



# 11th EBL T D Course

## Weighted scores in practice

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## Overview

- Idea of adjusted scores
- Law 12
  - Changes with respect to 2007 Laws
  - Basic principle adjusting scores
- Practical examples of weighted scores
  - ✓ UI
  - ✓ MI
  - ✓ Revoke
  - ✓ Misleading opponent without a valid bridge reason
- Final remarks

## Basic principle in adjusting scores

*12B1 The objective of a score adjustment is to redress damage to the 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.*

### Basic TD procedure:

- Was there an infraction?
- If yes: what would have happened without the infraction?
- Is the non-offending side damaged? If yes: adjust the score.

### Two types of adjusted scores:

- Assigned adjusted score
- Artificial adjusted score

## Adjusted scores

### 2017

12C1(b) *The Director in awarding an assigned adjusted score should seek to recover as nearly as possible the probable outcome of the board had the infraction not occurred.*

12C1(c) *An assigned adjusted score may be weighted to reflect the probabilities of a number of potential results, but only outcomes that could have been achieved in a legal manner may be included.*

### 2007

12C1(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 potential results.*

~~12C1(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.*~~

Note: Laws are unchanged for awarding an artificial adjusted score:

12C1(d) *If the possibilities are numerous or not obvious, the Director may award an artificial adjusted score (see C2 below).*

Main (new) points in 2017 laws:

- Always consider a weighted score when adjusting. “Worst possible result” (as described in 2007 laws) is not an option anymore.
- Only include outcomes that can be legally achieved.

Some examples of cases where weighted scores might be in play:

- Unauthorized information (UI); L16B
- Misinformation (MI); L21B3/L40B5(b)
- Assistance from withdrawn call after a bid out of turn or an insufficient bid; 23C/27D
- Damage by exposure of a penalty card; L50E4
- Revoke; L64C
- Misleading opponent without a valid bridge reason; L73E2

Note that claim cases are *not* in this list.

Let us now consider some examples to see how weighted scores can occur (note: all examples are without screens).

## Weighted scores in UI cases

What do the Laws say about UI?

*16B1 Any extraneous information from partner that might suggest a call or play is unauthorized. This includes remarks, questions, replies to questions, unexpected alerts or failure to alert, unmistakable hesitation, unwonted speed, special emphasis, tone, gesture, movement or mannerism.*

- a) A player may not choose a call or play that is demonstrably suggested over another by unauthorized information if the other call or play is a logical alternative.*
- b) A logical alternative is an action that a significant proportion of the class of players in question, using the methods of the partnership, would seriously consider, and some might select.*

## Procedure in UI cases

- Was there UI?
- Does an LA exist? (Often a poll is needed)
- Is the table action suggested over the LA by the UI?

If all questions are answered with yes:

- What would have happened without the infraction?  
If there is damage  $\Rightarrow$  adjust the score.

Suppose all the above mentioned ingredients for adjusting the score are there: there is UI, there is an LA, the action taken (table action) is suggested by the UI, and there is damage.

**How do we adjust the score?**



N/All	♠ K87532		
	♥ 52		
	♦ 62		
	♣ QT9		
♠ QJ4		♠ 96	
♥ KJ74		♥ T96	
♦ QJT8		♦ AK75	
♣ K5		♣ A432	
	♠ AT		
	♥ AQ83		
	♦ 943		
	♣ J876		

## Example (UI)

Facts: the contract made, after which North called the TD. After his 2♥ bid West had said "Oops" and it was clear to everybody that something was wrong.

West explained that he had wanted to bid 1♥, but immediately after he bid, he saw 2♥ lying on the table. He thought that the bid had to stand once he had released the bidding card and had therefore not called the TD.

West	North	East	South
	pass	1♦	pass
2♥	pass	3♥	pass
3NT	pass	pass	pass

N/All	♠ K87532 ♥ 52 ♦ 62 ♣ QT9	
♠ QJ4 ♥ KJ74 ♦ QJT8 ♣ K5	<div style="border: 2px solid green; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">           N W     E S         </div>	♠ 96 ♥ T96 ♦ AK75 ♣ A432
	♠ AT ♥ AQ83 ♦ 943 ♣ J876	

### Analysis:

- Is there UI? Yes.
- Is there an LA? In a poll more than half of the players would bid 4♥, so yes.
- Does the UI suggest pass over 4♥? Yes.
- Is there damage? Yes.

How do we adjust the score: can we give a weighted score of 3NT making and 4♥ one off?

West	North	East	South
	pass	1♦	pass
2♥	pass	3♥	pass
3NT	pass	pass	pass

## Recall L12C

*12C1(b) The Director in awarding an assigned adjusted score should seek to recover as nearly as possible the probable outcome of the board had the infraction not occurred.*

*12C1(c) An assigned adjusted score may be weighted to reflect the probabilities of a number of potential results, but only outcomes that could have been achieved in a legal manner may be included.*

What is the infraction?

The pass by East of 3NT

What would have happened if the infraction had not occurred?

EW would have played 4♥. In 4♥ EW have 9 tricks, so the adjusted score is 4♥ -1.

*12C1(c) An assigned adjusted score may be weighted to reflect the probabilities of a number of potential results, but only outcomes that could have been achieved in a legal manner may be included.*

Some remarks:

- Note the wording of 12C1(c): it explicitly prohibits putting any weight on illegal actions.
- Note that there might be more illegal actions; none of them can be included in the adjusted score.

S/none	♠ 7		
	♥ T732		
	♦ QT8764		
	♣ J5		
♠ 86		♠ KJ95432	
♥ QJ95		♥ K64	
♦ 92		♦ 5	
♣ T9742		♣ Q8	
	♠ AQT		
	♥ A8		
	♦ AKJ3		
	♣ AK63		

West	North	East	South
			2♦ <sup>1</sup>
pass	pass	2♠	3NT
pass	pass	pass	

<sup>1</sup>multi, weak with a major, 25-27 bal or strong with ♦

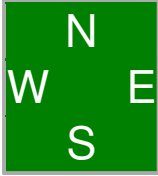
## Example (MI)

Facts: after 2♦ West asked about its meaning. North explained 2♦ as weak with a major. East kept the bidding open with 2♠ and South jumped to 3NT, making 11 tricks.

S/none		♠ 7	
		♥ T732	
		♦ QT8764	
		♣ J5	
♠ 86			♠ KJ95432
♥ QJ95			♥ K64
♦ 92			♦ 5
♣ T9742			♣ Q8
		♠ AQT	
		♥ A8	
		♦ AKJ3	
		♣ AK63	
West	North	East	South
			2♦ <sup>1</sup>
pass	pass	2♠	3NT
pass	pass	pass	
<sup>1</sup> multi, weak with a major, 25-27 NT or strong with ♦			

## Analysis:

- Is there an infraction? North admits that he had forgotten to mention that 2♦ could be strong. So Yes.
- What would have happened without the infraction?

S/none	♠ 7		
	♥ T732		
	♦ QT8764		
	♣ J5		
♠ 86		♠ KJ95432	
♥ QJ95		♥ K64	
♦ 92		♦ 5	
♣ T9742		♣ Q8	
	♠ AQT		
	♥ A8		
	♦ AKJ3		
	♣ AK63		
			
West	North	East	South
			2♦ <sup>1</sup>
pass	pass	2♠	3NT
pass	pass	pass	
<sup>1</sup> multi, weak with a major, 25-27 NT or strong with ♦			

It is clear that with the table explanation East would always bid 2♠. But if South might be strong, pass *might* be an option. A poll is needed.

Suppose the poll indicates that both pass and 2♠ are alternatives. In fact 40% passed and 60% bid 2♠.

Weighted score: 60% of 3NT+2 and 40% of 2♦+4.

Note the difference between the two cases discussed:

- In the UI case the table action is not included in the weighted score, since this action is an infraction.
- In the MI case the table action is included, since the action might also have happened without the infraction (MI) of the opponents.

Although the table action cannot be included in the adjusted score in case of UI, a weighted score is still possible. Let us consider an example.



S/NS	♠ J7		
	♥ J985		
	♦ K832		
	♣ AQ9		
♠ A54		♠ Q863	
♥ K3		♥ A74	
♦ T6		♦ AQJ75	
♣ JT5432		♣ 8	
	♠ KT92		
	♥ QT62		
	♦ 94		
	♣ K76		
West	North	East	South
			pass
pass	1♣	1♦	1♠
pass	1NT	pass	pass
2♦	pass	pass	2♥
pass	pass	pass	

## Example (MI and UI)

Facts: table result 2♥ =. After play West calls the TD. North had explained 1♠ as a transfer to notrump without a 4-card major, but the correct explanation is 4-4 in the majors. With that explanation West claims he would have passed.

S/NS		♠ J7	
		♥ J985	
		♦ K832	
		♣ AQ9	
♠ A54		♠ Q863	
♥ K3		♥ A74	
♦ T6		♦ AQJ75	
♣ JT5432		♣ 8	
		♠ KT92	
		♥ QT62	
		♦ 94	
		♣ K76	
West	North	East	South
			pass
pass	1♣	1♦	1♠
pass	1NT	pass	pass
2♦	pass	pass	2♥
pass	pass	pass	

## Analysis:

- Is there an infraction? Yes, there is MI.
- What would have happened without the infraction? The explanation should hardly matter to West. If he is only told the correct explanation, he would still assume that N-S have no major suit fit.
- Anything else? ..... There is also UI!

S/NS		♠ J7	
		♥ J985	
		♦ K832	
		♣ AQ9	
♠ A54		♠ Q863	
♥ K3		♥ A74	
♦ T6		♦ AQJ75	
♣ JT5432		♣ 8	
		♠ KT92	
		♥ QT62	
		♦ 94	
		♣ K76	
West	North	East	South
			pass
pass	1♣	1♦	1♠
pass	1NT	pass	pass
2♦	pass	pass	2♥
pass	pass	pass	

## Analysis (part II):

- Is there UI? Yes.
- Is there an LA? Yes, pass is an LA.
- Does the UI suggest 2♥ over pass? Yes, North has denied a 4-card major, but the UI gives hope for finding a fit nevertheless.
- What would have happened without the infraction? EW would play 2♦ and both 8 and 9 tricks are possible.
- Is there damage? Yes.
- Adjusted score: 25% 2♦ = and 75% 2♦ +1.

Note: in MI cases there is often also UI. If you are called for MI, don't forget to investigate the UI case.

In UI cases we cannot include the table action in the adjusted score. Still a weighted score can occur in a UI case, for example:

- The number of tricks in the new contract is unclear (frequency tables might help to estimate the weights);
- With the LA the auction has not ended and the continuation is unclear (often multiple polls are needed).

Note that in the latter case, the final contract might be the same and so the table result might be included in a weighted score, though only if reached in a legal way (so not by the table action)!

S/all

♠ AQJ42  
♥ 742  
♦ AKT4  
♣ 7

♠ 63  
♥ Q5  
♦ J752  
♣ AKT65

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ KT87  
♥ KJ  
♦ Q86  
♣ Q432

♠ 95  
♥ AT9863  
♦ 93  
♣ J98

## Example (revoke)

Facts:

W	N	E	S
♣5	♣7	♣Q	♣8
♣T	♦4	♣2	♣9
♣A	♥2	♣4	♦3 (!)
♣K	♠2	♣3	♦9 (!)
♣6	♦T	♦6	♣J
♠6	♠J	♠K	♠5

West	North	East	South
			pass
pass	1♠	pass	1NT
pass	pass	pass	

Making 7 tricks. With the automatic transfer of 1 trick from L64A2, the score would be 1NT -1. Is there more to do?

S/all	♠ AQJ42	
	♥ 742	
	♦ AKT4	
	♣ 7	
♠ 63		♠ KT87
♥ Q5		♥ KJ
♦ J752		♦ Q86
♣ AKT65		♣ Q432
	♠ 95	
	♥ AT9863	
	♦ 93	
	♣ J98	

Facts: club lead, south revoked twice in trick 3 and 4.

## Analysis (part I):

What would have happened if South did not revoke at all? EW would take the first five tricks and West would face the choice of continuing a spade developing partner's ♠K (leading to **6 tricks** for declarer) or a safe diamond (leading to **7 tricks** for declarer). A poll revealed that the choice was not obvious (mainly due to the fact that the position of the heart intermediates is unclear). It seems there is no damage, but...

S/all	♠ AQJ42	
	♥ 742	
	♦ AKT4	
	♣ 7	
♠ 63		♠ KT87
♥ Q5		♥ KJ
♦ J752		♦ Q86
♣ AKT65		♣ Q432
	♠ 95	
	♥ AT9863	
	♦ 93	
	♣ J98	


Facts: club lead, south revoked twice in trick 3 and 4.

## Analysis (part II):

What would have happened if South only revoked in trick 3 and followed suit in trick 4? Then the analysis would be similar as before; EW would take the first five tricks and depending on the continuation, South takes either 6 or 7 tricks, but in this case minus the 1 trick transfer for the revoke at trick 3.

Conclusion: there is damage from the second revoke.

Adjusted score: 1/3 1NT -1, 2/3 1NT -2 (L64C2a).


S/EW	♠ 32	
	♥ 982	
	♦ KT97	
	♣ T964	
♠ Q76		♠ KJT54
♥ AK5		♥ QT63
♦ J652		♦ 8
♣ Q72		♣ K53
	♠ A98	
	♥ J74	
	♦ AQ43	
	♣ AJ8	

## Example (misleading hesitation)

Facts: North clearly thought for a while before passing, as did East. After dummy came down, East asked North why he was thinking. North replied he considered running, but their system does not give any options to escape. East calls the TD, who lets the board play, South making 8 tricks. After the board has been played, East explains he considered bidding 2♣ (Landy), but he refrained from this, expecting North to have 7 or 8 points considering the hesitation.

West	North	East	South
			1NT
pass	pass	pass	



S/EW	♠ 32		
	♥ 982		
	♦ KT97		
	♣ T964		
♠ Q76		♠ KJT54	
♥ AK5		♥ QT63	
♦ J652		♦ 8	
♣ Q72		♣ K53	
	♠ A98		
	♥ J74		
	♦ AQ43		
	♣ AJ8		

West	North	East	South
			1NT
pass	pass	pass	

## Analysis:

- Was there an infraction? North has no valid bridge reason to think and could have known this would work to his benefit, so yes.
- What would have happened without the infraction? If North had bid in tempo, East would definitely have bid 2♣. EW would end up in 2♠.
- Is there damage? Yes, in 2♠ either 9 or 10 tricks were made in practice.
- Adjusted score: 50% 2♠ +1 and 50% 2♠ +2 (L73E2).

## Final remarks:

- In the 2017 laws, we must always consider a weighted score when adjusting. More effort is expected from the TD.
- Weighted scores can occur in a variety of different settings.
- It is possible to include more than two scores in the adjusted score.
- The minimum weight of a score might depend on the number of scores included (e.g. 60-20-10-10, 80-20, 70-15-15 etc.) . In general: first determine which scores should be taken into account. Then determine the corresponding weights. Finally, check whether there are scores with a very low weight and if necessary reconsider whether these scores should be included.

## Final remarks:

- Note that a small change in the weights (e.g. shifting 5% from one score to another) will not make much difference for the resulting number of IMPs or MPs.
- When determining weights, polls and frequency tables can be helpful.
- It is quite common to round weights in favour of the non-offending side (though this might depend on your NBO).