

2007 Law

LAW 64 - PROCEDURE AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF A REVOKE

A. Rectification following a Revoke

When a revoke is established:

1. and the trick on which the revoke occurred was won by the offending player*, at the end of the play the trick on which the revoke occurred is transferred to the non-offending side together with one of any subsequent tricks won by the offending side.
2. and the trick on which the revoke occurred was not won by the offending player* then, if the offending side won that or any subsequent trick, after play ends one trick is transferred to the non-offending side.

B. No Rectification

There is no rectification as in A following an established revoke:

1. if the offending side did not win either the revoke trick or any subsequent trick.
2. if it is a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player. Law 64C may apply.
3. if the revoke was made in failing to play any card faced on the table or belonging to a hand faced on the table, including a card from dummy's hand.
4. if attention was first drawn to the revoke after a member of the non-offending side has made a call on the subsequent deal.
5. if attention was first drawn to the revoke after the round has ended.
6. if it is a revoke on the twelfth trick.
7. when both sides have revoked on the same board.

C. Director Responsible for Equity

When, after any established revoke, including those not subject to rectification, the Director deems that the non-offending side is insufficiently compensated by this Law for the damage caused, he shall assign an adjusted score.

* a trick won in dummy is not won by declarer for the purposes of this Law.

2017 Law

LAW 64 - PROCEDURE AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF A REVOKE

A. Automatic Trick Adjustment

When a revoke is established:

1. and the trick on which the revoke occurred was won by the offending player*, at the end of the play the trick on which the revoke occurred is transferred to the non-offending side together with one of any subsequent tricks won by the offending side.
2. and the trick on which the revoke occurred was not won by the offending player* then, if the offending side won that or any subsequent trick, after play ends one trick is transferred to the non-offending side.

B. No Automatic Trick Adjustment

There is no automatic trick adjustment following an established revoke (but see Law 64C) if:

1. the offending side did not win either the revoke trick or any subsequent trick.
2. it is a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player, the first revoke having been established.
3. the revoke was made in failing to play a penalty card or any card belonging to dummy.
4. attention was first drawn to the revoke after a member of the non-offending side has made a call on the subsequent deal.
5. attention was first drawn to the revoke after the round has ended.
6. it is a revoke on the twelfth trick.
7. both sides have revoked on the same board and both revokes have become established.
8. the revoke has been corrected as per Law 62C3.

C. Redress of Damage

1. When, after any established revoke, including those not subject to trick adjustment, the Director deems that the non-offending side is insufficiently compensated by this Law for the damage caused, he shall assign an adjusted score.
2. (a) After repeated revokes by the same player in the same suit (see B2 above), the Director adjusts the score if the non-offending side would likely have made more tricks had one or more of the subsequent revokes not occurred.

(b) When both sides have revoked on the same board (see B7 above) and the Director deems that a contestant has been damaged, he shall award an adjusted score based on the likely result had no revokes occurred.

* a trick won in dummy is not won by declarer for the purposes of this Law.