



THE  
GLOBAL  
CRICKETERS  
VOICE



FICA  
INTERNATIONAL  
CRICKET  
STRUCTURAL  
REVIEW  
2016

**“THERE IS A CONFLICT WITHIN PLAYERS  
AROUND THE WORLD UNDER THE  
CURRENT STRUCTURE. THE GAME HAS A  
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE CLEAR  
GLOBAL DIRECTION IN RELATION TO ITS  
STRUCTURE, AND MUST TO FIND A WAY  
TO GIVE MEANING TO EACH GAME.  
EVERY MATCH MUST MATTER”.**

**GRAEME SMITH**

# TIME FOR COLLECTIVE THINKING



International cricket is faced with multiple choices and challenges. Cricket derives the bulk of its income from international competition and therefore the 3500+ professional players, as well as administrators and employees in the game worldwide, rely on the economic engine-room that is international cricket for their livelihoods. However, the international product is cluttered, lacking in context, confusing, unbalanced and frequently subject to change.

Test cricket, a treasured format of the game, and bilateral ODI cricket are rapidly losing spectator appeal in many countries and consequently their commercial value is under severe threat. We understand that many of the game's host broadcasters hold similar views. The new, parallel market of domestic T20 cricket is challenging cricket's structures and economic model and doing so in an already over-full schedule. There is a growing divide in wealth and resources between the wealthy and less wealthy cricket nations that make up the main stakeholders in the international game.

Against a backdrop of confusion and uncertainty, professional players are trying to build long and meaningful careers. There are multiple markets and choices open to them and their loyalty to their countries, and to the traditions of the game, is being tested like never before. Player free agency is on the rise under the current structure. Players want a game that has a clear strategy delivering a compelling programme which allows domestic and international formats to co-exist successfully. It is clear that it is time for change.

Solutions to the challenges the game faces are to be found in collective thinking and leadership. International cricket is a network of inter-connected relationships and all stakeholders have a collective duty of care to collaborate constructively, not unilaterally or in isolation. Only with a comprehensive understanding of the entire global cricket landscape and a programme of fundamental structural reforms can a stable, viable, long-term future be realised.

FICA, its member associations and the players they represent want to be optimistic about the future of the game. The players, as the game's means of production, are responsible for delivering the compelling achievements and performances, across its variety of formats, that make the game great. Each format still holds its point of difference but thought must be given to the role of each of the formats moving forward. Without question T20 cricket presents significant opportunities, both domestically and internationally, and its attractiveness to players, fans and broadcasters, as well as its potential to grow the game must be fully embraced and exploited.

This review aims to present an analysis of the game from the global collective player perspective via FICA and its member associations, based on research, data and insight relating to and obtained from the players. It looks to the future and identifies a number of 'Parameters' that should be viewed as a programme of checks and balances for a future international game structure. It is intended to be a reference to assist in co-developing solutions and by which potential solutions can be guided. FICA's desire is to work positively and constructively with the ICC, the members boards and all the game's other stakeholders, sharing information and gathering further player insight in the pursuit of a creative, innovative, realistic, balanced and fair international game.



**Tony Irish**  
FICA Executive Chairman

# CONTENTS



Time for Collective Thinking – FICA Executive Chairman Introduction	3
Contents	4
Our Approach	5
Executive Summary	6
Section 1: The Labour Market	9
Section 2: Game Economics	15
Section 3: Competition & Format Structure	20
Section 4: Format Analysis	26
Section 5: Appendices	31

---

# OUR APPROACH

• • • • • • •

FICA has adopted the following process to its analysis of the future structure of the global game:

- 1 Areas of Concern** – Summary points of the in depth analysis done by FICA on the current situation of specific, identified areas of concern in the international cricket system. Based on statistics, information gathering and player opinions
- 2 Recommended FICA Future Parameters** – FICA recommended parameters, related to the current areas of concern, that FICA believes the game should consider as part of a comprehensive programme of fundamental structural reform of international cricket
- 3 Data & Insights** – Appendices of specific data points, qualitative and quantitative player insights and real-life examples illustrating and highlighting the identified areas of concern

In addition, FICA has been guided by the following in its approach:

**Duty of Care** – FICA alongside the ICC and the member boards have a duty of care to work collaboratively, wherever possible

**Global View** – Understanding the interconnectivity between countries, formats and domestic and international cricket

**Long-Term** – Strategy for the game should take a long-term view and be creative, bold and innovative

**Researched** – All proposals should be fully-costed and researched using all relevant available information

**Players' Role** – As a major stakeholder in the game players should be engaged in the process throughout

**International Cricket** – is to be protected due to its importance to the current overall economics of the game

**Specificity of Sport** – Sport requires unique regulation and control to prevent the free market and both internal and external opportunism from destabilising and distorting the sporting environment repeatedly

**Caveat:** FICA does not possess a complete knowledge of the full economics of the game, broadcast rights evaluations, staging agreements, sponsorship contract terms etc. For this reason, FICA has not presented specific scheduling proposals. This review is to be used as constructive insight into the game from the players' perspective that can guide and shape the collective work done by the ICC and Member Boards who have at their disposal the depth of information required to design a fully-costed and scenario-tested future game structure.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International cricket plays a vital role in funding the entire global cricket economy. It is therefore important, as a major stakeholder in the game, that FICA and its member associations contribute fully on behalf of the professional players to the international game's structural review.

Bilateral international cricket is rapidly losing its attractiveness to fans, broadcasters and players and therefore its commercial value is under significant threat. International cricket faces a number of major challenges. The inter-connected international system has many structural weaknesses that need to be addressed. The volume, balance and role of the formats of international cricket must be restructured to deliver context and competitive balance. Finally, the growth of T20 cricket and notably domestic T20 cricket must be embraced as part of the international system, not set against it.

This report, delivered from a players' and player association perspective, looks to identify the structural weaknesses inherent in the current system and considers the most appropriate solutions to those weaknesses. It appraises the three formats of international cricket and makes recommendations for a rebalancing of the system. It is also delivered on the basis that T20 cricket, both domestically and internationally will be a major part of cricket's future. T20 is exciting, time-efficient, context-based and more readily attracts new audiences and markets.

FICA wants to see a global game that has the best players, playing the best cricket in the most competitive structure at all times.

## LABOUR MARKET

The labour market is the global system of player earnings, movement and career development. Currently it has a number of structural imbalances that are drawing players away from international cricket and increasingly negatively affecting the strength of the international game. The report identifies that these imbalances can be addressed by the following:

1. Remove the inherent conflict and choice for players between international and domestic T20 cricket

2. Look at contract structures that allow a degree of free agency alongside national contract structures
3. Address wage disparity by appropriately rewarding and incentivising international cricket in all countries
4. Narrow the gap in the time:wage ratios between international and domestic T20 cricket
5. Retain players in the international game structure with the best players playing against each other in all formats
6. Deliver a structure that ensures the game continues to develop both long and short form cricketers
7. Allow players to optimise their earnings from both international and domestic T20 cricket
8. Increase the aspirational nature of bilateral international cricket achievement
9. Review player movement tracking and NOC restrictions
10. Player contract systems globally should be robust, respected and honoured in all countries – contracts are the mechanism of regulating player employment
11. Create a global independent grievance arbitration process and centralised dispute resolution forum for players
12. Mandatory vetting of standard player contracts in all professional cricket by player representative associations
13. Review labour market regulations including anti-corruption, anti-doping and ICC conduct codes and processes and improve relevant education worldwide in partnership with player representatives

## GAME ECONOMICS

There are currently significant imbalances in the wider economics of the game that threaten the effective functioning of a global system and prevent the delivery of the most competitive and compelling international cricket structure. The report identifies that a rebalancing of the game's economics should adopt the following:

1. Protect and enhance international cricket to safeguard its vital role in the economics of the global game
2. Rework the ICC distribution models based on clearer, transparent and more equitable distributions
3. Aim to lessen the wealth gap between wealthy and less wealthy cricket nations, allowing the game to benefit from competitive balance
4. Adopt a centrally regulated and coordinated international cricket programme
5. Embrace the potential of domestic T20 leagues but do not view T20 leagues as an alternative funding stream to bilateral international cricket in the short to medium term
6. Make the ICC a truly independent governing body for the good of the global game
7. Ensure the ICC has jurisdiction over the regulation of all international cricket and agreed aspects of domestic T20 cricket, notably scheduling windows
8. Review the process of regulating domestic T20 events and approved/disapproved cricket frameworks

## COMPETITION & FORMAT STRUCTURE

International cricket's mainly bilateral structure has continuously evolved and expanded over time, largely uncontrolled and often simply for financial self-interest. It has created a system that lacks context, is at saturation point and is rapidly losing appeal to fans, broadcasters and players. At the same time domestic T20 cricket is rapidly expanding and competing for cricket's resources, time and audiences.

The game needs to ensure that international cricket and domestic T20 cricket do not compete but compliment each other. FICA proposes that a fundamental restructuring of the international game is required that considers the following:

1. Deliver a balanced and consistent international competition structure for all formats
2. Deliver clear context that transcends bilateral competition and gives meaning and prestige to every match due to the impact that match has on qualification for ICC events or other centrally coordinated competition
3. Deliver clarity in the structure of international cricket, balancing the formats appropriately, removing scheduling conflicts with domestic T20 cricket and adopt clear, internationally recognised windows
4. Consider reducing the amount of international cricket outside of ICC events following the principle of 'less is more'
5. Clearly define and publish a vision for each format of the game globally
6. Design future competition structures to address performance gaps where countries of similar abilities in each format compete against each other in leagues or championships
7. Use globally consistent playing conditions, including the use of the best available technology
8. Adopt a clear, centralised and collective approach to potential innovations in the game such as 4-day and day-night test cricket within a set of broader reforms
9. Develop a clear pathway and meaningful, meritocratic opportunity for developing nations
10. Implement ongoing consultation with the players, via player representatives, on the international playing structure of the game and any proposed fundamental changes
11. Create a designated, central global committee/forum to deal with all health, safety and security issues

## FUTURE CRICKET FORMAT ANALYSIS

In addition to the proposed future parameters outlined in the three sections above, FICA has conducted an analysis of the three current formats of international cricket and encourages the ICC to adopt and document clear visions and global strategies for each format of the game. The following are FICA's key recommendations:

### TEST CRICKET

- Vision: Protect the valuable history of the game
- Play Test cricket only where the market exists and a strong 4-day domestic structure exists
- Decrease the overall volume of Test cricket
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Limit the volume of bilateral Test cricket outside of a new centralised structure

### ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

- Vision: Priority focus on the ICC Cricket World Cup
- Significantly decrease the overall volume of ODI cricket
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Remove all bilateral ODI cricket in its current form outside of a new centralised structure

### T20 INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

- Vision: Embrace T20 and use it to grow the global game, new audiences and markets
- Increase the volume of International T20
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Remove all bilateral T20 International cricket in its current form outside of a new centralised structure



## LABOUR MARKET

“Players want to see a cricket structure that enables the best players to compete against each other in international cricket but also in the biggest T20 events around the world. The game shouldn’t compete against itself”

*Kevin Pietersen*

# INTRODUCTION



FICA has conducted an in-depth analysis of the full professional cricket labour market to understand how the inter-connectivity of the global game is directly affecting player earnings, movement and career development. It is important to fully understand the tension that currently exists for players due factors inherent in the system that are pulling them away from bilateral cricket towards domestic T20 cricket.

It is hoped that a full understanding of the trends in the global professional cricket labour market can assist in designing a future structure that will address the concerns raised by FICA in this section.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for some further information relevant to this section, including:

- Player survey and individual player insights
- Analysis of player numbers and player movement data
- Analysis of domestic T20 event participation
- Analysis of player earnings differentials

# 1. LABOUR MARKET

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<b>O1</b> Club v Country Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The overlap of domestic T20 cricket and international cricket is forcing players to choose between formats and consider leaving the international game</b></li> <li>• <b>There is a significant increase in various forms of free-agency, especially in less wealthy cricket nations where players are considering choosing high value domestic T20 cricket contracts over national contract commitments</b></li> <li>• There are financially rewarding careers to be found outside of international cricket and national contract structures</li> <li>• Overlap is preventing an optimisation of earnings for some players who are unable to hold both national contracts and full domestic T20 cricket contracts</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Remove the inherent conflict and choice for players between international and domestic T20 cricket</b></li> <li>• <b>Look at contract structures that allow a degree of free agency alongside national contract structures</b></li> <li>• <b>Allow players to optimise their earnings from both international and domestic T20 cricket</b></li> </ul>
<b>O2</b> Wage Disparity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rewards in domestic T20 cricket act as a significant driver to player career decisions drawing players away from bilateral international cricket</b></li> <li>• Disparity is caused by high value domestic T20 cricket salaries versus relatively lower value national contracts and match payments, especially in less wealthy cricketing nations</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Address wage disparity by appropriately rewarding and incentivising international cricket in all countries</b></li> <li>• Consider setting minimum levels of player payments for all international cricket</li> <li>• Consider adopting centralised win bonus and incremental prize money distributions across all international cricket, not just ICC events and Test rankings</li> </ul>
<b>O3</b> Time : Wage Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The gap in the time:wage ratios is acting as a disincentive to commit to bilateral international cricket</b></li> <li>• International cricket contracts, especially in 'less wealthy cricket nations are characterised by high time commitment versus low salary income (high time:wage ratio)</li> <li>• Domestic T20 cricket contracts are characterised by a low time commitment versus high salary income (low time:wage ratio)</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Narrow the gap in the time:wage ratios between international and domestic T20 cricket</b></li> <li>• Focus on lessening the volume of international cricket overall</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>O4</b> Flight of Talent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Increasing numbers of players are considering leaving the game's international structures, weakening the product and competitive balance</b></li> <li>• Marquee players are choosing to 'retire' from international cricket early</li> <li>• Marquee players are considering choosing not to accept full national contracts and rely on ad-hoc selection for selected international formats</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Retain players in the international game structure with the best players playing against each other</b></li> <li>• Ensure players from all countries are appropriately rewarded for and have the opportunity to play in all of their country's international cricket</li> </ul>
<p><b>O5</b> Player Career and Skill Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Significant change in the player skill-development process in younger players is a threat to the quality of some international cricket, especially Test cricket</b></li> <li>• Increased focus on short-form cricket skills</li> <li>• Changing nature of young player cricket career aspirations towards domestic T20 cricket</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deliver a structure that ensures the game continues to develop both long and short form cricketers</b></li> <li>• <b>Ensure the rewards for long form cricket remain competitive</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>O6</b> Scheduling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scheduling congestion and overlap between domestic T20 cricket and bilateral international cricket is leading to a general weakening of the bilateral international game</b></li> <li>• Forcing choice for players, fans, broadcasters and sponsors</li> <li>• Leads to availability issues for domestic T20 cricket with overseas players not available for full tournament length</li> <li>• Leads to availability issues for international cricket with players either withdrawing from international cricket, not able to commit to full tour schedules or rotation policies adopted by Boards</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Remove scheduling conflicts between international cricket and domestic T20 cricket</b></li> <li>• Adopt clear, internationally recognised windows for both international and domestic T20 cricket</li> <li>• Consider more balance in the system with less international cricket</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<b>07</b> Career Benchmarking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Changing nature in player career benchmark definitions is altering the playing appeal of bilateral international cricket for young players</b></li><li>• Some international benchmarks still hold a strong position in player aspirations, notably the ICC Cricket World Cup and some Icon series</li><li>• There is a move to benchmarking based on domestic T20 cricket contract awards (draft success), contract values, winning T20 tournaments</li></ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Increase the aspirational nature of bilateral international cricket achievement</b></li><li>• Give all international cricket increased context</li></ul>
<b>08</b> Player NOC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>NOC Regulations do not reflect the modern player labour market</b></li><li>• Regulations around freedom of movement (including under Regulations 32 and 32A) are implemented inconsistently globally, leading to confusion amongst administrators and players, and in some cases undue restriction on players</li></ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>A complete review of player movement tracking and NOC restrictions</b></li><li>• Any regulation of player movement must be lawful, implemented consistently, endorsed by the players and their representatives and must reflect the modern global cricket landscape</li></ul>

---

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>09</b> Player Contracts &amp; Contract Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Players around the world frequently do not receive their full contractual entitlements</b></li> <li>• <b>Players' rights are not protected adequately around the world and current recourse in cases of dispute is not adequate</b></li> <li>• Player contracts are often unbalanced, and do not afford players adequate protections, taking advantage of the relative strength/weakness of negotiating parties</li> <li>• There are no arbitrators chosen by players or their representatives in relation to disputes, under code of conduct, illegal actions, anti-doping, anti-corruption regulations</li> <li>• There is no central arbitration body to hear employment related disputes of an international nature between players and boards/clubs/franchises</li> <li>• There is often little recourse other than legal action in overseas territories</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Player contract systems globally should be robust, respected and honoured in all countries – contracts are the mechanism of regulating player employment</b></li> <li>• <b>Create a global independent grievance arbitration process / centralised dispute resolution forum for players</b></li> <li>• <b>Mandatory vetting of standard player contracts in all professional cricket by player representative associations</b></li> <li>• Imposition of penalties for any Full/Associate/Affiliate Member that does not have a "clean bill of health" in terms of outstanding player payments in relation to events that fall under their jurisdiction</li> <li>• Players to have an equal say in the appointment of arbitration panels</li> </ul>
<p><b>10</b> Labour Market Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There are question marks over the effectiveness of current anti-corruption and anti-doping regulations across the world and a lack of global coordination of education relating to them</b></li> <li>• <b>The game's stakeholders are not currently working effectively enough together to implement a system to protect clean players, educate all players and identify and sanction guilty players</b></li> <li>• There is a lack of clarity and ongoing consistency with the implementation of the ICC code of conduct around the world</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Review labour market regulations including anti-corruption, anti-doping and ICC conduct codes and processes</b></li> <li>• <b>Improve relevant education worldwide in partnership with player representatives</b></li> </ul>

# 2

## GAME ECONOMICS

“At the end of the day cricket is a career. We all want to represent our countries, however, for those from “smaller” countries, the earnings opportunities that domestic T20 events provide will make it harder to commit to playing international cricket, and we are now faced with a choice as to where we play”.

*Ross Taylor*

# INTRODUCTION



FICA understands the importance of international cricket to the entire cricket economy. All Boards, their employees, professional and national team structures and development pyramids are hugely dependent on the economic system that has international cricket at its head. In this section we highlight a number of areas of concern within the broader economics of the game that are causing this system to be both unbalanced and unstable.

**Bold, fundamental structural reform is required to rebalance the system and allow it to function more effectively, for the whole game on a global scale.**

Please refer to Appendix 2 for some further information relevant to this section, including:

- Player survey and individual player insights
- Game finances overview
- Information provided by the ICC

## 2. GAME ECONOMICS

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>O1</b> Importance of Bilateral International Cricket &amp; ICC Incomes</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Declining commercial values of bilateral international cricket pose a serious threat to the stability of the full economics of the game in all countries under the current economic model</b></li> <li>• For almost all countries, bilateral international cricket and ICC incomes account for a significant percentage of their game's total income and are vital in funding the professional game and the full cricket development pyramid</li> <li>• Currently domestic cricket provides limited financial contribution to the cricket economy with the exception of the IPL</li> <li>• <b>Protect and enhance international cricket to safeguard its vital role in the economics of the global game</b></li> <li>• Improve the product and enhance its commercial value and derived revenues</li> </ul>
<p><b>O2</b> Central Distribution Imbalances</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Less wealthy cricket nations are disadvantaged by the ICC distributions model</b></li> <li>• The current ICC distribution model has a significant imbalance of distributions and favours already wealthy cricket nations</li> <li>• <b>Rework the ICC distribution model based on clear, transparent and more equitable criteria</b></li> <li>• Work on distribution models that blend equitable distributions, performance rewards and commercial value – scientifically grounded</li> <li>• Implement a programme of independent auditing and tracking of distributions and subsequent spend where appropriate to ensure accountability</li> </ul>
<p><b>O3</b> Wealth Gap</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The wealth gap between more wealthy and less wealthy cricket nations is widening and will contribute to less wealthy nations being less competitive and therefore devaluing the international cricket product</b></li> <li>• Less wealthy cricket nations are disadvantaged in investing in areas including, cricket and player development, infrastructure and administration, funding of professional domestic structures and national contract systems</li> <li>• The gap expedites the flight of talent away from bilateral international cricket</li> <li>• <b>Aim to lessen the wealth gap between wealthy and less wealthy cricket nations, allowing the game to benefit from competitive balance</b></li> <li>• Ensure less wealthy cricket nations derive sufficient distributions to assist in funding a minimum standard of cricket and player development, infrastructure and administration</li> <li>• Ensure less wealthy cricket nations derive sufficient distributions to assist in funding a viable professional structure and contract system</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>O4</b> Variable &amp; Unstable Bilateral Cricket Incomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There is inherent instability in the system loaded in favour of wealthier nations</b></li> <li>• Significant over-dependence on spikes in income from Icon tours and India tours</li> <li>• 'Host keeps all' format of rights ownership is not conducive to producing optimum outcomes for the global game</li> <li>• Lack of regulatory framework of tour scheduling creates instability</li> <li>• Recent trend of adding additional matches for purely economic purposes adds to the overall full international calendar and devalues the meaning of the fixtures</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Adopt a centrally regulated and coordinated international cricket programme</b></li> <li>• Explore the possibility of implementing the collective selling of main broadcast and commercial rights</li> <li>• Implement a more-balanced system of centralisation of distributions</li> <li>• Build a regulatory framework that governs all international cricket effectively</li> <li>• Allow but limit bilateral arrangements between individual countries</li> </ul>
<p><b>O5</b> The Economics of Domestic T20 Leagues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In the short to medium term domestic T20 cricket does not appear to be a viable alternative to support the entire economy of the global game</b></li> <li>• It is apparent that even seemingly successful T20 leagues do not yet generate sufficient revenues to support the entire cricket economy to the extent that bilateral cricket currently does</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Embrace the potential of domestic T20 leagues but do not view T20 leagues as an alternative funding stream to bilateral international cricket in the short to medium term</b></li> <li>• Explore the economic possibility of domestic T20 leagues being a long-term alternative to supporting the entire global game</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>06</b> Governance</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existing governance structures at the top of the game cause a shortage of clear global leadership, direction and accountability</b></li> <li>• The role of the ICC as a 'members' body' rather than a global sporting governing body presents a significant challenge to constructive, positive, consistent global decision making</li> <li>• Decision-making is too often influenced by individual and regional self-interests</li> <li>• There is a lack of accountability of boards relating to use of central distributions</li> </ul> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Make the ICC a truly independent governing body for the good of the global game</b></li> <li>• <b>Ensure the ICC has jurisdiction over the regulation of all international cricket and agreed aspects of domestic T20 cricket, notably scheduling windows</b></li> <li>• Put in place internal systems and processes within the ICC that follow recognised models of governance best practice and accountability</li> </ul>
<p><b>07</b> Approved / Disapproved Cricket</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Regulations do not accurately reflect or govern the modern global cricket landscape and are not conducive to ensuring clarity in the cricket structure</b></li> <li>• <b>Ability of full members to unilaterally approve events in their countries causes scheduling issues in the global cricketing calendar</b></li> <li>• Regulations 32 and 32A, lead to confusion amongst players, administrators, event organisers and prospective event organisers</li> </ul> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Review the process of the regulating of domestic T20 events and approved/ disapproved cricket frameworks</b></li> <li>• Regulations should be clear, consistently implemented and enforceable, based on a global view of scheduling</li> </ul>

# 3

## COMPETITION & FORMAT STRUCTURE

“We just need to find a way where the country comes first. There has to be a situation where we make international cricket our priority”

*Jason Holder*

# INTRODUCTION



Much of the discussion and debate relating to the future structure of international cricket to date has focused on the points covered in this section on Competition & Format Structure.

FICA encourages the game to adopt its parameters alongside detailed commercial and financial forecasting models, drawing on the experiences of other sports and some of its member boards and their work in building their own domestic T20 leagues. Potential structures should be thoroughly researched and be given the best opportunity to succeed from the outset.

Please refer to Appendix 3 for some further information relevant to this section, including:

- Player survey and individual player insights
- FTP analysis – historical and future
- Analysis of international team match and series performance results
- Specific case studies

### 3. COMPETITION AND FORMAT STRUCTURE

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>O1</b> Competition Context &amp; Narrative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Much of bilateral cricket is a poor sporting product that is rapidly losing its appeal to broadcasters, fans and players</b></li> <li>• Bilateral cricket delivers limited context and narrative beyond results against rivals and benchmarking against history</li> <li>• Bilateral cricket is not part of an easy-to-understand clear competitive structure</li> <li>• ICC Test, ODI and T20 International rankings are complicated, are not obviously directly affected by individual match results and lack clear conclusions</li> <li>• Much of bilateral cricket, especially Test cricket is played in nearly empty stadia</li> <li>• Some Icon Test series still retain value and interest</li> <li>• ICC events deliver very clear competitive context and narrative</li> <li>• Domestic T20 cricket delivers very clear competitive context and narrative</li> <li>• Associate nation cricket and women's cricket have developed new models of competitive structure and therefore context and narrative for international cricket</li> </ul>
<p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deliver a balanced and consistent international competition structure for all formats</b></li> <li>• <b>Deliver clear context that transcends bilateral competition and gives meaning and prestige to every match due to the impact that match has on qualification for ICC events or other centrally coordinated competition</b></li> <li>• Research all options based on commercial value, broadcaster and fan appeal</li> <li>• International cricket must be compelling. It needs contests and winners either in leagues, world championships or similar context</li> <li>• All international cricket should be played by the best cricketers from each nation</li> <li>• With a better product Boards should do all they can to fill stadia for all international cricket, use appropriately sized venues and deliver atmosphere and quality fan experiences</li> <li>• Winners should be delivered annually or at most bi-annually</li> <li>• Icon Test series should be identified and ring-fenced within clear, consistent guidelines to either sit within a new international framework or allowed to exist alongside an international framework – e.g. the Ryder Cup in golf</li> <li>• Insight and lessons of delivering world class sporting competition and narrative in other sports should be sought</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<b>O2</b> Scheduling & Format Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The lack of clarity and consistency in scheduling and formats is causing bilateral cricket to rapidly lose its appeal to broadcasters, fans and players</b></li> <li>• Since the deregulation of the FTP there are no appropriate rules governing scheduling</li> <li>• Bilateral cricket is often scheduled in direct competition to domestic T20 cricket</li> <li>• There is far too much 'meaningless' bilateral ODI cricket</li> <li>• Recent trend to fill the calendar with additional, ad-hoc international matches, for purely economic purposes devalues the product</li> <li>• There are no clear, documented visions for the three international formats</li> <li>• T20 International cricket is struggling to find its place outside of the ICC World T20</li> <li>• ICC events are afforded their own windows</li> <li>• There is no objectively researched maximum limits on player workload and volume of cricket</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deliver clarity in the structure of international cricket, balancing the formats appropriately, removing scheduling conflicts with domestic T20 leagues and adopt clear, internationally recognised windows</b></li> <li>• <b>Consider reducing the amount of international cricket outside of ICC events following the principle of 'less is more'</b></li> <li>• <b>Clearly define and publish a vision for each format of the game globally</b></li> <li>• Serious consideration should be given to the role of ODI cricket outside of the ICC Cricket World Cup, especially limiting the volume of ODI cricket</li> <li>• The international cricket structure should not be governed entirely by short-term financial considerations</li> <li>• There should be clarity and consistency in the recognition of current and future tournaments, leagues and competitions and a clear position for such events within the annual international cricketing calendar</li> <li>• There should be objectively researched maximum limits on player workload and volume of cricket agreed with player representatives and properly recognised in the new structure</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<p><b>O3</b> Performance Gaps</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bilateral cricket, especially Test cricket, is threatened by competitive imbalance created by growing performance gaps</b></li> <li>• There has been little progress in closing some performance gaps in Test cricket and there are legitimate concerns around the decline in performance of other Test playing nations</li> <li>• Wealthier cricket countries dominate bilateral cricket and fixtures and tours against less wealthy cricket countries are often very one-sided especially with home advantage</li> <li>• Despite the success of the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 there were still many one-sided games especially featuring the associate nations</li> <li>• The nature of T20 cricket allows developing cricket nations to compete against more established cricket nations</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design future competition structures to address performance gaps where countries of similar abilities in each format compete against each other in leagues or championships</b></li> <li>• Structures should be considered that allow for the movement of countries up or down between performance levels based on sustained performance indicators</li> <li>• T20 International cricket should be used as the format to allow developing cricket nations to compete more regularly against established nations</li> </ul>
<p><b>O4</b> Playing Conditions &amp; Innovation</p> <p>FICA Future Parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The game struggles to keep up with the pace of change and is constantly trying to reinvent itself creating confusion for players and fans</b></li> <li>• <b>Innovation in bilateral cricket is often ad-hoc and limited in its effectiveness</b></li> <li>• <b>Innovation with potential such as day/night Test cricket is individually pursued without collective vision or direction</b></li> <li>• The constant altering of playing conditions across the three formats of international cricket, but especially ODI cricket, creates confusion</li> <li>• The inconsistent use of technology creates confusion</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Use globally consistent playing conditions, including the use of the best available technology</b></li> <li>• <b>Adopt a clear, centralised and collective approach to potential innovations in the game such as 4-day and day-night Test cricket within a set of broader reforms</b></li> <li>• Ongoing consultation with the players, via player representatives, on the playing conditions of the international game and any proposed changes to those conditions</li> </ul>

AREA	POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION
<b>O5</b> Growth of the Game	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There is no documented clarity in the vision for the growth of the game across its formats</b></li> <li>• <b>There is no viable pathway for associate nations to enter into the current bilateral cricket framework</b></li> <li>• T20 has allowed associate nations to compete in and add value to the global game</li> <li>• There is concern around the contraction of the forthcoming ICC World Cup 2019</li> <li>• There is concern around the lack of opportunity for associate nations to compete against established nations between ICC events to assist in the improvement of performance and generate commercial income</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Develop a clear pathway and meaningful, meritocratic opportunity for developing nations</b></li> <li>• Use the T20 format as the primary vehicle for expanding the game globally</li> <li>• Serious consideration should be given to the number of teams in future World Cups</li> <li>• Strong consideration to be given to the inclusion of cricket as an Olympic sport</li> </ul>
<b>O6</b> Player Insights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The recent captains' election of current player representatives to the ICC cricket committee is welcomed and will allow genuine player input on cricket matters</b></li> <li>• Player insights have helped to shape strong domestic structures and recent adaptations in a number of cricket nations</li> <li>• Where players are consulted and engaged in the future strategy of their game outcomes are always more successful</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ongoing consultation with the players, via player representatives, on the international playing structure of the game and any proposed fundamental changes</b></li> </ul>
<b>O7</b> Health, Safety & Security Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Health, safety &amp; security issues are not afforded the appropriate global prioritisation and adequate specialised forums they warrant</b></li> <li>• After the removal of the medical committee, there is no purpose built, designated central, international body to deal with, regulate and improve health and safety and also security issues within the global game as issues are dealt with on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
FICA Future Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Create a designated, central global committee/forum to deal with all health, safety and security issues</b></li> <li>• Review health, safety &amp; security frameworks and implement a full set of minimum standards and protocols in line with the FICA Health, Safety and Security Report 2015 with the aim of minimising risk in all identified areas</li> </ul>

# 4

## FORMAT ANALYSIS

“Players want to see a clear vision for the game and for all of its formats. As players we want to see the game grow, develop and innovate, whilst respecting and upholding its history and traditions”

*AB de Villiers*

# INTRODUCTION



In addition to the proposed future parameters outlined in the previous three sections that will look to address many of the structural weaknesses and imbalances in the global cricket structure it is crucial to understand the current and future roles of the three formats in international cricket.

This section provides some analysis of the three formats and makes clear FICA's position on their respective roles moving forward.

## 4. FORMAT ANALYSIS

### TEST CRICKET

#### CURRENT

- Still considered by many players as the pinnacle of the game
- Significant history and heritage
- Competitive between more wealthy cricketing nations
- Less wealthy cricket nations struggle to perform
- Over-reliance on economics of Icon series and India tours
- Failings in the host-keeps-all commercial model
- Test cricket makes up a disproportionately large percentage of bilateral cricket in the international calendar
- Declining fan and broadcaster interest outside of some Icon series and matches
- Requires a well-structured and fully financed 4-day domestic game to deliver Test players
- Complicated format which limits growth potential
- Timely and costly to deliver

#### FUTURE

- Protect the valuable history and heritage of the game
- Play Test cricket only where the market exists and strong 4-day game exists
- Overall, there should be less Test cricket scheduled in total
- The product should be enhanced and given an international context and narrative – i.e. world championships or world league
- Limited bilateral Test cricket to be allowed outside of centrally regulated ICC competition structure
- Some Icon series and matches should be protected
- Explore the possibility of centralising commercial and broadcast rights
- Performance gaps should be acknowledged and integrated into the structure with one-sided fixtures being avoided through appropriate league or championship structures
- The best players should be available and incentivised to play
- Schedule conflicts with domestic T20 cricket should be avoided
- Alterations and innovations including 4 day, day/night etc should be considered and dealt with collectively and globally

### CONCLUSIONS

- Vision: Protect the valuable history of the game
- Play Test cricket only where the market exists and a strong 4-day domestic structure exists
- Decrease the overall volume of Test cricket
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Limit the volume of bilateral Test cricket outside of a new centralised structure

## ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

### CURRENT

- Overall diminishing fan and broadcast appeal outside of ICC Cricket World Cup
- ICC Cricket World Cup is still the major and most valuable world cricket event
- Lack of context and narrative outside of ICC events
- Despite apparent success of ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 many games were still one-sided
- Problem with 'over-scheduling' for financial reasons
- Limited historical appeal
- Performance gaps between nations still exist
- Despite alterations to the format many games are still too predictable
- Over-reliance on economics of Ikon series and India tours
- Failings in the host-keeps-all commercial model
- Constant tinkering of the playing conditions and delivery mechanics has had limited impact on the game and creates confusion
- Innovation in the playing of the game has been delivered more by the impact of T20 than by playing conditions changes

### FUTURE

- The ICC Cricket World Cup is to be protected
- Explore reducing the volume of ODI cricket in total
- The product should be enhanced and given an international context and narrative – i.e. world championships, world league and a clearer impact on ICC Cricket World Cup qualification
- ODI bilateral cricket in its current form to be removed
- Serious consideration should be given to the number of teams in the ICC Cricket World Cup
- Serious consideration should be given to the role of the ICC Champions Trophy
- Performance gaps should be acknowledged and integrated into the structure with one-sided fixtures being avoided and appropriate league or championship structures considered
- Explore the possibility of centralising commercial and broadcast rights
- Best players should be available and incentivised to play
- Schedule conflicts with domestic T20 cricket should be avoided
- Consistent playing conditions and delivery mechanics are to be implemented
- A clear pathway for developing cricket nations to progress to ODI status

## CONCLUSIONS

- Vision: Priority focus on the ICC Cricket World Cup
- Significantly decrease the overall volume of ODI cricket
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Remove all bilateral ODI cricket in its current form outside of a new centralised structure

## T20 CRICKET

### CURRENT

- Simpler format delivers more competitive balance and ability for developing cricketing nations to compete
- Unpredictability leads to entertainment and a strong consumer product
- Simple to understand and therefore ideal for mass market growth
- The only format that could viably work at Olympic level
- No established bilateral market to be broken down
- Home advantage means less
- Perfect format for international, multi-team competition
- Strong commercial product with huge spectator and broadcaster appeal – based on time and excitement
- The only format with a genuine opportunity to grow the game
- It creates a simple link to the development pyramid and amateur game
- Shortened format allows for more condensed scheduling

### FUTURE

- The financial opportunity afforded by T20 cricket is to be embraced by the international game beyond the current ICC World T20
- The volume of T20 International cricket to increase in place of some Test and ODI cricket
- The volume should increase as part of a new competitive structure – i.e. annual or bi-annual leagues or championships and with a clear impact on ICC World T20 qualification
- Developing nations to be included in the new structure with a clear pathway for more nations to enter
- Explore the possibility of centralising commercial and broadcast rights
- Best players should be available and incentivised to play
- Scheduling conflicts with domestic T20 cricket are to be avoided
- T20 is the vehicle to grow the game

## CONCLUSIONS

- Vision: Embrace T20 and use it to grow the global game, new audiences and markets
- Increase the volume of International T20
- Build a new centralised global competition and commercial structure based on context and performance
- Remove all bilateral T20 International cricket in its current form outside of a new centralised structure

# 5

## APPENDICES

“The players are the game. Their collective global voice can and will contribute to the game’s future direction. FICA, guided by its Principles, represents that global voice, and will work on behalf of all players around the world to ensure that voice is heard and that cricket is a vibrant, successful, well structured and well run global sport”

*Jimmy Adams, FICA President*

## APPENDIX 1. LABOUR MARKET

### 1.1 FICA PLAYER SURVEY\*

Has the development of T20 had a direct impact on your career decisions?

**56.6%**

of respondents said yes

Has the development of T20 had a direct impact on your skill development?

**81%**

of respondents said yes

Would you consider rejecting a national contract if you were paid significantly more to be a free agent (only playing T20 leagues such as IPL and Big Bash)?

**49.1%**

of respondents said yes

**39.3%**

of English & Australians said yes

**58.6%**

of NZ, SA, Sri Lanka, WI and Bangladesh respondents said yes

### 1.2 PLAYER INSIGHTS

"Matches need to mean something and not be part of an endless slog in which standards of play and preparation are compromised"

PAUL COLLINGWOOD

"Players want to be able to play in both domestic T20 events and all international cricket"

FAF DU PLESSIS

\* In 2015, FICA conducted a player survey which was completed by 129 respondents from 7 countries. All respondents were professional cricketers and 77 of them have played international cricket

### 1.3 DATA – PLAYER NUMBERS

- Total number of players appearing in professional cricket (all formats) globally in 2004: 3114 (incl associates)
- Total number of players appearing in professional cricket (all formats) globally in 2014: 3618 (incl associates)
- Total number of players appearing in international cricket (all formats) in 2014: 505 (incl associates)

### 1.4 DATA – T20 PLAYER MARKET

- The IPL is generally host to more than 70 overseas players annually, and in 2012/13 there were almost 100 overseas players playing in the tournament. A significant proportion of these are Australian and South African. A very small percentage of these are English, due to scheduling overlap and failure to release players
- The BBL and CPL are host to almost 30 overseas players annually. Indian players are not able to play in these events
- The domestic T20 market is not confined to just a few big names playing regular T20 cricket – it is extensive. By way of example, in recent years a significant number of players have represented more than 10 teams
  - 16 teams: TM Dilshan, BJ Hodge, DP Nannes
  - 15 teams: CJ Gayle
  - 14 teams: A Mahmood, S Afridi, Y Arafat
  - 13 teams: BMAJ Mendis, NLTC Perera, OA Shah, S Tanvir, SB Styris
  - 12 teams: DJ Bravo, DPMD Jayawardene, BAW Mendis, S Al Hasan
  - 11 teams: HH Gibbs, K Akmal, CK Kapugedera, M Muralitharan, AD Russell, DJ Sammy, K Sangakarra, S Tait, R ten Doeschate
- Careers to be made in T20: Luke Wright, David Hussey, Kieron Pollard and Ryan ten Doeschate have played over 1400 T20 games between them around the world – and 0 Test matches

### 1.5 CASE STUDY – TIME : WAGE RATIO

- An estimate of bilateral earnings of a New Zealand player, based on retainer, 10 Test, 15 ODI and 5 T20I year (approx.70 playing days) is 231,000 USD\*
- An estimate of earnings of a player on average salaries playing in 3 domestic T20 leagues during a year, an estimate of earnings is 510,000 USD (approx. 32 playing days)\*\*

\* This figure is an estimate and includes some assumptions, it excludes ICC events prize money/bonuses/allowances etc

\*\*This figure is based on 400,000 IPL (approx. 13 million USD cap/ 33 players), 40,000 CPL (approx. 600,000 USD cap/15 players), 50,000 USD BBL (approx. 1 million USD salary cap/18 players)

## 1.6 CASE STUDY – WAGE DISPARITY

- Players from England and Australia stand to earn almost 4 times that of players from WI, SL, NZ purely from bilateral cricket, and almost 3 times South African players
- Approximate average international player earnings from bilateral cricket based on retainer, 10 Test, 15 ODI and 5 T20I year:\*

  - England: 852,765 USD
  - Australia: 792,570 USD
  - SAF: 346,494 USD (variable due to ZAR to USD exchange rate)
  - SL: 234,500 USD
  - NZ: 231,000 USD
  - WI: 225,625 USD
  - Bang: 67,935 USD

**Note:** In most cases, these ratios are mirrored in terms of domestic cricket earnings for players

\*These figures are an estimate and include some assumptions, it excludes ICC events prize money/bonuses/allowances etc

## APPENDIX 2. GAME ECONOMICS

### 2.1 FICA PLAYER SURVEY\*

How important is good governance in the game?

**97.4%**

of respondents said important or very important

### 2.2 PLAYER INSIGHTS

"Smaller countries are at risk of not retaining players because international cricket does not remunerate players fairly and is very demanding from a workload point of view. We should be playing less international cricket...but that will impact the smaller countries greatly unless they can be part of a revenue share arrangement around bilateral cricket"

HEATH MILLS, CEO NZCPA

"In countries like South Africa, where players earn soft currency, being centrally contracted to play bilateral cricket is becoming less and less financially appealing to players as earning opportunities in the alternative domestic T20 market grows"

TONY IRISH, CEO SACA

### 2.3 DATA - CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION IMBALANCES

- ICC Total revenues 2007 - 2015: 1.5 Billion USD (approx 71 % broadcast income)
- ICC Total forecast revenues 2016 - 2023: 2.5 Billion USD
- Under the distributions model agreed in 2014, India, Australia and England set to receive approx 50% of ICC distributions between them. The remaining 7 full members, and the associate countries set to receive approx the remaining 50% between them\*\*

\* In 2015, FICA conducted a player survey which was completed by 129 respondents from 7 countries. All respondents were professional cricketers and 77 of them have played international cricket

\*\*based on information available to FICA

## 2.4 DATA - WEALTH GAP

Review of reported financial information from several Boards indicates that:

- Careers of professional cricketers and administrators around the world are highly dependent on income generated from bilateral cricket under the current economic model
- The revenue of more wealthy Boards, such as ECB and CA is generally upwards of 5 times that of the Boards in less wealthy cricket nations, such as New Zealand
- A significant proportion (generally between 50 and 80%) of Boards total revenue is generated through broadcast income – related to bilateral international cricket
- Income received from ICC distributions make up a significant proportion of revenue for the Boards of less wealthy cricket nations

## APPENDIX 3. COMPETITION & FORMAT

### 3.1 FICA PLAYER SURVEY\*

Compared to 10 years ago the quality of the following international formats is better or worse?

**57%**

of respondents think that Test cricket has not improved or is worse

**87%**

think that T20 cricket has improved

How important is bilateral cricket against non-rival nations?

**58%**

said reasonably or not important

Do you understand how the ICC Test, ODI and T20 rankings work?

**72%**

of respondents said no

Should there be ring fenced windows for T20 tournaments?

**65.8%**

of respondents said yes

Should the use of DRS be standard across all international cricket?

**93.8%**

of respondents said yes

### 3.2 PLAYER INSIGHTS

"The international calendar is extremely busy and at times feels as though you move to the next series or event without giving it any thought, and without being able to celebrate your success or even understand the ramifications of winning or losing a particular series"

RYAN HARRIS

"The international calendar is confusing and its hard to see where a series fits into the grand scheme"

CURRENT T20 INTERNATIONAL, WEST INDIES

\* In 2015, FICA conducted a player survey which was completed by 129 respondents from 7 countries. All respondents were professional cricketers and 77 of them have played international cricket

### 3.3 DATA - COMPETITIVE IMBALANCE

- **Match Duration:**  
between 2006 and 2015 – 40.29% of all Tests finished within 4 days
- **Away Wins:**  
Tests: between 2011–15 only 24.4% of Tests were won by the away team  
ODIs: between 2011–15 41.86% of ODI's were won by the away team  
T20I's: between 2011–15 53.25% of T20I's were won by the away team
- **Performance Gap:**  
Tests: between 2011–15 the top 5 sides won 51.78% of matches / the bottom 5 won 19.5% of matches  
ODI's: between 2011–15 the top 5 sides won 60% of matches / the bottom 5 won 32% of matches  
T20I's: between 2011–15 the top 5 sides won 57% of matches / the bottom 5 won 40% of matches

### 3.4 DATA - LACK OF CONSISTENCY IN BILATERAL TOURS

- Between 2015 and 2018 at least 30 different types of bilateral tours are scheduled

### 3.5 DATA - SCHEDULING IMBALANCE

- Between 2006 to 2016 Aus played Eng: 213 days; Aus played Ind: 157 days; Eng played Ind: 155 days
- Between 2006 to 2016 Aus played NZ: 76 days; Ind played NZ: 74 days; Eng played NZ: 107 days
- Between 2006 to 2010 Eng, Aus and Ind played 234 days against each other
- Between 2010 to 2015 Eng, Aus and Ind played 291 days against each other

### 3.6 DATA - SCHEDULE CONFLICT

- The schedule conflict between the early English international season and the IPL – leading to England players not being available for full IPL tournament duration
- The scheduling of the BBL alongside Australian Test cricket – leading to leading Australian players not being available for the BBL
- The forthcoming schedule conflict between the CPL and the India tour of West Indies meaning senior WI players will not be available for the CPL

### 3.7 CASE STUDY - BBL05 V WEST INDIES / AUSTRALIA TOUR

- BBL05 attendances: 1,030,495 across 35 matches, average 29,442 per match
- 2 January 2016: 80,883 watched Luke Wright (not centrally contracted overseas player) make a century at the MCG in a BBL game (Melbourne Stars v Melbourne Renegades)
- West Indies International Tour 2015/16 attendances: 204,967 across 3 Test tour, 15 possible days, average 13,664
- 3 January 2016: Steve Smith, the Australian captain played in front of 62,555 across 5 days in Sydney\*
- Australia had already won the Series winning the first two Tests by an Innings and 212 runs and by 177 runs
- The following West Indian cricketers were playing in BBL 5 not for the West Indies: Badree, Bravo (D), Gayle, Russell, Sammy

\*note: this match was rain affected



THE  
GLOBAL  
CRICKETERS  
VOICE  
.....