

**In the matter of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program;
And in the matter of an anti-doping rule violation by Khetag Pliev asserted by
the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport;**

Reasoned Decision

Summary

1. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) conducted two sample collection sessions on Wrestling Canada athlete, Khetag Pliev (“the athlete”). The first sample was collected out-of-competition on March 18, 2105. The second sample collection session was conducted in-competition on March 21, 2015.
2. The samples provided by the athlete on March 18, 2015 and March 21, 2015 returned adverse findings for Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone, a prohibited anabolic agent.
3. Following receipt of the CCES’ assertion of an anti-doping rule violation for the presence of a prohibited substance the athlete waived his right to a hearing and accepted the proposed consequences.

Jurisdiction

4. The CCES is a not-for-profit organization incorporated under the federal laws of Canada. The CCES is an independent, not-for-profit corporation that promotes ethical conduct in all aspects of sport in Canada. The CCES also maintains and carries out the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP), including providing anti-doping services to national sport organizations and their members.
5. 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.
6. The athlete is a member of Wrestling Canada and participates in the sport of Wrestling at Wrestling Canada sanctioned events. According to Part C, Rule 1.3 of the CADP, the CADP provisions apply to all members of, and participants in the activities of, sport organizations adopting it. The CADP was issued for adoption by Canadian sport organizations on October 1, 2014, to be operational on January 1, 2015. Wrestling Canada adopted the CADP on December 5, 2014. Therefore, as a member of Wrestling Canada and/or as a participant in Wrestling Canada activities, the athlete is subject to the Rules of the CADP.

Doping Control

7. On March 18, 2015 the CCES conducted an out-of-competition doping in Toronto, ON. 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 2952588.
8. On March 18, 2015 the athlete's sample was sent to World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory, the INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS), in Laval, QC.
9. On March 21, 2015 the CCES conducted an in-competition doping session in Toronto, ON. The athlete was again 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 2953390.
10. On March 23, 2015 the athlete's sample was sent to World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory, the INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS), in Laval, QC.
11. Testing on both March 18, 2015 and March 21, 2015 was conducted as part of the CCES' domestic test distribution plan, all pursuant to the CADP.

Results Management

12. On April 1, 2015, the CCES received the Certificates of Analysis for the athlete's samples (sample codes 2952588 and 2953390) from the INRS which indicated the presence of Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone in each sample.
13. Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone is classified as a prohibited substance (Anabolic Agent) on the 2015 WADA Prohibited List.
14. On April 22, 2015, the CCES formally asserted a violation against the athlete for the presence of a prohibited substance (non-specified substance).
15. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.1, the standard sanction for an intentional doping violation involving the presence of a prohibited substance (non-specified substance) is a four (4) year period of ineligibility. The CCES proposed the standard four (4) year sanction within its assertion of April 22, 2015.

Confirmation of Violation and Sanction

16. On May 6, 2015, in response to the CCES' assertion, the athlete admitted to the fact of the violation.

17. On May 26, 2015 the athlete waived his right to a hearing thereby accepting the violation and the proposed four (4) year period of ineligibility.
18. As a result of the athlete's timely admission of the violation and in accordance with CADP Rule 10.11.2, the athlete's period of ineligibility commenced on the date of sample collection, March 18, 2015, and concludes on March 18, 2019.
19. The CCES now considers this case closed.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario this 19th day of June, 2015.



Jeremy Luke
Director, Canadian Anti-Doping Program and Business Development
CCES