

Haggle EuroCG 2026 edition

About Haggle

Haggle is a game developed by Sid Sackson. The original game is for 15 players, but can be played with more.

For Haggle EuroCG 2026 edition, all the rules were changed (not only about scoring). It needs at least 23 players and is meant to be played with at most 138 players, though also many more people can play in theory (but we do not think it will scale well beyond 150).

EuroCG 2026 edition

Your goal is to hand in a deck of cards that is as good as possible. You have until Friday noon to do so. The more points your deck is worth, the better. There is a set of rules which define how many points a deck is worth. Those rules have been printed on rule cards of which every player starts with two (thus knowing two rules). To learn more rules and to improve your available cards, you can haggle with other players for information and cards.

Each player starts with 10 color cards, 2 different rule cards, and 1 extra special card (which is neither a rule card nor a color card).

How to haggle

Haggling is the core of the game. You haggle for cards and information and (as long as both haggling players agree on a deal), there are no forbidden trades. For example, you are not restricted to exchange color cards for color cards, you can also exchange color cards for rule cards or extra special cards. The trades also don't need to have the same number of cards on both sides; three cards could be exchanged for one. Of course, only if both players agree. Information can also be exchanged without actually exchanging cards, for example by letting each other see rule cards (while keeping them). It is also possible to exchange cards for information – for example, offering a card to see a rule.

How does it end and who wins?

The handed-in decks will be scored after the deadline. All rules apply to each handed-in deck (independent of whether the player was aware of them or not). If after all rules are applied, there is still a tie for first place, the person who handed in the deck earlier wins. (The hand-in time is the time given by the form.)

Some meta information on rules

Each rule has been printed several times.

Rules do not contradict each other, but some rules might overwrite others if triggered by what you hand in.

A few rules have EuroCG Hagen or computational geometry references, feel free to google them if you want.

When the rules talk about handed in cards, it always means that player's own deck and what that player has handed in. What has been handed in by other players does not affect the score of a personal deck. Rules about adding points always refer to how your deck is scored in the end.

Colors are those of the colored cards. Each color card tells you explicitly which color it has. Rule cards and extra special cards have no color.

We calculate $n \bmod m$ in the classical version such that the result is a value between 0 and $m - 1$ and will often call it equal rather than congruent. (So, we say r is $n \bmod m$ if $n = km + r$ for an integer k .)

Credits

Haggle is a game developed by Sid Sackson. Haggle EuroCG 2026 is an adaption of it that was done by Alexandra Weinberger with helpful suggestions by Barbara Giunti, Bianca B. Dornelas, Giacomo Ortali, Jakob Führer, Jona Handzuj, Markus Felberbauer, Rosna Paul, and Thomas Kuenzer.

Rule 1

If strictly more than 19 cards are handed in, then cards of the color of which the most cards have been handed in have base value 0. If this color is not unique, this applies to all colors tied for most. This bound cannot be overruled or modified.

Rule 2

If exactly one rule card and at least one color card are handed in, add $x \bmod y$ to the final score, where x is the rule number and y is the number of cards of a color with the highest count. If exactly one rule card and no color card are handed in, add $x \bmod 7$ to the final score, where x is the rule number. The rule number is the number printed on the rule card.

Rule 3

Let x be the number of rule cards handed in, y the smallest rule number among them, and z the largest rule number among them. If x is odd and strictly greater than 1, add $(z - y) \bmod 9$ to the final score. The rule number is the number printed on the rule card.

Rule 4

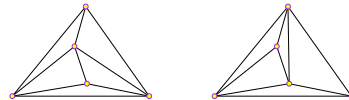
If an even number of rule cards is handed in, each rule card contributes +1 to the final score.

Rule 5

The following are equivalent: (1) R is the answer to life, the universe, and everything. (2) R is the number of the current EuroCG. (3) $R - 40$ is the base value of red cards. Red cards having base value $r := R - 40$ means that each red card contributes $+r$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.

Rule 6

Let b be the number of flips required to transform the left triangulation into the right (see figure). Blue cards have base value b . Blue cards having base value b means that each blue card contributes $+b$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.



Rule 7

Let P be a set of 20 points in the Euclidean plane whose convex hull has exactly three vertices, and let T be a plane triangulation of P . Let g be the number of vertices on the boundary of the face of T with the largest interior area. Green cards have base value g . Green cards having base value g means that each green card contributes $+g$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.

Rule 8

Let o be the last digit of the year in which EuroCG was previously held in Hagen. Orange cards have base value o . Orange cards having base value o means that each orange card contributes $+o$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.

Rule 9

Let y be the absolute difference between the number of green cards handed in and the number of orange cards handed in. Yellow cards have base value y . Yellow cards having base value y means that each yellow card contributes $+y$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.

Rule 10

Let p be the absolute difference between the number of red cards and the number of blue cards handed in, taken modulo 4. (In the sense that if there are x red cards and y blue cards, $p = |x - y| \bmod 4$.) Pink cards have base value p . Pink cards having base value p means that each pink card contributes $+p$ to the final score unless another rule that overwrites this is triggered.

Rule 11

If among the handed-in colors blue is a color that appears least often, add +2 points. If among the handed-in colors blue is *the unique* color that appears least often, add +11 points instead. (That is, if $m \geq 1$ blue cards have been handed in and there is no color of which n cards have been handed in with $1 \leq n < m$, add +2 points. If additionally there is no other color of which exactly m cards have been handed in, add +11 points instead.)

Rule 12

If more than 6 cards of a color different from blue have been handed in, cards of that color have base value 0. This applies separately to each non-blue color for which this condition is met.

Rule 13

If more than 4 red cards are handed in, red cards have base value 0.

Rule 14

If more than five rule cards are handed in, rule cards contribute 0 points. (That is, rules that award points specifically for rule cards award 0 points instead.)

Rule 15

Extra special cards have a base value of 0. In case of a tie on score, the player who handed in more extra special cards ranks higher.

Rule 16

Let k be the number of colors of which at least one card has been handed in. If $k \geq 2$ and the numbers of cards handed in for these colors are pairwise distinct, add $3k$ points. If $k = 1$, add +5 points instead. (Here “these colors” refers to all colors of which at least one card has been handed in.)

Rule 17

If the total number of handed-in cards is congruent to 1 modulo 5, add +5 points.

Rule 18

If at least one card of each of the six colors is handed in, add +12 points.

Rule 19

If exactly three colors are handed in, then in Rules 12 and 13 the stated threshold is increased by 1: where the rule says “more than N cards”, replace it by “more than $N + 1$ cards”

Rule 20

If red is among the colors of which the most cards are handed in, then in Rule 14 the stated threshold is increased by 2: where the rule says “more than N rule cards”, replace it by “more than $N + 2$ rule cards”.

Rule 21

If the total number of handed-in cards is prime, add +13 points.

Rule 22

If there is exactly one color of which exactly four cards have been handed in, add 8 to the final score.

Rule 23

Let C be the set of colors of which at least one card has been handed in. Let x be the number of cards of a least frequent color among C (i.e., at least one color in C has exactly x cards, and every color in C has at least x cards). Let y be the number of colors in C . If $x = y$, add +11 points to the final score.

Extra Special Card

The last time EuroCG was in Hagen, it was organized by Rolf Klein and Christian Icking. There were two days of talks, March 18 and 19.

Extra Special Card

The last time EuroCG would have been in Germany was 2020 in Würzburg. Due to Covid it happened online instead. The last time EuroCG was actually in Germany was 2018 in Berlin.

Extra Special Card

With this year's EuroCG, Hagen becomes one of six locations that have hosted EuroCG more than once. Depending on whether one considers "Würzburg (virtual)" to be the same as Würzburg or a separate location, Würzburg is either the only place where EuroCG has been held more than twice (two in-person editions and one virtual), or there is no such place.

Extra Special Card

EuroCG 2026 is a year of records. There are 95 accepted contributions. The number of participants is unclear at the time this card is written, but there were 142 early registrations.

Extra Special Card

The first EuroCG was 1983 in Zürich and then it was an annual event 1983-1993 and from 1995 onwards.

Extra Special Card

On Christmas Eve 2025, an average of 8 games of Light Speed: Arena by Tablescope were played every minute.

Extra Special Card

The Gesellschaft der Freunde der FernUniversität e.V. (GdF) (which roughly translates to society of friends of FernUniversität in Hagen) is supporting the university since 1978.

Extra Special Card

The DFG funded around 30,100 ongoing projects in 2025.

Extra Special Card

According to Wikipedia, Hagen is famous for the annual show Horses & Dreams. The 2026 one will be next month, April 22 – 26. What exactly is it? Apparently something to do with horses. In any case, if you happen to be in Hagen at that time, be sure to visit us at FernUniversität as well.

Extra Special Card

Hagen calls itself the “Stadt der FernUniversität” (“City of the Distance University”). In 2010, this was also added to the town entrance signs. However, the Ministry of the Interior of NRW ruled that this violated traffic regulations, so the signs had to be removed. In 2011, the ruling concerning such name additions were changed. Since 2012, Hagen has again displayed the name addition “Stadt der FernUniversität” on its town signs.

Extra Special Card

On March 24, 1969 - 66 years before the welcome reception of EuroCG in Hagen - Gabriele Susanne Kerner was born in Hagen. She became famous as a singer under her stage name Nena.

Extra Special Card

About 42% of Hagen’s area is covered by forest.

Extra Special Card

FernUniversität in Hagen is Germany’s only state distance-learning university, and its largest in terms of student numbers. In the current term, winter 2025-26, it has 78.684 registered students.

Extra Special Card

FernUniversittät in Hagen has 1.748 employees. (Current term, winter 2025-26)

Extra Special Card

FernUniversittät in Hagen employs 102 professors. (Current term, winter 2025-26)

Extra Special Card

23,3 % of the students at FernUniversität in Hagen are at the faculty of mathematics and computer science.

Extra Special Card

Emil Schumacher, born 29 August 1912 in Hagen was a German painter.

Extra Special Card

FernUniversität in Hagen is based in Hagen, but is also located with its Campusstandorte in twelve additional German cities, and has five locations in Austrian cities, one in Hungary, and one in Switzerland.

Extra Special Card

Do you know the song 99 Luftballons or its English Version 99 Red balloons by Nena? Nena is the stage name of Gabriele Susanne Kerner, who was born in Hagen.

Extra Special Card

Do you know what happened on October 12, 1912 in Hagen? Carl Brandt established his company. Brandt Zwieback-Schokoladen GmbH + Co. KG is a German Zwieback and chocolate producer and the biggest Zwieback brand in Germany.

Extra Special Card

The first youth hostel was opened in 1910 in Altena Castle. This is only about 20 km from here. In fact, EuroCG participants, who tried to get a single room in the Hagen hostel after those where booked out, where suggested by the hostel webpage to consider Altena.

Extra Special Card

The Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science of FernUniversität in Hagen exists since 2004, when the department of mathematics (founded 1974) and the department of computer science (founded 1991) united as one faculty.

Extra Special Card

FernUniversität in Hagen has 5 faculties: Humanities and Social Sciences, Psychology, Mathematics and Computer Science, Economics and Business Administration, and Law.

Extra Special Card

FernUniversität in Hagen was founded 1974 and began its research and teaching activities in 1975.