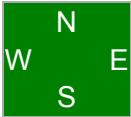


Board 1		
North Deals	♠ A K 9 6 4	
None Vul	♥ K 3	
	♦ A Q J 10 2	
	♣ 8	
♠ 10 8 5 3		♠ 2
♥ 8 7 5		♥ A J 10 9 4
♦ 9 8		♦ 7 4
♣ K 7 6 4		♣ Q J 10 9 2
	♠ Q J 7	
	♥ Q 6 2	
	♦ K 6 5 3	
	♣ A 5 3	

W	N	E	S
	1♠	2♠ ¹	3♠
4♣	4♣	5♣	X ²
P	6♠	All Pass	

1 = Ghestem hearts and clubs
 2 = control

Free bidding or bidding as shown.

North to play 6♠, lead Q♣ to A♣

North draws 3 rounds of trumps, plays A♦ all follow.
 North claims "Diamonds are good, you get one heart at the end"

West says "Play on!" and all agree to play on.
 Now north draws the last trump and west calls the TD. "He obviously forgot about the trump and when I said 'play on' he realized that there was a trump outstanding and because of that he realized I had a trump. After the claim he is not allowed to draw trumps."


Answer : L68D2b

All four players agreed to play on (note - the non-claiming side, as here, must be the ones to suggest play continue rather than for the claimer to do so, to avoid risk of the claimer "bullying" other players into continuing without them being aware of their rights). NB Dummy has a right to dispute a claim as well.

Having agreed to play on, the original claim is void and the score obtained shall stand. (IE if the claimer deduces that he may have forgotten a trump and proceeds accordingly, then there is no redress for the non-offending side subsequently).

Its unlikely to be in the non-offending side's interest to agree to play on in these situations !

Board 2 ♠ 3 2
 East Deals ♥ 8 6 2
 N-S Vul ♦ A K 10 6 5 3
 ♣ K 3

♠ Q 9 8 7 ♥ A Q 3 ♦ Q J ♣ Q 8 5 4		♠ A K J 5 4 ♥ K 7 5 4 ♦ 7 4 ♣ J 2
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♠ 10 6
 ♥ J 10 9
 ♦ 9 8 2
 ♣ A 10 9 7 6

Free bidding but North shouldn't bid diamonds, for example : East opens 1♠, West raises to 4♠

East to play 4♠

North leads A♦ OOT (if asked, A from AK).

TD!

Lead not accepted, and Diamond lead prohibited. ♦A returned to hand

[At this point it may be worth giving South a free choice of what to lead in any simulation.
 Who didn't lead the ♥J ?]

South leads ♣6, North wins and plays ♦A, ♦K, exiting with a club for one down.

East calls TD. *“Without information from ♦A lead the normal lead from South is ♥J but knowing his partner has ♦AK makes the club lead easier, attempting to get into partner's hand.”*

Answer : L50E2 & L50E4 Adjust score back to 4♠ making 10 tricks

Laws 50E2 : Information derived from a penalty card that has been returned to the Offender's hand is unauthorized for his partner .

If you polled other players and asked what they would lead, nearly all would choose ♥J
 Underleading the ♣A of Clubs (or even leading the ♣A and another) seems highly unlikely and director should conclude the knowledge of the ♦AK in North's hand is Unauthorised Information which may influence the choice of one logical alternative over another

Law 50E4 : If without the assistance gained through the exposed card the outcome of the board could well have been different, the Director shall award an Adjusted Score (ie the probable outcome).

Delegates can debate how high a threshold is intended by “could well have been”

Board 5

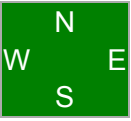
North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ 9 8 5 3 2
♥ 7 4 3
♦ A 7 5 2
♣ 5

♠ J 6
♥ A K 10 8 2
♦ K 6
♣ 10 9 3 2

♠ A Q 7 4
♥ Q J 6
♦ 8 4
♣ A K 8 6

♠ K 10
♥ 9 5
♦ Q J 10 9 3
♣ Q J 7 4



North passes and East opens 1NT and West bids 2♦ OOT.

TD!

If asked, 2♦ is transfer to hearts.¹

After ruling, bidding –

West	North	East	South
	Pass	1NT	2♦ (natural)
3♥	Pass	4♥	All Pass

West plays 4♥ and on the lead of Spade, heart or diamond makes 10 tricks. (Club lead may set the contract).

TD called, S says “without bid OOT East would play the contract. I only bid 2♦ to complicate West’s bid. I wouldn’t normally bid 2♦ vulnerable after a 1NT opening and the bidding would be EW only 1NT – 2♦ - 2♥ - 3NT – 4♥ and I would lead a Diamond and with simple defence 1 down. West’s infraction gave him a good score.”

TD Decision?

Note 1: If asked: After 2♦ overcall of 1NT EW play

- x = penalty
- 2♥ = natural to play
- 2NT= ♦stopper, asks for 4 card major
- 3♦ no ♦stopper, asks 4 card major
- 3♥ = GF, 5 hearts
- 4♥ = to play


Answer: No Adjustment to the score

South is trying for a second bite at the cherry !


West’s bid out of turn (the 2♦) is the infraction, Law 23A2 allows the 3♥ as a comparable call.

3♥ is not the infraction.

Law 23C “If.....without the assistance gained through the infraction.....”

Board 9	♠ A J 5	
North Deals	♥ K J 7 6	
E-W Vul	♦ A 6 3	
	♣ K 6 2	
♠ 4 3		♠ K Q 9
♥ A Q 8 3 2		♥ 9 4
♦ 8 7 5		♦ Q J 10 9
♣ J 7 5		♣ Q 10 8 3
	♠ 10 8 7 6 2	
	♥ 10 5	
	♦ K 4 2	
	♣ A 9 4	

Bidding (EW silent): 1NT – 2♥ (transfer) – 2♠ all pass, so North plays in 2♠.
 East leads ♦Q to ♦K; ♠2 to ♠J and ♠Q; ♦J to ♦A; ♠A; ♣K; ♣A leading to this position

	♠ 5	
	♥ K J 7 6	
	♦ 6	
	♣ 6	
♠ —		♠ K
♥ A Q 8 3 2		♥ 9 4
♦ 8		♦ 10 9
♣ J		♣ Q 10
	♠ 10 8 6	
	♥ 10 5	
	♦ 4	
	♣ 9	

North calls for a diamond from dummy, dummy plays ♦4, North says *“oops, I meant heart”* **TD!**
 If asked, North will say *“I had a hard day today, I’m tired and wasn’t concentrating”*

- If TD allows change to heart, play continues normally.
- If TD doesn’t allow change
 - ♦8 from West, trumped by north, overtrumped by East!
 - East plays ♣Q and North says *“oops again – I have a diamond!”* **TD!**

Answer:

1. Declarer can’t change the card called from dummy “after a loss of concentration or a reconsideration of action” L45C4b (NB old unhelpful “pause for thought” language has gone)
2. Both sides have revoked - Have both sides played to the subsequent trick ?
 L62C3 : If only one side has played to the subsequent trick, then both revokes must be corrected. Every card withdrawn by the defending side becomes a penalty card. ♣Q & ♠K.
 Then see L51 (2 or more penalty cards)

Board 10		
East Deals	♠ K J 6 4 2	
Both Vul	♥ A 10 7 6	
	♦ 9 4	
	♣ A 10	
♠ 5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> N W E S </div>	♠ A Q 10 9
♥ J 5 2		♥ K Q 3
♦ Q 8 3 2		♦ K J 10 7
♣ Q 7 6 4 2		♣ J 3
	♠ 8 7 3	
	♥ 9 8 4	
	♦ A 6 5	
	♣ K 9 8 5	

North opens 2♦ Flannery (11-15 5 spades, 4 hearts) out of turn - **TD!**
 Bid out of Turn not accepted.
 East opens 1NT, all pass.

East calls TD and wants to know if he can demand a diamond lead.

(Note: 2NT makes on any lead)

Answer:

NB TD must first decide if North's pass was a comparable call before he can rule on any lead penalty.

L23 – Pass is not a comparable call to a Flannery 2♦ opening (if it was there would be no further rectification L23B).

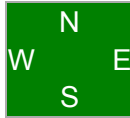
L26B The Offender has not specified any suit in the legal auction. So Declarer can prohibit any (one) suit lead – but cannot require a suit lead.

(note- all should be aware that L26 has been changed since the Law Book was published – L26B1 has been deleted. A sticker is available if required).

Board 14
 East Deals
 None Vul

♠ 5 4
 ♥ 8 7 2
 ♦ A 10 6 4 3 2
 ♣ K 2

♠ Q 9 8 7
 ♥ A J 3
 ♦ J 9
 ♣ 10 8 5 4



♠ A K 6
 ♥ 2
 ♦ K Q 9
 ♣ 4
 ♠ K 7 5
 ♣ 6 3

♠ J 10 3
 ♥ 10 6 5
 ♦ Q 8
 ♣ A Q J 9 7

W	N	E	S	
		1♦ ¹		1♦ is better minor (1NT=12-14)
1♠	TD!			

After West's bid OOT TD gives ruling and bidding continues

W	N	E	S	
		1♦ ¹	2♣	1♦ is better minor (1NT=12-14)
2♠	3♦	4♠	all pass	

South leads ♦Q OOT. TD!

TD explains options. West accepts the Lead out of Turn and wants East to play the hand.

East plays 4♠, Lead ♦Q. Contract made (10 tricks makes unbeatable :whether ♦A is taken or not there are 4 tricks in spades, 4 tricks in hearts, 1 ruff and ♦K)).


NS call TD "EW reached game on 23 points because West could bid at the 2 level with only 8 points and a 4 card suit"

Answer:

West's 2♠ is a comparable call. So Law 23C applies if the Director needs to decide whether without the assistance gained through the infraction the outcome could well have been different

A hand to discuss (suggest the hand is bid normally at the table before the scenario is posed to assess possible bidding outcomes) - no unanimity when considered by EBL in Prague. If adjusted, should probably be a weighted score, eg 80% for -170 and 20% for -620

NB this isn't a "Reveley ruling" situation : L12C1c - "only outcomes that could have been achieved in a legal manner may be included".

Board 17					
North Deals	♠ 8				
None Vul	♥ Q 8 3				
	♦ Q J 9 7 3 2				
	♣ 8 6 4				
		♠ K Q 9 7 5 4			
♠ A 10 3 2		♥ 5 2			
♥ K J 10 6		♦ K			
♦ 10 8 4		♣ J 9 7 5			
♣ Q 2					
		♠ J 6			
		♥ A 9 7 4			
		♦ A 6 5			
		♣ A K 10 3			

Auction proceeds normally.

Dummy's LHO will show dummy his hand after dummy spreads. Dummy looks at it.

Declarer should revoke on the first opportunity. Before the revoke is established, dummy says to declarer: "Don't you have (the suit)?" LHO calls TD and says that dummy saw his hand.

Answer :

Who is at fault ?

L43A2c – Dummy may not look at the face of a card in either defender's hand

L43A3 – a Defender may not show Dummy his hand

TD should try to find out if dummy tried to avoid looking/resisted/complained when shown the Defender's hand. Perhaps a Procedural Penalty should be imposed on one or both players depending on how it happened.

L43B2b : Having seen Defender's hand – if Dummy is the first to query if Declarer's play constitutes a Revoke then

- The Revoke must be corrected
- But the Revoke is nevertheless treated as Established – the TD proceeds accordingly (Law 64) (NB this means that if Declarer won the "Revoke" trick, two tricks would still be transferred to the non-offending side).