



FIDE ONLINE CADETS & YOUTH RAPID WORLD CUP

Final Games 26 - 31 August, 2021

FAIR PLAY RULES

1. ZOOM Entrance – the players must enter Zoom with their real name in the following order: - FED, Category, Surname and Name (e.g. USA O16 Tan Jun).
2. During the game, a player's camera and microphone must be turned on.
3. The camera must be placed in a way that we can see the player's face. Players must be visible on Zoom during their games. The arbiters and the FPP may on occasion require that Zoom cameras be adjusted if a player falls out of view or their side/rearview camera in order to see the player and the playing environment.
**Captains and players please pay special attention to this, as some players are getting off-sight.*
4. Players must share their screen (the first screen/ *screen 1* so we can see their Taskbar). Players are recommended to close all other applications/tabs and to have only Zoom and only one Chrome tab - Tornelo activated. This reduces the possibility of lag affecting player's connectivity.
5. The players may lower their speakers in order to avoid distraction, but to check the Zoom/Tornelo chat and to be responsive.
Players must follow all directions given by the arbiters and the FPP, keeping in mind that the instructions might be in verbal announcements or most importantly direct chats.
6. Players must wait 5 minutes after completion of their game before switching off any cameras as the Fair Play team may request an inspection of the playing area.
7. Players must be alone in their playing area (except the ones playing from a common venue under surveillance by a local arbiter).
8. Headphones, earphones, caps, hats, hoodies and any unnecessary items which are on the head or covering the head are not allowed (except for religious purposes).
9. Player's desk shall be clean and tidy – there shall be no other items except the computer (the one from where the player is playing) and the computer mouse.





10. The picture displayed shall not hide the surroundings of the player - no virtual background nor blurry background is allowed.
11. The room lighting should be sufficient to allow broadcasting and movement of a player's eyes to be monitored by the arbiters and FPP.
12. A player's microphone should always transmit any sounds audible near the player to the arbiters and FPP.

Second camera

A side-rear view camera is required with video on showing the player in their playing environment with a view of the screen. **The second camera is mandatory for each player.**

➤ **Second camera's placement**

Side/rear view cameras should be set so they display the player, the player's screen, and the surrounding playing area. The camera angle should be placed aside in a reasonable distance (rear view), which allows **a clear view of the player, entire desk, monitor, and mouse**. *as shown in the picture →

- In this case the players are entering the Zoom room with a second device (different Zoom account) where another laptop/external camera or mobile camera can be used.
- If it's another laptop used as a second camera then only the Zoom app shall be opened. The screen must be shared from the second device as well (sharing screen 1 with Taskbar visible).
- If it's a mobile camera, then the mobile must be on silent mode and placed horizontally.



**Captains, please contact your players and make sure they meet the requirements about the second camera placement, so they won't lose time before the start of the round.*

- During the game, the arbiters and FPP may check the player's surroundings, desk, clothes, player's ears and their Task manager - using CTRL + Shift + esc or CMD + ALT +esc on MAC keyboard. When the players are asked to show their surroundings





and their desk, they must make a full circle (360°) with their camera over the room and their desk.

- It is also recommended for the players to unpin from their Taskbar some programs (especially ChessBase, Viber, What'sApp, Skype and any other communication program & to turn off the notifications from those applications).

It is mandatory for the players to be on Zoom and on Tornelo in order to play the games. Players with the wrong Zoom requirements, not following Zoom instructions by the arbiters and the FPP, or who are not present on Zoom will usually be given a warning before there is any penalty. Non-Compliance may result in forfeit or disqualification.

The rules are strict and any other behavior will be considered as a breach of fair play.

Statistical evidence on (assumed) cheating

In online events, player disqualifications are mainly based on statistical data. Of course, other evidence (GM analysis of the games, videotape observation, etc.) is also collected, but statistics are usually the starting point for an investigation.

It should be emphasized that computer programs are widely used by FIDE as evidence of players using dishonest methods of play by analysing statistical data. The method of functioning and the feasibility of using Prof. Regan's system as the most complete system that unifies the data of different programs for the detection of unfair play, as an evidence of a player committing a cheating-related violation, among other things, is described in detail in the decisions of the ETH in cases 8/2015 and 2/2016. In paragraphs 12.21, 12.25 and 12.36.4 of the combined motivation for decisions 8/2015 and 2/2016 it is stated that in order to provide a statistical judgment, Prof. Regan's model uses three separate statistical tests, each producing a Z-score to indicate variance with the projected performance:

- a. The Move-Matching percentage (MM);
- b. Equal-top value moves (EV) and
- c. Scaled Difference, i.e. total error (SD) and Average Scaled Difference (ASD) when averaged over all analyses positions. The outcomes of MM, EV and SD tests are converted into Z-scores indicating the probability of fair play/cheating by comparing the player's actual performance with the projected (expected) performance of a player of the same strength. If the deviation is sufficiently significant, it provides a statistical proof of the probability of cheating.

Thus, Prof. Regan runs his statistical programme to generate projections, measure deviations and compute confidence intervals for several aggregate statistics. The parameter settings are derived from the post-tournament ELO rating; the main tests are MM, EV and SD. The





programme computes projections and z-scores according to the well-known statistical theory of independent Bernoulli trials and Gaussian normal distribution.

The statistical probability of cheating in the Z-score is reflected as follows:

- 2,0 1:44
- 2,5 1:161
- 3,0 1:750
- 3,5 1:4 300
- 4,0 1:32 000
- 4,5 1:300 000
- 4,75 1:1 000 000
- 5,0 1:3 500 000

The higher the Z-score, the higher the level of “sufficient confidence” of the arbiters. If the Z-score is extremely high, this clearly indicates the lowest possible probability of fair play and should be sufficient to overcome the standard of proof of “comfortable satisfaction” and the recognition of the player guilty of (an assumed) cheating.

Complaints

Regarding the complaints for cheating, we remind you not to make public accusations about possible cheating. You can address your complaints to the CA or to the FPP.

- Link for the official complaints (ITC/PTC forms)
 - <https://fpl.fide.com/itc-ptc-complaints/>
 - <https://www.fide.com/FIDE/handbook/ACC%20Tournament%20Complaint%20Form.pdf>
- The complaint form shall be printed, filled, scanned and then sent to the CA
 - biagioli@virgilio.it
- The right to complain belongs to the participants (players, captains and officials) with FIDE ID Number of the tournament concerned.
- The complainant shall provide all the information required in the Complaint Form and must detail the reasons why the Complaint is being made, listing all basis available at the time of filing.
- Oral or informal Complaints are not accepted.
- All Complaints shall list all basis available at the time of filing.
- All Complaints based solely on the assumption that a person is playing stronger than expected due to his/her rating will be not be considered.





➤ **Penalties**

- When the complaint is manifestly unfounded, the complainant can receive a warning and can be sanctioned by suspension up to three months; further violations can be sanctioned by suspension up to six months.
- When it is determined that manifestly unfounded accusation was made to a third party or in public, the offender can be sanctioned by suspension up to three months for first violation, up to six months suspension for further violations and in particularly severe cases of unfounded accusations, the cases will be forwarded to ETH for longer suspensions and other sanctions.

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CHIEF ARBITER

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