

1997 original texts	2007 Law 12 (Final Version)
<p>[Deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 12A - The Director may award an adjusted score (or scores), either on his own initiative or on the application of any player, but only when these Laws empower him to do so, or:</p> <p>Law 12A1 - The Director may award an assigned adjusted score when he judges that these Laws do not provide indemnity to the non-offending contestant for the particular type of violation of law committed by an opponent.</p> <p>Law 12A2 - The Director may award an artificial adjusted score if no rectification can be made that will permit normal play of the board (see Law 88).</p> <p>Law 12A3 - The Director may award an adjusted score if an incorrect penalty has been paid.</p> <p>Scope and Interpretation - The Laws are designed to define correct procedure, and to provide an adequate remedy when there is a departure from correct procedure. An offending player should be ready to pay any penalty graciously, or to accept any adjusted score awarded by the Tournament Director. The Laws are primarily designed not as punishment for irregularities, but rather as redress for damage.</p> <p>Law 12B - The Director may not award an adjusted score on the ground that the penalty provided in these Laws is</p>	<p>[Additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 12 - DIRECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY POWERS</p> <p>A. Power to Award an Adjusted Score</p> <p>On the application of a player within the period established under Law 92B, or on his own initiative, the Director may award an adjusted score when these Laws empower him to do so (in team play see Law 86). This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director may award an adjusted score when he judges that these Laws do not provide indemnity to a non-offending contestant for the particular type of violation committed by an opponent. 2. The Director awards an artificial adjusted score if no rectification can be made that will permit normal play of the board (see C2 below). 3. The Director may award an adjusted score if there has been an incorrect rectification of an irregularity. <p>B. Objectives of Score Adjustment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The objective of score adjustment is to redress damage to a non-offending side and to take away any advantage gained by an offending side through its infraction. Damage exists when, because of an infraction, an innocent side obtains a table result less favourable than would have been the expectation had the infraction not occurred - but see C1(b). 2. The Director may not award an adjusted score on the ground that the rectification provided in these Laws is

either unduly severe or advantageous to either side.

Chapter 1 Definitions - Adjusted Score - An assigned adjusted score is awarded to one side, or to both sides, to be the result of the deal in place of the result actually obtained after an irregularity.

Law 12C1 and Law 12C2 - The scores awarded to the two sides need not balance.

Law 74B1 - As a matter of courtesy a player should refrain from: paying insufficient attention to the game.

Law 12C3 - Unless Zonal Organisations specify otherwise, an appeals committee may vary an assigned adjusted score in order to do equity.

Chapter 1 Definitions - Adjusted Score - An artificial adjusted score is one awarded in lieu of a result because no result can be obtained or estimated for a particular deal (e.g., when an irregularity prevents play of a deal).

Law 12C3 - Unless Zonal Organisations specify otherwise,

Law 12C2 - for a non-offending side, the most favourable result that was likely had the irregularity not occurred

Law 12C2 - for an offending side, the most unfavourable result that was at all probable.

Law 12C1 and Law 12C2 - The scores awarded to the two

either unduly severe or advantageous to either side.

C. Awarding an Adjusted Score

1. (a) When after an irregularity the Director is empowered by these laws to adjust a score and is able to award an assigned adjusted score, he does so. Such a score replaces the score obtained in play.

(b) If, subsequent to the irregularity, the non-offending side has contributed to its own damage by a serious error (unrelated to the infraction) legal but or by wild or gambling action subsequent to the irregularity it does not receive relief in the adjustment for such part of the damage as is self-inflicted. The offending side, ~~however~~, should be awarded the score that it would have been allotted as the normal consequence of its infraction only.

(c) In order to do equity, and unless the Regulating Authority forbids it, an assigned adjusted score may be weighted to reflect the probabilities of a number of potential results.

(d) If the possibilities are numerous or not obvious, the Director may award an artificial adjusted score.

(e) In its discretion the Regulating Authority may apply all or part of the following procedure in place of (c):

(i) The score assigned in place of the actual score for a non-offending side is the most favourable result that was likely had the irregularity not occurred.

(ii) For an offending side the score assigned is the most unfavourable result that was at all probable.

sides need not balance.

Law 12C1 - When, owing to an irregularity, no result can be obtained, the Director awards an artificial adjusted score according to responsibility for the irregularity: average minus (at most 40% of the available matchpoints in pairs) to a contestant directly at fault; average (50% in pairs) to a contestant only partially at fault; average plus (at least 60% in pairs) to a contestant in no way at fault

Law 86A - When the Director chooses to award an artificial adjusted score of average plus or average minus in IMP play, that score is plus 3 IMPs or minus 3 IMPs respectively.

Law 88 - In a pair or individual event, when a non-offending contestant is required to take an artificial adjusted score through no fault or choice of his own, such contestant shall be awarded a minimum of 60% of the matchpoints available to him on that board, or the percentage of matchpoints he earned on boards actually played during the session if that percentage was greater than 60%.

Law 89 - In individual events, the Director shall enforce the penalty provisions of these Laws, and the provisions requiring the award of adjusted scores, equally against both members of the offending side, even though only one of them may be responsible for the irregularity. But the Director, in awarding adjusted scores, shall not assess procedural penalty points against the offender's partner, if, in the Director's opinion, he is in no way responsible for the violation.

Law 86B - When the Director assigns non-balancing adjusted scores (see Law 12C) in knockout play, each contestant's score on the board is calculated separately. The average of the two scores is then assigned to both contestants.

(f) The scores awarded to the two sides need not balance.

2. (a) When owing to an irregularity no result can be obtained [and see C1(d)] the Director awards an artificial adjusted score according to responsibility for the irregularity: average minus (at most 40% of the available matchpoints in pairs) to a contestant directly at fault, average (50% in pairs) to a contestant only partly at fault, and average plus (at least 60% in pairs) to a contestant in no way at fault.

(b) When the Director awards an artificial adjusted score of average plus or minus at international match points that score is normally plus or minus 3 imps, but this may be varied as Law 86A allows.

(c) The foregoing is modified for a non-offending contestant that obtains a session score exceeding 60% of the available matchpoints or for an offending contestant that obtains a session score that is less than 40% of the available matchpoints (or the equivalent in imps). Such contestants are awarded the percentage obtained (or the equivalent in imps) on the other boards of that session.

3. In individual events the Director enforces the rectifications in these Laws, and the provisions requiring the award of adjusted scores, equally against both members of the offending side even though only one of them may be responsible for the irregularity. But the Director shall not award a procedural penalty against the offender's partner if of the opinion that he is in no way to blame.

~~4. (a) The Regulating Authority may regulate the implementation of C1 and C2.~~

~~(b)~~ When the Director awards non-balancing adjusted scores in knockout play, each contestant's score on the

	board is calculated separately and the average of them is assigned to each.
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