

**BEFORE THE ANTI-CORRUPTION TRIBUNAL
(THE PAKISTAN CRICKET BOARD)**

In the matter of

Pakistan Cricket Board Vs. Mr Shahzaib Hassan

For the Pakistan Cricket Board.

Mr Taffazul Haider Rizvi, ASC, PCB
Mr Haider Ali Khan, Advocate, PCB

For the Participant

Barrister Kashif Rafiq Rajwana, Advocate.
Mr Faiz Rasool, Advocate.
Mr Khalid Lodhi, Advocate.
Mr Hammad Ahmad Advocate.
Mr Muzzamil, Advocate.

D E C I S I O N

This decision elaborating the reasons is being made under Article 5.2.1 of the Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, 2015 and is in continuation of the substance of decision announced on 28th February, 2018 in terms of Article 5.2.3 of the Code which shall be deemed to be a part and parcel of this Decision.



1. The instant cause arises from charges brought against Mr Shahzaib Hassan (Participant) by the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) in relation to breaches of Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, 2015 during Pakistan Super League (PSL).
2. The Pakistan Super League is a premium domestic tournament of the PCB, the second edition (PSL-2) was played in UAE, the final of PSL-2 was held at Lahore on 5th March, 2017. Five teams namely Islamabad United, Peshawar Zalmi, Quetta Gladiators, Lahore Qalandars and Karachi Kings, comprising both Pakistani and Foreign Cricketers participated. Mr Shahzaib Hassan was a playing member of Karachi Kings.



3. Mr Shahzaib Hassan has been playing domestic and International Cricket for a decade, by virtue of his selection to participate in matches played under the jurisdiction of the PCB, he is a Participant, within the meaning of Article 1.4 of the Code. Thus according to the PCB, he is bound by the Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, 2015. Mr Shahzaib Hassan attended various Anti-Corruption education sessions and lectures, as such, he is fully aware of Participants obligations under the Code. He attended one such lecture given to Karachi Kings on 10th February, 2017 by Mr Hassan Raza, Anti-Corruption Manager, PSL-2, which contained a reminder not to engage in any corrupt activity.



4. During the course of investigation conducted by the PCB against Mr Muhammad Irfan (Cricketer) on 10th February, 2017, the name of Mr Shahzaib Hassan surfaced for allegedly enticing Mr Muhammad Irfan, to spot-fix in PSL-2, thus according to the PCB the conduct of Mr Shahzaib Hassan was not in consonance with the set standards and requirements of the Code and entailed a reply from him.
5. In furtherance thereto, under Article 4.1 of the Code, the PCB's Vigilance and Security Department has authority to conduct investigation into illegal activities of any Participant, therefore, it opted to summon Mr Shahzaib Hassan for investigation under the Code.
6. Mr Shahzaib Hassan was primarily interviewed on the night 10th/11th February, 2017 at the ICC Headquarters, Dubai, by



Col ® Muhammad Azam Khan, Senior General Manager,
Vigilance and Security Department, PCB, Mr Hassan Raza
Khan, Manager, Anti-Corruption PSL, assisted by Mr Steven
Richardson, Coordinator Investigation ICC. Col ®
Muhammad Azam and Mr Hassan Raza also acted as
interviewers and interpreters for Mr Shahzaib Hassan.
(Interview was audio recorded).

7. On 9th March, 2017, a Notice of Demand was issued to Mr
Shahzaib Hassan under Article 4.3 of the Code to appear
before Pakistan Cricket Board's Vigilance & Security
Department for an interview which was conducted on 14th
and 15th March, 2017 at the PCB Headquarters, Lahore.
(Interview was video recorded).



8. On 17th March, 2017, Notice of Charge under Article 4.6 of the Code was issued to Mr Shahzaib Hassan and four charges were framed against him, which are detailed herein under:-

	CHARGES
Charge No. 1	Breach of Article 2.1.4 of the Code by directly and indirectly soliciting, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging and/or intentionally facilitating Mr Muhammad Irfan (Participant) to breach Articles 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the Code in respect of Matches of PSL 2017.
Charge No. 2	Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Robbie to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of Matches in PSL 2017.
Charge No. 3	Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Sajid to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the Matches in PSL 2017.
Charge No. 4	Breach of Article 2.4.5 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by Babar Azam and Sharjeel Khan to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the 5 th ODI played between Australia and Pakistan in Adelaide on 26 th January, 2017.

In the said Notice of Charge Mr Shahzaib Hassan was provisionally suspended as per Article 4.7.1 of the Code with immediate effect i.e. 17th March, 2017.

9. The corresponding punishments prescribed under the Code are also reproduced:

CHARGES	ANTI-CORRUPTION CODE OFFENCE	RANGE PERMISSIBLE PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY	OF ADDITIONAL DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A FINE
Charge No. 1.	Breach of Article 2.1.4 of the Code by directly and indirectly soliciting, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging and/or intentionally facilitating Mr Muhammad Irfan (Participant) to breach Articles 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the Code in respect of Matches of PSL 2017.	A minimum of five (5) years and a maximum of a lifetime.	In all cases, in addition to any period of ineligibility the Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall have the discretion to impose a fine on the Participant of such amount as it deems appropriate.
Charge No. 2	Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Robbie to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of Matches in PSL 2017.	A minimum of six (06) months and a maximum of a lifetime.	
Charge No. 3.	Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Sajid to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the Matches in PSL 2017.	A minimum of six (06) months and a maximum of a lifetime.	
Charge No. 4.	Breach of Article 2.4.5 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB's Vigilance and Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by Babar Azam and	A minimum of six (06) months and a maximum of a lifetime.	

	Sharjeel Khan to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the 5th ODI played between Australia and Pakistan in Adelaide on 26 th January, 2017.		
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10. Mr Shahzaib Hassan responded to the Notice of Charge vide Reply dated 31st March, 2017, and subsequent reply dated Nil to PCB's Notice dated 3rd April, 2017 wherein he denied the charges.
11. Mr Shahzaib Hassan's matter was thereafter referred to the Anti-Corruption Tribunal for hearing as required under Article 5 of the Code.
12. The PCB is a statutory body established under section 3 of the Sports Development and Control Ordinance, 1962, and acting under this enactment, the Federation of Pakistan established the PC under SRO No. 43, (K.E) 2014 dated 10th July, 2014 and gazetted the Constitution of the PCB on



30th of August, 2014. In furtherance thereto, being the supreme body to control cricketing affairs in Pakistan, the Board of Governors constituted under the Constitution of the PCB, in the 38th meeting held on 17, November, 2015, approved and updated the Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, and henceforth (wherever the word Code is used it would mean the Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code, for Participants, 2015).

13. The Chairman PCB constituted a Three Members Anti-Corruption Tribunal as per Article 5.1.2 of the Code which comprised the following:-

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|
| a) | Mr Justice ® Syed Asghar Haider. | Chairman |
| b) | Lt. Gen. ® Tauqir Zia. | Member |
| c) | Mr Wasim Bari. | Member |



Patron: Prime Minister of Pakistan

PCB

Pakistan Cricket Board

GADDAFI STADIUM LAHORE

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14.

The Tribunal was requested to initiate proceedings against

Mr Shahazaib Hassan, (Participant), for violating the

Pakistan Cricket Board's Anti-Corruption Code for

Participants, 2015, in terms of the charges enumerated

above.

15.

The PCB made all necessary arrangements for smooth and

un-interrupted functioning of the Tribunal. In pursuance of

Article 5.1.3 of the Code, the Tribunal issued Notice to the

PCB and the Participant for a Preliminary Hearing on 21st

April, 2017. On this date, the parties appeared alongwith

their Counsel, Mr Taffazul Haider Rizvi on behalf the PCB

and Malik Kashif Rafiq Rajwana and his Associates, for

Mr Shahzaib Hassan. At the outset, the learned Counsel for



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the Participant was asked by the Tribunal as to whether he had any objection to the formation of the Tribunal or the

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Chairman or any member of the Tribunal, he stated he had

no objection. The learned Counsel for the PCB read out the

Notice of Charge to the Participant alongwith the relevant

provisions of the PCB's Anti-Corruption Code for

Participants, 2015, the requisite punishment enumerated

therein for its violation. The Participant denied the charges

and his Counsel stated that the Participant shall contest the

same and reserves the right to respond to these charges

before the Tribunal in the manner prescribed in the Code.

The parties also stated that they will not make any

comments to the media or press qua the proceedings

subjudice before the Tribunal, in line with the confidentiality

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clause of the Code. Thereafter, the Tribunal, with the concurrence of the parties settled modalities for full/final hearing. It was agreed that the PCB shall submit Opening Brief as prescribed under Article 5.1.4.2 (a) of the Code on 4th May, 2017, the Participant shall file Answering Brief as prescribed under Article 5.1.4.2 (b) of the Code on 18th May, 2017, the PCB, if so desires, may file the Reply Brief in terms of Article 5.1.4.2 (c) of the Code on 25th May, 2017, proceedings will then be held on day to day basis from 1st June, 2017 onwards for recording of evidence till conclusion.

16. The PCB filed the Opening Brief fulfilling requirements in terms of Article 5.1.4.2 (a) of the Code on 4th May, 2017,

The PCB produced six witnesses alongwith their depositions

as under:

(a) Mr Salman Naseer (General Manager, Legal Affairs,

PCB) (PW-1).

(b) Col. ® Muhammad Azam Khan (Senior General

Manager, Vigilance and Security Department PCB)

(PW-2).

(c) Mr Steven Richardson (ICC Coordinator

Investigation) (PW-3).

(d) Col. ® Talat Mahmood (Integrity Officer, Karachi

Kings.) (PW-4).

(e) Mr Hassan Raza Khan (Manager Anti- Corruption

PSL) (PW-5).

(f) Mr Muhammad Irfan (Cricketer) (PW-6)

The PCB also tendered the following documentary evidence:

(a) Attendance Sheet of Anti-Corruption lecture attended by Mr Shahzaib Hassan (Ex-P/3).

(b) Copy of Mr Shahzaib Hassan Anti-Corruption Declaration. (Ex-P/4).

(c) Inter Office Note-Custody of Mobile Phone (Ex-P/5)

(d) Consent of Mr Shahzaib Hassan to download Data (EX-P/6).

(e) Punjab Forensic Science Agency Report (Ex-P/10)

(f) FIA Mobile Technical Analysis Report (Ex-P/11).



(g) Copy of Agreement between PCB and

Mr Muhammad Irfan (Ex-P/12).

A copy of the PCB's Opening Brief was handed over to the Participant.

17. The learned Counsel for the Participant in a letter to the PCB dated 5th May, 2017 (Ex-R/1) requested for the provision of Mr Muhammad Irfan's, complete Affidavit, his Video/audio statements, his WhatsApp messages record from 4th to 11th February, 2017, his formal request to admit the charges and the order passed by the PCB in this regard, so as to finalize Answering Brief by 18th May, 2017. Request was also made to the Tribunal vide letter dated 5th May, 2017.

18. In a meeting on 18th May, 2017, the learned Counsel for the Participant placed the matter before the Tribunal, and specifically requested for video/audio recording of Mr Muhammad Irfan's interviews conducted in Dubai and Lahore. The learned Counsel for the PCB responded by stating that whatever documents and material PCB has relied upon in the Opening Brief would be relied only, and as the interviews are not part of the Opening Brief therefore they are not part of the record. The Tribunal in its order dated 18th May, 2017 stated:-

“Let the record reflect that in view of the statement made, no documents would now be brought on record without the sanction of the Tribunal including the ones referred to.”



The learned Counsel for the Participant requested for enlargement of time to file Answering Brief, the learned Counsel for the PCB vehemently objected but for the sake of justice, equity and fair play, the Tribunal enlarged the time till 22nd May, 2017 for filing of Answering Brief.

19. The Answering Brief was filed on 22nd May, 2017, it contained a list of witnesses (without their depositions), a copy of verification of Mr Shahzaib Hassan's signatures by a Private Handwriting/Signatures Expert and a copy of application of the Participant against his suspension.

20. The Reply Brief was filed on 1st June, 2017, in which the learned Counsel for the PCB objected to the appearance of witnesses, tendered without their depositions, as such only the Participant was permitted to appear his own evidence.

Likewise his objection to the admissibility of the verification report by a Private Handwriting/Signatures Expert was upheld by the Tribunal. (Participant's application against his suspension will be dealt with subsequently).

21. The recording of evidence could not take place for almost four months due to compelling professional and personal commitments of the members of both the parties. In the meanwhile however, the audio and video recordings of Mr Shahzaib Hassan's interviews conducted at Dubai and Lahore were viewed, pursuant to the viewing of recordings, the Chairman PCB was requested by the Tribunal (vide letter dated 23rd September, 2017) for the Transcripts of Mr Shahzaib Hassan's interview of 14th March, 2017, stating that the interview contained very important and vital

information regarding the matter subjudice before us, the Transcripts were not provided, however, recording of evidence began with PCB's six witnesses (PW-1 to PW-6), they were subjected to cross-examination by the learned Counsel for the Participant, thereafter, the Participant (RW-1) was subjected to cross-examination through Skype by the learned Counsel for the PCB. The parties closed their evidence on 16th January, 2018, and requested the Tribunal for provision of certified /attested copies of all depositions for preparation of Written Arguments. It was allowed and the Registrar was directed to provide the copies to the parties, parties were directed to enter appearance on 18th January, 2018 in Chamber and peruse the record and inform the Registrar for any correction required, by 19th January, 2018.



The observations arising from the perusal of depositions were duly incorporated (observations are on record in Tribunal's order dated 22nd January, 2018), and in a meeting on 22nd January, 2018, the parties agreed to submit their Written Arguments by 31st January, 2018.

22. In the meanwhile, an important development took place when pursuant to his appointment as Prosecutor General, NAB, Mr Justice ® Syed Asghar Haider tendered his resignation on 24th January, 2018 as Chairman of the Tribunal. The Chairman PCB, exercising his authority as ordained in clause (b) of the Article 5.1.6 of the Code requested the remaining two Members of the Tribunal Lt. Gen. ® Tauqir Zia and Mr Wasim Bari to proceed and decide the matter of PCB Vs. Mr Shahzaib Hassan.

In a meeting on 31st January, 2018 the matter was placed before the parties and after obtaining their 'No Objection' on this arrangement (placed on record as Tribunal's Order dated 31st January, 2018) the proceedings were reserved for announcement of Decision, on 31st January, 2018. The learned Counsel for the PCB submitted the Written Arguments as agreed whereas the learned Counsel for the Participant requested the Tribunal twice for extension of time, and finally filed the Written Arguments on 10th February, 2018. As a consequence of that, the proceedings were reserved for announcement of Decision on 10th February, 2018 through a Tribunal Order dated 6th February, 2018. (Part of record).

The Written Arguments of the parties were considered by the Tribunal and thereafter the substance of the decision in terms of Article 5.2.3 of the Code was announced on 28th February, 2018, which shall deemed to be a part and parcel of the instant decision.

23. The learned Counsel for the PCB in his Written Arguments reiterated all grounds taken in the Opening and Reply Briefs. He contended that the PCB being the Supreme Cricketing Body in Pakistan, has the jurisdiction and control over all cricketing matters and affairs. Adverting to the menace of spot-fixing and corruption in the game of cricket, he emphasized that PCB has enforced effective PCB's Anti-Corruption regime in this regard for the Participants. Thereafter, he referred to the depositions of witnesses made

and the documentary evidence tendered to prove the commission of the infractions of the Code by the Participant. He specifically referred to the interviews of Mr Muhammad Irfan (Cricketer) and Mr Shahzaib Hassan (Participant) conducted at Dubai and Lahore, Participant's WhatsApp messages retrieved from his mobile phone, his admission of the approaches made to him by Bookies/fixers for spot-fixing in PSL-2, his knowledge of prior involvement of other players in illegal activities, his non-adherence of his obligations as enunciated in the Code, his contradictory and altering stance during the course of investigation, his thorough understanding and explanation of the terminologies normally used by the Bookies/fixers, lastly, contending that the Participant could not produce counter

evidence to rebut the depositions of PCB's witnesses
whereas the witnesses produced by the PCB faced detailed
cross-examination and remained un-impeached. He
contended that all these facts when examined together,
connects the Participant with corrupt conduct and his deep
rooted links with the Bookies/fixers shows he is part of them.
He concluded that the PCB has adequately discharged the
burden of proof in terms of Article 3.1 of the Code, thus the
charges against the Participant stand proved and finally
prayed that the Participant be banned for playing cricket for
life and also be subjected to fine. To strengthen his
viewpoint, he drew similarity of the instant case with that of
Danish Kaneria's case, a Pakistani Player participating in
the English League, who was banned for life by the England



and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) in 2012 for recruiting other players to engage in corrupt conduct.

24. Conversely, the learned Counsel for the Participant stated in his Written Arguments that the PCB has no evidence to prove its cause, the entire case gravitates around the sole testimony of Mr Muhammad Irfan and WhatsApp messages, to connect the Participant with the alleged offences of enticing, the audio/video recording of Mr Muhammad Irfan's interview containing allegation of enticing was not tendered in evidence by the PCB and none of Participant's WhatsApp messages contained any offer of spot-fixing or monetary details. The Written Statement of Mr Muhammad Irfan arises from the Agreement dated 29th March, 2017 made between him and the PCB, hence it is not independent, impartial or trustworthy and is result of inducement

therefore, it cannot be relied upon, the evidence of Mr Muhammad Irfan is not reliable in the eyes of law as he has already been convicted by the PCB for infraction of the Code.

While referring to the charges relating to non-reporting or delayed reporting of the approaches made to the Participant or other players by the Bookies/Fixers to engage in illegal activities, he stated that these charges have been levelled by the PCB only after Participant's voluntary disclosure during his interviews, the delay in reporting was neither deliberate nor intentional but was due to the threat he envisaged to his family from the Bookies/fixers, however, he did report the matter to (PW-4) Col. ® Talat Mehmood, Integrity Officer, Karachi Kings and in any case, a delay of three days is not un-necessary. He laid much emphasis on



the fact that instead of conducting investigation against the players whose names appeared for their alleged involvement in illegal activities or their contacts with the Bookies/Fixers, the PCB has implicated the Participant with alleged offence.

He further stated that reliance cannot be made on the evidence of PCB's witnesses who are employees of the PCB. he pointed out various contradictions which he extracted during cross-examination of (PW-2) and (PW-6), the star witnesses, thus the evidence produced by the PCB does not in any manner substantiates or helps the cause and case of the PCB on the set Judicial Standards.

The learned Counsel for the Participant raised legal issues regarding the governing laws of Pakistan,

emphasizing that they take precedence over the PCB's Anti-Corruption Code. The Code enunciates that the burden of proof in all cases is on the PCB and never shifts to the Participant. He raised serious concern on the contents of Article 3.1 of the Code as the Participant has been charged with the offence which is specie of criminal law requiring the offence to be proved beyond reasonable doubt, the law of the land i.e. Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 and Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 which is invoked during each trial is equally applicable in the trial conducted by any Tribunal, there is no provision of law which allows the PCB to set its own standard of proof. Lastly he submitted that as the PCB has not been able to prove any of the charges levelled against the Participant, these be dropped and the

Participant be allowed to play cricket and also his suspension be removed.

25. We would, at the very outset, like to make two observations.

Firstly, that the mandate of the Tribunal extends only to determining whether there have been breaches to the Code and in relation to the particular charges brought before us.

Therefore, with reference to the Provisional Suspension, we would state that in terms of Article 4.7.2 of the Code, the request of the Participant for removal of Provisional Suspension can only be entertained by the Chairman of the Disciplinary Panel (sitting alone) and does not fall within the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Likewise, the contention of the learned Counsel for the Participant regarding initiating

enquiries against other players for their alleged involvement in corrupt conduct is not within the ambit of the Tribunal.

26. Secondly, the outcome of previous enquiries in relation to corrupt conduct by other Pakistani Cricketers, are persuasive only and not binding and will therefore be examined on facts germane to the present proposition only, thus the decision of the Tribunal is based solely on the evidence placed before us. Therefore, the reference made by the learned Counsel for the PCB regarding Danish Kaneria's case, in our view, is distinguishable on facts and has no nexus with the present matter. It is pertinent to state that parallel cannot be drawn between the two cases. In Danish Kaneria's case, the recruited player was very young, he pleaded guilty, 6000 pounds sterling were recovered

from him and he admitted that Danish Kaneria instigated him on many occasions and introduced him to the Bookie, his team mates gave evidence to the effect that on more than one occasion during coach journeys, Danish Kaneria sought to instigate discussion about spot-match-fixing, also Danish Kaneria was warned much earlier by the ICC Anti-Corruption and Security Unit to keep away from Anu Bhatt (Bookie) as he was heavily involved in illegal activities.

27. We would now deal with other issues, the first and the foremost issue brought before us is where the learned Counsel for the Participant has assumed that these are Criminal Proceedings, we would state that the present proceedings are "Disciplinary Proceedings" which means they are Administrative Proceedings against an individual to

consider his lapse or omission for non-adherence to the required standards as set in this regard, in the Disciplinary Code. The lapse under Article 1.11 of the Code, if proved, of course entails appropriate remedial action by way of sanctions. We would also like to state here that under Article 3.2 of the Code, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal is not bound by the rules governing the admissibility of evidence in Judicial or other proceedings, instead facts can be established by reliable means, including admissions and circumstantial evidence. The assumption that proceedings under the PCB's Code for Participants, 2015 are Criminal or quasi-criminal proceedings, is not in consonance with the spirit of the Code, the interpretation is erroneous and misconceived, as stated earlier that under Article 1.11 of the Code, it has

been explicitly stated that the proceedings under the Code are not Criminal or even quasi criminal but are disciplinary rules of professional misconduct for an infraction involving non-adherence to the standards as set in the Code. The omission is an infraction and not offence as defined in criminal law, thus both are clearly distinguishable and different, as punishment entails criminal liability like imprisonment etc while sanction is limited only to ineligibility to play cricket.

In our viewpoint this Code contains no provision which undermines or derogates any law being practiced in Pakistan, this Code has merely regulated, elaborated and supplemented the procedural aspects keeping in mind the sporting imperatives (Article 1.2 of the Code) this has been

done to stem scourge of corruption, this is permissible in all laws being practiced in Pakistan.

28. The PCB levelled four charges against the Participant, they have been elaborated in Para 8 hereinbefore, in a summary manner, they relate to enticing a fellow cricketer to engage in corrupt conduct and non-reporting of approaches by the Bookies/fixers. Under Article 3.1 of the Code the PCB was required to discharge the burden of proof and the Tribunal was required to be comfortably satisfied that the alleged offence has been committed bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation. The standard of proof as required therein states that in all cases it is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than a proof beyond reasonable doubt. The interpretation is required to be made

in terms of Article 1.2 of the Code keeping in mind the sporting imperatives in terms of Article 1.1, the Tribunal is also empowered under Article 3.2.1 of the Code to accept facts as established by any reliable means including admissions and circumstantial evidence. Therefore, we would now proceed to analyse the charges brought up by the PCB in conjunction with the material evidence it has produced including witnesses, documents, interviews, allied and ancillary material and thereafter determine whether the charges as levelled have been proved or not on this threshold.

29. To prove these charges, as stated earlier, the PCB produced six witnesses (PW-1 to PW-6), the most important testimonies / statements, in our viewpoint, are those of



(PW-2) Col. ® Muhammad Azam and (PW-6)

Mr Muhammad Irfan, they would therefore be dealt with in greater details.

30. (PW-2) in his Written Statement tendered in evidence as (EX-P/2) states that on 10th February, 2017, during the course of investigation of Mr Muhammad Irfan, the Cricketer disclosed that Mr Shahzaib Hassan (Participant) had approached him for spot-fixing in PSL 2017, as such Mr Shahzaib Hassan was first interviewed at the ICC Headquarters, Dubai and then at the PCB Headquarters, Lahore. USB containing interviews of Mr Shahzaib Hassan are part of PCB's Opening Brief.

(PW-2) was subjected to cross-examination by the learned Counsel for the Participant on 16th, 20th, 31st

October and 1st and 3rd November, 2017, relevant aspects of his evidence are highlighted.

He stated that he conducted Mr Muhammad Irfan's interview on night 9th /10th February, 2017, where Mr Muhammad Irfan referred to infraction of the Code committed by Mr Shahzaib Hassan, but despite this disclosure, Mr Shahzaib Hassan was permitted to attend Anti-Corruption lecture on 10th February, 2017 and also permitted to play matches of PSL. Likewise Mr Muhammad Irfan was also permitted to play matches even though Mr Shahzaib Hassan had named him several times in his interview, he elaborated that he receives innumerable tips containing information regarding the likely involvement of players in corrupt conduct but he would only react if the

information and the source is 100% credible, admitted he did not have any credible evidence against Mr Mohammad Irfan and Mr Shahzaib Hassan till 9th /10th and 10th / 11th February, 2017. Mr Muhammad Irfan's interview was audio recorded but not tendered in evidence with PCB's Opening Brief, stated he had another credible source to initiate investigation against Mr Shahzaib Hassan but it was neither disclosed to anyone nor tendered in evidence with PCB's Opening Brief, denied to disclose his source for professional reasons, he recalled Mr Muhammad Irfan naming Mr Shahzaib Hassan but would not remember if he named other players, and also whether Mr Muhammad Irfan referred to any monetary transactions regarding Mr Shahzaib Hassan.

Mr Shahzaib Hassan admitted in his interview that he was made an approach on the telephone by a caller named Robbie with an offer to join his group, Mr Shahzaib Hassan did mention about the threat from Robbie.

(PW-2) confirmed that Robbie was a bookie and presently under investigation but declined to share details about him being of confidential nature, he also requested the court that it was in the national interest that this disclosure be kept secret, the promise made by all the members was then made part of the Tribunal's record dated 1st November, 2017 . (PW-2) expressed his ignorance whether PCB had charged Mr Shahzaib Hassan for his meeting with Sajid, he said he was aware that Sajid was a Travel Agent and was in Dubai during PSL 2017. Mr Shahzaib Hassan sent many

WhatsApp messages to Mr Muhammad Irfan and although there were no direct messages regarding, spot-fixing but there is a story which reveals all. (PW-2) admitted that Mr Muhammad Irfan's mobile phone was not sent for forensic analysis as he found nothing suspicious, further investigation against Mr Muhammad Irfan was not conducted as he had already admitted his guilt, expressed his ignorance on the charges levelled against Mr Muhammad Irfan, the sanctions imposed on him which he only heard in the news, and the Agreement of 29th March, 2017, however, Mr Muhammad Irfan did mention about the threat he envisaged from the Bookies/fixers stating such persons were highly dangerous.

31. We now advert to (PW-6) Mr Muhammad Irfan who in his Written Statement tendered in evidence as (Ex-P/16), states that on 7th February, 2017, Mr Shahzaib Hassan met him near the escalator of Hotel Conrad, after exchange of greetings, he made an offer of match-fixing and also stated that if there was any such plan, they could meet outside for meals where he would be introduced to some friends, (PW-6) avoided to talk on the matter but on the asking of Mr Shahzaib Hassan, he gave his WhatsApp number, stated that after returning to his room from cricket practice, he saw many WhatsApp messages sent by Mr Shahzaib Hassan, one message was **"Shahzaib here"** to which he replied **"OK"** another message was **"Where are you"** but he did not respond.



(PW-6) was cross-examined by the learned Counsel for the Participant on 14th, 16th and 20th December, 2017, relevant aspects are highlighted.

At the outset he stated that he had voluntarily admitted all charges levelled by the PCB against him, he apologized to the nation for his mistake in a press conference, and decided to stay away from any wrongdoings in the future, admitted his written statement was written by his lawyer, contents were explained to him after which he signed, likewise the Agreement of 29th March, 2017 was written by his Lawyer and contents were read out to him, admitted he was appearing as a witness on the basis of the Agreement dated 29th March, 2017 and on this basis Mr Shahzaib Hassan was investigated. He was interviewed

in Dubai where he was told it was video recorded, he was also interviewed by the PCB Vigilance and Security Department on 13th March, 2017 at Lahore, stated he never had any connection or relations with any bookie, now or before, did not know the name of the person who approached him but the approach was disclosed to PCB Anti-Corruption Official, he disclosed everything in Dubai interview including names of players and the Bookies, then stated he only disclosed the name of one player, the person who approached him was introduced to him by Mr Shahzaib Hassan, but no modalities were discussed except that if he was interested in making more money, stated he had revealed all that he knew to the PCB Anti-Corruption Official but was not willing to share any details with the Counsel for



Mr Shahzaib Hassan, he had requested PCB Anti-Corruption Official not to disclose the names of other players due to security reasons as persons involved in illegal activities were very dangerous and could cause harm to him or his family.

He stated that meeting with Mr Shahzaib Hassan was a chance meeting, lasted only 1½ minutes, thereafter, Mr Shahzaib Hassan never made an endeavor to meet him, the WhatsApp messages received from Mr Shahzaib Hassan were not disclosed to anyone before the interview in Dubai, also stated that he had not written anything regarding match-fixing in his written statement.

32. One mobile phone Samsung Note 3 belonging to Mr Shahzaib Hassan was taken into custody by (PW-2) Col.

® Mohammad Azam, as stated by him in his deposition (EX-P/2). Through an Inter-Office Note (Ex-P/5) the Chief Operating Officer, PCB was informed of the custody of the Phone. The mobile was sent for data analysis by (PW-2) Col. ® Mohammad Azam, (Ex-P/10) and (Ex-P/11) are reports of Punjab Forensic Science Agency and National Response Centre for Cyber Crimes, FIA respectively, certifying that the data contained in the Phone is untampered. (PW-1) Mr Salman Naseer affirmed the contents of Mr Shahzaib Hassan's interviews (Ex-P/6) is the consent of Mr Shahzaib Hassan to download the data from his mobile phone.

33. A reference has been made to the interviews of (PW-6) Mr Muhammad Irfan and (RW-1) Mr Shahzaib Hassan,

therefore, we would peruse these. (PW-2) referred to Mr Muhammad Irfan's interview conducted on night 9th / 10th February, 2017 in which he disclosed the offer made to him by Mr Shahzaib Hassan for spot-fixing, also that audio recording was available, (PW-5) confirmed that he participated in the interview conducted at Dubai, (PW-6) Mr Muhammad Irfan stated that his interview was conducted at Dubai where he was told that the interview was recorded, also stated that his interview was conducted by the PCB officials on 13th March, 2017. (PW-2) stated that recordings of Mr Muhammad Irfan's interviews were not tendered in evidence with PCB's Opening Brief, The learned Counsel for the PCB had earlier made a formal statement to this

effect, which is already on record, thus we would not discuss it any further.

34. We would now highlight significant aspects related to Mr Shahzaib Hassan's evidence as extracted from his deposition, interviews and cross-examination.

(RW-1) Mr Shahzaib Hassan admitted for the first time in his interview conducted on 10th / 11th February, 2017 at Dubai that on 6th February, 2017 at around midnight, a person introducing himself as Robbie called him with an offer to join his group if he wanted to be benefitted like many other players already playing in the Pakistan Team and also made a threat in case he complained, (the exact words in Urdu as appeared in Mr Shahzaib Hassan's reply dated 31st March, 2017 are reproduced here):-



آپ ہمیں نہیں جانتے مگر ہمیں آپ کے بارے میں سب بتا رہے ہیں۔
 نے لیا کہ اگر میں آپ کو نہیں جانتا تو آپ نے مجھے کال کیوں کی۔
 آپ ہمارے ٹروپ میں آ جاؤ آپ کے لئے بھی مائدہ بہت ہوگا۔
 Already - ہمارا ٹروپ ٹیم میں کھیل رہا ہے۔ ہم آپ کو پاکستان ٹیم میں لے کر
 آئیں گے اور ہماری Complaint نہ کرنا اُلٹا نقصان آپ کو ہوگا
 یہ بات یاد رکھا کہ آپ کی بھی فیملی ہے جن کے بارے میں سب جانتا ہوں
 اور اگر ہمارا اندازہ لگانا ہو تو محمد عرفان سے پوچھ لو۔۔۔۔۔

Robbie called him a number of times on 8th February, 2017

from different telephone numbers and also called twice on

10th February, 2017 (the day of Karachi Kings first PSL-2

match) but he never responded to his calls made after 6th

February, 2017. Since Mr Muhammad Irfan's name had

been referred to by Robbie and being scared of the threat to

my family, he wanted to meet Mr Muhammad Irfan to find

out the details about Robbie, he never made any offer to

Mr Muhammad Irfan to spot-fix in PSL 2017 matches. He

accidentally met Mr Muhammad Irfan on 7th February, 2017 near the escalator of Hotel Conrad and asked him about Robbie, to which Mr Muhammad Irfan expressed his ignorance but said, we would go to the club and talk about it as he has some persons. We did not meet.

(RW-1) stated he was scared of Robbie's threat to his family and could not report the incident to PCB officials, however, he did try to inform (PW-4) Col. ® Talat Mehmood, Integrity Officer of Karachi Kings on 10th February, 2017. In his interview on night 10th / 11th February, 2017, Mr Shahzaib Hassan stated he would disclose many details to PCB Anti-Corruption Officials as he had been approached a number of times by several persons in Pakistan.

In his interview conducted at Lahore on 14th and 15th March, 2017, he disclosed many details regarding illegal activities prevalent in Pakistan Cricket. On his meeting with Sajid, Mr Shahzaib Hassan admitted that he accidentally met Sajid in the lobby of Hotel Conrad on 8th February, 2017 where for the first time Sajid offered him to fix PSL match, in a manner where he would score less than eight (8) runs in the 9th and 10th overs, he declined the offer, but could not report being scared of the powers of the bookies. He admitted that he knew Sajid but not as a Bookie, Nasir Jamshaid gave his number to Sajid for getting him contract in BPL 2016, (RW-1) also stated that he had helped Sajid by giving him 2 lac PKR to establish his Travel Agency. Sajid knew many players and PCB officials, he was mostly

present in the Lobby of Hotel Conrad. He disclosed in detail Sajid's involvement in illegal activities during BPL 2016 who had earlier asked Mr Shahzaib Hassan to give names of some players contracted to play in BPL 2016 and would be willing to fix matches. He said he was not part of BPL 2016 but came as a mediator between sajid and some Pakistani Players to resolve their differences which cropped up during BPL 2016. Mr Shahzaib Hassan explained the modus operandi of the Bookies/fixers whereby they would engage a group of players for fixing the entire match, and individual players for spot-fixing and/or fancy fixing, disclosing the amount paid to the players for each type of fixing. He did name the players who had been involved in corrupt conduct during BPL 2016. He also disclosed that Sajid had told him

that the 5th ODI played on 26th January, 2017 between Pakistan and Australia at Adelaide was tainted with spot-fixing, naming the players involved in this match. (RW-1) also disclosed that illegal activities were prevalent even in Pakistan domestic cricket.

He stated that he never attended any Anti-Corruption Education Sessions or lectures but admitted that he was aware that approach had to be reported. He could not report the incidents of approaches due to possible threats by the Bookies/fixers or those involved with them, he never lodged any complaint against the persons giving threats to him or his family.

35. We would now deliberate briefly on the obligations of the Participants under the Code. At the outset we would state



that the PCB's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, 2015, is ipso facto, applicable to all Participants without demur because each participant is required to adhere to each and every recital contained therein and educate himself with it. Infact it is a Bible for all Cricketers and demands complete and absolute subservience.

36. Mr Shahzaib Hassan is a Participant within the meaning of Article 1.4.1.1 of the Code. (Ex-P/4) is PCB's Anti-Corruption Declaration signed by Mr Shahzaib Hassan on 1st November, 2013, is regarding scrupulously avoiding corrupt practice in cricket, wherein Mr Shahzaib Hassan categorically and unequivocally declared that he would not indulge in any corrupt practice and if such matter came into his knowledge he would immediately report it to the PCB's

Vigilance and Security. (Ex-P/3) is PCB's ACEP— Attendance Registration Record Form wherein Mr Shahzaib Hassan again gave an absolute declaration that he was bound by the Code and the standards set therein, it has been signed by Mr Shahzaib Hassan on 10th February, 2017, thus it entails Mr Shahzaib Hassan's commitment and total subservience to the Code. To elaborate further Mr Shahzaib Hassan after making the solemn pledge that he would adhere to the Code and the standards set therein, he was also required to familiarize himself with the Code under Article 1.5.2 of the Code. (PW-5) Mr Hassan Raza deposed in (Ex-P/15) that he delivered a lecture to Karachi Kings on 10th February, 2017 and confirmed the attendance of Mr Shahzaib Hassan. Such a lecture before the match is

normally of short duration to serve as a reminder to the Participants not to engage in corrupt conduct and report in case any approach was made to engage in corrupt conduct.

A copy of PCB's Anti-Corruption Programme in English and Urdu with PCB's Opening Brief is indicative of PCB's efforts in this regard. The contention of the learned Counsel for the Participant that Mr Shahzaib Hassan never attended any education sessions or lectures on anti-corruption, lectures were not delivered, his signatures are fabricated, and PCB failed in its obligations in terms of Article 1.10 of the Code, in our viewpoint, do not hold any ground and are miss-statements. In any case Mr Shahzaib Hassan has been playing cricket for many years and is also well conversant with English language.

37. We have carefully perused the record, the depositions of the witnesses produced by the PCB, the documentary evidence tendered by the PCB, the Written Arguments filed by the learned Counsel for Parties, the Opening and Reply Brief by the PCB and the Answering Brief by the Participant alongwith all ancillary material, and would now carry out analysis of the charges brought against the Participant to establish whether the Participant is guilty of the charges as levelled against him and whether the PCB had successfully proved its cause and case.

38. Firstly, the charge of breach of Article 2.1.4 of the Code would be analysed, the facts which have emerged are enumerated:

- (a) (PW-2) stated that investigation against Mr Shahzaib Hassan was initiated after Mr Muhammad Irfan disclosed in his interview conducted on night 9th /10th February, 2017 at Dubai that Mr Shahzaib Hassan made an offer to him to spot-fix in PSL 2017. Interview was audio recorded but not tendered with PCB's Opening Brief. Stated he had another credible source to initiate investigation against Mr Shahzaib Hassan but it was neither disclosed to anyone nor tendered with PCB's Opening Brief. On WhatsApp messages retrieved from Mr Shahzaib Hassan's mobile phone, he stated that although there were no direct messages regarding fixing but there was a story that reveals all, the story was however not revealed. Admitted he had

no credible evidence against both Mr Muhammad Irfan and Mr Shahzaib Hassan till 9th / 10th and 10th / 11th February, 2017, as such both players were permitted to play PSL matches, elaborated that he would react only on 100% credible information, if there was any evidence available after 11th February, 2017, he refused to disclose any of his sources and details about them stating that such disclosures could jeopardize his further investigation regarding illegal activities. In such a scenario the reliance could only be made on Mr Muhammad Irfan's evidence.

- (b) (PW-6) Mr Muhammad Irfan admitted that he was interviewed in Dubai as well as in Lahore, he had disclosed to the Anti-Corruption Officials the

details including the names of the players and the Bookies but contradicted himself by stating that he named only one player and was approached by only one bookie, the person who approached him was introduced to him by Mr Shahzaib Hassan but that person did not discuss the modalities except that he said if he was interested in making more money, the approach was disclosed to the concerned official, he stated that he had not written the word 'Fixing' in his written statement (although the word match-fixing appeared in his statement which was tendered in evidence as part of PCB's Opening Brief), stated Mr Shahzaib

Hassan accidentally met him on 7th February, 2017, near the escalator of Hotel Conrad, in the meeting that lasted only 1½ minutes Mr Shahzaib Hassan asked for his WhatsApp number which was given to him. After he returned to his room he saw WhatsApp messages from Mr Shahzaib Hassan, elaborated that one message was **"Shahzaib here"**, to which he replied **Ok**" and one message was **"Where ae you"**, he did not respond to the messages, Mr Shahzaib Hassan never endeavoured to meet him, admitted that it was on the basis of the Agreement dated 29th March,

2017, he appeared as a witness against Mr
Shahzaib Hassan.

- (c) (PW-5) Mr Hassan Raza in his deposition tendered in evidence as (Ex-P/15) stated he was part of Mr Muhammad Irfan's interview conducted at Dubai, also said that he never received any complaint regarding infraction of the Code by any Participant nor did he report one to (PW-2) Col ® Muhammad Azam. (PW-4) Col ® Talat Mahmood in his deposition tendered in evidence as (Ex-P/14) made a similar statement.

The entire material when juxtaposed and clubbed together brings us to an irrefutable conclusion that there is no direct evidence to prove the violation of Article 2.1.4 of the Code by the Participant, the benchmark for adjudication and

decision in administrative and civil matters is the preponderance of evidence produced in the instant matter, the PCB has not tendered any credible evidence to hold Mr Shahzaib Hassan guilty of the charge under Article 2.1.4 of the Code.

39. Now, we advert to the charges under Articles 2.4.4 and 2.4.5 of the Code. the charges under these Articles of the Code relate to non-reporting of approaches made to the Participant and other players, we would deal with them together. In his interview conducted on 10th / 11th February, 2017 at Dubai, Mr Shahzaib Hassan admitted for the first time that he had been approached several times by different persons but in his interview conducted



on 14th and 15th March, 2017 at Lahore, he disclosed the incidents in much greater details, his disclosures were that:-

- (a) A person approached him in a Restaurant in Karachi in 2013 inviting him to join his group in case he was interested in making more money and a place in the Pakistan squad.
- (b) A person by the name of Ali Raza approached him in Karachi with an offer of PKR 10 lac for losing/winning a match. His brother Salman met him in one of the Shopping plazas in Karachi and made a similar offer.



(c) A person called him from USA and made an offer for fixing.

(d) While playing a domestic match at Karachi in October/November 2016, he was approached by Mr Nasir Jamshaid, a fellow cricketer, who made an offer to fix matches in BPL 2016.

(e) Sajid approached him in Karachi and asked for players who would be willing to fix BPL 2016 matches. Sajid again approached him on 8th February, 2016 in the lobby of Hotel Conrad with an offer to spot-fix PSL-2 match for scoring less than eight (8) runs in the 9th and 10th overs.

(f) Robbie approached him on 6th February, 2017 via telephone link with an invitation to join his group and be benefitted like many other players already playing for Pakistan, Mr Shahzaib Hassan was also threatened if he complained. Robbie called him many times on 8th February, 2017 and also called him twice on 10th February, 2017 (the day of Karachi Kings match), according to Mr Shahzaib Hassan, he never responded to any call made offer after 6th February, 2017.

(g) Sajid (Bookie/Fixer) told Mr Shahzaib Hassan that the 5th ODI played between Pakistan and Australia at Adelaide on 26th January, 2017 was tainted and

two Pakistani players (Babar Azam and Sharjeel Khan) were allegedly involved in spot-fixing during that match.

Mr Shahzaib Hassan had been approached by six different persons (all tainted) from 2013 to 2017, all offers made to him were to engage in illegal activities during the domestic matches or BPL 2016 matches or PSL 2017 matches, he failed to report any of these incidents, it took him almost four years to admit these approaches and that too when he thought he had no other option but to admit.

The above mentioned disclosures by the Participant himself, clearly shows that he failed to fulfill



his obligations as ordained under Article 1.5.2 of the Code. We do not subscribe to Participant's view of threat to his family from Bookies/fixers as they were highly dangerous person, he never lodged any complaint against them and nor any threat ever materialized in these four years. We also do not subscribe to the views expressed by the learned Counsel for the Participant at Para 36 and hold Mr Shahzaib Hassan guilty of all the charges under Articles 2.4.4 and 2.4.5 of the Code.

In our viewpoint Mr Shahzaib Hassan deserves much severer punishment but since the PCB has already exercised similar power in case of Mr Muhammad Irfan and

Muhammad Nawaz, in order to avoid any discrimination and ensure equity, as guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, we are obligated to award similar sanctions for similar offence, to the Participant.

40. Thus for what has been detailed and discussed above, we are of the considered opinion that the PCB has not discharged onus in terms of Article 2.1.4 of the Code but has successfully discharged onus in terms of Article 2.4.4 and 2.4.5 of the Code.

41. Therefore in continuation of the substance of the decision (Short Order) announced on 28th February, 2017 in terms of Article 5.2.3 of the Code, we conclude and encompass the



requirements as set in Article 7 of the PCB's Anti-Corruption

Code for Participants 2015, we elaborate hereunder:-

CHARGES	PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY TO PLAY CRICKET	Fine
<u>Charge No. 1</u> Breach of Article 2.1.4 of the Code by directly and indirectly soliciting, enticing, instructing, persuading, encouraging and/or intentionally facilitating Mr Muhammad Irfan (Participant) to breach Articles 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the Code in respect of Matches of PSL 2017	Not Proved	Nil.
<u>Charge No. 2</u> Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB Vigilance & Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Robbie to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of Matches in PSL 2017.	Proved. Ineligible to play cricket for one year	Consolidated fine of Pak Rs. One Million
<u>Charge No. 3</u> Breach of Article 2.4.4 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB Vigilance and Security department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the approaches and invitations received by the Cricketer from Sajid to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the Matches in PSL 2017.	Proved. Ineligible to play cricket for one year	
<u>Charge No. 4</u> Breach of Article 2.4.5 of the Code by failing to disclose to PCB Vigilance & Security Department (without unnecessary delay) full details of the	Proved. Ineligible to play cricket for one year	

approaches and invitations received by Babar Azam and Sharjeel Khan to engage in corrupt conduct under the Code in respect of the 5 th ODI played between Australia and Pakistan in Adelaide on 26 January, 2017.		
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All sanctions imposed shall run concurrently. The period of suspension, undergone by the Participant, shall stand deducted from the sentence imposed.

The parties shall bear their own costs. However, the costs of the Proceedings shall be borne by the Pakistan Cricket Board.

The record of these proceedings with all incidental and ancillary material shall stand consigned and be sealed and handed over by the Registrar of this Tribunal, for safe keeping and custody, to the Director Vigilance and Security Department of the Pakistan Cricket Board, after the detailed Decision. This material can and may be

used by the Chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board, in his discretion, if and when required.

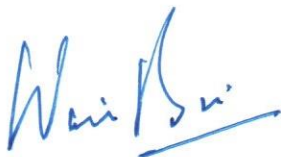
The Pakistan Cricket Board is directed to put the detailed decision of this Tribunal on its Website after the hard copy is handed over to both parties, for information of the General Public.

The material collected by the Pakistan Cricket Board, if any, from the Participant, be returned to him forthwith, if not required for future use.

The parties may, if they so desire, file an Appeal under Article 7 read with Article 7.4 of the PCB's Anti-Corruption Code for Participants, 2015, within 14 days of the receipt of the detailed decision (containing reasons) before an Independent Adjudicator as stated therein."



42. Before parting with this decision, we would like to place on record our appreciation that in circumstances of palpable stress, the Participant conducted himself with dignity, the hearing was marked by professionalism by all concerned, the learned Counsel for the PCB, Mr Taffazul Haider Rizvi and his legal team and also the learned Counsel for the Participant Barrister Kashif Rafiq Rajwana and his legal team for their invaluable assistance and cooperation, they have rendered before us for reaching this decision. We must also express our deep gratitude to both parties for ensuring cordiality and a very friendly environment during the course of these proceedings.



Mr Wasim Bari
Member



Lt. Gen. ® Tauqir Zia
Member




Certified that this decision consists of 73 pages and each page has been initialed by us (the Members of the Tribunal) and the final page has been signed by us.

Note:

- The word "Code" appearing in this decision anywhere means "The Pakistan Cricket Board's, Code for Participants, 2015.
- The reference made to General Laws in the Decision means the Laws of Pakistan.

This Decision containing reasons as required by Article 5.2.1 of the Code is made in continuation of the substance of Decision which was announced on 20th September, 2017, in terms of Article 5.2.3 of the Code.

Issued this 30th day of March, 2018, at 1130 hours (PST).


Mr Wasim Bari
Member


Lt. Gen. ® Tauqir Zia
Member

