



ICC Committee CHMUN'17

Agenda: Increasing number of FULL MEMBERS in the game and providing equity in the game for all.

ABOUT

The ICC is the global governing body for cricket. Representing 105 members, the ICC governs and administrates the game and works with our members to grow the sport. The ICC is also responsible for the staging of all ICC Events.

The ICC has a long term ambition to become the world's favourite sport and our four year strategy that will take us through to 2019 is the first step on that journey. During this period we will **lead** the continued drive towards more competitive, entertaining and meaningful cricket for players and fans. We will **grow** the sport by creating more opportunities for more people and nations to enjoy it and increase the competitiveness of international cricket at all levels. We will **promote** cricket by delivering exciting and engaging global events, attracting new and diverse fans and building long-term successful commercial partnerships. And finally, we will continue to make considerable efforts to **protect** the integrity of the sport.

ICC Development



There are 104 Member countries of the International Cricket Council (ICC). This includes 10 Full Members and 94 Associate Members.



Cricket numbers have increased significantly

The ICC Global Development team who are based across five continents is tasked with building a bigger, better global game by assisting the 94 Associate Members (AMs) grow and improve the standard of cricket within the different territories. The team provides global support through a number of services to the Members which can range from assistance on governance, high performance, growth of the game at grassroots level, marketing and communications expertise and how to develop commercial strategies within an organisation.

Over the past 20 years the amount of cricket being played in AMs has increased significantly, to the point where there are now over 1.5 million participants currently in the game of cricket, outside the Full Member nations.



A number of countries are involved in ICC Qualifying Events

The team are also responsible for implementing the ICC's global event qualifying structures and administering the grants provided to the 94 Associate Member (AMs) countries by the ICC to assist the development of cricket across the globe through the ICC Development Funding Model.

Integrity

Cricket is unique in that there are obligations within its Laws that require the captains, players and match officials to uphold the 'spirit of the sport'. The ICC, too, plays a significant role in protecting the spirit and integrity of the game through the ICC Code of Conduct, the efforts of our Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU), our Anti-Doping programme and our commitment to ensuring racism has no place in our sport.

Set up in 2000, the ACU is widely recognised as being an international leader in the fight against corruption in sport and we are committed to continuing to build on that success and reputation. The ACU works closely with numerous stakeholders, including member boards, players, support personnel, law enforcement agencies and betting regulators and has developed a strategy based upon prevention, investigation, disruption and prosecution.

The ICC has maintained an Anti-Doping Code and testing programme that is compliant with the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Agency since July 2006 when the organisation became a signatory of the Code. This means, among other things, the ICC arranges sample collection from international players both in competition and without notice out of competition through the implementation of an athlete whereabouts programme. The ICC is fully committed to and leads the global fight against the use of prohibited substances in cricket.

Cricket has a rich and diverse history and our Anti-Racism Code and Policy for Members confirms a level of commitment from the ICC and its members to promoting and encouraging widespread participation in the sport at all levels free

from any kind of racism whether based on race, religion, colour, culture, descent, national or ethnic origin.

Anti-Racism

Across the world, cricket has a rich and diverse history and regularly demonstrates its capacity to break down boundaries and draw cultures together. There is a strong tradition of fans from rival teams enjoying matches side by side and the off-field camaraderie amongst players is a celebrated feature of the game.

Against this backdrop there is clearly no place for discrimination so, in October 2012, the ICC Anti-Racism Policy for International Cricket was introduced as part of the ICC's continuing efforts to maintain the public image, popularity and integrity of cricket. The Anti-Racism Policy replaces the previous Anti-Racism Code and permits Members to exercise more flexibility and discretion in determining what is appropriate within their own jurisdiction to achieve, to a consistently high standard, the desired aims of the Policy.

This Policy - one of the toughest in world sport - confirms a level of commitment from the ICC and its Members to promote and encourage participation at all levels regardless of race, colour, religion, descent, culture and/or national or ethnic origin and to ensure that there is no discrimination in the sport. The Policy contains a series of clear but flexible requirements for each Member, whether Full, Associate or Affiliate, in terms of the Member's own conduct, its education and training of others, its communications with spectators and others, and its reporting to the ICC, each in respect of International Matches played within its jurisdiction. Further, it requires ICC Members to impose punishments on spectators found guilty of racial abuse, which may include ejection from the venue or a ban of a specified period from attending venues within the Member's jurisdiction to watch cricket, and to deliver preventative measures at international matches. It also contains a series of similar requirements upon the ICC, to reflect the fact that the ICC is primarily responsible for compliance with such matters at ICC Event.

To assist Members with the implementation of the new Policy, the ICC introduced implementation guidelines at the same time as the Policy was adopted and since the 2012 it has been monitoring the application of these measures around the cricket world.

The ICC's commitment to ensuring the diversity of the sport is respected by its participants is also enshrined in the ICC's Anti-Racism Code for Participants, where on-field racism is considered one of the most serious acts that can be committed, with the possibility of a life ban for anyone found guilty of such an offence. This Code (among other things) prohibits racially offensive conduct by Participants during International Matches.

While this Anti-Racism Policy and the ICC's Anti-Racism Code for Participants both apply specifically to International Matches, all ICC Members are encouraged to adopt and implement corresponding policies that apply to all other domestic cricket taking place within their respective jurisdictions.

Anti-Corruption

In 2000 cricket suffered a very public corruption crisis arising out of the Hansie Cronje, Mohammed Azharuddin and Salim Malik affairs. Decisive action was called for in the wake of this, which led to the establishment of the ICC's Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU). Detailed anti-corruption rules have been put in place through the ICC's Anti-Corruption Code (the Code) and the Minimum Standards for Players' and Match Officials' Areas (the PMOA Minimum Standards).

ICC ACU Vision

The ICC ACU's vision is: 'KEEP CRICKET CLEAN' and to provide a coordinated and effective capability to protect all cricket played under the auspices of the ICC and its Members from corruption. The following five principles underpin all the measures being taken to protect cricket from corruption:

- Effective partnerships
- Enhanced information gathering and analytical capability
- Improved coordination and communication
- Consistent prevention and education
- Proactive investigation and prosecution

Cricket is said by many to be a world leader in the fight against corruption in sports. It needs to remain so. The ICC ACU has emerged as the focal point for all anti-corruption activities in International and Domestic Cricket and works closely with the various Domestic Anti-Corruption Units. The ICC ACU i2 database now functions as the Central Information Hub for all intelligence gathered by the ICC ACU and the Domestic Units. The ICC ACU has developed robust Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) in order to ensure professionalism, transparency and uniformity in its work. Despite all our efforts within cricket to tackle the risk of corruption to the game, it is clear that the risk persists and will continue to be a major threat to the integrity of the sport. It is for these reasons that the ICC's Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) continues to pursue the strategy of:

- Prevention
- Disruption
- Investigation
- Prosecution

ICC ACU Team

Sir Ronnie Flanagan, one of the United Kingdom's most senior former policemen, is the Chairman of the ICC Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) and the day-to-day operational responsibility rests with the General Manager. Allegations of corrupt activity are probed thoroughly by the Unit's Investigators, sometimes with the assistance of Law Enforcement Officers. Their efforts are effectively supported by the Central Information Hub based in Dubai. As part of the Prevention process, players, support staff, officials, etc., go through the ACU education / awareness programme where they are given insights into the methodologies used by corruptors, the various forms of possible manipulation of the game, the consequences of being involved in such activity and what to do if approached. Provisions of the ICC Anti-Corruption Code and the PMOA Minimum Standards are also explained in detail.

The seven Anti-Corruption Managers (ACMs) coordinate the ACU's prevention measures with active assistance provided by the Dubai based office. These experienced law enforcement

professionals are present at international matches to collect information / intelligence and to ensure that the Minimum Standards are enforced at all venues.

ICC Members



The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the global governing body for international cricket, encompassing men's, women's and youth participation and competition. It is governed by the ICC Constitution.

It is responsible for the administration of men's and women's cricket including the management of playing conditions and officials for Test Match and One-Day International (ODI) cricket and the staging of international cricket events for men, women and juniors.

It has two Membership categories which are as follows:

Full Members are the governing bodies for cricket of a country recognised by the ICC, or nations associated for cricket purposes, or a geographical area, from which representative teams are qualified to play official Test matches (10 Members).

Associate Members are the governing bodies for cricket of a country recognised by the ICC, or countries associated for cricket purposes, or a geographical area, which does not qualify as a Full Member, but where cricket is firmly established and organised (94 Members).

At the ICC Annual Conference 2017 in London, USA were expelled as a Member of the ICC and Falkland Islands and Nepal are still currently suspended. Affiliate Membership has now been removed leaving only full and Associate Members, with all previously categorised Affiliate Members becoming Associate Members.

Our Objective

Sports around the world are growing themselves it is time that we think about it to. We believe that people across the world should have the access to the game. That is why we are thinking of passing a resolution of increasing our family i.e. increasing the number of the test playing nations. The last country to get the test status was Bangladesh way back in 2000, it is time we include more members to it.

The best candidate to get the test status are-

1. Afghanistan
2. Ireland
3. Malaysia
4. Scotland
5. UAE
6. Singapore
7. Hong Kong
8. Canada
9. Oman
10. Nepal

I, the ICC chairman on behalf of the ICC vice chairman request all the non-test playing nation to persuade us to include your countries in the prestigious test playing nations.

KEY TARGETS

- More competitive teams
- More integrated approach to development
- More people playing cricket
- More females involved in cricket
- More countries contributing to global cricket economy
- Engagement in north East Asia and America
- Best anti-corruption program in world sport
- Free from doping
- Free from racism
- Fair and robust ethics regime
- Played in the right spirit



Why Afghanistan as a full member ??

In the 1990s, cricket became popular amongst Afghans, and the Afghanistan Cricket Federation was formed in 1995. The Afghanistan Cricket Federation was elected as an affiliate member of the ICC in 2008, followed by Associate membership in 2014. In 2015, Afghanistan qualified for the ICC World Cup 2015 which was hosted in Australia and New Zealand. They have qualified for the ICC World Twenty20 qualifier on four consecutive occasions, and participated in ICC World Twenty20 three times. The Afghanistan national cricket team earned official One Day International status in April 2009. The U19 team earned a spot in the ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup 2012.

Today cricket is the most popular sport in Afghanistan and the development of the sport has had significant interest increase due to the quick progress of the Afghanistan Cricket Team in the international arena.

The game development in the country is unique. The increasing number of cricket clubs and registered players is making the context very much inclusive. The grounds and academy development has made the game accessible to the youth in the country.



Why Ireland as a full member??

Ireland played its first international game in 1855 when it beat The Gentlemen of England by 107 runs, and three years later it beat the MCC by an innings and 10 runs. In 1879, Ireland drew with Surrey, its first game against a county, and in the same year embarked on a tour of the USA and Canada. In 1888, Ireland began a series of games against Scotland, and the two teams have met each other on over 100 occasions since. An embryonic Irish Cricket Union was set up in 1890, although it was 1923 before it really became representative. A new streamlined Cricket Ireland board was set up in 2008 to govern the game more effectively.

Ireland became an Associate Member of the ICC in 1993, and played in its first ICC Trophy in 1994. Mike Hendrick became the first full-time Irish coach in 1995; his successors include Ken Rutherford, Adrian Birrell and Phil Simmons. A Chief

Executive was appointed for the first time in 2003, and the post is currently held by Warren Deutrom.

Ireland has gained a number of international scalps over the years, defeating the West Indies on no fewer than three occasions in 1928, 1969 and 2004. The 1969 win saw the mighty West Indies dismissed for just 25, as Ireland recorded a nine-wicket win. Ireland's first win over international opposition had seen South Africa beaten in 1909.

There has been an incredible surge in youngsters playing and participating in the sport following the World Cup. Clubs right across the country are reporting a dramatic upsurge in numbers, typically by 100-300 per cent. This increased demand has meant many clubs running special sessions and camps.

Others:



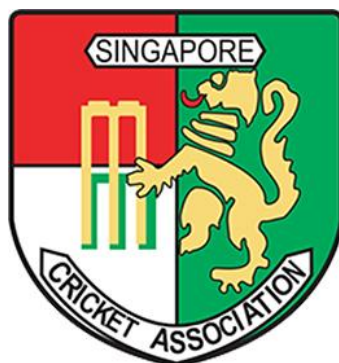
Malaysia



Nepal



UAE



Singapore



Oman



Hong Kong



Scotland



CRICKET
CANADA

Canada

Research well.

Other countries to search about, history, why full members and **do not add Wikipedia content.**