

REVOKES

- Law 61 Failure to follow suit – inquiries concerning a revoke
- Law 62 Correction of a revoke
- Law 63 Establishment of a revoke
- Law 64 Procedure after establishment of a revoke

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Best Practice in dealing with revokes?

- Encourage and facilitate players complying with ...

Law 44C.

In playing to a trick, each player must follow suit if possible. This obligation takes precedence over all other requirements of these Laws.

- As Director apply Laws 61-64 as required.

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What is a revoke?

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 when exercising an option in rectification of an irregularity, constitutes a *revoke*.

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- There is no requirement or obligation to confirm established revokes while play is in progress
- A player has no obligation to draw attention to a revoke, his own or anyone else's
- A player has no obligation to correct his own non-established revoke, unless attention is drawn to it.

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Inquiring about a possible revoke

Law 61B

1. **Declarer** may ask a defender who has failed to follow suit whether he has a card of the suit led.
2. (a) **Dummy** may ask declarer (unless Law 43A is enlivened).
(b) **Dummy** may not ask a defender and Law 16B may apply.
3. **Defenders** may ask declarer and one another (at the risk of creating unauthorized information).

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Just because a player suggests there may be a revoke does NOT mean players may start turning over quitted tricks

Law 66 about inspecting tricks is an over-riding law

Rule: Specific Laws prevail over General Laws

So long as his side has not led or played to the next trick, declarer or either defender may, until he has turned his own card face down on the table, require that all cards just played to the trick be faced.

Until his side has led or played to the next trick, declarer or either defender may inspect, but not expose, his own last card played.

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66C Thereafter, until play ceases, the cards of quitted tricks may not be inspected (except at the Director's specific instruction; for example, if necessary to verify a claim of a revoke).

After play ceases, the played and unplayed cards may be inspected to settle a claim of a revoke, or of the number of tricks won or lost; **but no player should handle cards other than his own.**

If the Director can no longer ascertain the facts after such a claim has been made, and only one side has mixed its cards, **the Director shall rule in favour of the other side.**

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Law 62 A & B : Correction of a revoke

IF Attention is drawn to a revoke before it is established

THEN Revoke must be **corrected** with a legal card

IF DEFENDER : Withdrawn card becomes Major Penalty Card

IF DECLARER or DUMMY : Card goes back into hand for declarer and back into dummy
(Also, a defenders faced card may be replaced without further rectification).

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62C : Correction of a revoke – Subsequent Cards

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 16C).

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

If both sides revoke on the same trick and only one side has played to the subsequent trick, then both revokes must be corrected (see Law 16C). Every card withdraw by the defending side becomes a penalty card.

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Example of 62C2 – a common situation

MPC ♥3

♠10

West is declarer
Hearts are trumps

♠9

♠Q

♠K

MPC ♠4

Two Penalty Cards!

50D1(b)

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When is a revoke established?

when the offender or his partner leads or plays to the following trick

any such play

legal

illegal

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

East
Revokes

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

North
Claims

when agreement is established to an opponent's claim or concession; the offending side having raised no objection to it before the end of the round, or before making a call on a subsequent board.

No
Agreement

Revoke Not
Established

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64A Revoke Established Automatic Trick Adjustment

Offender wins revoke trick

One trick transferred

Side wins a later trick

Another trick transferred

Offender does not win revoke trick

Side wins that trick or later trick(s)

One trick transferred

Side wins no tricks after revoke

No tricks transferred

A trick won in dummy is NOT a trick won by Declarer for this Law

Automatic Trick Adjustment may not be reduced

Always consider Law 64C – Redress of Damage

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No Automatic Trick Adjustment (see 64C Redress of Damage)

1. The offending side did not win the revoke trick or any later 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. ... or 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

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64B2. It is a subsequent revoke in the same suit by the same player, the first revoke having been established

64C2(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.

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64C Redress of Damage

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.

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.

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Time Limits?

- Law 64B says “no automatic trick adjustment” following an established revoke if: attention was first drawn to the revoke after a member of the non-offending side has made a call on the subsequent deal (or after the round has ended).

... But Law 64C1 still applies:

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.

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