Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC)

ANTI-DOPING POLICY

July 2015
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

This Policy is a central part of UFC’s expanded efforts to protect the health and safety of its Athletes, and also to protect their right to compete on a level playing field. UFC’s goal for this Policy is to be the best anti-doping program in all of professional sport.

This Anti-Doping Policy is modeled on the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") and, except as provided otherwise herein, should be interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with the Code.

This Anti-Doping Policy consists of sport rules governing the conditions under which UFC sport is conducted. It is distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and is not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of any given case, all judicial or other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of this Anti-Doping Policy and the fact that the Code upon which it is based represents the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport. UFC may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities and authority under this Program to the United States Anti-Doping Agency ("USADA"), other Anti-Doping Organizations, or other third-party providers of anti-doping services. References to UFC in this Program shall include USADA, other Anti-Doping Organizations, or third-party anti-doping service providers to which UFC has made a delegation.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

This Anti-Doping Policy shall apply to UFC and its officials, employees and independent contractors, and each participant in a UFC Bout. It also applies to the following: Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her contract with UFC, license with any Athletic Commission, accreditation and/or participation in a UFC Bout or by the preparation of Athletes for participation in any UFC Bout, to have agreed to be bound by this Anti-Doping Policy and to have submitted to the authority of UFC and USADA to enforce this Anti-Doping Policy and to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the hearing panel specified in Article 8 to hear and determine cases brought under this Anti-Doping Policy. More specifically, this Anti-Doping Policy shall apply to:

A. All Athletes under contract with UFC from the date of their first contract until the earlier of the termination of their contract with UFC or such time as they give notice to UFC in writing of their retirement from competition; and

B. All Athlete Support Personnel who: participate in any UFC Bout in any capacity, including without limitation as a manager, coach, trainer, second, corner man, agent, official, medical or paramedical personnel, or who have been identified by an Athlete to UFC or USADA as an Athlete Support Person.
Any Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, or other Person who commits an Anti-Doping Policy Violation while subject to this Policy shall remain subject to this Policy for purposes of results management and discipline after the relationship which originally gave rise to UFC’s or USADA’s authority has ceased.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Policy Violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of this Anti-Doping Policy.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING POLICY VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute Anti-Doping Policy Violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific policies have been violated.

Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Policy Violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute Anti-Doping Policy Violations:

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 Policy Violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an Anti-Doping Policy 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 in the conditions described in the WADA International Standard For Laboratories, 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.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity
of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an Athlete’s *Sample* shall constitute an Anti-Doping Policy Violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 *Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. 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 Policy Violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an Anti-Doping Policy Violation to be committed.

2.3 *Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection*

Evading *Sample* collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in this Anti-Doping Policy.

2.4 *Whereabouts Failures*

Any combination of three *Whereabouts Failures* within a twelve-month period as defined in the Whereabouts Policy developed by UFC.

2.5 *Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control*

Conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a *Doping Control* official, providing fraudulent information to UFC or USADA, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 *Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete *In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or Possession by an Athlete *Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the Athlete establishes
that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete, In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, Attempted Anti-Doping Policy Violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by an Athlete or other Person in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of UFC, USADA, another Anti-Doping Organization or Athletic Commission, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of UFC, USADA another Anti-Doping Organization or Athletic Commission, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of this Anti-Doping Policy if this Anti-Doping Policy had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.
In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the **Athlete** or other **Person** has previously been advised in writing by **USADA**, of the **Athlete Support Person**’s disqualifying status and the potential **Consequence** of prohibited association and that the **Athlete** or other **Person** can reasonably avoid the association. **USADA** shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the **Athlete Support Person** who is the subject of the notice to the **Athlete** or other **Person** that the **Athlete Support Person** may, within 15 days, come forward to **USADA** to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the **Athlete Support Person**’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.5.).

The burden shall be on the **Athlete** or other **Person** to establish that any association with **Athlete Support Personnel** described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

**ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING**

**3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof**

**USADA** shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether **USADA** has established an Anti-Doping Policy Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where this Anti-Doping Policy places the burden of proof upon the **Athlete** or other **Person** alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

**3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions**

Facts related to Anti-Doping Policy Violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

**3.2.1** Analytical methods or decision limits approved by **WADA** after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid.

**3.2.2** **WADA**-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by **WADA**, are presumed to have conducted **Sample** analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the **International Standard for Laboratories**. The **Athlete** or other **Person** may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the **International Standard for Laboratories** occurred which could reasonably have caused the **Adverse Analytical Finding**. If the **Athlete** or other **Person** rebuts the preceding
presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then USADA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

### 3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other Anti-Doping Policy or rule set forth in this Anti-Doping Policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other Anti-Doping Policy Violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other Anti-Doping Policy or rule which could reasonably have caused an Anti-Doping Policy Violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other Anti-Doping Policy Violation, then USADA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the Anti-Doping Policy Violation.

### 3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

### 3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an Anti-Doping Policy Violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or USADA.

### ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

#### 4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

This Anti-Doping Policy incorporates the *Prohibited List*, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under this Anti-Doping Policy three months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by UFC. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.
4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Bouts or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones, and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List and any new class of Prohibited Substances added to the Prohibited List which WADA’s Executive Committee may designate not to be Specified Substances. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Policy Violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted by USADA.

4.4.2 All Athletes Using or intending to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method must seek a TUE from USADA or its designee pursuant to the TUE Policy developed by UFC.

4.4.3 Any Athlete subject to UFC or USADA authority as provided in the scope of this Anti-Doping Policy who obtains a TUE from an Athletic Commission or other Anti-Doping Organization shall promptly provide USADA with a copy of the TUE and all documentation submitted in support of the TUE. USADA shall also have the right to request additional
documentation and evaluation from the Athlete. USADA shall, within 21 days of USADA’s receipt of a request for a TUE, documentation supporting the TUE, and any additional information requested by USADA, notify the Athlete that it is either granting or denying the TUE.

4.4.4 Requests for TUEs should be submitted in accordance with the following timeline: (a) at least 21 days in advance of the Athlete’s intended Use of the prohibited medication when the Athlete is not scheduled to participate in a Bout; (b) at least 90 days in advance of the Athlete’s intended Use when the Athlete is scheduled to participate in any Bout more than 90 days in the future; or (c) as soon as practicable when the Athlete is scheduled to participate in a Bout with less than 90 days advance notice. USADA will consider late filed or applications for retroactive TUEs; however, in such instances, the Athlete may be charged up to the full cost for processing the TUE application where such late filing, in the determination of USADA, is not attributed to factors outside the Athlete’s control.

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to this Anti-Doping Policy: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; or (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met.

4.4.5.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no Anti-Doping Policy Violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Coordination with Athletic Commissions

UFC or USADA will attempt to coordinate TUE applications with applicable Athletic Commissions. UFC Athletes are on notice, however, that because UFC and USADA do not control Athletic Commission decisions to recognize a UFC TUE or to grant their own TUEs, UFC Athletes should not use any substance or method prohibited by an Athletic Commission unless they are certain that an Athletic Commission TUE is in place. In addition, any Athlete
who obtains a TUE from an Athletic Commission or other Anti-Doping Organization, will still need to apply for a UFC TUE.

4.4.7 Appeal of a TUE Application Denied by UFC

USADA’s denial of a TUE application may be appealed pursuant to the UFC Arbitration Rules after exhaustion of the administrative review provided in this Policy and in any TUE Policy adopted by UFC or its designee.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations by USADA, or UFC in cooperation with USADA, shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and any specific protocols of UFC supplementing or modifying that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by USADA shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless otherwise modified by a UFC protocol. USADA shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Unless otherwise modified by a UFC protocol, provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.2 and 7.3 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential Anti-Doping Policy Violations, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.
5.1.3 USADA and UFC may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, to form the basis of an investigation into a possible Anti-Doping Policy Violation(s) and/or to bring cases based on evidence of the violation of anti-doping rules.

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 USADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes identified in this Anti-Doping Policy (under the heading "Scope and Application of the Policy").

5.2.2 USADA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.3 Bout Testing

5.3.1 Unless otherwise required by an Athletic Commission, at UFC Bouts, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by USADA or its designee.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, USADA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, including consideration of types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

USADA may coordinate Testing with Athletic Commissions or other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing of the same Athletes.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Athletes shall provide their whereabouts information to USADA as required by the Whereabouts Policy developed by UFC.

5.7 Former UFC Athletes Returning to UFC Competition

5.7.1 An Athlete who gives notice of retirement to UFC, or has otherwise ceased to have a contractual relationship with UFC, may not resume competing in UFC Bouts until he/she has given UFC written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of four months before returning to competition. UFC may grant an exemption to the four-month written
notice rule in exceptional circumstances or where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete.

5.7.2 If an Athlete retires from UFC competition while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in UFC Bouts or competitions approved or sanctioned by an Athletic Commission until the Athlete has given four months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than four months) to UFC of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by USADA. For purposes other than Article 2.1, USADA may rely upon Sample analysis conducted elsewhere than at a WADA accredited or approved laboratory.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist USADA in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.
6.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not specified by USADA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subject to further analysis by USADA at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by USADA to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Anti-Doping Policy Violation. Further analysis of Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

Samples may be stored and subjected to further analysis for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the discretion of USADA. Further analysis of Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

USADA or its designee shall have exclusive results management authority for any Anti-Doping Policy Violation asserted under these policies.

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by USADA

Results management for tests initiated by USADA or its designee shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to USADA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, USADA shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with a TUE that has been or will be granted as provided in the UFC TUE Policy, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE, as provided in the UFC TUE Policy, or departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, USADA shall promptly and simultaneously give notice to the Athlete, UFC, and Athletic Commission, if applicable. Notice shall include the information described in Article 14.1.3, as well as: (a) the
Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the Anti-Doping Policy violated; (c) the Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time, and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be scheduled within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the Athlete or USADA choose to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; (f) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories; and (g) any Provisional Suspension imposed. If USADA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, it shall so notify the Athlete.

7.1.4 Where requested by the Athlete or USADA, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. USADA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his or her representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample, which shall take place within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also, a representative of USADA shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, then, unless USADA takes the case forward as an Anti-Doping Policy Violation under Article 2.2, the entire Test shall be considered negative and the Athlete and UFC shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified (i.e., if the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis), or the B Sample analysis is not requested or is waived, the Athlete shall be given notice of: (a) the Anti-Doping Policy Violation asserted; (b) the basis of that assertion, (c) the additional information set forth in Article 14.1.3; (d) the Consequences that will be imposed; (e) the Athlete’s right, within ten days of the notice, to request a hearing; and (f) that, if the Athlete does not request a hearing within the time limit indicated at subsection (e) of this Article, the Consequences will be imposed immediately.

Notice to an Athlete or other Person, for all purposes of this policy, shall be effective when delivered by overnight courier to the Athlete or other Person’s most recent mailing address on file with USADA or the UFC legal department or by email to the Athlete or other Person’s most recent email.
7.2 Review of Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, USADA shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the UFC TUE Policy, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.2.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire Test shall be considered negative for purposes of Article 2.1 and the Athlete shall be so informed.

7.2.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, USADA shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, if the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete shall be notified in accordance with Article 7.1.7.

7.2.5 USADA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

7.2.5.1 If USADA determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after giving notice to the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(d) to (f).

7.2.5.2 If UFC is asked by an Athletic Commission to disclose whether any Athlete licensed by the Athletic Commission has a pending Atypical Finding, UFC shall so advise the Athletic Commission after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.
7.3 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

USADA may provide Athlete Biological Passport information to and receive Athlete Biological Passport information from other Anti-Doping Organizations.

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as USADA is satisfied that an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred, it shall promptly give notice to the Athlete, as provided in Article 7.1.7, as applicable.

7.4 Review of Whereabouts Failures

USADA shall review potential Whereabouts Failures, as defined in UFC’s Whereabouts Policy. At such time as USADA is satisfied that an Article 2.4 Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred, it shall promptly give notice to the Athlete, providing information identified in Article 7.1.7, as applicable.

7.5 Review of Other Potential Anti-Doping Policy Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.1–7.4

USADA shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into any potential Anti-Doping Policy Violation not covered by Articles 7.1- 7.4. At such time as USADA is satisfied that an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred, it shall promptly give notice to the Athlete or other Person, providing information identified in Article 7.1.7, as applicable.

7.6 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Policy Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted Anti-Doping Policy Violation as provided above, USADA shall attempt to determine whether any prior Anti-Doping Policy Violation exists.

7.7 Provisional Suspensions

7.7.1 Optional Provisional Suspension: USADA may impose a Provisional Suspension on an Athlete or other Person against whom an Anti-Doping Policy Violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Article 7.1 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.7.2 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed pursuant to Article 7.7.1, the Athlete or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.
7.7.2.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to USADA or to the hearing body that the violation is likely to have resulted from the use of a Contaminated Product.

7.7.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1.

7.7.4 In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.8 Resolution without a Hearing

7.8.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an Anti-Doping Policy Violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that have been offered by USADA.

7.8.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an Anti-Doping Policy Violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by USADA 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 have been offered by USADA.

7.8.3 In cases where Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead USADA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the Anti-Doping Policy Violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed. UFC shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.9 Retirement or Termination of UFC Contract

If an Athlete retires or ceases to be under contract with UFC while USADA is conducting the results management process, including the investigation of any Atypical Finding or Atypical Passport Finding, USADA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete retires or ceases to be under contract with UFC before any results management process has begun, and USADA had results management authority over the Athlete at the time the Athlete committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, USADA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that Anti-Doping Policy Violation. If USADA had results management authority over Athlete Support
Personnel or another Person at the time they committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, USADA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that Anti-Doping Policy Violation.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Any Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation shall have a right to a hearing as provided in the UFC Arbitration Rules.

8.2 Waiver of Hearing

The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete’s or other Person’s failure to challenge USADA’s assertion that an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has occurred within the specific time period provided in UFC’s policies.

ARTICLE 9 [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results for an Anti-Doping Policy Violation in Connection with a Bout

An Anti-Doping Policy Violation occurring during, or in connection with, a Bout may, upon the decision of UFC, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s results obtained in that Bout with all Consequences, including, without limitation, forfeiture of title, ranking, purse or other compensation, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify an Athlete’s results might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s Anti-Doping Policy Violation and the Athlete’s degree of Fault.

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s results in the Bout shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete’s results were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s Anti-Doping Policy Violation.

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 or potential increase in the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.3:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be two years where the Anti-Doping Policy Violation involves a non-Specified Substance or Prohibited Method.

10.2.2 The period of Ineligibility shall be one year where the Anti-Doping Policy Violation involves a Specified Substance.

10.2.3 The period of Ineligibility may be increased up to an additional two years where Aggravating Circumstances are present.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Policy Violations

The period of Ineligibility for Anti-Doping Policy Violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two years up to four years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of six months, depending on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and six months of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for the Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of nine months, depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.
10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on degree of Fault

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

Where the Anti-Doping Policy Violation involves a Specified Substance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, the period of Ineligibility set forth in Article 10.2.2, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, the period of Ineligibility set forth in Article 10.2, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

10.5.1.3 For Specified Substances which are also drugs of abuse, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced upon satisfactory completion of a rehabilitation program approved by UFC and USADA.

10.5.2 Other Anti-Doping Policy Violations

For Anti-Doping Policy Violations not described in Articles 10.5.1.1 or 10.5.1.2, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.
10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Policy Violations

10.6.1.1 USADA in its sole discretion may suspend all or part of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to USADA or another Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) USADA or another Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an Anti-Doping Policy Violation by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to USADA, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to USADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences imposed may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Policy Violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility other Consequences was based, USADA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility and other Consequences.

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an Anti-Doping Policy Violation (or, in the case of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation

Where an Athlete or other Person promptly admits the asserted Anti-Doping Policy Violation after being confronted by USADA, that may be considered as a mitigating factor when the period of Ineligibility
established by these Anti-Doping Policies is set forth as a high/low range. It shall also eliminate the possibility of sanction on account of Aggravating Circumstances.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Athlete or other Person’s second Anti-Doping Policy Violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

(a) six months;

(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first Anti-Doping Policy Violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

(c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second Anti-Doping Policy Violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third Anti-Doping Policy Violation will result in a period of Ineligibility of a minimum of double the period of Ineligibility which would apply if it were a second violation up to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An Anti-Doping Policy Violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Policies for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an Anti-Doping Policy Violation will only be considered a second violation if USADA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Policy Violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after USADA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first Anti-Doping Policy Violation. If USADA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first Anti-Doping Policy Violation, USADA discovers facts involving an Anti-Doping Policy Violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then USADA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction
that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Bouts dating back to the earlier Anti-Doping Policy Violation will be subject to Disqualification as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.4.3 Decisions made either before or after the effective date of this Policy by an Athletic Commission or other Anti-Doping Organization, finding that an Athlete or other Person violated a rule involving Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation may be counted as a violation under this Article where the process was fair and the violation would also be a violation of these policies or otherwise considered in sanctioning.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Policy Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each Anti-Doping Policy Violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Bouts Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation

In addition to the Disqualification of the results of a Bout under Article 10.1, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date an Anti-Doping Policy Violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, may, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified by UFC with all of the resulting Consequences including, without limitation, forfeiture of any title, ranking, purse, or other compensation.

10.9 Allocation of Forfeited Compensation

Unless required otherwise by an Athletic Commission, forfeited compensation shall, at UFC’s discretion, be applied to offset the costs of the Program or given to anti-doping research.

10.10 Additional Financial Consequences

In addition to the other Consequences described under this Article 10, UFC may impose a fine on an Athlete or other Person who commits an Anti-Doping Policy Violation up to the sum of $500,000 depending on the seriousness of the violation and the relative compensation of the Athlete or other Person. All money received by UFC on account of fines shall be applied in the same manner as provided in Article 10.9.

The imposition of a financial sanction by UFC shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility period or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under this Anti-Doping Policy.
10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, USADA may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Policy Violation last occurred. All Bout results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, may be Disqualified by UFC.

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all cases, for an Athlete means before the Athlete Bouts again) admits the Anti-Doping Policy Violation after being confronted with the Anti-Doping Policy Violation by USADA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another Anti-Doping Policy Violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed on, or voluntarily accepted by, an Athlete or other Person and that Provisional Suspension is respected, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.11.3.2 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension, or suspension by any Athletic Commission, regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete.
10.12  Status during Ineligibility

10.12.1  Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in connection with a UFC Bout, or any match or competition sanctioned or licensed by an Athletic Commission, or participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any Signatory, Signatory’s member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory’s member organization.

10.12.2  Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on USADA’s assessment of the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, USADA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.13  Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11  [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

ARTICLE 12  [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

ARTICLE 13  [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]
ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Policy Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Policy Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of Anti-Doping Policy Violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of this Anti-Doping Policy.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Policy Violations to Athletic Commissions and other Anti-Doping Organizations

Notice of the assertion of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation may be given to any Athletic Commission, where an Athlete or Athlete Support Person is licensed or subject to state law or regulation, or to any relevant Anti-Doping Organization, simultaneously with, or after, notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation Notice

Notification of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation under Article 2.1 shall include, at a minimum: the Athlete’s name and country, whether the violation was in connection with a particular Bout, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Notice of Anti-Doping Policy Violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include, at a minimum: the policy violated, the basis of the asserted violation, and whether the violation was in connection with a particular Bout. The failure to properly identify the Bout[s], if any, with which a violation may be connected shall not invalidate the notice or effect the disqualification of results under this Policy.

14.1.4 Status Reports

When USADA has given notice of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation under Article 14.1.2, UFC shall provide a written explanation of the resolution of the matter to any Athletic Commission or Anti-Doping Organization which has been notified.
14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by USADA to have committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, as well as the factual basis of the assertion, may be Publicly Disclosed by UFC after notice to the Athlete or other Person has been provided in accordance with Articles 7.1.3, 7.2.4, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5.

14.3.2 No later than twenty days after a decision has been rendered in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or the right to a hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation has not been timely challenged, UFC shall Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the Anti-Doping Policy violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any), and the Consequences imposed.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, the decision may, unless the Anti-Doping Policy Violation has previously been Publicly Disclosed, only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision.

14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on UFC’s website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility or by publishing it through other means.

14.3.5 Neither USADA nor any WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

UFC may publish general statistical reports of its Doping Control activities. UFC may also publish reports showing the name of any Athletes tested and the date of each Testing.
14.5 Data Privacy

**14.5.1** UFC and USADA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its anti-doping activities under the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and this Anti-Doping Policy.

**14.5.2** Any Athlete who submits information including personal data to UFC, USADA or any Person in accordance with this Anti-Doping Policy shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by UFC, USADA or such Person for the purposes of the implementation of this Anti-Doping Policy, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement this Anti-Doping Policy.

**14.5.3** No data submitted or acquired as a result of any application for a TUE, Sample collection or analysis or anti-doping investigation shall be considered medical information or health care information.

14.6 Sharing of Information in Connection with an Investigation

UFC or USADA may share confidential information with an Athletic Commission or any Code Signatory Anti-Doping Organization in connection with an investigation being conducted by UFC, USADA, an Athletic Commission, or that other Anti-Doping Organization.

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

**15.1** Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Athletic Commission or other Anti-Doping Organization which are consistent with this Anti-Doping Policy and are within that party’s authority shall be recognized and respected by UFC.

**15.2** It is the expectation of UFC, and Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and other Persons subject to this Anti-Doping Policy that any decision of UFC or USADA regarding a violation of this Anti-Doping Policy will be recognized by all Athletic Commissions, other promoters whose competitions are approved or licensed by Athletic Commissions, and other Anti-Doping Organizations, which shall take all necessary action to render UFC’s or USADA’s decision effective.
ARTICLE 16  [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

ARTICLE 17  STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No Anti-Doping Policy Violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the Anti-Doping Policy Violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 18  EDUCATION

UFC and USADA shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

ARTICLE 19  [INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]

ARTICLE 20  AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THESE ANTI-DOPING POLICIES

20.1 This Anti-Doping Policy may be amended from time to time by UFC. Unless otherwise indicated, any amendments shall go into effect 30 days after publication on the UFC anti-doping website (www.UFC.USADA.org).

20.2 This Anti-Doping Policy shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of this Anti-Doping Policy are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of this Anti-Doping Policy or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

20.4 The Code, the comments annotating various provisions of the Code, and the International Standards may be used to interpret this Anti-Doping Policy, unless there is a conflict, in which case this Anti-Doping Policy shall prevail.

20.5 This Anti-Doping Policy has come into full force and effect on July 1, 2015 (the “Effective Date”). Except as provided in the “Scope and Application of the Policy” it shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that Anti-Doping Policy Violations established by Athletic Commissions or other Anti-Doping Organizations prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.
20.6 The official text of this Anti-Doping Policy shall be English. In the event of a conflict between the English any other translation, the English version shall prevail.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

21.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with this Anti-Doping Policy.

21.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

21.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

21.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate this Anti-Doping Policy.

21.1.5 To disclose to UFC and USADA any decision by an Athletic Commission or non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed a doping violation within the previous ten years.

21.1.6 To cooperate with UFC’s and USADA’s investigations of Anti-Doping Policy Violations. Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with a UFC or USADA investigation of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation may result in a charge of misconduct under UFC's Fighter Conduct Policy or other disciplinary rules.

21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

21.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with this Anti-Doping Policy.

21.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

21.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

21.2.4 To disclose to UFC and USADA any decision by an Athletic Commission or non-Signatory finding that the he or she committed doping violation within the previous ten years.

21.2.5 To cooperate with UFC’s and USADA’s investigations of Anti-Doping Policy Violations. Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with a UFC or USADA investigation of Anti-Doping Policy
Violations may result in a charge of misconduct under UFC’s disciplinary rules.

21.2.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification. Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under UFC’s disciplinary rules.

ARTICLE 22: WAIVER AND RELEASE

As a condition of participating in or preparing for a Bout or working with an Athlete who is participating in or preparing for a Bout, Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons agree to release and hold harmless UFC, USADA and their designees from any claim, demand or cause of action, known or unknown, now or hereafter arising, including attorney’s fees, resulting from acts or omissions which occurred in good faith.
APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

**Administration**: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

**Adverse Analytical Finding**: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

**Adverse Passport Finding**: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

**Aggravating Circumstances**: *Aggravating Circumstances* exist where the Anti-Doping Policy Violation was intentional, the Anti-Doping Policy Violation had significant potential to enhance an *Athlete’s Bout* performance, and one of the following additional factors is present: the *Athlete’s* or other *Person* committed the Anti-Doping Policy Violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit an Anti-Doping Policy Violation; the *Athlete* or other *Person* *Used* or *Possessed* multiple *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* *Used* or *Possessed* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* on multiple occasions; the *Athlete* or *Person* engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation.

**Anti-Doping Organization**: UFC, USADA, WADA, a *Code Signatory*, or other organization that is responsible for conducting an anti-doping program.

**Athlete**: Any fighter who is under contract with UFC, or participates as a fighter in *UFC Bouts*, or is scheduled to participate as a fighter in *UFC Bouts*.

**Athlete Biological Passport**: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations and *International Standard* for Laboratories.

**Athlete Support Personnel**: Any coach, trainer, corner man, second, manager, agent, official, medical or paramedical personnel, or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for a *Bout*. 
**Athletic Commission**: Any regulatory body established or recognized by a state or other governmental entity with authority to regulate, approve, sanction or license mixed martial arts competitions or the Participants in those competitions.

**Attempt**: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation. Provided, however, there shall be no Anti-Doping Policy Violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**Atypical Finding**: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

**Atypical Passport Finding**: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

**Bout**: A mixed martial arts contest or exhibition promoted or otherwise conducted by UFC.

**Code**: The World Anti-Doping Code.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations (“Consequences”)**: An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an Anti-Doping Policy may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete’s results in a particular Bout are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including, without limitation, potential forfeiture of title, ranking, purse or other compensation; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an Anti-Doping Policy Violation for a specified period of time from participating in connection with any Bout or competition as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in connection with any Bout or competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an Anti-Doping Policy Violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public.

**Contaminated Product**: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

**Disqualification**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations above.

**Doping Control**: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any hearing including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUEs, results management and hearings.
Fault:  *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person’s* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* departure from the expected standard of behavior. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that the violation was not intended to enhance an *Athlete’s* performance, that factor may also be considered in assessing the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* degree of *Fault*.

Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations, above.

*In-Competition*: “*In-Competition*” means the period commencing six hours prior to the commencement of the scheduled weigh-in and ending six hours after the conclusion of the *Bout*.

*Ineligibility*:  See Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations above.

*International Standard*:  A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

*Marker*:  A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

*Metabolite*:  Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

*Minor*:  A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

*No Fault or Negligence*:  The *Athlete* or other *Person* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an Anti-Doping Policy. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.

*Out-of-Competition*:  Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

*Participant*:  Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person*.

*Person*:  A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.
**Possession**: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no Anti-Doping Policy Violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an Anti-Doping Policy Violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

**Prohibited List**: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

**Prohibited Method**: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited Substance**: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Hearing**: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Provisional Suspension**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations above.

**Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Policy Violations above.

**Sample or Specimen**: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

**Signatories**: Those sports organizations which have signed and agreed to comply with the Code.

**Specified Substance**: See Article 4.2.2.

**Substantial Assistance**: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to Anti-Doping Policy Violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by USADA or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise
an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

**Target Testing:** Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**Testing:** The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

** Trafficking:** Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are intended to enhance sport performance and not for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

**TUE:** Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

**UFC:** Ultimate Fighting Championship and any entity to which UFC delegates responsibilities or authority under this Anti-Doping Policy, including, but not limited to, the United States Anti-Doping Agency.

**USADA:** United States Anti-Doping Agency or any entity contracted by UFC to fulfill the responsibilities under this Anti-Doping Policy.

**Use:** The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

**Whereabouts Failure:** The failure by any Athlete to comply with the UFC Whereabouts Policy by failing to timely, accurately and completely provide required whereabouts information and/or for being unavailable for Testing due to inaccurate information provided on the Whereabouts Filing.