

1997 original texts	2007 Laws 47 - 48 (Final Version)
<p>[Deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 47A - A card once played may be withdrawn to comply with a penalty (but a defender's withdrawn card may become a penalty card, see Law 49).</p> <p>Law 47B - A played card may be withdrawn to correct an illegal or simultaneous play (see Law 58 for simultaneous play; and, for defenders, see Law 49, penalty card).</p> <p>Law 47C - A played card may be withdrawn without penalty after a change of designation as permitted by Law 45C4(b).</p> <p>Law 47D - After an opponent's change of play, a played card may be withdrawn without penalty (but see 62C2) to substitute another card for the one played.</p> <p>Law 47E1 - A lead out of turn may be retracted without penalty if the leader was mistakenly informed by an opponent that it was his turn to lead (LHO should not accept the lead).</p> <p>Law 47E2(a) - A player may retract the card he has played</p>	<p>[Additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 47 - RETRACTION OF CARD PLAYED</p> <p>A. In Course of Rectification</p> <p>A card once played may be withdrawn when required by rectification following an irregularity (but a defender's withdrawn card may become a penalty card, see Law 49).</p> <p>B. To Correct an Illegal Play</p> <p>A played card may be withdrawn to correct an illegal play (for defenders, except as this Law provides, see Law 49 - penalty card). For simultaneous play see Law 58.</p> <p>C. To Change an Inadvertent Designation</p> <p>A played card may be withdrawn and returned to the hand without further rectification after a change of designation permitted by Law 45C4(b).</p> <p>D. Following Opponent's Change of Play</p> <p>After an opponent's change of play, a played card may be withdrawn and returned to the hand (Law 62C2 may apply), without further rectification and another card may be substituted. without further rectification. (Laws 16D and 62C2 may apply.)</p> <p>E. Change of Play Based on Misinformation</p> <p>1. A lead out of turn (or lead out of turn play of a card) may be retracted without further rectification if the leader player was mistakenly informed by an opponent that it was his turn to lead or play. (LHO should not accept the lead). A lead or play may not be accepted by his LHO in these circumstances.</p>

because of a mistaken explanation of an opponent's call or play and before a corrected explanation, but only if no card was subsequently played to that trick. An opening lead may not be retracted after dummy has faced any card.

Law 47E2(b) - When it is too late to correct a play, under (a) **preceding**, Law 40C applies.

Law 47F - Except as provided in A through E **preceding**, a card once played may not be withdrawn.

Law 48A - Declarer is not subject to **penalty** for exposing a card, and no card of declarer's or dummy's hand ever becomes a penalty card. Declarer is not required to play any card dropped accidentally.

Law 48B1 - When declarer faces his cards after an opening lead out of turn, Law 54 applies.

Law 48B2 - When declarer faces his cards at any time other than immediately after an opening lead out of turn, he may be deemed to have made a claim or concession of tricks, and Law 68 then applies.

2. (a) A player may retract the card he has played because of a mistaken explanation of an opponent's call or play and before a corrected explanation, **without further rectification**, but only if no card was subsequently played to that trick. An opening lead may not be retracted after dummy has faced any card.

(b) When it is too late to correct a play under (a) **the Director may award an adjusted score.**

F. Other Retraction

1. **A card may be withdrawn as Law 53C provides.**

2. Except as **this Law specifies**, a card once played may not be withdrawn.

LAW 48 - EXPOSURE OF DECLARER'S CARDS

A. Declarer Exposes a Card

Declarer is not subject to **restriction** for exposing a card **(but see Law 45C2)**, and no card of declarer's or dummy's hand ever becomes a penalty card. Declarer is not required to play any card dropped accidentally.

B. Declarer Faces Cards

1. When declarer faces his cards after an opening lead out of turn, Law 54 applies.

2. When declarer faces his cards at any time other than immediately after an opening lead out of turn, he may be deemed to have made a claim or concession of tricks **(unless he demonstrably did not intend to claim)**, and Law 68 then applies.