

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S COURSE RATING SYSTEM (Copyright)

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Introduction

The Australian Women's Course Rating System is a system of evaluating the playing difficulty of individual courses to provide a uniform basis for the computation of handicaps.

The system has two rating components – Length and Course Difficulty.

The Australian Women's Course Rating (AWCR) for each course is determined by the State Body, or a body approved for the purpose by the State, but must be ratified by the State Body. The AWCR is the score expected from a Scratch Player in normal conditions. It is allocated for any approved combination of 18 holes.

For rating purposes, a scratch player is a "theoretical golfer" who consistently averages a carry of 180 metres, plus standard run of 15 to 25 metres, with her tee shot.

On a Par 5 hole, her second shot will carry 155 metres plus standard run. The landing areas of each hole to be considered are therefore 180–220 metres and 340–380 metres from the tee.

Definitions

The **Length Factor** is assessed on total metres.

The **Difficulty Factor** is based on assessing each hole of a course individually and allotting points for the various factors that influence play. Using the Conversion Table the total points are converted to a Difficulty Rating, either plus for extremely difficult courses or a minus rating. 72 points gives a zero difficulty rating.

Difficulty Factors

It is important that difficulty be considered under ideal weather conditions based on the landing area of the player's tee shot being between 180–220 metres. The second shot on a Par 5 hole landing area to be between 340–380 metres. These measurements include the run allowance. Each difficulty factor has a limit of 1 or 2 points. The effectiveness of a factor must be carefully considered.

Measurement of Courses

This is the responsibility of each club and in order to secure uniformity, all measurements should be made by surveying equipment. Each hole must be measured from the tee at the Permanent Mark to the centre of the green on a horizontal line, ignoring undulations and ground contours.

Allocation of Par Values

Allocation of the Par figure for each hole is the responsibility of the club. For guidance, recommended Par evaluations are as follows:

Par 3 – Up to 180 metres

Par 4 – Up to 365 metres

Par 5 – Over 365 metres

Dog-legs

The hole should be measured from the permanent mark to the axis of the dog-leg, then to the centre of the green.

Standard Run

15–25 metres.

Permanent Markers

Courses shall be measured from permanent markers on each tee, eg concrete or wood, set in the ground. It is recommended they be red in colour, and set midway front to back at the side of the tee.

Daily Tee Markers

Placement of daily tee markers should be balanced so that the course playing distance is substantially the same as rated.

The State Course Rating Committee Must be Notified as Follows

(i) Temporary Conditions

- a) If major course renovations are being undertaken.
- b) When temporary conditions exist that change the Par evaluation of a hole, eg Par 5 becomes Par 4 or Par 4 becomes Par 3, or the course or hole is shortened by more than 50 metres, or if the character of a hole has been altered substantially, the State approved body must be contacted for AWCR confirmation.
- c) If or when a course is exposed to severe temporary weather conditions, the Club may apply to the State Body for a Temporary Course Rating. Once this approval has been given, it must be utilised at all times unless withdrawn by the State Body. Discretionary use by Clubs is not permitted.

(ii) Recurring Temporary Course Rating

In the case of a course where temporary tees or greens have to be used at certain times of the year, for example, in the case of flooding, provided the temporary changes made are always the same, the State Body will assess and grant to the Club a Temporary Course Rating that may be used by players whenever the Club Committee declares the temporary course to be in play. The State Body or approved body must be informed of the date of whenever this happens and any cards returned under the Temporary conditions must be clearly marked with the Temporary Course Rating, ie TCR.

(iii) Special Course Rating

In the case of a special event where it is desired to play from different tees, the State Body must be notified as soon as possible and a special course rating will be assessed.

(iv) Altered Course Rating

Golf Australia has empowered:

- a) The State Body at any time to alter the AWCR of any course if necessary and in exceptional circumstances to adjust handicaps accordingly. In normal circumstances, handicaps obtained on a course, the AWCR of which has been raised or lowered shall remain the same, but all future scores returned on that course shall be reckoned for handicap purposes from the new AWCR.
- b) An AWCR, which has been revised owing to alteration of a course, comes into force from the day the altered course is in play.

Basic Rules for Course Rating

The course must be rated as a Scratch golfer would play, not as the Rater or Club member would play it.

1. Form a Rating Team of at least two experienced persons, (who have been authorised to act by the official State Body), one of whom shall be Team Leader.
2. Rating sheets showing the length of each hole and columns to insert points under the various headings are required.
3. Be accompanied by no more than two Club personnel, who have a thorough knowledge of the course playing characteristics and who can indicate the 180–220 metres area and 340–380 metres area on Par 5 holes from each tee.
4. On each hole, the team members should stand on the tee to determine the difficulty of the tee shot for scratch golfers. The team should then move to the landing areas of scratch golfers to evaluate the obstacles in those areas. A team member should measure the width of the fairway and the distance from the centre of the fairway to out of bounds, trees, or other obstacles. The firmness and slope of the fairway should be evaluated. The approach shot to the green should be viewed from the landing areas and evaluated.
The teams should then move to the green, evaluate the obstacles around the green and determine its effective diameter. The team should also evaluate the green from a putting standpoint, determine green speed using the stimpmeter, and evaluate the contour of the green. Finally, the team should move to the rear of the green and look back up the fairway to review the hole from that position. Elevation changes, if any, can be estimated from there.
5. As the team members move from one position to another, they should discuss obstacle factors and share information on measurements. The green target rating should be agreed upon by the team, then each member should evaluate the other obstacles independently. During the evaluation of a hole, team members should not discuss obstacles in terms of numerical ratings or record values.
6. Do not play a course while rating it.
7. Do not serve as a Team member if a member of the Club being rated.
8. Advise the Club that the new rating has to be approved by the State Body.

Course Rating Information Required from Clubs

To present your course for an official rating the following information will be of assistance to the rating panel.

1. Accurate measurement of each hole, measurements to be taken from the permanent markers on the tee, to the centre of the green.
2. Place a marker (stake or paint) on the ground at 200 metres from tee on par 4s and par 5's, and also at 360 metres on par 5s.
3. Measure width of closely mown fairway at 200 metres and also at 360 metres on par 5s.
4. State the surface area of each green (grass only).
5. Have a member of the Club Match Committee available to assist the panel with clarification of any points about the course.
6. Two Tees per Hole – Clubs which have two teeing grounds per hole and require separate ratings from permanent markers on those tees, must carry out 2, 3 and 4 of the above directions for both tees.

Method of Establishing Australian Women's Course Rating

The AWCR is made up of two components: Length Rating, plus or minus Course Difficulty rating, to 1 decimal place (0.5 rounds down).

a) Length Rating

Having established the total length of the 18 holes of the course, the following calculations, under the appropriate formula, provide the length rating.

- * For courses under 3000m.
State Bodies should use discretionary powers after studying the Club's handicapping records and competition results.
- * For courses 3000–4075m Length Rating is $LM/255 + 49$
- * For courses 4076–4925m Length Rating is $LM/170 + 41$
- * For courses 4926–5700m Length Rating is $LM/127.5 + 31.33$

It should be noted that a relatively small error in the total measurement of the course can make an appreciable change in the Length Rating and therefore accuracy in measurement and calculations is important.

b) Course Difficulty Rating

Each Club's course difficulty rating is determined by a hole by hole inspection of the course by rating personnel, utilising the procedures and examples set out in the following section. Points are allotted for each factor of difficulty on each hole. A total of 72 points would give a zero difficulty rating. A total less than 72 would give a minus factor and over 72 a plus factor.

A new or revised AWCR figure shall be utilised following receipt of official notification from the State Body.

Difficulty Factors

The three Difficulty Factors are as follows:

1. Fairway
2. Greenside
3. Putting Green

Use the full range of decimal points from 0.1 to 1.0 to rate effectiveness. However, the maximum points listed against each factor cannot be exceeded.

Note: The example points apply to one side of the fairway only.

Difficulty Factor 1 – Fairway (Par 4 and 5 holes)

Consider the tee shot on a Par 4 at 180–220 metres and the tee shot and second shot at 340–380 metres on a Par 5 hole. A maximum of 1 point for each of (a) Width of Fairway, (b) Rough, Vegetation and Terrain, and (c) Hazards, will apply to each fairway zone, i.e. a Par 4 can have a maximum of 1 point, a Par 5 a maximum of 2 points under each of these three sub-sections.

a) Width of Fairway at Landing Area – Maximum 1 point

The accepted width of landing area is 36 metres, unless sideways slope and/or severe slopes require added width to offset these factors, e.g.

- (i) Width 26 metres to 36 metres with severe slope 1 point
- (ii) Width 25 metres or less 1 point
- (iii) Width 26 metres to 36 metres 0.5 point
- (iv) Width more than 36 metres with severe slope 0.5 point
- (v) Width more than 36 metres with no slope Nil

b) Rough, Vegetation and Terrain Maximum 1 point

This factor covers rough, trees, bushes, rocks, sandy wastes etc. The rating for rough (minimum 4 cm depth) depends on its height and thickness. The ratings for vegetation and terrain depend on size, density and location.

- (i) *Highly effective*
Heavy density of vegetation or excessively thick rough 0.5 point
- (ii) *Reasonably effective*
Light density of vegetation or rough in excess of 5 cm 0.3 point
- (iii) *Partly effective*
Scattered trees and/or light rough (4 cm in depth) 0.1 point

c) Hazards etc. Maximum 1 point

Bunkers, water hazards, large mounds, Out of Bounds. Consider the proximity of OOB and/or effectively placed hazards at drive landing area, e.g.

- (i) *Highly effective*
 - a) OOB 0.5 point
 - b) Water 0.4 point
- (ii) *Reasonably effective*
Bunkers or Mounds that would prevent the player reaching her target 0.3 point
- (iii) *Partly effective*
Bunkers or mounds that would cause the player some inconvenience with the shot to the target 0.2 point

CENTRE OF THE FAIRWAY TO THE HAZARD			
	<i>OOB</i>	<i>Water Hazards</i>	<i>Bunkers/Mounds</i>
15 metres or less	0.5	0.4	0.3
16 to 20 metres	0.4	0.3	0.2
21 to 25 metres	0.3	0.2	0.1
26 metres & over	Nil	Nil	Nil

*These figures are based on the surface being flat.
If there is a slope then an adjustment would be necessary.*

Difficulty Factor 2 – Greenside

a) Approach Shot & Par 3 Tee Shots – Maximum 2 Points for Grass, and 1.5 for Sand

When more than two effective greenside hazards exist or other factors such as excessive length, an elevated green, unusual green design or difficult green holding qualities exist, up to 0.5 can be added. Consider probable length of shot, size and shape of target area and if more than two effective hazards. A small grass green could be deemed to be one under 400 sq. metres; a large green to be over 550 sq. metres.

The target for a sand green is considered for this exercise to be the area measured 20 metres radially from the centre of the sanded portion. This is based on the assumption that a Scratch player will generally get up and down from 20 metres and closer on sand greens.

GRASS GREENS			
	<i>Small</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Large</i>
160 + metres	1.5	1.4	1.3
150–159	1.4	1.3	1.2
140–149	1.3	1.2	1.1
130–139	1.2	1.1	1.0
120–129	1.0	0.9	0.7
110–119	0.9	0.7	0.5
100–109	0.7	0.5	0.3
90–99	0.5	0.3	0.1
80–89	0.3	0.1	Nil
70–79	0.1	Nil	Nil
69–	Nil	Nil	Nil

SAND GREENS			
	<i>20m Radial Target</i>		<i>20m Radial Target</i>
160 + metres	1.0	120–129	0.3
150–159	0.8	110–119	0.2
140–149	0.7	100–109	0.1
130–139	0.5	99– metres	Nil

(b) Hazards etc – Maximum 1 Point

Bunkers, water hazards, mounds, fall-aways, vegetation, OOB and trees. Set out below is a table defining the types of hazards encountered around the greenside. This table should be used, however, commonsense should also prevail.

For example:

A green with bunkers occupying 90% of its perimeter, or divided into walkways. It is obvious that this approach shot would be extremely difficult. In allocating the points, this would rate 1 point.

GREENSIDE HAZARDS – MAXIMUM 1 POINT		
<i>Centre of the Green to the Hazard</i>		
OOB	25 metres or less	0.5
	26-30 metres	0.3
	31-35 metres	0.1
	Over 35 metres	Nil
Water Hazards	20 metres or less	0.5
	21-25 metres	0.3
	26-30 metres	0.1
	Over 30 metres	Nil
Bunkers, trees, mounds, fall aways, heavy vegetation	15 metres or less	0.3
	16-20 metres	0.2
	21-25 metres	0.1
	Over 25 metres	Nil

These figures are based on a reasonably flat surface. If there is a slope, or the green is elevated, an adjustment would be necessary.

Difficulty Factor 3 – Grass Putting Green Maximum 2 Points

The following evaluates the difficulty of a green from the standpoint of a Scratch golfer holing out in two putts. Speed and contouring are the main factors. Multi-tiered greens with difficult hole locations warrant a high rating, as do greens normally in poor, uneven condition.

a) Putting (measure length or breadth of green and divide by 2)

- (i) Short Putt: Up to 7 metres
- (ii) Medium Putt: 7 metres and up to 14 metres
- (iii) Long Putt: Over 14 metres

b) Speed of Grass Green

Stimpmeter: This is a piece of equipment that may be used to measure the speed of the greens. A flat surface should be found on the green with no slope, and the distance from the stimpmeter to where the ball finishes is measured to determine the speed of the green.

When using a stimpmeter to measure the speed of greens, the following will apply:

- (i) Slow: Up to 2 metres
- (ii) Medium: Over 2 metres and under 3 metres
- (iii) Fast: Over 3 metres

c) Size of Grass Green

- (i) Small: Under 400 square metres
- (ii) Medium: 400 square metres to 550 square metres
- (iii) Large: Over 550 square metres

d) Type of Green

- (i) Flat
- (ii) Subtle contours
- (iii) Gentle slope or lightly contoured
- (iv) Tiered, severe slope or heavily contoured

DIFFICULTY FACTORS				
Guides only and should be varied by increments of 0.1 according to effectiveness.				
GRASS PUTTING GREEN				
<i>Speed</i>	<i>Definitions</i>	<i>Long Putt</i>	<i>Medium Putt</i>	<i>Short Putt</i>
Fast	Severe slope or contour	2.0	1.5	1.0
Medium	Severe slope or contour	1.5	1.0	0.5
Slow	Severe slope or contour	1.0	0.5	Nil
Fast	Moderate slope or contour	1.8	1.3	0.8
Medium	Moderate slope or contour	1.3	0.8	0.3
Slow	Moderate slope or contour	0.8	0.3	Nil
Fast	Gentle slope or light contour	1.5	1.0	0.5
Medium	Gentle slope or light contour	1.0	0.5	0.1
Slow	Gentle slope or light contour	0.5	0.2	Nil
Fast	Flat (majority of surface)	1.3	0.8	0.3
Medium	Flat (majority of surface)	0.8	0.3	Nil
Slow	Flat (majority of surface)	0.3	Nil	Nil

SAND PUTTING GREEN – MAXIMUM 1 POINT				
Green Speed	Fast:	Very hard surface; does not scrape well. Pitched ball from 20m does not hold.		
	Medium:	Semi-hard, scrapes well. Pitched ball from 20m stops within 3m.		
	Slow:	Soft and sandy, foot prints mark easily. Pitched ball from 20m stops within 1.5m.		
Green Size	Small:	Less than 10m in diameter		
	Medium:	10m - 15m in diameter		
	Large:	Over 15m in diameter		
<i>Surrounds (up to 20m from centre of green)</i>	Speed of Sand Green	<i>Green Size (diameter) / Sanded Portion Only</i>		
		<i>Small</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Large</i>
Rough	Fast	1.0	0.9	0.8
Rough	Medium	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rough	Slow	0.5	0.5	0.5
Average Quality	Fast	0.3	0.4	0.5
Average Quality	Medium	0.3	0.3	0.4
Average Quality	Slow	0.2	0.2	0.3
Well Grassed	Fast	0.1	0.1	0.2
Well Grassed	Medium	0.1	0.1	0.2
Well Grassed	Slow	0.1	0.1	0.2
Discretion should be used in moving between points when surrounds fall within two categories, eg Medium green surrounds Average to Well Grassed (tending to Well Grassed), allocate 0.2. Consideration should also be given to length of putt, contours and surface.				

CONVERSION TABLE FOR DIFFICULTY ADJUSTMENT					
<i>Points</i>	<i>Difficulty Factor</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Difficulty Factor</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Difficulty Factor</i>
0	-4.0	29	-2.4	56	-0.9
1	-4.0	30	-2.3	57	-0.9
2	-3.9	31	-2.3	58	-0.8
3	-3.9	32	-2.2	59	-0.7
4	-3.8	33	-2.2	60	-0.6
5	-3.7	34	-2.1	61	-0.6
6	-3.6	35	-2.1	62	-0.5
7	-3.6	36	-2.0	63	-0.5
8	-3.5	37	-2.0	64	-0.4
9	-3.5	38	-1.9	65	-0.4
10	-3.4	39	-1.9	66	-0.3
11	-3.4	40	-1.8	67	-0.3
12	-3.3	41	-1.8	68	-0.2
13	-3.3	42	-1.7	69	-0.2
14	-3.2	43	-1.6	70	-0.1
15	-3.2	44	-1.5	71	-0.1
16	-3.1	45	-1.5	72	0
17	-3.1	46	-1.4	73	+0.1
18	-3.0	47	-1.4	74	+0.1
19	-3.0	48	-1.3	75	+0.2
20	-2.9	49	-1.3	76	+0.2
21	-2.8	50	-1.2	77	+0.3
22	-2.7	51	-1.2	78	+0.4
23	-2.7	52	-1.1	79	+0.4
24	-2.6	53	-1.1	80	+0.5
25	-2.6	54	-1.0	81	+0.5
26	-2.5	55	-1.0	82	+0.6
27	-2.5				
28	-2.4				

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CALCULATED COURSE RATING SYSTEM (Copyright)

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Definitions

The **Women's Calculated Course Rating (WCCR)** is the figure, calculated by the person so authorised by a Club Committee, that reflects the playing conditions of each competition round. This system utilises the actual net scores returned by the competitors in each round.

Stipulated Round – The number of holes in a stipulated round is 18 unless a smaller number is authorised by the Committee. (Rules of Golf – refer to definitions)

Introduction

The WCCR, rounded to the nearer whole number, (0.5 being rounded down) must be calculated for every competition round conducted by the Club in which more than 20 players compete. For fields of between 0 and 20, the AWCR is used.

If weather or course conditions alter during the day and a competition field can reasonably be segregated into two sections of similar quality, eg am and pm, two WCCRs should be calculated.

When two or more competitions are conducted at the same time, all scores should be combined if possible, to calculate the WCCR. If this is not possible, the WCCR for the affiliated Club's field should be used by any unaffiliated group or secondary competition. (Golf Link will produce a WCCR for each competition it processes.)

The field size is the number of competitors who commence the round, except for any who do not finish due to severe illness, or for reasons permitted under Rules of Golf, Rule 6-8.

Unless evidence dictates otherwise, non-returned cards (NCR) and incomplete cards (NCR) shall be considered as "worst" scores for the purpose of WCCR calculation.

State Discretion – For Severe Weather Conditions, Refer Australian Women's Course Rating System – Section (i), Temporary Conditions (c).

Method of Establishing WCCR

a. Single Stroke Rounds

(i) Small Fields (0–20 players)

For fields of fewer than 21 the AWCR is used as the WCCR.

When Preferred Lies "through the green" or Tee Up "through the green" apply, the AWCR *must be* reduced by 2 strokes.

Example:

18 players in field. AWCR 71. Preferred Lies through the green in force.

AWCR is 69. WCCR = 69

(ii) For fields of more than 20 players

* Calculate to the nearer whole number 12.5% of the field (0.5 being rounded down). Note: 12.5% is one-eighth (1/8).

* Place cards in net order of merit from best to worst. (Include NCRs.)

* From the best card, count down the cards to the 12.5% number previously determined. The net score on this card is the WCCR, subject to the following:

The WCCR cannot be higher than 3 strokes above nor lower than 3 strokes below the course's AWCR. When Preferred Lies "through the green" or Tee Up "through the green" is in force, the WCCR *may* go as low as 5 strokes below the AWCR.

Examples

AWCR 68. Preferred Lies Through the Green (PLTG) in force.

Net scores: 63, 64, 64, 66, 68 etc.

27 players = 3rd card, therefore WCCR = 64.

AWCR 70. Net scores: 66, 68, 69, 70, 71 etc.

27 players = 3rd card, therefore WCCR = 69.

AWCR 72. Net scores: 67, 68, 68, 69, 70, 71 etc.

27 players = 3rd card, WCCR = 68 (WCCR cannot be more than 3 strokes below the AWCR) therefore WCCR = 69.

(iii) Stipulated Rounds of less than 18 holes

When a 9-hole stipulated round is played in conjunction with an 18-hole stipulated round, the WCCR from the 18-hole event will be used for the 9-hole event.

NB: 9-hole scores rounded up to 18 will not be used in calculating the 18-hole WCCR.

When a 9-hole stipulated round to be used for handicapping is played, and the number of players exceeds 20, a WCCR shall be calculated using the adjusted scores, otherwise the AWCR shall be used.

b. Four-ball rounds

AWCR or TAWCR whichever is applicable.

c. Stableford and Par Competitions

For these competitions, the same procedures apply but the cards utilised must be converted to stroke scores.

Examples:

- 36 Stableford points or square in Par = course PAR.
- 40 Stableford points or +4 in Par = 4 strokes BELOW PAR.
- 34 Stableford points or -2 in Par = 2 strokes ABOVE PAR.

PAR	AWCR	To Calculate WCCR (21 or more players)	To Play to Handicap in Small Fields (0-20 players)
70	70	98 players = 12th card, say 35 pts or -1 in Par = 1 ABOVE PAR – WCCR = 71	36 Stableford points or square in Par
72	69	a) 101 players = 13th card, say 37 pts or +1 in Par = 1 BELOW PAR – WCCR = 71 b) 62 players = 8th card, say 35 pts or -1 in Par = 1 ABOVE PAR – WCCR = 73 but can only go 3 above or 3 below so WCCR = 72	When Par of course is GREATER than the AWCR then MORE Stableford points or PLUS in Par is needed to play to handicap. PAR 71 AWCR 70 = 37 pts or +1 in Par PAR 72 AWCR 70 = 38 pts or +2 in Par PAR 72 AWCR 69 = 39 pts or +3 in Par
72	74	c) 44 players = 5th card, say 34 pts or -2 in Par = 2 ABOVE PAR – WCCR = 74 b) 80 players = 10th card, say 39 pts or +3 in Par = 3 BELOW PAR – WCCR = 69 but can only go 3 above or 3 below so WCCR = 71	When Par of course is LESS than the AWCR then LESS Stableford points or MINUS in Par is needed to play to handicap. PAR 72 AWCR 73 = 35 pts or -1 in Par PAR 73 AWCR 75 = 34 pts or -2 in Par PAR 71 AWCR 74 = 33 pts or -3 in Par

Buffer zone – Refer Australian Women’s Handicapping System, Regulation 6.

Club Handicaps Over 45

For the purpose only of calculating the WCCR, net scores from club handicaps over 45 shall be adjusted by using 45 as the handicap.

For Stableford and Par competitions, the adjustment can be made to the total score rather than having to reassess points at individual holes.

Example: 40 points off a 48 handicap is adjusted to 37 points to calculate the WCCR.

Refer to Australian Women’s Handicapping System, Section 9.

Summary

- a. The AWCR is determined by the State Association or approved body. It should be printed on the score card.
- b. The WCCR is determined by Golf Link (or by the Club Committee’s representative) and is a statistical reflection of the conditions under which the competition was played.
- c. The WCCR is the base figure for the computation of handicaps and should be calculated and displayed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the competition.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S HANDICAP & WCCR REGULATIONS			
SITUATION	ACTION	HANDICAPPING	WCCR
1. No handicap on card. (i) stroke (Rule 6-2b). (ii) par & Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a)	(i) Disqualified from net event. (ii) As above. NB: If scratch event is held, card accepted for scratch.	(i) & (ii) Apply correct handicap and use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Apply correct handicap – use to determine WCCR if applicable.
2. Higher handicap on card (i) stroke (Rule 6-2b). (ii) par & Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a)	(i) Disqualified from net event. (ii) As above. NB: If scratch event is held, card accepted for scratch.	(i) & (ii) Apply correct handicap and use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Apply correct handicap – use to determine WCCR if applicable.
3. Lower handicap on card in stroke, par or Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a).	Card accepted for competition as returned.	Use recorded lower handicap for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Use result with lower handicap to determine WCCR if applicable.
4. Score for hole omitted in stroke.	Disqualified from the competition.	Treat as NCR (0.1).	Used to calculate field size. Used as worst card to determine WCCR.
5. Score for hole omitted in par & Stableford.	Accepted for the competition. No obligation under the Rules to record a score for every hole.	Use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Used to determine WCCR if applicable.
6. Card not signed (Rule 6-6b).	Disqualified from the competition.	Use for handicapping as returned.	Used to calculate field size. Used to determine WCCR if applicable.
7. (a) Card handed in after competition has closed. (b) No card returned (NCR).	(a) & (b) Not accepted for the competition.	(a) & (b) Treat as NCR (0.1).	Used to calculate field size. Used as worst card to determine WCCR.
8. Higher score than actually taken recorded in stroke, par and Stableford (Rules 6-6d & 32-2a).	Card accepted as returned.	Used for handicapping with recorded score.	Used to calculate field size. Use recorded score to determine WCCR if applicable.
9. Lower score than actually taken recorded in stroke (Rule 6-6d).	Disqualified from the competition.	(i) If correct score can be verified, adjust and use for handicapping. (ii) If score cannot be verified, treat as NCR (0.1).	(i) & (ii) Used to calculate field size. (i) Use adjusted score to determine WCCR if applicable. (ii) Used as worst card to determine WCCR.
10. Lower score than actually taken recorded in par and Stableford. (Please refer to Rule 32-2a and relevant Decisions)	(i) If result of hole affected – Disqualified from the competition. (ii) If result of hole not affected, no penalty applies and card accepted for the competition.	(i) a. If correct score can be verified, adjust and use for handicapping. (i) b. If correct score cannot be verified, treat as NCR (0.1) (ii) Use for handicapping as returned.	(i) & (ii) Used to calculate field size. (i) a. Use adjusted score to determine WCCR if applicable. (i) b. Use as worst card to determine WCCR. (ii) Use as returned to determine WCCR if applicable.
11. Withdrawal after competition commences due to severe illness.	Nil.	Not used for handicapping.	Not used to calculate field size. Not used to determine WCCR.