



### TABLE OF CHANGES

#### FIDE Fair Play Regulations 2024

Section/Article	Old text	New text	Comments
<b>All sections</b>			Numbering changed to conform with current FIDE standards.
<b>1.2 a</b>	the deliberate use of electronic devices (Art. 11.3.2 FIDE Laws of Chess) or other sources of information or advice (Art. 11.3.1 FIDE Laws of Chess) during a game; or	the deliberate use of electronic devices (01. Laws of Chess / FIDE Laws of Chess taking effect from 1st January, 2023 / Art. 11.3.2 FIDE Laws of Chess) or other sources of information or advice (01. Laws of Chess / FIDE Laws of Chess taking effect from 1st January, 2023 / Art. 11.3.1 FIDE Laws of Chess) during a game; or	Regulation reference updated.

<p><b>1.3</b></p>	<p>Online cheating may also be deemed to have occurred when statistical evidence is insufficient to substantiate assumed cheating, but there is additional evidence that the individual may have cheated e.g. video evidence, GM opinion, and other situational factors (Suspected fair play violation).</p>	<p>Online cheating may also be deemed to have occurred when statistical evidence is insufficient to substantiate assumed cheating, but there is additional evidence that the individual may have cheated e.g., video evidence, chess expert opinions (GMs, IMs, and other specialists), and other situational factors (Suspected fair play violation).</p>	<p>GM opinion changed to expert opinion.</p>
<p><b>1.5</b></p>	<p>Assumed cheating: There shall be a presumption of cheating if statistical analysis by a FIDE validated and approved algorithm and/or other methodology applied to a player's performance in a single game, or a series of games or tournaments in competitive play shows a Z-score (reflective of the deviation between the player's actual performance and the projected fair play for a player having comparable Elo rating) above the official Z-score threshold. In such a case, if FIDE institutes disciplinary proceedings against the player in question, the burden to rebut the presumption of cheating and show his or her innocence shall be on the player</p>	<p>There shall be a presumption of cheating if statistical analysis by a FIDE-validated and approved algorithm and/or other methodology applied to a player's performance in a single game, or a series of games or tournaments in competitive play shows a Z-score (reflective of the deviation between the player's actual performance and the projected fair play for a player having comparable Elo rating) above the official Z-score threshold. In such a case, if FIDE institutes disciplinary proceedings against the player in question, the burden to rebut the presumption of cheating and show his or her innocence shall be on the player.</p>	<p>FIDE validated changed to FIDE-validated.</p>

<p><b>1.6</b></p>	<p>Thresholds: The Z-score measure of unlikelihood is commonly used in science and can be a composite of several results. Currently, only Dr. Kenneth W. Regan methodology is approved. In order to provide a statistical judgment, Dr. Regan’s model uses three separate statistical tests, each producing a z-score to indicate deviation from the projected performance: Move-Matching (MM), Equal-top value moves (EV) and Average Scaled Difference (ASD). The outcomes of the MM, EV, and ASD tests are further combined into a single overall Z-score. The notion of Z-score is not limited to the methodology of Dr. Kenneth W. Regan. Results from other approved methodologies can be cast as Z-scores, and then fall equally under the following proposed thresholds:</p>	<p>Thresholds The Z-score measure of unlikelihood (i.e. the number of standard deviations from the norm) is commonly used in science and can be a composite of several results.  Currently, only Prof. Kenneth W. Regan’s methodology is approved by FIDE. In order to provide a statistical judgement, Prof. Regan’s model uses three separate statistical tests, each producing a z-score to indicate deviation from the projected performance: Move-Matching (MM), Equal-top value moves (EV) and Average Scaled Difference (ASD). The outcomes of the MM, EV, and ASD tests are further combined into a single overall Z-score. The notion of Z-score is not limited to the methodology of Prof. Regan. Results from other approved methodologies can be cast as Z-scores, and then fall equally under the following proposed thresholds:</p>	<p>Additional explanation of Z-score: - unlikelihood (i.e. the number of standard deviations from the norm)  - only Dr. Kenneth to only Prof. Kenneth</p>
<p><b>1.7</b></p>	<p>False accusation: Reckless or manifestly unfounded accusation of chess cheating is a serious violation of the requirement of fair play. False accusation in chess is an abuse of</p>	<p>Reckless or manifestly unfounded accusation of chess cheating: Any player or official who, or National Federation which, makes public or private allegations of cheating against</p>	<p>Changed to specify the content of the term “false accusations”.</p>

	<p>freedom of expression that is prohibited by the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Code.</p>	<p>another player or official without acceptable grounds existing for a reasonable suspicion of cheating; provided that a player is not precluded from reporting in private to an arbiter or anti-cheating official during a competition any suspicion of cheating by another person for the purposes of monitoring the behaviour of such person.</p>	
<p>2.1</p>	<p>The Fair Play Commission (FPL) has jurisdiction in all cheating-related matters, including false accusations. People subject to FPL jurisdiction include players, supporting persons, and team captains. Supporting persons include, but are not limited to, heads of delegations, seconds, trainers, managers, psychologists, organizers, spectators, relatives, journalists, chess officials, arbiters when involved in cheating incidents.</p>	<p>The Fair Play Commission (FPL) has jurisdiction in all cheating-related matters, including false accusations. People subject to FPL jurisdiction include <b>any person with a FIDE ID</b>, players, supporting persons, and team captains. Supporting persons include, but are not limited to, heads of delegations, seconds, trainers, managers, psychologists, organisers, spectators, relatives, journalists, chess officials, arbiters when involved in cheating incidents.</p>	<p>organizers changed to organisers.</p>
<p>2.3</p>	<p>3 Online chess falls under FPL jurisdiction for official FIDE competitions. For such tournaments, the provisions of Appendix 1 of the FIDE Online Chess Regulations shall apply in addition.</p>	<p>Online chess falls under FPL jurisdiction for official FIDE competitions. For such tournaments, the provisions of Appendix 1 of the FIDE Online Chess Regulations shall apply in addition. <b>Additionally, FIDE may monitor private online events that meet specific criteria, such as those offering</b></p>	

		money prizes or involving top-level players.	
2.5	Cheating incidents occurring in tournaments that require standard levels of protection (as defined in the Anti-Cheating Protection Measures) are to be referred to NFs, except when the cheating incident affects the awarding of a FM/WFM title, and/or involves a person, either as claimant or respondent, holding the FM/WFM, IM/WIM or GM/WGM title. Such cases must be reported to FPL as well.	Cheating incidents occurring in tournaments that require standard levels of protection (as defined in the Anti-Cheating Protection Measures) are to be referred to NFs, except when the cheating incident affects the awarding of a FM/WFM title, and/or involves a person, either as claimant or respondent, holding the FM/WFM, IM/WIM or GM/WGM title. Such cases must be reported to FPL as well. <b>If such cases are not reported as required, FIDE FPL may initiate an independent investigation and refer the responsible National Federation and/or tournament organizer to the EDC.</b>	
2.7		If an NF sanctions a player in a cheating-related case and the NF is not required to report the case to FPL, the sanction will only apply at the national level. However, the NF can apply to FPL to adopt the sanction if a ban of at least 12 months has been imposed.	New paragraph. What was earlier 2.7 is now 2.8 in the new regulation.
2.8			Was previously II.7. Now 2.8
3.1.2 a	Investigations can also be triggered by: a) a report of a tournament;	Investigations can also be triggered by: a) a report of the <b>Chief Fair Play Officer or Chief Arbiter</b> of a tournament;	

<p><b>3.2</b></p>	<p>2. All Complaints must be submitted in writing and addressed to the FPL through FIDE Office.</p>	<p>3.2.2 All Complaints must be submitted in writing and addressed to the FPL at <a href="mailto:fpl@fide.com">fpl@fide.com</a>.</p>	<p>Change in numbering - previously was B. Complaints now is 3.2 Complaints</p> <p>Change in the address for submitting complaint</p>
<p><b>3.2.6</b></p>	<p>6. In-Tournament Complaints must be delivered to the chief arbiter. Upon receipt of an ITC, the chief arbiter shall a) inform the complainant about the penalty for filing a manifestly unfounded ITC; b) take steps to investigate the case in the usual manner, with reference to Article 12.9 for possible penalties; c) forward the complaint and his report including all findings to the FPL through FIDE Office. If the chief arbiter comes to the conclusion that the ITC is unfounded he may dismiss the complaint during the tournament, subject to his duties under III.B.6.c above. The player retains the right to file a Post-Tournament Complaint on the same incident.</p>	<p>3.2.6 In-Tournament Complaints must be delivered to the Chief Fair Play Officer. When there is no CFPO, then they should be addressed to the Chief Arbiter. Upon receipt of an ITC, the Chief Fair Play Officer or the CA shall</p> <p>Inform the complainant about the penalty for filing a manifestly unfounded ITC; take steps to investigate the case in the usual manner, with reference to Article 12.9 for possible penalties; forward the complaint and his report including all findings to the FIDE FPL and FIDE ARB.</p> <p>If the Chief Fair Play Officer comes to the conclusion that the ITC is unfounded he may dismiss the complaint during the tournament, subject to his duties under 3.2.6.c above. The player retains the right to file a Post-Tournament Complaint on the same incident.</p>	<p>Change in numbering Previously B.6; now is 3.2.6</p> <p>Changes: it must be delivered to the Chief Fair Play Officer. When there is no CFPO, then they should be addressed to the Chief Arbiter. Upon receipt of an ITC, the Chief Fair Play Officer shall</p>

<p><b>3.2.9</b></p>	<p>All Complaints based solely on the assumption that a person is playing stronger than expected due to his/her rating will be considered manifestly unfounded.</p>	<p>All Complaints based solely on the <b>unsupported</b> assumption that a person is playing stronger than expected due to his/her rating will be considered manifestly unfounded.</p>	
<p><b>3.2.12</b></p>	<p>All information about complaints and investigations shall remain confidential until an investigation is completed by the FPL. In case of breach of confidentiality requirements by complainants or the Chief Arbitrator or any other person with knowledge of the complaint or the investigation before the investigation is completed, the FPL can refer all offenders to the EDC.</p>	<p>All information about complaints and investigations shall remain confidential until an investigation is completed by the FPL. <b>Relevant FIDE officials and other involved parties will receive information as deemed appropriate by the IP; however, strict confidentiality must be maintained throughout the investigation process.</b> In case of breach of confidentiality requirements by complainants or the Chief Arbitrator or any other person with knowledge of the complaint or the investigation before the investigation is completed, the FPL can refer all offenders to the EDC.</p>	
<p><b>4.5</b></p>	<p>The IP shall consider the presented physical and observational evidence. It will also consider the statistical evidence gathered as part of the investigation. It can also gather additional evidence in the course of its investigation.</p>	<p>The IP shall consider the presented physical and observational evidence. It will also consider the statistical evidence gathered as part of the investigation. It can also gather additional evidence in the course of its investigation, <b>including but not limited to GM opinion.</b></p>	

<b>4.13</b>	In case of a violation of fair play rules other than cheating and in case of assumed cheating, the regulations for the “Fast Track Procedure” (see Art. 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, and 9.7 of the Ethics and Disciplinary Code and Art. 32 – 36 of the Procedural Rules for the Fair Play Commission).	In case of a violation of fair play rules other than cheating and in case of assumed cheating, the regulations for the “Fast Track Procedure” <b>apply</b> (see Art. 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, and 9.7 of the Ethics and Disciplinary Code and Art. 32 – 36 of the Procedural Rules for the Fair Play Commission).	
<b>4.14</b>		FPL may establish a subcommittee for handling complaints and investigations of cheating allegations (“Legal Department”). The Legal Department should consist of a Chair, a Secretary, and other members who should have a legal background and/or experience in investigating cheating allegations. If a Legal Department is established, its Chair, in consultation with the Secretary, decides on the composition and number of members of an IP on the submission of a complaint to another FIDE Commission on the transfer of a cheating case to an NF and – in agreement with the FPL Chairperson - on decisions acc. to art. 4.3.	New paragraph. Establishes the possibility for FPL to establish a “Legal Department”



<b>5.1</b>	An accusation of cheating that is manifestly unfounded, is a complaint where there is little to no evidence and is based mainly on emotion. An accusation is not manifestly unfounded if, based on the evidence presented, a reasonable person would believe that there could be a chance that cheating has occurred.	An accusation of cheating that is manifestly unfounded, is a complaint where there is little to no evidence and is based mainly on emotion. An accusation is not manifestly unfounded if, based on the evidence presented, a reasonable person would believe <b>that cheating could have occurred.</b>	Re-worded the last line
<b>5.3</b>	In particularly severe cases of manifestly unfounded accusations, the FPL may investigate the case and forward it to EDC. A manifestly unfounded accusation is deemed to be severe when it is either damaging or distracting to the accused player (normally through spreading to other players or posting on social media).	In particularly severe <b>and/or repeated</b> cases of manifestly unfounded accusations, the FPL may investigate the case and forward it to EDC. A manifestly unfounded accusation is deemed to be severe when it is either damaging or distracting to the accused player (normally through spreading to other players or posting on social media).	
<b>6.4</b>	The complainant and the accused person have the right to be represented or assisted by persons of their choice.	The complainant and the accused person have the right to be represented or assisted by persons of their choice. <b>However, any panel representing the accused person shall express its opinion and interact with the IP only through a single representative.</b>	

<p><b>Annex - Art. 1.7</b></p> <p><b>(Explanatory comment)</b></p>	<p>Explanatory comment on Art. 1.7</p> <p><b>False accusations</b> in chess, as in any other field, can have a detrimental effect on reputation. Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights protects the right to reputation as part of the right to respect for private life. Thus, when a chess player is suspected of cheating, two rights intersect: 1) the right to a level playing field free of cheating; 2) the right to privacy and, more specifically in the chess realm, the right to play without undue psychological distress. Naturally, when there is a suspicion of cheating, the latter right may be limited in the interest of the former. When an allegation is unfounded, however, the right to privacy prevails.</p>		<p>Deleted on request</p>
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