

Cricket Association of Bihar Secretary, Aditya Verma's letter to FICA COO, Ian Smith

SIR,

I WANT TO DRAW UR KIND ATTENTION AGAINST VIOLATION OF CODE OF ETHICS BY ICC AND PRES. OF BCCI MR.SRINIVASAN.I HAVE ALREADY SEND 3 LETTERS TO ICC OFFICIALS REGARDING HONRABLE SUPREM COURT OF IND 28.3.14 ORDER.THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE INDIA STOP MR.SRINI TO WORK AS A PRES. IN THE BCCI TILL THE FINAL ODER OF COURT.DUE TO INFLUENCE OF SRINIVASAN ALL ICC OFFICIALS FAILED TO TAKE ANY DECISION.IF APPARENT CRICKET BODY OF WORLD WORK LIKE THIS HOW CAN SPORTING PEOPLE WILL FAITH IN THE ICC.I AM REQUESTING U TO INTERVAIN IN THE SRINIVASAN AND BCCI ISSUE TAKE LEGAL OPINION OF ICC COUNCIL AND DO THE JUSTICE TO CRICKET AND SAVE THE GAME.

Code of Ethics default list

- a. 3.2 Clause. Defaulted as in his affidavit he has admitted that he promoted his own cricket board's interest.
- b. 4.1. Clause. Defaulted as he will seem to appear to interfere with the proper discharge of duties as he has promoted his board's interest also is alleged of something in the sealed envelope and cannot act fair with the information on players with ACSU.
- c. 7.d. Clause. Defaulted as on compassionate ground son in law is also included in immediate family. In his press conference on 26th May 2013 he admitted that it is even more difficult for him as a father and father in law.
- d. 8.3 Clause. Defaulted as other directors were aware as they were informed but did not report violations.
- e. Appendix A applicable to administrator representing or in any way related to the individual cricket board.
- f. 2 Clause of Appendix A. Defaulted as he was aware prima facie as per Supreme Court observation that he did not take allegations seriously.
- g. 3 Clause of Appendix A. Defaulted as conduct is against interests of cricket.

The Statement issued by ICC on may 9 about ACSU states it would build relationships with its domestic counterparts. It has acknowledged that risk of corruption changing rapidly in recent years due to increasing number of domestic Twenty20 cricket leagues of which IPL is an example. Due to this change ICC board has considered it appropriate to carry out a review into the overall structure so that ICC ACSU can coordinate and share information with the domestic ACSU like BCCI ACSU for the benefit of all. Therefore there should not be any biasness or conflict of interests when the ICC Board discusses it since sharing of information is involved.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL

Code of Ethics for the ICC

1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this Code of Ethics is to set out the rules that will govern the conduct of persons serving on the Executive Board of the ICC and/or any Associated Company, Members of all ICC Committees, including without limitation, Full Member Directors, Associate Member Directors, the President, the Chief Executive, the Vice-President all alternate directors, and all ICC staff. (Each referred to as Directors hereafter) It supersedes all prior and existing rules that are applicable to Directors.

1.2 The Code is adopted in response to issues raised in Lord Condon's Report on Corruption in International Cricket and in particular to address Recommendation No 22 of that report which requires the ICC to address conflict of interest issues for those who serve on the Executive Board.

1.3 The overriding objectives of the Code are to enhance the reputation of the ICC, to foster public confidence in the ICC's governance and administration of the sport of cricket worldwide and in particular to strengthen its authority to deal with corruption. As the guardians of the sport internationally and because Directors operate in the public spotlight, they are expected to conduct their affairs on a basis consistent with the great trust that has been placed in them. This requires their behaviour to conform to the highest standards of honesty, impartiality, equity and integrity when discharging their duties and responsibilities. Directors' actions must be dedicated to the promotion and development of the sport of cricket worldwide. The Code of Ethics should be read and understood as a minimum standard of acceptable conduct.

1.4 The ICC is to institute a process to administer the application and implementation of the Code and to consider any other matters relating to the Code or its subject matter. The Board of Directors shall appoint an Ethics Officer, who will have primary responsibility for this task. The Chairman of the Code of Conduct Commission and the ICC In House Lawyer will assist the Ethics Officer with his responsibilities. All information received by the Ethics Officer is highly confidential and will be treated as such.

2. General Statement

2.1 Each Director shall act in an honest and ethical manner. In order to facilitate the transparent operation of the ICC, conduct that gives the appearance of impropriety will also be unacceptable. Directors shall not engage in any conduct that in any way denigrates the ICC or harms its public image. No funds or assets of the ICC may be used for any unlawful purpose, and no Director may engage in unlawful conduct.

3. Fiduciary Duties

3.1 Each Director shall owe to the ICC a duty of care and loyalty. Specifically, each Director, shall discharge his duties (a) in good faith, (b) with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, and (c) in a manner that the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the ICC.

3.2 Directors shall at all times serve the interests of the ICC and the sport of cricket as a whole. Directors shall not promote their own (or a group of)Cricket Board's interests at the expense of the dignity, integrity or interests of the ICC or of the sport of cricket in general.

3.3 Each Director shall ensure that all ICC's assets and services are applied only in furtherance of, and in accordance with, the ICC's objectives and that they are not used other than for official ICC business.

4. Conflicts of Interest

4.1 Directors must be free from any influence which might interfere or appear to interfere with the proper and efficient discharge of their duties, or which might be inconsistent with their duty of loyalty to the ICC. It is also the duty of Directors not to use their position with the ICC for personal advantage or gain. To that end no Director shall have an undisclosed conflict of interest.

4.2 Circumstances in which a conflict of interest would arise include:

- Material and direct personal involvement with sponsors, suppliers, vendors, contractors, venues, broadcasters, customers, such as, ownership of a material interest in such an entity; acting in any material capacity in such an entity, or acceptance of material payments, services or loans from such an entity.
- Ownership of property affected by ICC action or acquired as a result of confidential information obtained from ICC.
- Outside employment which might materially impact a Directors performance or efficiency in relation to his duties to the ICC.
- Outside activities in civic, professional or political organisations which might involve improper and unauthorised divulging of confidential information.

This list is not exhaustive, merely illustrative. Where a Director, either directly or indirectly, has such a conflict of interest or there is a potential for such a conflict of interest to arise, he shall:

1. Disclose the interest to the Ethics Officer, who shall have the authority to either (a) approve the conflict, or (b) refer the matter to the Board of Directors for further consideration; and
2. Excuse himself from any formal discussions related to the conflict of interest; and
3. Abstain from voting and from seeking to influence the vote on any matter related to the conflict of interest.

4.3 Pursuant to the provisions of the Code, if the Ethics Officer himself has any conflicts or potential conflicts then he shall make a declaration about those conflicts to the President of the ICC.

5. Confidentiality

5.1 Directors shall not disclose any facts, data or other information entrusted to them in confidence by virtue of their directorship of the ICC. Disclosure of any such information must not be for personal gain or benefit, nor should it be undertaken maliciously to damage the reputation of the ICC or any other person individually involved.

5.2 These duties of confidentiality will continue indefinitely or until such time that such information comes into the public domain, other than by breach of confidentiality obligation or until a director is required, by law, to disclose such information.

6. Gifts.

6.1 Subject to clause 6.3 any individual gifts, benefits, hospitality or other advantages which are received by Directors, either directly or indirectly, which in any way relates to, or which arose as a result of, his position as a Director could be seen to potentially influence the judgment of the Directors in the discharge of their duties. Therefore, for the purposes of transparency, they must be disclosed to the Ethics Officer who will determine if the gift may be accepted.

6.2 The acceptance of a cash gift (in any form) is strictly forbidden. Directors should not accept a cash payment from any third party in consideration for any services provided by the ICC.

6.3 Gifts or hospitality that are, in the reasonable opinion of the recipient of such gift or hospitality, (individually or in aggregate) worth US\$100 or less (or the equivalent amount in any other currency) may be accepted without disclosure in accordance with clause 6.1 above. All other gifts and/or hospitality worth in excess of US\$100 (in the reasonable opinion of the recipient) must be disclosed by the recipient to the Ethics Officer immediately upon receipt (or disclosed in advance in the case of hospitality or any such similar benefit), and any failure to do so shall constitute a breach of the Code. In no event, however, may any such gift or hospitality (whether disclosed or otherwise) influence or appear to influence the recipient in the discharge of his official duties.

7. Betting, Gaming or Gambling.

7.1 No Director shall be engaged or involved in (whether directly or indirectly) any conduct listed, or analogous to conduct listed, in any of paragraphs 1.1 A to E or G to J of Appendix A ("**Relevant Matters for Investigation**") of the Terms of Reference of the Council's Code of Conduct Commission, a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix A, (disregarding the fact that the Director is not a direct participant in any relevant Match as defined in that Appendix).

7.2

(a) No Director shall, either directly or indirectly bet or instruct, permit or enable any person for the benefit of any such Director to bet on the result, progress or conduct of any cricket match or cricket competition.

(b) No Director shall have any business association or enter into any business arrangement (whether formal or informal) with any person or company who has interests in gambling or any other form of financial speculation on the outcome of any sporting event anywhere in the world if such association or arrangement involves the payment of any monies to or by, or the conferring of any benefit(s) or advantages(s) upon or by, the Director either directly or indirectly for entering into such association or arrangement.

(c) As an exception to the previous sub-paragraphs a Director shall not be in breach of the Code if he is employed by, or has a business association with, a parent company which has a betting business as a subsidiary company (or is a business interest of any subsidiary company), provided that Director can show to the Ethics Officer (or to such person(s) to whom the Ethic Officer may refer the matter) both that he has no direct involvement with the betting business and also that he derives no direct or indirect benefit from the betting business, save that a fee payable to the Director referable to his being an officer of the parent company shall be acceptable under the Code.

(d) It is not permitted and a Director shall be in breach of this Code if a member of his immediate family (being a spouse, parent, sibling, son or daughter) has a controlling interest in a betting business, a substantial relationship with a betting business or is employed in the day to day operational control of a betting business.

(e) For the avoidance of doubt:

(i) the receipt of winnings by Directors as a result of successful gambling on any matter unconnected with cricket shall not itself constitute a breach of the Code;

(ii) for the purposes of the Code references in sub-paragraphs (b) to (d) to business association, business arrangement, & a betting business shall encompass not only an actual business

association, business arrangement or betting business, but also an association, arrangement or business which is, in the opinion of the ICC Executive Board perceived as an association, arrangement, business or connection in any way with betting, gaming or gambling of any kind.

8. Enforcement

8.1 All Directors are expected to use good judgment, protect the spirit of cricket and abide by the Code of Ethics. Any violation may expose the Director and/or the ICC, to civil and criminal liability and may harm their reputation and therefore their ability to achieve their mission.

8.2 Anyone who violates the Code of Ethics may be subject to disciplinary measures. The Ethics Officer shall review all alleged violations of the Code of Ethics. If appropriate, the Ethics Officer will conduct an investigation, hold a hearing and also recommend sanctions, (including but not limited to a recommendation to remove a Director under Article 4.11 (f) of the ICC Memorandum and Articles) to the ICC Executive Board for its ultimate determination.

8.3 Each Director has the obligation not only to abide by the Code of Ethics, but also to report violations of the Code of Ethics when they become aware of them.

8.4 This policy serves as a framework to guide ethical conduct, but by no means covers every situation. If Directors are unclear about the requirements of this policy they should consult the Ethics Officer or The President. Directors have a responsibility to ask questions if they have doubts about a situation or proposed course of action.

Amended 3 July 2013

APPENDIX A

RELEVANT MATTERS FOR INVESTIGATION AND RELEVANT PENALTIES

Whether, at any time after 1 July 1993, any player of a Cricket Authority's team participating in any Test Match, One Day International Match or representative cricket match (Match) or any umpire, referee, team official or administrator of any such Cricket Authority representing or in any way related to the Cricket Authority of any such Member Country

1) Has engaged in any of the following conduct:

A. Bet on any match or series of Matches, or on any event connected with any Match or series of Matches (Event), in which such player, umpire, referee, team official or administrator took part or in which the Member Country of any such individual was represented;

B. Induced or encouraged any other person to bet on any Match or series of Matches or on any Event or to offer the facility for such bets to be placed;

C. Gambled or entered into any other form of financial speculation on any Match or on any Event;

D. Induced or encouraged any other person to gamble or enter into any other form of financial speculation on any Match or any Event;

E. Was a party to contriving or attempting to contrive the result of any Match or the occurrence of any Event;

F. Failed to perform on his merits in any Match owing to an arrangement relating to betting on the outcome of any Match or on the occurrence of any Event;

G. Induced or encouraged any other player not to perform on his merits in any Match owing to any such arrangement;

H. Received from another person any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) for the provision of any information concerning the weather, the teams, the state of the ground, the status of, or the outcome of, any Match or the occurrence of any Event unless such information has been provided to a newspaper or other form of media in accordance with an obligation entered into in the normal course and disclosed in advance to the Cricket Authority of the relevant Member Country;

I. Received any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) which could bring him or the game of cricket into disrepute;

J. Provided any money, benefit or other reward (whether financial or otherwise) which could bring him or the game into disrepute;

K. Received any approach from another person to engage in conduct such as that described in any of the above sub-paragraphs (A) to (J); or

2) Is aware that any other player or individual has engaged in conduct, or received approaches, such as described in any sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) above; or

3) Has received or is aware that any other person has received threats of any nature which might induce him to engage in conduct, or acquiesce in any proposal made by an approach, such as described in any sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) above.

4) Has engaged in any conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Board is prejudicial to the interests of the game.