

UWW ANTI-DOPING PANEL

DECISION

Case

United World Wrestling (UWW)

v.

Mr Ahmed Salah Al-Jamie (Athlete - FS - member of the Iraq Wrestling Federation)

Panel:

- Dr Daniel Wozniak
- Dr Milica Vukasinovic-Vesic
- Ms Carla Morais

- Prosecutor: UWW

I. Introduction

1. This is the final Decision of the UWW Anti-doping panel as between UWW and Mr Ahmed Salah Al-Jamie relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (“ADRV”) arising from the UWW Anti-Doping Rules (“the Rules”).
2. United World Wrestling (UWW) is the governing body for the sport of Wrestling. It is based in Corsier-sur-Vevey, Switzerland.
3. Mr Ahmed Salah Al-Jamie (herein after the “athlete” or alternatively the “wrestler”) is a Freestyle wrestler from Iraq. He participated in the 5th Asian Indoor & Martial Arts Games 2017 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. As an athlete who participated in these Games and as a UWW licensed wrestler, he was subject to the jurisdiction, respectively of OCA and UWW and was bound to comply with the Rules.

II. Facts

4. On 21 September 2017, a *Doping Control Officer* (“DCO”) collected a urine *Sample* from the Wrestler. Assisted by the DCO, he split the *Sample* into two separate bottles, which were given reference numbers 3826511.
5. Both *Samples* were transported to the World Anti-Doping Agency (“WADA”)-accredited Laboratory in Doha (Qatar) (the “Laboratory”). The Laboratory analyzed the A *Sample* in accordance with the procedures set out in WADA’s International Standard for Laboratories. The Analysis of the A *Sample* returned an *Adverse Analytical Finding* (“AAF”) for the following: Methasterone and its metabolites.
6. Methasterone is an Anabolic Steroids under class S1.1A (Exogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids) of the 2017 *Prohibited List* and is prohibited at all times (in and out-of-competition).

7. According to UWW's records, no Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") was delivered by UWW to justify the Presence of Methasterone in the athlete's system.
8. No apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing & Investigation or International Standard for Laboratories caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
9. On 12 January 2018, after reception of the case file by the Disciplinary Commission of the Olympic Council of Asia ("OCA"), who disqualified the results of the athlete for this competition in its decision on 4 December 2017 after having found that an Anti-doping Rules Violation was established, the athlete was formally charged by UWW on 12 January 2018 with the commission of an anti-doping rule violation (herein after 'ADRV') for the Presence of: Methasterone in a *Sample* provided by the Wrestler on 21 September 2017 numbered A 3826511, in violation of Article 2.1 of the [UWW Anti-doping Rules](#) (herein after the "Rules"). The wrestler was provisionally suspended and was offered the subsequent rights with regards to the provisional suspension.
10. On 13 January 2018, the Iraqi Wrestling Federation confirmed that all documents were forwarded to the athlete.
11. The B sample analysis opportunity had been offered to the wrestler during the proceedings before the OCA Disciplinary Commission and the wrestler declined it. The same applies for the laboratory documentation package.
12. A deadline was offered to the wrestler to either admit the ADRV and its consequences, accept the ADRV but disagree with the consequences or deny the the ADRV. The deadline was set on 22 January 2018.
13. To date, no answer was received by the wrestler.
14. As mentioned in the notification of charge: *"If you fail to dispute the charge within a deadline of 10 days from the date of this notice (no later than 22nd January 2018), you will be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing and/or the submission of a written statement of defense, and to have accepted the consequences that are mandated by these Anti-doping rules"*.
15. It must be noted that in the file received by OCA, the athlete had made a declaration on 27 November 2017 in the course of OCA's proceedings whereby he stated the following: *"I didn't take any prohibited substance (anabolic or stimulants), but I take food supplement (Amin Acids & Carbohydrate) and I didn't know if it is contains [sic] prohibited substances"*.

III. Relevant rules

16. These proceedings are conducted in application of the Rules.
17. Art. 2.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

2.1.1 *It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.*

2.1.2 *Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; or, where the*

Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

18. Art. 10.2 of the Rules provides as follows :

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and United World Wrestling can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

IV. Discussion

19. The substance found ("Methasterone") is not a specified substance. It is classified as an Exogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroid.
20. The Athlete did not establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional. The default sanction should be four (4) years.
21. The athlete has not provided any answer in UWW's proceedings. He must be deemed as having admitted the charge and accepted the consequences. This being, his explanations during OCA's proceedings are not convincing.
22. There is not any element that would justify any reduction of the suspension for No Fault or Negligence.

IV. Decision

Considering the above, pursuant to the Rules, the UWW Anti-doping panel decides that the wrestler, M. Ahmed Salah Al-Jamie:

- I. Is found to have committed an anti-doping rules violation, namely article 2.1 of the Rules;
- II. Is imposed a period of ineligibility of four (4) years, from 12 January 2018 until 11 January 2022.

V. Status during ineligibility

In order to understand the athlete's rights during this period of ineligibility, please refer to article 10.12 of the United World Wrestling Anti-doping rules.

During the period of Ineligibility, the athlete shall not be permitted to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) organized, convened or authorized by:

- United World Wrestling or by any body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by United World Wrestling;
- any Signatory (as that term is defined in the ADR);

- any club or other body that is a member of, or affiliated to, or licensed by, a Signatory or a signatory's member organization; or
- any professional league or any international-or national-level Event organization.

VI. Right to Appeal

Pursuant to article 13.2.1 of the United World Wrestling Anti-doping rules, this decision may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport within 21 days after reception of the decision (please refer to the procedural rule R47 and the following of the CAS Code).

To be notified to the Athlete.

Corsier-sur-Vevey, 9th February 2018



Dr. iur. Daniel Wozniak



Dr. Milica Vukašinović-Vesić, PhD



Ms Carla Morais