

| 1997 original texts | 2007 Laws 61 - 64 (Final Version) |
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| <p>[Deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 61A - Failure to follow suit in accordance with Law 44 or failure to lead or play, when able, a card or suit required by law or specified by an opponent in accordance with an agreed penalty, constitutes a revoke (but see Law 59 when unable to comply).</p> <p>Law 61B - Declarer may ask a defender who has failed to follow suit whether he has a card of the suit led</p> <p>Law 61B - Dummy may ask declarer (but see Law 43B2(b)).</p> <p>Law 61B - Defenders may ask declarer but, unless the Zonal organisation so authorises, not one another.</p> <p>Law 63B - When there has been a violation of Law 61B, the revoker must substitute a legal card and the penalty provisions of Law 64 apply as if the revoke had been established.</p> <p>Law 62A - A player must correct his revoke if he becomes aware of the irregularity before it becomes established.</p> | <p>[Additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 61 - FAILURE TO FOLLOW SUIT - INQUIRIES CONCERNING A REVOKE</p> <p>A. Definition of Revoke</p> <p>Failure to follow suit in accordance with Law 44 or failure to lead or play, when able, a card or suit required by law or specified by an opponent when exercising an option in rectification of an irregularity, constitutes a revoke. (When unable to comply see Law 59.)</p> <p>B. Right to Inquire about a Possible Revoke</p> <p>1. Declarer may ask a defender who has failed to follow suit whether he has a card of the suit led.</p> <p>2. (a) Dummy may ask declarer (but see Law 43B2(b)).</p> <p>(b) Dummy may not ask a defender and Law 16B may apply.</p> <p>3. Defenders may ask declarer and, unless prohibited by the Regulating Authority, or may ask one another (but at the risk of creating unauthorized information).</p> <p>LAW 62 - CORRECTION OF A REVOKE</p> <p>A. Revoke Must Be Corrected</p> <p>A player must correct his revoke if he becomes aware of the irregularity before it becomes established.</p> <p>B. Correcting a Revoke</p> |

Law 62B - To correct a revoke, the offender withdraws the card he played **in revoking** and **follows suit with any** card.

Law 62B1 - A card so withdrawn becomes a penalty card (Law 50) if it was played from a defender's unfaced hand.

Law 62B2 - The card may be replaced without **penalty** if it was played from declarer's or dummy's **hand***, or if it was a defender's faced card.

Law 62 footnote - Subject to Law 43B2(b), when dummy has forfeited his rights.

Law 62C1 - Each member of the non-offending side may, **without penalty**, withdraw any card he may have played after the revoke but before attention was drawn to it (see Law 16C).

Law 62C2 - After a non-offender so withdraws a card, the hand of the offending side next in rotation may withdraw its played card, which becomes a penalty card if the player is a defender (see Law 16C).

Law 61B - a claim of revoke does not automatically warrant inspection of quitted tricks – see Law 66C

Law 62 footnote - A claim of revoke does not warrant inspection of quitted tricks except as permitted in Law 66C.

Law 62D1 - On the twelfth trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before all four hands have been returned to the board.

Law 62D2 - If a revoke by a defender occurred before it was the turn of his partner to play to the twelfth trick, and if offender's partner has cards of two suits, **(penalty)** offender's partner may not choose the play that could possibly have been suggested by seeing the revoke card.

To correct a revoke, the offender withdraws the card he played ~~in revoking~~ and ~~follows suit with~~ **substitutes a any legal** card.

1. A card so withdrawn becomes a **major** penalty card (Law 50) if it was played from a defender's unfaced hand.

2. The card may be replaced without **further rectification** if it was played from declarer's **(subject to Law 43B2(b))** or dummy's hand, or if it was a defender's faced card.

C. Subsequent Cards Played

1. Each member of the non-offending side may withdraw **and return to his hand** any card he may have played after the revoke but before attention was drawn to it (see **Law 16D**).

2. After a non-offender so withdraws a card, the **hand player** of the offending side next in rotation may withdraw ~~its his~~ played card, which becomes a penalty card if the player is a defender, ~~(and see Law 16D)~~.

3. A claim of **a** revoke does not automatically warrant inspection of quitted tricks (see Law 66C).

D. Revoke on Trick Twelve

1. On the twelfth trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before all four hands have been returned to the board.

2. If a revoke by a defender **occurs on** the twelfth trick **and** before it was the turn of his partner to play to **the** trick, **when** offender's partner has cards of two suits **he** may not choose the play that could possibly have been suggested by seeing the revoke card.

Law 63A - A revoke becomes established:

Law 63A1 - when the offender or his partner leads or plays to the following trick (any such play, legal or illegal, establishes the revoke).

Law 63A2 - when the offender or his partner names or otherwise designates a card to be played to the following trick.

Law 63A3 - when a member of the offending side makes or acquiesces in a claim or concession of tricks orally or by facing his hand (or in any other fashion).

Law 63C - Once a revoke is established, it may no longer be corrected (except as provided in Law 62D for a revoke on the twelfth trick), and the trick on which the revoke occurred stands as played (but see Law 43B2(b)).

Law 64A - When a revoke is established:

Law 64A1 - and the trick on which the revoke occurred was won by the offending player, (penalty) after play ceases, the trick on which the revoke occurred plus one of any subsequent tricks won by the offending side are transferred to the non-offending side.

Law 64A2 - 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, (penalty) after play ceases, one trick is transferred to the non-

LAW 63 - ESTABLISHMENT OF A REVOKE

A. Revoke Becomes Established

A revoke becomes established:

1. when the offender or his partner leads or plays to the following trick (any such play, legal or illegal, establishes the revoke).

2. when the offender or his partner names or otherwise designates a card to be played to the following trick.

3. when a member of the offending side makes or agrees to a claim or concession of tricks orally or by facing his hand or in any other way.

B. Revoke May Not Be Corrected

Once a revoke is established, it may no longer be corrected (except as provided in Law 62D for a revoke on the twelfth trick), and the trick on which the revoke occurred stands as played.

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

offending side; also, if an additional trick was subsequently won by the offending player with a card that he could legally have played to the revoke trick, one such trick is transferred to the non-offending side.

Law 64B - The penalty for an established revoke does not apply:

Law 64B1 - if the offending side did not win either the revoke trick or any subsequent trick.

Law 64B2 - to a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player.

Law 64B3 - 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.

Law 64B4 - if attention was first drawn to the revoke after a member of the non-offending side has made a call on the subsequent deal.

Law 64B5 - if attention was first drawn to the revoke after the round has ended.

Law 64B6 - to a revoke on the twelfth trick.

Law 64C - When, after any established revoke, including those not subject to penalty, the Director deems that the non-offending side is insufficiently compensated by this Law for the damage caused, he shall assign an adjusted score.

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. ~~in respect of~~ 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. ~~in respect of~~ 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.