, as a co-host of the 1996 World Cup, was the first host to win the tournament, though the final was held in Pakistan. [19] India won in 2011 as host and was the first team to win a final played in their own country. [100] Australia and England repeated the feat in 2015 and 2019 respectively. [50] Other than this, England made it to the final as a host in 1979. Other countries which have achieved or equalled their best World Cup results while co-hosting the tournament are New Zealand as finalists in 2015, Zimbabwe who reached the Super Six in 2003, and Kenya as semi-finalists in 2003. [19] In 1987, co-hosts India and Pakistan both reached the semi-finals, but were eliminated by England and Australia respectively. [19] Australia in 1992, England in 1999, South Africa in 2003, and Bangladesh in 2011 have been host teams that were eliminated in the first round. [101]

## **Teams' performances**

An overview of the teams' performances in every World Cup is given below. For each tournament, the number of teams in each finals tournament (in brackets) are shown.

|                               | 1975<br>(8) | 1979<br>(8) | 1983<br>(8) | 1987<br>(8) | 1992<br>(9) | 1996<br>(12) | 1999<br>(12) | 2003<br>(14)                           | 2007 (16) | 2011<br>(14)                          | 2015<br>(14) | 2019<br>(10) | 2023<br>(10) |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Host<br>Team                  | <b>±</b>    | +           | +<br>5100   | C           | SIE         | C In         | +<br>**<br>× | >===================================== | 8         | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | SIE          | 5144         | -            | Apps. |
| Afghanistan                   |             |             |             |             |             |              |              |  |           |                                       | GP           | 10th         | 6th          | 3     |
| <b>Australia</b>              | RU          | GP          | GP          | W           | 5th         | RU           | W            | W                                      | W         | QF                                    | W            | SF           | W            | 13    |
| Bangladesh                    |             |             |             |             |             |              | GP           | GP                                     | 7th       | GP                                    | QF           | 8th          | 8th          | 7     |
| Bermuda Bermuda               |             |             |             |             |             |              |              |  | GP        |                                       |              |              |              | 1     |
| <b>■◆■</b> Canada             |             | GP          |             |             |             |              |              | GP                                     | GP        | GP                                    |              |              |              | 4     |
| + England                     | SF          | RU          | SF          | RU          | RU          | QF           | GP           | GP                                     | 5th       | QF                                    | GP           | W            | 7th          | 13    |
| <u>India</u>                  | GP          | GP          | w           | SF          | 7th         | SF           | 6th          | RU                                     | GP        | w                                     | SF           | SF           | RU           | 13    |
| Ireland                       |             |             |             |             |             |              |              |  | 8th       | GP                                    | GP           |              |              | 3     |
| <b>K</b> enya                 |             |             |             |             |             | GP           | GP           | SF                                     | GP        | GP                                    |              |              |              | 5     |
| <b>Mamibia</b>                |             |             |             |             |             |              |              | GP                                     |           |                                       |              |              |              | 1     |
| Netherlands Netherlands       |             |             |             |             |             | GP           |              | GP                                     | GP        | GP                                    |              |              | 10th         | 5     |
| New Zealand                   | SF          | SF          | GP          | GP          | SF          | QF           | SF           | 5th                                    | SF        | SF                                    | RU           | RU           | SF           | 13    |
| © Pakistan                    | GP          | SF          | SF          | SF          | w           | QF           | RU           | GP                                     | GP        | SF                                    | QF           | 5th          | 5th          | 13    |
| <b>Scotland</b>               |             |             |             |             |             |              | GP           |  | GP        |                                       | GP           |              |              | 3     |
| ≥ South Africa <sup>[a]</sup> |             |             |             |             | SF          | QF           | SF           | GP                                     | SF        | QF                                    | SF           | 7th          | SF           | 9     |
| Sri Lanka                     | GP          | GP          | GP          | GP          | 8th         | w            | GP           | SF                                     | RU        | RU                                    | QF           | 6th          | 9th          | 13    |
| United Arab Emirates          |             |             |             |             |             | GP           |              |  |           |                                       | GP           |              |              | 2     |
| West Indies                   | W           | w           | RU          | GP          | 6th         | SF           | GP           | GP                                     | 6th       | QF                                    | QF           | 9th          |              | 12    |
| Zimbabwe                      |             |             | GP          | GP          | 9th         | GP           | 5th          | 6th                                    | GP        | GP                                    | GP           |              |              | 9     |
|                               |             |             |             |             | Defu        | nct tear     | ns           |  |           |                                       |              |              |              |       |
| East Africa <sup>[b]</sup>    | GP          |             |             |             |             |              |              |  |           |                                       |              |              |              | 1     |

# Legend

- W Winner
- RU– Runner up
- SF- Semi-finals
- S6- Super Six (1999-2003)
- QF- Quarter-finals (1996, 2011–2015)
- S8- Super Eight (2007)
- GP Group stage / First round

Q – Qualified, Still in Competition

## **Debutant teams**

| Year | Teams   | Total |
|------|---|-------|
| 1975 | Australia, East Africa, England, India, Mew Zealand, Pakistan, West Indies, Sri Lanka | 8     |
| 1979 | <b>■+■</b> Canada   | 1     |
| 1983 | Zimbabwe  | 1     |
| 1987 | none  | 0     |
| 1992 | South Africa <sup>[a]</sup>   | 1     |
| 1996 | Kenya, Netherlands, United Arab Emirates  | 3     |
| 1999 | Bangladesh, X Scotland  | 2     |
| 2003 | Mamibia Namibia   | 1     |
| 2007 | Bermuda, Ireland  | 2     |
| 2011 | none  | 0     |
| 2015 |   | 1     |
| 2019 | none  | 0     |
| 2023 | none  | 0     |

# Overview

The table below provides an overview of the performances of teams over past World Cups, as of the end of the <u>2019 tournament</u>. Teams are sorted by best performance, then by appearances, total number of wins, total number of games, and alphabetical order respectively.

|   |      |      |     | Statistic | s       |       |       | Deat variance   |  |  |
|---|------|------|-----|-----------|---------|-------|-------|---|--|--|
| Team  | Apps | Mat. | Won | Lost      | Tie     | NR    | Win%* | Best performance  |  |  |
| 👫 Australia   | 13   | 107  | 79  | 26        | 1       | 1     | 75.48 | <b>Champions</b> : 6 (1987, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2015, 2023)             |  |  |
| India   | 13   | 95   | 63  | 30        | 1       | 1     | 66.31 | <b>Champions</b> : 2 ( <u>1983</u> , <u>2011</u> )                    |  |  |
| West Indies   | 12   | 80   | 43  | 35        | 0       | 2     | 55.12 | <b>Champions</b> : 2 ( <u>1975</u> , <u>1979</u> )                    |  |  |
| <b>—</b> England  | 13   | 93   | 52  | 39        | 1       | 1     | 57.14 | <b>Champions</b> : 1 (2019)   |  |  |
| C Pakistan  | 13   | 88   | 49  | 37        | 0       | 2     | 56.97 | <b>Champions</b> : 1 ( <u>1992</u> )                                  |  |  |
| III Sri Lanka   | 13   | 89   | 40  | 46        | 1       | 2     | 46.55 | <b>Champions</b> : 1 ( <u>1996</u> )                                  |  |  |
| New Zealand   | 13   | 99   | 59  | 38        | 1       | 1     | 60.71 | Runners-up (2015, 2019)   |  |  |
| South Africa  | 9    | 74   | 45  | 26        | 2       | 1     | 63.01 | Semi-finals (1992, 1999, 2007, 2015, 2023)                            |  |  |
| <b>K</b> enya   | 5    | 29   | 7   | 22        | 0       | 0     | 24.13 | Semi-finals (2003)  |  |  |
| <b>Zimbabwe</b>   | 9    | 57   | 11  | 42        | 1       | 3     | 21.29 | Super 6s (1999, 2003)   |  |  |
| Bangladesh  | 7    | 49   | 16  | 32        | 0       | 1     | 33.33 | Quarter-finals (2015)   |  |  |
| <u>Ireland</u>  | 3    | 21   | 7   | 13        | 1       | 0     | 35.71 | Super 8s (2007)   |  |  |
| Netherlands   | 5    | 29   | 4   | 25        | 0       | 0     | 13.79 | Group Stage (1996, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2023)                            |  |  |
| <b>■◆</b> ■ Canada  | 4    | 18   | 2   | 16        | 0       | 0     | 11.11 | Group Stage ( <u>1979</u> , <u>2003</u> , <u>2007</u> , <u>2011</u> ) |  |  |
| Afghanistan   | 3    | 24   | 5   | 19        | 0       | 0     | 20.83 | Group Stage (2015, 2019, 2023)  |  |  |
| <b>Scotland</b>   | 3    | 14   | 0   | 14        | 0       | 0     | 0.00  | Group Stage ( <u>1999</u> , <u>2007</u> , <u>2015</u> )               |  |  |
| United Arab Emirates  | 2    | 11   | 1   | 10        | 0       | 0     | 9.09  | Group Stage ( <u>1996</u> , <u>2015</u> )                             |  |  |
| <u> Namibia</u>   | 1    | 6    | 0   | 6         | 0       | 0     | 0.00  | Group Stage (2003)  |  |  |
| Bermuda   | 1    | 3    | 0   | 3         | 0       | 0     | 0.00  | Group Stage (2007)  |  |  |
|   |      |      |     |           | Defunct | teams |       |   |  |  |
| East Africa <sup>[b]</sup>  | 1    | 3    | 0   | 3         | 0       | 0     | 0.00  | Group Stage (1975)  |  |  |
| As of 19 November 2023 Source: ESPNcricinfo (http://stats.espncricinfo.com/ci/engine/records/team/results_summary.html?id=12;type=trophy) |      |      |     |           |         |       |       |   |  |  |

### Note:

- The Win percentage excludes no results and counts ties as half a win.
- Teams are sorted by their best performance, then winning percentage, then (if equal) by alphabetical order.
- a. Before the 1992 World Cup, South Africa were banned due to apartheid
- b. Disbanded in 1989

# **Tournament records**

| World Cup records <sup>[102]</sup>                 |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Batting  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most runs  | Sachin Tendulkar                                      | 2,278 ( <u>1992</u> – <u>2011</u> )                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest average (min. 10 inns.)                    | Lance Klusener  | 124.00 (1999–2003)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest batting strike rate (min. 500 balls faced) | Glenn Maxwell   | 160.32 (2015–2023)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest score                                      | Martin Guptill v West Indies                          | 237*_ (2015)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest <u>partnership</u>                         | Chris Gayle & Marlon Samuels (2nd wicket) v  Zimbabwe | 372 (2015)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most runs in a single world cup                    | Virat Kohli   | 765 (2023)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most hundreds                                      | Rohit Sharma  | 7 (2015–2023)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most hundreds in a single world cup                | Rohit Sharma  | 5 (2019)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bowling   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most wickets                                       | Glenn McGrath   | 71 (1996–2007)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest average (min. 400 balls bowled)             | Mohammed Shami  | 13.52 (2015–2023)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Best strike rate (min. 20 wickets)                 | Mohammed Shami  | 15.81 ( <u>2015</u> – <u>2023</u> )                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Best economy rate (min. 1000 balls bowled)         | Andy Roberts  | 3.24 ( <u>1975</u> – <u>1983</u> )                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Best bowling figures                               | Glenn McGrath v Mamibia                               | 7/15 (2003)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most wickets in a tournament                       | Mitchell Starc  | 27 (2019)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fielding  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most dismissals (wicket-keeper)                    | Kumar Sangakkara                                      | 54 (2003–2015)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most catches (fielder)                             | Ricky Ponting   | 28 (1996–2011)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Team  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest score                                      | South Africa v Sri<br>Lanka                           | 428/5 (2023)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest score                                       | Canada v Sri<br>Lanka                                 | 36 (2003)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highest win %                                      | Australia Australia                                   | 75.48% (Played 105, Won 78) <sup>[104]</sup>                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most consecutive wins                              | Australia   | 27 (20 Jun 1999 – 19 Mar 2011, one N/R excluded) <sup>[105]</sup> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Most consecutive tournament wins                   | <b>™</b> Australia                                    | 3 (1999–2007)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Sachin Tendulkar, the leading runscorer in World Cup history



Glenn McGrath the leading wicket-taker in World Cup history

# By tournament

| Year | Winning Captain | Player of the final           | Player of the tournament | Most runs              | Most wickets         |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1975 | Clive Lloyd     | Clive Lloyd <sup>[106]</sup>  | Not Awarded              | Glenn Turner (333)     | Gary Gilmour (11)    |
| 1979 | Clive Lloyd     | Viv Richards <sup>[106]</sup> | Not Awarded              | Gordon Greenidge (253) | → Mike Hendrick (10) |

| 1983 | Kapil Dev               | Mohinder Amarnath <sup>[106]</sup>    | Not Awarded                          | David Gower (384)          | Roger Binny (18)                  |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1987 | Allan Border            | David Boon <sup>[106]</sup>           | Not Awarded                          | Graham Gooch (471)         | Craig McDermott (18)              |
| 1992 | Imran Khan              | € Wasim Akram <sup>[106]</sup>        | Martin Crowe <sup>[106]</sup>        | Martin Crowe (456)         | Wasim Akram (18)                  |
| 1996 | Arjuna Ranatunga        | Aravinda de Silva <sup>[106]</sup>    | Sanath Jayasuriya <sup>[106]</sup>   | Sachin Tendulkar (523)     | Anil Kumble (15)                  |
| 1999 | Steve Waugh             | Shane Warne <sup>[107]</sup>          | Lance Klusener <sup>[107]</sup>      | Rahul Dravid (461)         | Geoff Allott / Shane Warne (20)   |
| 2003 | Ricky Ponting           | Ricky Ponting <sup>[108]</sup>        | Sachin<br>Tendulkar <sup>[108]</sup> | Sachin Tendulkar<br>(673)  | Chaminda Vaas (23)                |
| 2007 | Ricky Ponting           | Adam Gilchrist [109]                  | Glenn McGrath <sup>[110]</sup>       | Matthew Hayden (659)       | Glenn McGrath (26)                |
| 2011 | Mahendra Singh<br>Dhoni | Mahendra Singh Dhoni <sup>[111]</sup> | Yuvraj Singh <sup>[111]</sup>        | Tillakaratne Dilshan (500) | Shahid Afridi / Zaheer Khan (21)  |
| 2015 | Michael Clarke          | James Faulkner <sup>[112]</sup>       | Mitchell Starc <sup>[113]</sup>      | Martin Guptill (547)       | Mitchell Starc / Trent Boult (22) |
| 2019 | + Eoin Morgan           | → Ben Stokes <sup>[114]</sup>         | Kane Williamson <sup>[114]</sup>     | Rohit Sharma (648)         | Mitchell Starc (27)               |
| 2023 | Pat Cummins             | Travis Head <sup>[115]</sup>          | Virat Kohli <sup>[116]</sup>         | Virat Kohli (765)          | Mohammed Shami (24)               |

## See also



- ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup
- ICC T20 World Cup
- ICC Champions Trophy
- ICC World Test Championship
- 2023 Cricket World Cup
- Women's Cricket World Cup
- Asia Cup
- World Cup
- List of world cups

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