

FIR Summary Guidelines for Referees

Rules of conduct and the effect of yellow cards

- Apply conduct rules (as explained here) as necessary and without hesitation – the image of Racketlon is important.

- Announce “YELLOW CARD” for any act of misconduct, including but not limited to the following
 - Racket abuse (throwing or damaging rackets)
 - Loud and strong swearing or unreasonable gestures towards opponent
 - Players challenging referee decision too strongly or unreasonably
 - Coaching during play (clause 3.6 of the Rules of Racketlon only allows coaching at breaks between sets and at the half time break within each set)
 - Unnecessary delay between sports, or on changing ends, or between rallies
 - Dangerous play

- Mark yellow cards on the scoresheet

- Note that the yellow cards count per whole racketlon match (not per set)

- EFFECT OF YELLOW CARDS
 - First yellow card signifies a warning and has no other immediate effect
 - Second yellow card - player loses one point
 - Third yellow card - player loses the set/sport (or the next set, if the misconduct occurs between sets).
 - Fourth yellow card - player loses the match. Note that this decision needs to be confirmed by the Head Referee. If the decision is confirmed, then the player may not play any more matches in the same draw

Note that the referee in any set can decide that a player loses the match (even without any prior yellow card being issued) for a severe act of misconduct (eg throwing a racket at another person); such a decision needs to be confirmed by the Head Referee. If the decision is confirmed, then the player may not play any more matches in the same draw

- Example of use and effect of yellow cards

Suppose player A is playing in a singles event.

Suppose the score is 5-9 in the table tennis, and player A engages in a first act of misconduct. The referee will issue a yellow card. There is no change in the score.

Suppose the score moves on to 8-11, and player A engages in a second act of misconduct. The referee will issue a yellow card. The score becomes 8-12.

Suppose the table tennis finishes at 16-21, and in the interval player A engages in a third act of misconduct. The referee will issue a yellow card. Player A then loses the badminton set 0-21.

Suppose the score is 4-7 in the squash and player A engages in a fourth act of misconduct. The referee will issue a yellow card. Player A then loses the match. This decision needs to be confirmed by the Head Referee. If the decision is confirmed, then player A may not play any more matches in the same draw.

The Head Referee and the FIR Delegate may determine (after consulting the referees) that in certain cases player A should also be disqualified from all the other classes in the tournament, including doubles classes. (Equally, if a pair is disqualified from a doubles draw, it is possible that one or both of the players could be disqualified from all the other classes, both singles and doubles, in the tournament).