

80TH FIDE CONGRESS 2009
Kallithea, Greece

Qualification Commission Meeting

12 October 2009

10.00-13.00

Minutes

Chairman: M. Markkula

Secretary: W. Stubenvoll

Present: I. Vereshchagin (RUS), P. Nikolopoulos (GRE), Dr. H. Elgendy (EGY), Dr. A. Filipowicz (POL)- member, G. Gijssen (NED), C. Krause (GER) – member, A. Burstein (ISR), S. Stoiasevljevic (SRB) – member, I. Leong (SIN), A-N. Yazici (TUR), J. Mena (ESP), E. Price (RSA), C. Abundo (PHI) – member, H. Karimi (IRI), H. Bond (CAN), N. Faulks (BER) – member, W. Brown (USA) – member, B. Kelleher (USA), N. Freeman (BER), D. Buthali (BOT), A. Herbert (BAR), L. Mazouz (GER), M. Pahlevanzadeh (IRI).

13 October 2009

Chairman: M. Markkula

Secretary: W. Stubenvoll

Present: C.Krause (GER), P. Nikolopoulos (GRE), A. Vardapetian (ARM), I. Leong (SIN), S. Stoiavljevic (SRB), F. Dapiran (ITA), R. Haring (USA), W. Brown (USA), H. Bond (CAN), I. Vereshchagin (RUS), H. Elgendy (EGY), M. Pahlevanzadeh (IRI), J. Mena (ESP), M. Prevenios (GRE), I. Mitrou (GRE), H. Karimi (IRI), G. Gijssen (NED), R. Alt (GER), A. Filipowicz (POL), A. Burstein (ISR), T. Sielicki (POL), B. Kelleher (USA), V. Tsorbatzoglou (GRE), N. Faulks (BER), N. Freeman (BER)

14 October 2009

Chairman: M. Markkula

Secretary: W. Stubenvoll

Present: P. Nikolopoulos (GRE), G. Gijssen (NED), A.Vardapetian (ARM), S. Reuben (ENG), D. Sedgwick (ENG), U. Blanco (VEN), I. Vereshchagin (RUS), R. Alt (GER), C. Krause (GER), N. Faulks (BER), E. Price (RSA), H. Elgendy (EGY), M. Pahlevanzadeh (IRI), C. Abundo (PHI), A. Kostyev (ISCU), H. Karimi (IRI), H. Bond (CAN), W. Brown (USA), A. Burstein (ISR), A-N. Yazici (TUR), GM I. Glek, K. Jungwirth (AUT), I. Leong (SIN)

The report is arranged by matters on the agenda, not by the meetings.

1. Opening

Chairman Mikko Markkula opened the meeting and welcomed all commission members and councillors. He thanked FIDE President Iljumzhinov for the nomination to be the chairman of the QC. He thanked also all the councillors and members for accepting the nominations and being active in the work of the commission.

He expressed his and the commission's special thanks to the Elista office and especially to Irina Bebikova for an excellent work.

It was reported that Commission Secretary got ill on Sunday evening; he had to be treated in the hotel and also in a hospital. The best wishes of the commission were forwarded to him.

2. Chairman Report since Dresden

Chairman presented his report about the activities since the congress in Dresden. The statistics about the registered titles were included.

The report is in QC Annex 1.

2.1 Titles awarded since Dresden

The Presidential Board had two meetings: in Istanbul in March and in Krakow in June. The titles awarded by the PB meetings are in QC Annex 2.

2.2 "K Factor Meeting" in Athens

There was a meeting in Athens with very experienced experts to discuss the K-factor change and the idea of rating games of rated players against unrated players. The final decision on these items will be made in GA of Khanty Mansyisk.

The meeting is briefly commented also in the chairman report (See QC Annex 1).

Nick Faulks gave a fresh report (QC Annex 3) by Jeff Sonas about the background and the discussion during the meeting in Athens.

It was recommended to continue working on this matter to have a proposal for the congress 2010.

3. Titles

3.1 Titles rejected (not approved) since Dresden

Most of the title applications since the GA of Dresden have been approved.

There were title applications approved conditionally on different reasons. The decisions are changed to approved by the QC chairman as soon as the condition is fulfilled.

Of course, several titles were approved conditionally on rating.

Only one GM application and four IM applications were not approved by the FIDE Presidential Board in Krakow.

The GM application of Mr. Vocaturo (ITA) was not approved; one of the results had only 2 GM opponents.

There were four IM applications not approved in Krakow, one because one of the results having too few titled players, three because in each of them one result was missing one game because of a forfeited game, which was not the title applicants fault.

Title result missing one game

The regulations make an exception concerning a forfeited game in the last round.

There have been several norms where a bye or a forfeited game decreases the number of games below the required number. Often this happens in the first round, if the

organizer pairs a player who has not yet been seen in the playing venue. In later rounds, a withdrawal (even because of an acceptable reason) may harm other

Mr. Gijssen pointed out that in a Swiss tournament the history of a player may be different. Finally the commission decided by majority to keep the current rules.

Ali Nihat Yacizi pointed out that QC should much more take care of the rights of players to get norms. It is not the fault of a player if his opponent does not show up.

No change is proposed to the regulations.

As a guideline for discussing title norms in the future it was proposed:

If a player has a forfeited game and this game could be replaced by a loss against an unrated player, the norm should still be valid.

The commission agreed.

The decision above was applied also to the applications not approved in Krakow. Two of the three rejected application norms were approved based on this principle: Genocchio (ITA) and Dvalashvili (RUS). Mr. Sveshnikov (LAT) could not replace the missing game as described, and his title application stays as not approved..

3.2 Special Swiss cases

3.2.1 GM Application Beat Zueger

The Swiss Chess Federation has sent the following protest after Beat Zueger got his GM title awarded conditional on rating.

"Application of Zueger Beat:

(According to the last PB Meeting he got the title under condition of a rating of 2500.)

In addition to the 'special considerations', sent to the office - he had an Elo of 2470 or 2480 at a time when 2450 was needed - ,

we have in the meantime a legal expertise which came to the conclusion that:

a) Art. 1.53 "A title result shall be valid if it was obtained in accordance with the International Title Regulations prevailing at the time of the tournament when the norm was obtained."

shows clearly that there is a reference to the time when (in this case) the title result was made.

b) It is unknown and unclear whether this reference to the past was not made with the rating needs as well..

c) At least one of the reasons for the change of the rules (2500 instead of 2450) was probably that ratings at that time were in the average lower than nowadays, e.g. 2470 in January 1988 was most probably worth 2500 of today. (Zueger was then at position 222 of the world ranking!)"

Mr. Zueger's results are all after the required rating was raised to 2500.

Mr. Zueger had a rating of 2470 in January 1988 and a rating of 2480 in January 1995. As there are no details about the interim ratings, there is no evidence that his rating was 2500+ at any time.

The commission kept the decision as conditional on rating.

3.2.2 GM Application Werner Hug

The Swiss Chess Federation has sent the following application (not a normal application):

"The Swiss Chess Federation would like to apply for the title of Grandmaster for HUG, Werner for the following reasons:

- Werner Hug was Junior World Champion in 1971 in Athenes - without sharing first place. Since many years this would be enough to get the title directly. In other words, he had all the qualifications needed for GM, but not at the right time.
 - He also surpassed the limit of 2450 several times at the time when this was reliable.
 - He is the only (active) Junior World Champion who has not the GM title.
 - He is in an age where also general considerations should be taken in consideration.
- We therefore would like to request the Qualification Commission to take these arguments into consideration when making their decision."

The letter is signed by Heinz Vifian

World Junior winner gets the title since 1994 (decided in GA 93). No GM results for Mr. Hug were presented by the Swiss federation.

Although there was a common opinion that Mr. Hug is a strong player, even GM level, based on the present regulations the title cannot be awarded.

3.3 The case Neklan Vyskocil

The IM title of Vyskocil CZE was approved conditionally rating. There was a tournament reported late, without which he had had a rating of 2400+ between two rating periods. The games rated in chronological order shows that he never had a 2400+ rating. It was agreed that the title application should stay conditional on rating.

3.4 Title applications

Chairman Mikko Markkula pointed out the main problems with some applications. In some cases the reported chief arbiter was different from the arbiter who signed the norm (arbiter mismatch). If only the signature of the federation was missing the applications was only held for clarification.

Christian Krause pointed out, that there are some basic standards for a title norm, which are titled players, number of rounds and minimum rating. Additionally there is an International Arbiter or FIDE Arbiter necessary to guarantee a minimum level. We should not change these requirements in any case.

The pairing of Swiss tournaments is not clearly regulated in the regulations. Article 1.11. in the Title Regulations specify that the pairing system has to be a fair one and no modifications to improve title chances are allowed. If there is a doubt about the pairing system, the organiser has to explain the regulations used in the tournament. Stubenvoll asked if FIDE Swiss Rules are used in USCF, because then it seems to be impossible to produce such pairing as he found in three tournaments. Mr. Brown confirmed that normally FIDE Rules are used.

The commission decided to hold these applications until final information from US Federation.

Krause proposed that only FIDE Swiss Regulations should be allowed for norm results. For the next meeting an amendment of the regulations will be proposed to allow only those system to be used that comply with the General Principles of the Swiss Pairings as decided by The Swiss Pairing Commission.

It was decided that in the TRF there will be fields to report the pairing system and the pairing program used in the tournament.

Chairman Mikko Markkula reported the result of the pre-checking of title applications and asked for comments.

Nick Faulks informed that currently it is not checked automatically if the time control is mentioned in the rating report or in the registration of a tournament. Mr. Markkula will discuss this problem with the Elista people.

There is a place in the TRF to report the time controls, but that field is not always filled in.

It is impossible for FIDE or anybody else to be sure that the correct time controls were used, the information submitted by the federation must be trusted.

The list of titles awarded to be presented to the Executive Board is in QC Annex 4.

4. Matters concerning Title Regulations

4.1 Automatic titles

4.1.1 Minimum Number of rounds

The Canadian women zonal had only 7 players, which according to the regulations is not enough for a title. The winner could not achieve a title norm, because of too few opponents.

Chairman Mikko Markkula proposed to award the WIM title to Ms. Dina Kagramanov, because the competition was immediately after the regulations were changed.

The commission decided to accept the proposal exceptionally, by 6 votes in favour and 1 vote against.

4.1.2 Minimum Number of Federations in Regional and Special Federation Competitions

The requirement of one third of member federations required to participate for titles in regional tournament, as decided in Dresden, has been objected.

There was a formal proposal concerning this by the Indian Chess Federation, The intention of the regulation was to stop regional championships where several federations could participate, but only the organizing federation's players participate. The idea was to have a number of federations, but in the QC meeting it was changed to one third of federations. It is very unclear, because of no service federations and also very difficult because the number of federations may be high, but only very few are active.

It was proposed by the chairman to change the rule to:

- 1.2.3 With the exception of IBCA, ICSC and IPCA, in the continental, regional or other associations' competitions mentioned below, a title or result can be achieved if at least one third or three of the appropriate member federations – whichever is lower - participate in the event.

The minimum number of participants in the tournament is eight.

This proposal was accepted unanimously.

4.1.3 Title Result Based on Performance only

The Indian Chess Federation proposed to have an IM title norm only by achieving a minimum performance and without counting the number of titled players or foreigners. The commission recommended rejecting the proposal unanimously.

4.1.4 The Arbiter Requirement in Title Tournaments

From 1.7.2009 an IA or FA is needed to be the Chief Arbiter, if there is an intention to have norms available in the tournament.

From 1.7.2005 it was enough that the tournament was supervised by an IA or FA. The word "supervised" was removed from the regulations. There are still old norms where this is still allowed,

It was decided that in the case the Chief Arbiter mentioned in the document is not an IA or FA, the supervising arbiter is must be clearly named.

From 1.7.2009 the Chief Arbiter has to be an IA/FA, even if the competition is a national championship producing norms.

National team tournaments are often conducted by multiple arbiters during the season. There is always a person, who is in charge for the whole competition, that arbiter has to be an IA or FA, it is not necessarily required for the arbiters in individual matches. This proposal was agreed by the commission.

4.1.5 Rates of Play

The decision to limit the choice of time controls to six (from 1.7.2010 to five) alternatives has caused a flood of questions, objections and requests to have a possibility to use other controls, too. Many competitions have had a traditional time control that is not included now. The proposal by the QC Chairman to have one more year of transition time was not approved the PB.

The proposal came from ACP to unify the time controls. To have the same time control(s) in the FIDE top events is important.

Chairman Mikko Markkula proposed to reopen the case and to allow more different time controls for title norms. Werner Stubenvoll is in favour of an unified time control and disagreed to the proposal, the other members of QC accepted the proposal.

It is recommended to the EB to open this discussion with ACP to reconsider the choice of time controls available. It is also recommended that until 1.7.2011 the time controls allowed before 30.6.2009 are still valid for titles.

4.1.6 Zonal/Subzonal 66 2/3 Percent Result with an Unplayed Game

In the automatic titles at least 2/3 (66 2/3 percent) of points in 9 rounds is enough for title. It is often impossible to see whether there are forfeited games or not. An interpretation is needed.

There was a case depending on this. The first game was forfeited, because a registered opponent did not show up.

The commission decided to recommend the title, because the player could not avoid this.

4.1.7 Floor against Unrated or Low Rated Opponents

The amendment to allow only one opponent to be raised to the floor value has made it very difficult to make a norm in large Swiss tournaments. It was the intention to make the norms a bit more difficult

We have to remember that in 2000 a decision to have the floor based on the title searched for was a significant change to an easier direction. The ideas presented by David Welch (player by player required results) and Sevan Muradian (to allow fewer games) are worth consideration. An alternative to have one raised to the floor and another to a lower floor could be a solution.

Chairman M. Markkula informed that these parts of the regulations will be reconsidered, but there should be a longer period to get enough experience. No change is recommended now.

4.1.8 Ratings to be used

For title norms the ratings at the beginning of the first round of a tournament have to be used. The official ratings as to the titles were decided to be those that are officially published by FIDE at the time the tournament starts.

For rating purposes Elista office may use another rating.

4.1.9 Registering Tournaments and Players

The advance registration of tournaments is mandatory one month before the tournament. There is no possibility to register a tournament without details. For example, a tournament was planned to be a 16-player 9-round Swiss, but due to the lack of participants, it was changed to a 10-player round-robin. The registering was inconsistent with the report. The data from the report is not observed, and even the FIDE charges may be wrong.

Sometimes it is an intention to have only one group of a weekend tournament to be rated, but as many rated players entered, the second group was also reported, although it was not registered in advance, but on the day the tournament starts.

Then the pre-registration dead line is not complied with, although the players concerned now that the event will be rated.

Chairman M. Markkula informed that if anyone registers a Swiss tournament and on the day the tournament starts he had to change it to a round robin tournament, or if an A-tournament is registered in time and the decision for the B-tournament to be rated can only be found on the day of start of the tournament, then FIDE charges a penalty fee for late registration.

The requirement of early registration is primarily meant to inform the players that the tournament will be rated. In cases where the tournament is changed slightly at the beginning as described above, the players are informed that the games are rated.

Now each federation has usually only one user id and password to the FRS. This is good as far as the control of the federation is concerned, but creates sometimes a problem in reporting the tournaments. It should be possible to have more than one ID for a federation.

4.1.10 Reports and Certificates from Tournaments

The chief arbiter is responsible that the TRF files are uploaded to FRS. If the Chief Arbiter does not belong to the federation which is organising the tournament, it is impossible. Of course, the Chief Arbiter may control that the uploading happens.

To enter the results to the FIDE rating server, the organizer has to register the new players, the organizer can only register players to the organizing federation. Thus the players get registered with wrong federation. To correct this is often very difficult. If

the ID is not entered, but only the federation, the FIDE rating office contacts the federation concerned, which may cause a slight delay.

The TRF has to be used for reporting tournaments. The information should be as complete as possible. There is a place for time control, but that is not always filled by the reporter. New fields to report the pairing system and pairing program is proposed to be added.

The intention is to create a server in FIDE where the TRF titles are directed. The server programs will check the data, inform FIDE about the charges, Elista Titles office about players' and arbiters' title norms, QC about players' norms, Arbiters Commission about arbiter title norms and activity of the arbiters.

4.1.11 Disclaimer to be added in the Certificate Forms

Gijssen proposed a disclaimer text to be added to all certificate forms. The player who gets a signed title norm certificate may believe that the norm is finally approved. The signatures are rather proving that the data entered in the form is correct. The results are always checked by the appropriate people when an application is received. The commission agreed to insert the disclaimer text in the forms.

4.1.12 No Service Federations' Players and Players without Federation

The players invited may have "lost" the rating after the invitation. In some cases the players have been removed from the list of a federation, but the player has not become a member of another federation.

The ratings are available from the FIDE office, but cause extra work.

Both situations are studied by FIDE to find a solution how to proceed with these.

4.1.13 No service Federations Title Applications

For the Commission there is no problem to handle applications coming from no service federations.

After the decision it is between FIDE and the federation concerned to solve the problem. The title is not awarded as long as the federation is in no service status.

FIDE General Secretary Ignatius Leong proposed to discuss this item and player transfers referred to earlier in one of the next Presidential Boards.

4.1.14 Title Applications not put forward by the Player's Federation

There have been cases where a player is eligible for a title, but for a reason or another, the player's federation refuses to put forward the application. According to the present regulations the player can apply for the title by himself/herself.

4.1.15 Titles (FM/WFM) not Applied by the Federations

The fact that not all federations apply titles to the players who are eligible for titles, especially this applies to the FM/WFM titles that are counted as titled players in title results.

This is harming other players very often, as the rating 2300+ (2100+) is not any more worth FM (WFM) as it used to be. The requirement of having at least 50 percent of opponents to be title holders is often depending on this. Possibilities to have the applicant (or the applicant's federation) pay for having the opponent treated as a titled player, or even for the title, should be considered.

4.1.16 Penalty Fees for Late Applications

For the moment, there is a 50/100 percent surcharge for late applications before congress, such rule is not for applications sent to the PB meetings.

These penalty fees are up to the PB to decide. The federations should be clearly informed about them.

Penalty fee should be waived, if the last norm is so late that dead lines cannot be met.

4.1.17 Penalties for Late Reporting of Tournaments

The late tournament reports cause a big problem. The titles may be depending on ratings, the missed report may change the situation so that the title awarded should not have been awarded, or vice versa. There has to be a significant penalty for late reports to get rid of them, this concerns especially cases where the report is more than one period late.

4.2 "Life Time Achievement" Titles

The honorary titles were abolished, but it has caused some problems with players who have been near a title, but never formally met the requirements.

The proposal is to give titles (not honorary) to players who have been close to titles and who have shown good results through the years, are at a certain minimum age, this would require unanimous or large majority decision in the QC, EB and GA. In some countries, the conditions for the players may depend significantly on the title.

Christian Krause said that QC should be careful not to create a kind of new right for players missing normal title applications to get their title. QC should decide only in very exceptional cases.

Geurt Gijssen proposed that, if this is accepted, the existing honorary titles should be converted to respective normal titles.

The proposal is as follows:

The GM, WGM, IM or WIM title may be awarded to a player who has an exceptionally long and successful career, but who has failed to get the title according to the regulations.

The title may be awarded, if at least 75 percent majority in the QC is in favour of awarding the title.

5. Matters Concerning Rating Regulations

5.1 K factor issues

K factor meeting in Athens has been commented earlier, K changes from Dresden were not confirmed by the PB, so FIDE returned to old values. The PB returned this issue to the QC with a task to find a solution to be presented in the congress 2010, and the eventual changes to be applied from 1.7.2011. There was an expert meeting in Athens in June concerning the K issues. The experts present were prof. John Nunn, GM Bartłomiej Maciejka, Jeff Sonas, Nick Faulks and Mikko Markkula were representing the QC.

The meeting heard a lot of interesting presentations about the K issue and alleged rating inflation.

Still after the meeting there are different opinions about both inflation and K.

GM Jakovenko has a very comprehensive article about the issues; Nick Faulks has presented his views on FIDE web page.

Here some comments by Mikko Markkula:

K was first based on statistical sample size (see Elo's theoretical article), it was normal to have 15 or even more rounds in one tournament, Elo's theory comes to values $K=20-45$. To avoid big changes and big objection $K=10$ was decided for top players.

K also means what weight the recent results have compared with old results, thus the players with long history (large number of old games) should have lower K than the players newer to the list.

Now that the period is shortened from original one year to two months, the changes in ratings are very small between successive lists. The $K=10$ favors those players that do not perform as well as they should based on their ratings, they drop to the correct place slower than they should, those performing better suffer.

The problem of late changes before a competition to select the players can be solved by taking in account multiple lists.

The change decided in Dresden was a bit too hasty, it was not present in the proposal on the web, but was taken in the QC meeting.

The K step of 10 units at 2400 points is more problematic than the earlier step of 5 units. It should be considered also to have more steps and higher K factors when going down in the ratings. Now, if a young player gets a low rating based on youth tournaments, he may have a very long journey to the correct place with $K=25$ or $K=15$ instead of having, for example, $K=45$ (or proposed $K=30$).

The K should be evaluated also in terms of the type of games: classic (7 hours), normal (4 hours) and rapid (up to 1h), now the tie-breakers in World championships are not rated at all.

The chairman proposes to have a separate session to deal with K factor and inflation issues. There is time during the congress to allow this.

5.2 400 Point Rule

Maximum We should be mathematically 1.00, this means that a high rated player can only lose points in the game. On the other hand, the player should always be rewarded for a win. The effects need to be monitored.

5.3 Games against Unrated Players

The PB did not confirm the decision to rate games of the rated players against unrated also in Swiss tournaments. They are rated in round-robin tournaments. The decision meant that also the requirement of 1 point in the first tournament was re-established.

The games against unrated players should be rated for the previously rated players to stop giving draws to unrated players when the high rated player has lost the chances to win a prize. The fact the rated player does not lose any points when playing against an unrated may also give the new player too high an initial rating.

This matter will be studied and prepared better by the next congress.

6. Myanmar Case

6.1 Reducing Myanmar Ratings

The ratings were reduced by 200 points unless the rating calculated from games against non-Myanmar players gave a better rating, the procedure took too much time, and the Myanmar federation was not properly informed about the proceeding. Nick

Faulks and Mikko Markkula did the calculations. The decision was based on regulations where the monitoring of the rating system is required. The changes were objected by the Myanmar federation. The Brunei players have a similar situation. Some federations have taken the advantage of Myanmar rating by organizing multiple tournaments and matches against Myanmar players while they had the high ratings. The adjustment applied was recommended to be confirmed by the EB.

6.2 Stopping creating new Myanmar Cases

The organizers in Myanmar have not done anything wrong, as far as the regulations are concerned. Ethically to let the same players play each other over and over again to pump up the ratings is wrong.

We have to find tools to stop having new cases similar to Myanmar.

Minimum ratings awarded based on certain results should be removed totally, there are some remaining in the competition regulations. Now there is probably only the World Amateur to give non-mathematical ratings.

Round robin iteration is one of the sources for incorrect ratings. A player can get a (rather good) rating in a round-robin tournament by losing all games against rated players, but beating other unrated players.

In a tournament the rating gain should be restricted, if the rating differences are big. It is partially solved by 0.92 instead 0.89.

The commission tries to find measures to prevent the cases similar to the Myanmar case from happening in the future. The matter will be discussed in the next congress.

7. Other matters

7.1. Abolishing Non-Mathematical Ratings

The commission decided unanimously to recommend to FIDE Executive Board to remove all the non-mathematical ratings.

7.2. Proposals by Ignatius Leong

7.2.1 Commonwealth Chess Association Status

The proposal of Chess Federation of India to include the Commonwealth Youth championship in list of events where direct titles for the winner are possible.

Furthermore the federation proposed to accept a 9-game-norm from a zonal to be a 20-game norm like it is for Continentals.

Mr. Reuben proposed to have the FM title for the winners in the Commonwealth youth championships.

The youth and junior championships may be in the same category as Continental, Asean and Arab championship.

It was decided to postpone the decision to the next meeting.

7.2.2 Proposal apply Title Regulations Retroactively

The Asean Chess Confederation asked to have the new title regulations be valid for their tournaments held in June 2009. The commission agreed to the proposal.

7.2.3 Norms from Zonal Tournaments

The proposal to have 9-game norm from zonal tournaments to be valid as a 20-game norm was rejected by the commission.

7.3. Titles from Continentals

W. Stubenvoll pointed out that in a zonal tournament with at least 50% of the points a player may achieve the FM title. In a continental championship only silver and bronze medallists are awarded this title.

It was proposed to extend it to the continentals similarly to the zonals: one IM/WIM with 66 2/3 percent, two FM/WFM with 50 percent result of at least 9 games.

The proposal was accepted.

7.4. Titles from School Competitions

Mr. A. Kostyev proposed to award the CM title to the winners of World School Individual championships.

The titles have been awarded from 2005 up to 30.6.2009 based on the decision made in Antalya 2007. In the amendment procedure of the Title Regulations these titles were abolished.

The commission was in favour of this proposal and it will be recommended to the Executive Board.

7.5. Tournaments played partially over the Internet

In July 2009 South Africa had an experiment where some of the games had been played on internet. The report showed a good experience. The costs for the players and organisers could be reduced.

QC Chairman had given the permission to this experiment after consulting Geurt Gissen and Stewart Reuben.

The Report is QA Annex 5

7.6. Subcommittee for Additional Matters

If an urgent decision is necessary a sub-committee of the chairman, W. Stubenvoll, N. Faulks and S. Reuben will consider it and decide. The commission agreed.

8. Closing the Meeting

Stewart Reuben thanked the chairman for his work. The chairman thanked the members of the commission and the observers and closed the meeting.

Mikko Markkula
Chairman of QC

Werner Stubenvoll
acting Secretary