ENGLAND AND WALES CRICKET BOARD LTD

TAX STRATEGY 2025

The England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) was established on 1 January, 1997 as the single national governing body for all cricket in England and Wales.

The formation of the ECB was the culmination of a drive towards creating, for the first time, one unified body responsible for the management and development of every form of cricket for men and women.

This included clubs, schools, juniors and youth, disabilities cricket, representative, first class and international cricket - the whole game from playground to the Test arena.

The ECB took over the responsibilities carried out for some 30 years by the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), the National Cricket Association (NCA) and the Cricket Council, all of which ceased to exist.

In April 1998 the Women's Cricket Association (WCA) was also integrated into the organisation.

The formation of the ECB followed two years of research into how cricket in England and Wales could be better organised to attract more players to the game, raise standards at all levels and promote cricket as a spectator sport.

ECB structure

Responsibility for the day-to-day running of the ECB rests with the executive management team who report directly to the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive, in turn, reports to the Chair of the ECB Board.

An executive committee chaired by the Chief Executive is responsible for delivering the ECB's strategic plans and three other committees (cricket, commercial and finance) are actively responsible for working with the leadership team on policy, planning and strategic issues.

In addition to this an independent Cricket Regulator body has been introduced and is responsible for monitoring compliance with the game's regulations, enforcement of adherence to those regulations and providing relevant information and education.'

Governance, risk management and compliance with UK tax laws

The England and Wales Cricket Board Ltd is committed to full compliance with all statutory obligations and full disclosure to tax authorities. Tax compliance includes paying the right amount of tax at the right time. It involves disclosing all relevant facts and circumstances to HMRC and claiming reliefs and incentives where available and in accordance with applicable legislation.

Governance for the correct application of and compliance with UK tax law is a responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer and the Finance Team.

The ECB continues to work on implementing systems and controls to establish robust policies and processes to ensure that taxes are calculated correctly, paid in a timely manner and risk of error is minimised on the following:

- Corporation Tax
- VAT (charged on sales and reclaimed on purchases)
- National Insurance (employer's contributions and employees' contributions deducted from employee salaries)
- PAYE (deducted from employee salaries)
- Withholding tax (deducted from some overseas broadcast rights and royalty income)
- Withholding tax (deducted from players' match fees in accordance with double taxation arrangements between HMRC and some foreign tax authorities
- All other taxable benefits

Tax risk and planning

Our decisions regarding how we conduct the ECB's business have regard to commercial and economic substance. We will not enter or implement transactions in a manner which is contrived, high risk, artificial, result in significant levels of uncertainty or are abusive for tax purposes.

The ECB does not have an in-house team of tax specialists so reliance is placed upon external tax advisors where there is need for technical guidance and support.

Engagement with HMRC/Foreign tax authorities

We will engage with HMRC in an open manner in the spirit of honesty and transparency and will not take positions on tax matters that may create reputational risk or compromise HMRC's view of our business. Any inadvertent errors in submission of tax returns are fully disclosed to HMRC as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been identified.

We engage with Revenue Authorities outside of the UK where requested in relation to income recognised from overseas and taxes withheld at source. We conduct this in an open and transparent manner and ensure required returns are processed on time.