

## WBF LC Commentary

### Law 81 – The Director

This law outlines the role of the TD.

Law 81B1 says that in the absence of the tournament organizer or a specific regulation, it is the duty of the TD to make the necessary decisions in order that the event continues as smoothly as possible.

Law 81C3 says that if the Director becomes aware of an infraction that has not previously been dealt with, the TD must address it. If the players have dealt with the infraction themselves by accepting it (Law 27A, Law 29A, Law 53A and others), then there is nothing left for the TD to do. But if the TD discovers a Law 11 case, then he should take action. He is however bound by the time limits described in Law 79 and Law 92.

Suppose that a spectator informs the TD about a revoke for which he was not called and the spectator believes that the offenders benefitted by their revoke. The TD should then find out what happened and use Law 64C to adjust the score if the offending side did indeed gain an advantage.

When he becomes aware of the blatant abuse of unauthorized information he should adjust the score. Another well-known example is the discovery of a very unlikely score. It is the job of the TD to verify what happened.

The option given in Law 81C5 should only rarely be exercised. Most TD's will never use it. A situation may arise between experienced and inexperienced players where education is more important than rectification.

Sometimes the infraction has more or less been induced by the opponents. An example: A player knocks twice on the table with his fingers at his turn to call; his LHO interprets this action as a pass and makes a call. If the TD is asked to resolve this via Law 81C5, he might be able to do so without the need of a more formal rectification.