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**The Irish Cricket Union Company Limited by
Guarantee (CLG)**

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

DRAFT

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Company Information

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| President | Philip Black | |
| Directors | Ross McCollum (Chairman) Susan Ahern (Independent Director) Samuel Beckett (NCU Nominee) William Cunningham (Independent Director) (resigned 19 July 2020) Brian Dougherty (NWCU Nominee) David Griffin (MCU Nominee) John Heavey (LCU Nominee) Michael Howard (Independent Director & Chair of the Finance Committee) Gregory Molins (Independent Director) Anne Nolan (Independent Director) Barry Tucker (LCU Nominee) Alan Waite (NCU Nominee) (resigned 19 July 2020) Brian MacNeice (appointed 14 July 2020) Peter McMorran (appointed 14 July 2020) | |
| Chief executive | Warren Deutrom | |
| Company secretary | Murray Power | |
| Registered number | 452651 | |
| Registered office | Unit 15C/15D Kinsealy Business Park Kinsealy County Dublin | |
| Independent auditors | BDO Statutory Audit Firm Beaux Lane House Mercer Street Lower Dublin 2 | |
| Bankers | Bank of Ireland Belfast City Branch BT1 2BA | Bank of Ireland St Stephen's Green Dublin 2 |
| Solicitors | Beauchamps Solicitors Riverside Two Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 | Carson McDowell 4 Murray Street Belfast United Kingdom |

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

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The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Directors' Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The company is the national governing body for cricket in Ireland and is recognised as having ultimate responsibility for the national and international aspects of cricket in Ireland. The company develops and implements plans, policies and strategies for the development of cricket in Ireland at all levels and provides programmes for players, coaches and officials. It is a member of the International Cricket Council. Through the company's management, the Board approves the dates of international events in Ireland and organises international matches and tournaments in Ireland and inter-provincial and all-Ireland club competitions.

Business review

Cricket Ireland delivered a surplus of €1.54 million for the year. Notwithstanding, the surplus recorded, COVID-19 seriously impacted the organisation, putting its viability at risk.

The surplus is the result of COVID-19 supports primarily provided by Sport Ireland, the International Cricket Council, further assisted by employee retention schemes both North and South of the border. The total supports amount to €1.85 million. Cricket Ireland would have posted a deficit had it not been in receipt of this necessary additional funding to ensure the continued survival of the organisation.

While Cricket Ireland has recorded a surplus for FY20, these funds will be used to offset future costs associated with postponed events that have been rescheduled, depressed revenue streams in FY21 and the provision of continued supports for the Provincial Unions and grassroots game.

COVID-19

Like all sporting bodies in Ireland, Cricket Ireland was adversely impacted by COVID-19 during 2020 and considerable uncertainty remains which will have further financial knock-on effects into FY21 and beyond.

Financial Impacts

The financial impacts include:

- Cancellation and/or postponement of all home internationals resulting in the loss of broadcast and matchday income;
- Sponsorship has been also been adversely impacted, with the loss of a key sponsor and other sponsorship agreements also affected, as well as a lack of ground sponsorship;
- Inability to host the EURO T20 Slam due to COVID-19 restrictions, with the payment of associated fees not taking place as a result;
- A complete falloff in membership subscriptions due to the lack of activity for the season.

Actions Taken

Given the sudden financial impact associated with COVID-19, Cricket Ireland was required to react quickly to reduce its cost profile to ensure the long-term sustainability of the organization. While cost saving measures were required, Cricket Ireland has sought to ensure the long-term sustainability of the sport in Ireland, preserve jobs and acknowledge the unique impact on professional players.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Directors' Report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****Business review (continued)**

Cost savings were achieved through the following measures:

- A hiring freeze;
- A salary reduction for non-playing staff;
- Avoidance of costs of delivering events;
- Elimination of all non-essential expenditure across the business such as business travel, hospitality, promotional costs, etc
- Accessing employee retention schemes in both jurisdictions in which Cricket Ireland operates.

As international players lost match fees which would have been earned from postponed matches, the Board agreed that salary reductions would not apply to these players.

By adopting these measures, Cricket Ireland was able to ensure that no redundancies were required and have retained all staff for the future reopening of the sport.

Future Impacts

The directors currently envisage a range of future impacts because of the disruption caused by the pandemic. These include and are not limited to:

- Rescheduling of postponed events to 2021/22, which will result in substantial additional costs for both financial years;
- Cricket Ireland's lack of a permanent stadium means that the organisation relies heavily upon temporary infrastructure for matches. The shortage of temporary or portable infrastructure due to COVID-19 will result in increased costs;
- Uncertainty remains in regard to the travel and quarantine restrictions that may affect international teams due to come to Ireland in 2021 and this creates increased risk in respect of both revenue streams and costs relating to these matches;
- Substantial reactivation costs in order to retain and attract participation in the sport following the disruption of COVID-19;
- Provision of safety measures and other requirements to conduct activity in a COVID-19 environment. This potentially includes provision of testing to players and staff; increased costs associated with creating a biosecure environment such as additional accommodation and staff; and the ability to rapidly respond in the event of enhanced requirements in response to changing Government restrictions.

Supports Received

A series of supports were received during the financial year which helped mitigate the financial impact during FY20. In addition to funding from employee retention schemes both North and South of the border, Cricket Ireland was also in receipt of:

- €1.3 million received from Sport Ireland in Q4 2020 through COVID-19 Grant Schemes which are to be used through 2020/2021 for designated activities as part of the scheme application process;
- Cricket Ireland also received €197k of Grant funding from Sport Ireland towards Club Resilience. This was dispersed in Q1 2021 as part of Cricket Ireland grant award scheme.
- An advance of \$1 million from the International Cricket Council paid in July from future years distributions. This advance will be treated as deferred revenue in the 2020 accounts for release in FY22 and FY23.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Directors' Report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****Business review (continued)**Summary

The directors currently forecast that the organisation will post a deficit in FY21 and that financial challenges will remain in FY22 and FY23 due to the longer-term impacts of the pandemic. As a result, Cricket Ireland will continue to manage costs tightly to ensure financial stability and will be dependent on continued support from bodies such as the ICC, Sport Ireland and Sport Northern Ireland in light of the continuing financial impact of COVID-19.

Going concern

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors are satisfied, having considered the risks and uncertainties impacting the Company, that it can continue in business for the period of assessment. The period of assessment used by the directors is twelve months from the date of approval of these annual financial statements.

The directors of the Company assess the basis of preparation of the financial statements each year and whether it's appropriate to prepare them on a going concern basis. In doing so, they assess the financial plans and cash flow projections for Cricket Ireland. The following represent the key assumptions of those financial plans:

- The phased reopening of sporting activity in Ireland which will enable the organisation to schedule and operate senior international fixtures which will generate broadcast and sponsorship income;
- Continued support via employee retention schemes for the first half of 2021;
- Financial assistance from Sport Ireland, Sport Northern Ireland and the ICC in the coming years to provide support against the backdrop of COVID-19 to Cricket Ireland

Based on the above assumptions, it is expected that Cricket Ireland will have enough cash reserves and debt facilities to meet its ongoing requirements for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Future developments

The directors of Cricket Ireland are confident that the business of Cricket Ireland will continue to grow and that the company will have sufficient resources to remain financially viable and support this growth, whilst investing in the development of talented players and achieving competition successes. Cricket Irelands current strategy 2016 - 2020 comes to end this year and new strategy for 2021 - 2023 is in development and close to being finalised.

Directors, secretary and their interests

The company is limited by guarantee. The directors have no interests in the company.

The names of the persons who were directors or secretary at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are set out on the company information page. Except where indicated they served as directors or secretary for the entire financial year. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors have a term limit in office.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

**Directors' Report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

Principal risks and uncertainties

Under Irish Company law, the company is required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties it faces.

The principal financial risks and uncertainties which Cricket Ireland faces include, the maintenance of sufficient income to finance the growth of the business, cash management, the management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange, the operational and financial risks of the Brexit process and the achievement of success in the winning of competitions and development of talented players. The Board have implemented appropriate procedures to address the principal risks identified.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Unit 15C/15D Kinsealy Business Park, Kinsealy, County Dublin.

Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the company after the financial year end.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, BDO, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Ross McCollum
Director

David Griffin
Director

Date:

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

**Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("relevant financial reporting framework").

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Ross McCollum
Director

David Griffin
Director

Date:

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Cricket Union CLG****Report on the audit of the financial statements****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Cricket Union CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2020 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Notwithstanding a net asset position of €1,541,035 and cash reserves of €3,188,142 as at 31 December 2020, a material uncertainty exists with regard to reliance on Sport Ireland, Sport Northern Ireland and the International Cricket Council to provide ongoing COVID-19 support. As a result, the going concern position of the company must be considered. As stated in note 2.1, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Cricket Union CLG (continued)****Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Cricket Union CLG (continued)****Respective responsibilities****Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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 these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

John O'Callaghan
for and on behalf of
BDO
Dublin
Statutory Audit Firm
AI223876
Date:

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

**Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

| | Note | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|---|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Income | 4 | 7,934,398 | 10,624,514 |
| Direct expenses | | <u>(3,219,104)</u> | <u>(6,732,238)</u> |
| Gross surplus | | 4,715,294 | 3,892,276 |
| Administrative expenses | | <u>(3,177,932)</u> | <u>(3,902,073)</u> |
| Net surplus / (deficit) before tax | 5 | 1,537,362 | (9,797) |
| Tax on surplus / (deficit) | | - | - |
| Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year | | <u>1,537,362</u> | <u>(9,797)</u> |
| | | | |
| Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year | | 3,673 | 13,470 |
| Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year | | <u>1,537,362</u> | <u>(9,797)</u> |
| Retained earnings at the end of the financial year | | <u>1,541,035</u> | <u>3,673</u> |

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Signed on behalf of the board:

Ross McCollum
Director

David Griffin
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020

| | Note | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|---|------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 7 | <u>1,026,564</u> | <u>959,876</u> |
| | | 1,026,564 | 959,876 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | - | 15,000 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | 664,167 | 1,333,216 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 9 | 3,188,142 | 63,480 |
| | | <u>3,852,309</u> | <u>1,411,696</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 10 | <u>(1,728,696)</u> | <u>(1,526,894)</u> |
| Net current assets/(liabilities) | | <u>2,123,613</u> | <u>(115,198)</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>3,150,177</u> | <u>844,678</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 11 | <u>(1,609,142)</u> | <u>(841,005)</u> |
| Net assets | | <u><u>1,541,035</u></u> | <u><u>3,673</u></u> |
| Reserves | | | |
| Accumulated surplus | 13 | <u>1,541,035</u> | <u>3,673</u> |
| Total reserves | | <u><u>1,541,035</u></u> | <u><u>3,673</u></u> |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Ross McCollum
Director

David Griffin
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year | 1,537,362 | (9,797) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Release of government grants | - | (8,750) |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 115,218 | 111,696 |
| Decrease in debtors | 179,056 | 1,182,537 |
| Decrease/(increase) in amounts owed by related party | 504,994 | (504,994) |
| Increase/(decrease) in creditors | 1,346,502 | (187,207) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | <u>3,683,132</u> | <u>583,485</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | (181,907) | (112,669) |
| Disposal of tangible fixed assets | - | 56,632 |
| Net cash from investing activities | <u>(181,907)</u> | <u>(56,037)</u> |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | <u>3,501,225</u> | <u>527,448</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year | (313,083) | (840,531) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year | <u><u>3,188,142</u></u> | <u><u>(313,083)</u></u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise: | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 3,188,142 | 63,480 |
| Borrowings from credit institutions | - | (376,563) |
| | <u><u>3,188,142</u></u> | <u><u>(313,083)</u></u> |

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****1. General information**

These financial statements which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of The Irish Cricket Union CLG for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital registered under the Companies Act 2014, incorporated in Ireland with a registered number of 452651. The registered office is Unit 15C/15D, Kinsealy Business Park, Kinsealy, County Dublin.

The company is the national governing body for cricket in Ireland and is recognised as having ultimate responsibility for the national and international aspects of cricket in Ireland. The company develops and implements plans, policies and strategies for the development of cricket in Ireland at all levels and provides programmes for players, coaches and officials. It is a member of the International Cricket Council. Through Cricket Ireland management, the Board approves the dates of international events in Ireland and organises international matches and tournaments in Ireland and inter-provincial and all-Ireland club competitions.

Guarantee liability

In the event of the company being wound up, the liability of such a member to contribute to the company for payment of debts of the company is limited to such an amount as may be required but not exceeding €1 per member.

2. Summary of accounting policies**2.1 Going concern**

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors are satisfied, having considered the risks and uncertainties impacting the Company, that it can continue in business for the period of assessment. The period of assessment used by the directors is twelve months from the date of approval of these annual financial statements.

The directors of the Company assess the basis of preparation of the financial statements each year and whether it's appropriate to prepare them on a going concern basis. In doing so, they assess the financial plans and cash flow projections for Cricket Ireland. The following represent the key assumptions of those financial plans:

- The phased reopening of sporting activity in Ireland which will enable the organisation to schedule and operate senior international fixtures which will generate broadcast and sponsorship income;
- Continued support via employee retention schemes for the first half of 2021;
- Financial assistance from Sport Ireland, Sport Northern Ireland and the ICC in the coming years to provide support against the backdrop of COVID-19 to Cricket Ireland

Based on the above assumptions, it is expected that Cricket Ireland will have enough cash reserves and debt facilities to meet its ongoing requirements for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.3 Income and Expenditure

All income including sponsorship and expenditure is accounted for on the accruals basis. Income and expenditure reported in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings includes VAT in cases where VAT is not eligible to be deducted where incurred within the relevant category.

The entity has a number of different income streams and the income is recognised in the following manner:

Ticket income, competition income and other event income are recognised as revenue when the related event occurs.

Sponsorship income, TV rights income and other commercial agreements are recognised as revenue based on the relevant contractual terms.

2.4 Foreign currency translation**Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentational currency is Euro.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Retirement benefit obligations

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

As the company's principal activities are to promote sport on an all Ireland basis the company is not subject to corporation tax on surpluses.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Plant and equipment | - 4 years |
| Computer equipment | - 3 years |
| Office equipment & furniture | - 3 years |
| Construction in progress | - Assets not yet available for use |
| Sports Campus | - 10 years |

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020****2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 Capital grants

Grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual installments.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Summary of accounting policies (continued)**2.14 Operating leases: the company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no accounting estimates which the directors consider to be critical accounting estimates or judgments.

4. Income

Income is derived from the company's principal activities wholly undertaken in Ireland.

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | € | € |
| Sponsorship | 678,655 | 1,173,474 |
| Membership: individuals and companies | 45,532 | 57,638 |
| ET20 Slam | - | 1,079,230 |
| Grants | 2,128,837 | 776,332 |
| Broadcasting income | - | 1,121,305 |
| International Cricket Council | 4,441,664 | 6,100,168 |
| Match income | - | 273,629 |
| Other income | 639,709 | 42,738 |
| | <u>7,934,397</u> | <u>10,624,514</u> |

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. Income (continued)**Sport Ireland (Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport)**

| | Opening deferred € | Received 2020 € | Income recognised € | Closing deferred € |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Core Funding | - | 480,000 | 480,000 | - |
| HP Grants | - | 265,000 | 265,000 | - |
| Women in Sport Funding | 35,000 | 35,000 | 60,000 | 10,000 |
| Dormant Accounts Funding Participation 2019 | 36,000 | 4,000 | 12,500 | 27,500 |
| Special Projects | 7,000 | - | - | 7,000 |
| Leader Grant 2020 | - | 6,000 | - | 6,000 |
| Volunteers Grant 2020 | - | 15,000 | - | 15,000 |
| Dormant Accounts Funding 2020 Innovation | - | 76,500 | - | 76,500 |
| Healthy Ireland 2020 | - | 35,000 | - | 35,000 |
| Sport Ireland Covid Grant Scheme 2 | - | 1,109,000 | 1,109,000 | - |
| Sport Ireland Covid Grant Scheme 3 | - | 197,500 | - | 197,500 |
| Sport Ireland Covid Grant Scheme 4 | - | 192,000 | 40,000 | 152,000 |
| Sport Ireland Covid Grant Scheme 5 | - | 270,000 | - | 270,000 |
| | 78,000 | 2,685,000 | 1,966,500 | 796,500 |

5. Surplus before taxation

The surplus before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 115,218 | 111,696 |
| Grant amortisation | - | (8,750) |
| Exchange (gain) / loss | (29,534) | 40,491 |
| Defined contribution pension cost | 130,714 | 152,788 |
| Rent | 57,096 | 25,950 |

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | € | € |
| Wages and salaries | 3,133,549 | 3,690,196 |
| Social insurance costs | 306,597 | 418,496 |
| Cost of defined contribution scheme | 129,714 | 152,788 |
| | 3,569,860 | 4,261,480 |

Capitalised employee costs during the financial year amounted to €NIL (2019 - €NIL).

The average monthly number of employees during the financial year, excluding directors, who receive no remuneration, were as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------|-------------|------|
| | No. | No. |
| Administration | 35 | 32 |
| Players | 61 | 105 |
| | 96 | 137 |

Included in the 'Players' figure above are non-centrally contracted players who received a match fee for playing representative cricket during the financial year. The number of centrally contracted players receiving remuneration as at 31 December 2020 was 29 (2019 - 25).

The remuneration in respect of key management personnel (no. 6 (2019 - no. 7)) was as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | € | € |
| Remuneration and other emoluments | 722,483 | 806,793 |
| Contributions to defined contribution pension scheme | 71,590 | 71,590 |
| | 794,073 | 878,383 |

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

7. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery € | Computer equipment € | Office equipment € | Sports campus € | Construction in progress € | Total € |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 260,424 | - | 216,322 | 493,178 | 418,265 | 1,388,189 |
| Additions | 8,890 | 16,687 | 31,553 | 124,777 | - | 181,907 |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>269,314</u> | <u>16,687</u> | <u>247,875</u> | <u>617,955</u> | <u>418,265</u> | <u>1,570,096</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 242,704 | - | 136,291 | 49,318 | - | 428,313 |
| Charge for the financial year on owned assets | 8,786 | 463 | 45,234 | 60,735 | - | 115,218 |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>251,490</u> | <u>463</u> | <u>181,525</u> | <u>110,053</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>543,531</u> |
| Net book value | | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>17,824</u> | <u>16,224</u> | <u>66,350</u> | <u>507,902</u> | <u>418,265</u> | <u>1,026,565</u> |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>17,720</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>80,031</u> | <u>443,860</u> | <u>418,265</u> | <u>959,876</u> |

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

7. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Cricket Ireland is in the process of building a dedicated training complex at the Sport Ireland National Sports Campus in Abbottstown. In 2019, the 5 artificial practice wickets came on-line and during 2020 the 3,000m² grass fielding area also became operational. There has been a delay in getting the grass practice wickets in play due to restrictions with getting contractors on-site to resolve some outstanding issues, however it is envisaged that they will come on stream in late 2021 or early summer 2022.

Cricket Ireland is also in discussion with Sport Ireland about further development on the Campus, which may include a separate indoor training area, changing rooms, meeting spaces, coaches zone, performance analysis area and a player zone. This will allow training to take place 12 months of the year which is essential for our elite players.

8. Debtors

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Due after more than one year | | |
| Other debtors | - | 15,000 |
| | - | 15,000 |
| | - | 15,000 |
| Due within one year | | |
| Trade debtors | 479,734 | 261,506 |
| Amounts owed by related parties | - | 504,994 |
| Other debtors | 6,490 | 108,254 |
| Prepayments | 128,674 | 161,281 |
| Accrued income | 16,345 | 159,606 |
| VAT recoverable | 32,924 | 137,575 |
| | 664,167 | 1,333,216 |
| | 664,167 | 1,333,216 |

VAT is subject to the terms of the relevant legislation.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Cash and bank | 3,188,142 | 63,480 |
| Less: borrowings from credit institutions | - | (376,563) |
| | 3,188,142 | (313,083) |
| | 3,188,142 | (313,083) |

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Borrowings owed to credit institutions | - | 376,563 |
| Trade creditors | 234,278 | 392,528 |
| PAYE/PRSI | 100,613 | 108,346 |
| Other creditors | 58,938 | 32,623 |
| Accruals | 161,437 | 195,725 |
| Deferred income | 1,173,430 | 421,109 |
| | <u>1,728,696</u> | <u>1,526,894</u> |

The repayment terms of trade creditors are typically 30 days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Deferred income consists of sponsorship, grants and other funding received in advance and includes €796,500 from Sport Ireland (Women in Sport/Dormant Accounts Funding) €177,000, COVID-19 rescue/restart and renewal programme €422,000 and club resilience fund €197,500). The club resilience fund does not form part of Cricket Ireland's revenue and was awarded to successful club applicants in February 2021.

PAYE / PRSI is subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. No interest was due on these at the financial year end date.

Other amounts included in creditors not covered by specific note disclosure are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Deferred income | 1,609,142 | 841,005 |
| | <u>1,609,142</u> | <u>841,005</u> |

Capital grants are released to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets. Capital grants received for the Abbottstown Development are released over 10 years.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

12. Financial instruments

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets | | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | <u>3,693,872</u> | <u>938,234</u> |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | <u>(294,216)</u> | <u>(801,714)</u> |

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of bank and cash in hand, amounts owed by related parties, trade and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors and borrowings.

13. Reserves**Accumulated surplus**

The accumulated surplus represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

14. Contingent liabilities

The company did not have any contingent liabilities at the end of the financial year (2019 - €NIL).

15. Capital commitments

The company did not have any capital commitments at the end of the financial year (2019 - €NIL).

16. Retirement benefit obligations

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to €130,714 (2019 - €152,788). Contributions totaling €14,494 (2019 - €555) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in accruals.

The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

| | 2020 | <i>2019</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | € | € |
| Not later than 1 year | 50,000 | <i>50,000</i> |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 95,616 | <i>145,616</i> |
| | 145,616 | <i>195,616</i> |

18. Related party transactions

The company is related to the Euro T20 Slam DAC by virtue of passive control. During the year they received payments of €NIL and Cricket Ireland made payments on their behalf totaling €NIL. At the financial year end the company was owed €NIL (*2019 - €504,994*).

During the year Brian McNiece was appointed as a Director to the Cricket Ireland Board, prior to this appointment, a company which Brian is a co-owner of (Teneo) was awarded a consulting contract to advise Cricket Ireland on the formulation of it's new strategy.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on

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The Irish Cricket Union CLG

Unaudited Detailed Accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

**Schedule to the unaudited detailed accounts
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Income | | |
| Sponsorship | 678,655 | 1,173,474 |
| Membership: Individuals and Companies | 45,532 | 57,638 |
| ET20 Slam | - | 1,079,230 |
| Grants | 1 2,128,837 | 776,332 |
| Broadcasting Income | - | 1,121,305 |
| International Cricket Council | 4,441,664 | 6,100,168 |
| Match Income | - | 273,629 |
| Other Income | 3 639,710 | 42,738 |
| | <u>7,934,398</u> | <u>10,624,514</u> |
| Direct Expenses | | |
| Venue and Facilities | (159,519) | (241,243) |
| Domestic Competitions | (166,172) | (481,003) |
| International Matches - Home | 4 (8,550) | (2,479,090) |
| International Matches - Away | (364,183) | (273,816) |
| High Performance General | (229,336) | (306,017) |
| Higher Performance Player Contracts & Match fees | (1,160,975) | (1,557,854) |
| Talent Pathway | (35,580) | (261,546) |
| Cricket Operations | (344,575) | (345,832) |
| Participation | (53,959) | (128,346) |
| Provincial Union Development | (696,255) | (657,491) |
| | <u>(3,219,104)</u> | <u>(6,732,238)</u> |
| Administrative expenses | (3,177,932) | (3,902,073) |
| Surplus for the financial year | <u><u>1,537,362</u></u> | <u><u>(9,797)</u></u> |

**Schedule to the unaudited detailed accounts
As at 31 December 2020**

1. Grants

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sport Ireland | 1,966,500 | 625,000 |
| Sport Northern Ireland | 162,337 | 151,332 |
| | 2,128,837 | 776,332 |
| | 2,128,837 | 776,332 |

2. Match Income

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Senior men | | |
| - vs Zimbabwe | - | 7,978 |
| - England ODI | - | 219,840 |
| - vs Afghanistan 2020 | - | 45,811 |
| | - | 273,629 |
| | - | 273,629 |

3. Other income

| | 2020 € | 2019 € |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Merchandising | 257 | - |
| Other Income | 33,299 | - |
| COVID-19 Income | 606,410 | - |
| Leinster Cricket Union Contributions | - | 13,000 |
| Malahide CC Groundsman Contribution | - | 15,672 |
| Sage Debtor Invoices | (1,795) | - |
| Income from Coach Education | - | 5,645 |
| Miscellaneous recharges | - | 8,421 |
| | 638,171 | 42,738 |
| | 638,171 | 42,738 |

**Schedule to the unaudited detailed accounts
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

4. International Matches - Home

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Senior men | | |
| - vs England | - | (1,130,385) |
| - vs Afghanistan | - | (51,647) |
| - vs Zimbabwe | - | (460,475) |
| - Tri Series | - | (142,111) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | (1,784,618) |
| Senior Women | | |
| - vs West Indies | - | (22,534) |
| - vs Oakhill Training camp | - | (7,870) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | (30,404) |
| Wolves | | |
| - vs Scotland | - | (40,646) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | (40,646) |
| Operation Cost Home Fixtures | - | (623,422) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | - | (2,479,090) |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

5. Administrative expenses

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | € | € |
| Staff salary and payroll costs | (2,408,499) | (2,614,430) |
| Office costs | (354,684) | (311,039) |
| Travel and meeting costs | (122,456) | (279,915) |
| Financial transaction costs, foreign exchange and depreciation | (124,168) | (383,347) |
| Marketing and promotion | (168,125) | (313,342) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | (3,177,932) | (3,902,073) |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |