



# **WHITE BOOK 2013**

## **Technical matters**

Last amended August 2013

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## 0 Introduction

### 0.1 General

This book (the *White Book*) consists of EBU regulations and interpretations. It is written for the *Laws of Duplicate Bridge* (2007) and applies to later law books until this edition is superseded. The *White Book* and the *Blue Book* are adjuncts to the laws and each other: more technical matters are here in the *White Book*.

The *White Book* contains current EBU regulations (other than those in the *Blue Book*), EBU interpretations of the laws, and general guidance for players, Tournament Directors, Appeals Committees, Tournament Organisers and scorers. These should be useful in all events whether the EBU is the Tournament Organiser or not.

The *Laws of Bridge* are written and promulgated by the World Bridge Federation's Laws Committee (WBFLC). Minutes of their meetings often contain interpretations and explanations of various laws, and the EBU's understanding of those minutes is included in separate sections throughout the 'Laws' part, citing the relevant WBFLC minute. These sections are labelled [WBFLC]. On occasion the L&EC has given different advice and expects this to be followed. Some minutes from WBFLC meetings before the 2007 Laws still apply, in which case they are included but the Law references are updated.

### 0.2 Acknowledgements

This *White Book* is published by the L&EC. However, there are many other people who have given freely of their time, including the previous and current editors, to assist in proofreading, checking for accuracy and making suggestions. The L&EC is particularly grateful to Robin Barker for his work in revising this new edition.

### 0.3 Other Tournament Organisers

For events not sponsored by the EBU, the L&EC recommend that the Tournament Organiser adopt these regulations; but the Tournament Organiser may make its own regulations if they so desire.

### 0.4 Contacts

The EBU Laws and Ethics Committee (L&EC) hopes you find the guidance useful: if you have any comments or queries, please address them to the Secretary of the Committee who may be contacted:

The Secretary  
Laws and Ethics Committee  
English Bridge Union  
Broadfields  
Bicester Road  
AYLESBURY  
HP19 8AZ  
UK

Tel:	01296 317218	From outside UK replace 0 with +44
Fax:	01296 317220	
Email:	lecsec@ebu.co.uk	
EBU website:	<a href="http://www.ebu.co.uk">http://www.ebu.co.uk</a>	
L&EC page:	<a href="http://www.ebu.co.uk/laws-and-ethics/">http://www.ebu.co.uk/laws-and-ethics/</a>	

The EBU has a website. This *White Book*, the *Blue Book* and updates thereto, links to the laws, telephone numbers of EBU TDs and Referees, forms for TDs, and other useful items for TDs and Appeals Committees are available from the L&EC page, as above.

EBU Tournament Directors can assist with rulings and other enquiries; the EBU diary also has contact details.

## 0.5 Numbering

Parts, and sections within them, are numbered sequentially; except subsections in the 'Laws' part are numbered according to the law number to which they refer. References to this document are shown as '\$', followed by the section number: in electronic versions of this document these references should work as hyperlinks.

## 0.6 Abbreviations

The following are used throughout:

AVE	average
AVE+	average plus
AVE-	average minus
DIC	Director in Charge
EBU	English Bridge Union
IMP	International Match Point
L&EC	(EBU) Laws and Ethics Committee
MP	Match point
TD	Tournament Director
VP	Victory Point
WBF	World Bridge Federation
WBFLC	World Bridge Federation's Laws Committee

When the expression DIC is used rather than TD this is a reference to powers that the DIC does not expect to delegate to assistants.

# 1 Advice for Players

## 1.1 Calling the TD

The TD must be called as soon as attention is drawn to an irregularity. The right to redress may be lost if the TD is not called promptly. (Law 9B1 (a))

A player may call the TD when they think their side's rights might have been damaged; the player does not have to be sure. Players should refrain from casting aspersions on another player because of a call for the director.

Although there are circumstances under Law 16 where a player may 'reserve their rights', it is usually better to call the TD. This assumes there is a non-playing TD to be called. In the case of a playing TD, or no TD (as in a match played privately), a player may have no choice but to reserve their rights.

In practice failure to call the TD is often not fatal. If the four players at the table agree that there was a hesitation, and all four are experienced and know their rights, then leaving it to the end of play to see if there is any potential damage does not matter.

However, it is very important to call the TD immediately when:

- (a) a player doesn't answer questions about the meaning of a call (or play);
- (b) a player corrects any information they or their partner has given – and this includes saying that a call should or should not have been alerted even if it was not permitted for the player to make such a correction (see Law 20F5 (b));
- (c) there is conflicting information about the meaning of a call or play, e.g. when an explanation is different from the system card – even if it is clear which explanation is correct there may have been misinformation or unauthorised information;
- (d) there is an insufficient bid;
- (e) there is a lead, play or call out of turn;
- (f) there is a defender's exposed card;
- (g) there is a dispute over a claim;
- (h) there is any bad behaviour.

## 1.2 Disclosure

Some pairs have system files. It is open to TDs and Appeals Committees whether to accept evidence from such files.

## 1.3 Alerting and Announcements

### 1.3.1 General

Alerts should be made by use of the Alert card. When not using bidding boxes, alert by tapping the table; or say "alert". It is the responsibility of the alerting player to ensure that BOTH opponents are aware of the alert.

Always use a consistent form of wording when announcing.

General bridge inferences, like those a new partner could make when there had been no discussion beforehand, are not alertable. However, penalty doubles of natural suit bids below 3NT (identified by general bridge inference) must be alerted even if there has been no discussion or agreement.

A player must alert any inferences drawn from partnership experience or practice which have a potentially unexpected meaning. A call with an alertable meaning arising from an implicit understanding must be alerted.

A player who is not sure whether or not a call made is alertable should alert it. If there is no partnership understanding about the meaning of the call, the player should say so rather than say how is going to treat it.

### **1.3.2 Misinformation and Penalties**

A player's claim to have been damaged because the opponents failed to alert or announce a call will fail if it is judged that the player was aware of its likely meaning and if they had the opportunity to ask without putting their side's interests at risk. The player's awareness of the likely meaning will depend on their experience.

## **1.4 Psychic Bidding**

### **1.4.1 General**

A psyche or psychic bid is a deliberate and gross mis-statement of honour strength and/or suit length. A misbid is an inadvertent mis-statement of honour strength and/or suit length. A deviation is a deliberate but minor mis-statement of honour strength and/or suit length.

A psychic bid is a legitimate ploy as long as it contains the same element of surprise for the psycher's partner as it does for the opponents.

Systemic psyching of any kind is not permitted. A partnership may not use any agreement to control a psyche. For example, if you play that a double of 3NT asks partner not to lead the suit you have bid ('Watson'), you may not make such a double if the earlier suit bid was a psyche.

Players are required to disclose their agreements, both explicit and implicit. If a player believes, from partnership experience, that partner may have deviated from the system this must be disclosed to the opponents. If a player properly discloses this possibility, the player will not be penalised for fielding it, although there may be a penalty for playing an illegal method.

Frivolous psyching, for example suggesting a player has lost interest in the competition, is a breach of the laws. (Law 74A2, Law 74B1, Law 74C6)

Historically, there have been EBU regulations that a player may not psyche a game-forcing or near game-forcing artificial opening bid: these regulations are no longer in force.

### **1.4.2 Fielding**

#### **1.4.2.1 Red Psyche**

The actions of the psycher's partner following a psyche – and, possibly, further actions by the psycher himself – may provide evidence of an undisclosed, and therefore illegal, understanding. If so, then the partnership is said to have 'fielded' the psyche. The TD will judge actions objectively by the standards of a player's peers; that is to say intent will not be taken into account.

As the judgement by the TD will be objective, some players may be understandably upset that their actions are ruled to be fielding. If a player psyches and their partner takes action that appears to allow for it then the TD will treat it as fielding.

A partnership's actions on one board may be sufficient for the TD to find that it has an concealed partnership understanding (CPU) and the score will be adjusted in principle (see §1.4.4). This is classified as a red psyche.



#### 1.4.2.2 *Amber Psyche*

A TD may find that whilst there is evidence of a CPU it is not sufficient, of itself, to justify an adjusted score. This is classified as an amber psyche. In particular, if both partners psyche on the same hand, then a classification of at least amber is likely to be justified.

#### 1.4.2.3 *Green Psyche*

In the majority of cases the TD will find nothing untoward and classify it as a green psyche.

#### 1.4.2.4 *Psyches on two or more boards*

A TD may use evidence from a partnership's actions on two or more boards to assess a partnership's understandings. Whilst a single instance may not provide sufficient evidence of a CPU to warrant a score adjustment, a repetition reinforces the conclusion that one exists. In other words, if two similar psyches are classified as amber, the classification of both automatically becomes red, and the score on all such boards within that session is adjusted accordingly.

#### 1.4.2.5 *Deviations*

A partnership's actions following a deviation may provide evidence of a CPU, but they are less likely to do so than after a psyche. As with psyches, deviations may be classified as red, amber or green.

#### 1.4.2.6 *Misbids*

A partnership's actions following a misbid may provide evidence of a CPU, but they are less likely to do so because of the lack of intent to mislead. As with psyches, misbids may be classified as red, amber or green.

Because of the difference between the player's understanding of their call and any alerts and answers to questions by their partner it is quite common for unauthorised information problems to be present.

### 1.4.3 **Reporting and Recording**

Psychic bids do not have to be reported but a player may request the TD to record them. To do so is not to accuse the opponents of malpractice. The TD may record any hand if they think fit.

Players whose partners have taken an unusual action such as a psyche, deviation or misbid which has been reported are given the chance to explain their actions in writing. This is because it is *that* player whose subsequent bidding and play is being looked at. Such players who do not explain their actions must realise that failure to do so might lead to unfortunate conclusions. Notably, players who fail to raise partner in such circumstances and do not explain their actions must expect their actions to be adjudged as fielding.

### 1.4.4 **Scoring a Fielded Psyche, Deviation or Misbid**

If the TD judges a psyche, deviation or misbid is amber or green, then there is no adjustment, unless there are two amber cases, see §1.4.2.4.

After the board is completed the TD may judge a psyche, deviation or misbid is red. If their opponents have a 60% score or better, or have gained 3 IMPs or more, the result stands unchanged. Otherwise, the result is cancelled, and the board re-scored as average plus to the opponents, average minus to the pair. Normally this translates as 3 IMPs, or 60%/40%.

If it is a red psyche then an additional procedural penalty will be applied. Normally it will be the minimum standard though a TD may increase this. In a Victory Point event, the normal penalty is 0.5 VP. Otherwise it is 10% or 2 IMPs, so the board is generally scored as 60%/30% or 5 IMPs. See also §2.8.3.3.

## **1.5 Best Behaviour at Bridge**

### **1.5.1 Best Behaviour at Bridge (BB@B) code**

Bridge is an extremely enjoyable game. Courteous behaviour is an exceptionally important part of that enjoyment.

This guide serves as a brief reminder of how to behave at the bridge table. We are sure that all players naturally follow this code of conduct, but there are times when concentration and pressure can take their toll and it is for these situations that we issue this as a reminder.

- Greet others in a friendly manner prior to start of play on each round.
- Be a good 'host' or 'guest' at the table.
- Make your system card (i.e. convention card) readily available to your opponents and fill it out completely.
- Make bridge enjoyable for yourself, partner and opponents.
- Give credit when opponents make a good bid or play.
- Take care of your personal grooming.
- Ensure that your mobile phone is turned off.
- Enjoy the company as well as the game.

Remember that it is rude to criticise your partner or opponents in public, to be less than polite at the table, to gloat over good results or object to a call for the Tournament Director or to dispute or argue about a Director's ruling.

Please call the Director if you think you may have been affected by bad behaviour.  
You will be helping others as well as yourselves.

As in all games that are governed by rules and regulations, bad behaviour will be penalised.

If a player at the table behaves in an unacceptable manner the Director should be called immediately. Annoying behaviour, embarrassing remarks, or any other conduct which might interfere with the enjoyment of the game is specifically prohibited by Law 74A. Law 91A gives the Director the authority to assess disciplinary penalties. This can include immediate disciplinary board penalties, and if a future violation is incurred at the same event, disqualification from future competition in that event. Any further violations may result in a disciplinary hearing where the player's future participation in tournaments will be considered.

### **1.5.2 Penalties**

See §2.8.4: Schedule of Standard Penalties – Behaviour.

## **1.6 Procedures**

### **1.6.1 Correct number of cards**

It is each player's responsibility to ensure the correct number of cards is in their hand and a player who fails to do so may be warned or fined. A player takes the cards from the board then counts the cards and then examines their faces. (Law 7B1)

A player may not take the cards of other players out of the board during or after play without the permission of the TD. At the end of play, however, a player may ask an opponent to show their hand, for example to check on a revoke or to ascertain the number of tricks won or lost, and an opponent is expected to show their hand when asked. (Law 7C, Law 66D)

When under Law 7B1 a player takes a hand from the pocket corresponding to their compass position a member of each side, or the TD, should be present.

### **1.6.2 Bidding boxes**

The EBU has adopted the following procedures based on recommendations by the WBF.

Starting with the dealer, players place their calls on the table in front of them, from the left and neatly overlapping, so that all calls are visible and faced towards partner. Players should refrain from touching any cards in the box until they have determined their call. A call is considered to have been made when the call is removed from the bidding box with apparent intent (but the TD may apply Law 25).

Note that some left-handed bidding boxes are available, where the calls are placed in a row from right to left.

Before making a jump bid (i.e. a bid at a higher level than the minimum in that denomination) a player should place the Stop card in front of them, then place their call as usual, and eventually remove the Stop card. Their LHO should not call until the Stop card has been removed.

The Stop card should be left on the table for about ten seconds, to give the next player time to reflect. It should not be removed prematurely.

After a jump bid, the next player **MUST** pause for about ten seconds before calling. It is an offence either not to pause or to show indifference when pausing. If the Stop card has been removed prematurely or has not been used, an opponent should nevertheless pause as though the Stop card had been used correctly.

At the end of the auction the calls should remain in place until the opening lead has been faced and all explanations have been obtained, after which they should be returned to their boxes. If the hand is passed out then the passes are immediately returned to their boxes.

Calls made using cards are treated under the laws in the same way as spoken calls. For example, Law 25A applies to changing an unintended call made using a bidding card; see §8.25.3, §8.25.4, and §8.25.6.

If a Stop card is taken from the box no call has been made until the card for the actual bid is taken out. Thus a player who has pulled out the Stop card is entitled to change their mind and make a call which is not a jump bid. Also a Stop card played out of turn is not a call out of turn, and the player can make any legal call when it reaches their turn. Unauthorised information is available to partner in either case.

Some players do not always complete the auction properly by laying a pass card on the table in the pass out seat. Usually this does not cause a problem. When a player acts in such a way as to indicate they have passed and an opening lead is faced they have passed. An action may be deemed by the TD to be a pass in the pass out seat (e.g. general ‘waft’ of the hand, tapping cards already there, picking up the cards).

**Note** Certain bidding cards have regulations on the back. These are usually not EBU regulations and do not take precedence over EBU regulations.

### **1.6.3 ‘Stop’ or ‘Skip’ Bids without bidding boxes (Law 73A2)**

When not using bidding boxes (e.g. §2.1.5.2), before making a jump bid (i.e. a bid at a higher level than the minimum in that denomination) a player should say “stop” or “skip bid”.

### **1.6.4 Law book options**

Certain laws have Regulating Authority options. Those applicable to EBU events are:

- (a) Law 12C1 (c) applies, so a TD or Appeals Committee may weight an assigned adjusted score in order to do equity: this is the norm.
- (b) Law 18F authorises such methods as bidding boxes.
- (c) Law 40B1 refers to special partnership agreements. Any agreement that is subject to a regulation is deemed to be a special partnership agreement.
- (d) Under Law 40B2 (a) the EBU can regulate certain natural bids directly that were previously regulated indirectly – see EBU *Blue Book*, section 5E1.
- (e) Under Law 40B2 (c) (iii) a player (including dummy) may look at their opponents’ system card at any time, though this may create unauthorised information.
- (f) Under 40B3 (a) a pair is NOT allowed to vary its understandings by prior agreement during the auction or play consequent on a question asked by either side.
- (g) Under Law 40B3 (b) a pair is allowed to vary its understandings by prior agreement during the auction or play consequent on a response by the opponents to a question by this pair.
- (h) Under Law 40B3 (c) a pair is NOT allowed to vary its understandings by prior agreement during the auction or play consequent on a response by this pair to a question by the opponents.
- (i) Under Law 40B3 (d) a pair is allowed to vary, by prior agreement, its understandings during the auction and play consequent on an irregularity by either side, except that following its own insufficient bid a partnership may not change by prior agreement the meaning of a replacement call so that it is brought within the criteria of Law 27B1 (b).
- (j) Under Law 40C3 (a) a player is not allowed aids to memory, calculation or technique: for example, looking at the scores on the back of bidding cards during the hand is considered an aide-memoire and therefore illegal.
- (k) Under Law 61B3 defenders may ask each other whether they have any cards left of the suit led, though this may create unauthorised information.
- (l) Law 78D allows ‘other scoring methods’, see §8.78.3.
- (m) Law 93C allows the possibilities of differing methods of appeals: EBU Appeals procedures are unchanged.

### **1.6.5 Betting**

It is permissible to have a bet with another competitor but only on the success of one of the two players. No bet is permitted where a player can affect the outcome in their favour by not competing to their best efforts.

### **1.6.6 Pauses during the play**

It is acceptable practice to leave a card face up at the end of a trick while a player considers the later play. No one should play to the next trick until the cards played to the current trick have been turned face down.

Also see §8.73.2 – Pauses at trick one.

### **1.6.7 BridgeMate protocol**

The following is published in EBU competition programmes regarding the use of BridgeMates:

- North (or South) is responsible for entering the contract and result into the BridgeMate, and East (or West) must be shown it to verify its accuracy by pressing the ACCEPT button.
- It is best to enter the contract, declarer and lead at the end of the auction – this saves time, reduces the risk of entering the wrong board number, and ensures the lead is fresh in your mind.
- Entering the lead accurately not only provides extra information of interest to players, but can also assist the scorer in resolving errors of data entry.

## **1.7 Appeals**

### **1.7.1 Appeals Committees**

An appeal under Law 92A to an EBU Appeals Committee or Referee is subject to a deposit of £20 in pairs events and £30 in teams events. This is returned at the Appeals Committee's or Referee's discretion and their decision is based upon whether they consider the appeal to have been frivolous for the class of player involved. The test in the case of an experienced appellant would be if the committee came to a unanimous decision with little or no discussion; the less experienced the player, the more lenient the Committee would be. The deposit can still be forfeit if the committee decreases the score for the appellants (or penalises, or increases the penalty for, the appellants).

An Appeals Committee or a Referee will seek any guidance required as to law or regulation from the DIC. It is within the discretion of the Committee to seek such other consultation as may be helpful; it is recommended for a Referee to do so, if convenient.

If any player wishes to have a copy of the appeals form it will be sent to them on request.

Blank copies of Appeals forms and Report of Hand forms are available on the EBU website at <http://www.ebu.co.uk/laws-and-ethics/forms>.

### **1.7.2 Appeals to the National Authority**

These are settled by the L&EC and must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Committee, enclosing a deposit of £75.

No appeal to the National Authority will be allowed if there was not a request for an appeal against the TD's ruling under Law 92A. (Law 93C)

Appeals to the National Authority should be submitted promptly. There is no specific time limit of general application, although a deadline may be imposed in a particular case. If the L&EC decides that an appeal has not been submitted within a reasonable time, it will be dismissed and the deposit returned.

An appeal to the National Authority is heard on its merits, and the deposit normally returned, only if the L&EC considers the appeal to involve one or more of the following:

- (a) A question of principle
- (b) An error of tournament direction
- (c) An error in the application of law or regulation
- (d) A grossly inappropriate value judgement

If none of these factors is present the appeal will be dismissed and the deposit forfeited. Note that a request to revise a value judgement which falls short of being grossly inappropriate is not a sound basis for an appeal to the National Authority.

If one of the specified factors is found to be present, the L&EC will consider the matter afresh in the light of the submissions made, and it may revise a value judgement even if it does not consider it to have been grossly inappropriate.

Appeals to the National Authority are almost always dealt with by correspondence. Only in exceptional circumstances will the L&EC allow a personal attendance by a party to the appeal.

The outcome of an appeal to the National Authority, or some other intervention by the L&EC, will affect the result of a match in a knock-out competition only if the decision is made in time for the result to be included in the draw for the next round without undue disruption to the progress of the competition. The same principle applies, with any necessary modifications, to any competition which involves qualification for a subsequent round or stage of the competition.

### **1.7.3 Appeals Advisors**

At large tournaments Appeals Advisors are appointed. They provide a service to offer friendly advice to potential appellants on whether and how to appeal.

When a player wishes to appeal it is often sensible that they talk to an Appeals Advisor first. The Appeals Advisor may warn them that their appeal is likely to be deemed frivolous, or can advise on how to present their appeal. Generally, if a player says they will appeal, or seems generally unhappy with a ruling, the TD should remind the player of the possibility of talking to an Appeals Advisor, and offer to find one for them. This is especially important with less experienced players.

Appeals Advisors are usually taken from the group of EBU Referees and Appeals Chairmen, though any good, experienced and sympathetic player will do. Even at events where no Appeals Advisor is appointed the TD might offer to find someone to act as one.

The Appeals Advisor only hears one side of a story, thus their advice should never be known to the Appeals Committee. For example they may say that an appeal is definitely not frivolous, but then the Appeals Committee having heard from everyone keeps the deposit. This does not imply a mistake by the Appeals Advisor: the story they heard may have been very different. Furthermore, the player is under no obligation to follow any advice given to them by an Appeals Advisor, and whether to appeal is solely a matter for them.

### **1.7.4 Taking deposits**

A deposit should be taken before an appeal is heard. Only in exceptional circumstances is it suitable for an appeal to be heard without a deposit, and in such a case the DIC must write on the form the reason for not taking a deposit. Deposits are taken in the normal way for appeals to the DIC over a matter of Law, appeals against Procedural or Disciplinary Penalties, telephone appeals to a Referee, appeals dealt with in writing and so forth.

### **1.7.5 Both sides to appeal**

If a contestant believes they have a case in front of an Appeals Committee, they may appeal even if the other side have already done so. A second deposit will be taken.

### **1.7.6 Special reason for an appeal**

The L&EC deprecated the actions of a player who appeared to have deliberately used the appeals process as a means of drawing attention to their criticisms of the regulations.

### **1.7.7 Late appeals**

Two appeals had arisen where it had been very difficult to conduct the appeal. In one case the appeal arose right at the end of the tournament where one pair had left unaware of the appeal. The second one arose after the evening session of a congress where qualification for a final the next day was involved. One pair had left and the TD had to rely on suitable committee members arriving early enough the next day to hold the appeal and hoping the other pair would also arrive in time to participate, having no way to contact them.

Requests for appeals received within the time limits have to be entertained. In particular pairs involved in a ruling should check to see whether the time limit for lodging an appeal has expired before leaving. TDs need to let players know about the deadlines for appealing.

Where the TD cannot find a suitable Appeals Committee of three people then a committee of one, a telephone Referee or even the DIC could hear the appeal.

Where it is necessary to conduct an appeal where one pair does not even know it is happening, it was always an option of the Appeals Committee to halt the proceedings if the absence of one side might prejudice the procedure. If required the Appeals Committee will have to make a provisional decision to allow the next stage of the competition to progress. When it is possible to contact both sides, the Appeals Committee can gather testimony and proceed to a final decision.

### **1.7.8 Right to attend appeals**

Players normally have the right to attend appeals of first instance, but the hearing of the appeal in circumstances likely to prevent their presence does not invalidate the appeal.

#### **Examples**

- (a) Players have no absolute right to attend an appeal heard by a telephone Referee. In practice the Referee should speak directly to the players if practicable.
- (b) In matches played privately appeals may be dealt with by written submissions.
- (c) If an original appeal is determined to have been procedurally defective, then players do not have the right to attend the re-hearing if it is dealt with (as is usual) by written submissions.

## **1.8 Appeal Procedures**

### **1.8.1 Use of Referees**

A Referee is an Appeals Committee of one.

In the case of a competition with multiple venues, two telephone Referees are usually appointed, with a primary Referee nominated for each venue. Consultation between the two Referees is encouraged.

Where on-site or telephone Referees are not specifically appointed then a single Referee (whether on-site or by telephone) should only be appointed if it is close to impossible to assemble a satisfactory Appeals Committee. For example, it would not normally be regarded as justified to use a single Referee merely to speed up the process.

An appointed Chairman of Appeals can instruct the DIC to appoint a Referee should it be impossible to form a suitable Appeals Committee.

## **1.8.2 Composition of Appeals Committees**

Appeals Committees should be as 'balanced' as possible, i.e. should not consist of members who have been selected from the same 'group' (e.g. the same team or same bridge club). However, competence and possible prejudice are more important than balance in appointing an Appeals Committee.

The ideal Appeals Committee comprises three experienced persons, or two experienced persons plus one inexperienced but otherwise suitable person.

Even using two relatively inexperienced persons under an experienced Chairman is preferable to using a single Referee (whether on-site or by telephone) as this gives the players more confidence in the appeal process.

No member of the Appeals Committee may have participated in the matter at an earlier stage. An Appeals Advisor should not be a member of the Appeals Committee if the matter has already been discussed with them.

A player who has been disciplined for an offence which involved an element of dishonesty is not an appropriate person to serve on an Appeals Committee at EBU events.

The following people should ideally not serve on an Appeals Committee, although the TD may compromise on all but the first category in order to obtain a competent committee:

- (a) Players with a direct financial interest in the outcome of the Appeal
- (b) Personal friends or regular partners or team-mates of any of the appellants
- (c) Players whose standing in the event will be affected by the outcome of the Appeal. (TDs should use their judgement here: some players would consider it irrelevant if they finished one or two places higher or lower in the middle of the ranking list.)
- (d) Current EBU TDs. In particular, L&EC policy dictates that current EBU TDs do not chair an Appeals Committee.

## **1.8.3 Procedures for Appeals Committees or Referees on site**

### **1.8.3.1 General**

The following people may be present:

- (a) The members of the Appeals Committee
- (b) The TD, and the DIC of the event
- (c) The appealing pair, and the responding pair
- (d) In teams events, the captains of the teams containing the appealing pair and the responding pair
- (e) Any other observer or witness subject to the Chairman's discretion.



Players should be aware that if they do not attend an appeal, even though they are the non-offending or non-appealing side, any doubtful point is likely to go against them.

**Note** The captain of the team is the person who was captain at the time of the initial irregularity. It is normal to allow another member of the team to substitute for the captain.

The Committee should meet in private with both sides present and everyone seated.

#### 1.8.3.2 *Seating*

Traditionally Appeals Committees have sat with the Committee on one side of the table, with the Chairman in the middle. The players sit on the other side, with the TD at one end.

#### 1.8.3.3 *Procedure*

A Chairman should have been appointed, failing which the Committee should appoint one of their number. The Appeal form should be present, failing which copies of the deal and the bidding should be available. The meeting should proceed in the following manner:

- (a) The Chairman should introduce the members of the Appeals Committee, and invite the TD to introduce everyone else present, and specify which pair is appealing. Rarely the TD may have brought the appeal himself (under Law 81C7 or Law 83) and they should make this clear if so.
- (b) The Chairman should now assure all concerned that everyone will get a chance to speak and say that it would be appreciated if no one interrupted the narratives (including the Appeals Committee members!).
- (c) The TD should speak first in the following manner:
  - “I was called to the table at ... .. (e.g., at end of deal, during bidding)
  - “I was called by ... ..
  - “to consider a situation involving ... ..
  - “The following facts were related to me ... ..
  - “I ruled ... ..”
- (d) The TD should indicate any inferences used to determine facts that may have been relevant to their ruling. The TD should make it plain to the Appeals Committee if the TD or the DIC has induced an appeal, in the belief that it would be right that an Appeals Committee review their ruling, and that the appeal should not therefore be considered frivolous.
- (e) The TD should not make any mention of whether an Appeals Advisor was used nor whether any advice to appeal or not was offered to the players by anyone else (apart from the TD himself or the DIC). The Appeals Committee should not request this information.
- (f) All present should be allowed to seek clarification of the statement by the TD. The Chairman should now ask any questions they may have of the TD. Other Appeals Committee members may then question the TD. Once the facts are agreed (as far as possible) some Chairmen release the TD, some do not. The TD may ask to be released if they have other duties to perform, and normally this request will be acceded to.
- (g) The Chairman should then ask the appellants why they think the ruling should be changed. The other side should then be heard. Each side shall be permitted to respond to the arguments of the other. Captains of teams and the DIC have a right to be heard as well.

- (h) The Chairman may sometimes ask for statements from spectators or any other parties, or additional testimony from the TD or players. Spectators' statements are not to be relied upon unless clearly unbiased.
- (i) When there is no more testimony to be heard, the Chairman should excuse all parties from the deliberations (including the TD, unless the Chairman wishes them to remain). The TD or DIC should be available to assist and advise the Appeals Committee during its deliberations, but should only participate if requested, or in matters of law or regulation. The Appeals Committee should now reach a decision.
- (j) When a decision has been reached, the Appeals Committee's section of the Appeal form should be completed. The Chairman should write an explanation of the decision on the form in some detail, including any decisions as to facts. If a player has given some important testimony that is not written on the form then it is helpful if the Chairman also writes this in the section for comments by players.
- (k) Details of voting within Appeals Committees should not be disclosed to the players. Exceptionally, a dissenting opinion might be written on an Appeal form if an appeals member feels strongly enough.
- (l) The form is then given to the TD who is responsible for notifying the players. A pair (or team) is considered to have been informed if one of its members is given the details; preferably this should be the captain of a team. The form will normally be shown to the players to explain the decision and so they can see the Appeals Committee's comments.
- (m) Once the decision is made no more discussion is allowed (although any player who does not understand the ruling may ask for clarification). Any dissatisfied player who harangues or abuses an Appeals Committee member, the TD or DIC should be reminded promptly that such behaviour is a breach of conduct that is subject to penalty in the current competition or to disciplinary review by the L&EC.
- (n) Any procedural or disciplinary penalty awarded by the Appeals Committee should be recorded as a 'standard penalty' times a number, usually one, though it does not have to be. It is the TD's responsibility to translate it into the equivalent score.  
**Example** An Appeals Committee decides to award a procedural penalty in a Swiss teams and states that it is a fine of 3 IMPs. However, the 'Standard Amount' is 0.5 VP not 3 IMPs. They should record their decision as a fine of the 'standard penalty' and the TD will apply it correctly as 0.5 VP.  
If they feel that the team deserves a greater punishment they can award twice the 'standard penalty' and the TD will apply it as 1 VP.
- (o) All scoring adjustments must be notified to the scorer. This is the responsibility of the TD.

#### 1.8.3.4 Guidance notes

The Appeals Committee (or Referee) is bound by the laws of the game (as interpreted by the National Authority) and by the rulings, regulations and precedents authorised by the National Authority. In England this is the L&EC of the EBU. Matters of law and regulation are to be decided by the TD, and the Appeals Committee should ask the TD or the DIC for advice accordingly.

An Appeals Committee should initially presume that the TD's ruling is correct, and should consider whether there is any reason to find this presumption wrong.

### Examples

- (a) A TD rules that there was misinformation and decides to adjust the score to 80% of 4♠ making, 20% of 4♠ -1. An Appeals Committee can very properly decide that there was no misinformation; alternatively they may decide there was no damage so no adjustment is suitable; or they may decide the TD has totally misjudged the deal and (for example) adjust to 4♠ +1. But they should not just make minor adjustments to the weighting, such as adjusting the score to 70% of 4♠ making, 30% of 4♠ -1.
- (b) A TD decides there was a hesitation, and makes a ruling on that basis. An Appeals Committee should be reluctant to overrule the TD on this decision, and should require strong evidence to do so. Furthermore they should explain on the form why they did so.
- (c) A TD rules on the basis of misinformation. An Appeals Committee can properly also consider that there was Unauthorised Information and rule on that basis, even if the TD did not consider this.

During the hearing of an appeal no member of the Appeals Committee should express opinions in front of the players or enter into debate with them.

Whilst the Appeals Committee is questioning the players the TD should remain impassive. It is very unhelpful if a question is asked and it is apparent what the TD thinks the answer should be.

TDs should be prepared to guide Appeals Committees, whether or not asked, on technical areas where the Appeals Committee members might lack relevant knowledge or experience.

Courteous and sympathetic treatment of those in attendance at hearings of appeals by both players and officials is crucial. No Appeals Committee or Referee should ever allow its procedure to become over-heated, or appear to criticise the appeal, the appellants, respondents, or TDs, in terms which may cause offence to the individuals concerned.

The Appeals Committee should not seek any information as to whether an Appeals Advisor was used nor whether any advice to appeal or not was offered to the players by anyone else. It will sometimes be difficult to stop the players offering this information in which case it should be ignored in the deliberations of the Committee.

The Chairman may allow an observer to attend, but an observer should have no connection with the appellant or the respondents.

Members who sit on EBU Appeals Committees have a judicial role. Members of the Appeals Committee should refrain from subsequent comment or debate upon the matter adjudicated.

It is helpful where a Chairman records on the Appeal form comments made by the players at the appeal hearing. This helps with both L&EC reviews and publication of appeals.

An Appeals Committee has all the responsibilities that a TD has: they are responsible for dealing with anything brought to their notice. Thus an Appeals Committee is correct in dealing with a matter even if it had not been specifically asked about it.

#### 1.8.3.5 *Best Behaviour at Bridge and the appeals process*

During the appeal itself the Appeals Committee has all the rights of a TD so could apply disciplinary penalties if it is considered appropriate. Once the appeal is over any bad behaviour becomes the TD's responsibility again.

Whilst it is inappropriate for players and Appeals Committee members to enter into arguments about the result (see §1.8.3.3 (m)) there might be times when a player would like further clarification about a decision. Such a request should be made of the TD who will consult with the Appeals Committee Chairman who could accede or not to the request.

#### 1.8.3.6 *Forfeiting deposits*

Where a deposit is taken for an appeal the Appeals Committee is required to return it unless the appeal is evidently frivolous. The judgement of this question is a matter for the Appeals Committee, but it should apply different standards according to the experience of the appellant in question; see §1.8.3.7 (b).

Since the purpose of the deposit is to deter frivolous appeals, the discretion given to Appeals Committees to return deposits should be based solely on whether the appeal is frivolous, and not on other matters. It is normal, however, that deposits are only kept by a unanimous decision of an Appeals Committee.

#### **Examples**

- (a) At a major tournament the appealing pair was misinformed as to the time of appeal and a lot of time was wasted. The Committee decided the appeal was frivolous but returned the deposit because of the pair's maltreatment. The L&EC deemed this unsuitable. The deposit should have been retained, and the DIC might have considered some other compensation.
- (b) While an appeal was deemed frivolous the deposit was returned because one of the Committee did not like keeping deposits. This is unacceptable: people who sit on Committees must respect the regulations covering frivolous appeals.
- (c) An Appeals Committee wrote on the form: 'We agree with the TD's decision.' The L&EC commented that if the Appeals Committee had nothing more to say than that they agreed with the TD's decision, it seems clear that they should have forfeited the deposit. Otherwise they should have given their reasons in more detail.
- (d) An Appeals Committee wrote on the form: 'Deposit returned because we believe that E/W contributed to their bad result with the double of 3♦ – not wild or gambling but making N/S feel that E/W were trying for a double shot.' The L&EC commented that the reason for returning it is not valid: the deposit decision is based on the merit of the appeal not the actions of the other side.
- (e) An Appeals Committee may both amend the TD's decision and forfeit the deposit if they worsen the appealing side's result. For example, they could impose a procedural penalty on the appealing side for a breach of Law 73.

In exceptional cases the DIC may recommend an Appeals Committee to return a deposit. All forfeitures of deposits are reviewed by the L&EC who may also return a deposit in appropriate cases.

### 1.8.3.7 Appeals and deposits – guidance for members of Appeal Committees

The Committee should:

- (a) Ensure that a deposit has been taken (or that there is a satisfactory reason as to why not which is noted on the form).
- (b) Decide at the conclusion of the appeal as to whether the deposit should be withheld. That decision is based on whether the Committee considered that the appeal lacked merit, and will take into account:
  - (i) whether the Committee reached a swift and unanimous decision; and
  - (ii) the standard of the players concerned.

Please note that the personal views of Appeal Committee members on whether keeping deposits is right, or other extraneous factors such as the appellants being kept waiting, are not acceptable reasons for returning a deposit.

- (c) NOT enquire or take heed of whether the appellant has taken advice before coming to the appeal.

### 1.8.3.8 Technical management

In the absence of regulations to the contrary, no appeal may be made against a decision of the TD on matters constituting part of the technical management of the tournament.

**Example** An appeal is to be heard against a TD's ruling in a Swiss teams event. The DIC decides to defer holding the appeal until after the assignments for the next round are made. There is no appeal against this decision.

### 1.8.3.9 Should the TD remain?

It is mentioned above that whether the TD should remain after they have given their evidence is a matter for the Chairman of the Committee. The reasons to be considered are these:

Reasons to stay:

- (a) Sometimes further questions for the TD are asked because of the later evidence.
- (b) The TD should help over matters of law or regulation even if they are not asked – but they need to be present to realise the necessity.
- (c) TDs find it easier to explain decisions to the players when they have heard all the evidence.
- (d) The TD can reiterate evidence provided at the time by players who have chosen not to attend the appeal.

### 1.8.3.10 Or should the TD go?

Reasons not to stay:

- (a) TDs should not indicate that some of the evidence is a surprise nor should they indicate what they expect the answers to be. It is easier for them to remain impassive if they are not there!
- (b) TDs often have other duties that they can be doing, e.g. clearing up, attending other appeals, assisting with scoring.

#### 1.8.3.11 *Specific comments by L&EC*

- (a) Additional facts were made available to an Appeals Committee by an appellant which had not been part of the original decision. The L&EC was surprised by the procedure adopted by the Appeals Committee which was to refer the matter back to the TD, as the L&EC could not see why the Appeals Committee could not itself have investigated the facts and reached a decision.
- (b) Although it is unusual for an Appeals Committee to overrule the TD on a question of fact, further facts came to light at the hearing of an appeal. It is a question of judgement for an Appeals Committee as to how to rule on the basis of new facts.
- (c) In a case where the Appeals Committee were unable to decide whether a misunderstanding had been exposed they decided to give both sides a good score. This is illegal and not doing their job: they have to make decisions, not avoid them.
- (d) The L&EC noted with pleasure an Appeals Committee comment 'E/W pair are encouraged to treat TDs with more respect in future'. This was written after the TD was accosted (between rounds) after giving a ruling by West saying "I think your ruling is disgusting".
- (e) While making a quick decision to deny an appeal is often a reason for forfeiting a deposit, it should still be checked to see whether the appeal had any merit.

#### 1.8.4 **Procedures for telephone Referees**

The names of the players are not disclosed to the Referee unless the Referee asks, although their standard of play in relation to the event is reported. The name of the Referee is disclosed to the players on request, but players do not have the right to choose the Referee on an appeal against a TD's decision.

It is not automatic that the players should speak to the Referee in person, but in order for the players to have confidence in the telephone Referee the following procedures should be followed:

- (a) If it is practicable, it is best that the players do talk to the Referee; and
- (b) It should be normal for an Appeal form to be completed as comprehensively as possible before the Referee is telephoned; and
- (c) The TD should read verbatim from the Appeal form when speaking to the Referee.
- (d) Referees should consult as much as they deem necessary before coming to their decision.

#### 1.8.5 **Procedures for other appeals**

If it is not possible to convene an Appeals Committee at a single time and place (for example in the case of a match played privately), then a 'balanced' Appeals Committee should still be appointed, and its members should liaise, e.g. by telephone or email, in order to reach a verdict.

In matches played privately, the appellants should first put their case in writing, and the other side should then be given the opportunity to make a written response. The Appeals Committee should then 'meet' to consider the case.

#### 1.8.6 **Procedures for further appeals**

Once an appeal has been heard an appeal to the National Authority is possible, though only certain matters will be considered. Details of what matters will be considered and the method of appealing are in §1.7.2.

## **1.8.7 New facts at an Appeal creating new case**

### **1.8.7.1 Additional facts or new case**

It is necessary to distinguish between the situations where some additional facts are presented at an appeal and where a completely new case emerges. In the first case, where additional facts are presented, this is unlikely to constitute a 'new case' and would be dealt with by the Appeal Committee during the normal course of the appeal.

However if substantial new information came to light which might have led to different considerations by the TD then the Appeal Committee could opt for one of two solutions:

- (a) They could ask the TD to go away, reconsider the problem and come back with their ruling. If that ruling was appealed the appeal could continue.
- (b) The Appeals Committee itself could hear the new facts, making it clear that they were now giving a ruling of first instance, which could then be appealed to a second committee should the need arise.

This might lead to difficulties should it happen at the end of an event, where one side might have left or where it was difficult/impossible to find additional Appeal Committee members and that the process might have to be delayed. Consideration of such cases is subject to the normal rules regarding protest time i.e. they might well be ruled to be 'out of time'.

### **1.8.7.2 New facts that lead to new case**

Examples of situations that might fall into the 'completely new case' category:

- (a) A case might involve an irregularity during the auction, but the committee was curious to know how the contract was made. If it transpired that there had been a revoke (hitherto un-noticed) during the play, then this would be a completely new case.
- (b) During the appeal one side or the other made reference to an irregularity which had taken place on a completely different board during the match (but for which no ruling had been sought at the time), then this too would be a completely new case.

## **1.9 Regulation of Agreements**

### **1.9.1 Tournament Organiser**

#### **1.9.1.1 Responsibility**

The methods permitted in any event are defined by the Tournament Organiser (see Law 80B).

#### **1.9.1.2 EBU events**

The permitted agreements will normally be one of the Levels defined in the *Blue Book* without modification. However, events may be run under a Simple Systems approach (see §1.9.4).

The regulations in force in EBU events will be prominently advertised. In the event of the use of an approach other than one of the defined Levels, full details will be published by the appropriate body.

#### **1.9.1.3 Events licensed by the EBU**

Any restrictions set out by the EBU as part of the licence must be followed. Otherwise, the event organisers are free to choose which understandings can be used.

#### **1.9.1.4 County Associations**

For their own competitions, County Associations are free to choose which understandings can be used. EBU rules generally apply to County heats of EBU events, although the rules of a particular event may provide that a County's rules are to apply.

#### **1.9.1.5 Clubs and other Tournament Organisers**

For their own competitions, clubs and other Tournament Organisers are free to choose which understandings can be used. EBU rules generally apply to club heats of EBU events, and County rules to club heats of County events, although in either case the rules of a particular event may provide that a club's rules are to apply (an example is EBU simultaneous pairs events).

### **1.9.2 Defined Levels**

In order to provide a choice for its own competitions and those of other Tournament Organisers, to enable competitions to be run for every level of player, there are three categories of permitted agreements. In increasing order of complexity these are called Level 2, Level 4 and Level 5 (the reasons for these numbers are historical).

While the L&EC does not dictate to Tournament Organisers what methods they permit, it does have opinions, which are as follows:

- (a) Novice events, No Fear events, or lower flights of flighted events should generally be run at Level 2 or as Simple Systems events.
- (b) Otherwise, all events should be at Level 4 or Level 5.

Except where the competitions in (a) are played, where a number of events are played over a single weekend the Committee believes it to be a mistake to run different events at different levels. For example, if the main event at a Congress is Level 4, then all events over the weekend should be Level 4.

### **1.9.3 Other arrangements**

As an alternative to choosing one of the defined Levels Tournament Organisers may choose to make their own arrangements. Although Tournament Organisers may devise a policy from scratch, this is unusual, and the most common ways in which Tournament Organisers depart from the defined EBU Levels are as follows:

- (a) Simple Systems (see §1.9.4)
- (b) Specific modifications (see §1.9.5)
- (c) Any agreements are allowed (subject to proper disclosure)

Tournament Organisers which choose not to follow one of the defined Levels should take care to ensure that the systems policy is well publicised so that players can readily ascertain what methods are and are not permitted.

### **1.9.4 Simple Systems**

#### **1.9.4.1 Approach and options**

Tournament Organisers may wish to run events at which the range of methods which can be played is considerably more restricted than EBU Level 2. Such events may well be geared to players who are relatively inexperienced, and are sometimes referred to as 'No Fear' events.

There are other events in which such an approach may be considered appropriate, such as for individual events where players play with several different partners and the time for system discussion is necessarily limited.



Tournament Organisers can approach Simple Systems events in one of two ways:

- Provision of a completed system card (see §1.9.4.2)
- A list of permitted agreements (see §1.9.4.3)

Whichever method is adopted, the Tournament Organiser has the following two options:

- That the system must be played without amendment; or
- That it is permitted to choose between a number of different options shown in the published list.

Unless the Tournament Organiser specifies otherwise, any agreement that is part of ‘old-fashioned simple Acol’ is allowed, even if not shown on the card or in the published list. Also a pair may choose not to play an agreement at all, for example not playing Gerber.

Tournament Organisers should make it clear to contestants which of the above rules are to be followed.

#### 1.9.4.2 *Provision of a completed system card*

The L&EC recommends that the Tournament Organiser gives each player a system card to follow.

The following cards are available from the EBU:

- (a) EBU Simple System
- (b) Standard English Acol – Foundation Level
- (c) Standard English Acol – Modern Acol (full system)

EBU Simple System is a version of traditional Acol.

Standard English Acol – Foundation Level is the system taught to beginners under *Bridge for All*. It too is based on traditional Acol.

Standard English Acol – Modern Acol (full system) is the system to which *Bridge for All* students progress after they have been learning for some time. It has an Acol base, but certain aspects differ from traditional interpretations.

#### 1.9.4.3 *List of agreements*

Alternatively (but not recommended) competitors may be required to adhere to a published list of agreements.

The following list approximates to the **EBU Simple System card**:

*(a) Basic system*

Natural:

1♣ either natural or prepared

1NT limited to a 3-point range between 12 and 18 HCP: its strength may vary according to the vulnerability

2♣ either Acoll or Benjamin: 2♦ negative response

Any one of:

- (i) 2♦ Strong (Acoll): 2NT negative response
- (ii) 2♦ Weak with a defined range: 2NT enquiry response
- (iii) 2♦ Benjamin: 2♥ negative response

Either:

- (i) 2♥, 2♠ Strong (Acoll): 2NT negative response
- (ii) 2♥, 2♠ Weak with a defined range: 2NT enquiry response

*(b) Bidding Agreements*

Responses to 1NT: Stayman 2♣; Either 2♦, 2♥, 2♠ Weak or 2♦, 2♥ Transfers

Responses to 2NT: Either Stayman 3♣ or Baron 3♣;

Either 3♦, 3♥, 3♠ Natural or 3♦, 3♥ Transfers

Take-out doubles of an opponent's suit, before partner has bid or doubled

Any defence to pre-empts

Slam bidding: Blackwood, Gerber, and 5NT Grand Slam Force

*(c) Leads, signals and discards*

*Honour card leads:*

A or K from AKx

The highest from touching honours

*Small card leads from an honour:*

Lowest from three

4th highest from four or more

*Small card leads from suits not headed by an honour:*

Any one of:

- (i) The highest card
- (ii) The 2nd highest card from 3 or more
- (iii) The 4th highest card from 4 or more, MUD or top from three small

*Signals on partner's lead, signals on declarer's lead and discards:*

High-low shows either an even number of cards or encouragement

Low-high shows either an odd number of cards or discouragement

When a card would be generally understood to have a suit preference meaning, such as when it is led for partner to ruff, then this is allowed

### **1.9.5 Specific modifications**

It is open to a Tournament Organiser to base its system policy on one of the defined EBU levels, but to introduce modifications. Such modifications may either prohibit the use of certain agreements which are permitted at the level on which the systems policy is based, or allow the use of certain agreements which are not permitted at that level.

The L&EC provide guidance in the *Blue Book* for a simplified version of Level 4, similar to the previous Level 3, as they are aware that some counties and clubs prefer this even though it is no longer used for any EBU events.

Two examples are taken from clubs. There is a club which dislikes the Multi: they allow their members to play all 'Level 3' agreements apart from the Multi. Similarly another club disliked the change to permit 1NT openings containing a singleton: they allow their members to play all 'Level 3' agreements apart from opening 1NT with a singleton.

### **1.9.6 Submitting an agreement for authorisation**

Additions and amendments to the regulations in the *Blue Book*, including details of newly authorised bidding agreements, are normally published in the August edition of *English Bridge*. Changes come into force from 1st August.

If a member wishes to apply to the L&EC for approval of any agreement which is not currently permitted, a submission (posted, emailed or faxed) should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee. It is helpful to include a logical defence to any agreement, and to indicate how it is to be shown on the system card. Contact details for the Secretary are §0.4.

Details of the agreement must be received by the Secretary of the Committee by the end of the preceding February. There is no fee. The Committee tends to look more favourably on applications for agreements that are not especially difficult to defend against.

### **1.9.7 Score adjustment for an illegal agreement**

If a pair play an illegal agreement then the board is completed. If their opponents have a 60% score or better, or have gained 3 IMPs or more, the result stands unchanged. Otherwise, the result is cancelled, and the board re-scored as average plus to the opponents, average minus to the pair. Normally this translates as 3 IMPs, or 60%/40%. An additional procedural penalty will be applied if the pair has been warned previously over its use of this agreement. The results of other boards are also adjusted, if brought to the attention of the TD within the correction period. See also §2.8.3.3.

## 2 Regulations

### 2.1 Accommodating Disabled Players

#### 2.1.1 Principles

Disabled players are welcome at EBU tournaments. Occasionally they will have difficulty with the mechanics of the game as normally played. The following regulations are intended to assist when difficulties arise. They apply in all EBU tournaments, and other Tournament Organisers are encouraged to adopt them to apply in their tournaments.

#### 2.1.2 General

##### 2.1.2.1 *Over-riding consideration*

If it is impracticable for these regulations to be followed in whole or in part, the TD is authorised to specify the manner in which the bidding and play shall proceed.

##### 2.1.2.2 *Requirements in advance*

Players requiring stationary positions, strong lighting, pre-sorted cards or any other special assistance are requested to notify their needs in advance when entering tournaments, and arrangements will be made for the TDs on site to deal with the practical arrangements.

##### 2.1.2.3 *Authority*

The L&EC has formally given the DIC the authority to modify any regulation if considered appropriate to accommodate a player with a disability. Other Tournament Organisers are encouraged to give their DICs the same authority.

##### 2.1.2.4 *Matches played privately*

In the case of a match played privately, the same principles apply. For example, if a player requires longer breaks between stanzas because of a medical condition, the L&EC believe that the opposing captain should be informed in advance and should be prepared for such breaks.

#### 2.1.3 Sorted hands

The TD may arrange that a player receives their hands sorted, for example by asking the corresponding player at the table passing the boards to sort their hand, when returning it to the board.

#### 2.1.4 Commencing play

Any player is entitled to require that the dealer and vulnerability be stated at the commencement of each board.

#### 2.1.5 Bidding

##### 2.1.5.1 *Use of bidding boxes*

Bidding boxes are to be used where this is possible.

##### 2.1.5.2 *No bidding boxes*

If the use of bidding boxes by one or more players is not possible, then all players should call their own bids (where this is possible).

##### 2.1.5.3 *Alternative approach*

The opponents of any player unable to use a bidding box have the option to require that bidding boxes are used in addition to spoken bids, in which case the bidding box of the player unable to use it should be operated by one of the opponents.

## **2.1.6 Play**

### **2.1.6.1** *No difficulty*

When all players except dummy can see cards played normally, play continues as normal.

### **2.1.6.2** *Vision problems*

When a player, other than dummy, is unable to see cards played normally, then (subject to the option in §2.1.6.3) all players are to call their own cards as played.

### **2.1.6.3** *Alternative approach*

The opponents of a player unable to see cards played normally have the option to require that all cards (but not the cards of one or more players to the exclusion of the others) are called by dummy as played. It is recommended that in this situation only that ace is referred to as “the one” rather than “the ace”, to avoid possible confusion with “the eight”.

### **2.1.6.4** *Naming of cards*

Cards must be named in full and in a consistent manner.

## **2.1.7 Announcements**

### **2.1.7.1** *General approach*

The TD may be asked for assistance by disabled players. If so the TD can act as follows:

### **2.1.7.2** *Suggested solutions for hearing problems*

Since announcements are in a few well-known positions where an announcement is expected, e.g. a 1NT opening, a player with hearing problems can:

- (a) Ascertain various details like NT range, style of 2-bids, at the start of the round.
- (b) Anticipate an announcement after a bid like 1NT by turning the head, and lip-reading, or listening carefully.
- (c) Ask for an announcement to be repeated: this action never provides unauthorised information.
- (d) Ask for an announcement to be written.

### **2.1.7.3** *Suggested solutions for speaking problems*

A player with speaking problems can:

- (a) write announcements;
- (b) let partner make announcements for both of them.

## **2.2 Application within England of the WBF Code of Practice**

The First Edition of the World Bridge Federation Code of Practice (‘CoP’) was published by the WBF in December 1999 and adopted by the European Bridge League in January 2000. The WBF adopted the standards set out in the CoP as regulations for the conduct of appeals from decisions of TDs, and recommended their adoption to each affiliated organisation.

The October 2010 revision of the CoP is available at [http://www.worldbridge.org/Data/Sites/1/media/documents/official-documents/Policies/WBF\\_codeofpractice.pdf](http://www.worldbridge.org/Data/Sites/1/media/documents/official-documents/Policies/WBF_codeofpractice.pdf)

The L&EC of the English Bridge Union is responsible for determining the application of the CoP within England. The L&EC has adopted the CoP, and its provisions are accordingly in force in England, with one exception: psyches (‘psychic calls’), where practices laid down by the EBU differ from the CoP. This decision was made by the L&EC at its meeting on 27th June 2000.

## **2.3 Replacement of Players**

### **2.3.1 Additional players in teams events**

#### **2.3.1.1** *Adding players to a team*

In teams-of-four events, each team is entitled to have up to six members. If only four or five members are registered at the time of the original entry, additional members may be registered later before commencement of play subject to the approval of the Tournament Organiser.

After play has begun, additional players may still be registered up to the half-way stage of the competition, subject to the approval of the Tournament Organiser and provided that they have not previously been registered with another team which has participated in the competition.

#### **2.3.1.2** *Substituting players in a team*

In addition to the above, the TD may authorise a substitute player to play in half or less of an event or the qualifying part of an event provided that:

- (a) the TD considers the reason to be valid;
- (b) the substitution is not substantially detrimental to the other contestants;
- (c) the substitute has not previously been registered in the competition (other than as a substitute for another team);
- (d) the substitute player would be eligible to play in the event otherwise.

**Note** A player who plays more than half of an event or the qualifying part of an event replaces the player for whom the replacement is substituting.

A player might also apply in advance to the Tournament Organiser for permission for a substitution, or for special consideration.

#### **2.3.1.3** *Emergency substitute players*

An emergency substitute player may play four boards or fewer of an event so long as:

- (a) the TD considers the reason to be valid;
- (b) the substitution is not substantially detrimental to the other contestants.

The TD may make emergency substitutions when necessary to facilitate the smooth running of the event, subject to the substitution not being substantially detrimental to the other contestants, but the team then plays without standing, and should be notified of this at the earliest opportunity.

### **2.3.2 Substitutes in pairs or individual events**

If a player duly entered in an event is unable to play because of illness, urgent business, or other sufficient reasons, the player or their partner may apply to the TD for permission to use a substitute. The TD may approve this substitute, subject to the limitations in the following section, if the TD considers that the reason is valid and that the substitution is not substantially detrimental to the other contestants.

The number of sessions for which a player may have a substitute is limited by the following conditions:-

- (a) In a one-session event, a contestant having a substitute for more than 50% of the boards is disqualified.
- (b) In any event of two or more sessions (but without elimination) a player having a substitute for more than one complete session is disqualified.

- (c) In any event with one qualifying session, a player is not eligible for the next stage unless the player has played in at least one half of the qualifying session.
- (d) In any event with two to four qualifying sessions, a player may not have a substitute for more than one full qualifying session. If there are more than four qualifying sessions, a player may have a substitute for two full qualifying sessions at most.
- (e) A player duly qualified for the next stage (or final stage) of a competition may have one substitute for up to four boards provided that the substitute has not previously been registered in the competition (other than as a substitute for another player).

A substitute takes the place of the disqualified contestant in their own right if, had the substitute entered the competition at the outset, they would have satisfied the conditions required of an original contestant.

The TD may make emergency substitutions when necessary to facilitate the smooth running of the event, subject to the substitution not being substantially detrimental to the other contestants, but the pair then plays without standing, and should be notified of this at the earliest opportunity.

A player might also apply in advance to the Tournament Organiser for permission for a substitution, or for special consideration.

### **2.3.3 Stand-by players**

The TD may, at their discretion, introduce a stand-by contestant to take the place of a contestant who is not present at the advertised starting time.

If the late contestant has failed to notify of their impending late arrival, then the stand-by contestant assumes full rights 45 minutes after the advertised starting time.

If the late contestant has given notification of their late arrival then the stand-by contestant assumes full rights 90 minutes after the advertised starting time.

Once the stand-by contestant has acquired full rights, the late contestant may not reclaim their position. The late contestant may be accommodated only if convenient to the movement and the other contestants.

If the late contestant does arrive within the time required to reclaim their place, then their results on any board played by the stand-by are cancelled and the late contestant receives AVE-. However, all results obtained by opponents of the stand-by contestant (and – in an individual – by a partner of the stand-by player) shall stand.

### **2.3.4 Substitutes to complete the round**

If a substitute player or a stand-by contestant has played more than half the boards in a round (stanza/Swiss match) then they should complete the round even if the original player/contestant is available. This is to prevent unnecessary disruption to the opponents.

### **2.3.5 Events for which an absent contestant has qualified**

In events for which the absent contestant has qualified, a reserve should be introduced if at all possible rather than a stand-by contestant, should the TD decide to use their discretion to fill such a vacancy. The reserve acquires full rights after 45 minutes.

A 'stand-by' contestant (as distinct from a bona fide reserve) should not normally be introduced unless the introduction is clearly to the benefit of the movement. Any such stand-by contestant plays 'without standing', though any results obtained by the opponents of the stand-by contestant will count in full.

### 2.3.6 Reserves

After the announced number of qualifying contestants has been selected, all other contestants rank as reserves. When the qualifiers are selected from the field at large, reserves rank in order of their qualifying scores. When the original contestants are divided into several groups with a specified number to be qualified from each, the first vacancy in any group is filled by the next ranking contestant in that group. Thus, each group has its own first reserve, and they take the place of the first withdrawal from that group.

All first reserves rank ahead of any second reserve. Thus, if there are two (or more) withdrawals from a group, the first reserve from another group is called in ahead of the second reserve from the group involved. The order of preference is:

- (a) the group which produced the lowest proportion of qualifiers; failing that:
- (b) the contestant with fewest points (in percentage terms) away from the lowest qualifying score in their group; failing that:
- (c) the contestant with the highest percentage score; failing that:
- (d) by random ballot.

Unless otherwise specified in the tournament regulations, a reserve takes the place of a contestant who has given notice of their intention to withdraw, save in a knockout contest (wherein a 'bye' is introduced into the next round draw).

If a qualified contestant is not present at the advertised starting time, a reserve may act as a 'stand-by' contestant.

## 2.4 Withdrawals and Late or Non-arrival

### 2.4.1 Failure to arrive

A contestant who fails to arrive for an event/session is deemed to be a withdrawn contestant.

### 2.4.2 All-play-all event – withdrawal

If a contestant withdraws before half of the event is completed, all scores obtained against that contestant are cancelled.

If a contestant withdraws after half of the event has been completed, all scores obtained against that contestant stand. Opponents who cannot now play that withdrawn contestant receive the best score from the following (any fraction resolved upwards to the minimum unit of scoring):

- (a) their own average over the entire competition;
- (b) the converse of the withdrawn opponents' average over the competition so far;
- (c) in a contest scored by Victory Points:
  - 12 VPs on a 20 to 0 scale
  - 7.5 VPs on a 12 to 0 scale
  - 6 VPs on a 10 to 0 scale
- (d) in any other method of scoring, the first three boards are scored as average plus and the remainder as average;
- (e) in aggravated circumstances, a more generous indemnity may be awarded.

**Note** An all-play-all event is one that is advertised as such in the Conditions of Contest. An event that is not so advertised is not treated as all-play-all just because the number of entrants makes it possible for all contestants to play each other.



#### **2.4.3 Not all-play-all – withdrawal at the end of a session**

All scores obtained against the withdrawn contestant stand. Any contestant required to sit out as a result of the withdrawal is treated in exactly the same way as though the sit-out had been pre-scheduled (see §8.80.5).

#### **2.4.4 Not all-play-all – withdrawal part way through a session**

If a contestant withdraws before half of the session is completed, all scores obtained against that contestant are cancelled.

If a contestant withdraws after completing half of the session, all scores obtained against the withdrawn contestant stand. Any contestant required to 'sit out' as a result of the withdrawal receives AVE+.

#### **2.4.5 Score for a contestant who withdraws**

When a contestant withdraws it is generally understood that they have abandoned the competition, and they will be disqualified from it, and not appear in any final ranking.

There are circumstances, however, when the TD may judge that the withdrawal is for an acceptable reason. The most obvious reason is when the withdrawal is because of illness.

Sometimes the TD may judge that while a withdrawal is not wholly acceptable, it is not sufficiently bad to disqualify the contestant. This might apply to a player who leaves three boards before the end of the session for urgent business reasons, or leaves early thinking the session has finished.

When the TD judges that the withdrawal is for an acceptable reason the contestant is given AVE- for the boards after withdrawal up to a maximum of half the event. The contestant is also fined an amount per board depending on the actual circumstances: the fine will range from 0% to 40%.

So, in effect, the TD, at their discretion, will give the withdrawing contestant a score of between 0% and AVE- on each board.

A similar approach is used at other forms of scoring.

#### **2.4.6 Late arrival**

**Note** *A pairs session might begin with a half-table, as one pair entered for the competition have not yet arrived.*

Any boards which cannot be played are scored AVE+/AVE-. However, if the pair fails to arrive at all, then the AVE+/AVE- scores are cancelled and pairs required to sit out have their score factored in the usual way instead (see §8.80.5).

#### **2.4.7 Movement to be used**

It is not always possible to accommodate a late contestant in this way once the competition has begun. The TD should set up the best movement possible based upon the numbers actually present at the starting time. If the effect of this movement would be such that a duly entered contestant could not then be accommodated within ten minutes of the published starting time, then the TD should delay the start by ten minutes before proceeding. A procedural penalty (see §8.90.2) should normally be given for a delay of greater than five minutes.

#### **2.4.8 Notified late arrival**

If a contestant has advised that they will be late, then the TD should start the movement on time on the assumption that the contestant will arrive in due course. Unplayed boards/matches are scored as in §2.4.2 or §2.4.4 as appropriate.

#### **2.4.9 Stand-by players**

The TD may, at their discretion, introduce a stand-by contestant to take the place of a contestant who is not present at the advertised starting time – see §2.3.3.

#### **2.4.10 Withdrawal in a knockout event**

A bye/walkover is created in the next/current round as appropriate.

#### **2.4.11 Disqualification in a knockout event**

A bye/walkover is created in the next/current round as appropriate, save in the particular circumstances outlined below in which one previously eliminated contestant shall be reinstated into the competition.

##### **2.4.11.1 One contestant shall be reinstated**

One single contestant shall be reinstated into the competition should all three of the following circumstances apply:

- (a) the offending (disqualified) contestant has not been eliminated from the competition already at the time that the decision to disqualify them is announced;
- (b) the irregularity (this being cause of the disqualification) came about prior to the end of the last match played by the offending contestant;
- (c) the offending contestant has not started the next match prior to being notified of the disqualification decision or, if the match has been started, it is not at such an advanced stage so as to make it unreasonable to curtail it. A match will be considered to be at an advanced stage if one-eighth of the boards have been played.

When these circumstances apply, the contestant which was most recently eliminated by the offending contestant shall be reinstated into the competition, and shall take the offending side's place in the draw.

If there is insufficient time to make proper arrangements with regard to the date/time of the new match, the reinstated contestant may be required to conform to whatever arrangements have been made already for the old match.

If the reinstated contestant has already started or played another match (as in a consolation or double elimination event), that match shall be cancelled. Their opponents shall receive a walkover. The opponents would be entitled to receive Master Points only if they were leading/had won the match in question.

#### **2.4.12 Master Points**

Whether Master Points are to be given to a withdrawn contestant is a matter for the Tournament Organiser and depends on the actual circumstances of the withdrawal. The TD should normally tell the players that the Tournament Organiser will let them know. In EBU events it is matter for the EBU Tournament Committee.

## 2.5 Time Limits – Correction Period

Unless the Tournament Regulations specify otherwise, EBU regulations as to the duration of the correction period have the following effects.

### 2.5.1 Number of correction periods

There are four correction periods in EBU events.

**Rulings:** This is the period referred to in Law 92B within which a contestant may ask for a ruling. No request for a ruling will be entertained once this period has expired.

**Appeals:** This is the period referred to in Law 92B within which a contestant who has received a ruling may appeal it. No request for an appeal will be entertained once this period has expired.

**Score queries:** This is the period referred to in Law 79C1 within which a contestant can challenge any aspect of scoring. No request for a change in score will be entertained once this period has expired except as in the next section.

**Gross and manifest scoring errors:** This is the period referred to in Law 79C2 within which a contestant can challenge a gross and manifest error in scoring made by an official. No request for a change in score will be entertained once this period has expired under any circumstances. This does not cover errors such as entering a wrong score, which should have been found by checking at the time.

### 2.5.2 Qualifying sessions

When a session or event provides qualifiers for another session or event the correction period ends no later than ten minutes before the start of that session or event for changes that can possibly affect qualification. This over-rides the following sections where they would indicate a later time.

### 2.5.3 Teams events scored in stanzas

Head-to-head teams matches and events consisting primarily of head-to-head matches, where teams play one or two opponents in a session (see §8.80.6.2).

Rulings	20 minutes after end of the last stanza of the match
Appeals	20 minutes after end of the last stanza of the match or after the ruling is given (whichever is later)
Score queries	20 minutes after end of the last stanza of the match
Gross and manifest scoring errors	5 pm on the second working day after the end of the congress or tournament

**Note** A stanza is a group of boards played followed by a scoring break.

### 2.5.4 All events except teams events scored in stanzas

See §8.80.6 for definition of a session.

#### 2.5.4.1 All but the last two sessions of an event

Rulings	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session
Appeals	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session or after ruling is given (whichever is later)
Score queries	Start of the last session of the event
Gross and manifest scoring errors	5 pm on the second working day after the end of the congress or tournament

**2.5.4.2 Penultimate session of an event**

Rulings	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session
Appeals	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session or after ruling is given (whichever is later)
Score queries	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the last session of the event
Gross and manifest scoring errors	5 pm on the second working day after the end of the congress or tournament

**2.5.4.3 Last session of an event**

Rulings	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session
Appeals	20 minutes of non-playing time after the end of the session or after ruling is given (whichever is later)
Score queries	5 pm on the second working day after the end of the congress or tournament
Gross and manifest scoring errors	5 pm on the second working day after the end of the congress or tournament

**2.5.5 Appeal of late ruling**

If a ruling is given after the players have left the venue (for instance, a telephone ruling in a match played privately), then the 20 minute correction period for the decision to appeal is impractical. In this case, the TD should give a deadline for the decision to appeal with the ruling: for instance, 5pm on the day following the day on which the ruling was given.

**2.6 Matches Played Privately****2.6.1 Open and Closed rooms**

When matches are played privately, whether in a club or at a private house, either captain may decide before the beginning of the match to have one of the tables or rooms 'closed', from which spectators and non-playing members of the teams would be excluded, and the other 'open', where they may watch.

**2.6.2 Regulations and directives**

In a match played privately, the current regulations and directives of the EBU L&EC shall apply as contained in the *Blue Book* and *White Book* except where this section says otherwise. The following clarification of the factors affecting the application of law and regulations is issued in the light of the *Laws of Duplicate Bridge*, Law 9B1 (a) and Law 92B, with respect to matches played privately.

**2.6.2.1 'End of Round' (Law 8B)**

A 'round' in a match played privately comprises a number of boards played without an interval in which scores may be compared. A pair who meet their colleagues and compare scores have already completed the round in which they have been engaged.

**2.6.2.2 'Calling the Director' (Law 9B)**

The equivalent of summoning the director in accordance with Law 9B1 is to inform one's opponents at the table that one wishes to have a ruling. The request for a ruling must be specific and must be made before the protesting side calls on the next board, or the end of the round, whichever is the sooner.

#### 2.6.2.3 *Drawing attention to a possible irregularity*

Any comment at the table which points to the possibility of an irregularity draws attention to the irregularity within the meaning of Law 9B1 (a). If no request for a ruling is then stated, the players are in the position generally of players when attention is drawn to an irregularity and the director is not summoned forthwith.

Reservation of Rights under Law 16B2 does not override this condition if the request for a ruling is not then made within the time limit specified above.

### 2.6.3 **Rulings of first instance**

It can be exceedingly difficult to settle satisfactorily a question which requires a TD's ruling – as distinct from a reading and application of the law – in a match which is played privately. There should normally be two distinct conditions fulfilled before any such matter is deemed to have a basis on which to proceed:

#### 2.6.3.1 *Drawing attention*

The player who suggests that an irregularity may have occurred which could have damaged their side should normally have raised the question (as for example by reserving their rights) before the board is quitted. To avoid questions of doubt, the appropriate period for doing so should be deemed to terminate when the player removes their cards from their slot at the commencement of the following board (unless significant information does not come to light until afterwards; and see also §2.6.2.3 above).

#### 2.6.3.2 *Asking for ruling*

The player should confirm their wish to have a ruling before the players go to compare scores for that set of boards. (If after scoring the set the player withdraws their request for a ruling it will not subsequently be renewable.)

### 2.6.4 **When a ruling of first instance is required**

#### 2.6.4.1 *Basic*

If a ruling of first instance is required, one of the procedures outlined below should be followed:

- (a) Captains agree upon an outcome.
- (b) Captains contact a principal member of the EBU panel of Tournament Directors; see §2.6.5 for how to contact them.
- (c) Captains agree upon a suitable arbiter.
- (d) Captains contact any other EBU TD, or a member of the panel of Referees, or a member of the L&EC; see §2.6.5 for how to contact them.

If contacting a member of the panel of Referees or a member of the L&EC for a ruling of first instance, it must be made clear to that member that this is a request for a ruling of first instance rather than an appeal against such a ruling.

- (e) Captains submit the case in writing to the EBU as in §2.6.4.2.

#### 2.6.4.2 *Means of obtaining a ruling of the first instance*

Under the above, captains may decide to forward details of the question with the match result for arbitration. In this case or when it proves impossible to obtain a ruling, ensure that full details are supplied (along with such statements as the players and captains wish to make).

The result slip should be endorsed 'Subject to ruling on board ...' and both captains should sign the details forwarded (or confirm agreement with the details by e-mail).

Teams should be aware that, if they chose to request a ruling in this manner, a decision based on Law 12C1 (c) could result in a tied match. They should play additional boards at the time to cover this eventuality.

#### **2.6.5 Contacts**

The names and telephone numbers of the principal members of the EBU panel of TDs and members of the EBU panel of Referees are available on the [L&EC page on the EBU website](#) (see §0.4), in the EBU Members' Diary and in Conditions of Contest sent out to Captains. Contact details can be found in §0.4. You may contact any TD – it does not need to be one from your own area.

#### **2.6.6 Effect of a ruling of first instance**

Any decision obtained by the procedures above is a binding ruling to be acted upon (but see also §2.6.7 relating to appeals). If a score adjustment is awarded on the board no substitute board is played.

A ruling that a board shall be cancelled, if within the knowledge of the captains prior to the commencement of the last set of boards, allows a replacement to be added to the next set to be played (with identical dealer and vulnerability); such a decision becoming known later than this means that no replacement board is to be played.

In all cases, the playing of a substitute board is not affected by a procedural penalty (normally 3 IMPs, or 100 aggregate points in the case of the *Hubert Phillips Bowl*) if the individual to whom reference is made deems this appropriate. A breach of Law 74 may lead to an increased penalty, the Committee having approved penalties of 5 IMPs (or the equivalent thereof) in two such cases.

#### **2.6.7 Appeals procedures**

A ruling made under the provisions of §2.6.4.1 (b), (c), (d) or (e) above may be appealed by either captain. Appeals may be dealt with in one of two ways. Appeals should be dealt with in writing (see §2.6.7.2) if either captain so wishes or if the two captains are unable to agree upon a suitable Referee.

##### **2.6.7.1 *By on-site telephone to a member of the EBU panel of Referees***

To contact a member of the EBU panel of Referees, see §2.6.5.

Both team captains must be present at the time of the telephone call, and the Referee must not have been involved in the ruling of first instance. It must be made clear to the Referee that this is an appeal against a ruling already received. See §2.6.7.2 below for guidance regarding the sort of information which the Referee will require. The Referee's decision may include the forfeiture of the deposit (see below), in which case the deposit must accompany the match result slip when it is submitted.

##### **2.6.7.2 *By written correspondence to the EBU***

In this case a deposit of the standard sum for an appeal in a teams game (see §1.7.1) must be received before the appeal can be considered. To submit such an appeal, write down:

- (a) full details of the hand with bidding, and with play if relevant; show dealer and vulnerability;
- (b) the result on the board (in both rooms) and the amount of the swing on any substitute board, in the event one has been played;
- (c) details of the matter protested, with any statements of players involved;
- (d) the ruling of first instance, and who gave it;
- (e) a statement on behalf of each side, signed by its captain.

The report should accompany the match result when it is submitted. It is improper to change or add anything in a report which has been finally agreed. The Tournament Organiser is responsible for arrangements to determine the appeal, and for altering the match score, should this be required in the outcome.

Where possible, the TD who gave the original ruling should be asked to complete (the first two pages of) an Appeals form detailing the original ruling, to be sent to the EBU.

Teams should be aware that, if they choose to appeal a ruling in this manner, a decision based on Law 12C1 (c) could result in a tied match. They should play additional boards at the time to cover this eventuality.

## **2.7 Captain's Duties and Rights**

### **2.7.1 Guidance for non-playing captains**

A non-playing captain (NPC) may watch a pair in play at a table designated by the TD but they may not watch at any table where play is publicly presented by Vu-graph or like techniques.

An NPC who has watched their pair in play and then leaves the table shall not return nor shall they approach any other table in play until the next scoring interval.

They shall acquaint themselves with the extent of their rights in matters of protest and appeal.

An NPC does not converse with any player at the table once any player has taken a hand from the board to be played until all the hands have been replaced, except that they may intervene for one of the following reasons:

- (a) to protect the rights of their team if the NPC believes them to be jeopardised in any way;
- (b) to curtail unnecessary discussions;
- (c) to forbid a member of their team from making a protest;
- (d) to restrain behaviour on the part of any member of their team;
- (e) to require that a TD be called to the table;
- (f) to intimate their own intentions of making a protest or an appeal;
- (g) to ensure that a non-playing pair are not allowed to watch their team-mates in play.

In referring to the right of an NPC who is watching their team in play to summon the TD, it should be specified that the NPC is not to indicate their wish to do so until after the play of the deal has been completed, and should do nothing prior to that time to draw attention to the matter. The NPC may ask for the TD when the play of the deal is over. The NPC has the right to refuse to allow their players to summon the TD.

Conversation between players or between an NPC and their players, during the period of a playing session, shall be in English. The NPC is not permitted to suggest tactics in the course of a playing session, nor to draw attention to the state of the match.

For any breach of the regulations in regard to the above and related matters there shall be a fine of four times the standard penalty, except that on a first occasion by that side the TD may give a warning if the TD considers opponents have not been materially damaged. In aggravated circumstances the TD shall refer the matter to the Appeals Committee which shall have plenary powers to make relevant decisions and to impose greater penalties at its discretion.

The above is supplementary to the rules and regulations for competitions.

## 2.7.2 Guidelines for captains

A team captain is expected to ensure that their team conforms to regulations governing the tournament in which it is engaged.

The captain is responsible for providing the TD with accurate details of their team's scores and for duly reporting such information as the regulations of the tournament require.

The captain's consent is required to any appeal by the team against a TD's ruling (Law 92D2). The captain should be familiar with the procedures to be adopted by TDs in this regard.

Insofar as they are applicable a playing captain is governed by the conditions attaching to the activities of NPCs (see §2.7.1).

Captains should have knowledge of the EBU regulations with regard to open and closed rooms in national teams competitions.

In matches played privately the playing captain has the same rights of watching a table in play as any other player and they are governed otherwise by the same directives as the other players in this respect.

The requirement that a captain does not converse with any player at the table, from the time a hand is removed from the board until all hands are replaced in the board, is one that should be observed by all persons watching at the table. A captain should intervene if any member of their side displays an ignorance of etiquette.

It is in general a responsibility of the captain to require their team to conform to the standards of courtesy and deportment which the laws, and the regulations and *Bye Laws* of the EBU, demand.

## 2.8 Schedule of Standard Penalties

### 2.8.1 Introduction

These penalties are meant as guidance not as regulation. They may be adjusted for either mitigating or aggravating circumstances, which should be explained to the players at the time ("You are the country's most irritating player" is, sadly, not an objective reason to increase a penalty). The objective of this section is to increase consistency of application, so that players cannot complain that they were penalised when, in identical circumstances, other players were not.

Disciplinary penalties increase for additional offences during the same event. A congress with multiple different tournaments is considered to be one event for this purpose. Procedural penalties generally do not increase in the same manner. Procedural penalties are given to a pair or team (or a person in an individual event). Disciplinary penalties may be given to an individual, a pair or a team.

When a warning is given it should be made explicit what the consequence of another offence will be: another warning or a penalty. Most penalties are only given after an initial warning, although some serious offences are subject to immediate penalty. A 'warning' is defined to include any announcement to the room as a whole that (for example) any BB@B offence will be subject to an immediate penalty.

A 'rule' is a law, a regulation or part of the Conditions of Contest (CoC). Generally there is no reason to distinguish between them.

**Key**            W: Warning, PP: Procedural Penalty, DP: Disciplinary Penalty, DQ: Disqualification, R: Referral to the Regulating Authority (L&EC or the Tournament Committee for EBU-run events) for possible further action.



## 2.8.2 Interfering with the smooth running of the event

This section covers problems caused by ignorance or carelessness. Deliberate actions are covered under 'Behaviour' below.

Action	First Offence	Second Offence	More
a. Not scoring a board (written traveller/electronic scorer)	W	W	PP
b. Not completing the session in the electronic scorer	W	W	PP
c. Incorrectly scoring or agreeing scores	None	W	PP <sup>1</sup>
d. Arriving late for a (pairs) session <sup>2</sup>	W	PP	PP
e. Slow play	W <sup>3</sup>	PP	PP
f. Misboarding: passing on the wrong 13 cards	PP	PP	PP
g. Misboarding: passing on a hand without 13 cards	W	PP	PP
h. Not arrow-switching	None <sup>4</sup>	None	None
i. Causing a board to be unplayable e.g. by sitting at the wrong table, the wrong way	W <sup>5</sup>	PP	PP
j. Causing a board to be unplayable at another table through discussing a board in way manner which is overheard	PP	PP	PP
k. Not handing in Swiss teams results as the winning team / not agreeing scores	W	W	PP
l. Leaving the table unnecessarily, repeatedly	W <sup>6</sup>	W	PP
m. Refusing to play a board/complete a round	DP	DQ/R	n/a
n. Leaving the event early (without permission and without good cause)	PP/ R <sup>7</sup>		
o. Not turning up for an event you have entered without notification	None/R <sup>8</sup>	None	None

<sup>1</sup> Usually no penalty for multiple offences; only a penalty if the TD believes the player is being negligent or deliberately awkward

<sup>2</sup> Arriving late for a teams match is usually covered directly in the CoC.

<sup>3</sup> Any board lost through slow play or late arrival will be scored as AVE+/AVE-. The CoC may have additional penalties for slow play, particularly in elite events.

<sup>4</sup> As long as the board can still be played.

<sup>5</sup> If one pair is clearly at fault (rather than just careless) they may be given a PP for a first offence. If the sitting pair at a table does not check they have the right opponents this merits a warning only for the first offence. Making a board unplayable by scoring on the electronic scorer against the wrong board number and seeing the results from a board not yet played is scored AVE-/AVE- assuming both pairs had the chance to stop the error (N/S when scoring, E/W when agreeing the score).

<sup>6</sup> If this does not interfere with the smooth running of the event then usually no penalty is given; however taking (e.g. cigarette) breaks and returning late for the next round will eventually be subject to penalty

<sup>7</sup> Leaving before the last board(s) of a session (e.g. to catch a train) is usually subject to a PP as well as AVE- on any boards not played unless the TD agrees that the person leaving has a good, and unforeseen, reason. It is normally considered acceptable to leave a multi-session quali/final event having not qualified for the next round as long as the TD is notified in time to manage the movement. For knockout events (e.g. the Spring Foursomes) there is no additional penalty for leaving after being knocked out.

<sup>8</sup> In general there is no penalty (other than an administration fee if you entered late); not turning up for events with pre-qualification such as the *National Pairs Final* or *Corwen* will be included in the TD's report and may be referred to the Regulating Authority as it means that another pair has been prevented from playing and there is usually a detrimental impact on the movement.

## 2.8.3 Not conforming to the laws or the regulations

### 2.8.3.1 Preamble

This section covers breaching the rules through ignorance or carelessness. These penalties are in addition to any adjustment on a board. Deliberate disobedience is covered under 'Behaviour' below – a 'second offence' here means the same pair breaching the same regulation but with respect to a different call. Once a pair has been told, for example, that a particular agreement is illegal then continuing to play the agreement is covered by §2.8.3.3.

### 2.8.3.2 Use of unauthorised information: breaches of Law 16C1 and Law 73C

In unauthorised information cases the TD may adjust based on a breach of these laws. If it is a matter of judgement what the unauthorised information has suggested, or what the logical alternatives actually are, then it is normal not to give a procedural penalty in addition to (or instead of) adjusting the score (the purpose of score adjustment is to provide rectification only). If, however, the TD believes that both:

- the player concerned was aware of these laws and their consequences; and
- the player took what every person consulted believes is obviously not a legal action (e.g. passing in a forcing auction);

then the TD should apply a procedural penalty, independent of whether or not they adjust the score. (Note that a score adjustment affects both sides, while a penalty only affects the score of the offending side.)

In some cases a penalty of double (or more) of the standard penalty is merited, if the TD believes that a player deliberately broke the law.

### 2.8.3.3 Illegal method, fielding of psyche, deviation or misbid

If a contestant uses a method that is not permitted, or is adjudged to have fielded a psyche, deviation or misbid then the deal should be completed. If they attain a score of AVE- or less then the score stands. Otherwise they get AVE- and their opponents get AVE+.

In the case of a fielded psyche see §1.4.4.

#### Examples

- (a) A pair fields a misbid, but gets a score of 35% on the board. The score is not adjusted.
- (b) A pair uses a Level 4 agreement in a Level 2 event, and gets a score of 65%. The board is re-scored as AVE- to them and AVE+ to their opponents.
- (c) In a seven-board Swiss teams a pair fields a psyche and gets a score of +4 IMPs on the board. The board is re-scored as AVE-/AVE+, i.e. as 3 IMPs to their opponents. The team are also fined 0.5 VPs, but this does not affect their opponents' score.
- (d) A pair psyches a Multi 2♦ opening, in an event where psyching Multi 2♦ is not permitted (e.g. 'Level 3'), and gets a score of 55% on the board. The psyche is not fielded. This is treated as using an illegal agreement, so they get AVE-, and AVE+ to their opponents, but no further penalty.
- (e) A pair fields a misbid, and gets a score of 50% on the board. The board is re-scored as AVE- to the pair and AVE+ to their opponents. However, the opposition appeal because of a hesitation, and the Appeals Committee decide a weighted score would be suitable. If the weighted score gives the non-offenders 60% or better when calculated, that score is applied: if less than 60% then it remains as AVE-/AVE+.

A pair who has already had their use of a method ruled illegal should also be fined the standard penalty.

While a procedural penalty of a standard penalty is normal with a fielded psyche, and no procedural penalty at all with an illegal method or a fielded deviation or misbid, the TD does have the right to penalise to a greater degree in aggravated circumstances.

#### 2.8.3.4 Table of penalties

Action	First Offence	Second Offence	More
a. Incomplete disclosure of methods	W	PP	PP
b. Failing to alert an alertable call	W <sup>9</sup>	W	PP
c. Deliberate use of unauthorised information <sup>10</sup>	PP – DQ		
d. Incomplete system card <sup>11</sup> – inexperienced or irregular partnership	W	PP	DP
e. Incomplete system card – regular partnership	W/PP <sup>12</sup>	PP	DP
f. Playing an illegal agreement	W/PP <sup>13</sup>	PP	DP
g. Not observing the Stop card regulation	W	W	PP
h. Red ('fielded') psyche	PP <sup>14</sup>	PP	PP
i. Not announcing correctly	None	W	PP
j. Making gratuitous or misleading remarks during the play of the hand	W	PP	DP
k. Not shuffling before replacing cards in the board	None	W	PP <sup>15</sup>
l. Not calling the TD once an irregularity is pointed out/making up your own ruling	W	PP <sup>16</sup>	DP
m. Deliberately misleading an opponent during the play e.g. by a hesitation	DP		
n. Deliberately concealing an irregularity (e.g. a revoke, lying about methods)	DP / R	DQ	
o. Deliberately playing in an event for which you have not qualified <sup>17</sup> ; playing under the name of another member	DQ / R		

<sup>9</sup> If the pair concerned clearly know that the call is alertable a penalty may be given for a first and second offence.

<sup>10</sup> Deliberate use of unauthorised information (e.g. from hearing something from another table) should usually be penalised in addition to any adjustment. See §2.8.3.2.

<sup>11</sup> A system card is 'incomplete' for this purpose if it does not have the opening NT range and 2-level responses, 1- and 2-level openings, any artificial defensive bids or responses, or opening leads, signals and discards filled in correctly.

<sup>12</sup> If an incorrect or incomplete card causes damage at the table, the TD should usually give a PP as well as an adjustment on the board if the pair concerned are known to be a regular partnership. If the TD announced at the start of the event that two system cards were compulsory, this may be considered to be the warning.

<sup>13</sup> If the pair would be expected to know that the agreement was illegal then it is reasonable to give a penalty for the first offence; see §1.9.7.

<sup>14</sup> The standard score adjustment for a CPU/red psyche is 60/30 at match points i.e. AVE- plus an additional penalty. The penalty can be higher; see §1.4.4.

<sup>15</sup> There is usually no penalty for this; only if it is causing inconvenience to another table or there is some suspicion that they are using the cards to communicate.

<sup>16</sup> The TD uses their judgement whether to penalise both pairs, or if it is clear that one pair have intimidated another into not calling the TD, one pair only.

<sup>17</sup> 'Not Qualified' either through insufficiently good results or e.g. through not being a member of the relevant club/county. Doing this accidentally still results in disqualification but usually no further action will be taken.

## 2.8.4 Behaviour

**Note** The BB@B guidance suggests that congratulating partner for a well-played hand is a breach of BB@B because it is gloating. A genuine compliment to partner is not considered a misdemeanour.

These offences need the most discretion from the TD because it is often not the words used that offend but the manner in which they are spoken.

In many cases the TD may consider both pairs at the table at fault and may penalise both, not necessarily by the same amount. TDs should be wary of giving a larger penalty to one pair “because they started it” as the actual initiator may not be obvious; things often escalate from what may have been intended to be an innocent or humorous remark.

It is easy to commit many of these offences at the same time. This would usually be treated as one offence, the most serious. This list cannot be exhaustive, the closest category should be used (for example, ‘Tearing up an Appeal form’ would come under ‘being rude to the TD’).

Bad behaviour may be brought to the TD’s attention by someone other than the players concerned.

Note that it usually only ‘public’ behaviour that is penalised. Arguments, swearing or offensive remarks between members of a partnership or team are usually considered to be a private matter unless either:

- the player insulted complains to the TD; or
- the player causes offence to, or inconveniences, other players at the same or nearby tables.

Offensive remarks, swearing, etc. can still be subject to disciplinary action or referral to the L&EC if they take place away from the playing area (e.g. in the bar after play has completed) but penalties would usually only be applied if the person directly insulted complained (it would have to be exceptional for a third party complaint to result in any action).

It should be extremely rare for a first offence of any kind to merit immediate disqualification. When given a warning or penalty for a first offence, the TD should be clear if the next offence will lead to expulsion from the event, or if any actions will be reported to the L&EC with a request for further disciplinary action.

Spectators or other non-players may also behave badly. Under Law 76A, the TD has the right to ban any spectator from the playing area. However, even if a player is ‘responsible’ for a spectator (e.g. a relation) they should not be penalised for the spectator’s behaviour unless they are also deemed to have caused it.

Action	First Offence	Second Offence	More
a. Deliberately and knowingly breaching the laws <sup>18</sup>	DP	DQ / R	
b. Swearing/being rude to partner in public	W <sup>19</sup>	DP	DP+
c. Swearing or being grossly offensive to the TD, opponents, an appeals consultant, the tournament host or a member of an appeals committee	DP	DP	DQ
d. Arguing with the TD	W	DP	DP+
e. Shouting at anyone	DP	DP	DQ
f. Violence or other physical intimidation of any form (e.g. throwing a drink at someone)	DQ / R		
g. Ignoring opponents through long post mortem / not starting the next board (general BB@B breaches)	W	DP	DP
h. Throwing cards/scorecard/pen etc. across the table	DP	DP	DQ
i. Not paying attention as dummy (reading, texting <sup>20</sup> etc.)	W	PP <sup>21</sup>	PP
j. Mobile phone or other electronic device going off	PP <sup>22</sup>		
k. Inconveniencing nearby tables (scoring up loudly, not passing boards etc.)	W <sup>23</sup>	PP	PP
l. Shouting/swearing at paid staff at the venue (e.g. waiters, bar staff, hotel receptionists)	R <sup>24</sup>		
m. Breaching venue regulations (e.g. taking own refreshments into the playing area against hotel rules)	W	R <sup>21</sup>	

<sup>18</sup> This includes repeating breaches of the rules in (2) above having already been instructed by the TD not to e.g. not alerting having been officially told that a call is alertable.

<sup>19</sup> Partners are considered to have chosen to play with each other. A complaint from their opponents or other tables that they are reducing other players' enjoyment of the game (or if that is the case in the TD's opinion) usually results in an initial warning followed by penalties.

<sup>20</sup> Texting as dummy may also breach the mobile phone regulations.

<sup>21</sup> Often a penalty would not be applied unless there is a complaint.

<sup>22</sup> This is often explicitly covered in the CoC for the competition, which take precedence.

<sup>23</sup> Scoring up in such a way that it prevents another table playing the board is usually subject to a penalty for the first offence.

<sup>24</sup> This is not usually a matter for the TD to deal with but if the Chief TD thinks it may jeopardise the EBU's relationship with the venue then it should be referred to the L&EC.

### 3 Regulations – Scoring

While these regulations are not in use in all EBU Tournaments, they are used in any Tournament to which they appear to apply (e.g. Victory Point regulations are used whenever Victory Points are in use) unless specifically stated otherwise in the Conditions of Contest.

#### 3.1 Victory Point Scoring

##### 3.1.1 VP scales for teams-of-four

This is the WBF ‘discrete’ VP scale adopted by the EBU from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013.

VP	Matches of _ boards									
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	IMP difference									
10 - 10	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1
11 - 9	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 3	1 - 3	1 - 3	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 4
12 - 8	3 - 4	3 - 4	3 - 5	4 - 6	4 - 6	4 - 6	5 - 7	5 - 7	5 - 7	5 - 8
13 - 7	5 - 6	5 - 7	6 - 8	7 - 9	7 - 9	7 - 9	8 - 10	8 - 11	8 - 11	9 - 12
14 - 6	7 - 9	8 - 10	9 - 11	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 13	11 - 14	12 - 15	12 - 15	13 - 16
15 - 5	10 - 12	11 - 13	12 - 14	13 - 16	13 - 16	14 - 17	15 - 18	16 - 19	16 - 20	17 - 21
16 - 4	13 - 15	14 - 17	15 - 18	17 - 20	17 - 21	18 - 22	19 - 23	20 - 24	21 - 25	22 - 26
17 - 3	16 - 19	18 - 21	19 - 23	21 - 25	22 - 26	23 - 27	24 - 29	25 - 30	26 - 31	27 - 33
18 - 2	20 - 24	22 - 26	24 - 28	26 - 30	27 - 32	28 - 34	30 - 36	31 - 37	32 - 39	34 - 40
19 - 1	25 - 30	27 - 32	29 - 35	31 - 38	33 - 40	35 - 42	37 - 44	38 - 46	40 - 48	41 - 50
20 - 0	31 +	33 +	36 +	39 +	41 +	43 +	45 +	47 +	49 +	51 +

VP	Matches of _ boards									
	15	16	20	24	28	32	40	48	56	64
	IMP difference									
10 - 10	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 2	0 - 3
11 - 9	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 5	2 - 5	2 - 6	3 - 7	3 - 7	3 - 8	3 - 9	4 - 10
12 - 8	5 - 8	5 - 8	6 - 9	6 - 10	7 - 11	8 - 12	8 - 13	9 - 15	10 - 16	11 - 17
13 - 7	9 - 12	9 - 12	10 - 14	11 - 15	12 - 17	13 - 18	14 - 20	16 - 22	17 - 24	18 - 25
14 - 6	13 - 16	13 - 17	15 - 19	16 - 21	18 - 23	19 - 24	21 - 27	23 - 30	25 - 32	26 - 35
15 - 5	17 - 21	18 - 22	20 - 25	22 - 27	24 - 29	25 - 32	28 - 35	31 - 39	33 - 42	36 - 45
16 - 4	22 - 27	23 - 28	26 - 31	28 - 34	30 - 37	33 - 40	36 - 45	40 - 49	43 - 53	46 - 57
17 - 3	28 - 34	29 - 35	32 - 39	35 - 43	38 - 46	41 - 50	46 - 55	50 - 61	54 - 66	58 - 70
18 - 2	35 - 42	36 - 43	40 - 48	44 - 53	47 - 57	51 - 61	56 - 68	62 - 75	67 - 81	71 - 87
19 - 1	43 - 52	44 - 53	49 - 60	54 - 65	58 - 71	62 - 76	69 - 85	76 - 93	82 - 100	88 - 107
20 - 0	53 +	54 +	61 +	66 +	72 +	77 +	86 +	94 +	101 +	108 +

VP scales are available for any number of boards – there is a calculator on the EBU website.

The use of VPs in matches of fewer than five boards is not recommended. In EBU competitions, events such as this are normally scored by straight IMPs, with no upper or lower limit.

**Note** Other Tournament Organisers may prefer to impose a maximum limit on the number of IMPs which can be won or lost in any given match. If so then a limit of 20 IMPs in a 1 or 2-board match and 25 IMPs in a 3 or 4-board match is recommended.

**3.1.2 VP scales for use in triangular matches (teams-of-four)**

This is based on the WBF 'discrete' VP scale adopted by the EBU from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013.

VP	Matches of	
	3 boards	4 boards
	IMP difference	
5 – 5	0	0
6 – 4	1 – 3	1 – 3
7 – 3	4 – 6	4 – 7
8 – 2	7 – 9	8 – 11
9 – 1	10 – 14	12 – 17
10 – 0	15 or more	18 or more

VP scales are available for any number of boards – there is a calculator on the EBU website.

**3.1.3 Cross-IMP scoring for pairs events**

No VP scales are available. A suggested method is to calculate the total cross IMPs, then divide by 70% of the number of scores, and then use the standard teams-of-four scale in §3.1.1: e.g. for 20 tables and an 8-board match, calculate the total cross IMPs, divide by 14 (70% of the number of scores) and then use the standard 8-board VP scale.

The above recommendation is only an approximation. Further advice can be obtained from EBU Headquarters: see §0.4 for contact details.

See §4.2.5.3 for details of rounding in cross-IMP scored events.

**3.1.4 Teams-of-eight – not cross IMPs**

- (a) **'Teams-of-four scoring'**: scoring initially as two teams-of-four, and then adding the net IMPs won or lost by each such team ('imp then add' or Garden Cities) before final conversion to VPs.
- (b) **'Teams-of-eight scoring'**: aggregating all four scores together before converting to IMPs ('add then imp').

To convert to VPs, multiply the number of boards being played in each match by two, and use the standard teams-of-four scale for that number e.g. for a 12-board teams-of-eight competition scored this way, use a standard 24-board VP scale.

But if, in (b), the modified IMP scale is used, the standard teams-of-four VP scale for the number of boards is used, see §3.7.1.

**3.1.5 VP scales for teams-of-eight – cross IMPs (Tollemache Cup)**

**‘Cross-IMP scoring’:** cross-imping within the team, such that any given pair compares its scores with two separate team-mates.

VP	Matches of _ boards							
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	IMP difference							
<b>10-10</b>	0 - 3	0 - 3	0 - 3	0 - 3	0 - 3	0 - 4	0 - 4	0 - 4
<b>11-9</b>	4 - 10	4 - 11	4 - 11	4 - 12	4 - 12	5 - 13	5 - 13	5 - 14
<b>12-8</b>	11 - 18	12 - 19	12 - 20	13 - 21	13 - 22	14 - 23	14 - 24	15 - 24
<b>13-7</b>	19 - 27	20 - 28	21 - 30	22 - 31	23 - 32	24 - 34	25 - 35	25 - 36
<b>14-6</b>	28 - 37	29 - 39	31 - 41	32 - 42	33 - 44	35 - 46	36 - 47	37 - 49
<b>15-5</b>	38 - 48	40 - 50	42 - 53	43 - 55	45 - 57	47 - 59	48 - 62	50 - 64
<b>16-4</b>	49 - 60	51 - 63	54 - 66	56 - 69	58 - 72	60 - 75	63 - 78	65 - 80
<b>17-3</b>	61 - 75	64 - 79	67 - 82	70 - 86	73 - 90	76 - 93	79 - 96	81 - 100
<b>18-2</b>	76 - 92	80 - 97	83 - 102	87 - 106	91 - 111	94 - 115	97 - 119	101 - 123
<b>19-1</b>	93 - 114	98 - 120	103 - 126	107 - 131	112 - 137	116 - 142	120 - 147	124 - 152
<b>20-0</b>	115 +	121 +	127 +	132 +	138 +	143 +	148 +	153 +

**Note** This is just the WBF ‘discrete’ VP scale for matches of 8 x the number of boards, so the scales for shorter matches can be read from the table in §3.1.1.

**3.1.6 Hybrid (Pachabo) scoring events**

A team is awarded on each board, two VPs (‘Victory Points’) if the total of its North-South and East-West scores is positive by more than 10 total points; one VP if the total is exactly zero or if the margin is 10 total points; and no VPs if the total is negative by more than 10 total points. Further VPs are awarded according to the result of dividing the total points scored in the match by both teams put together by the total points ‘swing’ by which one team beats the other, rounded down to the nearest integer.

**3.1.6.1 Matches of two boards**

7 VPs are at stake: 4 VPs on boards won, and 3 VPs based on the share of the total points, as follows:

Share of remaining VPs	Total points / swing
1.5 – 1.5	8 or more
2 – 1	5 or more, but less than 8
2.5 – 0.5	3 or more, but less than 5
3 – 0	Less than 3

**3.1.6.2 Matches of three boards**

10 VPs are at stake: 6 VPs on boards won, and 4 VPs based on the share of the total points, as follows:

Share of remaining VPs	Total points / swing
2 – 2	12 or more
2.5 – 1.5	8 or more, but less than 12
3 – 1	5 or more, but less than 8
3.5 – 0.5	3 or more, but less than 5
4 – 0	Less than 3



**3.1.6.3 Matches of four boards**

13 VPs are at stake: 8 VPs on boards won, and 5 VPs based on the share of the total points, as follows:

Share of remaining VPs	Total points / swing
2.5 – 2.5	17 or more
3 – 2	12 or more, but less than 17
3.5 – 1.5	8 or more, but less than 12
4 – 1	5 or more, but less than 8
4.5 – 0.5	3 or more, but less than 5
5 – 0	Less than 3

**3.1.7 VP scales for pairs matches: normally only used in Swiss pairs**

VP	Matches of							
	4 boards or fewer	5-6 boards	7-9 boards	10-13 boards	14-19 boards	20-27 boards	28-39 boards	40-55 boards
	% of available match points not exceeding							
<b>10-10</b>	50.92	50.78	50.65	50.54	50.45	50.38	50.32	50.27
<b>11-9</b>	52.80	52.39	51.98	51.65	51.38	51.16	50.97	50.81
<b>12-8</b>	54.71	54.02	53.33	52.78	52.32	51.94	51.63	51.37
<b>13-7</b>	56.70	55.72	54.74	53.95	53.30	52.77	52.32	51.95
<b>14-6</b>	58.80	57.51	56.23	55.19	54.34	53.63	53.04	52.56
<b>15-5</b>	61.08	59.45	57.83	56.53	55.45	54.57	53.83	53.21
<b>16-4</b>	63.63	61.62	59.64	58.04	56.71	55.62	54.71	53.95
<b>17-3</b>	66.61	64.17	61.75	59.80	58.18	56.85	55.74	54.82
<b>18-2</b>	70.36	67.37	64.40	62.01	60.03	58.40	57.04	55.91
<b>19-1</b>	75.95	72.13	68.35	65.30	62.78	60.71	58.97	57.53
<b>20-0</b>	More than 75.95	More than 72.13	More than 68.35	More than 65.30	More than 62.78	More than 60.71	More than 58.97	More than 57.53

**Notes**

- The use of VPs in matches of fewer than five boards is not recommended.
- Where the percentage is on the borderline then the VP nearer to average is taken. For example, in an 8-board match, a score of 56.23% precisely scores 14-6 in VPs.
- An innovation is to play two half-matches in Swiss pairs when there are an odd number of pairs. This is best handled by scoring each half-match on 0-10 VP scale and scoring the missing half-matches according to §3.3.8.

Such 0-10 VP scales for (Swiss) pairs half-matches are to be developed.

**3.2 Split-tie Procedures****3.2.1 General comments**

Contestants are tied when they have the same percentage score by the final method of scoring. The Tournament Organiser must specify the circumstances in which a tie will be split, and the procedure which will be adopted. Unless otherwise specified in the Conditions of Contest for a particular event, EBU conditions and procedures are as set out herein. The responsibility for the interpretation of these regulations (should such an interpretation be necessary) rests with the EBU Tournament Committee, which may delegate such responsibility to the duly appointed on/off-site tournament Appeals Committee/Referee.

**Note** §3.2.2 applies to knockout teams only. The remaining sections (§3.2.3 – §3.2.7) apply to all other events.

### 3.2.2 Knockout teams events

#### 3.2.2.1 *Between two teams*

In a standard knockout match played between two teams, any tie which exists at the end of the match shall be resolved by playing extra boards. Such boards shall be played in a single stanza with no seating rights – see §8.5.2. The number of extra boards shall be one eighth of the scheduled number of boards in the match as a whole (minimum of two boards: any fraction to be rounded upwards). If the teams are still tied, the procedure shall be repeated.

**Exception** In the 30 or 48-board stage of the *Hubert Phillips Bowl* (mixed pivot knockout teams), six extra boards shall be played in stanzas of two boards, changing partners in the usual way after each such stanza (captains must continue to play at the same table). In the 60-board stage of the same event, nine extra boards shall be played in three stanzas of three boards each.

#### 3.2.2.2 *Between three teams*

A knockout teams event may, on occasion, incorporate a stage in which three teams compete against each other in a triangular match with either one or two teams to qualify for the next stage. A tie occurs when two teams have the same number of wins (a draw counting as a half-win) and shall be resolved as follows:

- (a) If each team wins one match and loses one match, or all matches are drawn, net IMPs over the series will determine the ranking list. If, as a result, one team is excluded from the tie (by virtue of either clearly winning or losing it), but the other two teams remain tied, then the respective rankings of the remaining two teams (should it still be necessary to resolve the tie) will be determined by the result of the match between them.

If all three teams are tied in terms of net IMPs, then extra boards shall be played. The number of extra boards shall be one-eighth of the scheduled number for that match (minimum of 2-board rounds) e.g. in a 48-board round (2 x 24-board mini-matches), a further 6-board stanza is played (2 x 3-board mini-matches) with the running score against each opponent being carried forward into 'extra-time'.

- (b) If two teams draw a match, and are tied for either top place or bottom place, it may not be necessary to split the tie (as when two teams qualify and are tied for top place, or as when only one team qualifies and they are the undisputed winners anyway).

If it is necessary to split the tie, then extra boards shall be played between the two teams involved. The number of extra boards played shall be one-eighth of the scheduled number for that mini-match (minimum of 2 boards). Thus, playing 2 x 16-board mini-matches, the split-tie procedure for 2 teams only would be to play a further 2 boards. If the teams remain tied, the procedure shall be repeated.

**Note** The IMPs won/lost against the third team of the group are totally irrelevant in this regard.

If next round opponents are dependent upon the exact rankings within a triangle, then this is defined as being a necessary circumstance for the purpose of splitting the tie.

### 3.2.3 In all events other than knockout teams – overview

The procedures for splitting ties are somewhat complicated when written down, though in practice their application is not so complicated.

First, we show the definitions of the various procedures used.

Then, we show the order in which the definitions are applied, with examples for clarification.

### 3.2.4 When is a tie split?

A tie will be split when necessary in order to determine any of:

- (a) the winners of the tournament, save in the case of an event for which there is no trophy, in which case the tie will remain unresolved;
- (b) the last qualifying position for the next stage of the tournament;
- (c) the winners of a non-cash/non-voucher prize (i.e. 'goods' which cannot be 'split').

Tied contestants always share equally any Master Points or cash/voucher prize which may be due in respect of the stage of the event at which the tie arises even though the tie may be split for one of the above purposes.

### 3.2.5 Definitions

#### 3.2.5.1 Method of scoring

The *basic method of scoring* is the method used prior to any conversion (to Victory Points), e.g. match points or IMPs.

The *final method of scoring* is the method used to rank the contestants, e.g. Victory Points, if there is a conversion to Victory Points. If there is no conversion (to Victory Points) then the *final method of scoring* is the same as the basic method.

If a hybrid method is used (as in the Pachabo Trophy) then see §3.2.6.4.

#### 3.2.5.2 Tie-break points

These may be used in any tournament other than a perfect 'all-play-all event'. They are not exclusive to Swiss events. They are often called 'Swiss points'.

In a teams or pairs tournament, Tie-break points are the sum of the final scores obtained by each and every direct opponent of the given contestant (i.e. opponents which the contestant involved actually played against at the table).

**Example** Contestant A has played against contestants X, Y and Z. Contestant X has a final score of 50, contestant Y has 40 and contestant Z has 30: this gives contestant A Tie-break point score of 120. The contestant with the largest Tie-break point total would win the tie on this basis (if the result of any previous tests were inconclusive).

In an individual tournament, Tie-break points are determined by application of the formula 'O/P', where 'O' is the sum of the final scores obtained by each and every direct opponent of the given contestant and 'P' is the sum of the final scores obtained by each and every partner of the given contestant.

**Example** Player A has partnered player Z whilst playing against players X and Y. Players X, Y and Z have a final score of 50, 40 and 30 points respectively. Player A's Tie-break point score is therefore 3.0 (90 divided by 30).

**Note** In a perfect 'pivot' style movement, all players will have a score of precisely 2.0 and the Tie-break point test will therefore be inconclusive.

Where more points were available against some contestants (or with some partners) than others, then the final scores obtained against such opponents (or partners) shall be adjusted pro rata. Similarly if the contestant considered missed a round (e.g. sat out) then their Tie-break point score is adjusted pro rata (see §3.2.6.2).

**Example** Team A meets team B 1.5 times in a Swiss event (once in a normal match and once in a short triangle). For the purpose of team A's Tie-break point score, team B's final score must be multiplied by 1.5.

Where an opponent (or – In an individual event – a partner) has withdrawn before the end of the event, the score of that opponent (or partner) shall be adjusted pro rata for the purpose of establishing the Tie-break point score of those who played against (or with) them.

**Example** Team X withdraws half-way through a Swiss event with a score of 40 VPs. This score is modified to become 80 VPs for the purpose of establishing the Tie-break point score of any of its opponents.

### 3.2.5.3 *Point-a-board count-back*

This may be used in any form of event, regardless of the basic format or scoring method.

Point-a-board count-back is a means of establishing which contestant has won more boards than the other. Whether a board is won/drawn/lost is established by reference to the basic method of scoring.

#### **Examples**

- (a) Team A obtained +6 IMPs on a certain board: team B obtained +4 IMPs on the same board (played against some other opponent): team A have won this board. Had this board been played by team B only, then team B would be deemed to have won the board as their score is above average.
- (b) Pair A obtained 37 MPs on a certain board on a 50 MP top: pair B obtained 29 MPs on the same board (played against some other opponent and in the opposite direction): pair A have won this board. Had this board been played by pair B only, then pair B would be deemed to have won the board as their score is above average.

Where precisely two contestants are involved, all boards which the tied contestants played are taken into account. On each board which both contestants played, 2 points are awarded to the contestant with the higher score (IMPs, match points or whatever), and 1 point for a tie.

**Note** In pairs or individual events the scores are compared directly even if the contestants sat in different directions.

On boards played by only one tied contestant, it is assumed that the contestant who did not play the board scored precisely average on it. Thus, the single result scores 2 points if above average and 1 point if exactly average. The contestant who did not play the board receives the complement of 2 points (i.e. 0, 1 or 2 dependent upon their rival's score on the board).

Where three contestants are involved, the above procedures would still apply with a 'top' of 4, an 'average' of 2 and a 'total per board' of 6. Similar principles apply in the case of four or more contestants.

**Example** On a given board in a tie between four pairs, pair A obtained the best score (which was above average) whilst pairs B and C obtained the joint worst score (which was below average). Pair D did not play the board. The match-point count-back score is 6 for pair A, 1 each for pairs B and C and 4 for pair D.

#### 3.2.5.4 *Matches and Rounds*

Often, a match and a round will clearly be the same thing and no ambiguity could arise. However, should such not be the case, then the definition of a round shall be as contained within the laws of the game. The definition of a match shall be that it is the combination of two or more pre-scheduled rounds played between the same contestants, with every such round being played in similar (though not necessarily identical) circumstances and conditions.

In situations where contestants have played a match as defined above, then the term 'matches' within the expression 'matches/rounds' shall be taken. In any other situation, the term 'round' shall apply. Likewise, in determining whether or not one opponent has defeated the other, the test applied shall be in terms of the 'match' if there is such a thing: otherwise, the test shall be in terms of the 'round'.

**Example** Two contestants meet each other twice in a Swiss event: this is not 'pre-scheduled', so each such encounter is treated as a round in its own right. Likewise, a player in an individual event meets the same opponent on two separate occasions, but the player in question has a different partner on each such occasion. These are not meetings in similar conditions, so each such meeting would be deemed to be a round in its own right.

By contrast, a double round-robin teams event would be deemed to constitute a single match between the contestants concerned, even though the scoring method in use might involve one encounter being scored independently of the other. To be clear on this point, a head-on teams game between two contestants played in several stanzas constitutes a match, and it is the result of the match (rather than of each individual stanza) which will be taken into account if necessary in determining who has won the match/round and how many matches/rounds each contestant has won.

For the purpose of counting the number of matches/rounds won, a 'win' is defined as having acquired a score of greater than average in the match/round in question. It is therefore possible that some obscure situations could arise in which both contestants were considered to have either won or lost the direct match/round between them.

By contrast, for the purpose of establishing whether one contestant has defeated the other, when all such contestants are directly involved in the split-tie situation, a 'win' is defined as having acquired a larger score than one's opponent in the match/round in question.

An unplayed match/round is deemed to be a 'win' if the score awarded to the contestant as a consequence of not having played the match/round is greater than average (i.e. greater than the score which would be awarded for playing and drawing a match/round).

#### 3.2.5.5 *Unplayed board*

The score for an unplayed board shall be the score awarded to the contestant at the time, which could constitute a won, drawn or lost board when it comes to comparing it with a real score obtained by some other contestant on the same board.

#### 3.2.5.6 *Multiple ties*

Suppose there is a tie between more than two contestants, and one contestant is eliminated from the tie by virtue of having clearly won or lost the tie. Any tie which then remains upon the full application of the particular test being applied at that stage shall be resolved (if still necessary) by recommencing the entire split-tie procedure from the beginning from amongst those that remain.

**Example** A, B and C are tied in a teams game. Team A has beaten both B and C, whilst B and C have drawn their match. Thus, Team A wins the tie, but B and C are still tied at this stage of the process. The procedure now is to recommence the entire split-tie process from the beginning, with only teams B and C being taken into account.

### 3.2.5.7 *Procedural penalties and awards*

The procedures listed make use of all the various methods of scoring, e.g. if tied in terms of VPs, then try IMPs or even net aggregate in certain circumstances. Any procedural penalties/awards which have been imposed/awarded at a relevant time should be converted to these other scoring units in accordance with standard principles (e.g. 3 IMPs = 100 aggregate points).

## 3.2.6 **Special cases**

### 3.2.6.1 *Earlier stage of the competition*

These procedures relate only to the stage of the competition in which the tie has occurred. No reference is ever made to any earlier stage of the competition in which the tied contestants may have played one another, or to any carry-forward score which may have been awarded in respect of an earlier stage.

### 3.2.6.2 *Comparison on an equal basis*

These procedures assume that all contestants involved in a split-tie are being compared on an equal basis. Thus, if reference is made to the 'number of matches won' (for example), this assumes that all the contestants have played the same number of matches, or have been awarded an appropriate score for an unplayed match as already referred to above. Should this not be the case, any such calculation should be expressed in percentage terms.

#### **Examples**

- (a) Team A has played 12 x 2-board matches, and has won 8 of them: team B has played 8 x 3-board matches, and has won 6 of them: team B have 'won' more matches (in percentage terms) than team A.
- (b) In a Swiss teams event, team A have played team B 1½ times, once in a head-on match (20 VPs at stake) and once in a triangular match (10 VPs at stake). Team A lost the head-on match 8-12, but won the triangular match 10-0. If relevant to a split-tie, team A are deemed to have defeated team B 18-12: the equivalent of 12-8 on a 20 to 0 scale.

### 3.2.6.3 *Ties in qualifying rounds*

Suppose the qualification conditions from a qualifying round played in sections to the next stage of a competition include an expression such as for example 'plus the three closest fifths'. If there is a tie for closest fifths the first test is the percentage (pairs) or IMP total (teams) of the tying closest fifths before the procedures in §3.2.7 are applied.

### 3.2.6.4 *Hybrid scoring methods*

Some competitions involve a combination of basic methods such as aggregate/IMPs coupled with match-points/point-a-board prior to the conversion to the final method of scoring, Victory Points (VPs – see §3.1.6).

A reference to the basic method of scoring is understood to mean:

- (a) If the final VP score is based more on match-points/point-a-board then that is tested first.
- (b) Otherwise the aggregate/IMPs are tested first. Note this means that aggregate/IMPs is tested first if both contribute the same number of VPs.
- (c) If this does not break the tie the other basic method is then tested.
- (d) Only after both basic methods have been tested is the next part of the procedure followed.

**Example** Two teams tie for the Pachabo trophy. The TD tries to break the tie.

First the TD checks the result between the two teams (see §3.2.7.1 (a)). The Pachabo scoring involves a ‘point-a-board’ element that leads to 6 VPs of the match, and an ‘aggregate’ element that leads to 4 VPs of the match: if team A got more VPs than team B they are the winners. Let us suppose each team got 5 VPs.

Since the point-a-board element is more significant the TD checks this next. Let us suppose that the two teams have the same number of points. The TD will then check the aggregate element before moving on to §3.2.7.1 (b). If team A won the aggregate by 10 points or more they are the winners.

If they are still tied, the TD then moves on to §3.2.7.1 (b), using ‘Pachabo’ VPs wherever §3.2.7.1 refers to VPs.

### 3.2.7 How to split a tie

#### 3.2.7.1 Between two contestants

- (a) A simple tie between two contestants will be resolved by the result of the match/round (see §3.2.5.4) between those contestants (if there was one). If the match/round was tied in terms of VPs, the basic method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) will decide.
- (b) Failing that, then the number of matches/rounds (see §3.2.5.4) won in terms of the final method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) will decide (a draw is a half win). If using VPs on a 20 to 0 scale (for example) 10 VPs constitutes a draw, 10.5 or more a win.
- (c) Failing that, then ‘Tie-break points’ will decide (see §3.2.5.2). Note that they never apply in ‘all-play-all’ events.
- (d) Failing that, in the case of a tournament scored by VPs, then the basic method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) will decide, taking account of all boards played in the stage of the competition in question.
- (e) Finally, point-a-board count-back (see §3.2.5.3) will decide. This process involves taking account of all boards played in the stage of the competition in question. Note that whether a board is won/lost/drawn is established by reference to the basic method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1).
- (f) Upon exhaustion of the above, the tie shall remain unresolved. Where the tie has to be broken, i.e. where qualification to the next stage of the competition or an indivisible prize is involved, this shall be determined by random ballot.

**Example** Two teams tie for a trophy, or for qualification for the next round. The TD tries to break the tie.

First, the TD checks the result between the two teams: if team A got more VPs than team B they are the winners. Let us suppose each team got 10 VPs.

Second, the TD checks whether there was an IMP difference in the match. Sadly for the TD, we find the result was no swing.

Third, the TD checks to see how many wins and draws in Victory Points each team had: the team with the larger number of wins gets the trophy. Let us suppose team A won five matches and drew two, team B won four matches, but drew four. Since a draw counts as a half-win, that means six each, and the tie is not broken.

Fourth, the TD sees what Tie-break points each team got, i.e. the TD adds up separately the final scores of the teams that team A and B played against. Team A’s seven opponents got a total of 554 VPs, and so did team B’s opponents!

Fifth, the TD totals the IMP difference for each team which comes to +94 IMPs each.

Sixth, the TD uses point-a-board count-back. This involves comparing the results by each team on the all the boards played by them (see §3.2.5.3). The TD compares the boards – and finds the two teams score the same!

If a TD is ever unlucky enough to reach this situation and the tie must be broken then now the TD should get a pack of cards, and let the captains cut for the winning team, remembering to tell them that aces are high and that suits rank downwards spades-hearts-diamonds-clubs. A trophy would generally be shared rather than a random ballot, but qualification for a later round cannot be shared.

#### 3.2.7.2 *Between three or more contestants who have played each other*

- (a) A multiple tie will be resolved in favour of the contestant which has defeated all of the other contestants in terms of the final method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) in head-on matches/rounds (see §3.2.5.4).
- (b) Failing that, the contestants will be ranked according to the final scores (see §3.2.5.1) which they obtained against each other in all of the encounters between them.
- (c) Failing that, the tie will be resolved in favour of the contestant which has defeated all of the other contestants in terms of the basic method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) in head-on matches/rounds (see §3.2.5.4).
- (d) Failing that, the contestants will be ranked according to the basic scores (see §3.2.5.1) which they obtained against each other in all of the encounters between them.
- (e) Failing the above, the tie will be resolved by application of §3.2.7.1 (b) through (f) inclusive.

#### 3.2.7.3 *Between three or more contestants who have not all played each other*

- (a) A multiple tie will be resolved in favour of any contestant which has defeated all of the other contestants in terms of the final method of scoring (see §3.2.5.1) in head-on matches/rounds (see §3.2.5.4).
- (b) Failing that, the tie will be resolved by application of §3.2.7.1 (b) through (f) inclusive.

### 3.3 Unplayable Boards

#### 3.3.1 General

Particular note should be made of Law 87A regarding the definition of a fouled board. This section is concerned both with fouled boards and any other situation where a board cannot be played at one table, or has been played in an incorrect fashion (e.g. arrow-switched) at one of the tables.

#### 3.3.2 Pairs

If a board is only played once in a particular form then the score is cancelled and an artificial adjusted score is given – see §4.1.1.1. If it is played more than once then it can be scored as a sub-field – see §4.2.3 for the method of scoring.

**Example** If a board is played twenty times in one form and four times in another form then there are two sub-fields, one of twenty scores, one of four scores, instead of the normal field of twenty-four scores.



### 3.3.3 Teams

The regulations below are based upon a teams-of-four competition, where the over-riding requirement is that each board be played in an identical form at both the tables involved in the match, and a valid score (or an assigned adjusted score) be obtained at these tables.

A teams-of-eight (or more) competition may be scored initially as though it was two (or more) teams-of-four. In such a case it is sufficient for each individual team of four to have played an identical board in its own match. The regulations below would apply only to a particular team of four which had not done so.

Likewise, a teams-of-eight (or more) competition may be scored by cross-imping within the team as a whole. In such a case, any comparisons which can be made (as between pairs who have played an identical board) shall stand. The regulations below shall apply only in relation to any comparisons which cannot be made.

Tournament Organisers which conduct teams-of-eight (or more) competitions in some form other than the above (e.g. aggregating the scores and applying the modified IMP scale, §3.7.1) are encouraged to devise their own regulations in this regard. One possibility is to define pairs of tables as linked and treated as two teams-of-four for the purposes of this regulation. In the absence of any such regulation, a fouled board or similar shall be cancelled and the regulations outlined below shall apply.

**Example** For the purposes of a fouled board, red tables are one team of four, blue tables the other (or upstairs and downstairs tables).

Distinction is made between games where the teams share the same set of boards (see §3.3.4) and other teams games (see §3.3.5).

### 3.3.4 Games where the teams share the same set of boards throughout

#### 3.3.4.1 *Board not to be replayed*

The TD shall not order a single fouled board to be replayed when a contestant could know the final result of the match without that board.

Similarly, the TD shall not order a fouled board to be replayed if the orderly progress of the competition would be significantly disrupted by the replay.

**Examples** In a Swiss teams tournament one board is played ‘arrow-switched’. It is not practicable to add the board to a later stanza since the opponents have changed nor would it be suitable to replay it immediately with the whole event waiting for the replay.

In a knockout tournament one board is played ‘arrow-switched’ in the penultimate set. It is replayed with the final set.

In a knockout tournament four boards are played ‘arrow-switched’ in the final set. They are replayed with the same line-up.

In a knockout tournament one board is played ‘arrow-switched’ in the final set. If this is discovered before any scoring has taken place it may be replayed, but once the teams have scored it may not; see Law 86C.

If the board is not to be replayed then the penalties set out in §3.3.4.3 shall be applied and the TD shall not award an adjusted score (unless §3.3.4.3 (e) (ii) applies).

#### 3.3.4.2 *Board to be replayed*

When §3.3.4.1 above does not apply the TD shall exercise their Law 6 authority to order the board to be re-dealt and replayed unless §3.3.4.3 (e) (ii) applies. In general this means that boards are always replayed in knockout tournaments (except single boards where the result of

the match otherwise could be known), but not usually otherwise unless it is discovered in time to replay it immediately.

Any replay shall take place at the first convenient opportunity. This will either be during the current stanza, if the 'foul' is identified during the play of the stanza, or during the following stanza (by whatever the line-up is in the next stanza) if the 'foul' is identified when the players meet to compare scores. If an entire set of boards is fouled (e.g. because of incorrect seating) then the line-up for the replay of the set should be as for the fouled set.

#### 3.3.4.3 Penalties

If during or after a board is played for the second time the board is found to be unplayable, it is cancelled/redealt as in §3.3.4.1 or §3.3.4.2. If it is redealt a standard penalty (see §8.90.2) is applied to a team at fault. If it is cancelled then a team at fault receives AVE- (see §4.1.1.1). This penalty or adjustment applies when a team is referred to as being fined:

- (a) A player finds that they have an incorrect number of cards in their hand and no player with more than 13 cards has seen their hand, then the board will be corrected by the TD before play and no penalty is imposed.
- (b) Any player looks at their cards before counting them and has 14 or more cards; the board is to be considered 'fouled'. Each side which held 14 or more cards and looked at them before counting is fined.
- (c) The cards have been placed in the board at right angles (90 degrees), both teams in the first room are held responsible. Both sides are fined.
- (d) A board has been placed at right angles in the second room then if either or both sides have looked at a hand that side or both sides are fined.
- (e) One or more cards are found to have been exchanged in the hand of each of two partners (the opponents' cards being correct), or one or more cards are found faced, or any other situation where the actions of one side only in the first room make the board unplayable in the second room, either:
  - (i) the offending team, whose players in the first room held hands found to be misboarded or faced on arrival in the second room, is fined; or
  - (ii) if in the opinion of the TD a result superior to what they considers a normal result on the board, the TD should apply Law 86D, see §8.86.1.
- (f) One or more cards are found to have been exchanged with one or more cards in an opponent's hand, then both sides are fined.

#### 3.3.5 Games where the teams do not share the same physical set of boards

The TD decides, using similar criteria to §3.3.4.1 and §3.3.4.2, whether to cancel or redeal the board. For a cancelled board the TD awards AVE+/AVE- etc. Such a score is in lieu of a procedural penalty. Alternatively the TD can apply §3.3.4.3 (e) (ii), though this would be very rare, since it is only suitable when a player at the second table could have known it was to their advantage to cancel the board.

#### 3.3.6 Incorrect seating in a teams game

Suppose the teams sit incorrectly, such that an entire stanza or match is made void.

**Note** If the incorrect seating at one table is identified before team-mates play the same boards, this error is easily rectified without cause to penalise either team, by arrow-switching the boards once they are exchanged. However in events with duplicated boards this may be more difficult to arrange as teams do not usually share the same set of physical boards.

If time permits, the stanza or match must be replayed forthwith in which case neither team is penalised. This is normal in a knockout tournament. If time does not permit the replay of the stanza/match, then:

- (a) in a knockout tournament, it is scored as the equivalent of a draw on the very rare occasions on which it might be impossible to replay the boards;
- (b) in a tournament scored by Victory Points, both teams obtain:
  - 8 VPs on a 20 to 0 scale
  - 5 VPs on a 12 to 0 scale
  - 4 VPs on a 10 to 0 scale;
- (c) in any other tournament, both teams are penalised twice the standard penalty (see §8.90.2) in terms of the final method of scoring;
- (d) if the TD is responsible for the incorrect seating of the teams, then the teams score the converse of the above (this award is not over-generous and assumes the teams concerned to be partially at fault for the error); e.g. 12 VPs out of 20 instead of 8;
- (e) in aggravated circumstances, the TD may impose a more severe penalty/more generous indemnity. One example of such a circumstance would be if a side apparently guaranteed themselves qualification by fouling the match in the last round of a Swiss – a score of 0 VPs would then be normal.

Suppose owing to incorrect seating or placement of boards on the table, some but not all the boards are played correctly, some not. Averages will be given on the boards not played. The match is still scored using the same VP scale as if all the boards had been played correctly.

### 3.3.7 Part of a teams match or the entire match cannot be played

If, owing to late arrival or some other cause (excluding one table sitting in the wrong direction, which is dealt with under §3.3.6), the TD determines that time is such that one or more boards are to be cancelled, then:

- (a) Provided that at least half of the full match can still be played, an artificial adjusted score is awarded on each board so removed (e.g. +3 or -3 IMPs). This score is expressed in terms of the basic method of scoring, regardless of any effect this may have on any subsequent conversion to Victory Points.
- (b) If less than half the match can be played, then the match is declared void and is scored as §3.3.9.

#### Examples

- (i) In a Swiss teams match of 8 boards, the score is  $4 \times 3 = 12$  IMPs. This represents a 14-6 result on the (new) Victory Point scale.
- (ii) In a 13-board match, the match score is  $7 \times 3 = 21$  IMPs, which is 16-4 on the (new) Victory Point scale.
- (c) In determining how many boards may still be played in a round, the TD must allow a full 7 minutes for each such board. Thus, the TD must assess the latest acceptable finishing time of the present round, and hence determine the maximum number of boards which can be played in the actual time available.

However, 'the latest acceptable finishing time' need not be the official finishing time. Especially in Swiss teams and Swiss pairs there is some slack at the end of a round, and in all events the TD uses their judgement. It is not normal to take a board away in the first eight minutes of a Swiss match.

The TD may allow their judgement to be affected by the wishes of the non-offending side to play rather than get averages especially when expressed before the arrival of the late-comers.

Boards removed as a result of this may not be replaced even if the table plays quickly unless both sides so desire (e.g. the non-offending side wish to play the board instead of receiving their guaranteed AVE+ score).

The TD should not allow a round to commence unduly late without first giving clear instructions as to how many boards shall be played. 'Waiting to see how it goes' is not an acceptable instruction, as it puts pressure on the non-offending side to play quickly and potentially relieves the offenders of any penalty.

- (d) If both teams are offenders, the score for each team is calculated separately according to the above principles.
- (e) In aggravated circumstances, the TD may impose a more severe penalty and/or more generous indemnity.

### **3.3.8 Part of a pairs match or the entire match cannot be played**

This applies to a Swiss pairs competition and also to a Swiss individual competition.

If, owing to late arrival or some other cause, the TD determines that time is such that one or more boards are to be cancelled, then:

- (a) Provided that at least half of the full match can still be played, an artificial adjusted score is awarded on each board so removed (e.g. AVE+/AVE-). This score is expressed in terms of the basic method of scoring, regardless of any effect this may have on any subsequent conversion to Victory Points.
- (b) If less than half of the match can be played, then the match is declared void and is scored as §3.3.9.

**Example** In a Swiss pairs match of 8 boards, the effect is 14-6.

The principles in §3.3.7 (c), (d) and (e) also apply to a Swiss pairs or knockout pairs or individual competitions.

### **3.3.9 Match declared void – scoring**

If the match is declared void, it is scored as:

- AVE+ to a non-offending side, AVE- to an offending side, on half the boards in the match (rounded up);
- AVE/AVE on the remaining boards.

### **3.3.10 Board unplayable by scoring against the wrong board number**

Making a board unplayable by scoring on the electronic scorer against the wrong board number and seeing the results from a board not yet played is scored AVE-/AVE- assuming both pairs had the chance to stop the error (N/S when scoring, E/W when agreeing the score).

### **3.4 Triangular Matches**

Sometimes triangular matches are played during a principally ‘head-on’ match event. Examples are in Swiss teams and the *Spring Foursomes*. Similar principles apply for any other event of the same nature as these.

#### **3.4.1 Line-up**

There are no seating rights. In the *Spring Foursomes*, captains should write down their proposed line-up for each stanza. A stanza consists of two ‘mini-matches’, the movement for each mini-match being controlled by the TD. Teams of more than four may specify in advance that they intend to replace one pair with a sitting-out pair in between the first and second mini-match. All teams should be informed of the order in which the mini-matches will be played before submitting their line-up, and the same order should be maintained for each stanza.

Similar procedures apply in a Swiss teams event should there be any dispute over seating rights (see §8.5.1).

#### **3.4.2 Number of boards**

In the *Spring Foursomes*, a stanza normally consists of 16 boards, i.e. 8 boards against each opponent.

In a Swiss teams event, a mini-match usually consists of half the number of boards as in the remainder of the event. If 7-board matches are being played in the main event, the triangular match will be of only 6 boards, i.e. 2 x 3-board matches.

However, at the TD’s discretion, a long triangle may be played in a Swiss teams event, lasting over two rounds of the event. Thus, each team plays two full matches, but is unable to score up after the equivalent of the first round.

#### **3.4.3 Scoring**

In the *Spring Foursomes* (this being a knockout event) scoring is by matches won by virtue of net IMPs won/lost in each match. A draw counts as a half-win (see also split-tie procedures in §3.2.2.2).

In Swiss teams events, each mini-match is scored by IMPs and converted to VPs on a 10-0 scale (§3.1.2). Thus 20 VPs are still at stake for each team in respect of that round. Where a long triangle is played, each match is scored on the standard VP scale.

#### **3.4.4 Master Points**

Master Points are awarded in respect of each mini-match won. The award per mini-match (in a short triangle) is one-half (rounded up) of the corresponding award for winning a full match.

### **3.5 Mismatches in Swiss events**

#### **3.5.1 Definition of a mismatch**

The TD compares the correct assignment list with the actual assignment list, and notes for each contestant involved the current score of their actual opponents and the current score of their correct opponents. If the difference between these two scores is greater than 5 VPs (based on a 20 to 0 scale), then that contestant is deemed to be involved in a mismatch. If the difference between the two scores is 5 VPs or less, then this is not deemed to represent a mismatch.

**Example** Teams A, B, C and D lead a Swiss teams competition with scores of 60, 54, 52 and 50 respectively. They are assigned incorrectly such that A plays D and B plays C:

A should play B on 54: are playing D on 50  
B should play A on 60: are playing C on 52  
C should play D on 50: are playing B on 54  
D should play C on 52: are playing A on 60

Thus, teams B and D are involved in a mismatch (the mismatch is to the benefit of team B, and to the disadvantage of team D).

Note that in each match (A v D; B v C) one team is 'mismatched' whilst their opponents are not. This occurrence will not be unusual.

Score adjustments from rulings or appeals do not constitute grounds for award of a 'mismatch'.

In the special case where a contestant might have been correctly drawn against any one of two or more opponents, and the difference in the scores is greater than 5 VPs in some but not all cases, it is deemed not to be a mismatch.

**Example** In the correct assignment list team A might be drawn against team B or C at random. If assignment against team B would lead to a difference of 6 VPs in comparison with the actual assignment list but one against team C would lead to a difference of 5 VPs, then this is not defined as a mismatch.

### 3.5.2 VP scores from mismatch

A team/pair playing a team/pair with more points than their 'correct' opponents shall receive, based upon a 20 to 0 scale:

- (a) if the mismatch is their own fault: actual score;
- (b) if the mismatch is not their fault: 5 VPs plus  $\frac{3}{4}$  of actual score.

**Example** If a team wins 12-8 and they are playing a team with more points than they should then if the mismatch is not their fault they score 5 plus  $12 \times \frac{3}{4}$ , i.e. 9, so they get 14 VPs.

A team/pair playing a team/pair with fewer points than their 'correct' opponents shall receive, based upon a 20 to 0 scale:

- (a) if the mismatch is their own fault: actual score, less  $\frac{1}{4}$  of any VPs obtained in excess of 5;
- (b) if the mismatch is not their fault: actual score.

**Example** If a team wins 13-7 and they are playing a team with fewer points than they should then if the mismatch is their fault they score 13 less  $(13-5)/4$ , i.e. 2, so they get 11 VPs.

All fractions are rounded in the competitor's favour to the next higher minimum unit of scoring (see §8.12.3), which is 0.5 VP in a standard 20-0 VP event.

In aggravated circumstances, the TD may impose a more severe penalty.

**Notes** Application of these formulae will often lead to an unbalanced score. For all purposes, any score of greater than 10 VPs (out of 20) is deemed to be a match 'won' – it is therefore possible that both teams/pairs might win (or lose) the same match. Likewise a score of 10 VPs (out of 20) is deemed to be a draw and a score of less than 10 VPs (out of 20) is deemed to be a loss.

If there is a triangular match involved in a mismatch (where the VP scale is 10-0) the L&EC confirmed that scaling the score to  $2.5 \text{ VPs} + \frac{3}{4}$  of the actual score was a suitable pro-rata adjustment.

## **3.6 Assigning in Swiss teams**

### **3.6.1 Ties**

When assigning by computer, the program will split ties to produce a ranking list for assigning.

When assigning manually, it is normal to assign contestants randomly when there is a tie.

### **3.6.2 Triangular matches**

Also called threesomes, triples or triangles.

#### **3.6.2.1 Long or short?**

Since players like long triangles – or more accurately, dislike short ones – it is a good idea to have the former. However, it is normal to have the first match short because of late-comers. Furthermore, the better teams often arrive late, or at least draw for position late, and it is a poor idea to give a good team a long triangle at the start, which might mean a relatively easy 40 VPs.

It may be a good idea to make the last match short to allow withdrawals. Opinions differ, however, since long triangles finish a bit earlier, which players like. Long triangles are not played over a break between sessions.

So if there are seven matches, with a break after four, a reasonable arrangement would be Short, Short, Long, Long, Short.

#### **3.6.2.2 Re-matches**

While Swiss teams are advertised as avoiding re-matches it is considered acceptable for a team to play each other one and a half times, i.e. in one ordinary match or long triangle, and also in a short triangle. They could also meet twice in short triangles, but not again. Note that teams dislike re-matches for any reason and if the field is large enough they should be avoided completely. See §3.6.3.

#### **3.6.2.3 Which teams play in a triangle?**

Traditionally it is always at the bottom of the field. However, the TD should avoid people playing in a triangle more than once if possible.

In fact it is probably better to have the triangle somewhere nearer to but below average.

### **3.6.3 Over-swissing**

If there are too few teams and/or too many rounds there is a problem with assigning in later rounds, and the top few teams may be ranked against considerably lower teams.

Possible solutions are:

- (a) a 'Danish' tournament, where the teams are assigned 1v2, 3v4, 5v6, ... even if this involves re-matches;
- (b) longer matches, and therefore fewer rounds;

- (c) allow teams to play each other twice, but no more;
- (d) allow re-matches in different sessions;
- (e) allow re-matches from a certain number of matches or more earlier.

In the Isle of Man tournament in later years (d) was applied: in the third session teams could play against teams they had already played in the first two sessions.

Option (b) is unpopular generally. Teams really dislike playing each other again soon, so (a) and (c) are unpopular. Thus (d) or (e) is advised.

**Example** A club Swiss teams has twelve teams playing seven matches, four before the break. It is advised either

- (a) to allow teams to play each other in the last three matches even if they have met in the first four; or
- (b) to allow teams to play each other even if they have met three matches or more earlier.

## 3.7 Scoring in Teams of Eight, or more

### 3.7.1 Modified IMP scale

One method for scoring teams of eight (or more) is to sum the four scores and IMP the result. For this method of scoring, it is recommended that a modified IMP scale is used: the table shows the recommended scale for teams of eight.

Aggregate points	MIMP	Aggregate points	MIMP	Aggregate points	MIMP	Aggregate points	MIMP
0 – 10	0	310 – 370	6	840 – 1050	12	2470 – 2810	18
20 – 60	1	380 – 440	7	1060 – 1260	13	2820 – 3170	19
70 – 110	2	450 – 510	8	1270 – 1540	14	3180 – 3520	20
120 – 170	3	520 – 590	9	1550 – 1820	15	3530 – 4230	21
180 – 230	4	600 – 690	10	1830 – 2110	16	4240 – 4940	22
240 – 300	5	700 – 830	11	2120 – 2460	17	4950 – 5640	23
						5650 and upwards	24

Other scales for larger teams are available, from the EBU.

If there is a subsequent conversion to Victory Points, the teams-of-four scales (see §3.1.1) should be used.

### 3.7.2 Fouled boards and average plus/average minus

#### 3.7.2.1 Artificial score

If a board becomes fouled and no result can be obtained at one table, or for other reason, Law 12C2 requires an artificial score. For teams of eight (or more) the missing score can be calculated from the remaining scores on the board. This is done by weighting the remaining scores as being equally likely possibilities for the missing score.



This allows the calculation of an artificial score corresponding to average: average plus and average minus are calculated from average by adding or subtracting the standard adjustment (see §3.7.3).

**Note** Some competitions have their own regulations for artificial scores.

The following sections illustrate the calculation for some common methods of scoring teams of eight. In the calculations, team A play team X; when team A are N/S their scores are A and B, when team X are N/S their scores are X and Y. The artificial score is calculated when score Y is missing.

#### 3.7.2.2 *Teams of eight: cross IMPs*

Normal score on the board =  $\text{imp}(A - X) + \text{imp}(B - X) + \text{imp}(A - Y) + \text{imp}(B - Y)$

'average' score (with score Y missing)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{imp}(A - X) \\ &+ \text{imp}(B - X) \\ &+ 1/3 ( \text{imp}(A - A) + \text{imp}(A - B) + \text{imp}(A - X) ) \\ &+ 1/3 ( \text{imp}(B - A) + \text{imp}(B - B) + \text{imp}(B - X) ) \\ &= 4/3 ( \text{imp}(A - X) + \text{imp}(B - X) ) \end{aligned}$$

#### 3.7.2.3 *Teams of eight: 'add then imp'*

Normal score on the board =  $\text{imp}(A - X + B - Y)$

where the *imp* function is the scale recommended in §3.7.1 or the normal IMP scale.

'average' score (with score Y missing)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/3 ( \text{imp}(A - X + B - A) + \text{imp}(A - X + B - B) + \text{imp}(A - X + B - X) ) \\ &= 1/3 ( \text{imp}(A - X) + \text{imp}(B - X) + \text{imp}(A + B - 2X) ) \end{aligned}$$

#### 3.7.2.4 *Teams of eight: Garden Cities / 'imp then add'*

In this method, the scores in two sections are impeded as teams-of-four, and added.

Normal score on the board =  $\text{imp}(A - X) + \text{imp}(B - Y)$

The approach above does not give a satisfactory answer.

For this method, the regulation is to cancel score B (the score from the same section as the missing score) and score that section as 0IMP.

'average' score (with score Y missing) =  $\text{imp}(A - X)$

### 3.7.3 **Standard adjustment in teams of eight, or more**

#### 3.7.3.1 *Teams of eight: cross IMPs*

The standard adjustment depends on the comparisons that can be made between the scores obtained:

4 missing comparisons:	6 IMPs
3 missing comparisons:	5 IMPs
2 missing comparisons:	4 IMPs (2 IMPs per comparison)
1 missing comparison:	3 IMPs

The last case can occur if the board is played arrow-switched at one table.

### 3.7.3.2 *Teams of eight: ‘Add then imp’*

The standard adjustment depends on the number of missing scores:

2 or more missing scores, including both scores in one direction:	4 IMPs
2 missing scores, one in each direction:	3 IMPs
1 missing score:	2 IMPs

### 3.7.3.3 *Teams of eight: Garden Cities / ‘imp then add’*

The standard adjustment is 3IMP in each section, treating them as separate teams of four. But if there are two missing scores in different sections and in different directions, the comparison between the two remaining scores should be used; with 3IMP as the standard adjustment for the remaining missing comparison.

### 3.7.3.4 *Teams of twelve or more*

Similar principles apply as for teams of eight, the standard adjustment should not be more than the standard amount given in §8.12.3.

## 3.8 **Carry-forward Score Formula**

Contestants who qualify for the next stage of a competition may be awarded a carry-forward score in respect of their qualifying score, provided that all such contestants have been ranked as a single field. This is unusual in EBU events.

The formula is:

$$C = \frac{S \times T_F}{2 \times T_Q}$$

where

C = the carry-forward score in MP to be awarded to the contestant

S = the qualifying score in MP obtained by the contestant

T<sub>F</sub> = MP top on a board in the final

T<sub>Q</sub> = MP top on a board in the qualifying stage

**Note** The effect of this formula is such that if the two sessions are of equal length, then the final carries twice as much weight as the qualifier. This ratio varies as the respective lengths of the two stages vary.

Fractions are resolved in the competitors’ favour to the minimum unit of scoring in the final.

Special tournament regulations are devised by the Tournament Committee to cater for contestants eliminated from a main event at different stages, for example joining a Swiss event. Details are available on request from EBU headquarters. Contact details can be found in §0.4.

## 4 Score Calculations and Implementation

### 4.1 Adjusting Scores

#### 4.1.1 Types of score adjustment

##### 4.1.1.1 Artificial adjusted scores

If a board is unable to be completed then an artificial adjusted score is given under Law 12C2, but see §8.12.7. For example, if a player has heard a result from a neighbouring table, or has looked at the wrong hand, and the TD decides the board cannot be played (see Law 16C) then the TD will give each side an artificial adjusted score.

Such a score is average plus (AVE+) if the side is not at fault, average (AVE) if the side is partly at fault and average minus (AVE-) if the side is fully at fault. See §8.12.8 for what partly at fault means. This usually translates into 60% or +3 IMPs for AVE+, 50 % or 0 IMPs for AVE, 40% or -3 IMPs for AVE- (see §4.1.2 for other forms of scoring). However, in a match-pointed pairs event, if a pair's average score (percentage) is greater than 60% then they get their average score for AVE+. Similarly, if a pair's average score is less than 40% then they get their average score for AVE-. A similar approach is used at IMPs, e.g. a pair that has an average of +4 IMPs gets +4 IMPs for AVE+, and a pair that has an average -4 IMPs gets -4 IMPs for AVE-.

**Note** The average score is calculated over the whole stage of the competition, which may consist of more than one session.

A Swiss pairs or individual match is a session in its own right for this purpose. Hence an 'AVE+' adjustment within the match is the greater of 60% and the pair's average percentage on the other boards in the match in question; see §8.80.6. Note that an 'AVE-' adjustment is decreased similarly.

**Note** In head-to-head teams AVE+/AVE- translates to +3 IMPs, i.e. a team that led by 23 IMPs without this board leads by 26 IMPs.

When using BridgeMates the TD enters such a score by using the TD Menu. The TD will then enter the percentage for each side separately.

As a principle, the TD should not give an artificial adjusted score that adds up to more than 100% unless there was an outside agency at fault.

#### Examples

- (a) A board is unplayable because the previous table fouled. The TD gives AVE+/AVE+ (A6060) since an outside agency was at fault.
- (b) A board cannot be played because there is no time left. The TD might decide both sides are at fault and give AVE-/AVE- (A4040). However, if the TD decides there are extenuating circumstances the TD can give AVE/AVE (A5050), or AVE+/AVE- (A6040) if only one side is at fault. But they should not give AVE+/AVE (A6050) unless the table was delayed by an outside influence, such as by another table, or by the TD.

There are special regulations where an artificial adjusted score is given even though the board is completed. These are as a result of playing an illegal agreement, or when a psyche, deviation or misbid is fielded. The board is completed, and then an artificial adjusted score is given unless the non-offending side has done better than AVE+. The score given is AVE+/AVE- (A6040) except for a fielded psyche. In that case a procedural penalty is added, usually the standard penalty (10% at match points, 0.5 VP at Victory Points, but see §8.90.2). At match points this is written as A6030, short for A6040 and a 10% fine.

#### 4.1.1.2 *Assigned adjusted scores*

When a score is obtained on a board, and the TD decides it should be changed because of an infraction, the TD adjusts it under Law 12C1. For example, if a N/S pair defend 3♠ because they were misinformed, and the TD judges that if correctly informed they would have bid 3NT vulnerable and made eleven tricks, then the TD assigns a score of +660 for N/S to both sides. See §4.1.1.4 for weighted scores: it is not expected now to give a single assigned score, and it should only be done when the TD is confident they know how the auction and play would have gone without the infraction.

In a pairs event a single score of this sort replaces the score obtained at the table and is used in the scoring instead.

#### 4.1.1.3 *Split scores*

Law 12C1 (f) refers to the fact that scores need not balance. There are certain occasions when a TD should give the two sides different adjusted scores.

- (a) Suppose a player knows their opponents have done something wrong. They reach a final contract, and the player judges that they will get an adjustment anyway. So the player decides to try a gambling double: if they get a good score, that is fine: if not, then they will expect to get an adjustment anyway.

This is known as the ‘double shot’, permitted in many sports, but not acceptable in bridge. The player’s final score is considered to be caused by the ‘wild or gambling action’ subsequent to the opponents’ infraction so is not fully adjusted. However, the score for the offending side is adjusted in the normal way. See §8.12.5 for the non-offending side’s score.

**Example** A Ghestem jump overcall of 3♣ over 1♣ is described as hearts and diamonds. Overcaller looks surprised at their partner’s explanation and bids 3♠ over their partner’s 3♥ and then 4♠ over 4♥. No doubt this will be ruled back since overcaller appears to have used unauthorised information. But an opponent makes a ridiculous double of 4♠, which makes.

The offenders get adjusted back to some contract in hearts. If the doubler’s action is considered ‘wild or gambling’ then the non-offenders’ redress is reduced by the amount the double cost, i.e. the difference between 4♠ made and 4♠ doubled and made.

- (b) It is possible that a player will make a call or play after an infraction by their opponents which is considered so bad as to be wild or gambling, or is considered a serious error (unrelated to the infraction), even if there is no suggestion of a double shot. As in (a) this player will not get full redress, but the score will be adjusted fully for the opponents. See §8.12.5 for the non-offender’s score.

**Example** A pair is misinformed as to the meaning of a bid of 2♠ in response to 1NT, but do not realise until dummy appears. The TD will adjust the score against the offending side if there is damage.

However, the other side, after getting doubled in 3♥, freely bid 4♥ and lose 800! There can be no question of the double shot since they did not know there was an infraction. Nevertheless, full redress will be denied for their side since the 4♥ bid is ruled as ‘wild or gambling’.

- (c) Under Law 82C when a TD has made an error which is too late to correct, the TD will assign a score to each side. Since the TD is required to treat both sides as non-offending these scores will often not balance.

**Example** A player bids 3♥ and is then told that they have been misinformed. The TD is called but fails to give them a chance to change their bid. The player makes ten tricks and afterwards claims that they would have bid 4♥ with the correct information. If the TD feels that they might or might not have bid 4♥, they could assign 4♥ making to this player but 3♥ plus one to their opponents. More normally, the TD will weight the scores given to each side – see (f).

- (d) When an artificial adjusted score is given – see §4.1.1.1 – the scores for the two sides need not balance.
- (e) One of the effects of split scores is that in an event scored by Victory Points the final VP scores need not balance. So if the TD adjusts as in (c) above the final score in a VP match with top 20 might be 16-6. Similarly with an artificial adjusted score as in (d).
- (f) In the next section deals with ‘weighted’ scores: it is also possible to get a score that is both split and weighted – see §4.1.1.5.

#### 4.1.1.4 Weighted scores

Law 12C1 (c) allows a TD to give weighted scores to reflect the probabilities of a number of results. A TD who gives a single adjustment rather than a weighted score should be confident they know what the outcome would have been without the irregularity.

Using this Law a TD who is giving an adjustment and feels there might have been several possible outcomes should give a weighting to each outcome.

**Note** The L&EC has commented on the failure of TDs and Appeals Committees to use weighted scores: despite it being the normal procedure to use them. The L&EC encourage both TDs and Appeals Committees to give more serious consideration to their use.

The laws allow for an alternative approach via Law 12C1 (e): this does not apply in the EBU.

**Example** Because of misinformation a pair defends 4♥ doubled. If correctly informed they will certainly bid game in spades, possibly slam, and make eleven or twelve tricks, twelve being more likely.

Under Law 12C1 (c) a weighted score would be given, for example:

25% of +1430 (6♠=)  
plus 40% of +680 (4♠+2)  
plus 20% of +650 (4♠+1)  
plus 15% of -100 (6♠-1)

This is often acceptable to the players as a method of assigning scores to achieve equity. The offenders must not gain from this, so the weighting should lean in the non-offenders’ favour. This is called ‘sympathetic weighting’.

**Note** When giving weighted scores in unauthorised information cases care must be taken to avoid giving ‘Reveley’ rulings – see §8.16.3 for details.

Once such a ruling has been given it needs to be calculated. This is done by converting each score to match points or IMPs and then applying the weighting. If fractions arise, see §4.2.5.1.

In MP events there are special forms to be filled in and given to the scorer. The scorer will calculate the adjustment and input it. With better software the scorer will simply be able to input it. Such software is now readily available.

### Examples

- (a) It is match-point pairs. The assignment is:

25% of +1430 (6♠=)  
 plus 40% of +680 (4♠+2)  
 plus 20% of +650 (4♠+1)  
 plus 15% of -100 (6♠-1)

Assuming good software which calculates weighted scores is not available, an average is entered into the computer, and the frequencies calculated. Then the match points are found. The calculation might be thus:

Score	MP	Weight	Adjust
+1430	17.1	25%	4.275
+680	12.2	40%	4.88
+650	8.7	20%	1.74
-100	3.4	15%	0.51
	<b>Total</b>		11.405
	<b>Rounded</b>		11.4

If average is 10 then an adjustment of 1.4 (11.4 - 10) is added to the N/S score and subtracted from the E/W score.

- (b) It is teams. The assignment is:

25% of N/S +1430 (6♠=)  
 plus 40% of N/S +680 (4♠+2)  
 plus 20% of N/S +650 (4♠+1)  
 plus 15% of N/S -100 (6♠-1)

In the other room, suppose N/S scored +650 in 4♠. The calculation would be thus:

Score	Imps	Weight	Adjust
+1430	+13	25%	+3.25
+680	+1	40%	+0.40
+650	0	20%	0.00
-100	-13	15%	-1.95
	<b>Total</b>		+1.7
	<b>Rounded</b>		+2

So the board is scored as +2 IMPs to the non-offending side.

To avoid confusion, weighted scores should always be presented in the same way. See our example:

25% of +1430 (6♠=)  
 plus 40% of +680 (4♠+2)  
 plus 20% of +650 (4♠+1)  
 plus 15% of -100 (6♠-1)

Scores are always shown as N/S scores, and tabulated in descending order. Calculation is easier if each weighting is given a line to itself.

#### 4.1.1.5 *Split and Weighted scores*

- (a) In §4.1.1.3 (a) and (b) we saw that if a non-offender commits ‘wild or gambling action’ then their side gets a reduced adjustment, sometimes their actual table score, but the score is still adjusted for the offenders. Of course this adjustment could be a weighted score.
- (b) When the TD has made an error and Law 82C is applied the assigned scores will often not balance. If the TD gives weighted scores as well then these scores will be split and weighted – see §8.82.1.

**Example** An Appeals Committee decided that the TD had failed to apply the law properly, so ruled under Law 82C. It was clear that if the law had been applied properly one side would have reached a heart contract and made ten tricks, but which contract? The Committee finally ruled:

For N/S:

$$\begin{aligned} &75\% \text{ of } 4\heartsuit =, \text{ N/S } +420 \\ &+ 25\% \text{ of } 3\heartsuit +1, \text{ N/S } +170 \end{aligned}$$

For E/W:

$$\begin{aligned} &25\% \text{ of } 4\heartsuit =, \text{ N/S } +420 \\ &+ 75\% \text{ of } 3\heartsuit +1, \text{ N/S } +170 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Suppose the TD is not called after an infraction and the result is a mess that could easily have been avoided. Since both sides are at fault the TD might assign, treating each side as offending. The assignments will often be weighted, thus leading to a split and weighted assignment.
- (d) It is not normal to have an adjusted score that is both split and weighted except in these three situations, i.e. when the non-offenders get part of their redress reduced, when both sides are treated as non-offending, and when both sides are treated as offending.

#### 4.1.1.6 *Method of calculating split and/or weighted scores at pairs contests*

In a pairs event it is normal to input an average and then do manual adjustments for split and/or weighted scores. Better software is readily available which allows these adjustments to be calculated by computer. See §7.2.4.5 for the procedure to inform the scorer, and §4.2.1 and §4.2.2 for the scoring procedure.

#### 4.1.1.7 *Method of calculating weighted scores at hybrid scoring*

When a weighted score is given at hybrid scoring, the results for each assigned score should be calculated in the final method of scoring (‘Victory Points’ – see §3.1.6), and the weighting then applied.

**Example** It is the Pachabo Cup (teams-of-four with hybrid scoring). The assignment is:

$$\begin{aligned} &25\% \text{ of } +1430 (6\spadesuit=) \\ \text{plus } &40\% \text{ of } +680 (4\spadesuit+2) \\ \text{plus } &20\% \text{ of } +650 (4\spadesuit+1) \\ \text{plus } &15\% \text{ of } -100 (6\spadesuit-1) \end{aligned}$$

A match result is calculated using each assigned score and then the weightings are calculated. The calculation might be thus:

Score	VPs	Weight	Adjust
+1430	9.0	25%	2.25
+680	7.0	40%	2.80
+650	6.5	20%	1.30
-100	5.0	15%	0.75
	<b>Total</b>		7.1
	<b>Rounded</b>		7.1

Assuming the average in the Pachabo is 5 then the score is 7.1 VPs to 2.9 VPs.

#### 4.1.1.8 *Method of calculating weighted scores at cross-IMP scoring*

When a weighted score is given at cross-IMP scoring, the calculations should be done on a per comparison basis.

### 4.1.2 **Standard adjustments for various methods of scoring**

The table in §8.12.3 includes the equivalent to the ‘standard’ 10% of a top for certain other methods of scoring. See also §8.90.2.

### 4.1.3 **How to deny redress under Law 12C1 (b)**

#### 4.1.3.1 *General*

Consider a case (with only N/S vulnerable) where N/S allow 4♥ doubled to be played by E/W because they were misinformed, and the TD judges that if they had not been misinformed they would have bid and made 4♠+2. Suppose that 4♥ doubled is always 3 down except that N/S commit a serious error (e.g. a revoke) and the result is only 2 down. Let us say that the result in the other room was N/S +680. How do we apply Law 12?

E/W, the offending side, get the score for N/S +680 (0 IMPs) under Law 12C1 (c).

Applying Law 12C1 (b) to the non-offending side, we have to calculate the part of the damage that was self-inflicted. The self-inflicted damage is the difference in score between N/S +500 and N/S +300 =  $\text{imp}(500 - 680) - \text{imp}(300 - 680) = -5 - (-9) = 4$  IMPs. So do N/S get the adjustment for the offending side less the self-inflicted damage = -4 IMPs? Yes, because this is better than their score at the table  $\text{imp}(500 - 680) = -5$  IMPs. This reflects the real damage and the self-inflicted damage.

If this had been match-point pairs, and 4♠ making scores 15 MPs, +500 scores 8 MPs, and +300 scores 5 MPs, then E/W get the reverse of 15 MPs, but N/S get 15 MPs less the difference between 8 MPs and 5 MPs, so they get  $15 - 3 = 12$  MPs.

Now, compare this. Let us suppose that the contract is always 4 down except that N/S commit a serious error (e.g. a revoke) and the result is only 3 down. How does this affect it? E/W, the offending side, get the score for N/S +680 (0 IMPs) under Law 12C1 (c).

If we apply Law 12C1 (b) literally to the non-offending side, then we have to calculate the part of the damage that was self-inflicted. The self-inflicted damage is the difference in score between N/S +800 and N/S +500 =  $\text{imp}(800 - 680) - \text{imp}(500 - 680) = 3 - (-5) = 8$  IMPs. So should N/S get the adjustment for the offending side less the self-inflicted damage = -8 IMPs? Obviously not, because this is worse than their score at the table  $\text{imp}(500 - 680) = -5$  IMPs.

This is because all the damage was self-inflicted, as we would have said previously. There was no damage as a consequence of the infraction, the damage was all subsequent (caused by the revoke). The upshot is that N/S keep their table score, -5 IMPs.



This is a general conclusion from the application of Law 12C1 (b). When the damage is all self-inflicted (without the serious error the non-offending side should have done better with the infraction) then the non-offending side keep their table result.

If this had been match-point pairs, and 4♠ making scores 15 MPs, +500 scores 8 MPs, and +800 scores 20 MPs, then E/W get the reverse of 15 MPs. Under the initial calculation, N/S would get 15 MPs less the difference between 8 MPs and 20 MPs, so they might get  $15 - 12 = 3$  MPs. In fact we let them keep their 8 MPs, and rule all the damage was self-inflicted.

#### 4.1.3.2 Law 12C1 (b) score calculation

In practice there are four cases: all damage is self-inflicted, some is self-inflicted, no self-inflicted damage, or no damage at all. There are scores we have to consider

- A. the score for the Actual table result (including any serious error or wild or gambling action)
- B. the score for the result Before infraction (assigned by Law 12C1 (c) or Law 12C1 (e))
- C. ( $\geq A$ ) the score for the result that Could have been scored, with the infraction but without serious error or wild or gambling action (this might be weighted)

The overall damage can be divided as

- Real damage:  $D_R = B - C$
- Self-inflicted damage:  $D_S = C - A$

Starting from  $C \geq A$  there are four cases

- $C \geq A > B$ : no advantage, no damage, no adjustment;
- $C \geq B \geq A$ : all damage self-inflicted, no real damage  $D_R \leq 0$  (virtual damage), non-offending side get A, offending side get B;
- $B > C = A$ : no self-inflicted damage,  $D_S = 0$ , non-offending side get B, offending side get B;
- $B > C > A$ : real damage and some self-inflicted.

In the final case, the offending side get B and the non-offending side get  $A + B - C$ .

The adjustment for the non-offending side can be seen as either:

- actual score + real damage =  $A + D_R = A + (B - C)$ ; or
- adjusted score – self-inflicted damage =  $B - D_S = B - (C - A) = A + B - C$ .

#### 4.1.3.3 Some examples

N/S bid to 4♥ and E/W ‘use unauthorised information’ to compete to 4♠, which is doubled. In defending 4♠X, N/S might revoke (a serious error) and lose a trick they would otherwise score. Neither side is vulnerable and the result in the other room is 4♥=, N/S +420. This is the normal result in 4♥, so B (the result before the infraction) is 0 IMPs. The type of adjustment depends on the table result.

##### 4♠X-1 N/S, +100. Revoke

$A = \text{imp}(100-420) = -8$  IMPs.

Without the revoke: 4♠X-2 N/S +300.  $C = \text{imp}(300-420) = -3$  IMPs.

Real damage  $D_R = 3$  IMPs, self-inflicted damage  $D_S = 5$  IMPs.

Offending side (team of E/W) get 0 IMPs,  
non-offending side (team of N/S) get  $0 + (-8) - (-3) = -5$  IMPs.

**4♠X-2 N/S +300. Revoke**

A = -3 IMPs.

Without the revoke: 4♠X-3 N/S +500. C =  $\text{imp}(500-420) = +2$  IMPs.

No real damage ( $D_R < 0$ ).

Offending side get 0 IMPs, non-offending side get -3 IMPs (table result).

**4♠X-2 N/S +300. No revoke**

A = C = -3 IMPs. No self-inflicted damage ( $D_S = 0$ ). Both sides get 0 IMPs.

**4♠X-3 N/S +500**

A = +2 IMPs. No damage. Table result for both sides.

**4.2 Methods of Scoring****4.2.1 How to input split and weighted scores to match-point software****4.2.1.1 Introduction**

As has been noted in other parts of this book at the time of writing most but not all of the software available to TDs deals with split or weighted scores correctly. Where modern software is not available, the earlier method is to calculate the result manually and enter a manual adjustment. To show the method we take two simple examples based on a six table movement. Before any adjustment the frequencies were:

Score	Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	N/S MPs	E/W MPs
+650	1	1	10	0
+620	1	1	8	2
-100	2	2	5	5
-200	1	1	2	8
-790	1	1	0	10

Now let us suppose that there is an adjustment at a table where the score was N/S +620. We shall consider two cases:

- (a) An adjustment for both sides to

30% of N/S +650  
+ 70% of N/S -100

- (b) An adjustment for N/S to

N/S -100

And for E/W to

N/S +650

This is how it is done.

4.2.1.2 *The right way*

With good software there is a facility to input weighted or split scores, and then the calculation will be done by the software and will produce accurate scores and frequencies.

- (a) The weighted score will appear in the frequencies with its weighting, so the correct frequency chart will read:

Score	Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	N/S MPs	E/W MPs
+650	1.3	1.3	9.7	0.3
-100	2.7	2.7	5.7	4.3
-200	1.0	1.0	2.0	8.0
-790	1.0	1.0	0.0	10.0

Note how the 'scores' of 30% of N/S +650 and 70% of N/S -100 appear in the frequencies.

The calculation for N/S:

$$30\% \text{ of N/S } +650 = 30\% \times 9.7 = 2.91$$

$$+ 70\% \text{ of N/S } -100 = 70\% \times 5.7 = 3.99$$

$$\text{N/S total } 6.90$$

Similarly, E/W get 3.10.

In practice the software will do these calculations. Recommended is a facility for up to 5 different results, and 2 decimal places of weighting (e.g., 33% which is shown as 0.33).

- (b) For split scores, however, there should be two frequency charts, one for N/S, one for E/W. So they will read:

Score	Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	N/S MPs	
+650	1	1	10	
-100	3	3	6	
-200	1	1	2	
-790	1	1	0	

Score	Frequency	Adjusted Frequency		E/W MPs
+650	2	2		1
-100	2	2		5
-200	1	1		8
-790	1	1		10

$$\text{N/S get N/S } -100 = 5.0$$

$$\text{E/W get N/S } +650 = 1.0$$

There may be weighted and split scores, and more than one split or weighted score. So long as there is at least one split score then there will be separate frequency charts for N/S and E/W, with or without weighted scores on each.

## 4.2.2 Assigned adjusted score has not occurred on board

When a score is assigned instead of the original score obtained on the board the new score should be input if possible. If the session has already been scored then it should be re-calculated. However, sometimes adjustments come too late when the session has been finalised and the adjustment has to be done manually, i.e. the adjustment calculated in match points by the TD, and the scorer given an adjustment in match points or VPs to add or subtract. The following procedure occurs at such times.

If in match-pointed pairs an assigned adjusted score has not occurred on the board, then the match points for the contestants is the weighted (by the reciprocal of the frequency) average of the scores on the board next higher, and next lower.

**Example** Consider the following frequency table with eight scores. Suppose that an Appeals Committee revises one of these scores, and N/S are assigned a score of +430.

Score	Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	N/S MPs	E/W MPs
+500	1	1	14	0
+450	2	2	11	3
+420	5	5	4	10

The match points assigned to an intermediate score are the match points assigned to the next lower score plus its frequency, so 9 MPs should be assigned to +430, because 5+4 equals 9.

Alternatively, the same solution is obtained by assigning the match points assigned to the next higher score less its frequency, thus +430 gets 11-2, which again equals 9.

No award is ever made of greater than a top or less than zero. It should be noted that this is only an approximate procedure. The correct way to do it would be to re-score the board completely. However, that would change everyone's score so there would be a lot of manual changes, and while it might be possible for sixteen pairs it would soon become completely impractical; if scoring by hand.

In the case of weighted scores (see §4.1.1.4), this applies to individual scores before the weighting is applied. This is a more common procedure because such adjustments are still sometimes entered manually because modern software is not always available. Split scores (see §4.1.1.3) are dealt with similarly.

## 4.2.3 Scoring of a board with fewer results than other boards at MP pairs

Scores on a board may need this treatment for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to:

- (a) the nature of the movement, where some boards are played less often than others;
- (b) award of one or more adjusted scores;
- (c) a fouled board;
- (d) incorrect marking (as to dealer or vulnerability) of a board.

The match points are determined by multiplying the frequencies by E/A, so that a competitor's score on a board is:

$$\frac{(M \times E) + E - A}{A}$$

where:

M = match points earned by the pair considering only the group itself

E = total number of scores expected on the board

A = actual number of scores obtained on the board

This formula is called Neuberg's formula. The score is computed to the nearest 0.0001 of a match point, 0.00005 being rounded away from average.

Good modern software usually does this for the scorer, who does not even need to have heard of Neuberg!

#### 4.2.4 Scoring of a board with fewer results than other boards otherwise

§4.2.3 applies to match-pointed pairs events. A similar approach is used for individual events, or Butler or cross-imped events. Here is an example at Butler scoring.

**Example** Take an 8-table tournament in which it has been decided to omit the top and bottom score in order to calculate the datum (from the 6 central results). However, a board has been fouled, and instead of having the expected 8 results there are only 5 results.

To score this board, we must first factor the frequencies by 8/5 just as we would do in a normal match-pointed pairs game.

N/S Score	Frequency	Factored Frequency
+630	1	1.6
+600	2	3.2
+150	1	1.6
-100	1	1.6

To calculate the datum, we ignore 1.0 top and bottom scores. So, our 6 central results are: -

0.6 of +630 = 378

3.2 of +600 = 1920

1.6 of +150 = 240

0.6 of -100 = -60

Total = 2478

So, the datum is 2478 divided by 6 = 413, which becomes +410.

We then imp each of our actual results against the datum of +410 in the usual way which results in scores of +6, +5, -6, and -11 IMPs respectively for the N/S pairs.

Similar principles can be used for any other form of scoring. Factor the frequencies, and then score as you would normally do based on these factored frequencies. Modern software is often available to do this for the scorer.

## **4.2.5 Calculations and rounding**

### **4.2.5.1 General**

In general all calculations are to be performed to 4 decimal places without any rounding during the course of the calculation. Rounding at the end of a calculation is to be done as necessary to the nearest unit of scoring (see §8.12.3), with exact halves rounded away from average.

Results may be displayed to fewer decimal places than the calculations actually made, as is normal, for example, in MP pairs.

Score changes which are discovered late will not be made if it is impracticable to change the score or if the score change in question would not make a meaningful difference.

### **4.2.5.2 Butler scoring**

The datum is to be rounded to the nearest 10 points, with exact 5s rounded away from average so there is no necessity to consider swings falling between the gaps in the IMP scale.

### **4.2.5.3 Cross IMPs**

When cross IMP scoring is to be converted to VPs, the IMPs for a match are calculated, totalled and divided by a figure as detailed in §3.1.3. The total is then rounded to the nearest IMP, with exact halves rounded away from average, so there is no necessity to consider swings falling between the gaps in the VP scale.

### **4.2.5.4 Swiss pairs**

Swiss pairs matches should be recalculated properly if a score is changed.

It is also recommended that Swiss pairs events be organised to avoid sub-fields as far as possible, possibly by using several operators, computers and printers for the same field.

## 5 Screen Regulations

### 5.1 Description of the Operation

#### 5.1.1 Basic

The North and East players sit on the same side of the screen throughout. It is North's responsibility to place the board on, and to remove the board from the bidding tray. It is West's responsibility to adjust the screen aperture.

#### 5.1.2 Sequence

North places the board on the bidding tray. The aperture is closed (and remains so during the whole of the auction period) so that the bidding tray can just pass under it. The players remove the cards from the board.

Calls are made with the cards from the bidding box. The player places the selected call in the bidding tray, which will be visible only on the player's side of the screen. A player's first call should touch the extreme left of their own segment of the bidding tray, with subsequent calls overlapping neatly and evenly to the right. Players should make every effort to perform these actions as quietly as possible. With screens in use a call is considered 'made' when placed on the tray and released.

Players should refrain from touching any cards in the box until they have determined their call. However, any call selected and taken from the bidding box may be changed provided it has not been placed and released from the hand (but Law 73F may apply).

Note that when left-handed bidding boxes are in use the calls are placed in a row from right to left.

After two players on the same side of the screen have made their calls, North or South (as the case may be) slides the bidding tray under the centre of the screen so as to be visible only to the players on the other side. They then make their calls in like manner and the bidding tray is slid back again. This procedure is continued until the auction is completed.

After all four players have had the opportunity to review the auction (equivalent to the right of having the auction restated) the players replace their bidding cards in their respective bidding boxes.

After a legal opening lead is faced, the screen aperture is opened the minimum necessary to permit all players to see the dummy cards and the cards played to each trick. If a defender exposes a card and, because of the screen, declarer does not see it, dummy may draw attention to the irregularity.

### 5.2 Changes to Calls made

A call placed and released may be changed under the TD's supervision:

- (a) if it is illegal or inadmissible (in which case the change is obligatory as soon as either screenmate is aware of this); or
- (b) under the provisions of Law 25A.

It should be noted that if a player's attention is diverted as they make an unintended call, the 'pause for thought' should be assessed from the moment when they first recognise their error. (See §8.25.6.)

## 5.3 Alerts and Explanations

- (a) A player who makes an alertable call as defined in the Appendix (§5.6) must alert their screenmate, and partner must alert on the other side of the screen when the bidding tray arrives there. The alert must be made by placing the Alert card over the last call of the screenmate, in their segment of the bidding tray; the alerted player must acknowledge by returning the Alert card to their opponent. A player may, by written question, ask for an explanation of an opponent's call; the screenmate then provides a written answer.

The WBF Alerting Policy (§5.6) shall apply with regard to which calls require an alert. There are no announcements behind screens.

- (b) At any time during the Auction a player may request of their screenmate, in writing, a full explanation of an opponent's call. The reply is also in writing.
- (c) At all times from the commencement of the Auction to the completion of play each player receives information only from their screenmate about the meanings of calls and explanations given. Questions during the play period should be in writing with the aperture closed. The screen is raised after the response has been made. A problem arose at a recent event, where, despite being told and it being in the Conditions of Contest, questions and answers behind the screen were made verbally instead of in writing. A particular problem has arisen when the words 'Michaels' and 'minors' had been confused.

At international level fines are not normally imposed for this type of infringement and, in effect, the players make their own arrangements. If something goes wrong they only have themselves to blame. If the questioner accepts a verbal answer and either mishears or misunderstands then it is their own misunderstanding (Law 21A).

## 5.4 Modifications of Rectifications

### 5.4.1 Basic

The *Laws of Duplicate Bridge* (2007) are in effect except as specified below.

- (a) An irregularity passed through the screen is subject to the normal laws, with the following provisions:
  - (i) an inadmissible call – see Law 35 – must be corrected;
  - (ii) if a player infringes the law and, inadvertently (otherwise Law 23 may apply), the irregularity is passed through the screen by their screenmate the latter has accepted the action on behalf of their side in situations where the laws permit LHO to accept it.
- (b) Before an irregularity is passed through the screen the offender or their screenmate shall draw the TD's attention to it. Infringing calls shall not be accepted and shall be put right without other rectification (but see (ii) above); any other irregularity shall be rectified and the TD ensures that only the legal auction is passed through the screen. No player on the other side of the screen shall be informed of the occurrence unless the application of a law requires it.



- (c) The screenmate should attempt to prevent an opening lead out of turn. Any opening lead out of turn shall be withdrawn without other rectification if the screen has not been opened. Otherwise:
  - (i) when the screen has been opened through no fault of the declaring side (and the other defender has not led face up) Law 54 applies.
  - (ii) when the declaring side has opened the screen the lead is accepted. The presumed declarer becomes the actual declarer. Law 23 may apply.
  - (iii) when two opening leads are faced by the defending side the incorrect lead is a major penalty card.
  - (iv) for a card faced by the declaring side see Law 48.
- (d) When an alertable call is made see §5.3 above.

## **5.4.2 Spectators**

Spectators may not sit so they can see both sides of the screen.

## **5.4.3 Screen regulations [WBFLC]**

*[The committee] suggests the regulation should say that a player who removes his bidding cards from the tray 'may be deemed to have passed'.*

***[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#4]***

## **5.5 Tempo**

### **5.5.1 Variation in tempo**

During the auction period, after an opponent has acted quickly, it is proper to adjust the tempo back to normal by either delaying one's own call (place the bidding card faced, in front of, but not on the tray) or by waiting before passing the tray.

### **5.5.2 Drawing attention to a variation in tempo**

When a player takes more than a normal time to make a call, it is not an infraction if the player draws attention to the break in tempo. The player's screenmate, however, shall not do so.

If a player on the side of the screen receiving the tray considers there has been a break in tempo and consequently there may be unauthorised information the player should, under Law 16B2, call the director. The player may do so at any time before the opening lead is made and the screen opened.

Failure to call the director thus may persuade the TD it was the partner who drew attention to the break in tempo. If so the TD may well rule there was no perceived delay and thus no unauthorised information. A delay in passing the tray of up to 20 seconds is not regarded as significant.

### **5.5.3 'Hot seat' actions**

In the case of a player confronted with a wholly unanticipated situation or a high-level pre-empt a hesitation may be found not to suggest one action over another if the extra time taken may be occasioned by the need of players to consider what options they have, added to any time they may then take in choosing among them.

### **5.5.4 Skip bid warnings**

These are not used with screens.

### 5.5.5 Law 80B2 (e): Screens and tempo [WBFLC]

*An aspect of the WBF regulations applying when screens are in use. This states that it is acceptable for a player to delay the return of the tray for the purpose of restoring the tempo of the transfer of the tray to 'normal'. It was held this means the normal tempo of play generally and not the tempo of play at that particular table nor the (slow) tempo of a prior movement of the tray on the hand in question. (Players who deliberately retard the return of the board beyond the acceptable norm may be in breach of Law 73D2 and [Law 73F] may apply).*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-30#4]**

## 5.6 APPENDIX – WBF Alerting Policy

### 5.6.1 Preamble

1. The objective is to have a uniform WBF policy which is applied to all WBF events.
2. It is not intended that this should over-ride Alerting Policies developed by the Zone or NBOs.
3. Full disclosure is vital. However, players who participate in WBF events are expected to protect themselves to a large extent. They are also expected to observe the spirit of the laws as well as the letter.
4. The Policy has been made as simple as possible. Players are, however, expected to alert whenever there is doubt. (N.B. Where screens are in use, an alert on one side but not on the other does not necessarily imply an infraction.)

### 5.6.2 Policy

The following classes of calls should be alerted:

1. Conventional bids should be alerted, non-conventional bids should not.
2. Those bids which have special meanings or which are based on or lead to special understandings between the partners. (A player may not make a call or play based on a special partnership understanding unless an opposing pair may reasonably be expected to understand its meaning, or unless their side discloses the use of such call or play in accordance with the regulations of the Tournament Organiser). See Law 40(b).
3. Non-forcing jump changes of suit responses to opening bids or overcalls, and non-forcing new suit responses by an unpassed hand to opening bids of one of a suit.

If screens are not in use, do NOT alert the following:

1. All doubles.
2. Any no-trump bid which suggests a balanced or semi-balanced hand, or suggests a no-trump contract.
3. Any call at the four level or higher, with the exception of conventional calls on the first round of the auction.

Nevertheless, players must respect the spirit of the Policy as well as the letter

## 6 Advice for Tournament Organisers

### 6.1 Advice on Scoring Tournaments

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

This paper has been produced by the L&EC. It contains guidance for counties, clubs and other Tournament Organisers on how to resolve disputes following the scoring of important tournaments.

When you have to produce the results of, for example, a County Pairs Championship final, there are two conflicting objectives. The players will want the results to be produced quickly – before last orders is a primary objective, so that the winners can celebrate properly! But the results must also be correct, so that there is no possibility that trophies and prizes are presented to the wrong players.

This paper indicates some steps that you can take to ensure accuracy in producing the results, and guidelines on protest and correction periods.

- Each section below ends with a summary of recommendations, with bullets.

#### 6.1.2 Accuracy – keeping it simple

In general it is unsafe to employ for the final of a competition a scoring method that is error-prone. Where players will understandably be keen to learn the results of a competition as soon as possible after play ends, and especially where the competition is of some significance, a simple scoring method should be preferred to a complex one.

- Try not to have sections of unequal size, or boards played a different number of times in each section, or anything else that will lead to factoring of scores.
- Make sure that the North players at any rate know how to enter their scores. It is vital that the correct scores are entered.

#### 6.1.3 Allowing time for the players to check their scores

Of course, at an important event, the winners will be anxious to receive their trophies and the applause of their fellows as soon as possible – which means almost as soon as the results are posted. But it is important that players should have a reasonable amount of time in which to check the published results *before* trophies and prizes are presented, in order that scoring errors can be detected and rectified.

- A period of time should elapse between publication of scores and presentation of prizes etc. You should specify the length of this period in advance, and point out its significance to contestants. Thirty minutes ought to be enough, but anything less than ten minutes is inadequate.
- As much information as possible should be made available to the players. The travellers should be open to inspection, as should any frequency charts. Players should be able to verify that their scores were correctly entered on the travellers, and that they have been given the match points to which those scores entitle them.

#### 6.1.4 Allowing time for appeals and protests

If the TD has given a ruling during the session, that ruling may be subject to appeal. Players should ideally inform the TD at the time of their wish to appeal – but they do not have to do so. The laws provide that players may lodge an appeal up to the end of the ‘correction period’ specified in Law 92B.

In addition, it may be that players realise on reviewing the deals – perhaps with the benefit of hand records – that their opponents have committed an infraction which went unnoticed at the time. For example, an incorrect claim may have been made which was agreed at the time but which could not possibly have been correct however the remaining cards were played. The laws provide that players have the right to an adjustment in such cases if they protest within the correction period.

The default for the correction period is twenty minutes after the scores are published at the end of the session for the players to check them. The length of the correction period can be varied by the Tournament Organiser if so desired. The laws allow it to be extended, and they allow it to be reduced when required by the special nature of a contest. Twenty minutes is reasonable and we recommend people shorten the correction period to less than this only after discussing or corresponding with the EBU (contact details in §0.4).

- Your Tournament Organiser should allow a correction period of twenty minutes – of course, these are the same twenty minutes during which the players are checking the published scores!

### 6.1.5 Conducting appeals

Once an appeal has been lodged at a tournament it should be heard as soon as possible – usually at the end of the session. Constraints during the tournament may mean that appeals are delayed until a convenient time, but if the appeal is lodged during the final session of an event any appeal should be heard immediately after the session. In certain events (e.g. *Tollemache Cup* qualifying round) it is noted in the programme when appeals will be heard.

Delaying appeals at the end of the tournament (e.g. while packing away) in the hope that the appeal will be withdrawn is not acceptable.

### 6.1.6 When does the result become official?

When does the published result become the final result? It appears at first sight that the answer is provided by Law 79C:

‘An error in computing or tabulating an agreed-upon score, whether made by a player or scorer, may be corrected until the expiration of the period specified by the Tournament Organiser. Unless the Tournament Organiser specifies a later time, this correction period expires 30 minutes after the official score has been completed and made available for inspection. (An earlier time may be specified when required by the special nature of a contest).’

As noted in the last section the EBU now recommends this period should be twenty minutes rather than thirty.

But Law 79C does *not* apply to the tabulating of results and the computation of match point scores. It applies only to the computation of a score in respect of tricks won, and the tabulating of that score on a traveller or score-card by the players or a scorer. A scorer as referred to in Law 79C is an official who sits at the table and completes the score card on behalf of the players. This usually happens only in international matches, not County Pairs finals! Note that the tabulation of *results*, not scores, is a duty performed by the TD under Law 81C8, and there is no time limit specified in that Law. The TD may, and often does, appoint people to carry out this duty for them under Law 81D – but these are *not* ‘scorers’ in the sense of Law 79C.

Thus, the 20-minute correction period for scoring errors applies only to scores in respect of the final contract which have been wrongly computed or entered in the wrong place. If a player made ten tricks in 3♠ on Board 21 and their score was entered as plus 140, or minus 170, or some other mistake, then they can have that fixed at any time up to 20 minutes after the end of play – provided that they can convince the TD that they are entitled to plus 170. If they spot the error later than that, it is too bad.

But if the TD, or the people scoring the event, credit the player with the wrong number of match points for their correct score of plus 170, then the player may be allowed a longer period to determine that this has happened. The laws allow Tournament Organisers to make their own regulations about when the published score becomes official and final.

One county has a procedure that allows players 48 hours after results have been published to check their scores and register any protests. Once that time has elapsed, the result of the event becomes official and no further protest may be considered. This appears to us to be an excellent rule: it allows players reasonable time to detect errors and have them corrected, while allowing no doubt as to when the result becomes etched in stone. The time period does not have to be 48 hours in every case, but it should be appropriate to the stature of the event and it should allow contestants reasonable time in which to satisfy themselves that their match-point scores are correct.

- Your Tournament Organiser should make provisions of this kind for each competition that it runs. The EBU itself has guidelines for a wide variety of correction periods at its events, see §2.5. You should impress upon contestants that they have a duty to themselves and others to check results during the correction period.
- You should also make it clear that awards made on the spot are provisional until the specified period has expired.
- The objection may be raised that the ‘winners’ of a cup cannot take it home with them. Of course they can, but they and everybody else should understand that it is theirs provisionally until the correction period expires, whereafter (in 99% of cases) it will be theirs for the rest of the year. If an error *is* detected which overturns the result, however, the originally announced winners will be able to hand over the trophy with good grace.

#### **6.1.7 Resolving disputes**

If, despite all the above precautions, disputes still arise, it is our opinion and that of the EBU Honorary Counsel that counties should determine for themselves who has won their competitions. This means that once you have come to a decision in respect of a dispute, no appeal should be made to the L&EC or to any other bridge body in respect of your decision, unless the county’s constitution or regulations determine otherwise. The players should be made aware of this, of course.

#### **6.1.8 Summary of recommendations**

We recommend that the Conditions of Contest for your important events clearly state:

- The length of the correction period during which scoring errors may be rectified, appeals lodged and rulings requested on the basis of new information.
- The manner in which results are to be made available for checking.
- The length of the period during which errors in calculating the results may be rectified.
- The fact that once the appropriate correction periods have elapsed, no further protest may be heard – the result is official and final.
- The fact that the County Association is the Tournament Organiser as defined in the laws of bridge, and its decisions are final in respect of the destination of prizes, trophies etc.

## **6.2 Disciplinary Matters**

### **6.2.1 EBU Bye Laws**

EBU procedures are now set out in some detail in the Disciplinary Rules. The Disciplinary Rules constitute an Appendix to the EBU *Bye Laws* adopted on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2012.

Copies of the *Bye Laws* and of the *Disciplinary Rules* can be obtained from the EBU website: <http://www.ebu.co.uk/documents/official-documents/bye-laws.pdf>.

The Secretary of the L&EC can also be approached for advice on any matter relating to disciplinary procedures or proceedings.

### **6.2.2 County disciplinary procedures**

Most counties modified their constitutions to take account of P2P and took the opportunity to update other areas including disciplinary procedures. There is a model county constitution available at <http://www.ebu.co.uk/Official-Documents>.

The model county constitution includes model county disciplinary procedures but the model procedures are for consideration and possible adoption by the county association.

The Secretary to the L&EC (§0.4) can offer advice.

## 7 Tournament Directors

### 7.1 Tournament Directors Code of Conduct

Tournament Directors (TDs) are self-employed individuals who are hired from time to time by the English Bridge Union (EBU) for the purpose of directing EBU tournaments. The following document details a code of conduct and a guide to good practice for all TDs during the discharge of these directing duties.

#### 7.1.1 Appearance

TDs shall conform to the clothing requirements specified by the EBU. Unless directed otherwise by the Director in Charge (DIC), an EBU polo shirt shall be worn and dark grey trousers/skirt. TDs must turn up for duty in a clean and presentable state.

#### 7.1.2 Behaviour

TDs are expected to be punctual for all sessions of play and/or preparation and be thoroughly well prepared and well organised for the type of session/event for which they have accepted responsibility.

TDs should be present at the playing area and available for the players to answer queries etc., except with the permission of the Director in Charge (DIC).

It is a TD's duty to put the players first.

A TD must always be impartial and not exhibit favouritism towards any player or players. The TD will not show any discrimination in treatment or consideration of any player or players on any of the grounds protected by current equality legislation.

TDs must be courteous and polite at all times. The following will not be tolerated, and are breaches of this code:

- abusive comments or behaviour to Aylesbury staff and/or EBU volunteers, or players;
- inappropriate comments about other members or about the EBU itself in written documents, in e-mails, on websites, web forums, social networking sites etc.;
- discussions involving sub judice appeals or hearings in written documents, in e-mails, on websites, web forums, social networking sites etc.;
- discussions of resolved appeals or hearings where the person(s) involved are named or identifiable from the comments made;
- disclosing confidential information;
- illicit actions or behaviour affecting the proper running of a competition or its results of it;
- failure to respect financial obligations towards the EBU;
- refusal to implement appropriate and reasonable instructions given by persons whom the EBU has officially appointed to represent it for the organisation of events or the conducting of its affairs;
- acts of harassment (sexual or otherwise);
- criminal actions;
- violent behaviour in the competition area;
- consumption of alcohol on the floor of an event during session time or directing any session when in any way under the influence of alcohol.

### 7.1.3 Code of Ethics

- A TD must aim to resolve matters fairly for all players at all times and in all situations. Justice should not only be done, but it should also be seen to be done.
- A TD should carry a copy of The Laws with them when called to a table to give a ruling during play.
- Whenever a TD gives a ruling based on the direct application of Law, the TD, if requested, should be prepared to read the relevant clause or clauses from The Laws.
- A TD must endeavour to ensure that their rulings are fully explained to and understood by the players without them being required to ask the reasons for their rulings.
- When in any doubt about a ruling, a TD should seek advice from other experienced directors or (when appropriate) experienced players.
- Before making a bridge judgement ruling, a TD should, if possible, seek advice from another TD or uninvolved players of an appropriate standard: this is both to test their bridge judgement and to ensure that they have not overlooked something obvious. It will often be appropriate to delay giving a final ruling on bridge judgement decisions.
- In the interests of 'maintain[ing] the progress of the game' (Law 82), a TD shall always give a prompt ruling when called to the table in technical ('book') situations, even though it may not be possible for them to explain the ruling fully at the time on the basis of the relevant Law/s. In such cases, the TD is responsible for confirming the correctness or otherwise of their ruling as soon as practicable and then for making any appropriate adjustments for the players involved.
- If a TD realises that they have given an incorrect ruling, they shall do all in their power to correct that ruling (in accordance with the requirements of Law 82) promptly.
- A TD shall be prepared to offer the right of appeal to any player whenever that is appropriate – and shall be aware of the procedures needed to organise an appeals committee hearing in their directing environment(s). Appeals should be scheduled at a time convenient for the players and the committee as far as possible.
- Whenever practicable, a DIC shall choose movements which are equitable for all participants.
- A DIC shall accept responsibility for publishing scores promptly after any session, even where they have delegated responsibility for the scoring of the session or event. Results shall be deemed to be provisional until the DIC or the authorised scorer has endorsed the publication of checked scores.
- Final, confirmed results should be published before the start of the next session, when possible.
- All TDs must ensure that they avoid situations which may cause them to be found guilty of a disciplinary offence as stated in the EBU *Bye Laws*, Appendix A – Disciplinary Rules, 3.2 (v). Such actions may create a conflict of interest in the work carried out on behalf of the Union and, in addition may reflect badly on fellow directors.

### 7.1.4 Remuneration

TDs shall be remunerated according to their level of seniority and according to the pay scale in force at the time. In addition, TDs may claim reasonable expenses for travelling to events according to the scale in force at the time.

TDs are expected to find the cheapest reasonable route to an event, and are expected to submit their expenses, together with receipts, in timely fashion.



## 7.2 Role of the TD

*An amalgamation and updating of various previous texts.*

### 7.2.1 General

#### 7.2.1.1 Areas of responsibility

The special areas of responsibility for application of law and regulation are:

- (a) The TD: applies the book laws, makes the mechanical rulings, gives careful well discussed rulings in value judgement situations;
- (b) The Appeals Committee: tests the TD's appreciation of the facts, and brings bridge expertise to the finer points of bridge judgement in examining the case for each side in the matter before it;
- (c) The National Authority (in England the EBU L&EC): concerns itself primarily with matters of principle and interpretation; it establishes the basis upon which the rulings and judgements of the TD and Appeals Committees shall be made. It retains a controlling power to ensure these principles and interpretations are understood and applied.

#### 7.2.1.2 What is not expected

In contrast to the expectations in the code of conduct (§7.1), it is interesting to examine what is *not* expected of the TD:

- (a) the TD is not expected to know the laws by heart: but they are expected to know where to look in the laws, and what regulations they may turn to;
- (b) the TD is not expected to have the bridge judgement of a front-rank international player; they are expected to have a sound knowledge of the game and to be able to make broad judgements on that basis;
- (c) the TD is not expected to act as counsellor to Appeals Committees on bridge matters; they are expected to provide them with correct statements of Law and regulation, and to amplify these with sound interpretations where required.

### 7.2.2 Setting up

#### 7.2.2.1 Arrival

The TD should arrive in good time to help with the setting up. For a 1pm start, arrive between 10am and 10:30; for a later start (e.g. 2pm), between 10:30 and 11am; and for an earlier start (e.g. 11am), arrive between 9am and 09:30. In most case the DIC will advise in advance.

Jobs include, but are not limited to:

- Putting up tables. It is best if a skeleton of one row and one column is put up first so that the spacing can be sorted out. The rest can be fitted in afterwards.
- Cloths. The DIC will tell the TD if there is a special arrangement for tablecloth colours, otherwise use different coloured cloths in adjacent sections.
- Bidding boxes need to be put out tidily.
- Table numbers and stationery should be put out tidily and not thrown in a heap.
- Assisting the scorer with BridgeMates setup.

Tables are set square to each other to eliminate as much as possible the chance of seeing hands at adjacent tables.

Number tables in a clockwise fashion where possible. Swiss pairs and teams are usually numbered in a snake and sometimes the cloths are put out in 'stripes', which may help the players to move the boards correctly.

#### 7.2.2.2 *Checking made-up boards*

The DIC, or the TD in charge of a section, is responsible for getting a copy of the hand records for the team. TDs must be careful about security of the hand records during the session.

In multiple session events for which boards have been made up in advance it is important to check that the correct session is being used – using session 3 boards in session 1 messes things up.

Those who prepare the boards take reasonable precautions to make sure the boards are in the correct order and that the correct set of boards is in the labelled case. However, there are two quick checks that the TD can make to be confident.

1. Check one suit of one hand of the first board of each bundle of boards against the hand record.

If board 1 is wrong it doesn't necessarily mean that the whole set is wrong – check board 2. Sometimes the duplicating machine has been known to just get the first board wrong.

2. Check the order of the boards.

If the boards are out of order, suspect that they may have been duplicated that way and check them.

Full checking of all boards should not be necessary, but there are occasions when this might be need to be done.

Boards are usually presented in one of two ways. Either in full sets or in Swiss 'matches' and it is sensible to make the same checks for cases of 'Swiss' boards.

### 7.2.3 **Administrative tasks before the session**

#### 7.2.3.1 *Know what is going on*

Read the printed programme: there can be no excuse for not knowing what is planned for the event. There may a special regulation peculiar to the tournament or special conditions, e.g. for late arrival. The TD should note whether an Appeals Advisors has been appointed, and if so, who.

Many events are staffed by the same TDs from year to year, but a TD new to an event will be greeted by the DIC and shown around. It may be necessary to have a TDs' meeting prior to the start of the event to make introductions and instructions.

#### 7.2.3.2 *Giving out name slips/assignment cards*

The DIC will give the TD their best guess, based on advance entries, of the size of the event and what slips to put out. Name slips should be shuffled and laid face down on the table so the players can pick one when they arrive. All designated slips should be put out together.

It is not usually necessary to check people off as they arrive. At some larger events EBU staff are on hand to take entries 'on the door'; otherwise, if players have not entered in advance or have not paid, the players should contact the EBU office on the next working day.

In many events the starting positions will have been assigned in advance so players will just need to find their names on the printed sheets. Very late advance entries or entries on the day will not be on the list and will need to be allocated a starting position by the DIC.

### 7.2.3.3 *Sitters*

When starting positions have not been prepared in advance, keep some North/South slips in reserve for the genuine sitters – but don't forget to put them back into the pile as starting time draws near they are unused. In a multiple session pairs event check which is to be the 'stationary line'.

### 7.2.3.4 *Get ready to start*

The DIC will explain how to grow or shrink sections as the final numbers become clear. In extreme cases this may mean the demolition of a section or the creation of a new section.

When distributing boards always tell each table which direction to pass the boards during the round. If the table is at the end of a row also tell them where the boards are coming from. Note that in nearly all cases boards are passed in the opposite direction to the way the TD puts them out.

## 7.2.4 **Administrative tasks during the session**

### 7.2.4.1 *Name slips*

Even when starting positions have been assigned in advance it is likely that name slips will be used. Although the players can enter their details at the BridgeMate, some do not, so the name slips are needed by the scorer to check for omissions and mistakes. They are also used to collect any prize category flags.

They should be taken to the scorer as soon as possible, sorted in order. Where separate slips are used for North/South and East/West, the correct order is N/S 1, E/W 1, N/S 2, E/W 2 and so on.

### 7.2.4.2 *Arrow-switched boards*

Sometimes the TD will require a table to arrow switch a board under Law 16C2 (a). Otherwise, if a table arrow-switches at the wrong time or does not arrow-switch at the right time, the scorer should be informed so that the necessary alterations can be made in the scoring program. It is best to record the table result on the change of result form, to ensure the scorer switches the right result.

### 7.2.4.3 *Relay-and-share movements and Web Mitchell movements*

With the use of BridgeMates, movements with sharing do not cause problems, as there are no issues with putting the scores on the wrong line of the traveller. There will often be extra sets of boards so that the 'sharing' tables can have their own sets of boards.

### 7.2.4.4 *Fouled boards and Averages*

Fouled boards that occur during the session should be corrected by reference to the printed hand record. Deals should be corrected as soon as the foul is discovered. If the TD determines that previous tables have played the board in a fouled state then the TD should advise the scorer who will use the 'fouled board' routine in the scoring program. Now that scores from other tables are displayed on the BridgeMate (where practicable) it is more likely that players will notice strange results from a fouled board during a session.

Players may claim after the session that the deal they played does not match the printed hand record. This is much more difficult to resolve.

- As top priority the TD must let the scorers know that there is a potential problem, so that incorrect lists are not posted.
- Investigate the problem to the best of your ability as it says in Law 87B. If possible locate other players in that section to seek confirmation.

- Beware of alleged 180° switched fouled boards. Often it is the players themselves who simply put the board on the table the wrong way round, and there is no fouled board at all!
- When the TD have resolved the problem tell the scorers what the TD have done, what they need to do, and that they should proceed.
- In teams unplayable boards are scored as AVE+, AVE-, or AVE for teams that are partly to blame, and Law 86D may be applicable.

Averages should be entered into the BridgeMate by the TD. The TD can enter 4, 5 or 6 for 40%, 50% or 60%. Any other percentages should be put in by the scorer at the computer.

Any score change should be filled in on the change of score forms. (Scraps of paper get lost.)

**Note** The TD can alter scores at the BridgeMate from earlier in the session even though the round may have ended, or even if the BridgeMate shows 'End of session'.

#### 7.2.4.5 *Weighted and Split Score Rulings*

The TD should ensure that the table score is entered in the BridgeMate. Weighted score rulings and/or split score rulings arising out of Law 12C1 (b/c) must be filled in on the appropriate form. The scorer will enter the weightings in the scoring program and the program will calculate the correct scores.

### 7.2.5 **Patrolling, giving rulings and appeals**

Each TD will have an area to look after – maybe a section or a set of tables. The TD should not watch play at a table while directing: it leads to problems in fairness in giving rulings at that table and disturbs the balance of fairness to other tables. The TD should patrol their tables at regular intervals and avoid sitting down for long periods. Reading a newspaper or book can give the impression of not being interested in what is happening, and is best avoided.

If a TD starts off a ruling, then that TD will have to finish it. Even if the TD needs the assistance of a senior colleague, the TD should be the one to give the final decision. The TD must not give a judgement ruling without consulting first.

When the TD gets an appeal, they must make sure the DIC knows so that an Appeals Committee can be found. When players say they will appeal they often change their mind: the TD should not tell others that there is definitely have an appeal unless the TD has got the deposit.

If, at the end of a session, the TD has to go to an appeal then they must make sure that the DIC or the section leader is aware of this so that the 'end of session' duties (e.g. clearing up boards, putting out new stationery) can be covered. It is the TD's responsibility to get the players to the appeal. The TD will often not know the makeup of the Appeals Committee in advance, so the names will not be on the form. Nevertheless, it is the TD's responsibility to make sure the names are added to the form, as the Appeals Committee Chairman may overlook this.

### 7.2.6 **Ruling at the table**

#### 7.2.6.1 *Approach to the table*

The TD should be aware of the noise level and emotional content. Many times one can hear a situation developing and can be in the vicinity even before called. If one is on top of these incidents it will keep the event quieter, less tense and moving more easily. Everyone will have a better time. The TD should not get distracted so that they must be called two or three times before the players concerned can get their attention. If this is allowed to happen the players are probably irritated even before the table is reached: ill-feeling can be caused. The sooner they get to the table, the less time there will be for a disruptive situation to develop.

As soon as a call is heard, the TD should locate the area and acknowledge. This will stop more follow-up calls and consequent irritation and noise. If the TD cannot locate the call, they should ask “Who called?” When the player raises their hand, the TD should acknowledge again and proceed.

The TD should approach the table as smoothly as possible without disturbing the rest of the players. This may necessitate taking detours to avoid pushing in the backs of other players or otherwise disturbing them. Such consideration helps to avoid annoyance.

#### 7.2.6.2 *Getting the facts*

When the TD arrives at the table, their manner should be friendly, courteous, unbiased and completely impersonal. The TD should ask “How can I help?” Remember, the players may be already somewhat disconcerted by an irregularity and could be on the defensive. Anything the TD can do to relax and ease the situation will be to their advantage – it is not wrong for the TD to sit at the table to deal with the ruling. The TD will be able to think and comprehend more quickly, and the players will find it easier to explain and listen if the tension is relaxed. The TD should classify the problem area as quickly as possible, i.e. auction, play or ethics.

When the players see that the TD is ready to listen, they may all start talking at once. In this sort of situation, the TD should say something like “Just a moment please, one at a time”. The TD should indicate a player, normally the one that called, and say “What is the problem?” When the TD has received the answer, they should confirm with the other players that the situation is as stated. If they get one statement from the players, or one key word, and correlate it with the situation as they have perceived it, the TD will be able to listen much more knowledgeably and shorten their ruling time considerably.

The TD should listen to the facts as related by all, one at a time. At the completion of their statements, the TD should verify that this is indeed what happened by repeating it to the players sequentially and logically. The TD should not try to make a ruling until they have been able to do this. If the TD is not careful, they may start quoting laws, etc. that do not apply to the situation.

Once the TD has been able to verify what the problem is, complete with agreement or disagreement on the facts by all concerned, the TD should quote the Law applying to the situation, preferably by reading from the law book. The TD should state the options and/or penalties that apply and stand by to see that any options are selected and penalties paid.

After giving any ruling the TD should ensure that any adjustments are entered in the BridgeMate and/or given to the scorer (on a change-of-score form).

#### 7.2.6.3 *Judgement rulings*

In judgement situations, involving claims of damage, the TD should ensure that all players have stated in sequence how they consider damage has occurred and that they have nothing further to add. The TD does not normally make a ruling or adjustment immediately. In these cases the TD usually says that “I wish to consider the problem more fully and will let all of you know my decision as soon as possible. Score it as played for the present.”

When ruling on a claim, play ceases, and judgement is often concerned. The TD should make a provisional ruling for scoring purposes, generally to accept the claim, and should not make a full ruling immediately. In these cases the TD usually says that “I wish to consider the problem more fully and will let all of you know my decision as soon as possible. Score it as though the claim is valid for the present.”

Consultation should only ever be with one other TD at time. To have four or five TDs in a huddle looks bad and leaves the floor unattended. In the case of rulings which are primarily concerned with bridge judgement the TD is strongly recommended to consult with at least one uninvolved good player as well if practicable.

When giving a judgement ruling, the TD should inform the players of their right to appeal.

When a judgement ruling has been given, and players seem unhappy, or says they may or will appeal, the TD should suggest the player might consider talking to an Appeals Advisor if one is available. Do not just leave it to the player – the TD should also offer to find the Appeals Advisor for the player and introduce them. Sometimes this may be awkward – the Appeals Advisor may be playing in a different event (such as a final) where the break timings are different.

#### 7.2.6.4 *Relative*

The L&EC considered a hand where a TD had gone to a table to give a ruling where a blood relative was involved. It was understood there were times when this could not be avoided (e.g. the TD was the only one present). A different TD should attend the table whenever it is practicable to do so.

### 7.2.7 **Report of Hand/Appeal forms**

The DIC should be shown all report of hand forms so they can be classified before the end of the tournament.

Reports of Hand and Appeal forms should be filled out as fully as possible and must be in BLACK pen (blue pen does not photocopy). In the case of report of hand forms it is important that any relevant parts of a pair's system be copied from their system card, and a note made where this has been done. Note that report of hand forms are not just for psyches, but are also used, duly amended, for reporting various types of deal, such as misbids, deviations, and strange and somewhat suspicious auctions.

Software is now available, at least at the major tournaments, to allow the deals to be printed on an appeal or report of hand form from the hand records, and the L&EC recommends that advantage is taken of this facility wherever practicable.

Forms should be fixed to the clipboard when the TD has completed them.

### 7.2.8 **Fees and Expenses Forms**

Forms should be completed before the end of the tournament and put on the clipboard or given to a member of EBU staff. Fees are paid by BACS transfer.

### 7.2.9 **Clearing up at the end of the tournament**

Equipment must not be returned to the EBU in a mess because TDs were in a rush to get away.

#### 7.2.9.1 *Boards*

Boards come with an elastic band wrapped around them. This is to stop the North/South cards dropping out of the boards as the cases are moved around. Please retain the bands for use at the end of the match or session.

At the end of the match/session boards should be checked back to make sure:

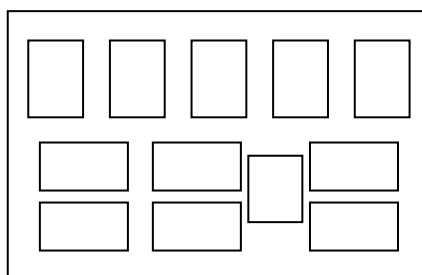
- They are all there
- They are in the correct order. The main cause of duplicating error is when the boards are returned out of order.
- They have their elastic bands around them.
- They are packed in the same box they came out of (where practical) – unless there is a special instruction to repack the boards in a different way.

If there is a loose card, don't waste time trying to find its home. Don't just put it into any old board either. If in doubt, just leave it in the case to which the TD think it belongs.

In a large event there may be caddies to collect and pack away the boards. If that is the case then TDs should not interfere, unless the caddy needs assistance (such as a missing board). They have their job to do (for which they are being paid) and they may have been given specific instructions as to how the boards are to be packed (such as getting them from 8-board sets into 7-board sets ready for the next duplication) and TDs who help are often not aware of this. The caddies occasionally feel intimidated by some TDs. Caddies are part of the team – as are scorers, duplicators and so on. Caddies are now usually only employed at Brighton.

#### 7.2.9.2 *Bidding boxes*

Stacking bidding boxes correctly in their containers. Although many players put their bidding boxes 'to bed' at the end not everyone does, so the TD may have to do it. The TD should check that Stop and Alert cards are not left behind. A container generally holds 56 boxes (14 tables) – 11 columns of 5 plus 1 odd box.



A new type of crate is also in use – 14 x 4 columns per crate.

#### 7.2.9.3 *Other equipment*

Other jobs involved in the take-down include, but are not limited to:

- Putting stationery away neatly.
- Pack BridgeMates according to instructions.
- Folding tablecloths and putting them back into the black boxes.
- If the TDs are required to stack tables then they should be stacked 'baize to baize' to preserve the tops as much as possible.
- Lightweight notice boards should be packed correctly in their carrying-bags, with the plastic joining bits. They do not take kindly to being placed behind a rake of 60 tables as the weight will crush them.

#### 7.2.10 **Books**

TDs are expected to own a current copy of the laws and be able to find relevant common laws when at the table. The TD should also have access to the current *Blue Book* and the *White Book*. Other books are available on movements, e.g. Manning's movement manual.

The [L&EC page on the EBU website](#) (see §0.4) contains downloadable *Laws of Duplicate Bridge*, *Blue Book* and *White Book* in PDF format. It also contains appeals booklets for many examples of rulings and various other useful items.

The scoring computers at EBU tournaments have electronic versions of the *Laws of Duplicate Bridge*, *Blue Book* and *White Book*.

## **7.3 Role of the Scorer**

*The scorer is a TD with responsibility for (BridgeMate) scoring.*

### **7.3.1 Setting up**

The scorer is responsible for setting up the scoring computer: with BridgeMate server, printer and monitor screen; and any separate computer and monitor screen used to display a bridge timer.

The scorer is responsible for set-up of the BridgeMates and distribution to the tables.

The scorer is also responsible to establishing an internet connection for upload of results.

### **7.3.2 During play**

The DIC will inform the scorer of exact numbers in sections, and confirm the proposed movement; the scorer will then complete the set up of the movement in the scoring program and launch the BridgeMates. The players should then be informed that the BridgeMates are live and that they should enter the EBU numbers *of the players at the table*.

Once results start to come in from every table, the names can be read from the BridgeMate server and gaps in the names filled in from the name slips. Then the scorer can process names, members' details, prize flags, and stratification.

During the session the scorer will process scoring adjustments and corrections, retaining change of score forms as an audit trail for the changes.

The scorer should try to check the travellers for the current session on the screen to see if there are any unlikely scores and try to resolve them while the players are still in the room.

The scorer will monitor the progress at slow tables from the BridgeMate results and liaise with the TDs to investigate tables that are a potential problem.

When a Swiss match is complete, the scorer will assign for the next round and update the movement on the BridgeMates and the players will be told to move for the next match. In consultation with the DIC, the assignment may be done before the match is complete.

If check slips are being given out, the scorer should print them as soon as possible after the end of the round and should get them guillotined and distributed to the tables.

### **7.3.3 At the end of the session**

The scorer should display a provisional ranking list and data for the players to be able to check their scores: travellers, frequencies or section reports.

The scorer will deal with any scoring queries and produce a revised ranking list, with master points and prizes if appropriate at this stage of the competition.

The scorer should upload a current ranking and session data to the EBU website.

### **7.3.4 At the end of the event**

Display a final ranking list and post final results to the EBU website.

Take a copy of all the data files used during the event and send to the EBU competitions staff: by copying to a memory stick and/or by email.

Pack away BridgeMates, servers, computer, printer, and monitor screens: ensuring all equipment goes back in the boxes it arrived in.



## **7.4 Director in Charge (DIC)**

*The additional duties and responsibilities involved.*

### **7.4.1 General**

The DIC is responsible for the technical realisation of the intentions of the Tournament Organiser. To that end they have full management of the tournament on site, with wide powers to achieve their objectives.

### **7.4.2 Pre-tournament arrangements**

Establish the total anticipated entry to the competition. Are additional entries anticipated on the day, and if so who is collecting such entries?

Confirm that the tables, boards, stationery and equipment will all be delivered. Think through each session of the competition with regard to the stationery will be needed.

Establish where the playing rooms are located, and plan where the tables should be placed. Who will be setting up the tables? When will this be done? Do any tables need to be moved between sessions for any reason? If yes, who will be doing this and when?

Will there be sufficient staff? Consider TDs, scorers, caddies. Have all of your staff been notified of the arrangements: what time should they report for duty?

What catering arrangements have been made? What arrangements have been made for servicing the playing rooms between or during sessions?

### **7.4.3 Advance preparation**

Always plan ahead. As much work should be done as is reasonably possible well before the tournament starts. For example, the DIC might know in advance that they will have a final of some description which will require a special movement. In such a case, the DIC can ensure the movement is in the scoring program and movement cards can be printed. Posters will almost certainly need to be prepared or (better still) have a programme printed. This is the sort of thing which can (and should) be done in advance.

Each person involved in the running of the competition should do so as a member of a well-organised and well motivated team. Always make sure that each member of the team knows exactly what they will be doing in each session, how that particular function slots into the overall scheme of things and – equally important – that they are aware of what their colleagues are doing. This latter point is not only useful in case of an emergency of some sort (e.g. should they need to rearrange things quickly), it is also good for team morale.

Does the Tournament Organiser have any unusual requests? If so, it is the DIC who are responsible for carrying out these wishes, and this is likely to involve some advance planning. For example, there may be special prizes for ‘non-expert’ players, in which case the DIC will need to set up some system for identifying such players. Such things are easy to administer once thought about, but are dangerously easy to forget if the DIC isn’t thinking ahead all of the time.

Typical information which the players will need include:

- (a) times of play;
- (b) master point awards (including how and when they will be distributed);
- (c) prizes (including arrangements for their presentation or collection);

- (d) format of the event (including qualifying ratios if appropriate);
- (e) starting instructions (including completion of any paperwork);
- (f) any special regulations: a statement that EBU regulations as laid down in the *White Book* apply is often enough.

#### **7.4.4 Getting ready to start**

The tables are set up, everything is ready. What has been forgotten – what can go wrong? For example, make sure that all the stationery is out, that arrangements have been made for collecting prepared boards, that starting positions are posted (if this is the method in use), or a clear instruction to sit anywhere or collect a starting position from wherever has been issued.

What is the DIC going to do if the number of tables present is lower than expected? Similarly, what is the DIC going to do if some tables turn up unannounced?

Plan what announcements the DIC is going to make and ensure there is a microphone (if needed). If there are several playing areas, then brief the TD in charge of each room to give the main announcements.

Announcements should be kept to a minimum, and should be confined to essential information. (The players don't want to know what is on the dinner menu later that day or even what the split-tie procedure is, but they probably are interested to know how many boards they are playing and what the qualifying ratio is).

#### **7.4.5 During the play**

The DIC should have decided whether to adopt a normal TD role in one of the sections, or whether to act as a general supervisor for all areas. The general supervisor role is normally appropriate only for a very large or complex tournament, where anticipated numerous live problems from various quarters will require particular attention or opinion.

Clearly, whatever the role, the DIC is responsible for ensuring that everything is going as planned. For example, are all the playing areas up and running; have name-slips been collected; does the scorer know exactly what is happening? Will the catering staff be delivering things on time?

More particularly, the DIC will want to be informed of any incidents that may arise. If something comes up of a disciplinary nature, the DIC will need to ensure it is properly dealt with. Reports of disciplinary penalties go to the EBU.

At the end of the session, the DIC will ensure that the scores are properly calculated and posted. The DIC are also responsible for ensuring that any appeals are heard at a proper time and in a proper place. Setting up appeals and ensuring that all the appropriate participants are advised of their rights is an art in its own right.

The DIC should now be thinking ahead to the next session. What changes are required? Who should be doing what? In the meantime, the DIC will have to deal with queries from the previous session. Towards the end of the tournament, the DIC must still be thinking ahead to the prize-giving and to the clearing-up operation.

#### **7.4.6 Tournament report**

The DIC is responsible for completing a tournament report form: reporting on the event, the TD staff and the venue. Anything of significance should be noted on the report form, even if there are separate appeals forms or disciplinary forms. (It is best to make notes during the event for the purposes of completing the form.)

#### **7.4.7 Summary**

Plan and work as far ahead as you reasonably can.

Always think ahead towards the next stage.

The DIC is leading a team – the team must know what is happening.

Always be aware of what is going on in all departments.

Stay calm, relaxed and in control.

Enjoy yourself – there is real satisfaction in being responsible for a well run tournament.

### **7.5 Appeal and Report of Hand forms**

It is important that TDs and Appeals Chairmen fill in the forms carefully and fully. Not only will this make it easier for the Appeals Committees it will also make the review process by the L&EC easier. Most appeals from EBU events are published on the L&EC website. This requires the forms to be complete and legible.

#### **7.5.1 Specific comments by L&EC about TDs filling in forms**

- (a) The L&EC considered a deal on which it did not feel able to comment because the form had been completed badly by the TD so that the full facts were not available. The L&EC stressed the need for TDs to be meticulous in completing the forms.
- (b) The L&EC considered an Appeal form on which the reason for the appeal was stated to be 'the N/S pair thought the ruling to be incorrect'. The L&EC thought this somewhat tautological. If the players indicate why they consider the ruling incorrect when giving notice of appeal, then it is helpful for this to be specified on the Appeal form. Otherwise the L&EC is quite happy for the relevant box to be left blank.
- (c) It is difficult to review an appeal involving the potential for an opponent being misled by a hesitation in the play, without seeing the full deal and the earlier play (so that it is evident what various players each knew about the deal when the recorded end position was reached). The same applies to contested claims. TDs are therefore asked to record the full deal on the first page of the form, with the end position and details of the earlier play given in the statement of facts.
- (d) There can be no justification for not recording the names of the players or the members of the Appeals Committee.
- (e) The forms include a 'form of scoring' box. It should be obvious that this information is required because the form of scoring will sometimes have considerable impact on the assessment of players' actions. It is unhelpful to refer to the tournament as a 'One-day Swiss' and the form of scoring as 'VPs' and leave the L&EC to guess whether it was pairs or teams.
- (f) It is unhelpful for system information to be omitted, which frequently occurs, as the L&EC is often left guessing unnecessarily about pertinent information.
- (g) The L&EC considered that it might be helpful to point out that in reviewing forms from TDs, it assumes that the TD will have highlighted any instance of an explanation given at the table not being substantiated by the system card (either because the system card is silent, or because it contains conflicting information). The absence of any mention of the system card on the form does therefore afford a presumption that the TD has checked the card and found the explanation substantiated. It is, however, helpful if information on the meaning of relevant calls is recorded in the 'Relevant information from system cards' section of the form.

- (h) Where a TD or Appeals Committee wishes to include an element of the table result in a weighted score, the L&EC requests that it should record the hypothetical legal auction through which that result is derived.
- (i) It is often helpful in the sequence of bidding for doubles to be annotated as penalties, takeout, or whatever, and bids that may or may not be forcing to be annotated to indicate which.
- (j) The L&EC noted a statement by a TD that in a situation where a deviation was recorded, no classification was required. The Committee considered this to be wrong – recorded deviations and misbids should be classified.
- (k) On certain hands the opening lead is important: the L&EC noted with dissatisfaction how rarely this box is completed.
- (l) The L&EC considered a TD's report where they had drawn a conclusion about the actions of a player, but had not given any information or evidence to support the conclusions. TDs are reminded of the need to give as much detail as possible when completing the forms.
- (m) The L&EC considered a form from the Easter Festival Swiss pairs, where one side claimed never to have seen the form. TDs are reminded of the need to show all players the forms, even though it is no longer a requirement to obtain the signatures of all players.
- (n) The L&EC noted a number of 'report of hand' forms where the type of infringement had not been recorded – either psyche, deviation, misbid or other. Furthermore, some forms were not classified when it was a misbid or deviation. Furthermore some forms did not show the ruling made. TDs are reminded of the need to complete forms as fully as possible, and to show them to players of both sides when completed.

#### **7.5.2 Specific comments by L&EC about Appeals Committees filling in forms**

- (a) The L&EC expects that, when the TD's decision is changed, Appeals Committees will record the reasons for their decision on the Appeal form.
- (b) When a form as completed by the TD is deficient or confusing the L&EC considers it would be helpful if the Appeals Committee found out what was meant and recorded it.
- (c) The L&EC confirmed that it does expect Appeals Committees to record some reasons for their decisions, not least because having nothing to say suggests that the decision might have been so obvious that consideration should have been given to forfeiting the deposit.

#### **7.5.3 Special advice re psyches**

The L&EC was surprised to see more than one instance in the reports under consideration of the following combination of events:-

- (a) a player had failed to support a suit bid by partner when it appeared entirely normal to support it;
- (b) the partner had in fact psyched, and did not hold the suit concerned;
- (c) the player who had failed to support had nonetheless failed to comment on the form to seek to justify the action taken.

It should be made clear that players were expected to explain their actions in such circumstances.

## 8 Laws

### 8.0.1 Extraneous action [WBFLC]

Is an action that is not mentioned in the laws legal?

*The Scope of the Laws states that the laws define correct procedure and anything not specified in the laws is, therefore, 'extraneous' and it may be deemed an infraction of law if information deriving from it is used in the auction or the play.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-24#8]**

### 8.0.2 Score adjustment [WBFLC]

*Score adjustment is for the purpose of redressing damage to a non-offending side and to take away any advantage from the offending side, not for punishment of offenders.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-20#12]**

## Definitions

### 8.0.3 Artificial call: denomination

The reference 'or last named' refers to passes, doubles or redoubles.

### 8.0.4 Artificial call: canapé [WBFLC]

*In writing the definition the intention was not to deem it conventional [artificial] if a natural opening bid carried an inference as a matter of general bridge knowledge that the hand held no longer suit than the one named.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-24#5]**

### 8.0.5 Infract and infringe [WBFLC]

*'Infract' – to violate or break (a law etc.), to infringe.*

*'Infringe' – to violate (esp. a law), to neglect to obey.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#10]**

### 8.0.6 Errors [WBFLC]

*References to irregularities in the laws refer to irregularities committed by players. An action by a Director may be an error but this does not constitute an 'irregularity' within the meaning of the laws.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#5]**

## Law 1 The Pack – Rank of Cards and Suits

### 8.1.1 Defective pack

If a pack contains 52 cards but is defective (e.g. two ♠3s but no ♠2) then bridge is not being played and the board is cancelled. Either an artificial score is given or the board is replayed with a fresh pack.

## Law 4 Partnerships

### 8.4.1 Replacement of members of a team or pair

During a session (see §8.80.6), partnerships may be changed only with the authorisation of the TD. Normally partnerships change only:

- (a) In emergency, for example when a player is ill.

- (b) At scoring breaks.
- (c) In pivot teams, where a change of partnership is required at certain times.

However, the authority lies with the TD to interpret the Tournament Organiser's rules, which includes deciding in the absence of such rules.

## Law 5 Assignment of Seats

### 8.5.1 Swiss events

Unless otherwise indicated by the Conditions of Contest, in Swiss teams events players choose in which direction they will sit for each match. Each match is to be considered a session for the application of this Law, thus players are not required to retain the same compass direction from one match to another, nor even the same partnerships (see §8.80.6). Similarly, in Swiss pairs a player may switch between East and West (for example) between matches.

If a disagreement between teams arises, each team captain should be required to submit their line-up by compass direction to a TD. These are submitted simultaneously without knowledge of the opposition's intentions. The TD then requires the teams to abide by these line-ups.

### 8.5.2 Ties in knockout teams events

The split-tie procedure for knockout teams (see §3.2.2) involves playing extra boards with no seating rights. Each team captain should be required to submit their line-up by compass direction to a TD. These are submitted simultaneously without knowledge of the opposition's intentions. The TD then requires the teams to abide by these line-ups.

## Law 6 The Shuffle and Deal

### 8.6.1 Law 6D2

The L&EC confirmed that when preparing a simultaneous pairs set of boards it is not in accordance with Law 6D2 to do anything other than deal a set of boards and then take it in its entirety.

### 8.6.2 Law 6D3: Red dealing

Whether to redeal is generally a matter for regulation. Suppose at the end of an eight board stanza it is discovered that a board was played the same way at both tables, both sides being at fault. Normal ways of dealing with it are:

- If it is Swiss teams, score it as average minus to each side, see §4.1.1.1.
- If it is knockout teams, and not the last stanza, replay it by adding it to the next stanza.
- If it is knockout teams, and the last stanza, replay it immediately with the same line-up so long as Law 86C does not apply, in which case it must be cancelled.

It is best if this is not left up to the TD's judgement in each case, but covered by regulation.

**Note** §3.3 contains the EBU regulations on redealing.

## Law 7 Control of Board and Cards

### 8.7.1 Counting cards

The laws put the primary responsibility for making sure thirteen cards are passed from one table to the next on the recipient, who is required to count their cards, and is considered at fault if the player looks at them when the number is wrong. Accordingly, passing other than thirteen cards is not penalised automatically (see §2.8.2f/g). However, passing on the wrong thirteen cards is penalised since the recipient cannot tell the hand is wrong.

## **8.7.2 Shuffling at end of play and putting cards back in the board**

It is now a requirement that players shuffle their cards before putting them back into the board. (Unless the TD instructs otherwise, see §2.1.3.) Like most other matters of procedure the TD will not look for breaches but should make clear this is a requirement if asked.

## **8.7.3 Responsibility for table: the role of North**

There is an impression amongst some players that only North is allowed to do anything. They assume North has to score, look after the boards, put the board on the table correctly, move the boards, and so on. Some people ascribe further responsibilities to North, such as looking after speed of play, deciding whether the board should stay in the centre of the table, and so on. How much of this is true?

According to the laws, only moving the boards is the specific responsibility of North (Law 8). Scoring is normally done by North or South, and checked by East or West. For BridgeMate scoring, this is a requirement, see §1.6.7 – BridgeMate protocol.

A contestant who remains at the table is primarily responsible for maintaining proper conditions of play. With a Howell-type movement, that could be North-South; it could be East-West; it could be neither. Anyway, the word ‘primarily’ means that the other side is not absolved from responsibility. If the board is put on the table so that the North cards are taken out of the board by the East player, both sides are at fault.

# **Law 9 Procedure Following an Irregularity**

## **8.9.1 Late rulings**

The TD should be summoned as soon it seems possible that an irregularity has occurred. If a player is aware of an irregularity at the time but does not ask for a ruling immediately, Law 92B superficially allows that they may do so at a later time, but the player is obviously in breach of the intention of Law 9B1 (a). The player will not normally receive redress when requesting a ruling at a later time if attention had been drawn in any way to the irregularity at the time of the irregularity or soon afterwards. The TD should be very wary of making an exception which can have a major beneficial effect on the final result of the claimant and should only do so where the laws state specifically that the TD should do so.

The TD should usually only deal with an alleged irregularity when both sides are present and should not usually make a ruling without giving the other side (normally all four players) an opportunity to give an account of the question raised.

**Examples** When doing the scoring the TD notices an error. Normally the TD will check with both sides before correcting it. But if that is impossible (perhaps because one or both pairs have gone home) the TD may still make an adjustment where they feel completely confident they know what the score should have been.

If it is scored (on a traveller) as 3NT making ten tricks, +460, then the TD will not alter it without speaking to both sides, since the TD cannot be sure which is right. But if it was scored as +430, but was vulnerable, the TD would alter it to +630 since +430 cannot be right.

A score is entered on the BridgeMate as 2♥-1 by South on the lead of ♦K. Other heart contracts have been played by East-West and the hand records show ♦K is in North’s hand. The TD will alter the result to 2♥-1 by *West* (on the lead of ♦K).

Subject to the above, provided a contestant applies to the TD before expiry of the correction period (see §8.92.1) they may not be denied a ruling or the opportunity to appeal a ruling. However, if because of the late application it is no longer possible to ascertain facts (for example, a board has been redealt with no copy made of the hands) then no ruling can be given.

Where a player asks for a ruling after the round has ended, and except where the laws or regulations make explicit provision for this, the TD should enquire as to the reason for the late request and should be satisfied that attention was not drawn to the irregularity at the time or that there is fresh information obtained subsequently which justifies the belated involvement of the TD. Otherwise there is a breach of Law 9B1 (a). TDs are not expected to do more than the law essentially requires for a player who knew full well at the time that there was an irregularity and considered it could be advantageous not to draw it to the TD's attention in the spirit of Law 9.

When a ruling is requested with agreed facts and the time delay is not too great the TD will often feel there is no reason to refuse to give a ruling. Suppose there is an agreed hesitation, and a player asks for a ruling about three boards later. The player says they were thinking about it. There seems no possibility of abuse, and the final scores are unknown. So it would be normal to give a full adjustment if the hand justifies it.

In some cases a request for a ruling will be made late because some new fact has come to light. In the absence of such circumstances the burden of proof, especially where facts are disputed, may shift against the side requesting the ruling. A corollary of this is that TDs should always record the reasons given for requesting a late ruling.

## Law 10      Assessment of rectification

### 8.10.1      Evidence of how a player has been damaged by an infraction

Usually a player will know how they have been damaged, will be able to tell the TD how this was, and will not need to be prompted by partner or 'led' by the TD. However, weaker or less experienced players may need to be carefully questioned by the TD: many such players need help to determine what their action would have been in hypothetical circumstances. Their partner's comments will rarely be helpful, and should be strongly discouraged until the TD has completed questioning the player.

A special case is one in which a player's description of their partner's hand fails to match it. This could lead to misinformation for the opponents and unauthorised information for partner. Players sometimes claim damage only for one or the other, but the TD should consider both. It is not unreasonable that a player will miss one or the other when claiming damage.

### 8.10.2      Damage in various ways

Suppose as in the last section there is apparently damage from both misinformation and unauthorised information, and the TD decides to adjust. Under which do they adjust? If the non-offending side would do better under one adjustment than the other, the TD should pick that one, i.e. the one that gives the non-offenders the better score.

Similarly, suppose there is a fielded misbid, which would give the non-offenders AVE+, and damage from unauthorised information. The TD should calculate what adjustment they would give from the unauthorised information, and then see whether that is better. If so, the TD adjusts that way; if not, they give them AVE+ for the fielded misbid.

### 8.10.3      Law 10C1: Explain all choices

In several of the laws the next player (or either defender in one case) is given the chance to accept the infraction, for example a bid out of turn may be accepted by the next player. TDs have been known to explain this and then ask the next player whether they want to accept the bid out of turn. But this is wrong: the TD is required to explain **all** the options open to everyone before any player takes any action (see Law 9B2). While TDs may feel it saves time, the player may decide not to accept the bid when they hear all the options.



## Law 11      Forfeiture of the right to rectification

### 8.11.1      When to apply Law 11A

In general the main use of this Law is to stop players taking advantage of the laws in ways that are perceived as unfair. It is normal enough, for example, for a player to call the TD only at the end of a deal for a suspected revoke, or for the possibility of an opponent's call or play being based on unauthorised information from their partner. However, there are some cases where the right to penalise might be forfeited.

#### Examples

- (a) A defender exposes a card during the play. No TD is called, but the declarer tells the defenders it is a major penalty card. Later in the play, the partner of the player with a penalty card gets the lead, and the TD is called to enforce the lead restrictions. The offending players often had no idea that they could have worked to alleviate the penalty.

The normal ruling in this case would be to apply Law 11A and to forfeit the right to penalise. Furthermore, the TD would designate the card as not being a penalty card per Law 50, and it would be returned to the player's hand.

- (b) Suppose a player corrects a mistaken explanation without the TD being called. The opposition accepts this, which is not permitted (see Law 20F4). Play then proceeds.

If it now happens that this leads to an advantageous position for the side which made the mistaken explanation then an opponent might call the TD to try to get back what was lost. Dependent on their view of the players' knowledge of the legal position, the TD might apply Law 11A and let the board continue, giving no adjustment. See §8.21.1.

## Law 12      Director's discretionary powers

### 8.12.1      Score adjustments

A score is adjusted if an infraction damages the non-offenders. A TD or Appeals Committee will give the benefit of the doubt to the non-offending side and will adjust the score in its favour if they feel it has gone wrong as a result of pressures created by an infraction.

In adjusting the score, however, they will not take into account any subsequent damage which they do not believe to have been caused by the original irregularity. See §8.12.5 for the procedure and §4.1.3 for the calculation.

### 8.12.2      Claims

When a TD has to decide a contested claim under Law 70, the TD is not assigning a score. Thus none of this section applies: **the TD may not give a split or weighted score**, but must rule an actual number of tricks, the same for both sides. The same applies to a ruling on a withdrawn agreement in a claim under Law 69B2. See §8.69.2.

### 8.12.3      'Standard amounts' for various methods of scoring

The 'standard penalty' is the amount of a standard (procedural) penalty and is applied in the final method of scoring (e.g. Victory Points if there is a conversion to Victory Points). Penalties do not affect the scores of other contestants except in a 'head-to-head' contest, when they reduce the score of the offender, as expressed in the basic method of scoring (see §8.90.3).

The 'standard adjustment' is the difference between average plus and average (or between average and average minus) for the purpose of Law 12C2. It is applied in the initial method of scoring (not Victory Points).

Method of scoring	Standard penalty / standard adjustment	Minimum unit of scoring
Match points	10% of top	0.0001 MP
Teams-of-four	3 IMPs	1 IMP
Teams-of-eight	Standard penalty = 4 IMPs. Note (a).	1 IMP
Teams-of-twelve +	Standard penalty = 5 IMPs. Note (a).	1 IMP
Aggregate	100 points	10 points
Point-a-board	0.5 point (assuming 2 points for a win)	0.1 point
Cross IMPs	2 IMPs per comparison	0.0001 IMP
Butler scoring	2 IMPs	1 IMP
Victory Points	0.5 VP in matches of 5 boards or more 1 VP in matches of 4 boards or fewer	0.5 VP. Note (b).
Short triangles	As other matches in the event	As above
Pachabo scoring	0.5 VP	0.1 VP

**Notes**

- (a) The ‘standard adjustment’ for teams of eight (or more) depends on the number of missing scores, see §3.7.3.
- (b) If using a decimal WBF VP scale then the ‘minimum unit of scoring’ is 0.01 VP.

**8.12.4 Keeping everyone happy?**

Weighted score adjustments given under Law 12C1 (c) are popular. But the L&EC warns TDs against giving weighted rulings too readily: it is very easy to give a weighted adjusted score to keep everyone happy when the correct ruling is no adjustment. A TD should decide whether to adjust, and only if they decide to do so should they then consider how to adjust. Of course, the same applies to Appeals Committees.

**8.12.5 When to deny redress****8.12.5.1 Introduction**

Under Law 12C1 (b), the non-offending side does not receive relief for any damage caused, subsequent to the infraction, by ‘a serious error (unrelated to the infraction)’ or by its ‘wild or gambling’ action.

**8.12.5.2 ‘Wild or gambling action’**

A wild **or** gambling action is considerably worse than bad bridge. Note the following:

- A wild or gambling action may be related to the infraction.
- A wild or gambling action is usually a deliberate action or positive decision by the non-offending side. A serious error is, by its nature, generally an action that the player regrets immediately, i.e. a ‘slip of the brain’.
- The standard for denial of redress should be wild or gambling action by the non-offenders, without any reference to the possibility of a double shot being required. However, if there is an element of a double shot in the non-offenders’ action, it is normal to conclude that the action is wild or gambling.
- The standard is ‘wild or gambling’, i.e. only one of those is required. It is often incorrectly quoted as ‘wild and gambling’.
- An error in the play in or defence to a contract which was only reached as a consequence of the infraction should be treated especially leniently.

- (f) A failure to take advantage of privileges provided by the laws, such as not asking the meaning of a clearly alerted call or waiving a penalty, would often be considered ‘wild’.

#### 8.12.5.3 *‘Serious Error’*

It should be rare to consider an action a ‘serious error’. In general only the following types of action would be covered:

- Failure to follow proper legal procedure (e.g. revoking, creating a major penalty card, leading out of turn, not calling the TD after an irregularity).
- Blatantly ridiculous calls or plays, such as ducking the setting trick against a slam, or opening a weak NT with a 20-count. Such errors should be considered in relation to the class of the player concerned; beginners are expected to make beginners’ errors and should not be penalised for doing so.
- An error in the play in or defence to a contract which was only reached as a consequence of the infraction should be treated especially leniently.

For clarity, the following would usually not be considered to be a ‘serious error’:

- Forgetting a partnership agreement or misunderstanding partner’s call.
- Any play that would be deemed ‘normal’, albeit careless or inferior, in ruling a contested claim.
- Any play that has a reasonable chance of success, even if it is obviously not the percentage line.
- Playing for a layout that detailed analysis would show is impossible, such as for an opponent to have a 14-card hand.

#### 8.12.5.4 *‘Unrelated to the Infraction’*

It can be argued that if the final contract is only reached as the consequence of an infraction then any error in the play or defence must be related to it and cannot be penalised. This is considered too extreme a view and a serious error has to be more directly related to the infraction to be given redress. Note that a wild or gambling action does not need to be related to the infraction.

In misinformation cases it is sometimes possible to work out from the sight of dummy or the first few tricks that there must have been either misinformation or a misbid during the auction. Some people might not correctly draw that conclusion, even if it would be considered obvious to more experienced players. This is related to the infraction and should not be penalised as a ‘serious error’.

#### 8.12.5.5 *General*

If the TD has been called to the table during or after the auction there may be discussion, possible disagreement or argument. In spite of the TD’s best efforts, it is common for less experienced players now to feel upset, be distracted, or under pressure to play quickly. Errors in such circumstances should only rarely be considered ‘serious’.

If the TD is considering ruling an action to be any of wild, gambling or a serious error unrelated to the infraction it is worth asking the player concerned why they played or bid that way. They may have a valid bridge reason, for example they may be playing an unusual system or carding methods from which unexpected inferences can be drawn.

#### 8.12.5.6 *Artificial adjusted score*

Where an artificial score is given it is still possible to deny redress where the non-offending side has committed a serious error (if unrelated to the infraction) or wild or gambling action.

**Example** One player psyched and their partner was adjudged to have fielded it. Under EBU rules this would normally be AVE+ to the non-offenders, and AVE- and a penalty to the offenders. However, if the TD judges that the non-offenders' final double was wild, the TD can reduce their score accordingly (see §4.1.3), while letting the offenders keep their AVE- and penalty.

8.12.5.7 *Law 12C1 (b): Serious error [WBFLC]*

*In Law 12, 'serious error' should be judged according to the calibre of player.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

*What is commonly termed a 'double shot' is a gambling action within the meaning of Law 12C1 (b).*

*The standard for judging a 'serious error' must be extremely high and the calibre of the player is also relevant.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#6]**

**8.12.6 Score while suspended**

A player is suspended for the remainder of a session but readmitted to the competition for the remaining sessions. In such a case the player's side should receive 40% for each unplayed board at match-pointed pairs. In addition there may be a disciplinary penalty, the amount of which is at the discretion of the DIC.

**8.12.7 Assign scores when possible**

The Law requires assigning scores when possible. This means there may be rare cases where the TD will assign even though no result was obtained; see §8.12.10.

**Example** Declarer was playing 6♠ doubled which was clearly going four off when she felt unwell because the room was very warm. She had to take a break for about ten minutes. It is legal for the TD to assign a score of 6♠ doubled minus four.

It is legal to apply an artificial adjusted score if the possibilities are numerous or not obvious. Except where the EBU has regulations based on this law (see §2.8.3.3), the TD should only use this law as a last resort. Assigning is strongly preferred.

**8.12.8 Law 12C2 (a): Partly or directly at fault**

When an artificial score is given, what is 'directly at fault', and what is 'partly at fault'? If the actions of a player cause the board to be cancelled, and if the player had not done what they did then it would not have been cancelled, then they are 'directly at fault'. However, if it took the actions of both this player and someone else for the board to be cancelled then the player is 'partly at fault'.

Who is 'at fault' if there are circumstances beyond the players' control, for example illness or a delay on the roads? The answer is the player who was not present for any reason has caused the board to be cancelled, so is directly at fault.

**Note** This may be clearer if 'at fault' is read as 'responsible'.

**Examples**

- (a) A player played a hand with 14 cards, but only realised at trick 10. The TD decided the board had to be cancelled. The player's LHO only had 12 cards. Are the players 'directly at fault'? Yes: if either had counted their cards correctly at the start the board would have been saved, so each player is completely at fault. So AVE-/AVE- is the normal ruling.

- (b) A table loses a board because of slow play. They only just run out of time and the TD decides both sides are equally at fault. If one side had played a little more quickly the slowness of their opponents would not have lost the board, so both sides are only partly at fault. So AVE/AVE is the normal ruling.
- (c) A player is taken ill and misses three boards. How should they be scored? The other side is not at fault, of course, but the player who is ill is 'directly at fault' for the boards being cancelled, so the correct ruling is AVE+/AVE-.

#### 8.12.9 'Not played'

Computer software usually has a possibility of inputting 'not played' for a table on a specific board. Some TDs or scorers use this when a table loses a board for slow play, late arrival or other similar reasons but **this is illegal**. At such a time the TD should decide whether to give AVE+, AVE or AVE- to each side as is required by Law 12C2(a).

'Not played' should only be used when a board is not played as part of the general movement. Suppose the TD sets the computer up to play nine three board rounds, but because the evening is slow decides to stop after eight rounds. The TD should now enter 'not played' for all the scores for round nine that the computer is expecting.

Suppose a movement is set up for nine tables, but there are only eight and a half. When a pair sits out 'not played' is entered because this is part of the movement. In this case, it is usually possible to get the half table into the movement in the scoring program, so the BridgeMates will not expect anything to be entered.

#### 8.12.10 Law 12C: Awarding an adjusted score [WBFLC]

*When the Director is empowered elsewhere in the laws simply to "award an adjusted score" he refers to Law 12 to determine whether this will be an assigned or an artificial adjusted score. Law 12 intends that whenever he is able to award an assigned adjusted score he does so; if Law 12C1 (d) or Law 12C2 (a) applies the adjusted score is artificial.*

*Note that 12C2(a) does not say "no result has been obtained" but "no result can be obtained", so that if a board is incomplete but has reached a stage when completion of the board can be foreseen an assigned score is appropriate.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

#### 8.12.11 Law 12C1: Assigned adjustment – general [WBFLC]

*When there has been misinformation and a damaged side is to receive an adjusted score this should be assessed on the basis that the non-offending side is entitled to know the partnership understanding and to draw logical conclusions, given the information it received.*

*If given the correct information the partnership might or might not be aware that a misunderstanding had occurred, depending on the situation.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2003-11-09#2]**

#### 8.12.12 Law 12C1 (c): Assigned adjustment – example

A Ghestem bid was misdescribed as spades and hearts when the correct description was hearts and clubs. The non-offenders (E/W) doubled 4♥, which went one off. However, they would probably have played in their spade fit if they had not been told their opponents had spades. The problem is that they would make 12 tricks about 60% of the time, 11 tricks the rest and they might bid slam, but staying in game is more likely.

Under the old law (or the current Law 12C1 (e)), the TD would have to decide whether 6♠ making was likely: if so they would assign that, if not they would assign 4♠+2.

With Law 12C1 (c) the TD assigned:

10% of 6♠-1, N/S +100  
 + 20% of 4♠+1, N/S -650  
 + 40% of 4♠+2, N/S -680  
 + 30% of 6♠=, N/S -1430

This is called a weighted score, as against a split score (see Law 12C1 (f)) where the two sides get different scores. Split and weighted scores are possible: see §8.82.3 for an example.

**Note** It is easier for players, scorers and TDs if weighted scores are shown in a consistent way, with the N/S scores listed in descending order.

Suppose that East-West in the other room scored 680, i.e. N/S -680. The IMP calculation for North-South in this room would be:

10% of +100 +680 = 10% of +780 = 10% of +13 IMPs = +1.3 IMPs  
 + 20% of -650 +680 = 20% of +30 = 20% of +1 IMP = +0.2 IMPs  
 + 40% of -680 +680 = 40% of 0 = 40% of 0 IMPs = 0.0 IMPs  
 + 30% of -1430 +680 = 30% of -750 = 30% of -13 IMPs = -3.9 IMPs  
 Total = -2.4 IMPs

North-South would get -2 IMPs and East-West would get +2 IMPs: see §4.2.5.1 re rounding.

### 8.12.13 Law 12C2: Artificial adjustment [WBFLC]

*‘average minus’ means the player’s session percentage or 40% whichever is the lower.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-30#1, revisited (but not changed) 2000-01-12#9]**

[A member of the committee] *would not wish the laws to permit a total score in excess of 100% on a board unless both sides were entirely innocent.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#3]**

**Note** Situations where one pair is entirely innocent and the other pair only partly at fault will usually result in a total score of more than 100%.

*If a non-offending side would be disadvantaged by an award of average plus (60%, or higher where [Law 12C2 (c)] allows) the Committee does not consider a higher percentage may be awarded under [Law 12C2 (a)]. If the circumstances allow the Director may assign a score under Law 12A1.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#9]**

## Law 13 Incorrect Number of Cards

### 8.13.1 53 cards in pack

If a board contains 53 cards Law 13 applies. In some cases the TD can allow the board to be played normally. However, if a pack contains 52 cards but is defective then see §8.1.1.

### 8.13.2 14 cards in one hand, 12 in another

When a board is commenced with one hand containing 14 cards and another 12 cards Law 13 applies. Note that the effect of any card moved to its correct place is unauthorised for the partner of a player with the wrong number of cards.

Sometimes the deal can be played, or is cancelled but can be redealt. The TD can let the deal be finished and decide then whether to let the result stand. In this case the TD normally applies a standard penalty (see §8.90.2 and §8.12.3) to an offending side, but not always.

When one hand has 14 cards, but no player has identified their hand as only containing twelve cards, the deal can usually be corrected and played. For this reason it is advisable, when called by a player with 14 cards, not to ask the other players to count their cards.

Sometimes the deal has to be cancelled and cannot be replayed. In this case the TD gives an offending side AVE-, and gives a non-offending side AVE+, but does not apply a penalty on a first occasion.

## Law 14 Missing card

### 8.14.1 Knowledge of card unauthorised

When a missing card is replaced in a player's hand, the knowledge it was missing is unauthorised for the partner of the player who was missing a card.

## Law 15 Play of a wrong board

### 8.15.1 Board played in wrong section

When a pair moves to the wrong section, but a section which is part of the same event playing the same boards, and plays a board there, the result of the board is retained for both sides if neither side has previously played the board.

### 8.15.2 Play of wrong board discovered during auction: attempt to cancel

Consider the situation where a pair sits at the wrong table and an auction starts. They discover their error, move away, and the correct pair sits down. This law says that the pair who remains must make the same calls, and the TD should check to make sure the new pair makes the same calls as the old pair did.

The requirement to repeat the same calls also applies to the pair who sat at the wrong table if they meet the board later on. It may be necessary to arrow-switch the board to ensure the players hold the same hands as before.

This law also forbids a player from taking action so as to get the board cancelled. For example, what if one of the new pair decides to open 7NT which they guess will be a change from the earlier auction? This is unacceptable, and the law says an adjusted score and procedural penalty may follow.

## Law 16 Authorised and unauthorised Information

### 8.16.1 Unauthorised information not from partner

#### 8.16.1.1 General

If a player accidentally gets some information about a board to be played, e.g. by overhearing the result, and (as they should) reports this to the TD, the TD may allow the board to be played, and decide at the end whether the result can stand or whether to apply an adjusted score. The TD's decision can be appealed.

If the board is in a teams-of-four match and has not been played at the other table then the TD has no reason to let it be played. The TD lets it be redealt, or provides a substitute board.

If one player has knowledge of one hand then the TD may be able to let it be played, if necessary by adjusting positions.

#### 8.16.1.2 Not telling the TD

The L&EC considered an incident where a player in possession of unauthorised information did not call the TD until the end of the hand. The Committee confirmed that not to call the TD was a serious breach and, notwithstanding what else the TD might do, a standard procedural penalty was appropriate.

### 8.16.2 What does a hesitation mean?

The L&EC considers that:

- (a) A hesitation followed by a pass would normally be willing to hear partner bid on
- (b) A hesitation followed by a minimum bid after RHO's pass would normally have something in hand
- (c) A hesitation followed by a penalty double is normally willing to see it removed

However, in cases such as

1♠ (pass) 3♠ [slow],

the 3♠ bidder might be considering a number of actions, i.e. the pause could have suggested either a 2½♠ or a 3½♠ bid.

### 8.16.3 Weighting when an action is disallowed ('Reveley' rulings)

If a call (or play) is disallowed because the TD judges that an illegal alternative was chosen when unauthorised information was present then this call or play may not be used in any calculations of weighting. Note that it is possible for the result to be included when it might have been reached in another way.

Suppose that there were other possible calls (or plays) that would also have been disallowed if chosen. Then they may not be included in any calculations of weighting either. This may include later actions.

Illegal rulings which do include a weighting corresponding to a disallowed action are referred to by the EBU as 'Reveley' rulings.

### 8.16.4 'Hesitation Blackwood'

The responder to a Blackwood bid is normally expected to accept their partner's decision, and when that decision is after a pause for thought, responder is not permitted to continue except when partner 'cannot' have a hand on which slam will fail. (See [EBU Appeals 2000](#), hand 2.)

While this is the normal case there are particular positions where it *might* be acceptable for a player to continue, which include:

- Responder holds an unshown but useful void.
- After a response showing 0/3, 0/4 or 1/4, responder has the higher value.

### 8.16.5 A short hesitation after an unexpected call

A short hesitation following an unexpected call by an opponent would not necessarily be considered to be a departure from normal tempo or to transmit significant unauthorised information.

### 8.16.6 Logical alternative

#### 8.16.6.1 Is an action a logical alternative?

When deciding whether an action constitutes a logical alternative under the 2007 Laws, the TD should decide two things.

1. The TD must decide whether a significant proportion of the player's peers, playing the same methods as the player, would seriously consider the action.

What is a 'significant proportion'? The laws do not specify a figure, but the TD should assume that it means at least one player in five.

If fewer than about one player in five of a player's peers would consider the action then it is not a logical alternative.



2. If a significant proportion would consider the action, then the TD must next decide whether some would actually choose it.

Again the laws do not specify a figure for ‘some’, and the TD should assume that it means more than just an isolated exception.

If no one or almost no one would choose the action having considered it, the action is not a logical alternative.

Serious consideration is more than a passing thought.

#### 8.16.6.2 *Method*

Asking players for opinions is helpful in deciding whether an action would be considered and chosen, but the questions should be carefully presented.

For example, in a hesitation case players should be given the problem without reference to the hesitation. The TD should ask them what they would call after the given sequence, telling them the methods employed. If their answer is not the action under consideration, they should be asked what alternatives they considered.

Such polls will help to give the TD an idea of whether an action is a logical alternative. If a TD takes a poll and then it goes to appeal the TD should write the results of the poll on the form.

#### 8.16.6.3 *General*

These definitions are modified somewhat if there are several possible alternatives. For example, if there are six or seven apparent actions, and it would be expected that each would have people making such calls then they are all logical alternatives.

**Example** West opened 1♥, North passed slowly and East passed. The TD might conclude that pass, 1NT, double, 2♣ and 2♦ might all be considered and found by a similar number of the player’s peers, so all are logical alternatives.

Knowledge of the player is used when deciding what players of equal ability might do. If the player is unknown to the TD or Appeals Committee it is best to assume the player is average for the competition.

### 8.16.7 **Did anyone hesitate?**

When a TD is called for an alleged hesitation they should immediately try to ascertain, as a matter of fact, whether a hesitation has taken place. To make a ruling that a hesitation has, or has not, occurred by looking at the hand away from the table and judging whether the player concerned had anything to think about should be a last resort.

When there is a jump bid, the mandated ten seconds pause by left hand opponent is free thinking time (whether or not the Stop card was used). Any alleged pause is above and beyond that time. The TD should be satisfied whether the Stop card was used and that the hesitation was beyond the required ten seconds – the players may be ignoring the Stop card regulations.

### 8.16.8 **Law 16A1 (d): Permitted information [WBFLC]**

*16A1 (d) allows the player use of his memory of information in the laws and regulations. It does not authorise him to look during the auction and play at the printed regulations, the law book, or anyone’s scorecard or the backs of bidding cards etc. [...]*

*[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]*

### 8.16.9 **Law 16B: Unauthorised information from partner [WBFLC]**

*The committee noted extensive correspondence concerning unauthorised information derived from a question asked following an alert. [...] Such unauthorised information can arise.*

*[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#8]*

A question about the meaning of a call (even of an alerted call) may provide unauthorised information to partner.

## Law 17      The Auction Period

### 8.17.1      **Law 17E: Pass out of turn not depriving player of their turn [WBFLC]**

*When applying Law 17E, passes following the first pass out of rotation are cancelled and only the first pass out of rotation is an infringement.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**Note**      The Law suggests otherwise (that the passes after the pass out of rotation *are* infringements, saying Law 16D applies), so this is apparently a change of law rather than a mere interpretation.

## Law 20      Review and Explanation of Calls

### 8.20.1      **Asking about individual calls**

This is permitted by Law 20F3, though unauthorised information may result. The dangers of doing so are considered in the EBU *Blue Book*, section 2E.

### 8.20.2      **Questions asked for partner**

Questions may not be asked just for partner's benefit. Law 20G1 states that it is improper to do so.

### 8.20.3      **Law 20F: Answering questions [WBFLC]**

*If a player knows that his partner's call is conventional but says he cannot recall what was actually agreed the Director may in his discretion send the player away from the table and allow the partner to tell opponents in his absence what the agreement is. The Director must be called and no action may be taken before he arrives.*

*The partner continues in the auction on the basis that the player has understood his call, and does not use the unauthorised information that his partner is uncertain of the meaning. The Director is strongly urged to remain at the table whilst the hand is completed. This procedure is only for the exact circumstances described; it does not apply when the player says that the position is undiscussed or there is no agreement.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#8]**

*[...] as to whether it is legitimate for a player to address a question to the player who has made the call asked about.*

*This abnormal procedure can only be followed with the consent of the Director, who must be called, and at an appropriate time in the absence of the player's partner. Furthermore the Director must be persuaded that the circumstances require it: it is to be avoided absolutely that a player should be allowed to verify from player A (who made the bid) whether the explanation of his partner B was correct.*

*Players must correct their partner's explanations voluntarily at the due time specified in the Laws.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#14]**

*20F1 defines the manner in which, during the auction and play, a player may request and receive an explanation of the opponents' prior auction. At this time he is entitled to an explanation only of calls actually made, relevant available alternative calls not made, and any partnership understanding as to inferences from the choice of action among the foregoing. (An 'alternative' call is not the same call with another meaning – for example, if the reply to an*

*opponent is that “5♦ shows diamonds preference”, any reply to a further question “what would it mean if 4NT were Blackwood ?” is given voluntarily and not as a requirement of Law 20F1.)*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

*When under Law 20F4 an explanation is corrected before the auction has closed the Director is pointed to Law 21B. This law does not indicate how the Director should then proceed but it was agreed that the player may use both the misexplanation and the correct information.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#12]**

## **Law 21      Call Based on Misinformation**

### **8.21.1      When is it too late to change a call?**

When a player finds that they have been misinformed they should call the TD (indeed, both sides should call the TD). The TD will allow the last call by the non-offending side to be taken back when it is probable that the call was made as a result of the misinformation, unless the opening lead has been faced. Earlier calls cannot be taken back, and the TD may give an adjusted score after the board is finished.

If a player does not call the TD when they find themselves misinformed but asks for an adjustment later they seem to have gained an advantage: instead of having to decide whether to change the last call that can be changed they expect to be able to rely on an adjustment that will give them the benefit of the doubt.

The TD may adjust the score if damage has occurred, regardless of when they were called. But the TD may still judge that a player who knew, or should have known, that they player had a responsibility to call the TD might have been attempting to gain an advantage by delaying the call, and therefore deny them redress.

### **8.21.2      Misunderstandings**

Players often have a misunderstanding over their system, including giving misinformation to opponents. When a TD adjusts because of the misinformation they will consider what opponents would do if correctly informed, but the TD will not normally assume the opponents also know that there is a misunderstanding.

### **8.21.3      Law 21: Misinformation [WBFLC]**

*Acting upon misinformation which in the Director’s opinion inhibits them from a presumed 3NT contract, a side arrives in a high level contract, which may appear to be a good contract but as the cards lie cannot be made.*

*A score adjustment is appropriate if the side is damaged, as in the specific example owing to the misinformation, but if the side is not damaged the laws do not allow of score adjustment. The WBF Code of Practice defines ‘damage’. A player claiming to be damaged must convince the Director this is the case. The quality of the contract is not a consideration.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-12#5]**

**Example**      Suppose a pair would probably have reached a 50% 3NT. In fact, because of misinformation, they reach an 85% 5♣. However, owing to a bad trump break, 5♣ goes off but 3NT would have made. The pair has been damaged since the score they obtained (5♣-1) is worse than the result without the misinformation (3NT=).

*Law 21B1 applies in respect of a call that has been made; the Director is required to judge whether the call “could well have been influenced by misinformation given to the player”. Unless he judges that in possession of the correct information (only) the player could well have made a different call no change of call under Law 21B1 is allowed nor is an adjusted score under Law 21B3.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#12]**

**Note** If the required correction is not given at the end of the auction, it is appropriate to apply Law 23 and adjust on the basis that the non-offending side would have heard the original misexplanation and the correction.

#### **8.21.4 Law 21B1 (b): Misinformation rather than misbid**

The laws do not require a TD to automatically rule misinformation rather than misbid in cases where there is no documentary evidence one way or the other. Law 21B1 (b) requires the TD ‘to presume mistaken explanation, rather than mistaken call, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.’

**Example** 1NT (2♠) 3♥ was intended as to play but taken as forcing, and the defence allowed 4♥ to be made by not playing declarer for a weaker hand. The sequence is not shown on the system card. However, when the responder admitted he had forgotten they were playing Lebensohl (which is shown on the system card) and this implies that 3♥ is forcing, this is evidence, and the TD may feel that the player has produced sufficient evidence to accept it was a misbid.

#### **8.21.5 Law 21B1 (b): Deciding whether misbid or misexplanation**

If a TD or Appeals Committee is not sure whether there has been a misbid or misexplanation they may not give a weighted score based on Law 12C1 (c) to reflect their uncertainty. They must make a decision one way or the other, remembering that Law 21B1 (b) requires them to presume mistaken explanation rather than mistaken bid in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

### **Law 22 Procedure after the bidding has ended**

#### **8.22.1 Clarification period**

The auction ends with the final pass: the auction period ends with the opening lead being faced. The period in-between is called the Clarification Period. Declarer or dummy may consult their own System Cards (i.e. Convention Cards) during this period. Furthermore, any player may consult their opponent’s System Card during this period.

#### **8.22.2 Failure to use a pass card correctly**

The L&EC considered what happened when players did not properly complete the auction by playing a final pass card. It was acknowledged that many players at all levels do not always complete the auction in the prescribed way (examples included touching a pass card already on the table, sweeping up the cards before any lead has been placed on the table). But it was confirmed that if a player acted in this way AND a lead had been faced then in accordance with Law 41C the play period had begun irrevocably.

It was agreed that the regulation applicable to events played with screens should be added to the bidding box regulations to be applicable in all events:

‘When a player acts in such a way as to indicate they have passed and an opening lead is faced they have passed. An action may be deemed by the TD to be a pass in the pass out seat (e.g. general ‘waft’ of the hand, tapping cards already there, picking up the cards)’.

The L&EC also considered the following auction:

W	N	E	S
1NT	3♦	double	pass
? *	* starts to pick up the bidding cards		

When the auction came back to the West, she thought that the double was actually a pass card and that she was therefore in the pass out seat, so she started to pick up the bidding cards, without contributing a pass card to the auction. The player then realised that she was not in the pass-out seat but she considered her action was the equivalent of a pass and could not therefore be changed. The TD did let her change her call.

The L&EC confirmed that in this case, since there had been no pass card and it was not in the pass out seat there had been no pass. The player could have still made a legal call.

## Law 23 Awareness of Potential Damage

### 8.23.1 Law 23: Applies to play [WBFLC]

*Law 23 (and any other where the circumstances apply) is applicable both in the auction and the play. The WBF eliminated chapters and sections [...] and if a publisher has set the Laws in chapters and sections this does not affect the application of such laws.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-04#6]**

### 8.23.2 Examples

For references to the use of Law 23, see §8.21.3, §8.29.1, §8.50.1, and §5.4 (twice).

## Law 24 Card Exposed or Led Prior to Play Period

### 8.24.1 Law 24: Exposed card [WBFLC]

*Law 24 is a specific law and, where it applies (the card may be visible to partner) it overrides the generality of Law 16.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#2]**

A card exposed during the auction period but before the auction has commenced (between a player inspecting his cards and a call being made) is dealt with under Law 24 and not Law 16C1.

## Law 25 Legal and Illegal Changes of Call

### 8.25.1 When does Law 25B apply?

Law 25B should only be applied if a player has substituted a call and the TD determines Law 25A does not apply. The option to change a call should not be offered otherwise.

### 8.25.2 How to determine whether Law 25A applies

If a player attempts to change a call the TD must determine whether there was a change or attempted change without pause for thought, although they will rarely decide otherwise. Usually a call for the TD or the like may be considered an attempted change.

The main problem is whether the call made is unintended. It is not recommended that a TD should look at a player's hand except as a last resort because the TD will give information about the hand. Best is to ask the player questions. Assuming bidding boxes, the most important question is

“What did you intend to call at the moment your hand reached out to the bidding box?”

Usually this question will elicit the information as to whether the player had made an unintended call (the call may be changed) or whether they had pulled out their originally intended call and subsequently there was a change of mind (the call may not be changed).

### 8.25.3 Change of call using bidding boxes

A call is made using bidding boxes when it is removed from the box ‘with apparent intent’ (see §1.6.2). The term ‘apparent intent’ is to cover such situations as when a box is accidentally knocked over. Once the call is taken out of the box the call is made and if out of turn it is too late to put it back. If the player has taken the wrong card out it may be changed under Law 25A but not otherwise.

The L&EC confirmed that if a card has been taken out of the box the call has been made.

### 8.25.4 Law 25A: Correction of an unintended call [WBFLC]

‘When bidding boxes are in use the attempt to correct an inadvertent call (Law 25A) must follow instantaneously upon the player’s discovery of his mistake. (Should LHO have meanwhile made a call over the player’s first call Laws 25A, 21B and [16D] apply).’

*The Committee finds this principle acceptable and urges regulating authorities to incorporate it (or an alternative statement) in their tournament regulations. Directors are recommended, where there is no regulation to cover the point, to follow the above guidelines.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#6]**

The attempt to correct must immediately follow the realisation of the mistake when bidding boxes are in use.

**Example** A player places a bidding card on the table then gazes off into space. Eventually, the player looks down and sees it is not the card they intended. So long as they attempt to change it now they are in time (if their partner has not subsequently called) even if it is quite some time after the call was originally placed.

If LHO has called before this attempt to change LHO may withdraw his call without penalty (Law 25A4). The withdrawn call is unauthorised to the side that originally made the wrong call but authorised to the other side (Law 16D).

### 8.25.5 Law 25A and Law 45C4 (b): What is inadvertent? [WBFLC]

*An action is inadvertent if, at the time the player makes it, he decides one course of action but actually does something else through misadventure in speaking, writing or selecting a bidding card.*

*The word [‘inadvertent’] indicates a turning away of the mind, so that the action does not occur as a conscious process of the mind.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#7]**

**Note** Since 2007, Law 25A and Law 45C4 (b) use the word ‘unintended’: the word ‘inadvertent’ only remains in the heading of Law 47C.

### 8.25.6 Footnote to Law 25A [WBFLC]

*The committee confirmed once again that if a player’s attention is diverted as he makes an unintended call the ‘pause for thought’ should be assessed from the moment when he first recognises his error.*

*It was decided to add to the Laws a footnote to Law 25A as follows:*

*‘A player is allowed to replace an unintended call if the conditions described in Law 25A are met, no matter how he may become aware of his error ’*

**[WBFLC minutes 2011-10-18#6]**

**Note** Adding a footnote is the WBFLC's preferred approach to changing the laws between revisions of the law book.

**Example** A player makes a call and partner alerts (or announces), and so the player looks to see what they have bid. If the player now recognises their unintended call, they may change it, regardless that it was partner's alert that woke them up.

## Law 26 Call Withdrawn, Lead Restrictions

### 8.26.1 Reference from other laws to Law 26

There are several references to Law 26, e.g. in Law 31B it says 'the lead restrictions of Law 26 may apply'. Such references mean the whole of Law 26 and not just the lead restrictions. So if a call is repeated with a similar meaning there is no lead restriction. Similarly, if the suit is specified in the legal auction.

This is a stand-alone law: it does apply even if there is no reference from another law.

### 8.26.2 Interpretation of 'for that turn'

'For that turn' is interpreted such that if a player calls out of rotation, when they next call in rotation that is in the same turn.

### 8.26.3 Law 26: Lead restrictions [WBFLC]

*Law 26A only applies where a withdrawn call relates only to one or more specified suits. A withdrawn call showing a mixture of specified and unspecified suits is to be dealt with under 26B.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-20#11]**

**Example** If a player withdraws a Ghestem 3♣ showing diamonds and hearts then Law 26A applies, with the specified suits being diamonds and hearts. If a player bids a Michaels 2♥ showing spades and a minor Law 26A does not apply since the suits are not all specified so the TD must use Law 26B.

### 8.26.4 Law 26: Lead restrictions and calls out of rotation [WBFLC]

Does Law 26 ever apply when another law does not refer to it?

*Whilst the cross-references to Law 26 are not necessarily exhaustive in the laws the committee had not found a case where it would apply to a ruling under Law 30, 31 or 32, and the cross-reference is absent.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#4]**

### 8.26.5 Law 26B: Suit prohibited [WBFLC]

*The declarer may ban the lead of any one suit at the partner's first turn to play (etc.) and this does not distinguish between suits designated in the legal auction and other suits.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-04#9]**

## Law 27 Insufficient Bid

### 8.27.1 How to deal with an insufficient bid

Assuming the next player does not accept the insufficient bid (or either insufficient bid) and assuming the player who made the insufficient bid waits to hear their choices, there are three possibilities:

- (a) If neither the insufficient bid nor the lowest sufficient bid in the same denomination is artificial, the insufficient bid can be corrected to that bid with no penalty and the bidding continues without rectification.

- (b) If there is a call (pass, double and redouble are possible) that shows a more precise hand than the insufficient bid does, i.e. any hand shown by the corrected call would also be shown by the insufficient bid, the insufficient bid can be corrected to that call with no penalty and the bidding continues without rectification.
- (c) If any other bid or pass is chosen, then partner is silenced throughout and there may be lead restrictions.

Unless the auction is very simple, it is usually best for the TD to take the player away from the table. This allows the TD to discover the meaning of the insufficient bid, whether the insufficient bid was unintended (and Law 25A might apply), and which calls may be permitted under (a) or (b).

When they return to the table, the TD gives the players their options. LHO is not allowed to know what calls by offender will not silence offender's partner before choosing whether to accept the insufficient bid, but LHO may ask the about opponent's agreements before choosing.

## 8.27.2 Liberal approach to Law 27B1 (b)

### 8.27.2.1 Basic [WBFLC]

*The Committee has noted an increasing inclination among a number of Regulating Authorities to allow artificial correction of some insufficient bids even in cases where the set of possible hands is not a strict subset of the set of hands consistent with the insufficient bid. The Committee favours this approach and recommends to Regulating Authorities that, insofar as they wish, mildly liberal interpretations of Law 27B be permitted with play then being allowed to continue. At the end of the hand Law 27D may then be applied if the Director judges that the outcome could well have been different without assistance gained through the insufficient bid (and in consequence the non-offending side has been damaged).*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

The L&EC have agreed to adopt this approach.

### 8.27.2.2 Examples

Here are four examples of the more liberal policy in operation which it is hoped will help clarify the issue. (a), (b), and (c) are ALLOWED. (d) is NOT ALLOWED.

(a)	W	N	E	
	1♣	1♠	1♥	(not having seen the 1♠ overcall)

1♥ without the overcall shows 5+ HCP and 4+ hearts. East has the replacement call of 'double' available which also shows 5+ HCP and 4+ hearts, so superficially all is well. However, a hand with (say) 4♥ and 5♦ would have responded 1♦ to 1♣ had there been no overcall, but would double after the overcall. Therefore, on a strict reading of Law 27 this replacement cannot be allowed as West will be in receipt of the additional information that partner does not hold a longer side suit. With the more liberal approach, this change is OK. In other words the TD need no longer delve too deeply into this sort of subtle negative inferences.

(b)	W	N	E	
	1NT	2♠	2♦	(not having seen the 2♠ overcall)

2♦ without the overcall is a transfer to hearts. East has a replacement bid of 3♥ available which would be natural and forcing, so superficially all is well. However, game forcing hands with 4♠ and 5♥ would have responded 2♣ (Stayman) had there been no overcall. Therefore, on a strict reading of Law 27 this replacement cannot be allowed (without rectification) as West will be in receipt of the additional information that partner does not hold four spades.



But with a more liberal approach, this change is OK. Again, the TD is encouraged to ignore this sort of subtle negative inference.

(c)	W	N	E
	1♣(precision)	1♠	1♦ (not having seen the 1♠ overcall)

1♦ without the overcall is a negative bid (0-7 HCP). East has a replacement call of 'double' available to show 5-7 HCP, so superficially all is well. However, hands in the 5-7 range with a 6+ card major would have responded 2♥/2♠ had there been no overcall, but would be constrained to having to double after the overcall. Therefore, on a strict reading of Law 27 this replacement cannot be allowed, as West will be in receipt of the additional information that partner does not hold a 6+ card major. But with a more liberal approach, this change is OK.

(d)	W	N	E
	2NT	pass	2♣

East thought that they were responding to 1NT (in which case 2♣ would be Stayman). East has a replacement bid of 3♣ available which is also Stayman. An extremely liberal approach might allow this change. However there are many hands which would use 3♣ Stayman but wouldn't have used 2♣ Stayman. Because of the possible difference in point ranges, the change IS NOT ALLOWED.

#### 8.27.2.3 A complex real example

W	N
1♦	1♣

It was obvious to everyone that North intended to bid 1♣ (i.e. not a mis-pull) and thought they were opening 1♣.

The North-South methods were that a 1♣ opening was either natural, or 12-14/18-20 balanced without a five card major and without four diamonds. As 1♣ can be a 2-card suit (4-4-3-2 balanced) it is artificial. The N/S overcalling style is for simple overcalls to be constructive i.e. close to opening values and (in this auction) usually a 6-card suit. They play a 3♣ overcall as natural and weak.

The question was whether North should be allowed to replace 1♣ by 2♣ with no further rectification. The argument was that the overcall is more precise than a 1♣ opening.

On the literal interpretation of the law, the answer is no, because the following hands would overcall 2♣ but not open 1♣:

♠ Kx ♥ KQx ♦ Jx ♣ AQ10xxx and similar hands would open 1NT

♠ x ♥ xx ♦ Qxxxx ♣ AKQ10x would open 1♦

♠ Axxx ♥ x ♦ xx ♣ AJxxxx would probably pass

However, if we are being generous, it seems fair to say that 1♣ shows opening values with either long clubs or a balanced hand. A 2♣ overcall shows long clubs and roughly opening values. Therefore it is allowed.

#### 8.27.2.4 Summary

There is no exact definition of where the line is between replacement calls allowed with 27B1 (b) under the more liberal regime and those still not permitted. A guiding principle is that if there is a small number of very specific hands included in the replacement call that were not part of the original then the substitution should usually be allowed without penalty (examples §8.27.2.2 (a), (b) and (c) above). If however the replacement call gives significant additional information about the general strength or distribution of the hand then a correction under 27B1 (b) should not be permitted.

The TD can focus solely on the basic meaning of the calls and allow the change without penalty if the replacement call has the same basic meaning as, or a more precise meaning already fully incorporated within, the original call. The TD does not need to delve into the multitude of potential subtle negative inferences that may be available. But this stretch does not extend so far as to allow things that are plainly different, for example in respect of suit length or point range – these are still subject to the strict interpretation of Law 27 as written.

### 8.27.3 Law 27B: Insufficient bid corrected [WBFLC]

*An adjusted score is awarded under [Law 27D] when it is probable the result on the board would not have been obtained if the insufficient bid had not occurred and the non-offending side is thereby damaged.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2002-08-27#1, as amended by WBFLC minutes 2002-08-30#2]**

*The Committee [...] recommends to Regulating Authorities that, insofar as they wish, mildly liberal interpretations of Law 27B be permitted with play then being allowed to continue. At the end of the hand Law 27D may then be applied [...].*

*Where it says in Laws 27B1 (a) and 27B1 (b) that ‘the auction proceeds without further rectification’ this is interpreted as meaning that the auction and play continue without further rectification.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

## Law 29 Procedure after a Call out of Rotation

### 8.29.1 Law 29C and Law 31A: Bid out of rotation at RHO’s turn is artificial [WBFLC]

*Where East opens 1 ♣ (artificial) out of rotation; this is not accepted by South. North now opens the bidding with 1 ♠. How does Law 31 apply?*

*It is easiest if we begin by looking at Law 29C. This tells us that in the case of a conventional bid the provisions of Law 31 apply to the denomination specified, not the denomination named.*

*Now go to Law 31; offender has called at RHO’s turn, LHO has not opted to accept the bid out of rotation, and RHO has chosen to bid. Now we learn that offender may make any legal call. So far no problem. Law 31 next says that when this bid repeats the denomination 31A2 (a) applies. Does it apply here? No, it does not. Offender has not repeated any denomination.*

*So how about 31A2 (b)? Offender has not repeated the denomination of his bid out of turn – he could not repeat a denomination that did not exist. Plainly the situation is exactly fitting to the wording of 31A2 (b) when the words are read with scrupulous care for what they say. A lead penalty if applied would be that in Law 26B; Law 23 would allow the Director discretion to determine whether the offender could have known that his partner’s enforced pass “would be likely ... etc.”, and for good measure the information that offender has a hand strong enough to open 1 ♣ would be unauthorised information for his partner.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#7 and Schedule]**

### 8.29.2 Law 29C: Artificial calls out of rotation

Law 29C is often overlooked but is important for Law 31A2.

## Law 31 Bid out of Rotation

### 8.31.1 Law 31A: Bid out of rotation at RHO’s turn is artificial [WBFLC]

*See reference to Law 29C in §8.29.1.*

## Law 40 Partnership Understandings

### 8.40.1 Psychic calling

#### 8.40.1.1 General

The regulations for psychic calls are contained in §1.4. Note that this includes regulations for and definitions of misbids and deviations. A few additional matters are included below.

#### 8.40.1.2 *Departure from partnership understanding is not necessarily a psyche*

A player who shows a seven-card suit with only six has not psyched, nor has a player who opens a 12-14 HCP 1NT with only 11 HCP. This is called a deviation (see §1.4.2.5). Repeated instances of such circumstances become partnership understandings if partner knows they happen. Then they must be disclosed, and if not permitted must not be further repeated.

#### 8.40.1.3 *Partnership understanding from frequency of occurrence [WBFLC]*

**Note** WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#8, which appeared here, was withdrawn, see §8.40.6.

#### 8.40.1.4 *Adjustment for fielding*

See §2.8.3.3 for how to adjust a score when the TD rules a psyche, deviation or misbid as red.

#### 8.40.1.5 *Auctions which suggest a player does not have their bidding*

Some examples of types of auction in which it is clear that the last caller may have a hand materially different from that which the auction to date has suggested:

- (a) most auctions in which a player either passes when the partnership agreements require a bid, or bids when the partnership agreement requires a redouble;
- (b) most auctions in which a player has bid two or more suits, has been given preference by partner, been doubled for penalties, and bids another suit.

Of course a partnership agreement (which may be implicit, e.g. following repetitions of such incidents) relating to such an action is likely to be unauthorised, and so may give rise to an adjusted score (see §1.4.4).

#### 8.40.1.6 *L&EC procedures on psyching*

The L&EC reviews psyches, deviations and misbids reported to it by TDs. If their initial review suggests a change to the classification from green, or from amber to red, then, before the L&EC determines the new classification, the players are invited to explain their actions.

#### 8.40.1.7 *Misbidding a strong artificial opening*

A psychic strong artificial 2♣ opening is permitted but a player who makes a strong call on an unsuitable hand with no intention to deceive has not psyched. However, if the hand is not 'strong' by the definitions of permitted agreements in the *Blue Book* but is understood by the player to be a 2♣ opening then the player may have used an illegal agreement.

**Example** A player opens 2♣ because they have eight semi-solid spades and no other high cards saying that they want to be in game. If the player and their partner consider this the correct opening then it is not an ER25 hand ('Extended Rule of 25' – see definition in the *Blue Book*). The player has not psyched but has an illegal partnership understanding, and will receive AVE- (unless they do worse than that on the board – see §2.8.3.3)

#### 8.40.1.8 *Opening 1NT with a singleton*

The L&EC expects an opening 1NT with a singleton which departs from the partnership's methods to be recorded and classified as a psyche or deviation whenever the TD finds sufficient evidence of intent.

This does not apply to a pair who opens 1NT if it falls within their agreements as to range and type of singleton.

**Example** A player opens 1NT with 11 HCP, a 4-4-4-1 hand and a singleton ♣10. This will be treated as a psyche if the pair does not allow a singleton, or the singleton should systemically be a high honour, and their range is 12-14. However if they play 11-14 and allow a singleton of any size then it is not a psyche.

If they play it as 11-14 HCP and singleton queen or better then it would be ruled as a deviation.

#### 8.40.1.9 *Opponents' views on psyche*

When a TD is asked to record a psyche, they are expected to classify it. When classifying it the TD should take notice of experienced opponents' opinion if they state that they do not consider that there is any question of fielding. The TD could note the opponents' opinion on the form, as part of the reason for the classification.

#### 8.40.1.10 *What is frivolous?*

The L&EC concluded that this was a matter of judgement for TDs, and did not wish to give any guidance beyond noting that a psyche should not normally be considered frivolous if the TD considered that the player had been genuinely (even if misguidedly) attempting to improve their own side's score.

#### 8.40.1.11 *Psychic tendencies*

The L&EC said that it was correct to disclose psychic tendencies but a player could not use the knowledge for their own use. It should also be disclosed if one player psyched but their partner did not.

### 8.40.2 **Disclosure of methods**

#### 8.40.2.1 *General*

The regulations for system cards, alerting and the general approach to disclosure are included in the *Blue Book*.

#### 8.40.2.2 *Disclosure of matters of style and implicit agreements in leading*

Questions as to style of opening leads need to be answered if they are a matter of agreement.

Players do have a sense of what partner's leading preferences are. Choosing a lead is rarely a spontaneous thing; players tend to have well established lines of thought and when a player has played with a partner for a while they will know something about the factors that influence their partner's choices.

#### 8.40.2.3 *No agreement*

To say that one's partnership has no agreement, whilst true in some cases, is frequently inadequate. In such cases every effort should be made to provide opponents with as much guidance as possible, e.g. as to general principles in similar circumstances.

#### 8.40.2.4 *Very unusual methods*

Players should understand their responsibilities when playing very unusual methods (such as leading low from doubletons or the middle card from three to an honour) and should take particular care to explain their methods fully. They should also take particular care to ensure that system cards are exchanged at the start of each round. It will often be preferable to refer an opponent who asks a question to the system card as well as answering the question. Answering the question might begin "We play unusual methods and ...".

### 8.40.3 Illegal agreements

If a pair uses an illegal agreement the board is scored as in §2.8.3.3. No attempt is made to find other instances of use of the illegal agreement.

If a pair deliberately uses an agreement knowing it to be illegal this is considered very serious, and disqualification may be considered.

Suppose a pair uses an illegal agreement and does not describe it properly, and gets a score of at least 40% on a board. The TD should consider the two infractions, namely misinformation and using an illegal agreement. If the TD would adjust because of misinformation to a score that gives the non-offending side greater than 60% the TD should do so: otherwise the TD gives them AVE+ per §2.8.3.3.

### 8.40.4 Playing two different systems illegally

If a pair plays two different systems at different positions or vulnerabilities in an event in which they are not permitted to do so then boards already played in the round or match during which the problem comes to light should be cancelled, and the same penalty provisions applied as §3.3.7 or §3.3.8.

No adjustments are to be made for prior matches in the absence of a specific complaint.

### 8.40.5 The requirement for a player to protect himself

It is only experienced players who are expected to protect themselves. If such players receive an explanation which is implausible, and they are able to protect themselves by seeking further clarification without putting their side's interests at risk (e.g. by transmitting unauthorised information or waking the opposition up), failure to do so may prejudice the redress to which they would otherwise be entitled.

### 8.40.6 Law 40A3 and Law 40C1: Psychic calls and plays [WBFLC]

*These are entirely legal so long as they are not based on a partnership understanding. A [so-called] "psychic call" (or play) which is based on a partnership understanding is not properly called "psychic" – it is a part of the methods of the partnership in question and subject to the regulations of the sponsoring organisation [Tournament Organiser] authorised by [Law 40C].*

*The committee affirms that a psychic call or play which is evidently identified by the course of the auction or play, as a matter of general bridge knowledge, is not the subject of an understanding peculiar to that partnership and is a legitimate ploy. Other than this an understanding may be created in the partnership by explicit discussion or by the implicit learning from repeated partnership experience out of which it may reasonably be thought the partner will recall and be influenced by earlier occurrences.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-30#5]**

*A player who normally plays a natural system but with a new partner agrees to play Precision. He forgets and opens 1♣ on a 12-count and five clubs. This is a misbid, not a psyche.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#11]**

*Minutes of 30th August, 2000, section 8, was reconsidered. It was noted that there is an obligation on players to make a proper disclosure of their understandings as to potentially psychic situations. Until a further review of the policy in the matter has taken place, and a new statement is issued, the said minute is withdrawn.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2002-08-27#4]**

#### 8.40.7 Law 40B: Regulation of special partnership understandings [WBFLC]

*Interim regulation of ‘encrypted’ signals. Although the subject may be looked at in any major revision of the laws, general opinion was that the question is one for regulation rather than law. [Law 40B] empowers a regulating authority to make such a regulation. If a good definition of this type of signal were available it could be offered to regulating authorities for possible use worldwide.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-20#6]**

*Neither the WBF in its code of practice, nor the ACBL, recognises ‘convention disruption’ as an infraction in itself. The Chief Director referred to the requirement for the responder to give full information, including agreements relating to relevant alternative calls. The committee observed that the Director in forming an opinion as to the existence of a partnership understanding should take into account subsequent action in the auction. In relation to [Law 21B1 (b)] the Director is required to determine what agreements the partnership has.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-20#7]**

**Note** Thus it is not suitable for a pair to be penalised routinely for getting their system wrong, though it may be different if, for example, a pair repeatedly gets something wrong.

*A regulating authority has unrestricted powers to regulate conventions under [Law 40B]. Attention was drawn to situations where these powers are used [...] to ban the psyching of opening artificial bids in specified circumstances, [...].*

*The committee deprecated reported occurrences of applying penalties when players err in their use of Ghestem except in the circumstances envisaged in the WBF Code of Practice.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-11-01#7]**

#### 8.40.8 Law 40B2: Written defences [WBFLC]

*The Systems Committee (and any sponsoring organisation [Tournament Organiser] likewise) has unrestricted power to identify any method as ‘unusual’ and to authorise reference to written defences at the table in countering such methods*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-24#2]**

**Example** In some competitions, the Multi 2♦ is permitted in events where other highly artificial openings are not permitted. It would be open to the Tournament Organisers to permit written defences against the Multi.

#### 8.40.9 Law 40B2: Consulting system cards [WBFLC]

*Law 40B2 (b) specifically allows a player to consult his system card or an aide memoire in the interval between quitting one board and commencing another. Any relevant regulation should also be taken into account.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#8]**

#### 8.40.10 Law 40B2/3: Regulatory Authority options

See §1.6.4 for the selections made by EBU from the options in Law 40B2 and Law 40B3.

### Law 41 Commencement of Play

#### 8.41.1 Face-down lead is not a played card

If a *faced* opening lead is made by the wrong hand before the correct opening lead has been faced, any face-down opening lead is withdrawn and the faced card is treated as a ‘faced opening lead out of turn’.

#### 8.41.2 Retraction of a face-down lead

This should never be withdrawn without the TD's permission. If it is out of turn then it may be returned to player's hand without penalty, although exceptionally there may be unauthorised information considerations.

The most common reason for withdrawing a face-down lead is when there was some misinformation which has just come to light. In this case it is important that the TD remembers that the auction may be re-opened under Law 21, and the last pass by the non-offending side may be changed if it is plausible that it would be different with correct information. Exceptionally, the side that made the opening lead face-down could become the declaring side.

#### 8.41.3 Retraction of an opening lead after it has been faced

Once dummy has been exposed (even a single card) an opening lead may not be withdrawn even if there is misinformation. However, it is possible to retract a faced opening lead if it can be done before dummy is faced.

#### 8.41.4 Dummy not displayed properly

If dummy is displayed incorrectly so that all the cards are not visible or a card is in the wrong suit, this is an irregularity. If the defenders are damaged by not seeing dummy's cards when dummy is displayed incorrectly (according to Law 41D) they are entitled to redress – the defenders are not responsible for ensuring that all 13 cards are displayed. There is no penalty defined in Law 41D so the TD should award an adjusted score, according to Law 12A1.

### Law 42 Dummy's Rights

#### 8.42.1 Law 42B1: Dummy's qualified rights [WBFLC]

*When declarer calls for a card from dummy that is a revoke card, dummy may enquire of declarer concerning his possible revoke under Law 42B1. [Even if dummy has 'lost his rights'.]*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-28#7, as amended by WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#1 (b)]**

### Law 43 Dummy's Limitations

#### 8.43.1 Law 43B2 (b): Specific penalties after dummy loses rights [WBFLC]

*The legal card which is substituted for the first card determines the ownership of the revoke trick. This card is played subsequently to the revoke. Law 64 is then to be applied, so that there may be a 2 trick penalty but not necessarily so.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-12#2, amending WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#9]**

**Example** Declarer plays a heart, dummy, who has earlier looked at a defender's hand and so lost his rights, says "no clubs, partner?"; and declarer finds a club. Declarer plays the club instead of the heart.

- (a) Declarer wins this trick but no other subsequent ones: one-trick penalty since tricks before the revoke are never transferred.
- (b) Declarer wins this trick and other subsequent ones: two-trick penalty since they won the revoke trick.

*If, having lost his rights, dummy draws attention to a revoke during the play, no penalty tricks are transferred. However, the Director restores equity.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**8.43.2 Law 43B3: Adjusting after lost rights [WBFLC]**

*When referring to Law 12B1 the Director treats both sides as offending and a split adjusted score is awarded.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**Law 45 Card Played**

**8.45.1 Correction of an unintended designation**

There was a case where declarer held singleton queen in hand and king-and-small in dummy. This suit was led from declarer's left and declarer said "king". A few seconds later declarer tried to change it to a small card. The TD and Appeals Committee did not allow the change because they said there had been a 'pause for thought'. It was accepted that the few seconds were before declarer realised what had happened.

The L&EC said that the Law was misinterpreted. The pause for thought is from the realisation of the mistake (as with bidding boxes) so it was in time.

However, neither TD nor Appeals Committee seems to have considered whether it was unintended. Since it appeared that declarer had only tried to change the card from dummy when declarer realised they had the singleton queen, this was a change of mind so despite being in time no change should be allowed because it was not an unintended designation.

**8.45.2 Law 45C4 (b): What is 'inadvertent'? [WBFLC]**

*See reference to Law 25A in §8.25.5.*

**8.45.3 Law 45C4 (b): What is 'Until partner has played'?**

The usual case of the application of Law 45C4 (b) is when a card is named to be played from dummy: in this case 'until partner has played' is confusing. The EBU interpretation of this law is that the time limit to change a designation of a card played by dummy is until declarer plays a card (from his hand) to the trick, and if dummy plays third or fourth to the trick it is until declarer quits the trick.

**8.45.4 Law 45D: Card misplayed by dummy**

The laws do not say what happens if it is too late to change a card misplayed by dummy. It is implicit that cards remain as played and, if dummy led to the trick, the card misplayed by dummy becomes the card led (for the purposes of Law 44).

**8.45.5 Law 45F: Dummy indicates card [WBFLC]**

*The Director should not adjust the score if the player would have played the indicated card anyway [...]. Dummy is liable to a procedural penalty.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**Law 46 Incomplete or Erroneous Call of Card from Dummy**

**8.46.1 Law 46: "Run the clubs" [WBFLC]**

*Declarers sometimes give an instruction to Dummy to run a suit and then leave him to do this without giving, as is procedurally correct, a separate instruction for each card. A question can arise as to when the second, or a later, card is played from dummy, since the Declarer is not able to stop play of the card once it is played. The Committee ruled that the card is deemed to be played when Declarer's RHO follows to the trick.*

*However, the committee deprecates instructions given to Dummy in this irregular manner.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-12#6]**



Suppose declarer instructs dummy to “run the clubs”. Declarer may change this instruction at a later trick, and a card from dummy may be changed until declarer’s RHO plays to the trick. At this point the card becomes played.

## Law 47 Retraction of Card Played

### 8.47.1 Retraction of played card after correction of misinformation

The opening lead may not be retracted once dummy has been exposed. Thus this Law merely allows the last card to be retracted and this Law has little application.

Exceptionally a card can be retracted under this Law when declarer or dummy corrects misinformation after the opening lead is faced but before dummy is exposed.

## Law 50 Disposition of a Penalty Card

### 8.50.1 Law 50: Beneficial effect of a penalty card [WBFLC]

*If possession of a penalty card has a beneficial effect for the offending side, the Director may have recourse to [Law 23].*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-24#4]**

Sometimes a penalty card seems to be good for the offending side: the TD should then consider Law 23. Of course this does not mean that the TD should normally adjust if the player happens to gain from a penalty card: there needs to be some possibility of wrongful intent.

### 8.50.2 Law 50E: Knowledge of major penalty card [WBFLC]

*Information that the player must play the penalty card as the law requires is authorised and partner may choose the card to lead from the suit on the basis of that knowledge (e.g. may lead small from KQJx when partner’s penalty card is the Ace). Information based on sight of partner’s penalty card is unauthorised so that, for example, the player may not choose to lead the suit if the suit is suggested by the penalty card and play of a different suit is a logical alternative.*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-08-24#3]**

**Example** However, they may not act as though they know partner has that card. If a king was led out of turn and the king is now a penalty card, then partner must act as though they do not know about the king, nor about the queen, a normal deduction when partner leads a king. They may not choose to lead the suit if the suit is suggested by the king and play of a different suit is a logical alternative.

*A distinction must be made between the requirement that the player must play this card and information that the player has the card. Initially the underlead from KQJx to partner’s Ax is allowed, but subsequently the Director may decide that 50E3 applies.*

*The player must convince the Director that he has not gained from the information that the player possesses the card.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

### 8.50.3 Law 50D: Penalty cards for both defenders

In the case where both defenders have penalty cards, the possible lead restriction on partner takes priority over that caused by the player’s own penalty card.

For example, West is on lead: West has ♠J as a penalty card and East has ♠7 as a major penalty card.

- If South (declarer) forbids a spade lead, the ♠7 must be put back in East’s hand, while West cannot lead their penalty card (for as long as West remains on lead).

- If South demands a spade lead, ♠7 goes back and West has to play ♠J.
- If South does not exercise their options related to East's penalty card, West has to play ♠J and East's ♠7 remains as a penalty card, and must be played to the trick.

The TD explains these consequences before declarer makes their choice of lead penalty.

## Law 58 Simultaneous Leads or Plays

### 8.58.1 Visible

If a card can be identified then it is considered visible, but not otherwise.

### 8.58.2 Minor penalty card if two cards visible?

When two cards are both visible the player designates the card they propose to play. This does not need to be the card they originally intended. If the player is a defender the remaining card is a penalty card but it is only a minor penalty card if it is not the card they originally intended, and if it is not an honour.

## Law 61 Failure to Follow Suit – Inquiries Concerning a Revoke

### 8.61.1 A player believes they may have revoked

A player believes that they may have revoked on a trick which has just been quitted. If the TD ascertains (without exposing any cards) that a revoke has taken place, then Law 62A requires it to be corrected. The quitted revoke trick is incomplete, and all its cards should be re-exposed, particularly as players subsequent in rotation to the offender may have the right to change their cards.

### 8.61.2 Partner may have revoked

Defenders may ask each other whether they have revoked. TDs should note the possibility of unauthorised information. Notably, they should be suspicious of a defender who only asks when the player is surprised: this tells their partner that declarer has more cards of the suit than might be expected. Players who always ask each other are unlikely to have unauthorised information problems.

## Law 63 Establishment of a Revoke

### 8.63.1 Law 63A3 and Law 69A: Establishment of revoke and agreement [WBFLC]

*If a defender revokes and Declarer then claims, whereupon a defender disputes the claim so that there is no [agreement], the revoke has not been established. The Director must allow correction of the revoke and then determine the claim as equitably as possible, adjudicating any margin of doubt against the revoker.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-01-12#3]**

*Law 63A3 is to apply in the quoted circumstances (LHO failed to follow suit in Spades at trick 9, declarer said "OK Queen of Spades to you", hands were returned to the board and the board was scored; the revoke was discovered before the signal for the following round was given.) A member of the offending side has [agreed] 'in any other fashion'.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#9]**

**Note** Law 63A3 suggests the revoke is established by the agreement: Law 69A suggests that agreement has not occurred if the defender wishes to object. In this case the revoke is established.

## Law 64 Procedure after Establishment of a Revoke

### 8.64.1 Simple guide to rulings following a revoke

Experience has shown that the difficulties cited by some authorities do not really exist for a competent TD. Normally a few simple questions elicit the required information. For example:

To the table:

- (a) Who revoked?
- (b) Who won the revoke trick?

To the revoker:

- (c) Did you or your partner win any subsequent tricks?

If the answer to (b) is 'partner' then (c) is unnecessary.

If declarer revoked and the players answer "declarer" to (b) it is wise to ask "In which hand?" The players often fail to see the difference between declarer and dummy.

### 8.64.2 Both sides revoke

Suppose a defender revokes by ruffing, and declarer also revokes by over-ruffing. Both sides play to the next trick, which establishes the revokes: how does the TD rule?

The TD should act under Law 64C to restore equity, as though there had been no revoke by either side. Law 64B7 makes it clear there are no rectification tricks. See §8.64.4.

### 8.64.3 Two revokes by same player

A player revokes, and then again in the same suit. If Law 64C comes into play then the TD calculates the equity position after the first revoke if there had been no revoke, and then adds a trick for the second revoke. See §8.64.4.

### 8.64.4 Law 64C: Two revokes [WBFLC]

*If there are two revokes on the same board the equity in the case of the second revoke is determined by reference to the position after the first revoke.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**Note** 'the position after the first revoke' means the position after the first revoke is established; and includes the one- or two-trick penalty for the first revoke.

### 8.64.5 Revoke by dummy

Suppose that when dummy is faced a singleton diamond is hidden completely by the heart suit, giving the appearance of a void in dummy. Declarer plays 4♠, wins the opening lead and immediately ruffs a diamond in dummy. Some tricks later when the hearts are played, dummy's diamond is revealed. Under Law 64B3 there is no automatic rectification for a revoke by dummy but the TD should apply Law 64C and check for equity. Any tricks that were won which could not have been won in normal play will be transferred. See §8.41.4 for the general case where defenders are damaged by not being able to see all dummy's cards.

## Law 67 Defective Trick

### 8.67.1 Player still thinking whilst play to following trick has started

If, while a player (RHO of declarer) is still considering their play to trick 12, declarer leads to trick 13, and declarer's LHO and dummy play to the trick, then RHO is not deemed to have omitted to play to trick 12. Thus trick 12 is not defective, and there is no one-trick rectification.

## Law 68 Claim or Concession of Tricks

### 8.68.1 Play ceases after a claim or concession

A player must not ask their opponent to play on, nor must they accept their opponent's invitation to do so. A contested claim is solely a matter for the TD – but see §8.68.2. However, if players do play on after a claim, while such play is voided, the TD may use that play in determining the players' probable plays after the claim.

### 8.68.2 Law 68B: Objection to concession [WBFLC]

*When a concession is made by a defender of a number of tricks, thereby claiming the complement of the remaining tricks, if the defender's partner immediately objects to the concession, under Law 68B no concession has occurred and by the same token neither has any claim been made. After the Director has been summoned play continues and Law 16 may apply.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-28#10]**

Law 16 may apply if a defender was found to have chosen from among logical alternative actions one that could demonstrably have been suggested over another by the unauthorised information arising from the attempted concession and the objection thereto.

Cards exposed by the player attempting to concede are not penalty cards but they are unauthorised to partner. To avoid creating unauthorised information unnecessarily it is recommended that a defender who wishes to concede should only allow declarer and not partner to see their cards until everyone has accepted their concession/claim.

## Law 69 Agreed Claim or Concession

### 8.69.1 The difference between a concession and an agreement

When a player announces they will lose some tricks they have conceded. When a player's opponent says they will win some tricks they have claimed. If the player's opponent claims and the player accepts this, they have agreed. Both agreement (to an opponent's claim) and concession are acceptance that opponents will win tricks, and both may be withdrawn; but different laws apply to withdrawn agreement and a withdrawn concession.

If one side claims and the other side later disagrees with the number of tricks claimed, Law 69B applies. But if one side makes a claim or concession and that side later disagrees with the number of tricks conceded, Law 71 applies.

### 8.69.2 Law 69B: Agreement withdrawn [WBFLC]

*In no circumstances can the application of Law 69B2 lead to a weighted score. The law requires that 'such trick' shall be transferred or not transferred as determined by the Director's ascertainment of facts.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-04#9]**

**Note** If the TD considers that 'a player has agreed to lose a trick his side would likely have won' then they transfer such a trick. Such a decision may not be weighted.

## Law 70 Contested claim or concession

### 8.70.1 Interpretation of Law 70A

The TD is required to simply use their bridge judgement after consultation to decide the outcome of the deal, any doubt going against the claimer, with no opportunity for split or weighted scores. A suitable definition of 'doubtful' is 'within the margins of reasonable doubt'.

### 8.70.2 ‘Blatantly obvious’

An Appeals Committee thought the winning line was ‘blatantly obvious’ yet ruled against the claimer. The L&EC believed that if a line was blatantly obvious then all other lines would presumably not be ‘normal’, as defined by the footnote to Law 70C3. If so the Appeals Committee should have held that, in effect, the line should be permitted.

### 8.70.3 Revoke

If the side that has not claimed has revoked then the TD should assess the claim by using their bridge judgement, but any doubt should go against the revoking side.

Note that the claim does not automatically establish the revoke as it would if it was a revoke by the claiming side. If the revoke was during the last trick, and the other side does not agree, then the revoke is not established. The TD should assess the claim without the established revoke.

### 8.70.4 Missing trump

A declarer who is unaware of a missing trump is ‘careless’ in failing to draw the missing trump. Thus if a trick could be lost by playing other winners first then the TD should award that trick to the non-claimers.

#### Examples

- (a) Declarer claims all the tricks with a good trump (♦9), two spade winners and a heart winner. The defence can ruff the heart with their outstanding small trump.  
Despite declarer swearing on a stack of bibles that they knew there was a trump out, if they are too careless to mention it, then they may easily have forgotten it and the defence gets a trick.
- (b) Declarer is in 7♠ with thirteen tricks so long as spades (trumps) are not 5-0. Declarer cashes one round and says “All mine” when both players follow. They clearly have not forgotten the outstanding three trumps and the claim is good.

### 8.70.5 Top down?

A declarer who states that they are cashing a suit is normally assumed to cash them from the top, especially if there is some solidity. However, each individual case should be considered.

**Example** Suppose declarer claims three tricks with AK5 opposite 42, forgetting the jack has not gone. It would be normal to give them three tricks since it might be considered not ‘normal’ to play the 5 first. However, with 754 opposite void it may be considered ‘careless’ to lose a trick to a singleton six.

### 8.70.6 Different suits

If a declarer appears unaware of an outstanding winner, and a trick could be lost by playing or discarding one suit rather than another then the TD should award that trick to the non-claimers.

**Example** Declarer has three winners in dummy and must make three discards. They appear to have forgotten their ♦J is not a winner. It is ‘careless’ that they should discard some other winner to retain the ♦J.

### 8.70.7 Law 70: Contested claim [WBFLC]

Suppose a player claims, and part of his claim is to discard a club on dummy’s diamond. Unfortunately the player will have to follow suit at that time: how does the TD rule? (Or if there is any other irregularity embodied in a claim?)

*When there is an irregularity embodied in a statement of claim the Director follows the statement up to the point at which the irregularity (as for example a revoke) occurs and, since the irregularity is not to be accepted, he rules from that point as though there were no statement of claim but should take into account any later part of the claim that he considers still to be valid.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-11-01#3]**

## **8.70.8 Law 70E: Unstated line of play in claim [WBFLC]**

*It is assumed declarer would see cards as they would be played and to take account of what he would see.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#3]**

Sometimes the deal would become clear if it were played out.

**Example** Declarer (South) claims but has forgotten about an outstanding trump. If East has the trump and when East could ruff South would be able to over-ruff, then it can assumed that South would not lose a trick to the outstanding trump.

## **Law 71 Concession Cancelled**

See §8.69.1.

## **Law 72 General Principles**

### **8.72.1 Actions to influence qualifying positions**

In England it is not, of itself, improper to attempt to influence the results of an event, or part of an event, so as to try to increase one's own overall success in the event. If a Tournament Organiser wishes to prevent such tactics then the competition should be designed accordingly.

This action, called 'dumping', is considered against the spirit of the game by some people. A solution is to design Conditions of Contest such that it is always in the best interests of competitors to play well.

## **Law 73 Communication**

### **8.73.1 Hesitating with two small cards**

Players have argued that they were wondering whether to play high-low, but Law 73D1 makes clear that this is an infraction. The player has failed to be 'particularly careful in positions where variations (in tempo) may work to the benefit of their side' and to do so is not usually considered 'a demonstrable bridge reason' for the purposes of Law 73F.

### **8.73.2 Pauses at trick one**

#### **8.73.2.1 Pause by declarer before playing from dummy**

A pause by declarer before playing from dummy at trick one should not give rise to the possibility of an allegation by a defender that they have been misled; indeed, such a pause is recommended practice.

#### **8.73.2.2 Pause by third hand**

If declarer plays quickly from dummy at trick one, a pause by third hand should not be considered to transmit any unauthorised information to partner, nor to convey potentially misleading information to declarer. In such circumstances, no disclaimer is necessary.

The freedom for third hand to think about the deal generally at trick one if declarer has not paused before playing from dummy applies irrespective of their holding. Thus, for example, it is perfectly legitimate to think about the deal generally at trick one even if third hand holds a

singleton in the suit led. As a consequence TDs should not entertain claims that declarer has been misled by a pause from third hand at trick one if declarer did not himself pause before playing from dummy.

### 8.73.3 **Law 73C: Requirements of players in receipt of unauthorised information**

Procedural penalties should be applied in aggravated circumstances where players ignored their requirements, whether or not there has been a Law 16 adjustment (see §2.8.3.2).

### 8.73.4 **‘Unauthorised panic’**

It is noted that players who make an artificial bid which partner misunderstands and describes differently have a habit of immediately bidding their longest suit at the lowest level. This is illegal, and clever arguments as to why it was the ‘obvious call anyway’ should be treated with scepticism.

Similarly, when a player overcalls with a natural 2NT which partner describes as artificial, and partner then bids 3♣ or 3♦ which is presumably systemically Stayman or a transfer there is an unfortunate and illegal instinct always to rebid 3NT. Arguments as to why this is the ‘obvious call’ should be discounted.

### 8.73.5 **Supplementary question after an incomplete explanation cannot mislead**

An opponent gives an incomplete explanation in response to a player’s question and the player asks a supplementary question because they expect the explanation is incomplete. That supplementary question cannot mislead: it is a demonstrable bridge reason to extract a proper explanation, regardless of the hand the player holds.

**Example** West (on lead) asks South about a 5♥ response to 4NT (RKCB). South says “2 key cards” but the agreement is “2 key cards and not the queen of trumps”; so West asks “without the queen of trumps?” This is a proper question regardless of whether West does or does not hold the queen of trumps. South will not get an adjustment under Law 73F if they assume West cannot have the queen of trumps to ask the question.

## Law 75 **Mistaken Explanation or Mistaken Call**

### 8.75.1 **Correcting misinformation**

As a matter of principle if declarer or dummy has heard partner give an explanation which is inconsistent with their understanding, then they need to be very sure that their partner is correct before not ‘correcting the explanation’ at the end of the auction.

If declarer or dummy believes partner may have misinformed the opponents, there is an absolute requirement to correct the mistaken explanation before the opponent’s opening lead. The player should also call the TD at this stage. (See also EBU *Blue Book*, section 2D5.)

### 8.75.2 **Law 75B: Correcting errors in explanation [WBFLC]**

*A declarer or dummy who corrects his partner’s explanation at the end of the auction must explain his partnership agreement. If his hand does not conform to the corrected explanation he must be especially careful to ensure that he is right in his understanding of his partnership agreements.*

*Whilst no obligation exists he is free to be helpful to opponents with complete gratuitous information as to fact concerning his action (but not where such action is purposeful – e.g. psychic).*

**[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#13]**

**Example** If partner has described 1NT as balanced, 12-14, and it is actually 16-18 by agreement declarer should say so. It is open to declarer to comment further, perhaps by pointing out that a full 18 count is unlikely because they did not break a transfer.

## Law 76 Spectators

### 8.76.1 Kibitzers at EBU events played in public

In EBU events played in public (including parts of competitions, such as the *Crockfords Cup* final) all tables are 'open' unless the Conditions of Contest for that particular event say otherwise; thus a kibitzer may watch at such a table. A player not participating in a session may watch at any such table, other than one at which, or adjacent to one at which, the player's own team is playing.

### 8.76.2 Basic rules for kibitzers

Law 76 includes several basic rules that apply unless local regulations say otherwise.

## Law 78 Methods of scoring and Conditions of Contest

### 8.78.1 General approach to scoring

While there are certain statements of how scoring should be done the software in use does not always follow this. Anything that is in here about methods of scoring is a recommendation only. If the scoring software in use does it differently that does not invalidate the result. Jeff Smith's *JSS Bridge Scoring Programs* follow all the recommendations.

It is recommended that Tournament Organisers be consistent in their choice of software.

### 8.78.2 Law 78D: Availability of Conditions of Contest [WBFLC]

Following on from WBFLC minute in §8.16.8.

*Neither does 78D authorise players to consult during the auction and play printed copies of the information given them under this law.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

**Note** While Conditions of Contest such as alternative scoring methods must be available to contestants that does not mean the conditions may be referred to during the play of the hand.

### 8.78.3 Law 78D: other scoring methods

Law 78D states that 'If approved by the Regulating Authority other scoring methods (...) may be adopted'. The EBU, as the Regulating Authority in England, has approved the following additional scoring methods.

#### 8.78.3.1 *Methods of Scoring Approved and Recommended by the EBU*

'Original' forms of scoring

- Total points, with honours counting (*Hubert Phillips Bowl* scoring)
- Point a Board, but with a difference of 10 points not counting
- 'Pachabo' scoring (where total points scored in a match are divided by the aggregate swing)
- 'Instant' scoring, where a score in IMPs or match points is calculated by comparison with a published scorecard rather than with the results from other competitors (e.g. 'Play with the Experts', 'Instant match points')



- Teams-of-8 IMPs, where all four table results are added up and the result converted to MIMPs (modified IMPs) using an adjusted conversion table (see §3.7.1).

#### Conversion of the original form of scoring to a final ranking

- Carry-forwards: multiple session events with a carry-forward counting towards the final ranking (with any original form of scoring).
- Victory Points, where the margin in any original form of scoring is converted into VPs using a defined scale, for matches with any number of boards from 5 upwards. VP scales other than those published in the *White Book* may also be used, e.g. the full (decimal) WBF scale is used in the Premier League.
- IMP scoring across multiple matches with a cap on the total winning margin.
- ‘Hybrid’ scoring: a VP scale using a combination of multiple original forms of scoring such as both point-a-board and IMPs (e.g. Patton, Pachabo VP scale).
- ‘Play with the Experts’ scoring: the winning score is the one with the highest positive deviation from the average score in the same direction.

#### 8.78.3.2 *Methods of Scoring Approved but not Recommended by the EBU*

- ‘Add up and imp’: teams of eight scoring where all four table results are added together and the result converted to IMPs using the standard IMP conversion table. (Either cross IMPs or a modified IMP table is preferable.)
- Butler IMPs: a form of scoring for pairs events where each result is impeded against the average result for all tables, sometimes with one or more extreme results removed. (Cross IMPs is preferable.)
- VP scales for matches of four boards or fewer (total IMPs is preferable).
- Win-Loss scoring: a form of VPs where a win is scored as 1, a loss as 0 and a tie as ½.

### Law 79 Tricks Won

#### 8.79.1 Time limits – correction period

The EBU regulations for correction periods are given in §2.5. The Tournament Organiser may specify a different correction period, but may not, unless the special nature of the event so requires, specify a period which expires earlier than 20 minutes after the official score has been completed and made available for inspection. The TD is unlikely to be able to establish the facts of any non-scoring matter protested after the day of the competition; if the facts cannot be established nothing can be changed.

**Example** A club may wish the correction period to last until the commencement of the next weekly duplicate.

It has been suggested that authorities should allow for a longer period than normal, probably 48 hours, to be allowed for ‘gross and manifest scoring errors’ for any event with scorers – see §6.1.6.

See §8.92.1 for other correction periods.

#### 8.79.2 Correction period and publication of official score(s)

If the end of the correction period has been reached then each publication of an amended official score starts a new 20-minute correction period.

## Law 80 Regulation and Organisation

### 8.80.1 Competition regulations, authorities and organisers

The Regulating Authority for events played in England is the WBF, European Bridge League, EBU, EBU county or club for an event run by those bodies. For other events played in England the EBU is the Regulating Authority. For events run by the EBU, it is also the Tournament Organiser.

When players enter a competition, they accept the Conditions of Contest. If it is organised by the EBU, they agree to abide by the current *Laws of Duplicate Bridge*, the *EBU Bye Laws*, regulations and directives of the EBU, and the procedures that have been laid down for their application. The EBU Tournament Committee publishes the rules for its events in the *Diary*, on the website, in its advertising and in the literature sent out to each team captain.

Any failure to comply with a regulation authorised by the *Laws of Duplicate Bridge* is a failure to conform to those laws and may constitute misconduct.

If an event is licensed by the EBU, then the Tournament Organiser is not the EBU but the licence holder, who will have their own Conditions of Contest. While the EBU lays down some regulations for such licensed competitions (e.g. concerning choice of DIC and provision of accounts), there are many areas where the licence holder has freedom (for example, permitted agreements and dress codes). See §0.3.

### 8.80.2 EBU regulations

There are regulations published by the L&EC: in the *Blue Book* and in this *White Book*. Regulations for specific competitions (Conditions of Contest) appear in the programme for those events.

The Selection Committee publish regulations for the competitions it organises: The Premier League and other trials; the regulations are the Conditions of Contest for those events.

### 8.80.3 Guidelines for handling complaints about members' conduct

Accusations of serious misconduct are, fortunately, rare in the EBU. If an accusation is made during an event with a TD on site, then they should be informed. The TD will take any action they see fit and make a confidential report to the Tournament Organiser, for example the EBU.

There are two chief objectives: to fulfil the duty to protect EBU members if there are abuses, and to avoid the risk of legal action for defamation amongst members, and the ensuing damage to the EBU. To help achieve these ends:

- (a) The complaint must be in writing.
- (b) It should be sent to the Secretary of the L&EC and marked 'PRIVATE'. Contact details can be found in §0.4.

The complainant must not discuss the matter with others, even if they are members of the Board, the L&EC or the Disciplinary Committee, since such discussion may preclude their participation in dealing with the matter.

Individuals who have been approached in the above way will not usually take any part in considering the matter, if they have heard information which could be prejudicial to a fair hearing.

Members who present matters honestly and without malice to the L&EC are protected by qualified privilege from legal action, as are the L&EC and the Disciplinary Committee and their members when acting to fulfil their duty under the *EBU Bye Laws* and disciplinary rules. Elsewhere that protection does not apply, neither to an individual member who says or writes something of the suspicions held nor to a member of the L&EC when the member is not acting within the L&EC's procedures.

Furthermore, until misconduct is proved to the satisfaction of the Disciplinary Committee (and any appeal is exhausted) the member complained of remains in good standing and must be so accepted. Therefore it is an offence under the Disciplinary Rules to act in a way to cause them grave offence, as for instance by making public a defamatory statement about their behaviour, or by refusing to play against them in a competition at a club, county or national event.

The L&EC and the Disciplinary Committee must act in accordance with natural justice. For instance, members of the Disciplinary Committee who have any prior involvement or interest in a case are precluded from involvement in considering the case. In these ways, and in all else, every effort will be made to ensure that an appeal against disciplinary decisions cannot succeed on grounds of procedural defect or lack of natural justice.

The Disciplinary Committee has to be satisfied that an allegation is proved beyond reasonable doubt if there is any allegation of dishonesty, or otherwise on the balance of probabilities.

Obviously the above guidance requires self-discipline. However, it is the responsibility of the L&EC and the Disciplinary Committee to resolve such questions of conduct and it would be unacceptable for a member acting on their own suspicions to anticipate the outcome of the disciplinary process.

EBU members and participants in its competitions may obtain a copy of the EBU *Bye Laws* and disciplinary rules from the EBU: <http://www.ebu.co.uk/Official-Documents>.

#### **8.80.4 Disqualification after event**

A contestant disqualified after the end of the event is removed from the final ranking list, and all other contestants moved up one place. All scores obtained by opponents of the contestant count in full, i.e. as though the disqualified contestant had played without standing. Master Points and prizes are re-issued in accordance with the revised ranking list.

#### **8.80.5 Sit-outs**

Contestants who sit out for a set of boards receive their average for the whole stage of the competition involved, not their average for the session involved. This is done by factoring their score by the number of boards played.

#### **8.80.6 Definition of session**

The term 'session' is used in the laws and needs definition for particular uses. It is also in general use but the definition in popular use may be different. There are two definitions of session.

##### **8.80.6.1 Legal definition of session**

For the purposes of:

- Correction periods (see §2.5.4).
- When players may replace each other in teams (see §8.4.1).
- When players may change directions (see §8.5.1).
- Adjusting AVE+ and AVE- (see §4.1.1.1).

a session ends

- (a) In Swiss events, at the end of each match.
- (b) Otherwise, when there is a major movement of the sections or there is a major break and corresponding calculation of scores.

##### **8.80.6.2 Normal definition of session**

For the purposes other than those listed in §8.80.6.1 a session ends when there is a major movement of the sections or there is a major break and corresponding calculation of scores.

## **8.80.7 Exceptional circumstances**

In exceptional circumstances the DIC of a competition is authorised to vary or expand the published Conditions of Contest for that competition, in order to accommodate some unforeseen circumstance and in order to facilitate the smooth running of the competition. Any such decision made by the DIC will normally be subject to the subsequent ratification of the Tournament Organiser. In the case of an EBU event, this will usually be the EBU Tournament Committee in the first instance.

The Conditions of Contest referred to above are both the specific conditions for that particular tournament and/or any general conditions which may be relevant.

## **Law 81 The Director**

### **8.81.1 The TD's role when called during play of a board**

When a TD is called to a table in the middle of a deal, it is to find out the facts and to rule on any 'mechanical' matters, like a lead out of turn or an insufficient bid, but not to give a ruling based on value judgements. If a player later feels they have been damaged by an irregularity or an impropriety, they must wait until the end of the deal before calling the TD again for a ruling.

### **8.81.2 Irregularity not noticed by players**

When called to the table to sort out one problem, a TD may notice a quite separate one. Though duty-bound (see Law 81C3) to deal with any irregularity that may arise, a TD will be unwilling to remedy damage that has not been claimed. However, when damage has been claimed in respect of misinformation, the TD should always consider fully whether there could be damage through use of unauthorised information, and vice versa.

### **8.81.3 Effect of a player's experience**

In a number of circumstances, the TD can impose penalties for failure to comply with the laws or regulations. These circumstances vary from the administrative (such as sitting at the wrong table), to the question of damage to opponents (for example by failing to alert). Generally the more 'administrative' the issue the more consistent should be the policy for imposing the penalty, since the vast majority of players should know enough, for example, to turn up to an event on time. For infractions which might damage the opponents, such as by failing to alert or failing to stop after a stop bid warning, the TD should usually treat the less experienced, or weaker, player more leniently. Such players are often less able to remember precisely which rule applies in which circumstance. Of course the laws are the same for them as for others, but where the TD has discretion, they should remember that, for such players, bridge is more a social event than a matter of serious competition. See §2.8 – Schedule of Standard Penalties.

Less experienced or weaker players, like experienced or strong players, must not draw inferences from their partners' hesitations, but TDs and Appeals Committees should bear in mind that a hesitation 'could demonstrably suggest' different actions to a less experienced or weaker player than they might to a strong or experienced player.

The TD should use their experience to detect weak or inexperienced players. The TD should take particular care to use patience and courtesy with weak or inexperienced players. The TD should also be careful to provide comprehensive explanations of their rulings – what may seem routine to them may seem confusing to such players. Even if another table is calling the TD should not leave a table until they know they have been understood.

It is not easy to give simple guidance on who is or is not a weak or inexperienced player: most players quickly judge the skill of their opponents; the same applies to most TDs.

#### **8.81.4 Slow play**

##### **8.81.4.1 All events**

Bridge competitions can run successfully only if the players maintain a consistent and reasonable speed of play. Normally 15 or 16 minutes for a two board round is appropriate, and proportionately rather less for rounds of more than two boards. For many events the Tournament Organiser prescribes the speed of play, and the actions the TD takes if players play more slowly than prescribed. The remainder of this section is relevant for other events.

The TD should intervene if players play so slowly that the movement is disrupted, or their opponents are pressured into playing too quickly. Usually, on the first occasion the TD will warn the slow pair. For each later instance of slow play by that pair, a fine should usually be imposed, the fine increasing with the number of instances of slow play. If both pairs are to blame for the slow play then each is penalised proportionately to their share of the blame. This is more likely in a teams event.

**Example** A table finishes late, and the prescribed fine is 6 IMPs if only one pair were to blame. If one pair was considered responsible for two thirds of the delay, and the other for one third, then the former should be fined 4 IMPs, and the latter 2 IMPs.

As a matter of principle, a TD should not remove a board from a table because it is late once an auction has commenced, unless the table was told not to play the board. In the latter case a procedural penalty for both sides should be issued and the board cancelled.

##### **8.81.4.2 Pairs events**

If the TD is unable to establish which pair is to blame, then the TD should award average for each board removed. A non-offending pair is entitled to AVE+, and an offending pair receives AVE- (see §4.1.1.1).

A TD is entitled to be stricter with a pair known to be slow. Inexperienced players, the infirm and the elderly should be treated less strictly.

##### **8.81.4.3 Teams events**

If play in a stanza is proceeding too slowly, then the TD may remove one or more boards from the stanza. These may be replaced if the rate of play has caught up with the standard for the event. A board played at one table in a match must be played at the other, so such removal of boards will depend on the sequence of boards played at the two tables. Such removal of boards should not be made unless it is necessary to avoid disruption to the event.

If (for example because of slow play in the second half of a stanza) the play in a match of more than one stanza falls behind the standard for the event, then boards may be removed from a stanza (other than the final stanza) before it starts.

If a pair is persistently slow in a teams event, then, apart from fines and removal of boards as noted above, the TD may prohibit them from playing as a pair in the next stanza, even if this means a change of partnerships in a team of four. This measure would, however, be a last resort.

#### **8.81.5 Recording deals**

The TD is expected to record the deals whenever there is a red or amber psyche, deviation and misbid. The TD also records green psyches if there is a particular reason to, for example if a well known psycher is involved, or if they are not completely obviously green, as an Appeals Committee or the L&EC might see the matter differently. See §8.40.6.

The TD also records other deals where there is some matter of interest for the L&EC, for example if a completely incredible bidding sequence comes to his attention which could possibly suggest some problem, even if they are not sure what the problem is.

In general a TD will also record a deal whenever a player suggests it should be recorded, although this is not a right, so a TD need not do so if they consider it inappropriate.

When asked to record a psyche, deviation and misbid, the TD will consider the possibility of fielding and classify these even if not asked to do so. However, the opponent's views on whether the call was fielded should be considered.

#### **8.81.6 Varying regulations for cause**

The DIC may vary regulations for cause in an EBU event. Other Tournament Organisers might consider giving the same power to their DICs.

#### **8.81.7 Law 81C2: Advising players of their rights and responsibilities [WBFLC]**

*81C2 requires the Director to advise players of their rights and responsibilities under the laws. He confines such information to rights and responsibilities that are relevant to the situation he is dealing with.*

*[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]*

#### **8.81.8 Law 81C7 and Law 93B3: Appeals Committees' difficulties [WBFLC]**

*An appeals committee has the power in [Law 81C7] to refer a matter 'to the appropriate committee'. The committee urges strongly that where an appeals committee has a difficulty with the law as given to it by the Director, its first step should always be to invite the Director to reconsider his interpretation of the law as is provided in Law 93B3.*

*[WBFLC minutes 2001-11-01#6]*

### **Law 82 Rectification of Errors of Procedure**

#### **8.82.1 Director's error – method**

Law 82C is concerned with an error by the TD. In many cases the TD can recover. If they cannot then Law 82C permits the TD to award an adjusted score treating each side as non-offending. Many TDs seem to assume this means giving AVE+ to each side but the Law does not say that and in many cases that would be unfair on the players. Let us look at a few examples.

##### **Examples**

- (a) Suppose a TD gives an adjustment to 2♠ making for both sides. The TD later realises that it will always make nine tricks. Despite the obvious embarrassment the TD must return to both sides and explain the ruling should have been to adjust to 2♠ +1 for both sides.
- (b) A TD fails to realise that a particular explanation is misinformation but a senior colleague explains. Now the TD realises that the score should be adjusted from 6♠ doubled making in one direction to 6♥ doubled making in the other direction. Giving AVE+/AVE+ is not an option! The TD must bite the bullet and give the correct ruling.
- (c) A TD cancels a board part way through because the pair is playing an illegal agreement. This is wrong since the board should always be completed – see §2.8.3.3. However, worse is to follow when the TD discovers it was not illegal anyway! Since the board was not completed Law 12C2 applies after Law 82C and the best the TD can do is to give each side AVE+ – and then hide!

- (d) Suppose a TD fails to allow the next player to accept an insufficient bid. When the TD realises that they should have they also realises that they have no idea whether the next player would have done so. Let us suppose the table score was 2♠ making, and if the insufficient bid was accepted then the result might have been 3♠ going one off, or 2NT making the other way.

Now the TD should assign scores, treating both sides as non-offending. The TD should consider the possibilities with and without the acceptance, and give the best score that was likely for each side. This will probably not balance, but this does not matter. Perhaps the TD will give one side 110 for 2♠ making, and the other side 120 for 2NT making. More likely the TD should give weighted scores – see next section.

- (e) If it is more complicated they can give weighted scores; see §8.82.2 and §8.82.3.

To summarise, if the TD knows what would have happened if the TD had given the correct ruling originally then they should just correct it, however embarrassing. If the TD does not and a result has been obtained on the board then they should assign, treating each side as non-offending for the purpose, which will often result in split scores. The TD will frequently use their powers under Law 12C1 (c) to weight each of these scores. The TD only gives artificial scores if they have incorrectly cancelled the board.

Any clear error should be corrected, but a ruling which was essentially a matter of judgement, or one where there was a strong argument in favour of the original ruling, should not be corrected. Reviews of matters of judgement or resolutions of arguments as to the correctness of a ruling that was thought to be close are proper matters to be dealt with on an appeal against the ruling.

## 8.82.2 Law 82C: Director's error [WBFLC]

*When Law 82C is applied the Director's error may still allow of a score being obtained normally; a rectification may allow of normal play. In these circumstances should it then be necessary to adjust the score the Director awards an adjusted score (either assigned or artificial as appropriate).*

**[WBFLC minutes 2001-10-30#6]**

## 8.82.3 Director's error – scoring

Suppose that RHO leads a spade out of turn. Declarer forbids LHO from leading spades. Unfortunately the TD tells LHO they may not lead spades again. Later in the deal LHO gets in and fails to find the killing spade switch. If the TD had not got this wrong then perhaps the defender would have found the switch, perhaps not.

The TD realises their mistake and has to adjust the score, if necessary. Suppose the result was 3NT making, but a spade switch beats it by one. Since both sides are treated as non-offending, and since the spade switch was reasonable but not automatic the ruling is weighted giving both sides the benefit of the doubt.

For declarer (South):

60% of 3NT=, N/S +400  
+ 40% of 3NT-1, N/S -50;

and for defenders (East-West):

40% of 3NT=, N/S +400  
+ 60% of 3NT-1, N/S -50

Both sides get weighting sympathetic to them because they are both treated as non-offending.

The match points on the board might be (on a top of 70):

N/S score	N/S MPs	E/W MPs
+430	68.0	2.0
+420	60.0	10.0
+400	37.4	32.4
-50	11.4	58.4
-100	1.0	69.0

So declarer will get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &60\% \text{ of N/S } +400 = 60\% \text{ of } 37.4 \text{ MPs} = 22.44 \text{ MPs} \\
 &+ 40\% \text{ of N/S } -50 = 40\% \text{ of } 11.4 \text{ MPs} = 4.56 \text{ MPs} \\
 &\text{Total} = 27.00 \text{ MPs}
 \end{aligned}$$

and the defenders will get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &40\% \text{ of N/S } +400 = 40\% \text{ of } 32.4 \text{ MPs} = 12.96 \text{ MPs} \\
 &+ 60\% \text{ of N/S } -50 = 60\% \text{ of } 58.4 \text{ MPs} = 35.04 \text{ MPs} \\
 &\text{Total} = 48.00 \text{ MPs}
 \end{aligned}$$

These scores do not balance since the weighting was not the same for the two sides.

## Law 85 Rulings on Disputed Facts

### 8.85.1 Looking at the hand

When a TD is called to the table and attempts to determine facts they should not look at the cards of any player before the end of the hand, and should resist any attempt by a player to show them their cards. If, for example, the TD were to look at the cards of a player who alleges their bid was unintended so could be changed under Law 25A, then any comments the TD makes and the decision they make passes information about the player's hand to the other three players.

## Law 86 In Team Play or Similar

### 8.86.1 Law 86D: Unusual result

The law gives some latitude as to when and how a team should be assigned the benefit for a favourable result when no result can be obtained at the other table. It is recommended to award adjusted scores as follows.

For a team not at fault, they should get an assigned adjusted score based on their favourable result obtained at the table and a normal result in lieu of the result not obtained; or AVE+.

For a team partially at fault, they should receive AVE.

For a team at fault, they should get an assigned adjusted score based on their unfavourable result obtained at the table and a normal result in lieu of the result not obtained; or AVE-.

The normal result (in lieu of the result not obtained) should normally be a weighted score and can include a proportion of the favourable result, if the favourable result is possible. For this purpose, it is appropriate to look at the results from other tables if other teams are playing the same boards.

For the purposes of applying this law, a favourable score is a result that leads to an adjustment of more than AVE+.



### Examples

- (a) A non-offending side bid 4♠ that might not be bid and might not make. They should get the result of 4♠= scored against a normal result of 25% 3♠=, 25% 3♠+1, 25% 4♠-1, 25% 4♠=.
- (b) A non-offending side bid 6♠ off two aces, after an ace-asking response mix-up, and make when the defence revokes. The normal result is 100% game making 11 tricks.

### 8.86.2 Law 86C: Substitute board [WBFLC]

*In Law 86C the meaning of the Law is that if one of the players who has to replay the board might know the score in the match without that board, the board shall not be redealt.*

#### **[WBFLC minutes 1998-09-01#6]**

Suppose a board is fouled during the last stanza of a match. If it is discovered in time so that none of the players who are to replay it know the score, then it can be replayed. But if one player knows the final score (without this board) then it cannot be replayed.

There is no difficulty in this Law with replaying a board played in an earlier stanza, or if two or more boards need to be replayed.

### 8.86.3 Adjusted score in teams events if board not playable at second table

If team A gets a good or lucky board against team B and, because of an infraction by team B, the board cannot be played at the second table, then the non-offenders are entitled to an assigned adjusted score under Law 86D.

If team A gets a good or lucky board against team B and, because of an outside influence or an unlucky event not caused by team B, the board cannot be played at the second table, then team A are entitled to an assigned adjusted score under Law 86D. However, it is not the case that the offending side get an adjustment under this Law when they got the good score and caused it not to be played at the second table.

### Examples

- (a) At the first table team A bid and make an unlikely slam. When the board reaches the second table the ace of hearts is face up in one of the hands passed on by the defenders, team B. An assigned adjusted score may be given to reflect team A's good result.
- (b) At the first table team A bid and make an unlikely slam. When the board reaches the second table a caddy exposes the ace of hearts while putting the board on the table. An assigned adjusted score may be given to reflect team A's good result.
- (c) At the first table team A bid and make an unlikely slam. Playing with duplicated boards, the board is unplayable at the second table because a member of team B took the wrong hand out of the board and looked at it. An assigned adjusted score may be given to reflect team A's good result.
- (d) At the first table team A bid and make an unlikely slam. When the board reaches the second table the ace of hearts is face up in one of the hands passed on by the slam bidders, team A. No assigned score is given and the board is cancelled.
- (e) At the first table team A bid and make an unlikely slam. Playing with duplicated boards, the board is unplayable at the second table because a member of team A took the wrong hand out of the board and looked at it. No assigned score is given and the board is cancelled.

**Note** If a board cannot be played at the first table in a teams-of-four and an artificial score is given then it cannot be played at the second table, and any result from there is cancelled. The only time that a board is played at one table only and the score is retained is when an assigned score is given at the other table as described above.

## Law 87 Fouled Board

### 8.87.1 Arrow-switching

If a board is not arrow-switched when it should be, or is when it should not be, or if a player accidentally pulls out the cards from the wrong slot so that the board cannot be played in 'correct' orientation, then the board should be played in the 'incorrect' orientation as long as the scorers can cope with this. If using Jeff Smith's *JSS Bridge Scoring Programs* then it is always possible. However, the type of contest may make it impossible.

## Law 90 Procedural Penalties

### 8.90.1 Expressed in final method of scoring

Procedural penalties are expressed in terms of the final method of scoring, or the method by which the contestants are primarily ranked.

### 8.90.2 Standard amount

While a TD can legally issue a procedural penalty for any amount they think fit, in practice they will warn rather than fine on the first instance of most infractions. But certain infractions as shown below and elsewhere in the *White Book* normally get automatic penalties even on first occasions.

To try to get the level of penalties consistent the L&EC have defined a 'standard amount' for artificial adjustments and penalties. The 'standard amount' for various methods of scoring is defined in §8.12.3.

If a TD feels a greater penalty is in order because the offence is either worse than normal, or because it has been repeated, or in aggravated circumstances, then it is normal for them to fine twice the 'standard penalty', or three times the 'standard penalty', and so on.

### 8.90.3 Penalties and adjustments at knockout teams

In knockout teams play there are different views as to how a '3-IMP penalty' might be applied. The following should clarify it.

- (a) AVE+/AVE- translates into a difference of 3 IMPs in the result of a match.
- (b) A 'standard penalty' makes a difference of 3 IMPs in the result of a match.
- (c) AVE+/AVE- with a further 'standard penalty' (the normal penalty for a red psyche) makes a difference of 5 IMPs in the result of a match. The penalty element may of course be increased.
- (d) AVE+/AVE or AVE/AVE- translate into a difference of 2 IMPs in the result of a match.
- (e) AVE+/AVE+ or AVE/AVE or AVE-/AVE- make no difference in the result of a match.

**Note** '2 IMPs' in (d) arises from a 3 IMPs/0 IMPs adjustment becoming  $\pm 1.5$  IMP from Law 86B, which becomes  $\pm 2$  IMPs under EBU rounding (§4.2.5.1).

#### **8.90.4      Appealing penalties**

Procedural penalties may be appealed by any player at the table or by the captain of one of the teams present. A non-offending side can appeal solely on the basis that a penalty should be imposed or a penalty should be greater (see §2.8: Schedule of Standard Penalties).

### **Law 91      Penalise or suspend**

#### **8.91.1      Expressed in final method of scoring**

Disciplinary penalties are expressed in terms of the final method of scoring, or the method by which the contestants are primarily ranked.

#### **8.91.2      Standard amount**

A TD can legally issue a disciplinary penalty for any amount they think fit. However, to try to get the level of penalties consistent the L&EC have defined a 'standard amount' for artificial adjustments and penalties. The 'standard amount' for various methods of scoring is defined in §8.12.3. However, the 'standard disciplinary penalty' is twice the 'standard penalty' shown there.

If a TD feels a greater penalty is in order because the offence is worse than normal, then they may fine twice the 'standard disciplinary penalty', or three times the 'standard disciplinary penalty', and so on.

**Example**      The TD adjudges that an offence is so great that it requires a disciplinary penalty of twice normal. If it is an MP duplicate, the standard penalty listed in §8.12.3 is 10% of a top, thus the standard disciplinary penalty is 20% of a top, and they would fine twice the standard disciplinary penalty, i.e. 40% of a top. Similarly 2.0 VPs in a VP event is twice the standard disciplinary penalty.

#### **8.91.3      Appealing penalties**

Disciplinary penalties may be appealed by any player at the table or by the captain of one of the teams present. Only in extreme circumstances would it be expected that a penalty be changed when the opposition appeal.

An Appeals Committee cannot overturn the TD in the matter of issuing a disciplinary penalty, but can recommend that the TD changes it.

#### **8.91.4      DIC's right to disqualify in EBU events**

The EBU has given, under Law 91B, its authority to DICs of any event for which the EBU is the Tournament Organiser to disqualify a contestant for cause. Suspensions (under Law 91A) and disqualifications should be reported to the L&EC, who will consider whether further action is appropriate.

In the case of a tournament comprising several events for which a package entry fee is available, the DIC can disqualify a contestant for cause from the whole tournament.

#### **8.91.5      DIC's right to disqualify or suspend individual players in EBU events**

The EBU has given its authority to DICs to suspend or disqualify an individual player, and let the rest of the pair or team continue, subject to any substitution agreed by the DIC. This is a regulation under Law 80B2 (f).

**Example**      A player says some unacceptable things while playing a Swiss teams match, which shocks their partner as much as their opponents. There is an even number of teams and this is a team of five players. The DIC might decide it is in everyone else's best interests to let the other four continue despite disqualifying the offending player.

#### **8.91.6 DIC's right to disqualify in other events**

Other Tournament Organisers might follow the EBU's lead and give the TD this right. Otherwise, a TD who wishes to disqualify must seek approval from the Tournament Organiser: usually this means the agreement of their representative present at the event.

#### **8.91.7 Encouragement to use disciplinary powers**

The L&EC encourages the DICs of events to exercise their powers under Law 91 and §8.91.5, in appropriate cases, to suspend a contestant or player from the remainder of a session/event and to issue more disciplinary penalties.

#### **8.91.8 Law 91B: Disqualification [WBFLC]**

*The Tournament Committee or sponsoring organisation [Tournament Organiser] can give its approval in advance of the tournament for the Director to disqualify a player for cause.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2003-11-09#4]**

**Note** This power is used in §8.91.5 and suggested in §8.91.6.

### **Law 92 Right to Appeal**

#### **8.92.1 Correction periods**

A request for a ruling or for an appeal against a ruling must be made within the correction period as specified under Law 92B.

The laws permits different correction periods for scoring under Law 79C and rulings and appeals under Law 92A. The EBU has differing correction periods.

**Example** A league has a number of matches played privately where there is no TD available. So, while the correction period for scoring ends 30 minutes after the scores have been agreed between the captains, the correction period for rulings ends 24 hours later, and the correction period for appeals 24 hours after that.

It is possible to have two different scoring correction periods, one for 'gross and manifest' scoring errors (see §8.79.1). So four correction periods are possible. All four default to thirty minutes after the final scores have been posted in the absence of regulations to the contrary, though the EBU now uses a default period of twenty minutes.

Correction periods in EBU events are shown in §2.5.

#### **8.92.2 Law 92: Appeals [WBFLC]**

*An appeal under Law 92 is an appeal of a Director's ruling. The ruling exists and it is for the appeals committee to uphold it or to vary it.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#4]**

#### **8.92.3 Law 92B: Time limits [WBFLC]**

*Where there had been a request for a ruling only just within the time limit (Law 92B). This had created a difficulty for the Director. The committee was of the view that the Director should provide a ruling before bringing it to the appeals committee. Laws 84 and 85 are specific and take priority over any attempt to take the matter directly to the appeals committee.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2009-09-08#4]**

Law 93      Procedures of appeal

**8.93.1      Law 93B: Appeals Committees [WBFLC]**

*An appeals committee which believes a Director has ruled incorrectly as to a matter of Law should invite the Chief Director to review the application of law. A committee may, however, alter the Director's ruling where it finds differently from the Director as to the facts (although this may be an infrequent occurrence).*

**[WBFLC minutes 2000-08-30#3]**

**Note**      A Committee may not overrule the TD on a point of Law (though they may suggest to the TD that the TD reconsiders) but may overrule the TD in their decision as to the facts, though this is rare.

**Example**      Suppose a TD rules that Law 25A may be applied despite partner having already called: that is a point of Law so even though the TD is wrong the Committee may not overrule the TD. They are allowed to be forceful when explaining this!

But if the TD had allowed Law 25A because they believe the attempt to change was before partner called, but the Committee decided it was after partner called then they may overrule the TD because that is a matter of fact.

**8.93.2      Law 93C: Modification of appeals process [WBFLC]**

*The power of modification given in this law is a right to modify the procedure in dealing with appeals. It does not extend to overriding the rights of contestants to appeal under Law 92A. If the Regulating Authority makes no arrangement for an appeal to be heard (see Law 80B2 (k)) the Director in charge shall hear and rule upon it under Law 93A.*

**[WBFLC minutes 2008-10-10#3]**

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