

## **Law 9           PROCEDURE FOLLOWING AN IRREGULARITY**

### **A. Drawing Attention to an Irregularity**

1. Unless prohibited by Law, any player may draw attention to an irregularity during the auction period, whether or not it is his turn to call.
2. Unless prohibited by Law, declarer or either defender may draw attention to an irregularity that occurs during the play period. For incorrectly pointed card see [Law 65B3](#).
3. When an irregularity has occurred dummy may not draw attention to it during the play period but may do so after play of the hand is concluded. However any player, including dummy, may attempt to prevent another player's committing an irregularity (but for dummy subject to Laws [42](#) and [43](#)).

Commentary by Chairman WBF Law committee:-

Law 9A3:- The laws now explicitly allow any player to try to prevent a player from committing an infraction or irregularity. But once the irregularity has occurred (during the play period) the dummy has no right to draw attention to it.

4. There is no obligation to draw attention to an infraction of law committed by one's own side (but see [Law 20F5](#) for correction of partner's apparently mistaken explanation).

### **B. After Attention Is Drawn to an Irregularity**

1.
  - a. The Director should be summoned at once when attention is drawn to an irregularity.
  - b. Any player, including dummy, may summon the Director after attention has been drawn to an irregularity.
  - c. Summoning the Director does not cause a player to forfeit any rights to which he might otherwise be entitled.
  - d. The fact that a player draws attention to an irregularity committed by his side does not affect the rights of the opponents.
2. No player shall take any action until the Director has explained all matters in regard to rectification.

### **C. Premature Correction of an Irregularity**

Any premature correction of an irregularity by the offender may subject him to a further rectification (see the lead restrictions in [Law 26](#)).