



PAKISTAN GOLF FEDERATION STANDARD SCRATCH SCORE &

HANDICAPPING SYSTEM EFFECTIVE 01 JULY 2001 REPRINTED ON 01 DEC. 2016

PART ONE

THE STANDARD SCRATCH SCORE AND HANDICAPING SCHEME

Clause 1 DEFINITIONS.

- 1.1 Affiliated. Admitted to an organization after having fulfilled its conditions and having paid the requisite fee. Such organizations will have the status and be eligible to participate in its activities and granted the right to vote immediately upon affiliation.
- 1.2 Association. An Association is an organization whose office bearers and members are elected/nominated by its affiliated golf clubs. Its office is governed by golfers, operated under bylaws and formed for the purpose of conducting competitions and promoting the best interest and conserving the true spirit of the game of golf within their jurisdiction. For the purpose of this scheme the Provinces and the Federal area of Pakistan will be the golf Associations of their respective Province / Area and will act on behalf of PGF. They will be affiliated to the PGF.
- 1.3 Buffer Zone. A score is within the buffer zone when the net differential is within the following bands of the player's handicap:
 - a Category 1. 0 to +1 (one over handicap).
 - b. Category 2. 0 to +2 (Two over handicap).
 - c. Category 3. 0 to +3 (Three over handicap).
 - d. Category 4 (Ladies & juniors). 0 to +5 (Five over handicap).

Note. When the players score in within his buffer zone his exact handicap remains unchanged.

- 1.4 Categories and Age of Players. The under mentioned categories and age will apply to players competing in Pakistan Golf Federation tournaments:
 - a. Juniors. Maximum age 18 years as on the date of tournament.
 - b. Men / Ladies. Upto the age of 55 years on the date of the tournament. If a man / lady over 55 years of age decides to play in seniors category, he / she may do so and will play the tees underplay by the seniors. He / she can compete in one category only during the tournament.

- c. Seniors. 55 years and above on the date of the tournament. If a senior player desires to compete in the men / ladies category, he / she may do so but will play from the men / ladies tees under play. He / she can compete in one category only during that tournament.
- 1.5 Club. See Golf Club.
- by PGF. golf Associations and their affiliated clubs played in accordance with the Rules of Golf and appropriate local rules. It may be open for participation or restricted to any specific category of amateur golfers or combination of amateurs and professionals from within Pakistan and foreign countries, under such conditions, as the organizers shall make. Also see event.
- 1.7 Committee. A committee formed by PGF, Associations and Golf Clubs to coordinate, make rules and take decisions on golf matters for that specific purpose.
- 1.8 Competition Round. A competition round is one conducted by a recognized golf club (inside or outside Pakistan), its professionals or agents, or other bona-fide bodies, for which trophies or prizes are awarded for golfing performance. It will comprise of not less than 18 holes played on the same day.
- 1.9 Competitions. See championship
- 1.10 Competition / Course Scratch Score (CSS). The competition scratch score (CSS) is the score of 18 holes for that day determined under clause 6.2 by the committee.
- 1.11 Course Rating. Course rating is the evaluation of the playing difficulty of an 18 or 9 holes golf course by PGF for scratch golfers, under normal course and weather conditions. It is expressed as strokes to be taken and is based on yardage and other factors effecting the scoring ability of a scratch golfer in accordance with clause 5. In the case of a 9-hole golf course, it will comprise of two rounds of 9 holes each.
- 1.12 Distance Point. A distant point is the position of a permanent marker indicating the point from which the length of the hole is measured for the purpose to determine the SSS of the course. All distance points shall be positioned on the tees so that they are not less than 8 yards in front of the rear of the area prepared for the tee and not less than 6 yards from the front of

- the area prepared for the tee. All distance points will be indicated with Blue markers.
- 1.13 Effective Playing Length. It is the measured length of the course adjusted by factors such as unusual roll. elevation changes, obstacles wind factors, forced lay-ups and doglegs that makes the course play longer or shorter than its measured length.
- 1.14 Event. An event is a golf competition / match / tournament comprising of 18, 36, 54 or 72 holes.
- 1.15 Golf Club. A golf club is one, which has a 9, 18, 27 or 36 notes Golf Course of at least 25 members that operate under bylaws with committees related to golf to supervise golf activities. It shall be affiliated to the PGF, respective Association or any such organization and pay to them a specified fee in respect of each eligible player / member. It must have the ability to hold/organize golf competitions. The word club wherever referred in the preceding pages will mean the Golf Club.
- 1.16 Gross Score. A gross score is the number of actual strokes plus any penalty strokes taken by a player to complete a stipulated round.
- 1.17 Handicap. Handicap is the PGF rating of a player's playing ability calculated in accordance with the provisions of this scheme by his home golf club. It reflects his potential scoring ability on a course of standard difficulty indicated by a whole number or in decimals or both. Maximum handicap for men will be 18, for ladies and juniors 36.
 - a. Exact Handicap. A player's exact handicap is his handicap calculated in accordance with the provisions of this scheme to one decimal.
 - b. Playing Handicap. A playing handicap is a player's exact handicap rounded to the nearest whole number (0.5 is rounded upwards).
- 1.18 Handicap Allowance. A handicap allowance is the percentage of Handicap strokes recommended for a handicap competition. Allowances vary for different forms of competition and are designed to produce equitable competition.
- 1.19 Handicapping Authority. For the purpose of this scheme the authorities responsible for maintaining the handicap of players shall be.

- a. Category 1. Pakistan Golf Federation.
- b. Category 2, 3 and 4. The home club
- + 20 Handicap Card. A card issued by the home club to every member, indicating his playing handicap determined under the aforementioned clauses of this scheme.
- 1.21 Handicap Categories. For the purpose of this scheme following handicap categories will be applicable: -

		18 Holes Course	9 Holes Course
a.	Category 1.	Upto 4.4 and below	Upto 2 2
b	Category 2.	4 5 to 9 4 inclusive	2 3 to 4.7 inclusive
C.	Category 3.	9.5 to 18.4 inclusive	4.8 to 9.2 inclusive
d.	Category 4. (Ladies & Jun	18.4 to 36.4 inclusive iors only).	9.3 to 18.2 inclusive

- 1.22 Handicap Committee. It is a *committee* appointed by the *PGF / Associations / Affiliated Clubs* to administer this *scheme* within their jurisdiction.
- 1.23 Handicap Record Sheet. A handicap record sheet is a file pertaining to each member, in which the handicap committee of the player's home club maintains his scores and handicap. It shall contain the most recent 20 scores posted by a member plus any eligible tournament scores.
- 1.24 Handicap Reduction Factor. Is a factor determined to reduce the exact handicap of a player which is ascertained by multiplying the number of strokes played under the playing handicap with his handicap category in decimal i.e:
 - a. Category 1: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.1
 - b. Category 2: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.2.
 - c. Category 3: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.3.
 - d. Category 4: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.5.
- 1.25 Handicap System/Scheme. The PGF handicap system is the method of evaluating golf skills of players as given in the clauses of this issue, so that golfers of different abilities can

compete on an equitable basis. The word *scheme / system* wherever referred in the preceding pages will mean the *handicapping system* of the *PGF* governed by the clauses, notes, explanations, examples and tables contained in this book "SSS and Handicapping System 2001".

- 1.26 Handicap Year. Will be from 01 July of the current calendar year to 30 June of the next calendar year.
- 1 27 Home Golf Club. Player's home golf club is an affiliated golf club in which he normally plays or holds its membership. If a player is or becomes a member of more than one affiliated golf club he shall select one club as his home golf club and shall report to this club his decision and the names of his other club or clubs.
- 1.28 Match. See championship.
- 1.29 **Measured Course.** Any golf course played by *members*, whose length has been measured from a *distant point* and certified by PGF in accordance with the requirements of clause 2.
- 1.30 Medal Tees. Medal tee is a rectangular area of which the farther end will not be more than 6 yards in front of the relevant distance point and the rear not to be less than 8 yards behind the distance point.
- 1.31 **Medal Play Conditions.** Conditions prevalent during stroke, handicap, match play and stableford competitions played from medal tees and organized by the PGF, Associations and their affiliated golf clubs.
- 1.32 Net Differential. Net differential is the difference (+ or -) between the net score returned by the player in a stipulated round and the SSS or CSS of the golf course being played.
- 1.33 Net Score. A net score is a player's score after his handicap strokes have been deducted from the gross score of a stipulated round. A plus handicap player adds his handicap strokes to the gross score to yield his net score.
- 1.34 Obstacle Factors. Obstacle factors are hazards, natural features, vegetation, and playing conditions found on the golf course that make play harder or easier than a standard course with the same effective playing length.

- 1.35 Pakistan Golf Federation. The Pakistan Golf Federation (PGF) is the National organization whose office bearers are elected/nominated by its General Body. It will work under the Pakistan Sports Board and Pakistan Olympic Association to coordinate and control golf activities inside and outside Pakistan It shall be governed by golfers, operated under bylaws and formed for the purpose of conducting competitions and promoting the best interest and conserving the true spirit of the game of golf in Pakistan. It will be abbreviated as PGF The Associations and any other federating the organization admitted to it will be units/registered departments and will have status as provided to them.
- 1.36 Players/Members. Shall imply both Amateur and Professional golf players / members registered with respective clubs who are paying specified fee to PGF and their respective Association through their home club / organization / department.
- 1.37 Qualifying Competition. A qualifying competition is any competition in which medal play conditions prevail or for which a competition scratch score is calculated, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained in the scheme or imposed by the PGF, Association and the Affiliated Club organizing the competition.
- 1.38 Qualifying Score. A qualifying score is a score returned in which medal play conditions prevail for which a SSS exist or a CSS has been calculated and displayed.
- 1.39 Rated Course. A golf course, which has been rated by the PGF "Course Rating Committee" and has a certified SSS from the medal tees.
- 1.40 Registered Department/Organization. An organization / department which does not have a golf course to organize/conduct golf tournaments but desires to participate as a department in tournaments of the PGF and its Associations. The General Body/Executive Committee (EC) of the PGF may admit any department/ organization to it provided they have fulfilled the conditions of such registration. They will not have the right to vote, hold any office appointment or make decisions regarding this scheme.
- 1.41 Round. See Stipulated round.

1.42 Scratch Golfer

- a. The male scratch golfer is an amateur player who plays to the Standard Scratch Score of the course in stroke-play while competing in Amateur Championship. He can hit tee shots an average of 250 yards and can reach a 470 yard hole in two shots.
- b. The female scratch golfer is an amateur player who plays to the Standard Scratch Score of the course in stroke-play while competing in Ladies Amateur Championship. She can hit tee shots an average of 210 yards and can reach a 400 yard hole in two shots.
- 1.43 Standard Scratch Score (SSS). The standard scratch score is the evaluation of the playing difficulty of an 18 or a 9 hole golf course which a scratch golfer is expected to play under normal course and weather conditions after the application of clause 2, 3, and 4. In the case of a 9-hole golf course, it will comprise of two rounds of 9 holes, having separate tees or greens. Also see rated course.
- 1.44 Stipulated Round. For the purpose of this scheme and increase or reduction of handicap, a stipulated round shall be a single round of 18 holes played on the same day unless or otherwise compelled to suspend the play for weather or day light reasons. On a 9 holes course it will comprise of two rounds. Additional holes played to resolve a tie may form part of a stipulated round for that particular day but the score of these additional holes shall not count for handicapping purpose.
- 1.45 Stroke Hole. A stroke hole is a hole on which a player is entitled to apply a handicap stroke to his gross score.
- 1.46 Stroke Index. Is the degree of difficulty of each hole in relation to each other, on which a player is entitled to apply a handicap stroke or strokes to his gross score. Stroke index of each hole must be reflected on the score card.
- 1.47 Tournament. See championship.
- 1.48 Yardage Rating. Yardage Rating is the evaluation of the playing difficulty of a course based on yardage only.

PART TWO

THE GOLF COURSE AND THE STANDARD SCRATCH SCORE / COURSE RATING

Clause 2 MEASUREMENTS

- 2.1 Accuracy. All measurements of golf courses will be in yards. Yardage must be measured accurately. An error of only 22 yards in overall length will change the course rating (SSS) by 0.1 stroke for men. An error of only 18 yards will change the Course Rating by 0.1 stroke for ladies. Conversion from metric to yards and vice versa will be done as follows:
 - a. 1 yard = 0.91449 Meter.
 - b. 1 Meter = 1.0936 Yards.

2.2 Starting Point

- a. Method. Measurements shall be by plan or projection along the horizontal plane from a distance point (starting point) on the medal tee to the centre of the green of each hole.
- b. Measurements 9 Hole Course. On a nine-hole course, if separate tees or tee-markers are used for each nine holes of an 18-holes round, separate measurements and permanent yardage markers shall be established for each nine. The yardage markers (and their respective tee-markers) for each nine should be uniquely identifiable.
- 2.3 Permanent Yardage Markers. Opposite this starting point (distance point) a visible permanent yardage marker, such as a concrete slab, metal plate or pipe set flush with the ground, must be installed at the side of the tee. Hole number, par of the hole, yardage and the stroke index will be distinctly marked on it. If alternate tee areas are used, it is important that permanent yardage markers be installed on the alternate tees also.
- 2.4 Fairway Distance Markers. The fairway distance markers (100, 150 and 200 yards to the green) when placed will be measured (clause 2.5) with an appropriate measuring instrument from the centre of the green to that point or indicated on the sprinkler heads in accordance with

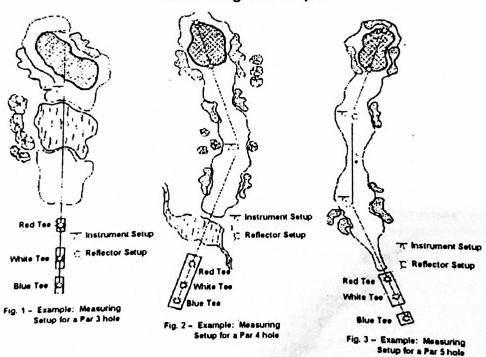
2.5 Measuring

a. By Who. A qualified surveyor or someone competent and experienced in the handling of surveying instruments shall carry out the measurement. He shall submit to the golf club a certificate showing details of the length of each hole and the total playing length of the course. Yardage's on the score card should accurately reflect this measurement.

b. How to Measure.

- (1) Method. Each hole shall be measured, by plan or projection, along the horizontal plane, from a distance point (starting point) on the medal tee to the centre of the green.
- (2) Measuring Instruments. An electronic measurement device, a steel tape or surveying instruments shall be used for measuring the distance of the hole from a distance point of its corresponding teeing area on the golf course to the center of the green
- (3) Measuring Technique. A hole with a dogleg shall be measured on a straight line from the tee to the centre of the fairway at the dogleg. The measurement shall continue from that point on a straight line to the centre of the green.

Measuring Technique



Clause 3 TEES

- 3.1 Medal Tees. All *clubs* with the requisite facilities will have back and forward *medal tees*.
- 3.2 Tee Area.
 - a. Medal Tee Marker. All clubs with the requisite facilities should have back and forward medal tees with permanent yardage markers (clause 2.3). Such marker should have permanently marked hole number, par, distance to the green and the stroke index to that relevant hole
 - b. Teeing Ground. Wherever possible, the tee markers when placed adjacent to the medal tee (distance point). provide a teeing area which satisfies as recommended by the Rules of Golf as approved by the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and the United States Golf Association. The Committees should bear in mind the definition of "Teeing Ground" (Rules of Golf) which states; "It is the starting place for the hole to be played. It is rectangular area two club-lengths in depth; the front and the sides of which are defined by the outside limits of two tee-markers. A ball is outside the teeing ground when all of it lies outside the teeing ground". The tee markers should be placed in such a position that the player has the benefit of the full depth to which the definition entitles him.
 - c. Colour of Tees. To facilitate the use of the correct tees, Pakistan Golf Federation recommends that when a National Championship is being played, it will be played over a course with blue tee markers and its corresponding SSS / Course Rating. Tee markers or other objects used to mark the teeing ground shall be painted as under:
 - (1) Ladies standard medal tees: Red
 (2) Men's forward medal tees: White
 (3) Men's back medal tees: Blue
 - d. Tees used by Men and Ladies. Where tees generally used by men are also used by ladies, there should be a ladie's par rating marked on those tees in order for the women to post their scores accurately for handicap purposes.

Clause 4 PAR

- 4.1 Definition. Par is the score that a *scratch golfer* would be expected to make for a given hole. It means errorless play without flukes and under ordinary playing conditions, allowing two strokes on the putting green.
- Distances to Determine Par. The par figure for each hole should be printed alongside each hole on the score card. Par for each hole shall be fixed by the PGF / club in relation to the length and playing difficulty of each hole and shall be fixed within the following ranges:

Yardage Guidelines

Par	Men	Women
3	up to 250	Up to 210
4	220 to 500	211 to 400
5	440 to 690	. 401 to 590
6	691 and over	591 and over

If a hole is 460 yards (421 metres) or above it may be allotted par 4 or 5 depending upon its average playing difficulty.

4.3 Par May Not Coincide with SSS. The total of the Par figures for each hole of a course may not necessarily coincide with the standard scratch score of that course. Par figures may be used for Stableford, Par, and similar competitions.

Clause 5

THE STANDARD SCRATCH SCORE (SSS) / COURSE RATING

- 5.1 Standard Scratch Score. The standard scratch score is the score which a scratch player is expected to return in ideal conditions over a measured course. In the case of a nine-tiple course it represents two rounds. Separate SSS should be worked out for back, forward and the ladies tees.
- 5.2 Based On. SSS is based on the playing capabilities of a scratch golfer.
- 5.3 Allocation By. The PGF is responsible for the allocation of standard scratch scores to golf clubs in the country over which it has jurisdiction. PGF tournaments will not be held on unrated courses.
- 5.4 Temporary Rating. A club may never rate its own course, but if the club is unable to obtain a PGF Course Rating, it

should immediately contact the PGF Course Rating Committee for assistance. If the PGF issues a temporary Course Rating, the club shall use it only until an official PGF Course Rating is issued. Also see sub clause 5.7a.

- 5.5 Form of Application. In the case of rating of a new course, a "Form of Application" shall be submitted by the *club* through its *Association* to *PGF* for fixing the *standard* scratch score. Following information will be provided on the specimen performa:
 - a. Diagrammatic layout of the course.
 - b. Exact location of the course.
 - c. Par of each hole as determined by the yardage factor as given in clause 4.2.
 - d. Accurate measurements of each hole as per clause 2 from the distance points (back, forward and ladies) for which rating is required.
 - e. Width of closely mown fairway at the driving zone (220 yards) and also at the second shot zone (450 yards) on par 5.
 - f. Club facilities.
 - g. Machinery available for the maintenance of the *golf* course.
 - h. Number of labour for the maintenance of the course.
 - i. Method of watering the course.
 - j. Type of grass.

CLUB:

DATE:

U .				DA	I C :
		Fairwa	y Width		
Length	ar	At Drive Zone 220 yards Par 4s & 5s	At 2 nd Shot Zone 450 yards Par 5 only	Area of Green	Any Additional Info for Rating
				e de la cons	
			Fairwa At Drive Zone 220 Length ar yards Par	Fairway Width At Drive At 2 nd Zone 220 Shot Zone Length ar yards Par 450 yards	Fairway Width At Drive At 2 nd Area Zone 220 Shot Zone of Length ar yards Par 450 yards Green

5.6 Conditions for Rating

- a. Placement of Tee-Markers and Holes. On the day a course is to be rated, the club should: -
 - (1) Place tee-markers opposite the permanent yardage markers/distance point from which measurements were made (clause 2).
 - (2) Cut average hole locations.

(3) Set up the course, and maintain conditions for normal scoring difficulty.

(4)Place a marker (Stake of paint) on the ground at 220 yards from the tee on par 4 and also at 450 yards on par 5.

5.7 **Course Rating Procedures**

Provisional Rating. As the starting point in assessing the standard scratch score of a course, course-rating team, based on the measured length of the course (clause 2) will calculate the provisional SSS of the course.

Example 1:

If the measured length of the course is 6,419 yards, the scratch yardage rating for men is calculated as follows:

Measured Length divided by 220 (6419 / 220 = 29.18) 29.18 + 40.9 = 70.08

Scratch Yardage Rating (rounded) = 70.1 or 70.

Example 2:

Scratch Yardage Rating for Women (Scratch Measured length of course divided by 180 + 40.1= provisional rating.

- It will then consider the factors give below to determine b. the SSS of the course.
 - Effective Playing Length. On each hole, the (1) rating team evaluates four factors that effect the playing length; roll, elevation, dogleg (forced layup), and prevailing wind. The effect of these factors, plus the altitude above sea level of the course as a whole, is converted to yardage that is added to or subtracted from the measured length to yield effective playing length. Effective playing length, in turn, is applied to the yardage rating formulas to produce scratch yardage ratings.
 - Obstacle Factors. The rating team evaluates ten (2) obstacles that effect the play of scratch players on each hole.
 - Topography: The difficulty of stance in the (a) fairway landing areas and any elevation changes from the landing areas onto the green.

Fairway: The effective width of the landing (b) area, which can be reduced by a dogleg. trees or fairway tilt.

(c) Green Target: The size, firmness, shape, and slope of a green in relation to the length of the approach shot.

(d) Recoverability and Rough: The existence of rough and other penalizing factors in the proximity of the landing area and around the green.

(e) Bunkers: The existence of bunkers in the proximity of the landing areas and around

the green.

(f) Out of Bounds/Extreme Rough: The existence of out of bounds in the proximity of the landing areas and around the green, or the existence of extreme un-mown rough that is similar in effect to out of bounds.

(g) Water Hazards: The existence of water hazards, particularly in the proximity of the

landing areas and around the green.

(h) Trees: the strategic location, size, height and density of trees, along with the probability of recovering from the trees.

(i) Green Surface: The contour and normal

speed of the putting surface.

(j) Psychological: The mental effect on play created by the presence of a combination of difficult obstacles in a target area.

c. Yardage Rating Formula. After having considered the preceding sub clauses of clause 5, yardage ratings are obtained by using the following formulas:

Scratch Yardage Rating for Men. Scratch effective playing length of the Course divided by

220 + 40.9.

Example:

If the scratch effective playing length of the course is 6,745 yards, the SSS for men is calculated as follows:

6,745 yards divided by 220=30.66)

30.66 + 40.9 = 71.56

Standard Scratch Score (rounded) = 71.6 or 72.

- (2) Scratch Yardage Rating for Ladies. Scratch effective playing length of the course divided by 180 + 40.1= SSS.
- d. Having considered the above points, the rating team will fix the standard scratch score of the course by: -

- (1) Confirming the Provisional "Standard Scratch Score" as the standard scratch score (sub clause 5.7a).
- (2) Adding a stroke or strokes to the "Provisional Standard Scratch Score".
- (3) Deducting a stroke or strokes from the "Provisional Standard Scratch Score"
- Changes by Committee for Unfavourable / Favourable Conditions. If unfavourable or exceptionally favourable weather of course conditions (heavy rains, dry weather spell, excessive roll, preferred lie etc) have such a considerable influence on a course as to make the SSS unrealistic, the club committee may declare that the SSS for that day on which the conditions prevail be increased by a maximum of Two strokes or reduced by one stroke.

Clause 6 PERMITTED ADJUSTMENTS TO A RATED COURSE

- 6.1 Circumstances. Whilst each affiliated club must endeavour to maintain the length of its rated course at all times, medal play conditions nevertheless prevail when the length of a course has been reduced in the following circumstances:
 - a. When, to allow movement of the playing positions on the *medal tee* or the use of a temporary green or tee.
 - b. When, to allow work to proceed on course alterations or for reasons other than weather conditions.
 - c. When competitions are played from other than the back or forward medal tees.
- 6.2 Competition / Course Scratch Score (CSS). In these circumstances, the club shall:
 - a. Reduce or increase the standard scratch score of the rated course temporarily and work out the CSS that shall prevail for the required duration. Yardage rating formula will be applied.

or

Locate the nearest set of rated tees for the appropriate gender. Determine the yardage difference between the set of tees being played and the rated set of tees. Find the range that includes the yardage difference on the following table. Add the resulting table values if the unrated tees are longer than the rated tees, and subtract the resulting values if the unrated tees are shorter than the rated tees. The resulting answer will be the CSS.

ADJUSTMENTS TO COURSE SSS FROM UNRATED TEES

				Ladies	
	Yard		Change In Course Rating	Yards	Change In Course Rating
0	to	8	0.0	621 to 638	3.5
9	to	26	0.1	639 to 656	3.6
27	to	44	0.2	657 to 674	3.7
45	to	62	0.3	675 to 692	3.8
63	tu	80	0.4	693 to 710	3.9
81	to	98	0.5	711 to 728	4.0
99	to	116	0.6	729 to 746	4.1
117	to	134	0.7	747 to 764	4.2
135	to	152	0.8	765 to 782	4.3
153	to	170	0.9	783 to 800	4.4
171	to	188	1.0	801 to 818	4.5
189	to	206	1.1	819 to 836	4.6
207	to	224	1.2	837 to 854	4.7
225	to	242	1.3	855 to 872	4.8
243	to	260	1.4	873 to 890	4.9
261	to	278	1.5	891 to 908	5.0
279	to	296	1.6	909 to 926	5.1
297	to	314	1.7	927 to 944	5.2
315	to	332	1.8	945 to 962	5.3
333	to	350	1.9	963 to 980	5.4
351	to	368	2.0	981 to 998	5.5
369	to	386	2.1	999 to 1016	5.6
387	to	404	2.2	1017 to 1034	5.7
405	to	422	2.3	1035 to 1052	5.8
423	to	440	2.4	1053 to 1070	5.9
441	to	458	2.5	1071 to 1088	6.0
459	to	476	2.6	1089 to 1106	6.1
477	to	494	2.7	1107 to 1124	6.2
495	to	512	2.8	1125 to 1142	6.3
513	to	530	2.9	1143 to 1160	6.4
531	to	548	3.0	1161 to 1178	6.5
549	to	566	3.1	1179 to 1196	6.6
567	to	584	3.2	1197 to 1214	6.7
585	to	602	3.3	1215 to 1232	6.8
603	to	620	3.4	1233 to 1250	6.9

			Men
			Change
1			In Course
	Yard	s	Rating
0	to	10	0.0
11	to	32	0.1
33	to	54	0.2
55	to	76	0.3
77	to	98	0.4
99	to	120	0.5
121	to	142	0.6
143	to	164	0.7
165	to	186	0.8
187	to	208	0.9
209	to	230	1.0
231	to	252	1.1
253	to	274	1.2
275	to	296	1.3
297	to	318	1.4
319	to	340	1.5
341	to	362	1.6
363	to	384	1.7
385	to	406	1.8
407	to	428	1.9
429	to	450	2.0
451	to	472	2.1
473	to	494	2.2
495	to	516	2.3
517	to	538	2.4
539	to	560	2.5
565	to	582	2.6
583	to	604	2.7
605	to	626	2.8
627	to	648	2.9
649	to	670	3.0
671	to	692	3.1
693	to	714	3.2
715	to	736	3.3
737	to	758	3.4
759	to	780	3.5
781	to	802	3.6

Key: Find the range that includes the difference in yardage between the rated tees and the unrated tees. The column to the right is the change in the Course Rating. If the unrated tees are longer than the rated tees, the CSS is higher; if the unrated tees are shorter, the CSS is lower than the SSS of the Rated Course.

Example1:

A men's course with an effective playing length of 6974 is rated as SSS 73. The competition is being played from unrated tees where the distance has been reduced by 243 yards (6731 Yards). The CSS of the course will be: -

Locate the 243 figure (231 to 252 yard ranges). the column to its right indicates changes in SSS by 1.1. Since the distance is less than the distance of the rated course the CSS will be 73 - 1.1 = 71.9 or 72.

Example 2:

A lady plays from the middle tees, which are not rated for her. The ladies course rating from the forward tees is 72. The middle tees are 396 yards longer than the forward tees. She enters the 387 to 404 yards range, which corresponds to adding 2.2 to the Course Rating. She will post her score with a course rating of (CSS) of 74 (72 + 2.2 = 74.20 or rounded CSS of 74.

If the yardage difference is more than 1,250 yards for b. women or 802 yards for men, find one-half of the yardage difference on the Table, double the corresponding numbers, and apply the procedure above.

Example:

If for men the yardage difference is of minus 1,400 yards from the rated tee, the values for 700 yards are doubled from the table $(3.2 \times 2 = 6.4)$ and subtracts 6.4 from the SSS.

Changes by Committee for Unfavourable / Favourable 6.3 Conditions. If unfavourable or exceptionally favourable weather or course conditions (heavy rains, dry weather spell, excessive roll, preferred lie etc) have such a considerable influence on a course as to make the SSS unrealistic, the club committee may declare that the SSS for that day on which the conditions prevail be increased by a maximum of Two strokes or reduced by one stroke.

Clause 7 COURSE SET-UP

Keeping Course Difficulty Constant. A golf course is rated 7.1. on its effective playing length and its playing difficulty under normal conditions. In order to provide a fair test and to require a player to use most or all of his clubs during a round, each hole should be evaluated in determining the course set-up from a distance point. If the length or normal playing difficulty changes materially, handicaps will be distorted. A difference of 22 yards for men or 18 yards for ladies will change the yardage rating (SSS) by 0.1 stroke. The Handicap Committee should seek the cooperation of the Green Committee in maintaining both length and normal playing difficulty at a constant level, seven days a week. The object is to provide a fair test, not a tricky one.

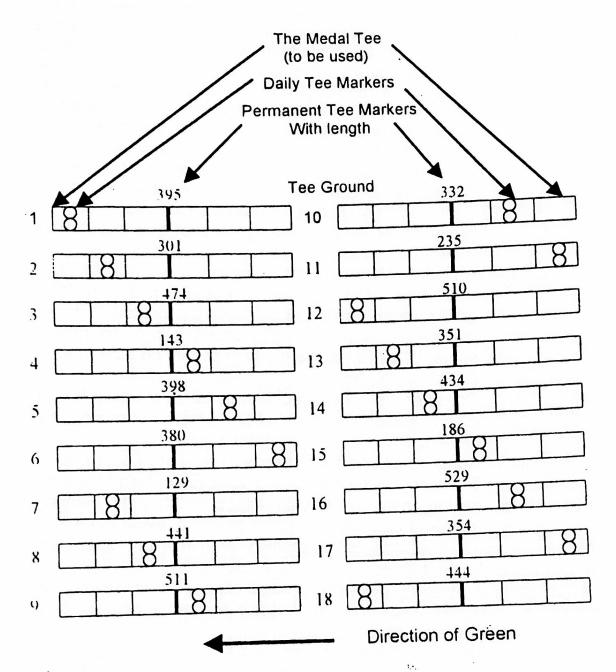
7.2 Balancing Placement of Tees.

- a. Maintain Effective Playing Length. Placement of teemarkers should be balanced so that the course's effective playing length is approximately the same from day to day. Adjustment may be made to allow for weather and turf conditions.
- b. Distance Point. A permanent yardage marker must be installed at the side of each tee to indicate the point from which the hole was measured, normally, the distance point. Score card yardage should reflect measurement from the distance point.
- c. Teeing Ground Definition. In the Rules of Golf the "teeing ground" is defined as a rectangular area two club-lengths in depth, the front and the sides of which are defined by the outside limits of two tee-markers. In view of this definition, the tee-markers must always be at least two club-lengths forward of the back edge of the teeing ground.
- d. Diagrammatic Illustration of Balancing of Tee Markers on the Teeing Ground. In the illustration below, the total area represents the medal tee, and the heavy line in the center indicates the point of the permanent marker (distance point) from which the hole was measured. Balancing of tee placement is done as follows: -

Balancing Of Tee Markers on Medal Tee for 18 Holes

Normal Playing Conditions

The whole *medal tee* should be used equally for any one cycle of position. The first position is shown. For the second or subsequent positions, the markers should be moved back one sixth; save that the marker is already in the back sixth, should be moved to the front sixth.



- 7.3 Placement of Holes. Many factors affect the selection of hole locations. The first and most important is good judgment in deciding what will give fair results. Do not be tricky in locating holes.
 - a. During practice days before the competition, locate holes in areas not to be used during competition and which will not result in areas to be used for competition being impairing by foot traffic.
 - b. Study the design of the hole as the architect intended it to be played.
 - c. There must be enough putting green surface between the hole, the front and the sides of the green to

accommodate the required shot. For example, if the hole requires a long-iron or wood shot to the green, the hole should be located deeper in the green and farther from its sides than should be the case if the hole requires a short pitch shot. In any case, it is recommended that generally the hole be located at least five paces from any edge of the green. If a bunker is close to the edge, or if the ground slopes away from the edge, the distance should be greater, especially if the shot is more than a pitch. Consideration should be given to fair opportunity for recovery for a reasonably good shot that just misses the green.

- d. An area two to three feet in radius around the hole should be as nearly level as possible and of uniform grade. In no case should holes be located in tricky places, or on sharp slopes where a ball can gather speed. A *player* above the hole should be able to stop the ball at the hole.
- e. Consider the condition of nearby turf, especially taking care to avoid old hole plugs which have not completely healed.
- f. Holes should be cut as nearly to vertical as possible.
- g. There should be a balanced selection of hole locations for the entire course with respect to left, right, central, front and back positions. For example, avoid too many left positions with resulting premium on drawn or hooked shots.
- h. A way of balancing hole locations is to select six difficult locations, six that are moderate and six that are relatively easy.
- i. The superintendent who cuts the holes should make sure that the Rules of Golf are observed, specially the requirements that the hole-liner does not exceed 4½ inches in outer diameter, and that it be sunk at least one inch below the putting green surface.
- j. If heavy rain is expected, the *Committee* would be well advised to locate the holes where puddles of water are least likely to accumulate.
- 7.4. Preparing the Course. In determining the location of the tee markers, both the length and the various obstacles of each hole should be taken into consideration in order to provide a consistent and fair test, which accurately reflects the Course Rating. There are many factors involved in

preparing the course which are outlined in details in "How To Conduct a Competition", by P. J. Boatwright. In general, the following preparation helps to make a course fair and consistent for daily play.

a. Putting Green Areas.

- (1) The firmness of the greens should be such that they will hold a crisply hit iron shot from the fairway, but will not hold a mishit shot or a "flier" from the rough.
- (2) The practice putting green should be of the same character and putting quality as the greens on the course, and must be managed in the same manner as the greens on the course.

(3) Cutting:- Recommended cutting heights are:Cutting Height Depth

- (a) Putting Green 9-10 feet when measured with stimpmeter
- (b) Collar of Green ½ inches 2 to 4 feet
- (c) Light rough off 1½ to 2 inches 4 to 8 feet Collar
- (d) Heavy Rough 3 to 4 inches Coincide with rough of fairway
- b. Fairways. A course should be set up so as to require accuracy as well as length. For example, a 27-yard wide fairway is adequate on a short par-4, but on a long par-4 the fairway should be wider to allow players to "let out".

c. Rough.

- (1) The rough should be of sufficient height to provide a problem, but not so difficult that a *player* in the rough off the tee will have to take a wedge and hack the ball sideways to the fairway.
- (2) The penalty for straying off the fairway should be about ½ stroke.
- (3) The desired height of the rough depends on the type of grass involved and its density. Where the fairway is cut at ½ inches the light rough (second cut) should be 1 ½ to 2 inches in height while the heavy rough (third cut) may be between 3 to 4 inches.

d. Bunkers.

(1) The settled depth of sand in bunkers should be four to six inches.

(2) The sand in the faces of bunkers must be shallow and firm enough to prevent balls from plugging and perhaps becoming lost.

(3) When fresh sand is put into bunkers and there is no heavy rain, the sand should be soaked

artificially, so that it will be firmly settled.

Marking the Course. It is extremely important for the Committee to ensure that the course has been properly and completely marked. It is difficult to play under the Rules of Golf on an unmarked golf course. If boundaries and water hazards are clearly defined and all areas, which should be classified as ground under repair, free pick etc have been marked as such, the Committee will have few problems during play of the course.

Clause 8 ALLOCATION OF STROKE INDEX.

- procedure. Procedure. The 8.1 Recommended subsequent sub clauses of this clause is recommended for allocating strokes Index to each hole. Good judgment is of prime importance, because no formula can cover conditions on every golf course. The Handicap Committee should review the course hole by hole, bearing in mind that the basic principle is to equalize the abilities of golfers at different handicap levels. A handicap stroke should be an equalizer and should be available on a hole where it most likely will be needed by the higher handicapped player to obtain a half in single or four-ball match play. Difficulty in making par on a hole is not an effective indicator of the need for a stroke. Common sense will dictate how closely the recommendations should be followed. To accomplish this objective, the following guidelines are recommended:
 - a. Basis of Allocation.
 - (1) Allocate strokes based on play of the course from the *medal tees*.
 - (2) Allocate the first stroke to the hole on the first nine on which the higher handicapped player most needs a stroke as an equalizer and the second stroke to the hole on the second nine on which the

higher handicapped player most needs a stroke as an equalizer. Alternate in this manner for the full 18 holes.

(3) Generally the longer the hole, the greater the need for the higher handicapped player to receive a stroke.

b. Distribution of Strokes

(1) Odd Strokes/Even Strokes.

- (a) The *PGF* recommends that the oddnumbered strokes be assigned to the holes on the first nine, and the even-numbered strokes to the holes on the second nine.
- (b) This format equalizes, as nearly as possible, the distribution of handicap strokes over the entire 18 holes, and makes matches more equitable. In case where the second nine is decidedly more difficult than the first nine, consideration should be given to allocating odd-numbered strokes to the second nine.

(2) Importance of Low Strokes.

- (a) The first handicap stroke should be allocated so that this stroke is most useful in matches between players of almost equal ability, such as matches involving players with handicaps of 0 and 1, 9 and 10, or 17 and 18. In such matches, the first handicap stroke will be of greatest importance as an equalizer to the player receiving it.
- (b) In allocating the second handicap stroke, matches between players having a slightly greater difference in handicaps should be given the most consideration, such as matches involving players with handicaps of 0 and 2, 9 and 11, or 16 and 18. This process should be continued until the first six strokes have been assigned.
- (c) Without substantially deviating from the above principles, allocating low-numbered strokes to holes near the end of each nine should be avoided, so that *players* receiving strokes will have the opportunity to use these strokes before either nine or 18-hole matches are decided. Lower-numbered strokes should not be allocated to the first and second holes

of a course in the event that a hole-by-hole play-off is necessary.

- 8.2 Allocation of Stroke Index Based on Scores. Clubs may use the mathematical method given below for allocating stroke index. Strokes should be based on the principle that a handicap stroke is an equalizer when an average or a high handicapped player plays a low handicapped player. This procedure should be applied separately with men's scores and ladies scores
 - a. Scores of Open Tournaments. When open competitions are played over the course it is advisable to take the scores of each hole of professionals for calculating the stroke index. In case no open tournament is likely to be held on the course then at least 100 scores of amateur's upto handicap 8 be considered.
 - (1) Collect at least 200 hole by hole scores of professionals competing in a *tournament*.
 - (2) Total the scores for each hole.
 - (3) Average the score for each hole by dividing it by the number of *players/rounds* whose score has been considered.
 - (4) Minus the resulting average of each hole from the par of that hole.
 - (5) The result (d) in the example below indicates the degree of difficulty of each hole.
 - (6) Rank the holes, having the highest difficulty degree first, and so on. The hole ranked number one is the hole on which the higher handicapped player most needs a stroke. Continue this ranking through to 18.
 - (7) Modify the rankings of the holes, as based on difficulty degree, in accordance with clause 8.1b(1) and (2) on distribution of strokes, and in accordance with Note 1 and 2 below.

EXAMPLE OF ALLOCATION OF STROKE INDEX BASED ON SCORES OF OPEN TOURNAMENTS

			EXAMPLE FO	R MEN		
Hole	Par	Average Score	Difficulty Degree (c-b)	Rank	Modified under sec 8.1b(1)	Modified under sec 8.1b(2)
a	ь	С	d	е	f	g
1	4	4.32	0.32	7	7	7
2	4	4.40	0.40	4	5	5
3	4	4.50	0.50	1	1	1
4	3	3.40	0.40	2	3	3
5	. 3	3.00	0.00	15	13	13
6	4	4.17	0.17	11	11	11
7	5	4.71	-0.29	18	17	17
8	5	5.00	0.00	17	15	15
9	3	3.28	0.28	9	9	9
10	4	4.17	0.17	10	10	10
11	5	5.06	0.06	13	14	14
12	3	3.30	0,30	8	8	8
13	4	4.33	0.33	6	6	6
14	4	4.40	0.40	3	2	2
15	5	5.10	0.10	12	12	12
16	5	5.00	0.00	14	16	16
17	3 .	3.00	0.00	16	18	18
18	4	4.40	0.40	15	4	4

Example:

A competition was held in which 100 professionals participated for 04 (four) days. Each player played 04 times on every hole. Total rounds played by 100 players $4 \times 100 = 400$. You now have 400 scores for each hole. Total the 400 scores for hole number 1. Suppose the total for hole 1 par 4 comes to 1728, divide it by 400 to get the average score (1728 divided by 400 = 4.32). To get the degree of difficulty minus the par of the hole from the average score (4.32 - 4 = 0.32). Greater the difference on the plus side, difficult the hole played. If the result is on the minus side the hole is easier. Similarly work out the difficulty degree for the other 17 holes. Compare the difficulty degree of each hole and rank them accordingly. Modify the stroke index for stroke play i.e. front nine and back nine holes.

Note 1: Occasionally, this method will result in one hole "Hole A" ranked ahead of another hole "Hole B". If the Committee believes that "Hole B" should be ranked ahead of "Hole A" first determine the average range by subtracting the difficulty degree of the 18th ranked hole from that of the 1st ranked hole and divide the result by 18. If the difference between the degree of difficulty of "Holes A" and "B" is not greater than the average range, it would be appropriate for the Committee to rank Hole B ahead of Hole A.

Example: Hole 3 and 14.

- * Average range (hole 3 & 7 ranked 1 & 18 respectively) = 0.50 minus 0.29 divided by 18 = 0.043.
- * Difference difficulty degree hole 3 & 4 = 0.50 0.40 = 0.10
- * Difference between degree of difficulty of hole 3 & 4 is greater than the average range, hence no change in the hole rating
- Note 2: A hole with a water hazard that presents a significant problem for high-handicapped players may be ranked as the first or second stroke hole based on its average-score difference. If the Committee believes that this ranking is not justified when players of comparable ability are competing, in this case, the Committee should downgrade the ranking of the hole. The Committee should always use good judgment in deciding what will give fair results.
- 8.3 Allocation of Stroke Index for Four-Ball and Best-Ball Stroke Play; Stableford; Match Play. It may be appropriate to have a separate allocation of stroke index, based on difficulty relative to par, for four-ball stroke play, best-ball-of-four stroke play, Stableford and Match Play competitions. If the golf club has used the method based on scores as described in clause 8.2a, the following method can be used to determine the relative difficulty in relation to par for the holes on a golf course:
 - a. Consider column a, b, c and d only of table in clause 8.2a.
 - b. Rank the hole with higher difficulty degree as 1 and so on. The hole ranked number one is the hole on which the higher-handicapped player most needs a stroke. Continue the rankings through 18.

- c. No modification under clause 8.1b is required.
- d. It is not necessary to assign the odd-numbered strokes to one nine and the even-numbered strokes to the other nine.
- 8.4. Nine-Hole Courses. The above principles for allocation of stroke index also applies to a nine-hole course played twice for a stipulated round of 18 holes.

			Lagran III			5	Sam	ple :	Stro	ke A	lloc	atio	n					
				Fir	st N	ine			•				Sec	ond	Nine	9		
Hole	.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	.9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9-Hole						10 0												
Allocation	5	4	9	2	8	1	3	7	6	4	9	2	1	3	5	6	8	7
18-Hole		W		- 1														
Allocation	9	7	17	3	15	1	5	13	11	8	18	4	2	6	10	12	16	14

- 8.5 27-Hole Courses. On a 27-hole course, strokes should be allocated to each nine holes separately 1 through 9. When two nines are combined for a handicap competition, the odd stroke-hole allocations should fall on the nine holes considered the first nine, and the even stroke-hole allocations should fall on the second nine. A specimen score card at Annex A shows the stroke index allocation for two nines combined for a competition. In mixed competition, separate 9-hole stroke allocations for men and women should be converted to separate 18 hole stroke allocations.
- 8.6 Maintaining Record. Clubs should maintain record of each holes stroke index for match and stroke play competitions.

Clause 9 JUNIOR PAR.

- 9.1 Handicap. Junior par is the adjustment of par to realistic levels for junior golfers of various ability levels. Junior par provides a realistic standard against which a junior can measure improvement in his game until he is capable of measuring his game against par. Handicaps of juniors will be calculated from the forward tees as per clause 21 and 23.
- 9.2 Age. Maximum age for juniors will be 18 years as on the date of competition.

9.3 Establish Junior Playing Levels.

- a. Using junior par, *players* are identified as beginner (below 12 years), intermediate and advanced golfers (13 to 18 years). A beginner will have a *handicap* of 26 or above; an intermediate will have a *handicap* from 25 through 18; and an advanced junior golfer will have a *handicap* under 18. (*Handicaps* for juniors are established from the forward tees.)
- b. The *club* can categorize the abilities of juniors that do not have *handicap* by other methods. For example, some clubs have their beginners play only three or six holes until they can achieve a target score. Then they move on to playing nine holes, and eventually 18. The club might designate its 3 or 6 hole *players* as beginners and the 9 and 18 hole *players* as intermediates until they develop *handicaps* of 18 or better.
- 9.4 Establish Junior Par. Junior par for any hole is based on the yardage of the hole measured from the forward tees and the ability of the junior *player*. The following tables show how junior par is calculated for girls and boys.

			Girls												
	Junior Par for Hole Length (in yards)														
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
Beginner	90 or less	91 - 160	161 - 230	231 - 300	301 - 370	371 - 440	441+								
Intermediate	140 or less	141 - 250	251 - 355	356 - 470	471+										
Advanced			-Sam	e as Adult Pa	ar-										
Exa	mple: Par for a	beginner gir	on a 150-ya	rd hde is 4. f	Par for an int	ermediate gir									
		0	n a 400-yard	hole is 6.	t.										

Boys

		Junior Pa	ar for Hole L	ength (in ya	rds)		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beginner	100 or less	101 - 180	181 - 260	261 - 340	341 - 420	421 - 500	501+
Intermediate	150 or less	151 - 270	271 - 390	391 - 510	511+	-	
Advanced			-Sam	ne as Adult Pa	ar- ·		

Example: Par for a beginner boy on a 150-yard hole is 4. Par for an intermediate boy on a 400-yard hole is 6.

9.5 Juniors Score Card. A specimen score card for junior's is shown below: -

		JUNIO	R PAR					
Forward	В	OYS	GI	RLS	Stroke			
Tees	Bgnr.	Intrmd.	Bgnr.	Intrmd.	Allocation	<u>+</u>	Hole	1
333	6	5	7	5	7		1	100
125	4	3	4	3	17		2	
442	8	6	9	6	1		3	
360	7	5	7	6	11		4	
167	4	4	5	4	15	1	5	
358	7	5	7	6	9		7	
406	7	6	8	6	5		8	
496	8	6	9	7	3		9	
3013	57	45	63	48	Out			
361	7	5	7	6	10		10	
496	8	6	9	7	2		11	
318	6	5	7	5	12		12	
282	6	5	6	5	14		13	
123	4	3	4	3	18		14	
359	7	5	7	6	8		15	
168	4	4	5	4	16		16	
443	8	6	9	6	4	5 5 6 5	17	
385	7	5	8	6	6		18	
2935	57	44	62	48	In			
5948	114	89	125	96	Total		1000	
ess Handi	сар							
let Score								
Scorer			Att	est		Date	e	

9.6 Change of Category. When a junior changes over from junior to men category or when desired by him, his handicap for men will be ascertained in accordance with clause 21 from the medal tee. While allotting a new handicap his previous performance will be kept in mind. Participation in subsequent tournaments will be with the handicap for men.

Clause 10 to 14 RESERVED

PART THREE

Clause 15 HANDICAPPING

- 15.1 Purpose. Handicaps are intended to enable players to compete in handicap events on even terms. It is designed to achieve uniformity in the play of amateur golf throughout Pakistan and is based on the assumption that every player will endeavor to make the best score on the holes he plays during every stipulated round.
- 15.2 Based On The PGF handicapping system is based on the standard scratch score (SSS) or the competition/ course scratch score (CSS).
- 15.3 Reporting of Scores. For handicapping purposes, the affiliated visited golf clubs and the players shall report to the handicapping committee of the home clubs, the SSS of the course played, every score returned regardless of how good or bad it was played and where the round was played.
- Delegation of Power. The PGF delegates to its affiliated golf clubs the powers to administer on its behalf the handicapping of its players as set out in the clauses of this scheme. In case of doubt in the interpretation / application of any of the clause, it shall be referred to the PGF handicap committee whose decision shall be final.
- 15.5 Handicap Committees. For the implementation of this scheme, all *golf clubs affiliated* to *PGF* will have a *handicap committee* and will provide to it all assistance in discharging its duties.
- 15.6 Change Over. For the purpose of change over to this system, the current handicaps of players will be considered as PGF handicap and entered on their handicap record sheets. Subsequent alterations of handicap will be carried out in accordance with clause 23. New handicap will be allotted as give in clause 21.
- 15.7 Essential Points. A high degree of uniformity in handicapping can be achieved if the clauses / principles set out in this scheme are sensibly applied by the handicap committees and the affiliated clubs. It is therefore of paramount importance that all parties to the scheme fulfill their obligations to it. The essential points of the system are:-

- a. All handicaps shall be allotted / adjusted in accordance with the clauses of this issue "Standard Scratch Score (SSS) and the Handicapping Scheme 2001".
- b. All handicaps referred to in this scheme are stroke handicaps.
- c. The handicap allotted under this scheme shall be the Pakistan Golf Federation (PGF) handicap and shall be applicable at all affiliated golf clubs in relation to the SSS of that golf club.
- d. Regular and accurate record of all score returns is kept.
- e. Regular and accurate course performance of *players* is maintained.
- f. All concerned with the SSS and handicapping fulfill their obligations in the application of the system.
- g. A uniform system to determine the course rating (SSS) of golf courses in Pakistan.

Clause 16 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PAKISTAN GOLF FEDERATION

The Pakistan Golf Federation shall: -

- a. Have overall jurisdiction on the affairs of golf and administration of this scheme.
- b. Ensure that its affiliated Clubs are implementing the system as per the clauses of this scheme.
- c. May delegate any part of its jurisdiction to the Associations / affiliated Clubs.
- d. Control the reduction of handicap of Category 1 players and from category 2 to 1 or vice versa.
- e. Allot / confirm a plus handicap to a player.
- f. Monitor the increase / decrease of handicaps of the affiliated Clubs players.
- g. Have the right to obtain information regarding handicaps of members of affiliated Clubs at any time.
- h. Fix limitations regarding holding of golf tournaments.
- Establish a committee / procedure to adjudicate upon the suspension of handicaps pursuant to clause 25 and 26.
- Settle any dispute / doubts referred to it regarding this scheme. Its decision shall be final and binding.

Clause 17 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF AFFILIATED GOLF CLUBS

- 17.1 Handicap Committees. All golf clubs affiliated to the PGF shall have a handicap committee and provide to it full support in the application of this scheme and in discharging its duties
- 17.2 Rights and Obligations of Handicapping Committee of Affiliated Golf Clubs.
 - a. Act as the *handicapping* authority for *Category* 2, 3 and 4 players for whom it is the *home club* subject to the overall jurisdiction of the *PGF*.
 - b. Exercise powers as spelled out by the clauses of this scheme in allotting / reduction / increase of handicaps of its members.
 - c. Specify the procedure and the conditions, which apply when a *player* wishes to obtain a *handicap* under the provisions of clause 21.
 - d. Under the relevant clause allot a handicap to a player wishing to obtain one.
 - e. Maintain a satisfactory method of recording scores and handicaps of players within its jurisdiction. Suggested handicap record sheet is given at Annex C.
 - f. Submit to the *PGF* a certified copy of *handicap record* sheets of all players in category 1 for ratification on quarterly basis.
 - g. Send to *PGF* cases for confirmation of reduction of handicap from Category 2 to 1 and vice versa on occurrence.
 - h. Keep the handicap of its members up to date at all times.
 - i. Inform the *players* of its *Club*, any changes in their *handicaps* through personal letters and by posting it on the *Club* notice board. The change will become effective when the *player* becomes aware of the adjustments or after the given deadline date.
 - j. After the annual review of handicaps, submit to the PGF within 30 days the handicap list of all its players.
 - k. Retain handicap record in respect of all present and past members for not less than the current and previous calendar year.

- I. When a *player* changes his *home club* send to his new *home club* the original or a certified copy of his current *handicap record sheet*.
- m. Send a copy of the results / scores of the *competitions* held in the club to:-
 - (1) PGF
 - (2) Concerned Association.
 - (3) Clubs of players who participated in the tournament.
- n. Suspend handicap of members as per clause 25 or when authorized by *PGF* and the home club.
- o. Calculate the *competition scratch score*. (CSS) for each category as per clause 6 and post it on the notice board.
- p. Decisions made by the Handicap Committee shall be final

17.3 Powers of the Handicap Committee Relating to General Play.

- a. Considering Players Abilities. When deciding whether to effect or recommend an adjustment of handicap the handicap committee of the player's home club shall consider all available information regarding the player's golfing ability. It shall in particular consider the:
 - (1) Frequency of qualifying scores recently returned by the player to and below his playing handicap.
 - (2) The player's achievements in match play, four ball better ball competitions and other non-qualifying events.
- b. Reduction of Player's Handicap. Whenever the handicap committee of a player's home club considers, that his exact handicap in category 2, 3 or 4 is too high and does not reflect his current playing ability, it must, reduce his exact handicap by not less than one whole stroke to the figure it considers appropriate. Fractional reductions in excess of one stroke are permitted. Decrease of playing handicap of category 1 and from category 2 to 1 under this sub clause will only be effected by PGF or subject to the approval of PGF as per provisions of clause 17.3d.
- c. Increases of Player's Handicap. The handicap committee of a player who does not post any score returns will keep the handicap of such players under review. If the handicap committee of such players considers, that his exact handicap in category 2. 3 or 4 is too low and does not reflect his current playing ability, it may increase his exact handicap by not less than one

whole stroke at a time (maximum of two strokes in a handicap year) as it considers appropriate at the time of six monthly or annual review of handicap. Fractional increases in excess of one stroke are permitted. Such increases will not be effected in a handicap year, if the player has played to or under his handicap Buffer Zone in that year. Increase of playing handicap of category 1 and from category 1 to 2 under this sub clause will not be made without the approval of PGF (clause 17.3d).

- d. Refer Cases to PGF. When the handicap committee of a club has decided to reduce or increase the handicap of a player in category 1, or from category 1 to 2 or vice versa, it must refer it to the PGF along with its recommended adjustment and all the information upon which the recommendation is based. The PGF may then authorize the recommended adjustments, reject the recommendation or refer the matter back to the handicap committee for further information / consideration.
- e. Decisions made by handicap committees under this clause shall be final.

Note 1:

Revision of Handicap. In the interest of equitable handicapping it is essential that all handicap committees keep the handicaps of the members for whom they act as the home club under review.

- (i) Reduction. Adjustment of handicaps are carried out as soon as it comes to the *committee*'s notice that a player's handicap may no longer correctly reflect his current general golfing ability.
- (ii) Increase. The handicap committee shall undertake a review of the handicap of all members who do not post any score returns at the end of the handicap year for whom the Club is the home club and make such handicap adjustment as may be appropriate under the provisions of clause 17.3c.

Note 2:

Dealing with Handicap. The handicap committee should consider dealing more severely with a player whose general standard of play is known to be improving than it should with a player who it is believed has returned scores below his general ability but whose general playing ability is not considered to be improving.

Clause 18 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PLAYER.

- 18.1 Membership. A *player* for the purpose of allotment / issue / alterations / retention of *handicap* shall be a member of one or more *affiliated* clubs.
- 18.2 Participation in Tournaments. A player must have a valid handicap to participate in PGF tournaments.
- 18.3 Home Club. If the player is a member of more than one affiliated club. he shall select one as his home club and notify all other affiliated clubs of which he is a member the name of his home club.
- 18.4 Other Clubs. Report to his home club the names of all other affiliated clubs of which he is, becomes or ceases to be a member.
- 18.5 Handicap. Shall have an exact and a playing handicap, which shall be allotted and adjusted by his home club (adjustment of handicap of category 1 will be done by PGF). This allotted handicap shall apply elsewhere including other clubs of which he is not a member.
- 18.6 Entry in Tournaments. Ensure that before competing in a tournament his entry has been sent in the competition entry list.
- 18.7 Submission of Card. It is expected that every player who enters in a 18-hole qualifying competition intends to complete the round, therefore, all cards must be returned to the committee, whether complete or not
- 18.8 Away Scores. It shall be the duty of a player to report to the handicap committee of his home club, as soon as possible, all scores returned by him at other club or clubs. With such score returns he shall also give the SSS or the CSS of that course.
- 18.9 Category 1 Player. Category 1 player shall, in addition, be responsible to inform the PGF handicap committee of all scores returned by him.

- 18.10 Reporting of Alterations in Handicap to other Clubs. Report to all other clubs of which he is a member any alterations made to his playing handicap by his home club.
- 18.11 Reduction of Handicap by Player. If, a player for any reason, is unable to report to his home club a qualifying scores which has a net differential less than zero.

Or

Has been unable to ascertain, after reporting such scores, whether or not his playing handicap has been reduced. He shall before competing in a further competition make such reduction to his playing handicap as shall be appropriate under clause 23.3 and Annex B. Failing to do so will result in his disqualification from the tournament.

- 18.12 Handicap Card. It is desirable that player, when playing at a visited club. carry his handicap card, which must list his current PGF playing handicap (clause 22). Also demand a new handicap card when there is change in the playing handicap.
- 18.13 Non Qualifying Competitions. Provide to his home club information regarding scores in non-qualifying competitions.
- 18.14 Handicap Record Sheet. On change of home club, the player must get a verified copy of his handicap record sheet from his previous club and submit the same to his new home club.

Clause 19 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE VISITED CLUB.

Whereas it is the responsibility of the individual player to ensure that all scores returned by him in competitions at other clubs are made known to his home club, the visited clubs, in addition, shall also inform the home clubs, the PGF and the concerned Association scores returned by all participants in the tournament along with the SSS or the CSS for that competition.

Clause 20 SCORES FOR HANDICAP PURPOSE

- 20.1 Scores to be Considered for Handicapping Purpose.
 - a. Known SSS / CSS. Scores returned on a course whose SSS or CSS is known or displayed by the committee.
 - b. Qualifying Score. Qualifying scores as defined.

- c. Net Differential below Zero. Net differentials of less than zero returned in any abandoned round of a qualifying competition or in any round of a competition / normal play when the SSS or the CSS has been calculated and displayed by the committee.
- d. Play Under Local Rules. Scores returned in a qualifying competition played over a measured course when local rules are in operation for preferred lies or for any other purpose
- e. Away Tournaments. Scores returned in tournaments participated outside Pakistan or other courses in Pakistan in any capacity are qualifying scores for handicapping purposes provided a SSS or a CSS existed. The player must inform PGFI his home club the scores returned.
- f. Starting from Other Than the 1st Tee. Starting from other than the 1st Tee, including "Shotgun Start" competitions in which competitors are authorized by the committee to commence play elsewhere will be qualifying competitions for handicap purposes, provided all other requirements of the scheme are satisfied.
- g. Scores of 18 Holes. All scores established in a stipulated round of 18 holes played on 18 or 9 holes golf course (including par and stableford competition) under the rules of golf.
- h. Lesser Number of Clubs. When a competition limits the number of clubs, which may be used to fewer than 14, a score that reduces a handicap shall be used, but not one that increases it.
- i. When Not Entered in Competition. When a person plays within a competition field, but does not actually enter the *competition*, his score, if attested by an approved marker, shall be used for *handicapping* purposes.
- j. Disqualified Player's Scores. When a player is disqualified for a breach of technical rule, the handicap committee will use the actual scores if known for handicap purposes. To accept a disqualified score as a "correct score" the committee must verify the score in such manner, as it shall deem appropriate. All penalty strokes except for late start penalty shall be included in the score for handicap purposes. Upon disqualification following correct scores can be identified and must be considered for handicap purposes:-

- (1) Rule 3.4 Player refuses to comply with the Rules affecting the rights of another competitor.
- (2) Rule 6.2 (b) Handicap entered on a card, which is too high. If a handicap has been entered which is too high the correct handicap should be substituted for handicapping purposes.
- (3) Rule 6.3 Player failing to start at the correct time. The penalty strokes for late start will not be considered for handicap purposes.
- (4) Rule 6.6 Card not signed by the *player* or his marker.
- (5) Rule 6.6 (b) Player unduly delays the return of his card.
- (6) Rule 6.6 (d) Score entered on a hole, which is too low. If a score has been entered on a hole that is too high the correct score should be substituted for handicap purpose.
- (7) Rule 6.7 Player unduly delaying play.
- (8) Rule 6.8 Player discontinues play.
- 20.2 Situations where Scores are not to be Considered for Handicapping Purpose.
 - a. When SSS or CSS Not Known. Scores returned in any round of a qualifying competition / normal play where the SSS or the CSS has not been notified.
 - b. Less than 18 Holes Competitions. Scores returned in less than 18 holes competition.
 - c. Not Played as per Golf Rules. Scores returned in any competition, which is not played in accordance with the Rules of Golf and authorized Local Rules e.g. a competition which limits the number of clubs permitted to less than 14 (see sub clause 20.1h).
 - d. No SSS / CSS. When scores are made on a course which do not have an allotted / confirmed SSS by PGF.
 - e. Disqualified Player's Scores. Following are situations when the *player* has been disqualified, his score shall not be regarded as a correct score:
 - (1) Rule 1.3 Agreeing to waive the Rules.
 - (2) Rule 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3 Using illegal clubs.
 - (3) Rule 6.4 Employing more than one caddie at the same time.
 - (4) Rule 7.1 Practicing on the course prior to play.
 - (5) Rule 14.3 Using an artificial device.
 - (6) Rule 15.3 Playing a wrong ball not corrected.
 - (7) Rule 20.7 Playing a ball from a wrong place.

Clause 21 ALLOTMENT OF PGF HANDICAP.

- 21.1 Delegation of Powers. Except for plus handicap. category
 1 and upto handicap 7. the PGF delegates powers to the
 handicapping committees of the home clubs to allot
 handicap to its players. The under mentioned procedures
 will be followed in allotting a handicap.
- 21.2 Handicap Categories. For the purpose of this scheme following handicap categories will be applicable: -

18 Holes Course 9 Holes Course

- a. Category 1. Upto 4.4 and below Upto 2.2
- b. Category 2. 4.5 to 9.4 inclusive 2.3 to 4.7 inclusive
- c. Category 3. 9.5 to 18.4 inclusive 4.8 to 9.2 inclusive
- d. Category 4. 18.4 to 36.4 inclusive 9.3 to 18.2 inclusive (Ladies & Juniors only).

21.3 Conditions for Allotment of Handicaps.

- a. PGF handicap will only be allotted to a member of an affiliated club.
- b. Handicap will be allotted to players who do not have a PGF handicap.
- c. All handicaps shall be allotted in relation to the net differential.
- d. The maximum playing handicap for men shall be 18 (maximum exact handicap 18.4) and for ladies and juniors 36 (maximum exact handicap 36.4).
- e. Affiliated clubs may at their discretion refuse to allot a handicap until a specified standard has been achieved.
- f. A player with or without a handicap shall not be allotted a category 1 or upto 7 handicap without the written permission of the PGF.
- g. While allotting a fresh handicap to a player whose handicap had been suspended under clause 25 or has not played golf for over 2 years, his previous handicap will be taken into consideration.
- h. Handicap is to be earned and not demanded.

- 21.4 Handicap. A player shall have two handicaps:
 - a. Exact Handicap. It is a handicap upto one decimal. Reduction and increases are made to the exact handicap.
 - b. Playing Handicap. Is the exact handicap rounded to the nearest whole number; that is .5 (point 5) and above is rounded upwards and .4 (point 4) and below is rounded downwards. It is used for playing in tournaments / general play. If a player plays over or under his handicap his exact handicap changes.
- 21.5 Previous handicap Considered. While allotting a fresh handicap to a player whose handicap was suspended. his previous handicap will be taken in consideration.

21.6 Procedure

- a. Number of Cards to be Submitted. To obtain a *PGF* handicap, a player shall submit five cards played on a rated course, duly attested by a marker.
- b. Amend Score. The handicap committee shall amend score of men more than 2 over Par at any hole of each card as 2 over Par and ladies score more than 3 over Par at any hole as 3 over Par. The amended score will be entered in the amended score column.
- c. Ascertain Net Differential. After these adjustments have been made, the *net differential* (amended score minus par of each hole and total of each round of the amended *score* minus the SSS / CSS) of each card is ascertained and entered in the *net differential* column.
- d. Calculate Average Net Differential/Handicap. These five cards differentials are added and then averaged by dividing it by five. The resulting average (to one decimal place) is the player's exact handicap, which is then rounded to the nearer whole number (.5 being rounded up) to allot the PGF playing handicap. As the exact handicap is the starting point for future handicapping, both figures the exact and playing handicap must always be recorded on the players handicap record sheet.

Example of Allotting Handicap to Men and Determining Net Differential

Hole		F	Retur	ned	Card	1	Α	men	ded :	Scor	е	١	let D	iffere	ential	
No	Par	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	4	5	5	7	5	3	5.	5	6	5	4	1	1.	2.	1	-
2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	1	2	1	1
3	4	7	5	4	7	4	6	5	4	6	4	2	1	-	2	-
4	4	4	7	6	5	6	4	6	6	5	6	-	2	2	1	2
5	4	5.	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	-	1
6	4	8 -	4	5	4	8	6	4	5	4	6	2	-	1	-	2
7	4	6.	8	7.	5	8	6	6	6	5	6	2	2	2	1	2
8	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	-	1
9	5	6	6	5	8	6	6	6	5	7	6	1	1	-	2	1
10	5	8	.5	5	6	6	7	5	5	6	6	. 2	-	-	1	1
11	4	7	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	5	2	-	-	1	1
12	4	5	4	5	5	6	5	4	5	5	6	1	1	1	1	2
13	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	2	-	1	1	2
14	5	5	5	6	6	9	5	5	6	6	7	-	-	1	1	2
15	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	1	1	1	-	-
16	3	3	3	3	4	4	3.	3	3	4	4	-		-	1	1
17	4	4	4	4	6	5	.4	4	4	6	5	-	-		2	1
18	4	5	7	4	8	5	5	6	4	6	5	1	2	-	2	1
Total	72	97,	89	89	94	98	92	85	87	90	93	20	13	15	18	21

Example:

A player played five rounds on a course having SSS 72. The net differential (amended score for each round minus the SSS / CSS) for the five rounds was 20,13,15,18 and 21. The handicap to be allotted will be: -

Average net differential = 20+13+15+18+21= 87 divided by 5=17.4

Exact Handicap. 17.4

Playing Handicap. 17

- Rounding of Handicap.
 - Exact handicap will be rounded .5 (point five) (1) and above upward and 4 (point four) and below downward to determine the playing handicap.
 - Plus handicap. Exact handicap 0.5 will be (2)rounded as scratch and 0.6 as plus 1 (+1).
- Plus Handicap. Is allotted by PGF to a scratch player f. who is playing exceptionally good (under his handicap). It is mathematically a minus handicap and the player has to give strokes to the course to determine his net

- score. A plus one (+1) handicap player will give stroke at stroke index 18 hole to determine his position in case of tie in net stroke play match.
- g. Handicap Card. If the player obtains a handicap upto 18.4 he will be issued a handicap card indicating his playing handicap determined under this clause.
- h. Allotting Handicap Less than Calculated. The handicap committee may allot to a player an initial handicap less than the average if it has good reason to consider that a lower handicap is more appropriate to the player's ability.

21.7 Nine Hole Handicaps - Handicap (N)

- a. Nine-Hole Handicap Use and Identification. A nine-hole handicap is an official PGF handicap provided the club is affiliated to PGF. A nine hole handicap may be used in inter club play against other players with nine hole handicaps. A player with a handicap (N) should use it in inter club nine hole competition. If an 18 hole competition requires a handicap, handicap (N) may be doubled. If a player with a 18 hole handicap plays in a nine hole competition, he halves his handicap.
- Method of Computation. Golf clubs compute handicap

 (N) by applying sub clause 21.6 to nine-hole adjusted gross scores.

Example:

For a net differential of 47 from five rounds on a nine hole course having SSS of 36 the exact handicap (N) of a player shall be: -

- a. Exact Handicap (N)=47 divided by 5=9.2.
- b. Playing Handicap (N) = 9.
- c. Maximum Nine-Hole Handicap. The maximum PGF handicap (N) for men is 9 and for ladies/juniors is 18.

Clause 22 HANDICAP CARDS

Every player allotted a PGF handicap will be issued with a handicap card by his home club handicap committee. It will contain the playing handicap of the player. Whenever there is change in the playing handicap a new handicap card will be issued by the club. Specimen handicap card is at Annex D.

Clause 23 ALTERATION OF HANDICAPS

- General. PGF delegates powers to the handicap committees of home clubs to alter handicaps of category 2 and 3 players. Alteration to handicap category 1 and from category 1 to 2 and vice versa will be recommended by the home club and approved by PGF. No change will be effective without the approval of PGF. Alteration to handicap is to be earned. No player has the right to increase or reduce his handicap without providing evidence of his playing ability. The handicap committees of the home clubs, based on the scores returned by a player shall carry out necessary adjustments to the handicaps of its members
 - a. Handicap Categories. Definition 1.21 classifies the four handicap categories as follows: -

	* 📞	18 Holes . Course	9 Holes Course
(1)	Category 1.	Upto 4.4	Upto 2.2
·(2)	Category 2.	4.5 to 9.4	2.3 to 4.7
(3)	Category 3.	9.5 to 18.4	4.8 to 9.2
(4)	Category 4 (Ladies & Ju	18.4 to 36.4 niors only).	9.3 to 18.2

- b. Handicap Authorities. Authorities responsible for maintaining handicap of players shall be: -
 - (1) Category 1, Reduction / Increase of Handicap from Category 1 to 2 and Vice Versa. Pakistan Golf Federation.
 - (2) Category 2, 3 and 4. The home club.
- c. Alterations. The handicap committee in relation to the net differential will make alterations to the exact handicap of a player. Playing handicaps will be rounded.
- d. Buffer Zone. If a player returns a net differential upto his buffer zone his exact handicap is not changed. Buffer zone for handicap categories is: -
 - (1) Category 1. 0 to +1 (one over handicap).
 - (2) Category 2. 0 to +2 (two over handicap).
 - (3) Category 3. 0 to +3 (three over handicap).
 - (4) Category 4. 0 to +5 (five over handicap). (ladies & Juniors).

- e. Handicap Reduction Factor. Is a factor determined to reduce the exact handicap of a player which is ascertained by multiplying the number of strokes played under the playing handicap with his handicap category in decimal i.e.
 - (1) Category 1: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.1
 - (2) Category 2: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.2.
 - (3) Category 3: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.3.
 - (4) Category 4: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.5.
- f. Recording of Scores. The recording of scores shall be kept by net differential i.e. the difference (+ or -) between the player's net score and the SSS / CSS. The date, net differential, exact handicap and playing handicap must be recorded on the player's handicap record sheet together with the supplementary information shown in Annex C and for entries "Example Reduction / Increase of Handicap" Annex B.
- g. Reduction of Handicap by Player. If, a player for any reason, is unable to report to his home club a qualifying scores which has a net differential less than zero.

Or

Has been unable to ascertain, after reporting such scores, whether or not his playing handicap has been reduced. He shall before competing in a further competition make such reduction to his playing handicap as shall be appropriate under clause 23.3 and Annex B.

- h. Handicap Card. On change of playing handicap, the player will be issued a new handicap card by the home club.
- i Rounding of Handicap.
 - (1) Exact handicap will be rounded .5 (point five) and above upward and .4 (point four) and below downward to determine the playing handicap.
 - (2) Plus handicap. Exact handicap 0.5 will be rounded as scratch and 0.6 as plus 1 (+1).
- j. Suspension / Restoration of Handicap. The reasons for suspension and the procedure for the restoration of handicap that has been lost are contained in clauses 25 and 26.

- PGF. The club handicap Recommendation to k. committee must refer to the PGF, reduction or increase of handicap of category 1 or from category 2 to 1 or vice versa. With its recommended adjustment it must which upon information the all send any further recommendation is based and with information required by PGF. The PGF may then authorize the recommended adjustments, reject the recommendation or refer the matter back to the handicap committee for further consideration.
- 23.2 Increase of Handicap. For more examples and entries in handicap record sheet please see Annex 'B' and 'C'.
 - a. When Made.
 - (1) When a player plays/returns score over his buffer zone in PGF. Associations or Clubs Tournaments, increases if any to the playing handicap of a player shall be made by the handicap committee at the end of each quarter, six monthly or the handicapping year as the home club may decide.
 - General Play (clause 17.3 c). The handicap (2) committee of a player who does not post any score returns, will keep the handicap of such players under review. If the handicap committee of such players considers, that his exact handicap in category 2, 3 or 4 is too low and does not reflect his current playing ability, it may increase his exact handicap by not less than one whole stroke at a time (maximum of two strokes in a handicap year) as it considers appropriate at the time of six monthly or annual review of handicap. Fractional increases in excess of one stroke are permitted. Such increases will not be effected in a handicap year, if the player has played to or under his handicap buffer zone in that year. Increase of playing handicap of category 1 and from category 1 to 2 under this sub clause will not be made without the approval of PGF (clause 17.3d).
 - b. Maximum Limit. No exact handicap will be increased to more than 2.0 strokes in a calendar year.
 - c. Within Buffer Zone. If a player returns a net differential upto his buffer zone his exact handicap is not changed. Buffer zone for handicap categories is: -

- (1) Category 1. 0 to +1 (one over handicap).
- (2) Category 2. 0 to +2 (two over handicap).
- (3) Category 3. 0 to +3 (three over handicap).
- (4) Category 4. 0 to +5 (five over handicap). (ladies & Juniors).
- d. Maximum Increase if Over Buffer Zone. If a player returns a score with a net differential above his buffer zone 0.1 increases his exact handicap (table 23.2f) irrespective of the number of strokes he has played over his handicap.
- e. Increase Handicap (N). For increase of handicap (N), the increase factor is halved and added to the exact handicap (N).
- f. How Adjustments Made. Exact handicaps shall be adjusted as follows or with reference to the handicap adjustment table Annex B.

			If net d	ifferential is:
			Above	Below CSS
Category	Playing	Buffer	buffer	subtract for
	Handicap	Zone	zone	each stroke
			Add only	below
1	Up to 4	0 to +1	0.1	0.1
2	5 to 9	0 to + 2	0.1	0.2
3	10 to 18	0 to + 3	0.1	0.3
4 Ladies	19 to 36	0 to + 5	0.1	0.5

Example for increase of handicap: -

Two players with playing handicap of 11(exact handicap 11.2) in category 3, return their score cards for handicap purpose to the handicap committee with gross scores of 86 and 89 i.e net 75 and 78 (+3 and +6) respectively on a course with SSS 72 i.e. 0 and 3 over their buffer zone (3 - 3=0) and (3 - 3=+3) their exact handicap will be: -

- i. Player 'A' zero over buffer zone, no change.
- ii. Player 'B' 3 over buffer zone, increase will be by 0.1 and his exact handicap will becomes 11.3.
- 23.3 Reduction of Handicap. For more examples and entries in handicap record sheet please see Annex 'B' and 'C'.
 - a. When Made.
 - (1) Reductions of exact/playing handicap shall be made on the day when the score below net differential becomes known to the home club.

- (2) General Play (clause 17.3b). The handicap committee of a player who does not post any score returns, whenever feels/considers, that his exact handicap in category 2, 3 or 4 is too high and does not reflect his current playing ability, it must, reduce his exact handicap by not less than one whole stroke to the figure it considers appropriate. Fractional reductions in excess of one stroke are permitted. Reduction of playing handicap of category 1 and from category 2 to 1 under this sub clause will only be effected by PGF or subject to the approval of PGF as per provisions of sub clause 17 3d
- b. Handicap Reduction Factor. Is a factor determined to reduce the exact handicap of a player which is ascertained by multiplying the number of strokes played under the playing handicap with his handicap category in decimal i.e.: -
 - (1) Category 1: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.1.
 - (2) Category 2: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.2.
 - (3) Category 3: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.3.
 - (4) Category 4: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.5.
- Reduction of Handicap (N). For reduction of handicap (N), the reduction factor is halved and deducted from the exact handicap (N).
- d. Reducing Handicap. When a player returns a net differential of less than zero, his exact handicap is reduced by a reduction factor determined by multiplying the number of strokes played under his handicap with his handicap category in decimal clause 23.2f or table of handicap adjustments Annex B.

Example for decrease of handicap: -

A player with Playing handicap of 7 (exact handicap of 7.1) (category 2) on a course with SSS 72 returned gross score of 74 (net score 67) i.e. 5 strokes below his playing handicap of 7, his exact handicap is reduced by 5 times 0.2 = 1.0 (reduction factor). His exact handicap will become 7.1 - 1.0 = 6.1 and his playing handicap will be 6, which is immediately his new handicap.

e. Reduction of Handicap from Higher to Lower Category. When a player's handicap is to be reduced so that it goes from a higher category to a lower category i.e. from category 3 to 2, it shall be reduced by the appropriate number of strokes so as to bring his exact handicap to the lower handicap. Thereafter the remaining strokes will be multiplied by the factor of the new category to determine further reduction. Example:

A player in handicap category 3 with playing handicap of 10 (exact handicap 9.5) returned gross score of 76 (net score 66) i.e 6 under his playing handicap of 10. on a course with SSS 72. his handicap is reduced as follows: -

Decrease from category 3 to 2.

Reduction factor category 3: 1 times 0.3 = -0.3.

Reduction: 9.5 - 0.3= 9.2

i. Exact handicap 9.2

ii. Playing handicap 9.

Reduction in Category 2.

Reduction factor category 2: 5 times 0.2= 1.0

Reduction: 9.2 - 1.0 = 8.2

i. Exact handicap 8.2

ii. Playing handicap 8

23.4 Reduction of Handicaps during a Competition.

- a. Old Handicap Continues. Where the conditions of a competition do not provide otherwise, the handicap of a player applied at the beginning of a competition shall be applicable throughout that competition irrespective if he has played a round or more than one round under his handicap. Adjustments will be made after that competition.
- b. Special Prizes. This provision shall apply only to a competition in which supplementary prizes are awarded for the best scores returned in an individual round or in combination of individual rounds of the competition i.e. player 'A' for playing under his handicap is awarded best round prize for day one. If he again on the second days merits for the best round prize his new handicap will apply. Calculation is done as under: -

Example:

Player 'A' in handicap category 3, with playing handicap of 12 (exact handicap of 11.5) played gross 80

on a course with SSS 72, that is 4 under his handicap (80 - 72 = 8 - 12 = -4) and won the best round prize for day 1

On day 2 he again at playing handicap 12(clause 23.4a) played gross 81 (3 under), while another player 'B' with 12 playing handicap (exact handicap 11.8) also played gross 81. For deciding the best round prize for day 2 only, player "A's" handicap will be reduced: -

Player 'A'.

Day 1.

Exact handicap 11.5 - 1.2 (reduction factor 4×0.3) = 10.3 or playing handicap 10.

Day 2.

His net score for best round net for day 2 will be 81 - 10 (clause 23.4b) = 71.

Player 'B'

His net score on day 2 will be 81 - 12 = 69.

On day 2 'A' has played net 71 whereas 'B' played net 69. Prize for best round net will go to player 'B'.

c. New Handicap Applicable. Where a player's handicap has been reduced under clause 23.4b during the course of a competition in which the original handicap continues to apply, the player shall play from his reduced handicap in all other competitions commencing after the tournament in which his handicap was reduced.

Note: Increases to playing handicaps will not be made

under the provisions of this sub clause.

Comparison with Old Handicap System. A comparison of the old and the new decimal handicap system is given at annex 'E'. The decrease in handicap is gradual. In certain cases the handicap remains unchanged despite having played under ones playing handicap

Clause 24 HANDICAP RECORD SHEET

For maintaining handicap record of players see specimen at Annex C and entries "Examples Reduction and Increase of Handicap" Annex B.

Clause 25 SUSPENSION, LAPSING AND LOSS OF HANDICAPS

- 25.1 Reasons for Suspension. The *PGF* may or a *home club* may recommend to the *PGF* to suspend the *handicap* of its *member* who in its opinion has:
 - a. Failing to Comply with Obligations. Constantly or blatantly failed to comply with the obligations and responsibilities imposed by this scheme.
 - b. Conduct. Conducts himself in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the *PGF/ Associations /home club / affiliated club* or to the game of golf.
 - c. Violating Code of Amateur. Violated the code of conduct for "Amateur Status".
- 25.2 Limitations of Clubs. The Association or home club shall consider no proceedings pursuant to sub clause 25.1 without the written authority of the PGF. Following the receipt of a request for such an authority, PGF shall direct whether the PGF, the Association or the home club shall hear and determine the issue.
- 25.3 Clubs Can Deal. No authority is required in respect of proceedings brought against a *member* by his *home club*, in respect of an alleged offence committed of the bylaws of that *club*.
- 25.4 Loss of Handicap. A player's handicap is lost immediately he ceases to be a member of any affiliated club or loses his Amateur Status under this clause.
- 25.5 Implications of Lost Handicaps. Whilst a player's handicap is suspended, lapsed or has been lost, he shall not enter or compete in any competition which requires a competitor to be the holder of a handicap as designated by this scheme for either entering or competing in the competition.
- Applicability of Suspended Handicap. The suspension of a player's handicap shall apply at all affiliated clubs of which the player is, becomes a member or is not a member during the period of suspension. It shall be the responsibility of the authority suspending the handicap or canceling the membership of such players, to inform the PGF, Associations and the affiliated clubs of such suspension / cancellation of membership.

- Reporting of Scores by Player for Handicapping. Any player who requests his home club, to confirm or certify his handicap for competition entry purposes, shall be deemed to have had adequate opportunity of reporting to his home club, any relevant scores on or prior to the date and time at which the confirmation or certificate of handicap is requested. If it is established to the satisfaction of the player's home club after due investigation, that a player has failed to report scores, his handicap may be suspended for such period as the home club shall consider appropriate. Whilst his handicap is suspended a player shall not be eligible to compete in or enter any golf event.
 - Note 1. The PGF, Associations and the home clubs shall provide and lay down a procedure for appeal should the player be dissatisfied with the suspension, lapsing or loss of handicap under the foregoing clauses.
 - Note 2: The player must be notified of the period of suspension and of any other conditions imposed. No handicap of the player shall be suspended without first affording him the opportunity of appearing before the committee. If the player does not respond to the suspension of handicap notice within 10 (ten) days from the date of issue, it shall be considered effective from the date of issue of the notice.

Clause 26 . RESTORATION OF HANDICAPS

- 26.1 Request by Player. A player may request the authority, which suspended his handicap for restoration.
- 26.2 Restored Within One Year. If the suspension / cancellation of membership of a *player* is restored within 1 year of the date on which his *handicap* was lost, suspended or lapsed, it shall be reinstated at the *handicap* the *player* last held.
- New Handicap. When the suspension of the handicap has been for a period of more than 01 (one) year the player may be allotted a new handicap after he has complied with the requirements of clause 21. While allotting such handicap his previous handicap will be considered.

- 26.4 Old Handicap Considered. When allotting a new handicap to a player the handicap committee shall give due consideration to the handicap he last held. Category 1 handicap shall not be allotted without the written approval of the PGF.
- 26.5 Reinstatement of Handicap. Following a written request to the suspending authority by the player whose handicap has been suspended under clause 25, accompanied by full details of all relevant omitted scores, his home club may, reinstate his handicap appropriately adjusted. Home clubs are advised to notify the PGF and the relevant Associations of any such reinstatement.

Clause 27 HANDICAP ALLOWANCES & DECIDING TIES

27:1 Justification for Handicap Allowances. Handicap allowances have no effect in determining Stroke Indexes; however, their use is recommended to produce fair and equitable competition in handicap competitions. In some forms of play, it is equitable for players to use their full handicaps. However, in some team competitions where full handicaps are used, higher-handicapped sides would have an advantage over lower-handicapped sides, therefore less than full handicaps are recommended in such competitions. The under mentioned handicap allowances will be applicable to various forms of play. Strokes will be taken according to the stroke table/index of the golf course under play. Reference to handicaps in all cases is to the playing handicap.

· 27.2 Assignment of Strokes

- a. Where To Take Strokes.
 - (1) If handicap strokes are applied to a gross score, the Committee is responsible for the application of the stroke index recorded on the score card. If stroke index are not printed on the score card, the Committee shall publish a table indicating the order of holes at which handicap strokes are to be given or received (Rules of Golf, 33-4). A player receiving handicap strokes shall take them in the order assigned on the score card. For example, a

- player receiving three strokes shall takes them on the first, second and third stroke index holes.
- In mixed competitions where each player plays his (2) own ball and where allocations are different for men and ladies, the players receive strokes based on their respective stroke allocations.

Plus Handicap. 27.3

- Rounding Plus Handicap. A handicap of "plus" is mathematically a minus handicap (below zero), the three quarters of a handicap allowance (where applicable) of +2 handicap player equals to -1.5 which when rounded upwards will become -1 stroke. That stroke should be conceded to the course at the hole allocated stroke index 18.
- Stroke Play. A player with a plus handicap shall add his strokes according to the allocation table beginning b. with the 18th stroke hole. For example, when a player with a plus handicap competes in a partnership stroke play competition, a side with a handicap of plus 1 shall add a stroke to its score on the hole designated as the 18th stroke hole.
 - Match Play. In a match-play competition, if the lower handicapped side has a handicap of plus 1, that side C. plays at scratch, and adds 1 stroke to the other side's handicap.
- Stroke Allowances Relate to 18 Holes. Stroke allowances relate to 18 holes. The following allowances apply to each 27.4 18-hole round, even though the competition may consist of more than one round.
 - Match Play. a.

Full difference between the handicaps of Singles the two players.

1/2 of the full difference between the **Foursomes** aggregate handicap cf either side.

Back marker to concede strokes to the Four-ball other three players based on (better 3/4 of the difference between ball) the full handicaps.

Strokes to be taken according to the stroke table.

Bogey or Par Competitions b. Full handicap.

Singles 1/2 of the aggregate handicap of the **Foursomes** partners.

Four-ball Each partner receives 3/4 of full

handicap.

(Better ball)

Strokes to be taken according to the stroke table.

c. Stroke*Play

Singles

Full handicap.

Foursames

1/2 of aggregate handicap of the

partners.

Four-ball (Better ball)

Each partner receives 3/4 of the full handicap and strokes to be taken according to the stroke table.

d. Stableford Competitions

Singles

Full handicap.

Foursomes

1/2 of aggregate handicap of the

partners.

Four-ball (Better ball)

Each partner receives 3/4 of full handicap. Strokes to be taken according to the stroke table and not added to the points scored.

- e. Players Competing from Different Tees or Men and Ladies from Same Tees
 - (1) Different Tees: Men vs. Men; Ladies vs. Ladies; Ladies vs. Men

Different tees usually have different course ratings. Since course ratings reflect the probable scores of scratch golfers, the higher rated course is more difficult, and the player playing from the set of tees with the higher course rating receives additional strokes equal to the difference between the Course Ratings, with 5 or greater rounded upward. First, the SSS should be determined and then the additional strokes are added to the handicap of the player playing from the higher rated set of tees.

Example 1: If men playing from the middle tees where the men's PGF course rating is 70.3 compete against men playing from the back tees where the men's PGF course rating is 72.6, the men playing from the back tees will add two strokes (72.6 - 70.3 = 2.3 rounded to 2 strokes) to their handicaps.

Example 2: If ladies playing from the forward tees where the ladies course rating is 73.4 compete against men playing from the middle tees where the men's course rating is 70.9, the women will add three strokes (73.4 - 70.9 = 2.5 rounded to 3 strokes) to their Handicaps.

(2) Same Tees: Men vs. Ladies. Men and ladies playing from the same set of tees will have different course ratings. Since the Ladies course rating usually will be higher, ladies receive additional strokes equal to the rounded difference between the course ratings, with .5 or greater rounded upward.

Example: If ladies playing from the middle tees where the ladies Course Rating is 77.3 compete against men playing from the middle tees where the men's course rating is 70.9, the ladies will add six strokes (77.3 - 70.9 = 6.4 rounded to 6 strokes) to their Handicaps.

The adjustment shall be added to the players' handicaps even if it causes a handicap to exceed the maximum possible for the rating of the set of tees being played.

(3) Foursome Competitions Using Different Tees or Men and Ladies Using Same Tees. In foursome competitions using different tees or men and ladies from the same tees, use half of the difference in course ratings.

Example: 'A' a man, and 'B' a lady, are partners in a foursome competition against 'C' a man, and 'D' a lady. The men play the white tees, rated 71.2, and the ladies play the red tees, rated 73.6. The difference in the Course Ratings is 2.6. After the handicap of each team is determined, one-half of the difference between the course ratings or one stroke is added to the handicap of each team. If 'A' and 'B' are both men, the procedure applies only to side 'C' and 'D' (a man and a lady).

In a foursome competition in which sides are using different tees, the side playing from the set of tees with the higher course rating

receives additional strokes equal to the difference between the course ratings.

Example: 'A' a man. and 'C' a man, are partners in a foursome competition against 'B' a lady and 'D' a lady. The men play the white tees, rated 71.2, and the ladies play the red tees, rated 73.6. The difference in the Course Ratings is 2.4. After the handicap of each team is determined, the full difference between the Course Ratings (two strokes) is added to the handicap of the ladies team.

- Note 1: Half Strokes. Half strokes or over to be counted as one; smaller fractions to be disregarded except in foursomes stroke play when 1/2 strokes are counted as such.
- Note 2: Stroke Allowances. Stroke allowances in a handicap competition must be taken/given as per clause 27.4a, b, c & d.
- Note 3: Sudden Death Play-off. When extra holes are played in handicap competitions, strokes will be taken in accordance with the stroke index.
- 27.5 How to Decide Ties In Competitions (Rules of Golf 33-6 and Appendix I Part C).
 - a. Committee to Determine Procedure. Rule 33-6 of the Rules of Golf requires the Committee to determine how and when a halved match or stroke play tie shall be decided. The procedure should be published in advance.
 - b. PGF Recommendations. PGF recommends that the under mentioned procedure should be followed in deciding ties: -
 - (1) Match Play Play Off. In a match play the match is won by the player/side who is leading by the number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played
 - (a) Single Scratch Match Play. A match that ends all square should be played off hole by hole until one side wins a hole.
 - (b) Singles Handicap Match Play. A singles handicap match play which ends all square should be played off hole by hole until one side wins a hole. Play off should start from the hole where the match started. Stokes should be given / taken as

per clause 27.4a on the applicable stoke index holes given on the score card.

(c) Foursome/Four Ball Stroke Match Play.
A foursome/four-ball stroke match that ends in a tie should be played off until one side wins a hole

(d) Foursome/Four Ball Handicap Match Play. A foursome/four-ball handicap match that ends in a tie should be played off over 18 holes with handicap strokes to be taken/given as per the stroke index given on the score card and clause 27.4a. If a shorter play-off is necessary, then a nine, six or three hole play-off is recommended. A single-hole or sudden death play off is not recommended.

(2) Stroke Play - Play Off.

(a) Single Scratch Stroke Play. In the event of a tie in scratch stroke play competition; a play-off over 18 holes is recommended. If a shorter play-off is necessary, then a nine, six, three or sudden death hole play-off is recommended.

(b) Single Handicap Stroke Play. In the event of a tie in singles handicap stroke play competition; a play-off over 18 holes with handicap allowance as per clause 27.4c is recommended. Play off should start from the hole where the match started. If a shorter play-off is necessary, then a nine, six, three or sudden death play-off is recommended. Stokes should be given / taken on the applicable stoke index holes given on the score card.

(c) Foursome/Four Ball Stroke Play. A competition that ends in a tie should be played off over 18 holes. If a shorter play off is necessary, then a nine, six or three holes play off is recommended. Strokes should be taken / given as per clause 27.4c, on the applicable stroke index holes given on the score card. A single hole or a sudden death play off is not recommended.

- Foursome/Four Ball Handicap Stroke (d) Play. A foursome/four ball handicap stroke competition that ends in a tie, should be played off over 18 holes. Play off should start from the hole where the Strokes should started. match taken/given as per clause 27.4c, on the applicable stroke index given on the score card. If a shorter play off is necessary, then a nine, six or three holes play off in that order assigned on the score card. A single hole or a sudden death play off is not recommended.
- (e) Team Match Handicap Play. A play off is not recommended. In order to decide a tie, matching team scores be adopted taking account of handicap strokes as give at Sub Clause 27.5b (3) (e).
- (3) If Play Off Not Feasible.
 - Scratch Stroke Play. In a scratch strokeplay competition, if a play-off of any type is not feasible, then matching score cards recommended. The method matching cards should be announced in advance. An acceptable method matching cards is to determine the winner on the basis of the best score for the last 18 holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last 18, determine the winner on the basis of the last 9 holes. last 6 holes last 3 holes and finally the 18th hole. If such a method when used does not produce a winner and the competition is of one round only then the. winner will be decided by toss, otherwise, matching card for the 3rd, 2nd or 1st day in that order as above will be adopted in deciding a winner.
 - (b) Handicap Stroke Play. In a handicap stroke play competition, if a play-off of any type is not feasible, then matching score cards is recommended. The method of matching cards should be announced in advance. An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine

the winner on the basis of the best score for the last 18 holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last 18, determine the winner on the basis of the last 9 holes, last 6 holes, last 3 holes and finally the 18th hole. Strokes should be given/taken on the applicable stroke index as given on the score card. If such a method when used does not produce a winner and the competition is of one round only then the winner will be decided by toss, otherwise, matching card for the 3rd, 2nd or 1st day in that order as above will be adopted in deciding a winner.

- (c) Foursome/Four-Ball Stroke Play. In a foursome/four-ball stroke-play competition, if a play-off is not feasible and it is decided to match cards, an acceptable method is to match the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine holes, then the winner should be determined on the basis of the last six holes. If the scores are the same on the last six holes, then compare the last three holes. If there is still no winner, then the last hole may be used. If such a method when used, does not produce a winner then the winner will be decided by toss.
- (d) Foursome/Four Ball Handicap Stroke Play. In a foursome/four-ball handicap stroke-play competition, if a play-off is not feasible and it is decided to match cards. an acceptable method is to match the last 18 holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last 18 holes, then the winner should be determined on the basis of the last 9 holes. If the scores are the same on the last 9 holes, then compare the last 6 holes. If the scores are the same on the last 6 holes, then compare the last 3 holes. If there is still no winner, then the last hole may be used. Strokes in a stroke competition are taken in the order assigned on the stroke index given

on the score card. If such a method when used, does not produce a winner then the winner will be decided by toss.

(e) Team Stroke Play. In the event of a tie in a team match stroke play or a team handicap stroke play an acceptable method is to match team scores of the tying teams as follows: -

- (1) Last Day of the Team Stroke Play Scores. If the scores of two or more teams are equal on the last day of the match, the score of the fourth player for the fourth day will be added to the total team score to decide the tie.
- (2) First Three Days Team Scores. If the tie still persists, team scores of the first three days will be considered. In case the tie does not break after considering the scores of the first three days the score of the fourth player for the third day will be added to the team score to decide the tie.
- (3) First Two Days Team Scores. If the tie still persists, team scores of the first two days will be considered. In case the tie does not break after considering the scores of the first two days the score of the fourth player for the second day will be added to the team score to decide the tie.
- (4) First Day's Team Score. If the tie still persists then team scores of the first day will be considered. In case the tie does not break after considering the team scores of the first day the score of the fourth player will be added to the team score to decide the tie.

Out of Bounds on NORTHERN TOTAL 6303 5910 5296 364 OUT = NORTHERN IN = WESTERN Beyond any line of the white stakes To the Left of the 2nd hole play - a series of 5 seconds blast To the left of the 3rd hole OUT COURSE N PLAYER'S SIGNATURE 0 4 These which are in existence at the margin of some water hazards are declared as integral part of the Course. The ball may be played as it less 27 HOLE SCORE CARD Near the maintenance area to the right of the 4th, 5th & 6th hote INDEX PAR 72 HCAP NET Annex 'A' LOCAL RULES TOTAL 6306 5913 5293 IN 3197 3018 2700 OUT = SOUTHERN Beyond any lence bounding the course IN = NORTHERN 126 MEMBERSHIP NO. b) Beyond any line of the white stakes Beyond the white line and . To the left of the 1st hole SLOPE COURSE OUT HOLE 10 NODFIMES H'CAP 0 . To the left & right of 2nd hole
. To the left of the 5th hole
. To the felt of the 7th hole WEST COURSE PAR A B C JST be lifted without penalty, and in accordance with the prodedure 36 in Rule 24-2(b) The ball may be cleaned when so lifted PLAYER'S NAME TOTAL 6214 5787 5189 IN = SOUTHERN fo the left and right of the 3rd hole yand any line of the white stakes To the left of the 1st hale COURSE N OUT

nnex 'B'

TABLE OF HANDICAP ADJUSTMENTS

	-3 -3 -3 -1.2 -1.0 -2.1 -2.4 -2.1	-0.2 -0.4 -0.6 -0.8 -1 -1.2 -1.4 -1.6 -1.8 -2	Category 1 Up to 4.4 -0.1 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 -0.5 -0.6 -0.7 -0.8 -0.9 -1.0 -1	-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10
-12 1 -1.2 2 -2.4 3 -3.6	1 1 1	2 -2.2 -2.4	-1.1	0 -11

EXAMPLES REDUCTION & INCREASE OF HANDICAP

Reduction Factor. Reduction factor is determined by multiplying the number of strokes played under the playing handicap by a player with his handicap category in decimal that is: -

- a. Category 1: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.1.
- b. Category 2: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.2.
- c. Category 3: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.3.
- d. Category 4: Number of strokes played under handicap multiplied by 0.5.
- NOTE. The under mentioned examples are based on the assumption that the decimal system became effective on 01 July 2000. For entries in player's "Handicap Record Sheet" see annex 'C'.

Mr Irfan is a member of Rawalpindi Golf Club. His handicap was 15 (Category 3) when this decimal handicap system became effective on 01 July 2000. In COAS Open Golf Tournament held from 01 – 04 Aug 2000 at Rawalpindi Golf Club, where the SSS was 72 he returned gross scores 85, 96, 85 & 81.

To determine his NET position in the tournament his handicap of 15 with which he entered the tournament will be considered irrespective of having played under his handicap in more than one round. Reductions for handicap purpose will be carried out in the "Handicap Record Sheet". The new handicap will be effective after the conclusion of the tournament (Clause 23.4a).

If after having won the best net round for day 1, he again merits for day 2 prize of best net round, his prize will be considered after reducing his handicap for that prize only (Clause 23.4b). For the tournament he will be considered a 15-handicap player.

Reduction of handicap and recording the same on the Handicap Record Sheet annex 'C' will be as follows: -

- 1. Handicap carried forward:
 - a. Exact handicap 15 (column 12).
 - b. Playing handicap 15 (column 13).
- 2. Reduction day 1 for gross score 85 (01 Aug 2000) & Entries in Handicap Record Sheet Annex 'C'.
 - Date of score entry and event (ser 2, column 2 & 3 of annex 'C')

- b. Round 1 (ser 2, column 4 of annex C)
- c. Venue Rawalpindi Golf Club (ser 2, column 5 of annex 'C')
- d. Event: COAS Open (ser 2, column 6 of annex 'C')
- e. SSS 72 entered at ser 2, column 7of annex 'C'.
- f. Gross Score 85 ser 2, column 8 of annex 'C'.
- g. Gross difference gross score minus SSS (85 72 = 13) entered at ser 2, column 9 of annex 'C'.
- h. Net Difference = Gross difference minus Handicap (13 15 = –2) entered at ser 2. column 10 of annex 'C'.
- i. Reduction factor or handicap adjustment (category 3) table 'B' 2 multiplied by 0.3 = -0.6 (ser 2, column 11 of annex 'C').
- j. Revised exact handicap 15 0.6 = 14.4 (ser 2, column 12 of annex 'C').
- k. Playing handicap 14.4 rounded downwards is 14 (ser 2, column 13 of annex 'C').

Note. Make similar entries in Annex 'C' for subsequent reduction/increase of handicap.

3. Day 2 (02 Aug 2001) gross score 96.

For handicap purpose his new playing handicap will be 14 whereas for the tournament his playing handicap of 15 will continue.

On the second day with playing handicap 14, he played a round of 96 gross that is 24 over the SSS or 10 over his playing handicap of 14 (24 – 14 = +10). He has played 7 over his buffer zone of 3 strokes (10 – 3 = 7). Handicap increase irrespective of the number of strokes played over his handicap will be by + 0.1 (table Annex 'F'). Therefore: -

- a. Exact handicap will become 14.4 + 0.1 = 14.5.
- b. Playing handicap: 14.5 rounded down is 15.
- 4. Day 3 (03 Aug 2001) Gross score 85.

With playing handicap 15 he returned score gross 85 that is 2 under his playing handicap of 15 (85 – 72 = \pm 13 – 15 = \pm 3). Therefore reduction factor (Category 3) will be \pm 3 x 0.3 = \pm 0.6. Now:

- a. Exact handicap will become 14.5 0.6 = 13.9.
- b. Playing handicap: 13.9 rounded up is 14.
- 5. Day 4 (04 Aug 2001) gross score 81.

He again on day 4, playing handicap of 14 returned score gross 81 that is 5 under his playing handicap of 14 (81 – 72 = +9 - 14 = -5). Therefore reduction factor (Category 3) will be $-5 \times 0.3 = 1.5$. Now: -

- a. Exact handicap will become 13.9 1.5 =12.4.
- b. Playing handicap: 12.4 rounded up is 12.
- 6. No Change to Playing Handicap:

He again with playing handicap of 12 at Lahore Gymkhana Golf Club during a local match when the SSS was 72 returned gross score of 81, that is 3 under playing handicap (81 - 72 =+9-12=-3). His exact handicap is reduced by 3 times 0.3 = 0.9 (reduction factor). His: -

- a. Exact handicap will become 12.4 0.9 = 11.5.
- b. There is no change to the playing handicap because when 11.5 is rounded upwards the playing handicap remains at 12(Table annex B).

7. Reduction Effected:

He again returned a **gross score of 77** during Engro Cup at Islamabad when **CSS was 70**, that is **5 under** his **playing handicap of 12** (77 - 70 = +7 - 12 = -5). His exact handicap will be reduced 5 multiplied by .3 = 1.5.

- a. Exact handicap will become 11.5 1.5 =10.
- b. Playing handicap will also be 10.

8. Increase of Handicap:

In Presidents Cup at Rawalpindi Golf Club on day 1 when the CSS was 71 he returned gross score of 89. This time he has played bad i.e. 18 over his playing handicap that is 18 – 3 (Buffer zone) = +15 over his buffer zone. Irrespective of the number of strokes played over his handicap it will be increased by +0.1.

- a. Exact handicap will become 10 + 0.1 = 10.1.
- b. Playing handicap will remain at 10.

9. No Change Due to Being within the Buffer Zone.

On day 2 of the Presidents cup with the same conditions he returned gross score of 84 and played 3 over his handicap (84-71=+13-10=+3). Since he has played up to his buffer zone (3-3=0) therefore there is no change to the exact handicap of 10.1 and playing handicap of 10.

10. Decrease of Handicap from Higher to Lower Category (category 3 to 2):

In a local tournament at his home club with 72 SSS he returned gross score of 76. Thereby played 6 under his playing handicap of 10 (76 – 72 = +4 – 10 = -6). His handicap is reduced as follows:

Decrease from 10.1 (category 3 to 2). 10.1 - 0.9 (3 times 0.3 = -0.9) = 9.2

a. Exact handicap 9.2

b. Playing handicap 9 (category 2).

Category 2.

9.2 - (3 times 0.2 = -0.6) = 9.2 -0.6 = 8.6

- a. Exact Handicap 8.6
- b. Playing Handicap 9.
- 11. Similarly work out the handicaps for category 4, 2, and 1.

REDUCTION TO PLUS HANDICAP.

A player who continuously plays exceptionally good to his scratch handicap is given a PLUS handicap by PGF. All such players who have PLUS handicap give strokes to the course in order to determine their net score / position i.e a player with plus two (+2) handicap, to play scratch to a course with rating of 72, will have to post a gross score of 70. Handicap reduction of such players is carried out as under.

1. No Change

Mr 'Z' with exact and playing handicap of 0.0 returned gross score of 67 in a tournament where the SSS was 72. He played 5 under his handicap (67 - 72 = -5). His exact handicap is reduced by 5 times 0.1 = 0.5 (reduction factor).

- a. Exact handicap will become 0.0 + 0.5 = +0.5.
- b. Playing handicap. There is no change to the playing handicap because when .5 is rounded upwards the playing handicap remains at 0.
- 2. Increase of Handicap:

This time he played bad i.e. 80 gross that is 8 over his handicap or 8 – 1(Buffer zone) = 7 over his buffer zone. Irrespective of the number of strokes played over his handicap + 0.1 will increase his handicap. Therefore: -

- a. Exact handicap will become 0.5 0.1 = 0.4
- b. Playing handicap will remain at 0.
- 3. Decrease of handicap

He in another tournament where the SSS was 72 returned a gross score of 69. He has again played 3 under his playing handicap of 0 (69 - 72 = -3). His exact handicap will be reduced 3 multiplied by 0 .1 = 0.3.

- a. Exact handicap will become 0.4 + 0.3 ≡0.7
- b. Playing handicap when rounded upwards will be +1 (clause 23.1i).

HANDICAP RECORD SHEET

E												
<u> </u>	Player: IKFAN Home Club: Rawalpindi Golf Club	valpindi Go	off Club									
-	2	3	4	သ	9	-	80	6	10	=	12	13
	Date of	Date	Round			1888	Gross	Gross	Net	H'cap	Revised	Revised
	score entry	of event	182	Venue	Event	css	Score	Difference	Difference	Adjst	Exact H'cap	Playing H'cap
-		01-May-00		H/C brought forward							15.0	15
7	05-Aug-00 01-Aug-00	01-Aug-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	COAS	72	85	13	-2	-0.6	14.4	14
က	. 05-Aug-00	02-Aug-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	COAS	72	96	24	6	0.1	14.5	15
4	. 05-Aug-00	03-Aug-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	COAS	72	85	13	-2	-0.6	13.9	14
2	* 05-Aug-00	04-Aug-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	COAS	72	81	6	-5	-1.5	12.4	12
9	14-Oct-00	10-Oct-00	-	Lahore Gym Khana	Medal	72	81	6	-3	6.0-	11.5	'12
7	26-Oct-00	25-Oct-00	-	Islamabad Golf Club	Engro Cup	70	11	7	-5	-1.5	10	10
80		10-Nov-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	President	71	89	18	80	0.1	10.1	10
6	13-Nov-00	11-Nov-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	President	71	84	13	3	0	10.1	10
10	0 28-Nov-00 27-Nov-00	27-Nov-00	-	Rwp Golf Club	Medal	72	76	4	9-	-1.5	9.80	6
]												

Annex D SPECIMEN HANDICAP CARD

RAWALPINDI GOLF CLUB
HANDICAP CARD

is a member of Rawalpindi Golf Club. His Playing Handicap as on _____ 2000 is ___. SSS of the course is 70 / 71 / 72.

Honorary Secretary

RAWALPINDI GOLF CLUB HANDICAP CARD

Lt Col (Retd) M Jameel Khalid

is a member of Rawalpindi Golf Club. His Playing Handicap as on 15 June 2000 is 07. SSS of the course is 70 / 71 / 72.

Honorary Secretary

COMPARISON OF OLD & NEW SYSTEM REDUCTION / INCREASE OF HANDICAP

													Over Buffer
Net Differential or under Handicap	7	-5	.3	4	ŕċ	မှ	-7	φ	φ	-10	+	-12	Zone (increase)
Handicap 25 (Category 4 Ladies & Juniors)	Jony 4 L	adies	& Junic	ors)									
Old System	٠.	7	-2	1 "?	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Decimal System	-0.5	7	-1.5	7	-2.5	ů	-3.5	4	-4.5	ķ	-5.5	9	+0.1
Handicap 15 (Category 3) Old System	gory 3)	7	-5	7	r;	4	7	4	47	"	~	0	
Decimal System	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	, ú	-3.3	-3.6	+0.1
Handicap 8 (Category 2) Old System	ory 2)	7	, 7	7	?	?	ņ	ņ	7	?	ņ	-5	
Decimal System	-0.5	-0.4	9.0-	-0.8	7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8	7	-2.2	-2.4	+0.1
Handicap 3 (Categor			•						313				
Old System	Hand	icap i	Handicap is reduced based on three or four rounds of under play in number of consecutive rounds	sed ba	o past	n three	or fo	our rou	nds of	under	play ir	unu ı	oer of
Decimal System	-0.1	-0.1 -0.2	-0.3	4.0-	-0.5	9.0-	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	7	1.1	-1.2	+0.1

Notes:

The reduction is very gradual. A greater reduction is only possible if a player plays If a player continues to play under his handicap of 0 in category 1, he can move too much under his exact handicap over to plus handicap.

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