



CRICKET
AUSTRALIA

21-22

ANNUAL REPORT



Women's Team ranked **NO.1 ODI TEAM** and **NO.1 T20I TEAM**, won the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2022, won The Ashes Series.

Men's Team ranked **NO.1 TEST TEAM**, won ICC T20 World Cup 2021, won The Ashes.

FIRST TEST TOUR (AND WIN) IN PAKISTAN IN 24 YEARS for an Australian cricket team.

1.03 BILLION VIDEO VIEWS across all CA social media platforms.

66% MORE AUSTRALIANS downloaded CA Live App this year.

The cricket community helped **TO RAISE \$5,266,708** for charity partners.

AN INCREDIBLE YEAR OF CRICKET



The Big Bash team delivered **ALL 240 MATCHES DURING THE PANDEMIC** restrictions in the usual competition window.



Every single WBBL|07 match was televised making it the **MOST WATCHED WBBL SEASON EVER**.

1,029,949 FANS attended cricket throughout the pandemic-impacted summer.



114,400 JUNIOR CLUB PLAYERS REGISTERED this year, up from 109,400 in 2020-21, and 107,500 in 2019-20 (no COVID disruption).



REGISTERED FEMALE CRICKETERS increased by 12,000 this year to 71,300.

CHAIR & CEO MESSAGE

We are immensely proud of the achievements of Australian cricket over the past year. The outstanding success of our national teams on the field in major series and tournaments was complemented by our off-field efforts to deliver positive social impact in local communities and play a leadership role in the growth of our global game.

The dedication of volunteers in COVID-impacted and flood ravaged regions; the life-changing impact of our charitable partnerships such as the McGrath Foundation and the commitment and care shown by our players during tours of Pakistan and Sri Lanka, were just some of the ways cricket demonstrated its ability to unite and inspire everyone to love and play cricket and in doing so, make cricket a sport for all that makes Australians proud.

WHERE THE GAME GROWS

While dealing with daily challenges we have also looked to the horizon, with the development of a new five-year strategic plan that will take the game forward and secure its future for generations to come. The strategy is the result of widespread consultation across the game, reflecting the belief that we can only achieve our full potential by working together at all levels.

The four interconnected pillars upon which the new strategy is based – Brilliant Experiences, Participation Growth, Sustainable Future and Inspirational Players and Teams – encapsulate our ambition to optimise experiences for players and fans, enhance the game's financial position, continue to field world-beating teams, and seize opportunities to maximise our social impact.

We are building on strong foundations. The challenge ahead is to build on the passion, dedication and ingenuity demonstrated through the pandemic, and to apply our collective effort to those priorities that will help the game achieve its full potential.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

The inspirational performances of the Australian Women's team continued with ODI World Cup and home Ashes victories, while the Australian Men's team won their first T20 World Cup, followed by a rousing Ashes triumph. These achievements demonstrate the

For a second year, Australian cricket was challenged by the extraordinary circumstances created by the global pandemic. Once again, the determination and commitment of the entire cricket community allowed us to play on and protect our game, demonstrating an amazing collective strength and resilience.

To safely deliver full schedules of international and domestic cricket in front of large crowds, while thousands of participants returned to community cricket, was a testament to the hard work of players, match officials, curators, volunteers, State and Territory Associations, as well as our exceptional CA employees. The strength of our broadcast, commercial and government partnerships, and the integral role they play, was also crucial in achieving these outstanding results.

strength of a community cricket and pathway system that continues to produce players of outstanding calibre across all formats.

The Australian Men's team's first tour to Pakistan in 24 years and the tour of Sri Lanka – at a time when that country was suffering considerable economic hardship – demonstrated the impact Australian cricket can have on the development of the global game. We are grateful for the spirit in which our players embraced these opportunities and represented Australian cricket with distinction on and off the field.

The warm reception the Australian team received from their hosts and the local crowds on those tours was heartening to witness and a source of great pride to everyone who plays a part in Australian cricket, from community to elite levels of competition.

OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The result for FY22 was a loss of \$5 million. Despite the ongoing impacts of the pandemic, match revenues

Lachlan Henderson was appointed CA Chair in February 2022 (previously served as WACA Chair then joined the CA Board in 2018).

"As Chair, my aim is to ensure the integrity and growth of the game in Australia with strong governance embedded at CA and reflected in all levels of cricket, from elite teams to community clubs."

for the Ashes series increased strongly from the prior year, partly offsetting a reduction in international media rights revenue. Once again, extraordinary costs to keep the game safe and deliver the full schedule were incurred but were significantly lower than the previous year, due to proactive cost management and the easing of some biosecurity requirements.

Additionally, close management of administrative expenses and the contribution players made to the extraordinary biosecurity costs have further reduced the FY22 cost base. The contributions of both players and State and Territory Associations have enabled the Australian cricket system to navigate two particularly challenging financial years. As we move forward, we are committed to embedding a business model that is sustainable, cost efficient, diversified and always innovative in its thinking.

AT THE HEART OF THE COMMUNITY

The 2021-22 Cricket Census revealed a healthy picture for participation across the country despite COVID-19 disruption and highlighted the immense work done at the grassroots level to keep the game at the heart of communities.

In all, registered participation increased year-on-year by 11 per cent from 539,424 to 598,931. Significantly, the number of registered participants in both senior (+2 per cent) and junior (+4.5 per cent) club cricket has grown in the two years since the most recent non-COVID impacted season (2019-20), demonstrating the commitment of those who put teams on the park each week, as well as the enduring popularity of cricket across Australia.

As we seek to accelerate momentum to be the leading sport for women and girls, the rise in the number of women and girls playing cricket continued with registered female participation increasing year-on-year by 12,000 to 71,300. The number of girls registered for club cricket increased from 10,700 in 2019-20 (pre-COVID) to 13,200.

However, there was a decline in the number of new registrations with the closure of some Woolworths Cricket Blast centres and the inability to run school programs. Australian cricket is committed to the challenge of bringing more kids (ages 5-12) and families from all backgrounds into cricket to safeguard the future of the game at all levels.

THE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF CRICKET

An enormous amount of work went into delivering full schedules of international cricket and the Big Bash Leagues in another COVID-19 impacted

year. The sight of packed stadiums during the Ashes series as fans returned to the game in huge numbers was heartening and a wonderful demonstration of the energy and excitement cricket brings to the Australian summer.

The Ashes was the most watched Test series since 2017-18 with the greatest viewing day of the summer – the first day of the Boxing Day Test – attracting an average audience of 1.92 million across all channels.

The Big Bash (BBL) remained the most-watched sporting league in Australia on a per-game linear TV basis, with an average audience per-game of 506,000 exceeding the 415,000 and 406,000 averages of the AFL and NRL respectively. Innovations such as the inaugural BBL draft will continue the League's evolution as we seek to grow the WBBL and the BBL as the ultimate summer sport and entertainment proposition.

Meanwhile, the number of women's international matches broadcast in Australia have increased tenfold over the past five years, driving a major increase in audiences who consumed 12 times the number of viewing hours than they did five years ago.

Our new seven-year partnership with Disney Star (owned by The Walt Disney Company) to broadcast cricket played in Australia across India and nearby regions from 2023-24, is further evidence of the global appetite for Australia's high-performing cricket teams.

THANK YOU

Our achievements over past year have demonstrated once again that cricket is truly a game for all; one that has incredible power to bring people and communities together, improve lives and create change, both on and off the field.

Thank you to everyone right across Australian cricket – players, fans, match officials, volunteers, employees and partners – for your inspirational efforts and commitment once again to help secure and grow our great game.



Lachlan Henderson

Nick Hockley

CELEBRATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE 2017-22 STRATEGY

The Australian cricket strategy 2017-2022 came to a close this year after what was a remarkable period in our history – marked by record-breaking achievements and the once-in-a-hundred-years pandemic.

A great deal has been achieved both on and off the field over the past five years.

Our national teams performed incredibly well. The Australian Women's team – one of the most successful national teams this country has ever produced – won two T20 World Cup titles, won the 50 over World Cup, won two Ashes series, won an ICC Women's Championship, and are currently ranked No.1 in all formats. The Australian Men's team won their first ever T20 World Cup, won two Ashes series, and retained the Ashes in England – the first time on English soil since 2001. They are currently ranked the No.1 Test team.



We introduced improved junior formats driving higher engagement and retention, we fostered a surge in growth and momentum in cricket being a sport for women and girls, and we showed the world what was possible with a crowd of over 86,000 attending the MCG for the ICC Women's T20 World Cup Final on International Women's Day in 2020.

The new five-year strategic plan for Australian cricket – *Where the Game Grows* – can be found at strategy.cricket.com.au

With the added complexities of biosecurity measures, we are very proud of how hard the teams at CA and across Australian Cricket worked to ensure that all the scheduled cricket matches for the Australian men's and women's teams, and Big Bash Leagues were held.

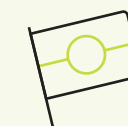
The players have also focused on engaging and building connections with passionate, cricket-loving fans, which saw the Australian Women's Team ranked as Australia's Favourite National Team in 2019 and 2020, and the Men's Team reaching their highest ever NPS.



Held the first Ashes Day-Night Tests **FOR BOTH WOMEN'S AND MEN'S TEAMS.**



Introduced the Men's and Women's **FIRST NATIONS ROUNDS.**



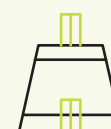
Australian sports documentary featured on Amazon Prime Video **'THE TEST SEASON ONE'** – the first of its kind in world cricket.



In 2016-17 we launched the Growing Cricket for Girls fund, with the support of the Commonwealth Bank. **TOGETHER, WE CONTRIBUTED \$6 MILLION** – the single largest investment into teenage girls' sport by a national sporting organisation.



Established the Australian Cricket Infrastructure Fund in 2018, from which we have **FUNDED 901 FACILITIES PROJECTS.**



Held the Indigenous XI commemoration tour of the UK in 2018 to **HONOUR AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INTERNATIONAL TOURING TEAM** – the Indigenous XI (1868).



In 2018 the Big Bash schedule was expanded from 42 to **56 GAMES PER SEASON**, so each side could play each other twice.



INTRODUCED THE JOHNNY MULLAGH MEDAL IN 2020 – a tribute to one of the country's finest cricketing pioneers (Johnny's real name was Unaarrimin).



The WBBL moved to a standalone league in 2019 and has **SUSTAINED ITS GROWTH.**



NINE MILLIONTH ATTENDEE at a BBL match during BBL11.



Overall participation in club cricket (senior and juniors) is **UP BY 4% IN 2022** despite the pandemic.



Australian record attendance of **86,174 FOR A WOMEN'S GAME** at the ICC Women's T20 World Cup Final in 2020.



More than **DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF GIRLS** playing junior cricket since 2016-17.



The 2021-22 Men's Ashes Test average **VIEWERSHIP GREW BY 24%** compared with the 2017-18 Ashes season.



JUNIOR CRICKET RETENTION INCREASED BY 7% since the introduction of modified formats in club cricket.



HISTORIC OVERSEAS TOURS for the Men's team to Pakistan (the first time in 24 years), Sri Lanka and Ireland.



MEN'S TEAMS

The past year has been a ground-breaking period for the Australian Men's team.

For the first time ever, Australia won the ICC T20 World Cup, following an emphatic run chase in the final against New Zealand at Dubai International Stadium thanks to Player of the Match, Mitch Marsh's, winning innings of 77 off 50 balls.

Australia also travelled to Pakistan for the first time since 1998 and won the series after three gruelling Test Matches. Usman Khawaja was outstanding with 496 runs at 165.33 including the only two Australian centuries for the tour.

Australia continued to perform admirably in sub-continent conditions with a drawn Test series on spin-friendly pitches in Galle and a T20I series

win in Sri Lanka amid economic and political turmoil in the host country.

The dominance of the home Ashes Test series had many highlights including the unforgettable performance of Mullagh medallist Scott Boland at the MCG. This past year saw leadership changes both on and off the field with Pat Cummins becoming the new Test Captain and Andrew McDonald the new Head Coach. We acknowledge and thank Tim Paine and Justin Langer for their outstanding leadership and contributions.



WON 2021 T20 World Cup FOR THE FIRST TIME.



WON 2021-22 Ashes Series 4-0.

4-0

WON third ever Test series in Pakistan.



REACHED NO. 1 Test team in ICC rankings.

#1

CURRENTLY NO. 1 on the World Test Championship table.

#1

FIRST TOUR TO PAKISTAN since 1998.



Pat Cummins

CROWNED 47TH test captain.

Steve Smith

SURPASSED 8000 test runs.

Josh Hazlewood

Achieved NUMBER ONE ICC T20I bowling ranking.

Mitchell Starc

50TH T20 International for Australia.

David Warner

AWARDED MVP for ICC T20 World Cup.

Usman Khawaja

50TH TEST MATCH for Australia.

SERIES	HELD IN	WINNER	
Qantas Tour to West Indies – T20's	Jul 2021	West Indies	4-1 (5)
Qantas Tour to West Indies – ODI's	Jul 2021	Australia	2-1 (3)
Qantas Tour to Bangladesh – T20's	Aug 2021	Bangladesh	4-1 (5)
ICC T20 World Cup – UAE	Oct – Nov 2021	Australia	
Vodafone Test Series v England	Dec 2021 – Jan 2022	Australia	4-0 (5)
Dettol T20 Series v Sri Lanka	Feb 2022	Australia	3-1 (5)
Qantas Tour to Pakistan – Tests	Mar 2022	Australia	1-0 (3)
Qantas Tour to Pakistan – ODI's	Mar – Apr 2022	Pakistan	2-1 (3)
Qantas Tour to Pakistan – T20's	Apr 2022	Australia	1-0 (1)
Qantas Tour to Sri Lanka – T20's	Jun 2022	Australia	2-1 (3)
Qantas Tour to Sri Lanka – ODI's	Jun 2022	Sri Lanka	3-2 (5)
Qantas Tour to Sri Lanka – Tests	Jun – Jul 2022	Drawn	1-1 (2)

Test debutantes

Alex Carey
Cap 461 v England

Michael Naser
Cap 462 v England

Scott Boland
Cap 463 v England
(and winner of the Johnny Mullah Medal – Player of the Match)

Mitchell Swepson
Cap 464 v Pakistan

MARSH SHEFFIELD SHIELD

In a season reduced to between seven and nine games for each of the competing teams, WA finished on top and hosted Victoria at the WACA ground. Sheffield Shield winners were determined by first innings bonus points with WA leading on the first innings 386 to Victoria's 306. Sam Whiteman was Player of the Match, Cameron Bancroft and Aaron Hardie both posted centuries, and Victorian Will Sutherland was the standout performer with a five-wicket haul in the first innings.

MARSH ONE-DAY CUP

WA defeated NSW in a thriller at CitiPower Centre, St. Kilda to win the Marsh One-Day Cup. Jhye Richardson top scored with 44. Moises Henriques top scored for NSW with 43 but it was Player of the Match Andrew Tye whose 4/30 turned the game for WA to win the final by 18 runs.

WOMEN'S TEAMS

The 2021-22 international season consisted of two multi format series at home against India and England and finished with a record-breaking ICC Women's World Cup win in New Zealand.

This caps off an outstanding period for the team, including a world-record 26 match ODI winning streak. We acknowledge and thank Matthew Mott who resigned as Head Coach following the World Cup and congratulate Shelley Nitschke on her appointment.



ICC WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Australia's seventh ODI Women's World Cup title, their first since 2013, saw Meg Lanning's team progress undefeated through nine matches before Alyssa Healy's record breaking 170 in the final secured victory against England in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Australia defeated England by 71 runs



COMMBANK SERIES V INDIA

The Indian series was a tight affair with Australia's record run of consecutive ODI wins of 26 coming to an end in the 3rd ODI. Australia claimed the series by six points (11-5) but with India dominant in both the drawn Test match and the washed-out first T20 (across which the teams earned three points apiece), the gap between the two sides was closer than that margin suggests.

Australia's debutantes against India:

Stella Campbell

(ODI, Test)



Darcie Brown

(Test)



Annabel Sutherland

(Test)



Hannah Darlington

(ODI, T20I)



Georgia Wareham

(Test)



Tahlia McGrath

(T20I)



COMMBANK BANK WOMEN'S ASHES V ENGLAND

Australia retained the Ashes after being unbeaten in the multi-format series. While rain put a dampener on the T20 series with games two and three being washed out, the Test match was an enthralling contest with all results in play up to the last over of the match, which ultimately ended in a draw. The ODI series was won emphatically 3-0 and was a great confidence booster leading into the ODI World Cup in New Zealand.

Debuting against England:

Alana King

(T20I, Test, ODI)



Australia won the multi-format series 12-4

First T20 Australia won by nine wickets

Second T20 No result

Third T20 Match abandoned without a ball bowled

Test match Match drawn

First ODI Australia won by 27 runs

Feb 6 Australia won by five wickets

Feb 8 Australia won by eight wickets

WNCL

Tasmania won their first WNCL title with Elyse Villani and Emma Manix-Geeves sharing in a record 205-run partnership, with both hitting unbeaten centuries to guide their team to a nine-wicket win over South Australia.

Emma Manix-Geeves

Elyse Villani



WEBER WBBL|07

The world's best cricket league for women experienced yet another 'season like no other', with the Sydney hub of WBBL|06 replaced with a four-state model which, due to border restrictions, confined the competition to Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.

Some much needed heat was added to the chilly 24-game early season stretch in Tasmania, with new naming rights partner Weber Barbecues joining the Women's Big Bash League. World-class Nike apparel was also debuted, as was the League's inaugural First Nations Round, while all 59 games were televised for the first time across Seven and/or Foxtel.

The season ended with a record-breaking Final, as the Perth Scorchers secured the Weber WBBL|07 title in front of a sea of orange at Optus Stadium.

The support of state governments, in particular the Tasmanian Government, players, clubs, match officials, broadcasters and venues ensured another memorable season.



Harmanpreet Kaur

India superstar Harmanpreet Kaur was voted Player of the Tournament thanks to a brilliant all-round performance of **406 RUNS AND 15 WICKETS**.



Amanda-Jade Wellington

Amanda-Jade Wellington's (Adelaide Strikers) haul of 5-8 in The Eliminator were the best figures in WBBL history. She won the BKT Golden Arm with **23 WICKETS**.



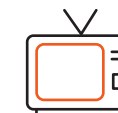
Beth Mooney

Beth Mooney (Perth Scorchers) won the BKT Golden Bat as the competition's leading run-scorer with 547 runs, making her the top-run scorer in league history with **3674 RUNS IN 103 INNINGS**.



Lauren Smith

Weber WBBL|07 was the most-watched season ever, with a cumulative average linear TV audience of 5.36 million. This was a **15% INCREASE** on the WBBL|06 cumulative figure.



The Final was the most-watched game in League history, with a combined average audience of **535,000 TUNING IN** across linear TV and streaming platforms.



The **15,511** strong crowd at the Final made it the highest ever attendance at a standalone WBBL match. It was also the biggest crowd to attend a WBBL Finals match and the fifth highest WBBL crowd of all time.



The first nine players to **REACH 100 CAPS** in WBBL passed the milestone this season. They include Beth Mooney, Amanda-Jade Wellington, Jess Jonassen, Bridget Patterson, Lauren Smith, Heather Graham, Alyssa Healy, Tahlia McGrath and Katie Mack.



Smriti Mandhana (Sydney Thunder) equalled the highest score in WBBL history of **114 NOT OUT**, while Darcie Brown (Adelaide Strikers) took the sixth hat-trick since the competition's inception.



KFC BBL11

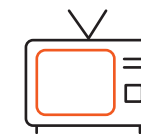
The KFC Big Bash League season was a tale of two halves, with a smooth beginning interrupted by a wave of COVID-infections in the New Year period that tested the competition's resolve and creativity.

The resilience and agility demonstrated by clubs, players, match officials, support staff, broadcasters and venues, with support of governments, ensured the BBL became the first League globally to complete a full season following the arrival of the Omicron wave. In turn, the League proudly reflects on a perfect record of 240 matches played across the women's and men's competitions throughout the pandemic.

The Perth Scorchers reaffirmed their position as the most successful team in League history, taking out the KFC BBL11 Final at their adopted home of Marvel Stadium. In doing so, they turned the tables on the Sydney Sixers their rivals from the previous season's final. Remarkably, both clubs played just one true home match in each of their respected championship years during the pandemic.



The KFC BBL remains Australia's most-watched domestic sporting league on a per game linear TV basis with a cumulative average audience of **506,400 VIEWERS** this season.



A cumulative average TV audience of **30.4 MILLION** tuned into the KFC BBL11 season.



412,648 FANS attended matches, with several neutral games and COVID-induced restrictions impacting attendance. The Final between the Perth Scorchers and Sydney Sixers held in Melbourne drew **10,392 FANS**.



33 OVERSEAS PLAYERS took part in the competition. England's Laurie Evans was Player of the Final, while popular players like Rashid Khan, Andre Russell, Alex Hales and Chris Jordan also thrilled fans around the nation.



Records fell – nine first innings team scores of **200 OR MORE**, three more than the previous record set in BBL03.



Cameron Boyce

Melbourne Renegades spinner Cameron Boyce took the competition's first ever **DOUBLE HAT-TRICK**.

Ben McDermott

A RECORD SIX CENTURIES were scored including two by Hobart's Ben McDermott – Player of the Tournament.

Glenn Maxwell

The Melbourne Stars set highest ever BBL **TEAM SCORE OF 2-273** against the Hobart Hurricanes, led by Glenn Maxwell's 154 not out.

CRICKET IN THE COMMUNITY

Cricket enjoyed significant growth in junior club cricketers (4.6 per cent) and senior players (5 per cent) in the past year.

The rise, with total registered participation increasing from 539,424 in 2020-21 to 598,931 in 2021-22 (up 11 per cent), is at odds with other major Australia sports that have struggled to lure young and senior players back to competition after COVID-19 lockdowns.

While club volunteers and players drove these remarkable efforts, there was a 10.5 per cent decline in registered first-time Woolworths Cricket Blast participants. The drop can be attributed in part to the enforced closure of some Woolworths Cricket Blast centres at the height of last year's lockdowns in Sydney and Melbourne, and to fears around the Omicron wave at the start of 2022.

Women and girls registered participation **INCREASED BY 27%** compared with the previous year, on the back of CA and CommBank's ongoing investment in the women's game and the profile of Australia's all-conquering women's team.



Overall Club registered participation (senior and junior) has **INCREASED BY 5%** since last year and is **2% AHEAD OF PRE-PANDEMIC NUMBERS**.



Junior Club registrations **INCREASED BY 5%** compared to previous year.

Girls Junior Club registrations **INCREASED BY 10%** and are **UP 24%** since the pandemic began.

Cricket playing experience remains very high with an average **NPS OF +51** across all formats of the game.

Woolworths Cricket Blast registrations **DECREASED BY 10%** – underpinning the primary focus of the new strategy to bring more new kids and their families into cricket during the next season and beyond.



Total registered participation of **598,931 AND INCREASE OF 11%** on previous year but still **DOWN 16% ON 2019-20 DUE TO COVID-19** preventing people from playing (largely indoor and organised school cricket). When 'normalised', registered participation is **722K VS 710K IN 20-21**.



ANYWHERE BLAST

During the pandemic we developed a flexible program – Anywhere Blast – where kids could participate in a simple, fun and engaging 'at-home' cricket experiences with little to no cricket equipment.

376 REGISTERED DURING THE PAST YEAR.



Schools and teachers are also instrumental in how we inspire a lifelong love of the game, and ultimately grow registered 5 to 12-year-old cricketers. Season 2021-22 saw a shift in approach in schools with a focus on increasing registrations in After School WWCB programs. These programs were delivered through strategic partnerships such as SEDA and The Usman Khawaja Foundation. The shift resulted in:

2,500 MORE MULTI-CULTURAL PARTICIPANTS. 63 NEW PROGRAMS.



TODAY'S SESSION

Livestreaming and risk management

Build your understanding of our live streaming functionality and opportunities.
Get clear on risk management considerations, including privacy, consent and child safety.
Understand your anti-corruption requirements.



So as cricket commences for the summer around the country,

During our webinar-based National Clubroom Series we provided aligned and improved resources, tools and information to support our clubs and volunteers. During this past year:

2923 PEOPLE REGISTERED AND 50.1% ATTENDED.

4.38 EXPERIENCE RATING.

4.45 PRESENTER RATING.

18 SESSIONS DELIVERED.



Helpdesk – inbound support provides support to community cricketers and volunteers for our digital platforms – MyCricket, PlayHQ, and PlayCricket.

24,000 TICKETS WERE SOLVED.

97.3% CUSTOMER SATISFACTION.

Helpdesk – outbound support works with state bodies to proactively call clubs to support them through the season, and schools to promote our programs etc.

9,422+ CALLS MADE TO 5006 STAKEHOLDERS – CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS, SCHOOLS, COACHES, PARENTS AND INDOOR CENTRES.

A SPORT FOR ALL

ENCOURAGING GREATER PARTICIPATION OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES

We want to inspire Indigenous participation at all levels of the game and to drive more initiatives to help clubs to be even more inclusive.

CA continued to implement our Reconciliation Action Plan to inspire and unite our nation's First Peoples and non-Indigenous Australians to find common ground and connect through cricket.

We were proud to work with the W/BBL clubs to hold the inaugural First Nations Rounds for both leagues, reaffirming our commitment to deepening education and meaningful connection with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

The Johnny Mullagh Medal – introduced in 2020 – is awarded each year to the Player of the Match during the Boxing Day Test, in a tribute to one of the nation's finest cricketing pioneers. Mullagh, whose real name

was Unaarrimin, was the ultimate allrounder and starred for the Indigenous squad on their 1868 UK tour.

This year, Scott Boland was awarded the medal on his Test debut after producing a remarkable 6-7 in the second innings of the Vodafone Boxing Day Test.

"The Aboriginal girls and guys playing first-class cricket want to help to grow the game and we want cricket to be as big in the Aboriginal community as NRL or AFL is. So if this (winning the Johnny Mullagh Medal) can go a step to that, then yeah, I'm happy."

Disappointingly, the pandemic prevented the staging of the National Indigenous Cricket Championships this year. Played alongside The Imparja Cup, we celebrate cricket, country and culture, and we look forward to delivering a successful event in 2023.



Scott Boland talking with Rolley Mintima (middle) and Reggie Uluru (right)

EVERYONE IS INCLUDED

All three Australian national disability squads – Deaf, Blind, and Intellectual Disability – returned to the international stage for the first time since 2019, to play in the CommBank International Cricket Inclusion Series.

Each squad continues to be fully funded, making cricket the first non-Paralympic Australian sport to fully fund national disability teams. Thanks to incredible support from the Commonwealth Bank, the squads have had access to fully funded training camps at the National Cricket Centre, high-performance coaching sessions, online wellbeing and education sessions as well as integration into our elite programs. The Inclusion series was played at the National Cricket Campus in Brisbane.



The Australian Blind Cricket Team defeated New Zealand **7-0**.

7-0

The National Intellectual Disability Squad won **THEIR FIRST MATCH AGAINST ENGLAND SINCE 2015** but lost the series 7-1.



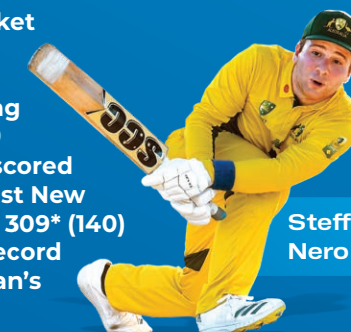
The National Deaf Squad lost to England **6-2**.

6-2

The Series reached **15 MILLION PEOPLE** on social media, with a potential media reach of **10.2M**.



Australian Blind Cricket Team opener Steffan Nero had a breakout tournament, including a **WORLD RECORD TRIPLE CENTURY** scored in the first ODI against New Zealand. His score of 309* (140) broke the previous record of 262* set by Pakistan's Masood Jan in 1998.



Steffan Nero

Continued support and mentorship from **INCLUSION AMBASSADOR** Nathan Lyon.



UNDER 19 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Queensland and Queensland Metro were respectively crowned the female and male 2021-22 Under 19 National Champions.

Women's Team

Queensland won the women's title thanks to a 131-run win over South Australia in Adelaide, with Georgia Voll scoring 121 in the tournament final. Queensland Captain Charli Knott averaged 69 with the bat for the tournament and won the Betty Wilson Medal as player of the championships.

Men's Team

Queensland Metro defeated NSW Metro by 27 runs to win men's title in MacKay. Captain Noah McFadyen was named Player of the Championships. McFadyen led the run scoring with 221 runs at an average of 44.20, along with three wickets, to make a decisive contribution in the title win.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

DELIVERING A PLATFORM FOR GROWTH

In tackling the challenging public health landscape resulting from the pandemic, CA worked closely with all levels of government and the cricket community to successfully deliver the 2021-22 season. This was achieved through a strong focus on education, clear protocols and plans and alignment with government policies to allow the movement of international and domestic teams, officials and media representatives into and around the country.

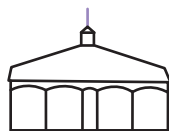
CA, along with state and territory associations, also successfully advocated through federal and state elections for investment in cricket projects and programs. Work was undertaken to support the recovery and rebuild of cricket facilities impacted by flood events, particularly in Queensland and New South Wales.

Australian cricket continued to build its infrastructure base to deliver for all levels of cricket, highlighted by the completion of the National Cricket Campus in Brisbane. The Australian Cricket Infrastructure Fund and Grassroots Cricket Fund continue to deliver funding for community cricket facilities around the nation driving participation growth.

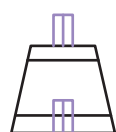
\$111 MILLION invested in a record **261 PROJECTS** around the nation through the ACIF and GCF.



COMPLETION of the world-class **NATIONAL CRICKET CAMPUS** through the opening of the redeveloped Allan Border Field precinct (Stage C).



COMPLETION of **CRICKET CENTRAL**, the high performance and community training centre for NSW cricket and work continued on the **WACA GROUND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT** and **GMHBA STADIUM (STAGE 5)**.



RECORD FUNDING COMMITMENTS for cricket-related projects and programs through the **2022 FEDERAL ELECTION**.



SECURED \$4.4 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDING to deliver **MULTICULTURAL PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS** as a legacy of the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2022.



Worked closely with governments to successfully host stage international tours during the pandemic, including the **INDIA WOMEN'S TEAM, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ASHES TOURS**, together with the **FIRST MEN'S TOUR TO PAKISTAN IN 24 YEARS, SRI LANKA** and the **AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S TEAM'S VICTORIOUS ICC WOMEN'S CRICKET WORLD CUP 2022** in New Zealand.



Liaised with Commonwealth Games Australia in preparation for the **AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S T20 TEAM'S TRIUMPHANT PARTICIPATION IN THE 2022 COMMONWEALTH GAMES** in Birmingham.



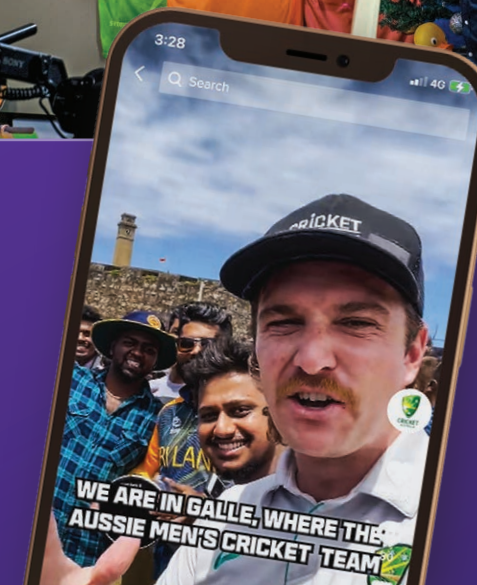
DIGITAL EXPERIENCES

The CA Digital team continued to provide an important avenue for fans to stay connected to the game at all levels.

A bumper Ashes summer combined with an action-packed BBL season – on the back of Australia's triumph at the T20 Men's World Cup – resulted in enormous engagement across our editorial platforms with more than 26 million sessions per month on cricket.com.au and the CA Live app in both December and January.

The cricket.com.au team was on the ground for the Women's ODI World Cup in New Zealand and the men's tour of Sri Lanka, providing fans around the world with informative and engaging coverage of two memorable campaigns.

CA's suite of social media channels continued to grow and assist the organisation's aim of reaching new audiences. This included a successful expansion into the world of Tik Tok, with the official CA account growing to 90,000 followers in nine months, along with more than 11.4 million video views and counting.



Cricket Australia on Tik Tok

More than **63 MILLION SESSIONS** on cricket.com.au and the CA Live app during our peak period from Nov – Jan, an **8% increase YoY** (AUS only).



Video views on cricket.com.au and the CA Live app **UP 28% YOY** across the full financial year (AUS only, July 1 – June 30).



34.9 MILLION VIEWS of written content across cricket.com.au and the CA Live app (October – March).



Total social audience across all CA channels of **33.78 MILLION** (up 15.4% YoY).



1.03 BILLION video views across all CA social media platforms.



PURPOSE-LED PARTNERSHIPS

The extraordinary amount of hard work, innovation, flexibility and resilience demonstrated by our broadcast partners and our own CA operational staff, ensured more live coverage of matches than ever before, was delivered uninterrupted for fans around the world.



VODAFONE MEN'S ASHES



The most viewer hours consumed **(161 MILLION)** since the 2017-18 Ashes.

44 of 56 sessions of Test cricket exceeded an average **TV AUDIENCE OF ONE MILLION VIEWERS**, more than any other sport.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL SUMMER



The first ever Women's Test broadcast live on linear TV in Australia, which delivered an average audience of **295,000 ACROSS THE ENTIRE MATCH** (not including streaming).

A record **93 HOURS OF LIVE COVERAGE** was produced by our broadcast partners (double the previous highest number set in 2019-20).

22 MILLION VIEWER HOURS were consumed by fans during 2021-22; a four-fold increase YOY.

MORE VIEWER HOURS CONSUMED than any other female sport.

Viewer hours measures total viewer consumption and is calculated as follows: average audience per match x match duration = match viewer hours. Total viewer hours are calculated by adding the match viewer hours together.

KFC BBL & WEBER WBBL



BBL remains Australia's highest-rating domestic sports league on a per-game basis, averaging over **500,000 PER MATCH** (not including streaming).



For the first time ever, **EVERY WBBL07 MATCH** produced to broadcast-standard and on TV.

19 MILLION WBBL VIEWER HOURS were consumed in 2021-22, delivering **18.75** percent growth YOY.

WBBL is **AUSTRALIA'S HIGHEST-RATING WOMEN'S DOMESTIC SPORTS LEAGUE** on a per-game basis, and the fourth highest rating domestic sports league (male or female).

The impact and success of our partner programs could be seen in many different and meaningful ways across the nation. Our partners were innovative and adapted campaigns and activities to ensure cricket was front of mind for all Australians across the summer and beyond.

TOYOTA

Toyota has been a long-time supporter of cricket, helping thousands of clubs all across Australia through its annual 'Good for Cricket Raffle' with a great range of prizes on offer. Our partnership this year achieved almost \$850,000 for local cricket clubs – our best result ever. Every cent raised by local clubs, goes back into the local club. And, that is Good for Cricket!



4 PINES AND LANDCARE

This season, 4 Pines partnered with CA and Landcare to create the 'Plant 4 trees for every 4 hit' during the summer of cricket. Featuring Australian Men's Test Captain Pat Cummins, their campaign resulted in 44,444 trees planted at Cape Jervis in South Australia.

CA thanks all our valued Commercial Partners for their continued support throughout season 2021-22.

KFC

As a long-term partner of cricket, KFC showed great flexibility during KFC BBL11 season. Overcoming these challenges, KFC grew its lead as #1 for sponsorship awareness in Australian sport, driven by the continued success of KFC's Buckethead campaign and a cricket bespoke national television campaign featuring Marnus Labuschagne, Usman Khawaja and Wes Agar.



WOOLWORTHS AND DETTOL

Two of CA's community-focused partners joined forces for a purpose-led collaboration. Through a joint campaign, Dettol and Woolworths raised a combined \$300,000 in January for the Woolworths Community Fund, to help kids play cricket that would not normally have the opportunity.



Broadcast Media Partners



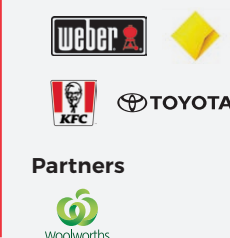
CA Commercial Partners



BBL - League Partners



WBBL - League Partners



OUR PEOPLE

HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELLBEING

We continued to adapt our approach to managing the health, safety and wellbeing of our people, with risk management, safe travel and resourcing, as our biggest priorities. We were also the first sport in Australia to mandate COVID-19 vaccination for the entire workforce to keep our employees, players, contractors and fans safe as they attended work and matches.

We also supported employees through Mental Health First Aid training and our partnership with Hugh van Cuylenburg and the Resilience project. We launched a 10-part Wellbeing & Resilience program, focused on the concepts of gratitude, empathy and mindfulness.

RESPECT@WORK

One of our most important initiatives in the 2021-22 season was the launch of our Respect@Work policy. This policy combined and simplified our bullying, harassment and discrimination policies under a single framework and was embedded via mandatory training for all our employees and players. Board reporting featured cultural implications of issues and management actions to address systemic themes, which led to Respect@Work being introduced into venues, commercial partners, and suppliers.

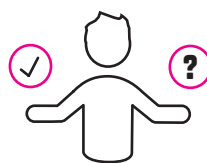
PEOPLE AND TECHNOLOGY

We invested in two core technology platforms to drive improved employee experiences:

After a **SUCCESSFUL PILOT OF LINKEDIN LEARNING LAST YEAR**, we curated specific content aligned to Australian cricket's capability framework and implemented this solution as a **PERMANENT PART OF OUR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**.



CULTURE AMP WAS INTRODUCED TO DRIVE A SIMPLIFIED AND MORE ENGAGING ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PROCESS that featured feedback from stakeholders, self-assessment and manager feedback. The response was outstanding and **100% OF EMPLOYEES COMPLETED THEIR SELF-REFLECTION** and nominated stakeholders to provide feedback.



DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION (D&I)

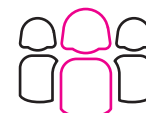
CA achieved a significant drop in our gender pay gap from 16.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent due to strict adherence to remuneration policy.

CA was also one of three organisations shortlisted for the prestigious Diversity Champion award (1000 employees or less) as part of LinkedIn's 2021 Talent Awards due to the inclusive nature of our hiring practices.

Average remuneration for women across the organisation – 5.4% INCREASE.



Female representation at 'Head of' level – 14% INCREASE.



A key measure of our inclusion strategy is our people's response to the statement 'I can be my authentic self at work' which is included in our employee engagement survey. This question attracted an 84 per cent favourable score in this year's survey.

CRICKET CARES

To truly be a sport for all Australians, we must continue to be a socially responsible sport and have a positive impact on society. More great work was done this year as we brought sport and charity together for the greater good.

CLONTARF FOUNDATION

The Clontarf Foundation supports the development of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men. Clontarf academies use sport to attract these boys to school, and then keep them coming. The program develops the values, skills and abilities that will assist academy members to transition into meaningful employment and achieve better life outcomes.

We provide training and resources to help run programs. More than 4,000 boys participated in cricket across Australia over the past 12 months, building a desire to be players, advocates and coaches of the game.

Funds provided: \$250,000*

* These funds are not included in our Charity fundraising total.



MOVEMBER

Into its fourteenth year, CA's partnership with Movember continued to raise funds and awareness for men's health. More than 130 community cricket clubs, CA and partners, as well as CA employees all participated in fundraising efforts.

Total funds raised: \$255,253

ALANNAH AND MADELINE FOUNDATION

CA has partnered with the Alannah and Madeline Foundation (AMF) since 2014 as a charity partner of Woolworths Cricket Blast. We work with the AMF, using fun cricket-based activities to raise funds to help children to receive a standard of living that supports their wellbeing and healthy development. This year community cricket clubs raised \$10,455 and CA employees donated their time to fill 'buddy bags' with essential items for kids at a time of trauma.

Total Funds Raised: \$11,455

MCGRATH FOUNDATION

Fans around Australia and overseas purchased Virtual Pink Seats to help make the 14th Vodafone Pink Test the 'pinkest' Ashes ever. More than 250,000 Virtual Pink Seats were sold, raising more than \$5 million to help fund McGrath Breast Care Nurses across Australia.

Total funds raised: MORE THAN \$5 MILLION



HONOURS LIST

IN MEMORIAM

Norma Gardner

A pioneer of the women's game, and a wicket keeper, Norma represented Victoria on 15 occasions from 1951-52 – 1963-64 and played for South Hawthorn and YWCA cricket clubs.

Alan Crompton

A Sydney Grade cricketer for more than 20 years, Alan served across local, state and Australian cricket including manager of touring Australian Test teams, Chair of Cricket NSW and Chair to Cricket Australia (then the ACB) from 1992 to 1995. He was awarded the Order of Australia Medal.

Peter Philpott

Peter, a spin-bowler, played eight Tests for Australia, taking 28 wickets at an average of 38.46. While in 76 first class matches, he took 245 wickets at 30.31 and made 2889 runs at 31.36.

Alan Davidson

Alan, a left-arm fast bowler, debuted for NSW during the 1949-50 season and his Test debut was in 1953. He played 44 Tests, taking 186 wickets at 20.53 and scored 1328 runs at 24.5, with a top score of 80. He was also a sports administrator and benefactor.

Ashley Mallet

Ashley played 38 Test matches and nine ODIs in a career for Australia which spanned 12 years, taking 132 wickets with his rangy off-spin and 30 catches highlighting his outstanding gully fielding.

John Rutherford

WA's first Test cricketer, John Rutherford, made his debut on Australia's first ever tour of India in 1956. A right-handed opening batter, John scored 30 in the second Test. His wrist-spin yielded him a Test wicket with 1-11 from five second-innings overs.

Shane Warne

In his 15-year international career Shane took 708 Test wickets (the first cricketer to reach 700 Test wickets) across 145 Tests making him the second-most potent bowler in the game's history. He revived legspin bowling taking 293 ODI wickets across 194 one-day internationals (of which he captained 11).

Andrew Symonds

Andrew played 26 Tests for Australia, scoring 1462 runs at 40.61 and picking up 24 wickets with his off-spin and medium-pace bowling. The big-hitting allrounder, 'Roy' excelled in the white-ball arena playing 198 ODIs, making 5088 runs and taking 133 wickets.



Laurie Sawle

Laurie was Chair of the Australian men's selection panel between 1984 and 1995 and was one of the most respected directors on the Australian Cricket Board, when the boardroom comprised 14 state-appointed delegates.

Keith Bradshaw

After playing for Tasmania between 1984-1988, Keith pursued a corporate career. He returned to cricket in 2006 becoming the secretary and CEO of the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's. Keith oversaw the birth of day-night Test cricket and the pink ball, among other innovations. In 2011 he took up the post of SA Cricket Association CEO where he remained until he passed in 2021.

RETIREMENTS

James Pattinson

Australian fast bowler James Pattinson retired from international cricket after playing 21 Tests and 15 ODIs for Australia. Making his Test debut in 2011, James claimed 81 Test wickets and 16 ODI wickets.

Peter Nevill

Former Australian wicketkeeper and New South Wales captain Peter Nevill retired. Peter represented Australia in 17 Tests and nine T20Is. Nevill scored 468 Test runs at 22.28 for Australia, contributing 61 catches and two stumpings.

Joe Minnie

Pace bowler Joe Minnie played one Test for Australia against South Africa in Hobart in 2016 and took one wicket. He also represented Australia in two ODIs and had a successful Sheffield Shield career for SA.

Erin Osborne

An all-rounder – a right-arm off break bowler and right-handed batter – Erin represented Australia in two Test matches, 60 ODIs and 59 T20Is between 2009 and 2016. She made 515 international runs and took 121 international wickets.

Rod Marsh

Rod debuted for WA in the 1968-69 season and played 257 first-class matches, scoring 11,067 runs at 31.17 and completing 869 dismissals. He played 96 Test matches scoring 3633 runs at 26.51 and completing 355 dismissals, and 92 one-day internationals making 1,225 runs at 20.08 with 124 dismissals.



RECOGNISING GREAT CONTRIBUTORS

2022 NATIONAL COMMUNITY CRICKET AWARDS PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY COMMONWEALTH BANK

The work of thousands of grassroots cricket volunteers across Australia was acknowledged at the 2022 National Community Cricket Awards.

Warwick Greenwood Cricket Club in WA was named Community Cricket Club of the Year. Barossa & Light Cricket Association in SA was named Community Cricket Association of the Year and **Nicole Williams** from Brighton Cricket Club in SA was awarded Toyota Volunteer of the Year.

Congratulations to winners and finalists, and thank you to all volunteers, who dedicated their time to run community cricket safely across the nation.



2022 AUSTRALIAN CRICKET AWARD WINNERS

Belinda Clark Award	Ashleigh Gardner	Female Domestic Player of the Year	Elyse Villani
Allan Border Medal	Mitchell Starc	Male Domestic Player of the Year	Travis Head
Female ODI Player of the Year	Alyssa Healy	Betty Wilson Young Cricketer of the Year	Darcie Brown
Female T20I Player of the Year	Beth Mooney	Bradman Young Cricketer of the Year	Tim Ward
Male Test Player of the Year	Travis Head	Community Champion Award	Zoe Cooke
Male ODI Player of the Year	Mitchell Starc	Australian Cricket Hall of Fame inductees	Raelee Thompson and Justin Langer
Male T20I Player of the Year	Mitchell Marsh		

Allrounder **Ashleigh Gardner** and prolific fast bowler **Mitchell Starc** were awarded the top honours in Australian cricket and were both first-time recipients of the Belinda Clark and Allan Border medals respectively.



BOARD AND EXECUTIVE TEAM

(as at September 2022)



Dr Lachlan Henderson
CA Director from 2018



John Harnden AM
CA Director from 2016



Michelle Tredenick
CA Director from 2015



Greg Rowell
CA Director from 2021



Mel Jones OAM
CA Director from 2019



Mike Baird AO
CA Director from 2021



Dr Vanessa Guthrie AO
CA Director from 2021



Paul Green
CA Director from 2018



Richard Freudenstein
CA Director from 2019

Kate Ingber
General Manager, Legal
Joined CA in 2021 and the Executive Team in 2022

Ben Oliver
Executive General Manager High Performance & National Teams
Joined CA 2008 – 2012 then returned and joined the Executive Team in 2019

Allison Robison
Executive General Manager, People & Culture
Joined CA and the Executive Team in 2021

James Allsopp
Executive General Manager, Community Cricket and Capability
Joined CA and the Executive Team in 2021

Joel Morrison
General Manager, Events & Operations
Joined CA 2012 – 2018 then returned and joined the Executive team in 2022

Nick Hockley
Chief Executive Officer
Joined CA in 2015 and the Executive Team in 2017

Alex Lavelle
General Manager Digital, Marketing, Communications
Joined CA in 2021 and the Executive Team in 2022



Alistair Dobson
General Manager, Big Bash Leagues
Joined CA in 2019 and the Executive Team in 2021

Jodie Newton
Chief of Staff
Joined CA and the Executive team in 2022

Ankit Mishra
General Manager, Strategy & Customer Experience
Joined CA and the Executive Team in 2021

Donald Elliott
General Manager, Australian Cricket Technology
Joined CA and the Executive Team in 2022

Samantha Douglas
Chief Financial Officer
Joined CA and the Executive Team in 2020

Stephanie Beltrame
Executive General Manager, Broadcast & Commercial
Joined CA in 2000 and the Executive Team in 2018

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022



FINANCIAL AND DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Cricket Australia
(Company limited by guarantee)
ABN 53 006 089 130

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These financial statements are the financial statements of Cricket Australia as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in the Australian dollar (\$).

Cricket Australia is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Its principal place of business is:

Cricket Australia
60 Jolimont Street
East Melbourne VIC 3002

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on page 33, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 26 September 2022. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA DIRECTORS' REPORT 30 June 2022

The Directors present their report on Cricket Australia (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2022.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Cricket Australia during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

	Cricket Australia Director Experience at 30 June 2022	Special Responsibilities 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
Michael B Baird AO (appointed 28 Feb 21) University of Sydney – Bachelor of Arts (Econ.) Regent College – Diploma Christian Studies Western Sydney University – Doctor of Philosophy – PhD, Infrastructure	1 year, 4 months	Audit and Risk Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22)
Richard J Freudenstein (appointed 10 Jun 19) University of Sydney – Bachelor of Laws (Hons) University of Sydney – Bachelor of Economics	3 years	Audit and Risk Committee (1 Jul 21 - 3 Feb 22) Nominations Committee 2022 (13 Apr 22 - 30 Jun 22)
Paul J Green (appointed 25 Oct 18) University of Tasmania – Bachelor of Commerce Chartered Accountant	3 years, 8 months	Audit and Risk Committee, Chair (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22)
Dr Vanessa A Guthrie AO (appointed 28 Feb 21) Curtin University – Doctor of Science, Sustainability Studies The University of Western Australia – Diploma in Commercial and Resources Law, Law University of Tasmania – Doctor of Philosophy – PhD, Geology/Earth Science, General University of New England (AU) – Bachelor of Science (Hons)	1 year, 4 months	People, Culture & Ethics Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22)
John Harnden AM (appointed 15 Apr 16) University of Adelaide – Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) Harvard Business School - Advanced Management Plan Graduate Australian Institute of Company Directors	6 years, 2 months	Audit & Risk Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22) Nominations Committee 2021, Chair (1 Jul 21 - 18 Sep 21)
Dr Lachlan J Henderson (appointed 3 Sep 18) Monash University – Master of Health Services Management The University of Western Australia – Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery – MBBS	3 years, 9 months	Cricket Australia Chair (17 Feb 22 - 30 Jun 22) People, Culture & Ethics Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22) Nominations Committee 2022, Chair (13 Apr 22 - 30 Jun 22)
Melanie Jones OAM (appointed 06 Nov 19, resigned 13 Oct 22) Victoria University – Bachelor Applied Science, Human Movement Cricket Australia Director Experience	2 years, 7 months	People Culture & Ethics Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22)
Greg J Rowell (appointed 10 Jun 21) The University of Queensland – Bachelor of Laws – LLB, Law University of Canberra – Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Public Administration Queensland University of Technology Post Graduate Diploma Legal Practice	1 year, 1 month	
Michelle K Tredenick (appointed 18 Nov 15) The University of Queensland – Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)	6 years, 7 months	Audit and Risk Committee (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22) People, Culture & Ethics Committee, Chair (1 Jul 21 - 30 Jun 22) Nominations Committee 2021 (1 Jul 21 - 18 Sep 21)
Earl R Eddings (appointed 1 Sep 08, resigned 13 Oct 21) Graduate of Institute of Company Directors GAICD RMIT University – Bachelor of Applied Science, Physical Education Federation University Australia – Graduate Diploma OHM	13 years, 1 month	Cricket Australia Chairman (1 Jul 21 - 13 Oct 21) People, Culture & Ethics Committee (1 Jul 21 - 13 Oct 21)

The following persons held office as a Director of Cricket Australia at any time during the year until the date of their resignation:

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of Directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2022, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

Meetings held (H) while a Director and attended (A)	Full meetings of directors		Meetings of committees				People, Culture & Ethics	
	H	A	Audit and Risk		Nominations		H	A
M B Baird AO	20	20	10	9	–	–	–	–
E R Eddings (resigned 13 Oct 21)	7	5	–	–	–	–	2	2
R J Freudenstein	20	20	6	6	2	2	–	–
P J Green	20	19	10	10	–	–	–	–
V A Guthrie AO	20	18	–	–	–	–	6	6
J Harnden AM	20	20	10	9	2	2	–	–
L J Henderson	20	19	–	–	2	2	6	6
M Jones OAM	20	20	–	–	–	–	6	6
G J Rowell	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
M K Tredenick	20	20	10	10	2	2	6	6

The function of the Audit & Risk Committee is to provide assurance and oversight of the financial statements and report, financial audit process, the execution of risk management and compliance frameworks and the assurance processes that assess the effectiveness of identified risk mitigation strategies. Furthermore, the Committee monitors the broader financial matters of Cricket Australia, including but not limited to financial results, annual budgets and oversight of the investment and hedging working groups.

The purpose of the Nominations Committee is to consider and recommend to the Members candidates to be elected as Directors of the Company in accordance with the Constitution.

The role of the People, Culture & Ethics Committee is to review the remuneration packages and policies applicable to executives of the Company, and to implement an appropriate Human Resource Strategy to enable it to execute the Australian Cricket Strategy.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary is Ms Kate Ingber, General Manager, Legal & Company Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL

Cricket Australia is entitled to appoint a director to the board of the International Cricket Council Limited, ICC Development (International) Limited and ICC Business Corporation FZ LLC. The CA director also serves on various committees of the ICC.

International Cricket Council Board, Committee and Working Group Meetings		
	H	A
E R Eddings	6	6
R J Freudenstein	5	5

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to promote, administer and encourage the game of cricket in Australia.

The activities of the Company were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in the year ended 30 June 2022.

The delivery of international cricket, W/BBL and State Competitions was accomplished via significant investment in biosecurity measures.

FORM OF ENTITY AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

Cricket Australia, incorporated in Victoria, is a company limited by guarantee. Under its constitution, the liability of members is limited to \$1,000 per member. At the date of this report, the Company's registered office and principal place of business is located at 60 Jolimont Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.

STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS

While the impacts of COVID-19 have been significant, the Company protected key revenue streams with the delivery of a full season of cricket through the implementation of robust biosecurity measures and contingency planning.

A number of other key actions by the Company have helped to ensure financial stability and operational integrity of the 2021-22 international and domestic competitions including; the delivery of a financial model to review the future sustainability of Australian Cricket; the securing of a one year extension of the MOU with the Australian Cricketers Association; and, a 7.5 per cent reduction of State and Territory Association funding.

Despite the impacts of COVID-19, the Company remained focused on delivering the final year of the Australian Cricket 2017-2022 strategy making strong progress against its objectives.

The introduction of the new five-year strategy provided a refreshed purpose, which is to unite and inspire everyone to love and play cricket, and a revised vision, which is to be a sport for all that makes Australians proud. Featuring ten strategic priorities across four interrelated pillars – Brilliant Experiences, Participation Growth, Inspirational Players & Teams, and Sustainable Future – the strategic priorities will govern decision making through to 2027.

The Company will strengthen the engagement between fans and players, continue to produce world class teams, entrench a strong and innovative business model and establish a framework for the game's positive social impact.

Performance indicators such as attendance at matches, television ratings, team rankings, digital consumption, registered participant numbers and employee engagement rating are used to measure the Company's performance against its strategy.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The net result of operations for the year ended 30 June 2022, after funding to Members of \$112,678,000 (2021: \$103,151,000) was a net deficit of \$5,103,000 (2021: \$151,000 net deficit).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year were as follows:

The 2021-22 season was impacted by COVID-19 with restrictions on crowds, quarantine requirements, and restricted movement between and within states. This had impacts on both revenue and costs as teams were required to tour in biosecure environments.

In the opinion of the Directors there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in these uncertain times and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected the Company's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

At the time of preparation of this financial report, the Directors are not aware of any major changes in operations nor an associated change in the future results of those operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid insurance premiums in respect of certain officers of the Company. The insurance policy covers any Director or officer of the Company including past, present and future Directors, Company Secretary, Chief Executive Officer and employees of the Company. The liabilities insured include costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Directors and officers in their capacity as officers of the Company.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 35.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.



L J Henderson
Director
Melbourne



P J Green
Director
Melbourne

26 September 2022

26 September 2022

The Directors
Cricket Australia
60 Jolimont Street
JOLIMONT VIC 3002

Dear Members of the Board

Auditor's Independence Declaration to Cricket Australia

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Cricket Australia.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Cricket Australia for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Robert D D Collie
Partner
Chartered Accountants

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CRICKET AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	392,042	398,340
Other income	4	(1,038)	7,010
Total revenue		391,004	405,350
Expenditure from operating activities			
Administrative expenses		(42,758)	(45,210)
Biosecurity		(11,254)	(23,630)
Commercial expenses		(37,541)	(34,511)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(4,827)	(5,208)
Match expenses		(37,404)	(31,280)
Marketing		(27,584)	(27,018)
National teams		(17,132)	(10,563)
Pathways & community		(14,055)	(11,092)
Player payments		(90,874)	(113,838)
Total expenses	5	(283,429)	(302,350)
Surplus from continuing operations		107,575	103,000
Funding to Members			
Strategic funding		(11,074)	(7,050)
Member funding	25	(101,604)	(96,101)
		(112,678)	(103,151)
Deficit for the year		(5,103)	(151)
Other comprehensive (deficit)/income			
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	21(a)	(5,552)	5,013
Other comprehensive (deficit)/income for the year, net of tax		(5,552)	5,013
Total comprehensive (deficit)/surplus for the year		(10,655)	4,862

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	91,000	101,556
Trade and other receivables	7	32,148	21,823
Inventories	8	2,749	3,327
Derivative financial instruments	10	107	2,188
Investments	11	10,000	-
Other current assets	9	5,628	3,567
Total current assets		141,632	132,461
Non-current assets			
Receivables	7	19,000	38,194
Derivative financial instruments	10	653	907
Investments	11	10,548	40,975
Property, plant and equipment	12	31,716	42,963
Right-of-use assets	13	161	376
Investment properties	14	4,000	4,026
Intangible assets	15	6,954	5,299
Total non-current assets		73,032	132,740
Total assets		214,664	265,201
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	18,207	20,922
Lease liabilities	13	166	211
Derivative financial instruments	10	3,810	958
Provisions	18	73,530	35,397
Revenue received in advance	17	10,534	12,082
Total current liabilities		106,247	69,570
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	45,000	45,000
Lease liabilities	13	-	166
Provisions	18	8,318	74,992
Revenue received in advance	17	5,110	15,505
Derivative financial instruments	10	1,194	518
Total non-current liabilities		59,622	136,181
Total liabilities		165,869	205,751
Net assets		48,795	59,450
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Hedging reserve	21(a)	(5,018)	534
Accumulated funds	21(b)	53,813	58,916
Total members' funds		48,795	59,450

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Hedging reserve \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total members' funds \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	(4,479)	59,067	54,588
Deficit for the year	-	(151)	(151)
Other comprehensive income	5,013	-	5,013
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year	5,013	(151)	4,862
Balance at 30 June 2021	534	58,916	59,450
Balance at 1 July 2021	534	58,916	59,450
Deficit for the year	-	(5,103)	(5,103)
Other comprehensive deficit	(5,552)	-	(5,552)
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(5,552)	(5,103)	(10,655)
Balance at 30 June 2022	(5,018)	53,813	48,795

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from spectators, media, sponsors and customers		441,175	445,967
Payments to suppliers and employees		(288,729)	(250,814)
Payments to members		(177,862)	(162,565)
Interest received		294	296
Interest paid		(563)	(345)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities	27	(25,685)	32,539
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment and assets under construction		(1,111)	(8,199)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(4,275)	(967)
Proceeds from investments		41,456	9,823
Payments for investments		(22,418)	(9,823)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		13,652	(9,166)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from external borrowings		-	45,000
Payment of transaction costs related to borrowings		(562)	(430)
Principal elements of lease payments		(211)	(250)
Loans to related parties		2,250	(1,500)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		1,477	42,820
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(10,556)	66,193
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		101,556	35,363
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	91,000	101,556

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Cricket Australia.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Cricket Australia is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) – measured at fair value or revalued amount

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the group

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2021:

- AASB 2020-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* [AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 9, AASB 16 & AASB 139].
- AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Entities*

The Company previously prepared general purpose financial statements under Tier 2 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. There were no transition adjustments other than a few disclosure changes on the adoption of Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

(iii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted.

Certain new accounting amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's assessment indicates that there are no new Australian Accounting standards or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective with an expected material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

(iv) Statement of compliance

The Company does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the presentation requirements in those Standards as modified by AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (AASB 1060) and the disclosure requirements in AASB 1060. Accordingly, the financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

(v) COVID-19 impact

COVID-19 was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020, creating economic volatility and uncertainty across the world. COVID -19 has continued to impact the Company over the last two cricket seasons.

Given the uncertainty created by the pandemic, the Company relies on extensive modelling of alternative scenarios and associated cash flow forecasting to identify and mitigate additional liquidity requirements. Regular assessment is performed regarding any uncertainties identified relating to assets and liabilities, with appropriate valuations or provisioning undertaken.

More specifically, the Company has undertaken a number of initiatives to minimise the impact of

COVID-19 on its financial operations and to ensure continued preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis. These initiatives include but are not limited to; reduction in employee numbers and related spend, reduction in expenditure deemed non-essential to the fundamental operation of the Company, fair value assessment of all investments, the consideration of potential or expected credit loss and asset impairment and the negotiation of a debt facility to support the funding to Members, payments and facilities for national and state players along with the operations of cricket in Australia.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operations through these uncertain times, therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Other than the noted impacts of COVID-19, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may affect the operations of the Company, the results of the operations or the state of affairs in the future financial years.

(vi) Changes to presentation – classification of expenses

Cricket Australia's classification of its expenses in the statement of profit or loss has been re-categorised in line with its operational activities including, but is not limited to, the followings key changes:

- All state player payments are now included in the total player payments category for the Company, and forms part of the 'Surplus from continuing operations';
- The reclassification of other member funding, such as Strategic Funding, below the 'Surplus from continuing operations' subtotal and included with all 'Funding to Members'; and
- Match expenses and commercial expenses are now being split out from other operational expenses.

This will provide more relevant information to our stakeholders as it is more in line with common practice in the industry Cricket Australia operates. The comparative information has been reclassified accordingly.

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollar (\$), which is Cricket Australia's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

(c) Revenue recognition

The Company has applied the five step model under AASB 15 to determine when to recognise revenue and in what amount by:

1. Identifying the contracts with customers
2. Identifying the separate performance obligations (PO)
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the separate PO
5. Recognising revenue when each PO is satisfied

The Company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- sale of international and domestic media rights, after allowance for commission and charges;
- commercial sponsorship agreements;
- match income received for all international matches forwarded by State Associations or venues;
- distributions from external entities; and

- grant income from various Government and private bodies.

(i) International and domestic media rights

The Company enters into agreements with broadcast partners in respect of international and domestic broadcast rights for the viewing of live and archive footage of cricket matches held in Australia. These agreements span between a period of one to seven years in length.

International media rights revenue is recognised, after allowance for commission and charges, at the completion of the relevant match covered by the underlying contract. The company has provided a right to use its intellectual property to the broadcast partners where the control of the rights are transferred to the customer at the point in time a match is successfully completed (at which the customer is able to use and benefit from the licence).

Domestic media rights revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the duration of a season as the Company has provided a right to access its intellectual property to the broadcast partners throughout the licence period. As the agreement provides the broadcast partners with the media rights over the term where the licence fee does not vary based on the number of matches, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over time.

(ii) Commercial sponsorships

The Company enters into contracts with customers for the sponsorship of matches, series, teams and services in exchange for promoting the brand of the sponsor. Sponsorship agreements typically cover a period between one to three years. Consideration received under sponsorship agreements may be cash or value in kind goods and services (non-cash). The fair value of non-cash transactions received or expected to be received are included in the total transaction price of the agreement. Value in kind elements are typically specified in the sponsorship agreements and there is no significant judgement involved in estimating such consideration.

The Company may have various performance obligations over the duration of a contract, with the overall objective of promoting and furthering the

brand of the sponsor. In respect of contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the total consideration receivable to each separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative fair values, and then recognises the allocated revenue as performance obligations are satisfied evenly over time. Revenue is therefore recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the sponsorship agreement.

(iii) Match income

The Company enters into agreements with state and territory cricket associations or venues to receive a percentage of gross gate takings for all international cricket matches held in Australia. Revenue is recognised at a point in time, when each match has been played.

(iv) Distributions

The Company recognises distributions received under its member agreement with the International Cricket Council (ICC). Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement subject to the application of a constraint on this variable consideration. Due to the impacts arising from COVID-19, the variable nature of tournament revenue impacting the distribution amounts and the authorisation mechanisms in place for the approval of distributions, the Company's ability to recognise revenue is constrained by external factors beyond the Company's control. As such the Company has applied a full constraint in relation to variable consideration in its assessment of the revenue recognised as the Company is not able to conclude that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognised would not occur when the uncertainty is resolved (which is at the time of receipt of distributions as the distributions are at the sole discretion of the ICC board).

(v) Grants

Grant revenue is received by the Company from agreements with Government and private bodies for a range of projects and initiatives. These include both operating and capital grants.

The Company assesses each grant agreement as to whether it is a donation and falls under the scope

of AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities or is a contract with a customer under AASB 15. Most of the Company's agreements are deemed enforceable and have sufficiently specific performance obligations and are therefore recognised in accordance with AASB 15.

Operating grant revenue within the scope of AASB 15 is recognised over time as the distinct performance obligations set out within the grant agreement are satisfied. Capital grants are recognised progressively over time as the underlying asset is constructed. The progressive percentage costs incurred is used to recognise revenue because this most closely reflects the construction progress as costs are incurred as the works are done.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive cash, which usually coincides with the receipt of cash.

The Company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as revenue received in advance in the statement of financial position (see note 18). Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises either a contract asset, reported as accrued income, or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due. Accrued income and receivables are subject to an impairment assessment in accordance with AASB 9. Refer to note 2 for further information.

(d) Income tax

The Company is exempt from Australian income tax pursuant to Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(e) Leases

The Company leases commercial office premises. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 4 years. One of the leases is sub-leased to the T20 World Cup entity and was extended until 31 March 2023.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-

lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received,
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Cricket Australia, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Residual value guarantees

To optimise lease costs during the contract period, the Company sometimes provides residual value guarantees in relation to equipment leases.

Lease income

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and has not changed as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

(f) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting year.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when

they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

(i) Other loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position (note 7).

(j) Accrued income

Accrued income is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs its obligations by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, accrued income is recognised for the earned consideration. Accrued income is included in trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position (note 7).

(k) Inventories

All inventories, which consist of uniforms and cricket equipment, are finished goods. Inventories are based on purchase price using the 'first in, first out' method and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(l) Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than

financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(ii) Classification of Financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(iii) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(iv) Equities and managed funds at FVTPL

Investments in equities and managed funds are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Net

gain/(loss)/ gain on market value of investments' line item (note 4). Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 11.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses of investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables. The ECL on this financial asset is estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where applicable.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(vi) Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(vii) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost of effort.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

1. The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
2. The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
3. Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company regularly monitors effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(m) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

Movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in note. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income within other income or other expense.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for instance when the forecast media income that is hedged takes place).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

(n) Acquisition of assets

The cost method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether shares or other assets are acquired. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given up or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of the acquisition. The discount rate used is the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained under comparable terms and conditions.

(o) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the diminishing value basis to allocate the cost or revalued amounts of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements, the shorter lease term as follows:

- Buildings 2.5%
- Plant and equipment 20% - 30%
- Leasehold improvements 20%
- Freehold improvements 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(f)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is Company policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(p) Investment properties

The investment properties are two double story semi detached Victorian dwellings adjacent to the current business premises and are held for long term organisational growth. The investment properties are carried at historical cost less depreciation. Rental revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

(q) Intangible assets

Assets that are identifiable as non-monetary without physical substance are recognised as intangible assets. The Company estimates the useful life of the internally generated software to be 5 years based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than 5 years, depending on future technological innovations.

(r) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(s) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to

settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures

and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Player payments adjustments

A liability is recognised and is measured as the expected future payments to be made to players in relation to entitlements arising for service up to balance date, determined in accordance with the 2017-2022 Memorandum of Understanding. The player payment adjustment in any relevant contract year will represent any shortfall in the Player Payments Pool (PPP) that has arisen due to actual Australian Cricket Revenue (ACR) exceeding the Australian Cricket Revenue Estimate, less any excess in the PPP that has arisen in any relevant contract year due to the ACR Estimate exceeding actual ACR.

(u) Retirement schemes

During the year, the Company operated a post-employment plan (Umpires' Retirement Benefits Scheme). Liabilities are recognised based on set rates and the relevant umpire's service to the Company and Members. The portion of entitlements expected to be paid within 12 months is recognised as a current liability.

Payment of the benefit is entirely at the discretion of the Company and occurs after retirement. When payment is made, interest at commercial bank bill rates is applied for the period between retirement and payment. The Company will determine the umpire's value of credits to be made for specified cricket matches annually and will confirm those matches which will qualify for credits. Umpire's benefits scheme payouts are based on accrued value credits earned until retirement from umpiring.

(v) Funding to members

Funding payments are made to the Members of the Company to support ongoing operations including

state player payments and game development. Funding payments are recognised as an expense to the extent that payment is required by virtue of the By Laws. Clause 3 of the By Laws of the Company permits the funding from time to time of surplus funds (over and above the obligations under the By Laws) provided it is for the purposes of promoting and developing the game of cricket. Such discretionary funding payments are recognised directly as adjustments against accumulated funds.

(w) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(x) Interest in T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd

The T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd (T20) entity was created in accordance with the Host Agreement between the Company and the International Cricket Council (ICC), for the purposes of managing and operating the ICC 2020 Cricket World Cup. The T20 entity operates under the directions and regulations of the ICC and in accordance with the Operating Deed between Cricket Australia and the T20 entity. The Company's proportion of ownership interest is 100%.

The Company has determined that it has significant influence, rather than control over T20 under AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and has accounted for its investment in the financial statements using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

The Company initially recognised T20 at nil cost at the entity's inception point. Subsequent measurement of the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Company's share of T20 post acquisition profits or losses in the statement of comprehensive income and its share of post acquisition other comprehensive income. The cumulative post acquisition movements will be adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. As T20 was initially recognised at nil cost, the Company will recognise a share of T20's profits within the financial statements, however will only recognise a share of the T20 entity's losses to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of T20. Distributions received from T20 reduce any carrying amount of the investment.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the T20 reports an unaudited net deficit of \$5,873,440 (2021: \$88,876 net profit) with an unaudited net asset deficiency of \$26,442,793 (2021: \$20,569,353 net asset deficiency). As such the carrying value remains unchanged from the prior year. No liability has been recorded as Cricket Australia does not have any current obligations on behalf of the associate.

The ICC Women's T20 World Cup was held from February to March 2020. On the 8 August 2020, the ICC announced the postponement of the ICC Men's T20 World Cup in Australia to 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The T20 entity will be wound up on finalisation of the Men's events in 2023. Upon winding up, the profit or loss of the T20 entity will be distributed to the Company. As at 30 June 2022, loans to related parties relate to a loan to the T20 World Cup Ltd (T20) entity of \$4,000,000. Refer note 7 for further details.

The principal place of business is 128 Jolimont Street, East Melbourne, Victoria.

(y) Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

2 CRITICAL ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ERRORS

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Provision for Employee Entitlements – Player payment adjustments

The Company recognises a provision for the expected long-term obligations arising under a revenue share agreement with the Australian Cricketers' Association. To the extent that actual revenue varies from current forecasts over the agreed term, the ultimate amount payable will vary. Refer note 18 for further details.

(ii) Distributions from the International Cricket Council (ICC)

The Company is entitled to funding from the International Cricket Council ('ICC') as part of its member agreement. Due to the variability of the distributions, judgement has been used in determining the timing and amount of revenue to recognise. In prior years, revenue has been recognised in equal instalments over the term of the agreement. Due to COVID-19 resulting in changes in the tournament schedule and the impact of additional bio-security measures, it has introduced increased variability of the distributions due to the variable nature of tournament revenue. Accordingly, the Company has applied a full constraint in relation to variable consideration as the Company is not able to conclude that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognised would not occur when the uncertainty is resolved (which is at the time of receipt of distributions as the distributions are at the sole discretion of the ICC board).

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

3 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Media, broadcasting & marketing	242,583	293,916
Commercial sponsorship	69,695	67,477
Match Income	43,697	18,416
Distributions	14,611	8,082
Grants	17,615	5,093
Other revenue from contracts with customers	3,841	5,356
Total revenue	392,042	398,340

4 OTHER INCOME

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Government grants – Jobkeeper*	-	3,558
Rental income	57	80
Interest income	294	296
Net (loss)/gain on market value of investments	(1,389)	3,076
	(1,038)	7,010

* Grants that are accounted for under AASB 1058 (refer to note 1(c)).

5 EXPENSES

The net result includes the following specific items:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	1,966	2,533
Right-of-use assets	215	270
Investment properties	26	25
Total depreciation	2,207	2,828
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Software	2,620	2,380
Total amortisation	2,620	2,380
Total depreciation and amortisation	4,827	5,208
Employee benefits expenses (including player payments)	141,966	167,880
Unrealised (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	(166)	66
Options premium expense	495	358

Employee benefit expense includes MOU related adjustments to the player payment provision.

As discussed in note 1 (d), the Company is exempt from tax and no tax is applicable to these items.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

6 CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	83,190	83,264
Interest bearing deposits	3,760	13,754
Restricted cash – MyCricket & National Cricket Campus Project *	4,050	4,538
	91,000	101,556

* The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the statement of cash flows include \$4,050,200 (2021: \$4,538,365) of restricted cash held for the National Cricket Campus Project and for MyCricket registrations/participant programs. These funds are not available for general use.

Funds were instead held in a high interest operating account, included within cash at bank. Interest bearing cash has a weighted average interest rate of 0.25% (2021: 0.45%).

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	23,638	16,224
Loss allowance	(9,732)	(7,516)
	13,906	8,708
Loans to related parties	4,000	4,250
Other receivables	2,809	2,258
Accrued income	11,433	6,607
	32,148	21,823
Non-current		
Loans to related parties	2,000	4,000
Accrued income	15,500	32,194
Other receivables	1,500	2,000
	19,000	38,194

(a) Receivables due from Members and other related parties

As at 30 June 2022, trade and other receivables include amounts receivable from Members of \$7,621,355 (2021: \$6,365,870) and amounts from other related parties of \$4,188,501 (2021: \$4,562,178).

As at 30 June 2022, loans to related parties include:

- a loan to the T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd (T20) entity of \$4,000,000 (2021: \$4,000,000) payable at the successful closure of the tournament expected in November 2022, and
- a strategic loan made to Cricket Tasmania with repayments commencing on 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2026 of \$2,000,000 (2021: \$2,000,000).

These loan arrangements are interest free with the respective parties.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

8 CURRENT ASSETS – INVENTORIES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Finished goods – at cost	3,792	4,437
Provision for obsolescence	(1,043)	(1,110)
	2,749	3,327

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Inventories recognised as expense during the year ended 30 June 2022 amounted to \$1,883,201 (2021: \$2,677,153).

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value recognised as an expense amounted to \$1,605,124 (2021: \$1,129,938).

9 CURRENT ASSETS – OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Prepayments	5,628	3,567
	5,628	3,567

10 DERIVATIVES

The Company has the following derivative financial instruments in the following line items in the statement of financial position:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	2,028
Purchased foreign exchange options	107	160
Total current derivative financial instrument assets	107	2,188
Non-current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	653	591
Purchased foreign exchange options	-	316
Total non-current derivative financial instrument assets	653	907
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(3,810)	(958)
Total current derivative financial instrument liabilities	(3,810)	(958)
Non-current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(1,194)	(518)
Total non-current derivative financial instrument liabilities	(1,194)	(518)

In the year ended 30 June 2022, an unrealised gain of \$166,303 (2021: \$65,771 loss) in forward exchange contracts was transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

From time to time, the Company enters into derivative financial instrument contracts to mitigate foreign exchange risk in respect to overseas revenues in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policies. The Company has assessed the contracts for hedge effectiveness with the deferred gain in relation to those contracts assessed as effective hedges recognised in the hedging reserve at balance date, in accordance with accounting policy 1(m). The contracts are timed to mature when revenues are due to be received and are treated as cash flow hedges.

11 INVESTMENTS

Investments at amortised cost include the following:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Term deposits at amortised cost	10,000	-
	10,000	-

Investments at fair value through profit or loss include the following:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Non-current		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	29,016
Australian listed equity securities	10,381	10,725
International listed equity securities	167	1,234
	10,548	40,975

Risk exposure

The Company is exposed to price risk in respect of its listed equity securities within its investment portfolio. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

The Company's domestic listed equity investments are primarily in shares from the S&P/ASX 200 Index and international equity investments are held in managed funds or separately managed accounts where the underlying investments are primarily from the MSCI World Index.

Based on the assumption that the value of the Company's equity investments correlate to movements in the S&P/ASX 200 Index and the MSCI World Index, had the S&P/ASX 200 Index and the MSCI World Index increased / decreased by 100 basis points (2021: 100 basis points) the Company's profit and loss and net assets would have changed by \$105,483 (2021: \$119,587) based on the year end balances.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Non-current	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Freehold improvements \$'000	Office and computer equipment \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Assets under construction \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2020							
Cost	7,205	25,270	4,353	17,762	841	2,756	58,187
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,038)	(4,007)	(11,847)	(438)	-	(21,330)
Net book amount	7,205	20,232	346	5,915	403	2,756	36,857
Year ended 30 June 2021							
Opening net book amount	7,205	20,232	346	5,915	403	2,756	36,857
Additions	-	84	-	124	-	8,397	8,605
Disposals	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
Depreciation charge	-	(506)	(69)	(1,718)	(265)	-	(2,558)
Closing net book amount	7,205	19,810	277	4,321	197	11,153	42,963
At 30 June 2021							
Cost	7,205	25,354	4,353	17,887	436	11,153	66,388
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,544)	(4,076)	(13,566)	(239)	-	(23,425)
Net book amount	7,205	19,810	277	4,321	197	11,153	42,963
Year ended 30 June 2022							
Opening net book amount	7,205	19,810	277	4,321	197	11,153	42,963
Additions	-	-	-	933	178	-	1,111
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(178)	(10,214)	(10,392)
Depreciation charge	-	(495)	(55)	(1,299)	(117)	-	(1,966)
Closing net book amount	7,205	19,315	222	3,955	80	939	31,716
At 30 June 2022							
Cost	7,205	25,354	4,353	18,821	178	939	56,850
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,039)	(4,131)	(14,866)	(98)	-	(25,134)
Net book amount	7,205	19,315	222	3,955	80	939	31,716

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

13 LEASES

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee.

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Right-of-use assets		
Property at cost	915	915
Less accumulated depreciation	(754)	(539)
	161	376
Lease liabilities		
Current	166	211
Non-current	-	166
	166	377

(b) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Property	215	270
	215	270
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	4	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administration expenses)	-	3
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	33	65

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was \$214,549 (2021: \$249,830).

(c) Leasing activities

The Company leases a commercial office premises with a lease term of 5.75 years, expiring on 31 March 2023. The lease is sub-leased to the T20 World Cup entity and does not contain an extension or termination option. Sub-lease income is included within rental income in note 4.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

14 NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At Cost	4,391	4,391
Accumulated depreciation	(391)	(365)
Closing balance at 30 June	4,000	4,026
Movements in investment properties		
Opening balance at 1 July	4,026	4,051
Less depreciation	(26)	(25)
Closing balance at 30 June	4,000	4,026

(a) Fair value of investment properties

The investment properties, both residential premises, are not occupied by the Company and are recognised at cost and subsequently carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Based on an independent assessment made by a member of the Australian Property Institute at 4 September 2020, the fair values of investment properties total \$4,400,000.

(b) Leasing arrangements

Both investment properties are leased to tenants on a month by month basis, therefore there are no contractual minimum lease payments receivable. Rental income on the investment properties is disclosed in note 4.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

15 NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software \$'000	Total \$'000
Non-current assets		
At 1 July 2020		
Cost	10,940	10,940
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(4,228)	(4,228)
Net book amount	6,712	6,712
Year ended 30 June 2021		
Opening net book amount	6,712	6,712
Additions	967	967
Amortisation charge	(2,380)	(2,380)
Closing net book amount	5,299	5,299
At 30 June 2021		
Cost	11,908	11,908
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(6,609)	(6,609)
Net book amount	5,299	5,299
Year ended 30 June 2022		
Opening net book amount	5,299	5,299
Additions	4,275	4,275
Amortisation charge	(2,620)	(2,620)
Closing net book amount	6,954	6,954
At 30 June 2022		
Cost	16,183	16,183
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,229)	(9,229)
Net book amount	6,954	6,954

Intangible assets consists of capitalised software development costs being an internally generated intangible asset.

16 CURRENT LIABILITIES – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Trade and other payables	18,207	20,922

As at 30 June 2022, trade and other payables include amounts due to Members of \$793,876 (2021: \$499,008).

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

17 REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
National Cricket Centre development	-	5,093
Media rights, sponsorship, grants and other	10,534	6,989
	10,534	12,082
Non-current		
Media rights, sponsorship, grants and other	5,110	15,505
	5,110	15,505

(a) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue recognised that was included in the revenue received in advance balance at the beginning of the period:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
National Cricket Centre development	5,323	5,271
Media rights, sponsorship, grants and other	6,360	11,342

18 PROVISIONS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Annual Leave	3,571	3,426
Long service leave	1,798	2,017
Provision for player payments	33,854	11,212
Cricket Grassroots Fund	3,810	-
Other provisions	30,497	18,742
	73,530	35,397
Non-current		
Long service leave	270	367
Provision for player payments	-	74,234
Make good provision	105	105
Umpires' Retirement Benefits Scheme (URBS) entitlements	315	286
Cricket Grassroots Fund	7,628	-
	8,318	74,992

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

Player payments adjustment

The Company entered into an arrangement with the Australian Cricketers' Association which entitles professional cricketers to a certain share of Australian Cricket Revenue (ACR) over a five year period to 30 June 2022, with settlement expected in October 2022.

This share consists of a guaranteed percentage plus a performance percentage. The combination of these two must not exceed an agreed percentage cap over the 5 year period. To the extent that ACR exceeds an agreed estimate, the Company is required to pay an adjustment to players. A provision for player payments is recognised at 30 June 2022.

As disclosed in 1(u), the Umpires' Retirement Benefits Scheme (URBS) employee entitlement is a post-employment plan.

The reconciliation of the movement in the present value of the plan is as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	286	340
Entitlements recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	29	27
Benefits paid	-	(81)
Balance at 30 June	315	286

No restricted funds are held for URBS. The current portion of the liability is determined based on expected retirements in the next financial year.

19 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Secured		
Bank loans	45,000	45,000

In September 2020 Cricket Australia and National Australia Bank entered into an Facility Agreement for \$50m funding to be repaid after a three year term.

20 CAPITAL

The Company is incorporated in Victoria as a company limited by guarantee. Under its constitution, the liability of Members is limited to \$1,000 per Member and the Board cannot declare a dividend to Members, however grants may be made in accordance with the By Laws.

The provision for player payments is governed by the Player Memorandum of Understanding and is based on a percentage of forecasted Australian Cricket Revenue to 2022.

A significant and highly liquid investment portfolio is included in non-current assets (note 11) and enables the Company to be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

21 OTHER RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS

(a) Other reserves

(i) Nature and purpose of other reserves

It is the policy of the Company to enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage the foreign currency risk associated with anticipated media and broadcasting revenue out to 2026. Basis adjustments are made to the initial carrying amounts of inventories when the anticipated purchases take place.

The Company has entered into licensing agreements to media and broadcasting agreements. The Group has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising from these anticipated future transactions. It is anticipated that the revenue will be recognised over the next 5 financial years, at which time the amount deferred in equity will be reclassified to profit or loss.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Hedging reserve	(5,018)	534
Movements:		
Hedging reserve		
Opening balance	534	(4,479)
Revaluation	(6,047)	5,823
Transfer to net deficit/surplus	495	(810)
Balance 30 June	(5,018)	534

The hedging reserve is used to record the deferred gains on effective cash flows as described in note 1(m).

(b) Accumulated funds

Movements in accumulated funds were as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance 1 July	58,916	59,067
Net deficit for the year	(5,103)	(151)
Balance 30 June	53,813	58,916

Funding paid to Members have been recognised in accordance with the accounting policy disclosed in note 1(v). As the Company is exempt from income tax (refer 1(d)), funding payments are unfranked and no franking account is maintained.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

22 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, Cricket Australia, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit and review of financial reports	110,000	110,000
Other assurance services*	44,500	30,200
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	154,500	140,200

*Assessment of governance processes and revenue recognition policy (2021: Governance processes).

(ii) Other services

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Complication of financial statements	-	8,500
Other services – tax compliance	137,869	80,000
Total remuneration for other services	137,869	88,500
Total auditors' remuneration	292,369	228,700

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu are the current auditors of Cricket Australia for the year-ended 30 June 2022 (2021: PricewaterhouseCoopers).

The Other Services – tax compliance, were provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLP, India.

23 CONTINGENCIES

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

Cricket Australia confirms that it has filed a Defence in the Federal Court of Australia in response to the claim by Seven Network (Operations) Limited (Seven). Cricket Australia's defence reflects its strenuous opposition to Seven's claims and Cricket Australia looks forward to the Court determining the matter as soon as reasonably practicable.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

24 COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within one year	1,600	8,583
Later than one year but not later than five years	150	1,750
	1,750	10,333

Commitments – T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd

T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd (T20) was registered on 22 March 2017 to assume certain responsibilities on behalf of the Company as the local organising committee of the T20 World Cup in accordance with the regulations of the International Cricket Council.

Under the obligations of the operating deed between the Company and T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd, the Company has provided loans to the T20 entity strictly within board approved funding levels. All loan amounts are anticipated to be fully recoverable upon completion of the T20 World Cup event held in Australia. Note 7(d) includes details on the loan to the T20 entity.

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Directors

The names of each person who were Directors of the Company at any time during the financial year are as follows:

M B Baird AO, E R Eddings, R J Freudenstein, P J Green, V A Guthrie AO, J Harnden AM, L J Henderson, M Jones OAM, G J Rowell, M K Tredenick.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 is set out below.

The key management personnel are all the Directors and the executives with the authority for the strategic direction and management of the Company.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short-term employee benefits *	3,858,000	3,539,000
Termination benefits	-	495,000
	3,858,000	4,034,000

* Includes remuneration related to the contractual notice periods of key management personnel who departed their roles during the year. Additionally, the first half of FY21 includes a 20% reduction to executive and board remuneration due to the impacts of COVID-19.

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 June 2022

(c) Payments to and from Members

In accordance with the Company's By-Laws, payments are made to Members to assist with their operational costs. The levels of funding to Members is set-out per the funding agreements to enable the fulfilment of strategic objectives across Australian Cricket. Additional funding, is provided in recognition of profits Members would have generated from individual activities.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Funding from current earnings	101,604	96,101
Strategic Funding	11,074	7,050
	112,678	103,151

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
State Player Payments	49,015	44,636

The Company undertook transactions with each of the Members during the year in the normal course of business.

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has forecasted that it will provide funding to Members in the 2022-23 financial year of \$157,701,696 (2021: \$161,692,850).

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Amounts receivable from Members at balance date	7,621	8,924
Amounts payable to Members at balance date	1,321	663

(d) Payments to and from other related parties

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amounts receivable from T20 World Cup 2020 Ltd at balance date	4,188,501	4,562,178

26 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

27 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of deficit to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loss for the period	(5,103)	(151)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, amortisation, loss on disposal and fixed asset write offs	4,827	5,208
Unrealised (gain)/loss in market value of managed funds	1,389	(3,076)
Unrealised (gain)/loss in fair value of derivative financial instruments	(166)	66
Option premium expense	495	(810)
Transaction costs related to borrowings	562	430
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(10,593)	(6,564)
Decrease in inventories	578	471
(Increase) in other current assets	(2,061)	(2,616)
Decrease in other non-current assets	17,194	12,139
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(2,715)	3,818
Increase in current provisions	38,133	9,782
(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(1,548)	(4,663)
(Decrease)/increase in non-current provisions	(66,674)	20,113
(Decrease) in other non-current liabilities	(3)	(1,608)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(25,685)	32,539

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 36 to 66 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
- (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



L J Henderson
Director
Melbourne

Melbourne
26 September 2022



P J Green
Director
Melbourne

Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of Cricket Australia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Cricket Australia (the “Company”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors’ declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- Giving a true and fair view of the Company’s financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (*including Independence Standards*) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company’s annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Robert D D Collie
Robert D D Collie
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Melbourne, 26 September 2022







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AUSTRALIA

