

# **CHESS FEDERATION OF CANADA GOVERNORS' LETTER THREE 2006-2007**



Responses may be mailed, faxed or E-mailed to the Chess Federation of Canada,  
E-1 2212 Gladwin Crescent, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1, fax: 613-733-5209, E-Mail:  
[info@chess.ca](mailto:info@chess.ca)

**ATTENTION ALL GOVERNORS:** Anyone with an E-Mail address can have their  
Governors' Letter sent to them via E-Mail and save the CFC paper and postage  
costs. Please E-Mail [info@chess.ca](mailto:info@chess.ca) if interested.

**Deadline for submissions to GL#4 is Friday December 29th, 2006**

## **Editorial Note From the Secretary:**

*This Governors' Letter is much later than expected. This is an unusually important GL due to the changes taking place in the governance of the CFC and I urge each Governor to carefully read and contribute their ideas on where we should go from here.*

*The major items in this Governors' Letter are the messages from the Retiring President and new President immediately following and the financials at the end of the GL.*

*And now without further ado...*

## **Retiring President's Message**

There are many items to address in this GL which are of great importance and I encourage all Governors to carefully read it through. Everything is very important so, in no particular order:

CRA: The Canada Revenue Agency conducted an audit of CFC donation receipts starting from 2002. Based on their findings the CRA agent has recommended the CFC lose its charitable status due to us (in this person's opinion) not meeting the standard definition of a charitable organization. Les Bunning has agreed to represent us in this, and there are a number of options going forward, either through appealing the decision or working out some kind of arrangement. Brian Watson has also suggested the possibility of switching from a charity to a national amateur sports association, or to a non-profit organization. The Executive will be following up on all of these options moving forward.

Budget/Financials: The financial picture as you can see does not look good. The Executive is currently (at time of writing) reworking the budget to try to still come out break-even for the fiscal year, so I am not sure if the new budget will be ready for inclusion in this GL. More detailed analysis of this should follow in the Treasurer's report.

Magazine: This was unfortunately overlooked in the last GL. The Executive has accepted Robert Hamilton's proposal to go from 6 to 4 issues of the magazine, which will allow him more time to work on each issue and spread his funding over fewer issues. It will also save the CFC printing and mailing costs.

Ratings: Software is being written to calculate the ratings bonus approved by the Ratings committee. We hope to put up a preliminary list in the next week or two on the website, and then add the points in to the database by New Years.

Website: There is a preview of the new CFC website available on the Canadian Chess Forum, <http://www.designstedding.com/chessforum> please check it out and provide comments! We are currently aiming for a launch around December 16th (subject to change), with both sites running side by side for the first month or two to make sure the new one works properly. It is possible that parts of the existing site will be unavailable on the weekend of December 16th while information is being transferred.

Me: On November 2nd, I informed the Executive that, for health reasons, I was going to have to resign as President of the CFC. I suggested three possible courses of action for choosing a successor, and since Bill Doubleday was in conflict of interest I asked Lyle Craver to rule on it. He ruled in favour of the option where the Executive will elect the new President; at time of writing this I believe they are still finalizing their decision. I agreed to act as President until a new one is chosen, as well they asked me to remain a member of the Executive afterward, which I will do and contribute as much as I can. I will definitely continue working with our webmaster getting the new site finished as soon as possible. I would like to thank all the members of the Executive for their hard work and dedication, it's been a pleasure working with you.

Thanks  
Christopher Mallon

## **President's Message**

Dear Governors of the CFC;

Ottawa  
December 13, 2006

I want to thank the executive for expressing confidence in my ability to steer the CFC through its current financial crisis. I have much to learn and so far, most of what is emerging is unwelcome news. At this point, I don't have much confidence in the CFC financial statements which are included in this letter, but we seem to have a net worth of about \$90,000. We had less than \$10,000.00 in the bank last weekend. Substantial amounts of expected revenues are not accounted for and we have a large receivables account.

- We need to carry out a combination of cost reductions and revenue increases to restore a positive cash flow. This includes tracking down receivables and unaccounted funds.
- We need to establish financial discipline to avoid the open ended and costly commitments that have been made in the past year or so.
- We need to defend our charitable status.

I am sorry if this sounds mercenary, but we must get onto a sound financial footing before we can move forward on our program objectives.

I am working with David Gordon to investigate the finances and pursue our receivables, but I need the support of the executive and governors to turn this situation around.

Specifically:

- If you have any ideas on how to reduce expenses over the coming months, please send them to me and cc the CFC office.
- If you have ideas on how to raise revenues please include them.
- If you are able to donate some money to the CFC or can organize a fund raising event for the benefit of the CFC such contributions would be extremely valuable.
- Les Bunning has kindly taken on the task of dealing the Canadian Revenue Agency on our charitable status.

All suggestions will be considered and I intend to put a short term plan of action before the executive in December.

We will have to make some tough decisions in the coming months, but I am confident we can emerge on a sound financial basis.

Bill Doubleday  
President

### Message from the Secretary:

I have divided my introductory comments from my usual message to avoid upstaging the President.

When Chris made his desire to step down as President he consulted with me to see what I thought was the appropriate procedure to follow. He indicated his resignation would become effective upon appointment of his successor. After carefully considering what our Constitution, the CFC Handbook, had to say I made my recommendations to the Executive which were accepted by the (now) Past President and the rest of the Executive. I indicated that I had a nomination to make once the recommendation was accepted and following this nominated Mr. Doubleday who was ratified unanimously by the entire Board.

My recommendation was based on the following paragraph from Bylaw 2 in the CFC Handbook:

#### **REPLACEMENT OF DIRECTORS**

*Upon the office of President becoming vacant between annual meetings of the Assembly, the Board of Directors shall elect another member of the Board of Directors or in special*

*circumstances any other member of the Assembly of Governors to be President for the rest of the term. Upon the office of any other member of the Board of Directors becoming vacant between annual meetings the President may fill the vacancy for the rest of the term by way of appointment.*

Even bigger than the above news are the review of charitable status by the Canada Revenue Agency and the second quarter financials. In e-mails to the CFC Executive I have described the combination of the above as “The Perfect Storm” which will echo with anyone who saw the movie of the same name. We of the CFC are facing a crisis which has the possibility of completely changing our mission and our survival is not completely assured. We must not sugar-coat what we are facing but draw together to move forward.

I urge all Governors to review the Financials and I want to echo Bill’s call for suggestions on how we stop the bleeding.

Motions 2007-02 (Extension of Executive terms to two years), 2007-03 (CFC Ethics Committee) and 2007-04 (Changes to CFC Tournament Rules to align with new FIDE rules) are all up for final vote this GL. While I do not normally comment on individual motions in my Secretary’s message I have to say that I cannot support 2007-02 at this time given the changes at the Executive level. I have not decided personally how I feel about this proposal generally but feel it is best addressed at the next Annual General Meeting.

**Other Administrative Matters:**

I note for the record that Mark Dutton did indeed e-mail his vote on 2007-01 before the voting deadline which makes the official count 15-1

Resignations: Kevin Pacey has resigned as Governor. Speaking personally I wish him all the best as he’s been consistently one of the most pro-active governors for several years.

Appendices 1 and 2 are the proposals for Code of Ethics and Tournament Rules. Appendix 3 is a proposal from FIDE concerning the World Championship Cycle. Comments should be sent to the President and FIDE representative. FIDE expects us to respond by December 31<sup>st</sup>. Appendix 4 are the CFC Financials.

While reviewing the Handbook in determining the best method to replace a departing president I found paragraph 4 concerning Governors as follows:

*Persons elected or appointed as Governors by a provincial association shall become Governors effective at the convening of the incoming Assembly of the annual meeting of the Chess Federation of Canada and shall serve as Governors for approximately one year until the commencement of the incoming Assembly at the annual meeting in the following year.*

*Where a provincial association fails to elect or appoint some or all of its governors then the Annual Meeting of the assembly may appoint those governors or may defer the decision to the President in accordance with the procedures outlined in clause 5. All such appointments made pursuant to this section shall be deemed to have been made by the provincial association.*

Which I interpret to mean that it is not only the right but the duty of the Annual General Meeting of the CFC to appoint Governors on behalf of Provincial Affiliates who do not submit lists of Governors by the Annual General Meeting. This year these seats were left vacant pending submission of a list by the Provincial Affiliate – this is irregular and contrary to the Handbook. As Secretary I undertake to publish the number of Governors to be elected by each province in the first GL following April 30<sup>th</sup> – it is the responsibility of each provincial president to submit his/her list to the Office by the AGM.

**Message from the Treasurer:**

The preliminary budget prepared by the Office shows an unacceptable deficit of \$19,000 . About \$8,000 of the deficit is extraordinary building repairs but this still leave us with an \$11,000 deficit. This budget is a starting

point and must be modified in order to avoid a deficit.

The most striking feature is a total collapse of revenues: the projected \$282,581 revenue is to be compared to the 2004 revenue of \$395,544 and to the 2005 revenue of \$404,923. Quite obviously, we cannot survive for long on such a diminished revenue. The projected equipment and software sales are about \$80,000 less than the 2004 figure. The cost of sales is only marginally less than before, this needs to be investigated thoroughly because it may be an indication that we are buying much more than we are selling. Membership fees are down about \$10,000.

The problem at hand requires two distinct interventions: a crisis intervention and a long term intervention. The crisis intervention goal is to stop the loss of money and the long term goal is to make the CFC operations sustainable.

For the crisis intervention, CCE cost us \$21,000 to produce, and that does not include the \$10,000 paid to the editor. Skipping an issue or even two issues would greatly impact our bottom line. Since we have to pay the Editor, the skipped issues could be offered in pdf format. A sale of the slow moving inventory should be initiated immediately. Now that we have fully paid for the building repairs, moving out is less appealing but the option should still be considered if a more suitable place is found.

The long term solution is to increase membership. This would increase rating fees and sales.

Our charitable status is in great jeopardy. The CCRA audit claims that we did emit improper tax receipts. Although loss of money could bring us down eventually (there is still over \$100,000 in the foundation), the government can shut down our operations permanently and force us to either give our assets to another registered charity or to the Federal government.

It would be extremely important to assess the status of the Foundation: does it have a Letter Patent of its own? Can it exist without the CFC? The foundation is not listed as a registered charity on the CCRA web site.

### Message from the Youth Coordinator:

As I write this, the Canadian Youth Team is competing at the World Youth Chess Championships in Batumi, Georgia, close to the border with Turkey.

The Team web-site is: <http://www.psmcd.net/wycc2006> where there are pictures posted and the results along with a game replayer.

This year, primarily due to concerns of unrest in the former Soviet country, our team is much smaller than in recent years with only 12 competitors.

As I write this, the team has 5 of our team with PLUS scores! At the break (free day) after round 6, our under 14 boys competitor, Shiyam Thavandiran was alone in first place having only given up one draw and winning the rest of his games. At this point, after round 8 (of 11) he sits in 4<sup>th</sup> place.

The team had a good send-off at the airport in Toronto with gifts of team shirts and the loan of 10 MonRoi PCM devices for recording their games, courtesy of the Ontario Chess Association and Barry Thorvardson (president of the OCA). I am hoping that they are putting the devices to good use to help with the coaching efforts of Yan Teplitsky, the team coach.

Our WYCC team gained considerable experience at the WYCC.

Of note: It looks like Raja Panjwani succeeded in scoring an IM norm at the WYCC finishing in 7<sup>th</sup> overall – Congratulations Raja! This is by no means an easy task at this tournament!

Shiyam Thavandiran also had an amazing tournament. While Shiyam managed to be in 1<sup>st</sup> spot and 3<sup>rd</sup> spot at two different points in the Tournament, the extremely tough competition knocked him down a couple of spots to give him a final spot of 10<sup>th</sup> – also an amazing performance. Congratulations Shiyam.

Thanks go to Yan Teplitsky the 2006 coach who not only guided the team to amazing results, but also guided the team through some difficult transportation issues.

By the time you get this GL, I am sure that the team will be back safe-and-sound. If any of the team members are near you, please make sure that you congratulate him/her on the wonderful performance.

Thank You,

Patrick McDonald IA  
Youth Coordinator - Chess Federation of Canada  
[patrick@psmcd.net](mailto:patrick@psmcd.net)

## **RESULTS OF VOTING: None**

### **MOTIONS FOR FINAL VOTE:**

#### **Motion 2007-02 – Changes in length of Executive terms**

**Michael Barron:** I oppose this motion.

I can't believe that it's difficult to make progress in the course of a single year. To the contrary – we NEED to act quickly to save our organization. The main goal should be – to encourage tournament participation and increase CFC membership, and all our decisions should be targeted to this goal.

For example, I don't understand why it's took our Ratings committee more than a year to make ANY decision, and why they decided to award bonus rating points retroactively?

To encourage tournament participation the bonus rating points should be awarded only for FUTURE tournaments!

Could the Assembly of Governors discuss and correct this decision?

**Motion 2007-03: (Pierre Dénomée / Lyle Craver)** "Be it resolved that the Chess Federation adopt the Code of Ethics as presented in Appendix 1 in GL#2"

**Michael Barron:** Suggestion: to use the CFC Ethics Committee throughout whole document, particularly in paragraph 6 instead of the CFC Commission of Disciplinary and Ethical Actions, which doesn't exist.

Is somebody willing to second this suggestion and make it a formal amendment of the motion?

I would like to second Governor Profit's suggestion to correct small stylistic mistakes, but think that any CFC Committee could only recommend some actions. Such recommendations should be discussed and approved by the Assembly of Governors, which should make the decisions according to CFC Constitution. This shouldn't take too much time – the example of the 2007 Canadian Open bids shows that a week is enough for a discussion and a vote. And we have a CFC Governors forum exactly for this purpose!

**Lyle Craver:** I support the idea of this motion though I feel it is best administered through the National Appeals Committee than as a separate Federation Committee. I would not expect the committee to have a high workload! (Nor should it if all is moving as it should)

**Pierre Dénomée** To Brian Profit,

Thank you for signaling syntactic issues.

Playing under your playing strength is usually punished by modifying the highest rating achieved by the player in such a way that he will no longer be allowed to play in lower sections. Another method is to begin a system of norms for each class of players and state that once a player has become a certified class X player, he is no longer entitled to the prizes of all the lesser classes regardless of any drop in his rating. Such a class system would require rewriting the rating software.

It is important that the Ethics Committee only recommends sanctions because it is the will of the AGM and because, at least in Quebec, consultative committees usually don't have any civil liability because they cannot formally take the decision. It is normal that the Executive does not overrule the decision in absence of a formal

complaint by an interested party. Why should the Executive overrule if everybody accept the decision?

**Brian Profit:** My comment: I need help here. I commented in the last GL that we might as well have some guidelines for ethical behaviour now that we have an ethics committee. I said this because I thought that earlier motion had passed, but I am told by a CFC member from my region that it did not actually pass as it was a constitutional matter and not enough people voted. Can someone clear this up?

If it was defeated, does this motion then propose to once again have an ethics committee since it mentions it? If this is another attempt to get an ethics committee, it should be clearly stated before the final vote so we can all know what sort of support it needs.

**Motion 2007-04: (Pierre Dénomée / Lyle Craver)** "Be it resolved that the Chess Federation adopt the Tournament Rules as presented in Appendix 2 in GL#2"

**Michael Barron:** I support this motion.

Suggestions:

- 1) The Rules should be numbered.
- 2) According to the CFC regulation 711 ([http://chess.ca/section\\_7.htm](http://chess.ca/section_7.htm)):  
"To be rated under the CFC "standard" rating system the time control must be at least 60 minutes per player for the game (or for 60 moves with increment). To be rated under the CFC Active rating system the time control must be at least 15 minutes but less than 60 minutes per player for the game (or for 60 moves with increment)."  
The proposed Tournament Rules shouldn't change the existing definition of "standard" and "rapid" play, so, in the "Equivalence of time control" table the row with "61 minutes SD (standard game)" should be removed and the row "60 minutes SD (rapidplay)" should be changed to "60 minutes SD (standard game)".

Is somebody willing to second these suggestions and make them formal amendments of the motion?

I would like to second Governor Bond's suggestions regarding clock placement and forcing increments. In general we should follow FIDE rules and give more discretionary power to the organizers.

I don't see any problem with cash fines or inconsistent use of them. The Treasurer of the sponsoring organization could keep this money. In particular, GTCL from time to time needs to deal with some controversial issues, and extra \$50 wouldn't be excessive for such troubles.

**Lyle Craver:** While I seconded this motion as I felt the idea had merit and warranted by the discussion I won't be supporting it in the final vote as it tries to accomplish too much and strips away leeway that tournament directors have enjoyed. I would welcome it being split into several sections as there are definitely parts I'd be happy to support.

**Pierre Dénomée:** To Michael Barron

A 60 minutes games is rapidplay. Mathematically speaking, the thinking time for rapidplay is [60,15] and for blitz it is ]15,0[.

The Commission of Ethic and Disciplinary Action is to be created. Experience in France has demonstrated that Ethical Actions were quashed because they were introduced at the wrong level (CFC, Province or League). The mandate of the commission is to send all Ethics complaint to the relevant level, thus avoiding the need to quash the decision for lack of jurisdiction.

To Hal Bond,

FIDE says 6.4 *Before the start of the game the arbiter decides where the chess clock is placed.* It does not says on which side the clock is to be placed but because the clock is usually connected to a DGT board by a wire, there is only one possible position for the clock. If you want to amend it, I will support your amendment.

To Brian Profit,

Fines are already in the CFC Tournament Rules but the current limit, set in 1977, is a maximum of 10\$ which is not going to deter anybody. Fines are a delicate issue and Governors opposing them should present an amendment. If fines are removed, they should be removed completely.

Repetition of some elements in both unsporstmanlike conduct and the Code of Ethics is not a redundancy. An arbiter on a tournament site cannot punished a player for an Ethical Violation unless it is also a rule violation. Ethical violations are judged by the Ethic Committee, an arbiter may file a complaint but he cannot impose any penalties. Suppose that a player lies on his rating, he should be forced to registered in the proper section. Filing an Ethical complaint while letting the player compete is a section reserved for players of lesser ability is not an acceptable solution. In two landmark cases in France, it has been established that a player cannot be penalised twice for the same offence (one time by the arbiter and a second time by the Ethic Committee) except for very serious offences such as using a computer during the game.

To Stephen Wright,

The TDOCP is not mandating any time control. The time controls in the list have been chosen because they are popular and to save time for the arbiter when it comes time to find an incremented time control that will give rise to games of about the same length as a traditional time control.

**Brian Profit:** I had noted a number of things in the last GL that I disagreed with and had planned to propose amendments, but after asking around for a seconder and receiving no responses, I have decided only to make comments and urge people to vote against this motion. It is a dozen or so pages long and I can't imagine that everyone who has read it agrees with all of its points. However, I do agree with some of the points. If it is defeated, I would support looking at the sections in it individually, under headings like "Time controls and clocks".

### **MOTIONS FOR SECOND DISCUSSION:** None

### **MOTIONS FOR FIRST DISCUSSION:** None

### **General Comments from Governors:**

**Michael Barron:** I would like to say thank you to CFC Executives for keeping monthly schedule of Governors' Letters and providing reports and comments!

I appreciate the intent of the CFC President to provide such comments regarding CFC financials, and wouldn't ask any additional questions at this point.

But I have a question about promotion of the CFC approved tournaments. I assume that upon approval of the Assembly of Governors, the CFC Office should take care about promotion of such tournaments – Canadian Closed, Open, Women's, Senior, Junior and Youth Championships, including advertising on the CFC website, on the CFC forum, in the CFC magazine and in the CFC Governors' Letter. Am I wrong in this assumption? I ask the CFC Secretary, the CFC Executive Director and the editor of the CFC magazine to publish the approved GTCL bid for the 2007 Canadian Junior Championship or at least short information about this tournament.

If I need to do something else for it, please let me know.

I confirm this bid as a standing bid for the 2008 Canadian Junior Championship.

And a question about the 2007 Canadian Women's Championship:

Now, after finalising dates for the 2007 Canadian Open Championship, could we change dates for 2007 Canadian Women's Championship to avoid conflict with Canadian Open?

One more question about tournaments that were announced as FIDE rated:

Why no Canadian tournaments were submitted to FIDE for October rating list?



**Pierre Dénomée:** To Maurice Smith,

It has been decided not to donate anything to the foundation because we are risking to run out of cash.

**Alex Nikouline:** I was surprised to read about rating system adjustment announced in the GL#2. First of all I was surprised to see the scale of adjustment. It looks too drastic to me. Players on the top on the most active players list will have 200 or more points added to their rating. We'll see few new national masters all of a sudden. Are they really of master strength now?

Secondly, I am surprised with the way this adjustment was made. We have discussed and voted on adjustments that changed practically nothing in the system, but now when the changes are so dramatic, Governors not only were bypassed but we were not given any justification for the changes either.

I know that ELO system has built-in error correction and the current distortions will be eventually digested. Unfortunately players trust in the rating system is not as robust as the system itself. And losing this trust would affect CFC financially, therefore such kind of changes must be discussed and voted on by the Governors. I hope that your decision can be reversed and discussed thoroughly with a proper analysis presented to the Governors.

## **Appendix 1:**

### **The Code of Ethics of the Chess Federation of Canada**

#### **PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

1. The purpose of this code of ethics is to set forth standards to which the conduct of players, organisers, arbiters, sponsors, and other individuals and entities participating in the affairs of the Chess Federation of Canada (CFC), including tournaments and other activities sponsored by or sanctioned by the CFC, should conform; to specify sanctions for conduct that does not conform to such standards; and to specify the procedures by which alleged violations are to be investigated and, if necessary, the appropriate sanctions imposed.
2. The standards, procedures, and sanctions set forth in this code of ethics are not equivalent to criminal laws and procedures. Rather, they concern the rights and privileges of CFC membership, including, but not limited to, the privilege of participating in tournaments, events, or other activities as a member of the CFC.
3. The standards, procedures, and sanctions set forth in this code of ethics shall apply only to: (A) actions and behaviour by members of the CFC that occur in connection with tournaments or other activities sponsored by or sanctioned by the CFC; and (B) individuals and entities acting in an official capacity as officers or representatives of the CFC. Each member of the CFC and each participant in a CFC activity shall be bound by this code of ethics.

#### **THE CFC ETHICS COMMITTEE**

4. The CFC Ethics Committee is appointed in accordance with procedures consistent with the bylaws of the CFC. The committee exists to consider allegations of unethical conduct at or in connection with events sanctioned by the CFC, and allegations of unethical conduct involving the CFC and its activities, in accordance with the standards and procedures contained in this code. The committee will exercise all other duties as may be assigned by the Bylaws or by action of the CFC Assembly of Governors.

#### **STANDARDS OF CONDUCT**

5. The actions and behaviour of individuals participating in CFC activities, or in events sponsored by or sanctioned by the CFC, shall be lawful and in accordance with all CFC rules and regulations, and consistent with the principles of fair play, good sportsmanship, honesty, and respect for the rights of others. The following is a list of examples of actions and behaviour that are considered unethical. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, and any action or behaviour that is unlawful or violates CFC rules and regulations, or is inconsistent with the principles of fair play, good sportsmanship, honesty, and respect for the rights of others, may be considered to fall within the scope of this code of ethics.
  - (a) Intentional violations of FIDE Laws of Chess, CFC Tournament Rules, or of any other regulations pertaining to CFC activities and goals, particularly after being warned.
  - (b) Cheating in a game of chess by illegally giving, receiving, offering, or soliciting advice; or by consulting written sources; or by tampering with clocks; or by using a computer or in any other manner.
  - (c) Deliberately losing a game for payment, or to lower one's rating, or for any other reason; or attempting to induce another player to do so. Deliberately failing to play at one's best in a game, in any manner inconsistent with the principles of good sportsmanship, honesty, or fair play.
  - (d) Deliberately misrepresenting one's playing ability in order to compete in a tournament or division of a tournament intended for players of lesser ability; players with foreign ratings are expected to disclose those ratings.
  - (e) Participating in a tournament under a false name or submitting a falsified rating report.

(f) Participating in a tournament while under suspension.

(g) Purposely giving false information in order to circumvent or violate any rule or regulation or goal recognised by the CFC.

(h) Attempting to interfere with the rights of any CFC member, such as by barring someone from entering a CFC-sanctioned event for personal reasons. Generally, no individual should be barred from a CFC-sanctioned event for which he or she meets the advertised qualifications, without appropriate due process, and for behaviour inconsistent with the principles of this code and/or the rules of chess. If a ban on future participation is imposed, the individual should be notified of the ban prior to his attempting to appear at future events.

(i) Violating federal, provincial, or local laws while participating in activities that are associated with the CFC.

## PROCEDURES

6. Any CFC member may initiate procedures under this code of ethics by filing a complaint in a timely manner with the CFC Commission of Disciplinary and Ethical Actions. In the case of any accusation that does not fall clearly under the "Standards of Conduct" above, aforementioned commission shall have the authority to decide whether the alleged conduct is within the scope of the code of ethics. Relevant complaint will be transmitted to ethics Committee having jurisdiction. If the complaint is transmitted to the CFC ethic committee, in the case of each alleged violation that is within the scope of the code of ethics, the following steps shall occur in a timely manner:

(a) A factual inquiry shall be made by the Ethics Committee, assisted as necessary by the CFC staff. Previous findings of the Ethics Committee or other CFC entities may be included among the evidence considered by the Ethics Committee, if relevant to the circumstances of the present case. As a part of such an inquiry, any person accused of unethical conduct shall have the right to examine the evidence against him or her, the right to respond to the accusation, and the right to produce written evidence in his or her behalf.

(b) Appropriate sanctions, if any, shall be recommended by the Ethics Committee. In recommending sanctions, the Ethics Committee may consider any previous ruling or finding of the Ethics Committee, or other CFC entity, pertaining to the past conduct of the person being sanctioned. In recommending sanctions, the person being recommended for sanctions must be informed of this fact. Any person against whom sanctions have been recommended shall be promptly notified.

(c) Except as specified in 6(e) recommended sanctions shall be deemed final unless appealed to the CFC Executive by the person or persons upon whom the sanctions have been imposed, or upon the initiative of any member of the CFC Executive. Such an appeal must be made within thirty days of the date that notification of recommended sanctions occurred, except that the CFC Executive may extend the deadline for appeal if in its judgement an unavoidable delay in communications or other valid cause prevented a timely appeal. If an appeal has not been filed by the deadline the recommended sanctions shall be placed into effect.

(d) Upon appeal, a review of the facts and the appropriateness of the recommended sanction shall be undertaken by the CFC Executive. The person against whom the sanction has been recommended, as well as the person filing the initial complaint, shall be given notice of the time and place the CFC Executive will review the case. The person against whom the sanctions have been recommended shall have the right to appear before the CFC Executive and present evidence. In all appeals the recommended sanctions imposed by the Ethics Committee shall not be in effect until the appeal hearing is completed. The recommended sanctions shall be either confirmed, modified, or revoked by the CFC Executive.

(e) If the person against whom sanctions have been recommended is a member of the CFC Executive, he or she may not appeal the sanctions to the CFC Executive, but may appeal to the CFC Assembly of Governors at the next AGM.

(f) If any member of the Ethics Committee or of the CFC Executive has a conflict of interest of any kind that might preclude objective participation in the consideration of any case, that person may not act in the capacity of

a committee or Executive member on the case.

#### SANCTIONS:

7. The following are some of the sanctions that may be imposed as a result of the procedures specified above. In unusual cases, other appropriate sanctions may be imposed, or these sanctions may be varied or combined.

(a) Reprimand. A determination that a member has committed an offence warranting discipline becomes a matter of record, but no further sanction is imposed at the time. A reprimand automatically carries a probation of at least three months, or longer if so specified. If the member is judged guilty of another offence during the probation, he or she is then liable to further sanctions for both offences.

(b) Censure. A determination that a member has committed a serious offence warranting discipline becomes a matter of record, but no further sanction is imposed at the time. Censure automatically carries a probation of at least one year, or longer if so specified. If the member is judged guilty of another offence during the probationary period, he or she is then liable to further sanctions for both offences.

(c) Suspended sentence with probation. A determination is made that the member has committed an offence warranting discipline. When the discipline is imposed and execution thereof suspended, such suspension shall include probation for at least six months longer than the discipline imposed. If the member is judged guilty of another offence during this period, unless otherwise decreed, the original discipline shall be added to such new discipline as may be imposed for the new offence.

(d) Suspension. Suspension is a determination that the member has committed an offence warranting abrogation, for a specified period of time, of all membership rights and privileges.

(e) Expulsion. Expulsion is a determination that a member has committed an offence warranting permanent abrogation of all membership rights and privileges. An expelled member may be readmitted to membership only by the CFC Executive or by the CFC Assembly of Governors.

(f) Exclusion from events. This is a more selective determination that a member has committed an offence warranting abrogation of the right to participate in certain specified events or activities.

8. If the person being sanctioned is a member of the CFC Executive, the Ethics Committee may recommend no sanctions other than censure or reprimand, but may also recommend to the Assembly of Governors other actions.

9. In the case of every sanction that involves suspension or expulsion, a member may not hold any office in the CFC or participate in any capacity in any event or activity sponsored by or sanctioned by the CFC.

10. The CFC Business Office shall be informed in writing of all official determinations by the Ethics Committee, and shall record any recommendations of any sanctions. The CFC Business Office shall inform the CFC Executive of any sanctions recommended.

## Appendix 2:

# CFC Tournament rules

### *Administrative rules*

The organisation sponsoring the tournament may appoint a local committee to take charge of the arrangements and has the following powers and duties: to appoint the tournament Chief Arbiter unless assignation is mandatory; to make advance arrangements for the tournament, including playing quarters and any equipment to be supplied; to establish the date and time of each session; to establish the conditions of entry; and to be generally responsible for the observance of all CFC procedures and policies.

For the inclusive dates of his play, each player in the tournament must be a CFC member in good standing.

Play shall be governed by the Laws, by the FIDE interpretations of the Laws, by the CFC Tournament Rules and Pairing Rules, and by all CFC procedures and policies.

### *Additional rules for tournament play*

All games must be played in the tournament rooms on the day and at the times specified by the tournament organisers, unless the Chief arbiter makes or accepts other arrangements (e.g., a first-round game may be arranged to be played in advance of the start of a tournament).

If a player wishes to adjust pieces on their squares when his opponent is absent and an arbiter is not available, he may ask a spectator or a player who is not on the move to witness the adjustment. It is only the player whose turn it is to move who may adjust pieces on their squares. If the other player adjusts his own or his opponent's pieces, he may be penalised at the discretion of the arbiter.

The Chief arbiter should stipulate at the beginning of the tournament the direction the clocks are to face, and the players should seat themselves so that the clocks are to the right of the players with the black pieces. For team tournaments, the Chief arbiter is free to place the clocks and the players as he see fit. Mechanical clocks should be set so that each unit will register six o'clock when the first time control expires, one minute being added to the time control when the clocks are set to compensate of any possible minor defects in the accuracy of the clocks of their flags. The players (and when possible, the arbiter) should inspect the clock and its flags for evident defects before and during play.

When the round begins, the clock of each player with the white pieces is started by his opponent, if the latter is present or by an official if both players are absent.

When a clock is not available at the beginning of the round, but is brought or obtained later, the following rules apply:

- (a) If both players are present when the round begins, they start play immediately. If a clock becomes available later, the elapsed time of the round is divided equally between the two players.
- (b) If one player is absent when the round begins, he is charged with the elapsed time of the round up to the moment of his arrival. The time from his arrival until a clock becomes available is divided equally between the two players.
- (c) If both players are absent when the round begins, the player with the white men is charged with the elapsed time of the round up to the moment of his arrival. If his opponent arrives still later, he is charged with the difference between White's arrival time and his own. White makes his first move as soon as he arrives, and the time from then until a clock becomes available is divided equally between the two players.

With the exception of any games postponed by consent of the Chief arbiter, all the games of each round must start promptly at the time specified (CFC Tournament Rule Art. 2.1). If feasible, the arbiter should give five minutes warning, then announce that play must begin.

Any player who does not notify an arbiter in advance that he will be unable to play in any round and then defaults the game by not appearing within one hour after the starting time, unless the rules of the competition specify or the arbiter decides otherwise (FIDE Article 6.6) may be fined the sum of 50,00\$ payable to the sponsoring organisation. The player should not be permitted to continue play in the tournament and may be barred by the sponsoring organisation from any of its tournaments until the fine is paid.

In any game without a clock at the beginning of the round, a player loses by default if he does not arrive within one hour after the time specified for the start of play (unless the rules of the competition specify or the arbiter decides otherwise). If neither player arrives within one hour the game is lost by both (FIDE Laws of Chess Article 6.6)

In a rated tournament, any participant who quits the tournament or who is absent for a round of the tournament without previously informing the arbiter is to be considered as having actually played and lost the game, the silence before the default is to be interpreted as giving consent to losing the appropriate number of rating points. The only exception to this rule is where two players who default in a particular round are paired against each other.

The name of every defaulting player will be removed from the pairing list for subsequent rounds. However, a player can, on request, be reinstated on the list after a single default so long as the request is made before the pairing of the round following the default have been made public

When a player's flag falls and it is not clear that he has made the prescribed number of moves, an arbiter, if not already present, is summoned; the arbiter stops both clocks, determines whether the prescribed number of moves has been made, and makes the appropriate ruling.

In the absence of an evident defect, the falling of a clock's flag and the time on the clock indicates the moment at which the player's time control period expires. As the players (and, when possible, the arbiter) should have inspected the clock and its flag for evident defects before and during play, and as one minute has been added (this addition is permitted for mechanical clocks only) to the time control to compensate for any possible minor defects in the accuracy of the clocks, a claim that a flag has fallen prematurely should be accepted only if there is a clear space between the minute hand and the left side of the hour marker when the flag falls.

If the end of a time control period will not be marked by a flag fall because of absence of a flag or a defective flag, the time control period is deemed to have expired when there is a clear space between the clockwise side of the appropriate dial marker and the minute hand.

For mechanical clocks only: when any secondary time-control period is less than one hour, both clocks should be reset by moving them forward one hour, less the secondary time control. If the players are allowed to reset the clock themselves at the end of each time control period or when both players have made the specified number of moves in each time control period, the Chief arbiter must specify the exact procedure to be used in a written and also, whenever possible, oral announcement in advance of the first round.

If the arbiter rules that no time is available to complete a game which must be reinstated or replayed under Article 7 of the FIDE Laws of Chess, he may take whatever action he deems appropriate.

Each player is required to record the moves of the game in a manner specified in Article 8.1 on the scoresheet provided or approved by the tournament organiser.

Except as provided the Laws of Chess no person may act as the deputy of the player in recording moves.

In general, the tournament arbiter may use his discretionary powers to accommodate the rules to the special needs of a handicapped player. However, he must inform each opponent of the handicapped player, before the start of the game, of any such accommodations of the rules he has granted and must ensure that such accommodations do not confer any undue advantage on the handicapped player with respect to his opponent, who must be granted similar accommodations if he requests them.

When a game is completed, the result must immediately be registered officially with the arbiter or his designee. The manner in which the official registration is accomplished (by signed scoresheets, entering the result on a pairing sheet, etc.) is at the arbiter's discretion.

Obvious intoxication from abuse of alcohol or drugs shall be considered to be a diminution of a good playing environment and shall be sufficient reason to declare the game forfeited or to eject the offending player from the event, or both.

During playing sessions players with games in progress should not leave the playing room for extended periods without first informing the arbiter.

The Chief arbiter is a representative of the CFC on the tournament site. He is responsible for the technical management of the tournament and is bound by the Laws of Chess, by the official interpretations of the Laws, by the CFC Tournament Rules and Pairing Rules, and by all CFC procedures and policies.

The Chief arbiter's duties and powers normally include the following: to appoint assistants of various types as required to perform his duties, to accept and list entries, to establish suitable conditions of play and to announce them to the participants, to collect scores and tabulate results, and to report results to the sponsoring organisation and the CFC for the official record.

The Chief arbiter may delegate any of his duties to assistants, but he is not thereby relieved of responsibility for their correct performance. An arbiter, as he must have absolute objectivity, and must be able to devote his full attention to his duties as arbiter, should not, in principle, be a player in any tournament he directs. At the lowest level of tournament, the arbiter may be a player if necessary, but an arbiter who is not a player in the tournament is recommended wherever possible. The chief arbiter is strictly prohibited from being a player in any tournament above the lowest level.

Any pairing software used in a tournament is just an aid to pairing: the Chief Arbiter is always responsible for all pairings including those made by a computer or by any Deputy Arbiter which is part of his team.

The standards of chess equipment of FIDE tournaments are applicable also to CFC tournaments. Unless the organisers have provided standard equipment or designated preferred equipment for all players, Black has his choice of any equipment conforming to these standards. If Black is absent when the round begins and White arrives first, White has the choice. The opponent may not challenge the choice as not conforming unless he can provide or obtain equipment which does conform, or conforms more nearly to these standards. *If neither player has standard equipment, the game shall be played using the one that is closest to the standard. A game not played because neither player has any equipment shall be scored as zero for both players and shall not be rated. In a Swiss tournament, the colour assigned for this game does not count and the players are not considered to have been paired together.* Questionable cases are left to the discretion of the arbiter *whose decision shall be final. In team competitions, forfeits by lack of equipment must occur on the highest numbered boards; for example, if in a team competition on six boards, only four complete equipment are available, the forfeits must be on board number 5 and 6. Furthermore, in Leagues in which there is a visiting team and a local team, the local team is responsible for providing all the equipment. The local team shall lose by forfeit all matches cancelled for lack of equipment.*

#### CFC Standards of Equipment for Chess Clock

The following rule states some exception from the general rules that Black has the choice of equipment.

1. Any Chess clock officially endorsed by FIDE is also recognised by the CFC. The game should be played with a FIDE endorsed clock if one is available.

2. A digital clock that can be used to play a game without being reprogrammed during the game has priority.
3. A digital clock that forbids the double fall of the flag when it is used without incrementation is not standard but tolerated in tournament. In order to avoid playing with such a clock, the player having the White piece can use any clock, even a mechanical one. In case of a claim of draw for double flag down, the arbiter shall use his best judgement to decide if the two flags would have been down if the clock have continued to run and doubtful cases shall be rule as drawn. Player using non standard clock should be aware of the risk they are taking.
4. A digital clock incapable of displaying which flag fell first is not standard but tolerated in competition. The player having the white pieces can refuse to play with such a clock if he can supply a digital clock having this capability.
5. A digital chess clock not equipped of a low battery indicator is not standard but tolerated in competition. In order to avoid playing with such a clock, the player having the White piece can use any clock, even a mechanical one.
6. Buzzer, if any, must be deactivated at all time. If the buzzer cannot be turned off, the clock cannot be used in competition (try to imagine 130 clocks ringing at move 40). The arbiter shall use his best judgement to deal with the problem of a rigging clock. Nevertheless, the opponent shall receive at least 2 minutes extra thinking time for the disturbance which means that he will not lose the game on time because of the buzzer.

#### Rules for playing with digital clocks

1. The player using a digital clock must know how to operate it. The arbiter can forfeit a player who tries to evade a time penalty by refusing to disclose his clock mode of operation.
2. If the low battery indicator is on, a game shall not begin with this clock but the game shall continue if the indicator become active after the game has begun.
3. Digital clock supplied by the organiser are programmed by an arbiter, other clock are programmed by the players unless the arbiter decides otherwise.
4. A player is responsible for all problems caused by his failure to properly program his clock.

#### Equivalence of time control

*For all CFC rated tournament the following time controls are considered equivalent.* The intent of the rule is to standardise tournaments in which some players have digital clocks whereas other have mechanical and to enable players with mechanical clocks to register in tournaments with incremental time control.

Eventually, only digital clocks will be used in all tournaments but a transition period is required. Any tournament may choose to use another equivalence if it is announced in advance in all tournament publicity. It is also perfectly acceptable to organise a tournament requiring digital clocks on all boards.



<b><i>Traditional time control</i></b>	<b><i>equivalent time control</i></b>
<b>40 moves/2h followed by 20 moves/1h followed by 1 hour SD</b>	40 moves/ 100 minutes 20 moves/50 minutes 40 minutes +30 seconds per move
<b>40 moves/2h followed by 20 moves/1h followed by 30 minutes SD</b>	40 moves/ 100 minutes 20 moves/50 minutes 10 minutes +30 seconds per move
<b>40 moves/2h followed de 1 hour SD</b>	40 moves/100 minutes 40 minutes +30 seconds per move
<b>30 moves/1h30 followed by 1 hour SD</b>	30 moves/1h15 minutes 40 minutes +30 seconds per move
<b>61 minutes SD (standard game)</b>	51 minutes SD+10 seconds per move
<b>60 minutes SD (rapidplay)</b>	50 minutes SD+10 seconds per move
<b>30 minutes SD (rapidplay)</b>	20 minutes SD+10 seconds per move
<b>25 minutes SD (rapidplay)</b>	15 minutes SD+10 seconds per move

If the traditional time control is not in this table proceed as follow

- 1) For any non sudden death time control, subtract the whole extra time given by the increment.  
Example: 20 move en 1:00h becomes: 20 moves in 50 minutes with the addition of 30 seconds after each move ( $1:00h - 20 \times 30s = 50 \text{ minutes}$ ).
- 2) For a sudden death time control in a regular game, assume that the game will last 80 moves.  
Example: 40 moves in 2 hours followed by one hour sudden death. This will give 40 moves in 100 minutes ( $100 \text{ minutes} + 40 \times 30s = 120 \text{ minutes} = 2 \text{ hours}$ ). If we assume that the game will last 80 moves, the players will need to play 40 moves in the last time control.  $40 \times 30 \text{ seconds}$  is 20 minutes. 1 hours-20 minutes is 40 minutes. The final time control will be 40 moves in 100 minutes followed by the entire game in 40 minutes with the addition of 30 seconds from move one. If this formula lead to non-sense, the organiser is free to use his best judgement to establish an equivalent time control.
- 3) For rapidplay, subtract 10 minutes from the total and add 10 seconds per move.

#### *Time control to be used*

*If any of the players has a standard chess clock capable of incrementation, the use of the equivalent time control is mandatory. The players are not permitted to dispense themselves from this requirement; the increment must be used if the clock has the capability even if both players prefer traditional timing. The TDOCP may permit a tournament to ban incrementation, but the permission must be asked at least one month in advance and the fact must be mentioned in all tournament publicity.*

### *Exceptions to the normal rules*

The following exception to normal procedure applies only to large tournaments in which it is impossible to supervise play in all games: infringements of Articles 4.3 and 4.4 must be claimed by the opponent unless an arbiter witnesses a violation.

VARIATION. In a tournament with a large number of players, if the arbiter believes that the Tournament Rules of article 2.5 cannot be applied, the following procedure may be substituted for 2.5. However, written, and also, whenever possible, oral announcement must be made in advance of the first round and the same procedure must be used for all games.

No player may subtract time from a late opponent without starting a clock. If a clock becomes available after the beginning of the round, the arbiter may require that the elapsed time of the round be divided equally between the two players.

- (a) If both players are present when the round begins, they start play immediately.
- (b) If one player is absent when the round begins, play starts when the player who is present starts the clock he has brought or obtained. If he has not brought a clock and is unable to obtain one, play does not start until the opponent arrives.
- (c) If both players are absent when the round begins, play starts when the first player arrives and starts the clock he has brought or obtained. If he has not brought a clock and is unable to obtain one, play does not start until the opponent arrives.

In a large tournament, if it is impractical for the arbiter to announce the beginning of a round, players should be urged, in advance, to begin their games promptly by starting their opponents' clocks. The players should also be informed that no permission is needed to start games at the specified time if the pairings have been posted.

The following exception to normal procedure applies only to large tournaments in which it is impossible to supervise play in all games: infringements of the Laws on Recording of Games (FIDE Laws of Chess Article 8.1) must be claimed by the opponent unless the arbiter witnesses a violation.

The following exception to normal procedure applies only to large tournaments in which it is impossible to supervise play in all games; completion of scoresheets after the time control when a player, extremely pressed for time, has obviously been unable to meet the requirements of the FIDE Laws of Chess Article 8.1, is optional at the discretion of the arbiter.

A player who does not conform to the specifications of the FIDE Laws of Chess Article 9.1 when proposing a draw by agreement (FIDE Laws of Chess Article 9.1) is breaking the Laws of Chess and should be penalised or warned at the discretion of the arbiter.

### *Unsportsmanlike conduct*

It is **unethical and unsportsmanlike** to agree to a draw before a serious contest has begun. The same is true of all agreements to prearrange game results. In cases of clear violations of the **moral principles of the game**, an arbiter should impose penalties at his discretion.

It is **unethical and unsportsmanlike** to deliberately lose a game to lower your rating.

It is **unethical and unsportsmanlike** to deliberately lose a game for payment.

It is **unethical and unsportsmanlike** to lie on your rating in order to register in a tournament or a section of a tournament reserved to players of lower rating or for any other reason.

It is **unethical and unsportsmanlike** to cheat in a game of chess by illegally giving, receiving, offering, or soliciting advice; or by consulting written sources; or by tampering with clocks; or by using a computer or in any other manner.

The player who does not wish to continue a lost game and leaves without being courteous enough to resign or to notify the arbiter may be severely penalised, at the discretion of an arbiter, for poor sportsmanship.

With the permission of the Chief Arbiter and with prior approval from the CFC, in order to prevent insidious draws, the organiser may use any of the following or a combination of them

- (a) require a minimum number of moves to be played before a draw can be proposed by the players;
- (b) require a minimum time of play before a draw can be proposed by a player;
- (c) require that all proposition of a draw be approved by the Chief Arbiter. If the Chief Arbiter refuses the draw, the game must continue.

## *Appeals*

A player may appeal any ruling made by the chief arbiter or one of his assistants, provided that the appeal is promptly made after the ruling before the appellant completes another move.

The players must continue the game according to the arbiter's instructions. Usually, the chief arbiter will direct that play continue before the appeal is heard, the appellant must continue play "under protest", i.e. without prejudice to his appeal regardless of the outcome of further play. If the appellant wins the game, the appeal is moot. A game will be interrupted pending the result of an Appeal only in exceptional circumstances left to the appreciation of the arbiter.

All appeals must be put in writing within 1/2 hour of the end of the game through the chief arbiter. Any appeal not meeting these requirements is void.

If the chief arbiter believes that the appeal is justified, he may reverse or modify any previous decision made by himself or one of his assistants. If he does not believe that the appeal is justified and so advises the appellant, who nevertheless wishes to pursue the appeal further:

When an appeals committee cannot meet without disturbing the orderly progress of the tournament or when the interior rule does not mandate a local appeal committee, the chief arbiter hears and rules upon the appeal.

Otherwise, the arbiter must appoint a committee of three persons (preferably including at least two CFC Certified Arbiters) to which to refer the appeal, as specified in 5.7. The committee must consist of disinterested persons and be selected in consultation with the appellant and his opponent. If the committee finds that the appeal is clearly groundless, it may authorise the arbiter to penalise the player for that reason. The committee may either specify the penalty or leave it to the arbiter's final determination.

When an appeals committee hears an appeal, all persons except the members of that committee, the chief arbiter, the appellant, his opponent, and the testifying witnesses should be excluded from the hearing. When the committee hears an appeal it must give pre-eminent weight to the arbiter's testimony as to anything said or done in this presence. The appeals committee's decision should be transmitted in writing to the arbiter and signed by the committee members.

An Appeal Committee has great powers that can certainly go beyond the letters of the Laws of Chess in seeking a fair solution.

### *Interior rules*

Interior rules are all the extra regulations applying to a single tournament such as time control, playing schedule, availability of byes...

The responsibility for producing the interior rules rest with the Organiser. The Chief Arbiter is acting as a technical assistant.

### *Player's Code of Conduct*

#### *Respect of the rules*

- Games shall be played according to the FIDE Laws of Chess and the CFC Tournament Rules and all CFC procedures and policies. Rules must be applied in good faith.
- The result of a game must be acquired loyally without breaking the sport ethics and cannot be the result of any negotiation. Any behaviour that is harmful to the opponent or that could bring the sport of Chess into disrepute is strictly prohibited.
- The offer of a draw is always unconditional. Draw by agreement cannot occur for reasons outside of the sport context and must occur after a real fight on the chessboard.

#### *Respect of the opponent*

- Respect of the opponent implies that a player must refrain from playing using illegal means, outside sources of information or cheating.
- It is forbidden to distract or annoy the opponent in any manner whatsoever.
- It is mandatory to speak to the opponent in a courteous and polite manner.

#### *Respect of the arbiter*

- By participating in a CFC rated event, the players accept to play under the authority of an arbiter having all the necessary authority to enforce the rules.
- The arbiter is an official representative of the CFC of the tournament site. He is responsible for the enforcement of the rules and for ensuring good sportsmanship of the participants.
- Faced with an arbiter's ruling during play, a player must obey. He may appeal the ruling orally but should put the appeal in writing as soon as possible. The details on how to appeal shall be given by an arbiter.
- Each player must concur to the application of the rules.

#### *Respect of the organiser*

- Each player must concur to the good organisation of the competition.
- The registration in a tournament implies the acceptance of the internal rules of this tournament that must be posted in the playing area.
- A claim against the organiser will be accepted only if it is formulated in a correct manner.

### *Penalties*

Any player who fails to abide by this Code of conduct may receive penalties from the arbiter and disciplinary penalties from the CFC, or one of its provincial affiliates.

#### *Penalties imposed by an arbiter*

In case of a dispute, the arbiter should make every effort to reach a resolution of the matter by informal, conciliatory means before he resorts to the exercise of his formal discretionary power to penalize. If such means fail, where penalties are not specifically defined by the FIDE Laws of Chess or the Tournament Rules, the director has discretionary power to impose penalties as follows for infractions and maintenance of discipline:

- a) issue a formal warning;
- b) issue a formal written warning;
- c) fine a player any amount not to exceed \$100.00 payable to the sponsoring organization (the player should not be permitted to continue play in the tournament and may be barred by the sponsoring organization from any of its tournaments until the fine is paid);

- d) advance the time on a player's clock or give his opponent additional time;
- e) cancel a game and rule that a new game be played in its stead;
- f) declare a game lost by a player and won by his opponent;
- g) declare a game lost by both players;
- h) expel a player from the tournament.

### *FIDE Standards for digital Chess clocks*

The requirements for electronic clocks are given below:

1. Clocks must function in full accordance with the FIDE laws of chess.
2. Clocks must function in a way that the use of different clock types (analogue and digital) can be combined in one tournament.
3. Special attention should be given to the correct implementation of passing time controls.
  - a. Both players should have the same amount of time for the same amount of moves.
  - b. In display should at all times be visible the time that is available to complete a player's next move.
4. Clocks must be well designed according to modern electronic standards.
5. Clocks must contain a short user manual on the clock.
6. For battery powered clocks, a low-battery indication is required.
7. In case of a low-battery indication, a clock must continue to function flawlessly for at least 10 hours.
8. Displays must be legible from a distance of at least 3.5. meters (Formula: display height x 300, taking in account a straight line of vision towards the display).
9. From at least a 10 meter distance a player must have a clearly visible indication which clock is running.
10. In case of passing a time control, a "flag" must give clear signal which player passed the time limit first.
11. In case of accumulative or delay timing systems, the clock should not add any additional time if a player passed the last time control.
12. It must be impossible to erase or change the data in display with a simple manipulation.
13. In case of e.g. time penalties, it must be possible that time and move counter corrections are executed within 60 seconds.

## **APPENDIX 3:**

### **The proposal on the change of the World Chess Championship Cycle (by Mr. Berik Balgabaev, Assistant to the FIDE President)**

The main circumstances of the current cycle which make it “bulky” are its complicity. It is a complicated formula (for example, Candidates’ matches) that is difficult to be presented and advertised for potential sponsors. This is also one of the reasons for the top Grandmasters’ unwillingness to participate in the World Cup due to its formula.

1. **The following simple scheme** is proposed: in odd years (November-December) to organize World Cup with 128 players, the winner of which will play a match of 12-16 games with the World Champion in even years.

#### **Advantages:**

- Every year FIDE will be organizing one of the most important events (which is significant for potential sponsors and for FIDE PR activities).
  - The FIDE shares from the prize funds of these events shall become more regular in timing.
  - A more harmonious calendar (now: The World Cup and World Championship are organized the same year during the period September-December).
  - The leadership and FIDE employees can concentrate on the most important event and will not be “distracted” during the preparation and organization.
2. **It is proposed to change the formula for the World Cup:** Initial stage 128 players are divided into 16 groups with 8 players each on the following principle: group 1 (numbers 1, 32, 33, 64, 65, 96, 97, 128), group 2 – (2, 31, 34, 63, 66, 95, 98, 127) etc. Free days – after 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> games. Then 16 winners are divided into 2 groups with 8 players based on their rating: 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16 and 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15. Free days – after 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> games. In the final, there is a match of 4 games and possible tiebreak.

#### **Advantages:**

- We shall not have criticisms from the participants and mass media in respect of first round: “knockout is roulette”, “lucky – unlucky”, “did not sleep well”, “one blunder and you are out” etc.
- The number of accidental results will fall – a total of 7 games in the first two stages is enough for the top Grandmasters to prove that they are the best. Among the 16 group winners, there will not be weaker chess players.
- All the games will be played with the same time control.
- The tie break might be necessary only in one case – if there is a tie in the final.
- There will be no necessity to have a large number of additional local arbiters for the tiebreaks during initial stages.
- Weaker participants have opportunities to meet with 7 different players from various continents, get substantial experience, and not leave after the 1<sup>st</sup> round as under the current format.
- The top Grandmasters will have difficulties in explaining the reason for their non-participation.
- No more confusion with the hotels and air-tickets, there will be a firm plan for the departures of those who are knocked out.
- Organisers will have more chances for the media coverage of the World Cup participants.
- It is easier to negotiate good prices with the hotels, as the number of the nights spent in the hotels will drastically increase.

These reasons will promote the increase of the status of the event with mass media, possible organizers and sponsors and therefore, encourage the participation of all leading Grandmasters.

**THE CHESS FEDERATION OF CANADA**  
**LA FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES ÉCHECS**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2006**  
**UNAUDITED**

<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$ 8,442
Accounts receivable	18,739
Inventory	63,471
Prepaid expenses	4,558
	95,210
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS (note 2)</b>	90,656
	<b>\$ 185,866</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable	\$ 27,430
Entry fees payable	22,336
Deferred membership revenue	30,017
	79,784
<b>DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS (note 3)</b>	5,131
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	
Invested in capital assets	90,656
Unrestricted	10,296
	100,952
	<b>\$ 185,866</b>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

**THE CHESS FEDERATION OF CANADA**  
**LA FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES ÉCHECS**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
 FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2006  
 UNAUDITED

	2006	
<b>INVESTED IN CAPITAL ASSETS</b>		
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 92,465	\$
Purchase of capital assets		
Disposal of capital assets		
Amortization of capital assets	(1,809)	
Balance - end of year	\$ 90,656	\$
<b>UNRESTRICTED</b>		
Balance - beginning of year	45,078	
Net revenue (expenditure) for the year	(36,591)	
Purchase of capital assets	-	
Disposal of capital assets	-	
Amortization of capital assets	1,809	
Balance - end of year	\$ 10,296	\$



**THE CHESS FEDERATION OF CANADA**  
**LA FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES ÉCHECS**

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
 FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2006  
 UNAUDITED

<b>REVENUE</b>			
Sales of books, equipment and software	\$	52,368	\$
Shipping and handling charges		3,442	
Membership fees		24,544	
Contribution from related party (note 5)		2,626	
Rating fees		13,430	
Publication sales and advertising		2,067	
Donations		10,455	
Other programs (note 3)			
Other revenue		1,406	
		110,339	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Cost of sales		37,263	
General and administrative			
Salaries, benefits and staff travel		34,838	
Building and equipment expenses		14,647	
Bad debts			
Office		17,266	
Other executive and administration		4,450	
		71,202	
Programs			
Publications		12,744	
International		199	
Contributions to clubs, provincial affiliates and the Foundation		7,449	
Other programs (note 3)		18,075	
		38,466	
		146,930	
NET REVENUE (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE PERIOD	\$	(36,591)	\$

**Motions for Final Vote:**

Motion 2007-02 – Changes in length of Executive terms

**Please vote YES      NO      ABSTAIN**

Motion 2007-03: CFC Code of Ethics (see Appendix 1)

**Please vote YES      NO      ABSTAIN**

Motion 2007-04: Changes to CFC Tournament Rules (see Appendix 2)

**Please vote YES      NO      ABSTAIN**

**Motions for Second Discussion:**

None

**Motions for First Discussion:**

None

**Deadline for submissions to GL#4 is Friday, December 29th, 2006**

**Responses may be mailed, faxed or E-mailed to the Chess Federation of Canada,  
E-1 2212 Gladwin Crescent, Ottawa, ON, K1B 5N1, fax: 613-733-5209, E-Mail:**

**[info@chess.ca](mailto:info@chess.ca)**