

Table of Contents

	Pages
Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders	1-2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Comprehensive Loss	4
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7-32



KPMG Eastern Caribbean Cnr. Factory Road & Carnival Gardens P.O. Box 3109 St. John's Antigua Telephone 268 462 8868 268 462 8869 268 462 8992 Fax 268 462 8808 e-Mail kpmg@kpmg.ag

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of WEST INDIES CRICKET BOARD INC.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of West Indies Cricket Board Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2013, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2013, and of its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of WEST INDIES CRICKET BOARD INC.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we wish to draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2 to the financial statements, the Company incurred a net loss of US\$5,821,413(2012: US\$14,873,774) during the year ended September 30, 2013 and as at that date, it had a shareholders' deficiency of US\$5,693,323. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Chartered Accountants

March 7, 2014

Antigua and Barbuda

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)				
	Notes		2013	2012
Assets				
Current Assets	_	ate.	a santa mara na	
Cash and cash equivalents	7	\$	405,613	2,349,721
Accounts receivable and prepayments	8		12,445,916	11,216,096
Due from Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations	9		74,687	77,506
Loans receivable	10		60,000	40,000
	1.0	300 000000		
Total Current Assets		V	12,986,216	13.683,323
Non-current Assets:				
Accounts receivable and prepayment	8		1,010,000	-
Loans receivable	10		139,143	160,000
Property and equipment	11		878,718	766,100
Total Non-current Assets		***************************************	2,027,861	926.100
Total Assets		\$	15,014,077	14,609,423
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency Current Liabilities: Bank overdraft	12	\$	556 721	1 929 669
Accounts payable and accruals	12	2	556,731 8,673,340	1,828.668
Deferred revenue	14		790,900	12,020,021
Due to Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations	9		843,912	126,044
Total Current Liabilities	- 1		10,864,883	14.481,333
Non-current liability				
Deferred Revenue	14		9,842,517	- Continuing the -
Total Non-current Liability			9,842,517	-
Shareholders' Deficiency				
Share capital	15		17	17
Accumulated deficit)/Retained earnings			(5,693,340)	128.073
Total Shareholders' Deficiency			(5,693,323)	128.090
Contingencies	24			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency		\$	15.014.077	14.609.423
Approved on behalf of the Board		Di	irector	A)
The notes on pages 7 to 32 are an integral part of the	iese finai	acial st	atements.	

Statement of Comprehensive Loss

For the year ended September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>		2013	2012
Revenue	19	\$	28,154,665	29,154,757
Expenses:				
Expenses from tours and tournaments	20		(22,295,141)	(26,060,249)
Operating expenses	22		(12,615,990)	(19,786,142)
		_	(34,911,131)	(45,846,391)
(Loss) from operations		-	(6,756,466)	(16,691,634)
Other Income/(Expenses):				
Interest income			51,334	104,562
Finance expenses			(212,383)	(145,049)
Other income			1,096,102	1,858,347
			935,053	1,817,860
Net (loss)		\$	(5,821,413)	(14,873,774)
Total Comprehensive (loss)		\$	(5,821,413)	(14,873,774)

The notes on pages 7 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

For the year ended September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)				
			(Accumulated Deficit)/ Retained	
	Shar	e Capital	Earnings	Total
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$	17	15,001,847	15,001,864
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u> </u>	(14,873,774)	(14,873,774)
Balance at September 30, 2012		17	128,073	128,090
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u> </u>	(5,821,413)	(5,821,413)
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$	17	(5,693,340)	(5,693,323)

The notes on pages 7 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2013

(Expresse	d in	United	States	Dollars)

	Notes		2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities				_
Net loss		\$	(5,821,413)	(14,873,774)
Adjustments for:				
Interest expense			212,383	145,049
Interest income			(51,334)	(104,562)
Depreciation	11		128,810	118,552
Gain on disposal property and equipment			(24,279)	(2,384)
Operating loss before changes in working capital			(5,555,833)	(14,717,119)
Change in accounts receivable and prepayments			(2,199,069)	5,936,027
Change in due from Territorial Boards and Cricket			(, , , ,	, ,
Associations			(37,932)	122,668
Change in accounts payable and accruals			(3,853,281)	(688,947)
Change in deferred revenue			10,633,419	(568,700)
Change in due to Territorial Boards and Cricket				
Associations			717,868	(251,137)
Change in loans receivable			857	(200,000)
Cash used in by operations			(293,971)	(10,367,208)
Interest paid			(212,383)	(145,049)
Interest received			51,334	104,562
Net cash used in operating activities			(455,020)	(10,407,695)
Cash flows from investing activity				
Additions to property and equipment	11		(240,803)	(231,734)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	11		23,652	4,766
Net cash used in investing activity			(217,151)	(226,968)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(672,171)	(10,634,663)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year			521,053	11,155,716
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year			(151,118)	521,053
Represented by:				
Cash in hand and at bank	7	\$	334,159	1,232,264
Short-term deposit	7		71,454	1,117,457
			405,613	2,349,721
Bank Overdraft			(556,731)	(1,828,668)
		Φ.		
		\$	(151,118)	521,053

The notes on pages 7 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. **Reporting Entity**:

The West Indies Cricket Board Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated on November 27, 1998 under the International Business Companies Act, Cap. 291 of the British Virgin Islands.

The Company was also registered in Antigua and Barbuda on April 25, 2000 under the Companies Act of 1995.

The Board is owned jointly by six (6) regional territorial boards as follows:

Leeward Islands Cricket Association

 Windward Islands Cricket Board of Control

Jamaica Cricket Association

Barbados Cricket Association

Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board

Guyana Cricket Board.

The Company employed forty-four (44) persons at the year end (2012: 45). The registered office is located at Simmond's Building, 30 De Castro Street, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The administrative and executive offices of the Company are located in St. John's, Antigua and Kingston, Jamaica.

The Company is responsible for the administration of domestic and international cricket within the Caribbean region.

2. **Going Concern**:

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The Company incurred a net loss of US\$5,821,413 (2012: US\$14,873,774) during the year ended September 30, 2013 and as at that date, it had a shareholders' deficiency of US\$5,693,323.

The Company's revenue is cyclical in nature and depends on the popularity of the various reciprocal tours undertaken by the West Indies Team. During less popular tours, the Company is significantly dependent on financing from an overdraft facility.

The Company has taken steps to ensure the long-term viability of the entity by identifying and obtaining additional sources of income designed to generate increase cash flow. The expected additional resources include:

• A share of the ICC Rights 2015 – 2023

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. **Going Concern**: (cont'd)

- A share of Participation in the ICC World Twenty20 2014 Tournament
- A share of ICC Cricket World Cup in Australia & New Zealand 2015
- Signing of a major sponsor for a Super50 tournament
- Member Financial Grant from the ICC

Based on these additional resources, the Company has projected positive cash flows over the next two (2) years

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used.

3. **Basis of Preparation**:

(a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

These financial statements were approved for issuance on February 27, 2014.

(b) Basis of Measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency:

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in United States Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. **Basis of Preparation**: (cont'd)

(d) Uses of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

1. Estimated useful lives on property and equipment Note 4 (c) and 10

2. Determination for fair values of financial instruments Note 5

3. Impairment losses on accounts receivable Note 8

(e) New Standards and Interpretation of and Amendments to existing standards effective during the year:

Certain new IFRS and interpretations of, and amendments to, existing standards, which were in issue and were relevant to the company, came into effect for the current financial year. None of these pronouncements had a material effect on the financial statements.

(f) New Standards, and Interpretations not yet adopted:

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these will have an effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss upon the occurrence of a particular cricket event according to media rights contracts, sponsorship contracts, licensing contracts, tour guarantees, and ticket sales. In the case of the ICC's Targeted Assistance and Performance Programme, the grants received are recognized in the period in which they are received.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank overdraft, deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three (3) months or less.

(c) Property and Equipment:

i. Recognition and Measurement:

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Initially, an item of plant and equipment is measured at its cost, which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition for its intended use. Gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property and equipment and are recognized net within "other income" in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs that can be measured reliably are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of an asset are recognised in the period in which it is incurred.

ii. Depreciation:

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment using the straight-line method at rates considered adequate to write off the cost of this depreciable plant and equipment, less residual value, over the estimated useful lives of each component. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Items of plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and ready for use.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**: (cont'd)

(c) Property and Equipment: (cont'd)

The annual rates used are as follows:

Leasehold improvements

10% - 33 1/3% per annum
or term of lease, whichever is shorter

Office furniture and equipment

Computer equipment

HPC Team equipment

Motor vehicles

10% - 33 1/3% per annum
20% per annum
20% per annum
25% - 33 1/3% per annum

(d) Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

Accounts receivable and prepayments are stated at cost less impairment losses.

An allowance for impairment of these receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the contract.

(e) Expenses from Tours and Tournaments:

Expenses from tours and tournaments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss on an accrual basis as they are incurred.

(f) Impairment:

i. Financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generated unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**: (cont'd)

(f) Impairment:(cont'd)

i. Financial assets:(cont'd)

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**: (cont'd)

(g) Financial Instruments:

i. Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans, due to/due from territorial boards and cricket associations, accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances at bank and on hand and bank overdraft.

ii. Trade receivables:

Trade receivables are carried initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less a provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss.

iii. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not billed to the Company.

iv. Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are recognised in the period in which they are incurred and charged to the statement of comprehensive loss.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**: (cont'd)

(h) Foreign Currency Transactions:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated to United States Dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to United States Dollars at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the values were determined.

(i) Provisions:

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(j) Employee Benefits:

i. Pension Benefits:

The Company's contributions to a defined contribution pension plan (Provident Fund) are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss in the period to which the contributions relate. The Provident Fund is externally funded (note 16).

Obligations for contributions to Social Security Fund and Medical Benefits Scheme are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

(k) Share Capital:

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (cont'd)

(l) Leased Assets:

Leases of property and equipment where the Company has substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in accounts payable and accruals. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive 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. The property and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

5. **Determination of Fair Values:**

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables:

The fair value of accounts receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(ii) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

The fair value of cash in hand and at bank, accounts receivable and prepayments, due from related parties, accounts payable and accruals, and due to related parties, are not materially different from their carrying amounts due to their short-term period to maturity.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. **Financial Risk Management**:

(a) Financial Risk Factors

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and it also assesses financial and control risks to the Company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Company's Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

(b) Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

i. Trade and Other Receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. **Financial Risk Management**: (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk: (cont'd)

ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are held with established financial institutions.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 405,613	2,349,721
Accounts receivable and prepayments	12,445,916	11,216,096
Due from Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations	115,438	77,506
Loans receivable - current	60,000	40,000
Loans receivable – non-current	139,143	160,000
	\$ 13,166,110	13,843,323

Credit risk in respect of accounts receivable, due from Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations and loans receivable is limited as these balances are shown net of provision for doubtful debts. Cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institutions which represent minimum risk of default.

(c) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. **Financial Risk Management**: (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity Risk: (cont'd)

			2013		
	Carrying Amounts	Contractual Cash Flows	6 months or less	6-12 Months	More than 1 Year
Assets	Amounts	Cash Flows	OI ICSS		1 I Car
Cash and cash equivalents \$	405,613	405,613	405,613	-	-
Accounts receivables	12,999,048	13,430,261	10,400,261	2,020,000	1,010,000
Prepayments	456,868	456,868	456,868	-	-
Due from related parties	115,438	115,438	115,438	-	-
Loans receivable	199,143	199,143	60,000		139,143
	14,176,110	14,607,323	11,438,180	2,020,000	1,149,143
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accruals	8,673,340	8,673,340	8,673,340	-	-
Due to related parties	843,912	843,912	843,912	-	-
Bank overdraft	556,731	556,731	556,731		-
	10,073,983	10,073,983	10,073,983		-
Liquidity gap \$	4,102,127	4,533,340	1,364,197	2,020,000	1,149,143
Cumulative liquidity gap \$	4,102,127	4,533,340	1,364,197	3,384,197	4,533,340

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. **Financial Risk Management**: (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity Risk: (cont'd)

2012

	Carrying Amounts	Contractual Cash Flows	6 months or less	6-12 Months	More than 1 Year
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents \$	5 2,349,721	2,349,721	2,349,721	-	-
Accounts receivables	10,499,632	11,997,958	11,997,958	-	-
Prepayments	716,464	716,464	716,464	-	-
Due from related parties	77,506	77,506	77,506	-	-
Loan receivable	200,000	200,000	40,000	<u> </u>	160,000
	13,843,323	15,341,649	15,181,649		160,000
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accruals	12,526,621	12,526,621	12,526,621	-	-
Due to related parties	126,044	126,044	126,044	-	-
Bank overdraft	1,828,668	1,828,668	1,828,668		
	14,481,333	14,481,333	14,481,333	<u> </u>	
Liquidity gap	6 (638,010)	860,316	700,316	<u> </u>	160,000
Cumulative liquidity gap	6 (638,010)	860,316	700,316	700,316	860,316

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. Financial Risk Management: (cont'd)

(d) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and price risk will affect the value of the Company's assets, the amount of its liabilities and/or income. Market risk arises from fluctuations in the value of liabilities and the value of investments held. The Company is exposed to market risk on certain of its financial assets.

(i) Price Risk:

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company has no exposure to such risk.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is affected where there is a mismatch between interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, which are subject to interest rate adjustments within a specified period. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in note 7.

(iii) Currency Risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The main currencies giving rise to this risk are the Eastern Caribbean Dollar and United States Dollar arising from purchasing transactions. The Company does not face any such risk since it transacts its operations in United States Dollars, which is its functional currency. The Eastern Caribbean Dollar, in which the Company also transacts business, is fixed in relation to the United States Dollar.

(e) Fair Values of Financial Instruments:

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loan receivable, accounts payable and accruals are not materially different from their carrying amounts due to their short-term to maturity.

Because there are no fixed terms of repayment, it is not practicable to determine the fair value of the amount due from/(to) Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. Financial Risk Management: (cont'd)

(f) Capital Management:

It is the Company's policy to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as total shareholders' equity. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

	2013	2012
Cash in hand and at bank	\$ 334,159	1,232,264
Short-term deposit	71,454	1,117,457
	\$ 405,613	2,349,721

Cash at bank earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Funds placed on short-term deposit are made for varying periods of up to three (3) months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The Company maintains a Standby Credit Facility with United Bank Limited, United Kingdom. This facility was renewed on August 31st 2013 with a limit of \$4,000,000 at an interest rate of 5.25% above the six (6) month LIBOR. The facility is renewable annually on the anniversary date. The facility is secured by an assignment of the receivables arising from the distributions made in relation to world events held by the International Cricket Council up until 2015. See Note 26 Subsequent Events.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

8. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

	2013	2012
Accounts receivable Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 13,430,261 (431,213)	11,997,958 (1,498,326)
Prepayments	12,999,048 456,868	10,499,632 716,464
Less: Non-current portion	13,455,916 (1,010,000)	11,216,096
Current portion	\$ 12,445,916	11,216,096

9. Related Party Balances and Transactions:

- (a) A Party is related to a company if:
 - (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - (a) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - (b) has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
 - (c) has joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) the party is an associate of the Company;
 - (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venturer;
 - (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent;
 - (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
 - (vi) the party is a Company that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such Company resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
 - (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company, or of any Company that is a related party of the Company.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

9. **Related Party Balances and Transactions**: (cont'd)

(b) Balances with Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations:

		2013	2012
Due from Territorial Boards and Cricket		·	
Associations			
Barbados Cricket Association	\$	24,235	-
Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board		26,528	20,976
Leeward Islands Cricket Association		2,194	-
Windward Islands Cricket Board of Control		9,150	46,660
Guyana Cricket Board		-	2,807
St. Vincent & Grenadines Cricket Association		2,476	731
Dominica Cricket Association		447	447
Antigua Barbuda Cricket Association		9,657	5,885
	\$	74,687	77,506
		2013	2012
Due to Territorial Boards and Cricket			
Associations	ф	104 107	07.220
Barbados Cricket Association	\$	194,185	87,332
Jamaica Cricket Association		22,628	9,003
Dominica Cricket Association		24,136	22.20
St. Lucia National Cricket Association		65,710	23,302
Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board		372,646	1,892
Antigua Barbuda Cricket Association St. Kitts Cricket Association		1,779 64,929	
St. Vincent & Grenadines Cricket Association			•
Windward Island Cricket Board		19,870	4,515
Guyana Cricket Board		70,230	4,51.
· · · · ·			
Anguilla Cricket Association BVI Cricket Association		1,900 1,900	
St. Maarten Cricket Association		1,900	
Nevis Cricket Association		1,655	
Montserrat Cricket Association		1,033	
			40.50
	\$	843,912	126,04

These amounts are interest free, unsecured and without any fixed terms of repayment.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

9. Related Party Balances and Transactions: (cont'd)

(c) Transactions with Territorial Boards and Cricket Associations:

The transactions with territorial boards and cricket associations comprise advances made to cover the cost of hosting regional first class matches and international matches involving ICC Full Member Countries touring the West Indies. Territorial cricket boards and cricket associations earn host management fees and a share of the perimeter board advertising revenue in relation to the hosting of international matches.

(d) Transactions with Related Party:

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of <u>Transactions</u>		2013	2012
West Indies General Insurance Company	Common				
Limited	Director	Rent	\$	30,667	35,556

The Board terminated a lease for an office in St. Lucia for use by the former President in April 2013. The office was leased from West Indies General Insurance Company Limited whose major shareholder was also a director of the Board.

(e) Key management personnel compensation comprises:

	 2013	2012
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 358,059	466,870

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

10. Loans Receivable:

Long-term loan of US\$200,000 granted to the Jamaica Cricket Association. The loan is repayable over a period of five (5) years with fixed payments of \$40,000 per annum at an interest rate of 5.25%, and is secured by way of an assignment of the Jamaica Cricket Association's present and future rights, title and interest to development grants which become payable by the West Indies Cricket Board from September 30, 2013 through September 30, 2017.

Loan to Windward Islands Cricket Board for US\$20,000 which is secured by way of an assignment of Windward Islands Cricket Board Present and future rights, title and interest in development grants which become payable by West Indies Cricket Board in 2013.

Less: Current Portion

2013	2012
\$ 179,143	200,000
20,000	
199,143	200,000
(60,000)	(40,000)
\$ 139,143	160,000

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

11. **Property and Equipment**:

		Leasehold		Office Furniture	Computer	HPC Team	Motor	
	_ <u>I</u> 1	mprovements	Cricket Box	and Equipment	Equipment	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost:								
At September 30, 2011	\$	491,392	477,659	559,439	417,657	10,409	163,599	2,120,155
Additions		72,042	-	76,556	44,213	499	38,424	231,734
Disposals				<u> </u>			(34,127)	(34,127)
At September 30, 2012		563,434	477,659	635,995	461,870	10,908	167,896	2,317,762
Additions		39,564	-	88,270	45,738	-	67,231	240,803
Disposals		<u>-</u>		(4,460)	<u> </u>		(67,805)	(72,265)
At September 30, 2013	\$	602,998	477,659	719,805	507,608	10,908	167,322	2,486,300
Depreciation:								
At September 30, 2011		79,348	477,659	419,499	345,239	437	142,673	1,464,855
Charge for the year		11,006	-	36,983	47,567	1,184	21,812	118,552
Written back on disposals		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(31,745)	(31,745)
At September 30, 2012		90,354	477,659	456,482	392,806	1,621	132,740	1,551,662
Charge for the year		11,937	-	49,387	39,962	1,190	26,334	128,810
Written back on disposals				(2,490)	<u>-</u>		(70,400)	(72,890)
1. G	Φ.	102 201	455 450	502.250	122 7 50	2 011	00.474	1 405 500
At September 30, 2013	\$	102,291	477,659	503,379	432,768	2,811	88,674	1,607,582
G . W.								
Carrying Value:	Φ	500 707		216 426	74.040	0.007	70.640	070 710
At September 30, 2013	\$ <u></u>	500,707		216,426	74,840	8,097	78,648	878,718
A4 C4	Φ.	472.000		170 512	60.064	0.207	25 157	766 100
At September 30, 2012	<u>»</u>	473,080		179,513	69,064	9,287	35,156	766,100

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

12. **Bank Overdraft**:

The operating bank overdraft account bears interest at a rate of six (6%) percent per annum and is secured by way of an assignment of future income from ICC events until 2015. See Note 26 Subsequent Events.

13. Accounts Payable and Accruals:

	<u>Notes</u>	2013	2012
Trade payables Finance lease liability	16	\$ 8,615,192 148,148	12,378,473 148,148
,		\$ 8,763,340	12,526,621

14. **Deferred Revenue**:

		2013	2012
Taj Television Limited	\$	10,633,417	-
Less: Current portion	_	(790,900)	
	\$	9,842,517	

The Deferred Revenue is derived from the New Media Rights Agreement established with Taj Television on October 22nd 2012. The Board granted TAJ TV Ltd the exclusive right and licence to record and transmit footage of all matches forming part of the tours hosted by the WICB covered under the agreement. The agreement covers a period of seven (7) years from January 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

15. **Share Capital**:

		2013	2011
Authori	sed		
20,000	Class "A" voting shares of US\$1.00 each	\$ 20,000	20,000
10	Class "AP" voting shares of US\$1.00 each	10	10
10,000	Class "B" non-voting shares of US\$1.00	10,000	10,000
10,000	Class "C" non-voting shares of US\$1.00	10,000	10,000
		\$ 40,010	40,010
Issued :			
12	Class "A" voting shares of US\$1.00 each	12	12
3	Class "C" non-voting shares of US\$1.00	3	3
2	Class "AP" voting shares of US\$1.00 each	2	2
		\$ 17	17

16. **Provident Fund**:

The Company operates a defined contribution provident fund for players and employees. The fund is being administered by Zurich International Life Limited (formerly Eagle Star International Life).

The provident fund expense for the year amounted to US\$343,454 (2012: US\$384,698). This fund does not form part of these financial statements.

17. Lease Commitment:

A finance lease for the premises presently occupied by the Company has been executed by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, which provides for a term of fifty (50) years from September 1, 1996 at a total amount of US\$148,148 (EC\$400,000). This amount was paid subsequent to year end. The lease also offers an option to a further forty nine (49) years at a yearly rental of US\$37 (EC\$100).

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

18. **Taxation**:

The Company has been granted exemption from income taxes in Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands.

19. **Revenue**:

	2013	2012
Media rights \$	10,286,335	8,477,454
ICC events	4,110,546	7,602,775
Sponsorship fees	7,950,525	6,784,719
Notional tour guarantee fees	2,050,000	3,850,000
Ticketing revenue	1,229,264	1,582,352
Merchandising rights and licenses	1,386,350	630,671
IPL release fees	93,332	176,786
Corporate hospitality	-	50,000
Appearance fees	298,313	-
ICC Targeted Assistance & Performance Program	750,000	-
\$	28,154,665	29,154,757

The revenues of the Board are cyclical in nature. Under the Future Tours Programme (FTP) published by the International Cricket Council (ICC) and by which international cricket is organised and planned, each Full Member of the ICC is able to sell the rights associated with their respective international home tours with the value of those rights fluctuating depending on the tour content and on which country is visiting the West Indies. With the finalisation of the FTP for the period 2013-2019, the Board has completed the following negotiations:

- i) A new Media Rights agreement (refer to Note 13 Deferred Revenue)
- ii) A new Master Sponsorship Agreement with Digicel for the next four (4) years commencing October 1st 2012
- iii) A new Sponsorship Agreement with Bank of Nova Scotia for the Official Bank of West Indies Cricket Board and Exclusive Sponsor of Kiddy Cricket for the next five (5) years commencing January 1st 2013
- iv) A long-term agreement granting CPL Limited a sanction to organize, promote and stage a men's professional franchise-based Twenty20 cricket tournament in the West Indies, starting in 2013.
- v) ICC Targeted Assistance & Performance Programme Agreement over three (3) years commencing January 2013 aimed specifically at improving on-field performance

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

20. Expenses from Tours and Tournaments:

-	Note	2013	2012
Players' payments	21	\$ 7,213,295	9,874,622
Notional tour guarantee fees		3,400,684	2,800,000
Accommodation		1,871,181	2,267,409
Hosting fees paid to Territorial Boards		3,082,653	2,046,848
Match costs		586,050	1,972,325
Other direct costs		1,589,769	1,794,335
Airfares		1,806,669	1,714,329
Prize money		404,246	1,318,124
Meal allowances		428,523	599,577
Team management fees		420,685	322,463
Training		178,755	280,956
Balls and gear		442,642	276,097
Umpires fees		284,600	245,556
Insurance		220,850	144,993
Selectors' fees and allowances		78,188	131,928
President's box		126,784	111,830
Medical		119,741	96,421
Contingency float and visas		22,468	42,353
In transit flights		17,358	20,083
-			
		\$ 22,295,141	26,060,249

21. Players' Payments:

Trayers Tayments.	2013	2012
Match fees	\$ 2,954,389	3,599,522
Other payments	1,540,000	3,185,000
Share of ICC distribution	925,000	1,562,250
Retainers	1,524,000	1,355,000
Provident fund	255,906	167,150
Injury payments	14,000	5,700
	\$ 7,213,295	9,874,622

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

22. **Operating Expenses**:

	Note	2013	2012
Materials, equipment, third party fees		\$ 2,781,579	6,293,969
Television and audio production costs		1,315,538	5,614,255
Personnel expenses	23	2,876,381	2,520,574
High Performance Centre		1,317,106	1,088,840
Development expenses		1,045,905	1,041,557
Grassroots Development Programmes		1,030,441	761,816
Marketing communications and			
publications		486,485	719,635
Event management		-	562,330
Kiddy Cricket		735,821	412,530
IT and telecommunication		197,503	230,785
Depreciation		128,810	117,469
Travel and representation		101,235	100,859
Bad debts		186,180	78,896
Directors fees		113,563	75,600
Miscellaneous		126,411	65,510
Foreign exchange differences		89,645	54,783
Audit Fees		33,521	32,500
Player programmes		49,866	14,234
		\$ 12,615,990	19,786,142

i) High Performance Centre

The High Performance Centre (HPC) commenced operations on June 01, 2010 at Cave Hill University of the West Indies, Barbados. During the current year, the HPC employed eight (8) persons and their emoluments amounted to US\$489,652 (2012: \$386,514) and these have been included in personnel expenses for year.

Under the terms of the sponsorship agreement between Sagicor Financial Corporation and the University of the West Indies and the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, sponsorship revenue is required to be paid directly to the University of the West Indies from Sagicor.

The University of the West Indies utilizes the funds as deemed necessary for certain items of expenditure and the remaining amount is remitted to the company and recognized as sponsorship revenue for the purpose of financing operating activities of the High Performance Centre. The amount of funds withheld by the University of the West Indies during the life of the current sponsorship agreement is \$1,225,007.

Notes to Financial Statements (cont'd)

September 30, 2013

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

23. **Personnel Expenses**:

		2013	2012
Salaries and wages Payroll related costs	\$	2,081,080 795,301	1,967,181 553,393
	\$	2,876,381	2,520,574
Average number of employees	_	44	43

24. **Contingencies**:

There are no material lawsuits pending against the Company. Except for those claims already provided for in the financial statements, final determination of the amounts to be settled, if any, cannot be made at this time. Any settlement resulting from such proceedings will be charged or credited to income of the period in which the settlement occurs.

25. Comparatives:

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

26. **Subsequent Events**:

Subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position, the Board concluded the following assignment:

(a) Standby Credit Facility with United Bank Limited UK:

The Board approved an assignment of twelve (12) months receivables from Taj Television Limited which agreement was signed on December 13th 2013. This assignment is up until December 31st 2014 and provides the bank with additional collateral (refer to Note 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents and Note 12 Bank Overdraft).