

In the matter of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program;

**And in the matter of an anti-doping rule violation by Youssef Youssef asserted by
the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport;**

File Outcome Summary

Summary

1. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) conducted out-of-competition sample collection on Mr. Youssef Youssef (“the athlete”) in Toronto, Ontario.
2. The athlete was selected for doping control. The sample provided by the athlete returned an adverse finding for Tamoxifen. Tamoxifen is classified as a prohibited substance (S.4 Hormone and Metabolic Modulators) on the 2017 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List. Further, this substance is classified as a “specified substance” pursuant to CADP Part C Rule 4.2.2.
3. The athlete failed to dispute the asserted violation within the timelines outlined within the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP) and as a result was deemed to have admitted that he committed the asserted violation, waived his right to a hearing and accepted the proposed consequences.
4. The athlete is currently serving a 4-year period of ineligibility which resulted from a previous anti-doping rule violation (Presence). As such, the violation referenced herein is a second anti-doping rule violation.

Jurisdiction

5. The CCES is an independent not-for-profit organization incorporated under the federal laws of Canada that promotes ethical conduct in all aspects of sport in Canada. The CCES also maintains and carries out the CADP, including providing anti-doping services to national sport organizations and their members.
6. As Canada’s national anti-doping organization, the CCES is in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and its mandatory International Standards. The CCES has implemented the Code and its mandatory International Standards through the CADP, the domestic rules which govern this proceeding. The purpose of the Code and of the CADP is to protect the rights of athletes to fair competition.
7. As Mr. Youssef was serving a period of ineligibility for a first anti-doping rule violation he remained at all relevant times subject to the jurisdiction of the CADP. At

the time of his first anti-doping rule violation the athlete was a member of Judo Canada. The CADP was issued for adoption by Canadian sport organizations on October 1, 2014, to be operational on January 1, 2015. Judo Canada adopted the CADP on December 8, 2014.

Doping Control

8. On February 8, 2017 the CCES conducted an out-of-competition doping control session in Toronto, Ontario, pursuant to the CADP.
9. The athlete was notified for doping control and, together with the Doping Control Officer (DCO) from the CCES, completed the sample collection process. The athlete's sample code number was 4038894.
10. On February 9, 2017 the athlete's sample was received by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory, the INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS), in Laval, QC.

Results Management

11. The adverse analytical finding was received from the WADA accredited laboratory on March 6, 2017. The Certificate of Analysis indicated the presence of Tamoxifen.
12. Tamoxifen is classified as a prohibited substance (S.4 Hormone and Metabolic Modulators) on the 2017 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List. Further, this substance is classified as a "specified substance" pursuant to CADP Part C Rule 4.2.2.
13. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.2, the standard sanction for a doping violation involving the presence of a prohibited substance (specified substance), is a two (2) year period of ineligibility. However, in accordance with CADP Rule 10.7.1c), as this is the athlete's second anti-doping rule violation the CCES proposed a four (4) year sanction representing twice the period of Ineligibility for a first anti-doping rule violation for Tamoxifen within its assertion of April 20, 2017.

Confirmation of Violation and Sanction

14. Rule 7.10.2 of the CADP states:

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the CCES asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by the Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under the Rules) that have been offered by CCES.

15. In accordance with CADP Rule 7.10.2, which was specifically referenced within the assertion letter, should the athlete take no further action to dispute the asserted violation within 30 days of his last participation in the results management process (by May 23, 2017), he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing in accordance with CADP Rule 7.10.2 and thereby would have accepted the four (4) year sanction proposed by the CCES.
16. As no further action was taken by the athlete to dispute the asserted violation, the CCES relies on the provisions contained in CADP Rule 7.10.2. Accordingly, effective May 30, 2017 by reason of the deemed Waiver, a second anti-doping rule violation has been confirmed against the athlete for the presence of Tamoxifen. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.2 and 10.7.1c) the sanction for this second violation is a four (4) year period of ineligibility which commenced on April 20, 2017 and concludes on April 19, 2021.
17. The CCES now considers this case closed.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario this 1st day of June, 2017.



Jeremy Luke
Senior Director, Sport Integrity, CCES