



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

**7<sup>th</sup> EBL Tournament Director Workshop**  
**6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> February 2020**  
**Belfast – Northern Ireland**

**SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE**

S 1)

	♠ A J 7 4	Board 7 S / All
	♥ 7 5	
	♦ Q 9 3	
	♣ J 10 8 4	
♠ Q 10 8 3	N	♠ K 5
♥ K 8 2	W	♥ 10 9 6
♦ J 6 5 2	E	♦ A 10 7 4
♣ A 6	S	♣ Q 9 3 2
	♠ 9 6 2	
	♥ A Q J 4 3	
	♦ K 8	
	♣ K 7 5	

South declares 1NT. Opening lead is ♠3 and South asks for the J, East plays the K and South plays the ♣5.

- Now dummy asks: ‘No spades partner?’ and declarer answers: ‘Yes of course, but why do you ask that?’ It appears that South thought the opening lead to be a small club; so he asked for the ♣J and not the ♠J. TD!
- The same, but before North has asked partner East leads the ♦4 in trick 2.
- The same, but now the TD is called and thereafter East leads the ♦4.

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It is clear that declarer wanted to play the ♣J (Law 46B incontrovertible) and did not ask for the ♠J. Had dummy understood this he would have told so and declarer would have asked for a spade in dummy. It is a peculiar Law 45D case.

- Declarer decides which spade and is told that the knowledge that East has the K is UI. East may change his played card if declarer does not play the J. South takes the ♣5 back and follows suit.
- South did not play a card in the next trick yet, so the approach is the same as in a). If East wins this trick he is allowed to choose a different lead in trick 2 because of the change of play by South (then the ♦4 creates UI for declarer).
- As in b) but East infringes the laws and a penalty is appropriate. It fulfils the conditions for becoming a PC.

S 2)

		♠ 10 5	Board 21 N / NS
		♥ 6	
		♦ 8 3	
		♣ 9 3	
♠	Q 6	N W                  E S	♠ 3
♥	10 8		♥ 9 4
♦	Q		♦ 10 5
♣	6 4		♣ K 8
		♠ J 4 2	
		♥ J 7	
		♦ ---	
		♣ A 7	

South is declarer in a spade contract and he won the last trick in hand. He leads ♥J and West ruffs with the ♠6 (♥6 in dummy) after which

- a) East also ruffs. Before declarer has recovered from this surprise West tries to cash his ♦Q. TD! West complains about the lack of sportsmanship, declarer for sure knowing that a revoke is happening.
- b) East discards the ♣8. West cashes ♠Q in the next trick and then plays ♦Q. Declarer wins the remaining tricks and calls the TD to report the two revokes. West does complain as in a).

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- a) The revokes have to be treated separately. West wins this trick which leads to a potentially 2-trick penalty. East's revoke leads to a 1-trick penalty. EW win three of the last 7 tricks and that is the penalty to be assessed.
- b) As in a) but now EW win only two tricks, which becomes the penalty.

S 3)

		♠ 7 4	Board 25 N / EW
		♥ ---	
		♦ Q	
		♣ K 4	
♠ Q		N	♠ 10
♥ ---		W	♥ ---
♦ J 4		E	♦ 7
♣ A 6		S	♣ Q 9 8
		♠ 8	
		♥ ---	
		♦ 9	
		♣ J 7 5	

South is declarer in a NT-contract. East to lead, plays ♣9, South discards a diamond and West also plays a diamond (♦4), North wins the trick with the ♣K and declarer continues with ♠4.

- a) Now declarer discovers his revoke. TD! West wins the trick and discovers his previous revoke. TD!
- b) Now declarer discovers his revoke and West follows doing so.

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- a) The TD tells that the revoke is established by the play of the ♠4 and will cost a trick. The TD has to change his ruling applying Law 64B7 followed by Law 64C.
- b) Now Law 62C3 applies. South and West have to follow suit. The question is what to do in North if West decides to play the ace. The reasonable interpretation of Law 62C1 is to consider NS innocent when dealing with the revoke caused by West. In that case declarer may change the card played in dummy. The ♦4 becomes a major penalty card.

S 4)

		♠ Q 9	Board 16 W / EW
		♥ K 4	
		♦ K J 8 7 4	
		♣ A 10 8 3	
♠	K J 5	N	♠ 8 6 4 3
♥	A 9 8 7 5 3 2	W	♥ Q 10 6
♦	10 3	E	♦ 6 5 2
♣	6	S	♣ J 5 2
		♠ A 10 7 2	
		♥ J	
		♦ A Q 9	
		♣ K Q 9 7 4	

W	N	E	S
3♥	pass	... pass	pass

West uses the skip warning before his bid of 3♥, North waits for ten seconds, East waits a considerable time, according to South about half a minute, less according to East, but he admitted to have used more than a couple of seconds. North leads the ♠9 and dummy spreads his cards on the table.

- a) South calls the TD at the moment he sees the dummy and tells that he feels damaged by the long thinking pause and uses the word unethical to describe East's behaviour. East protests but stays calm. Asked why he took this time he will say to have considered bidding 4♥, but decided not to do so, having a 4-card spade. He needed time to get to this decision. South adds that with a normal tempo in East he would have doubled 3♥.
- b) After the play of the board, West making 8 tricks, South calls the TD and it develops as in a).

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The TD should investigate whether North has followed the regulation to insert a pause before calling. If North did not, East gets a couple of seconds more.

- a) Time to tell South that a negative remark about the conduct of an opponent is not appropriate. 'Please restrict yourself to giving the facts.' He tells the players to continue the play and returns at the end. Law 73E; there is no good bridge reason for the long hesitation and East could have known that the hesitation might influence the bidding. Explain to East that he needs to be aware of this situation and should have avoided it. You do not need a poll to see that South would indeed have doubled not being misled. You may use the frequencies (if those exist) to adjust the score.
- b) The same

S 5)

		♠ ---	Board 23 S / All
		♥ ---	
		♦ 7	
		♣ 4 3	
♠ ---		N	♠ ---
♥ 9		W	♥ 10
♦ 6		E	♦ 8 4
♣ 7		S	♣ ---
		♠ ---	
		♥ 7	
		♦ 10	
		♣ A	

Hearts are trumps, South is declarer and he won the last trick. Now he plays ♣A, West follows and East concedes two tricks, showing both his cards.

- a) West objects.
- b) West objects and shows his ♥9.

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Law 68B2 applies. Play continues but there is UI. A good East player draws the conclusion that declarer has the ♥9, otherwise the only possibility to get 2 tricks is to play ♥7.

- a) Playing ♦4 is a logical alternative.
- b) The same.

S 6)

	♠ K J 6 2	Board 3 S / EW
	♥ Q 9 7 2	
	♦ Q J	
	♣ K 7 6	
♠ A 8	N	♠ 7 4
♥ K J 8 4 3	W	♥ A 6 5
♦ K 10 7	E	♦ A 9 8 5 3
♣ J 5 3	S	♣ T 4 2
	♠ Q 10 9 5 3	
	♥ 10	
	♦ 6 4 2	
	♣ A Q 9 8	

W	N	E	S
			2♠
X	pass	3♦	pass
pass	3♠	All pass	

West leads ♠A and thereafter ♠8 after which declarer claims:

- a) '9 tricks, oh no may be 10.' TD!
- b) showing his diamonds he says: '9 tricks', and after a small pause he adds: 'oh no, let us continue', which they do. Declarer makes 10 tricks and West calls the TD.

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- a) What is the original statement? It includes the 'may be 10' part which makes clear that a diamond will be discarded on a club. 10 tricks.
- b) The play continuation after the claim is illegal; the proposal to continue has to come from the non-claiming side (Law 68D2b). Declarer's behaviour suggests that he wanted to concede two diamond tricks, it looks reasonable to award 9 tricks to declarer.

S 7)

		♠ ---	Board 4 W / All
		♥ 9 8	
		♦ 4	
		♣ 8 5	
♠ ---		N	♠ ---
♥ 6		W	♥ Q 7
♦ 10 9 3		E	♦ 8
♣ J		S	♣ 9 3
		♠ 5	
		♥ ---	
		♦ K Q 7 6	
		♣ ---	

South is declarer in 4♠. His side has lost 2 tricks already. He orders ♦4 from dummy, East revokes by discarding ♥7 and South plays ♦Q.

- a) West - who knows that declarer holds one trump and aside from this only diamonds - shows his hand and says: 'One diamond trick for me.' Now East discovers his revoke and tells this. TD!
- b) West follows with the ♦3. At this moment South says: 'I get the ♦K and the trump; one down.' Now East discovers his revoke and tells this. TD!
- c) West says: 'you must have a diamond partner?' Then East discovers his revoke and tells it. TD!

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- a) Law 63A3: the revoke has become established resulting in a one trick penalty for EW.
- b) Law 63A4: the revoke is not established and South is allowed to reconsider his claim.
- c) Law 61B3: a demanding way of asking but acceptable; see b).



S 8)

	♠ 5 3	Board 1 N / None
	♥ A Q 2	
	♦ A K 10 6	
	♣ J 10 6 3	
♠ A Q 8 7	N	♠ K J 10
♥ K 9 5	W	♥ 7 3
♦ Q 5	E	♦ J 9 4 3 2
♣ A Q 8 4	S	♣ 9 5 2
	♠ 9 6 4 2	
	♥ J 10 8 6 4	
	♦ 8 7	
	♣ K 7	

North is declarer in 2♥. East leads ♥7 for the Jack; ♦8 to the King, small club to King and Ace. Now West plays ♦Q for the Ace. North plays another diamond ruffed in dummy and over-ruffed. Now declarer claims the contract (8 tricks) and the opponents agree. Only after the round is over EW discover that they could have made an extra trick. TD!

- a) North has opened 1NT (12-14) (something the TD should ask about).
- b) North has opened 1NT (15-17).

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EW have agreed in the claim and only get an extra trick if the TD deems it likely that they would have won it had play continued (Law 69B2). Did East signal his number of clubs?

- a) East must have ♠K and cashing the spades now looks like the normal play.
- b) On a lower level with ♠K in North the switch to spades is not evident. A poll will help to decide the likelihood. When the TD considers that cashing ♣Q is as likely as playing spades he does not allow EW another trick.

**S 9) Board 22, East / EW**

South is declarer in 4♠ and

- a) West and East lead simultaneously (♦K and ♣K). TD!
- b) East leads OOT (♣K). Just thereafter West leads ♦K face up. TD!
- c) West leads face down and thereafter East leads face up (♣K). TD!

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- a) Law 58A tells that the ♣K is considered to be played after the ♦K and therefor becomes a major PC. The TD needs to tell what happens if West wins this trick (lead penalty)!
- b) The ♦K becomes a major PC. South has the option to accept the LOOT. If he does not accept we are back in a) with an immediate lead penalty for LHO.
- c) Law 54 introduction tells that the order in which this irregularity happens doesn't make a difference. West takes his card back.

### S 10) Board 9, North / EW

Declarer South has to play from his hand but plays ♠Q from dummy.

- a) TD!
- b) West wants to accept the ♠Q lead but East does not. TD!
- c) West puts the King down (he does not want to accept the LOOT) with the statement that he doesn't want his partner to play the ace if he has it.
- d) West tells that he accepts the LOOT and puts the ♠K down.

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- a) Law 55A. The TD offers the defenders the possibility to accept this lead. If one of them makes a choice that is the way to do it.
- b) East's choice gets priority, Law 55A.
- c) Declarer has to lead (demanded by West) and the ♠K becomes a major PC.
- d) Law 57 applies: ♠K is a major PC and there is a play penalty for East.

### S 11) Board 12, West / NS

The club suit is distributed as follows:

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

- a) South (declarer) leads the ♣3 and West follows suit with the ♣7. Declarer says: ‘Ace of clubs’, but dummy touches the ♣8 and East plays the ♣J. Declarer summons the TD.
- b) South leads the ♣3 and West follows suit with the ♣7. Declarer has nothing said, but dummy touches the ♣8 and East plays the ♣J. Declarer summons the TD.
- c) South (on lead in his own hand) says to dummy: ‘eight of clubs’. West says: ‘no - you are in your own hand’, whereupon East plays the ♣J. Declarer summons the TD.

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- a) Law 45D. Dummy has to play the ace and East may take back the Jack (UI for declarer).
- b) Declarer did not play a card from dummy yet and has the right to decide himself. If he chooses a different card (than the 8), East may also change his card (UI for declarer). Law 45D.
- c) Applying Law 55A, East has accepted the LOOT.

S 12)

		♠ K 6 5	Board 26 E / All	
		♥ Q 8 5		
		♦ ---		
		♣ ---		
♠ J		N		♠ 8
♥ K 9 3		W	E	♥ 10 2
♦ 8 7		S		♦ 4
♣ ---				♣ J 5
		♠ 10 3		
		♥ A J 6		
		♦ ---		
		♣ 8		

South is declarer in a spade contract; he has ruffed a club in dummy and a diamond in his hand and played a spade to the ace in dummy in the last trick. Declarer now says ‘spade’.

- a) Dummy looks at declarer and hesitates to play a card after which declarer clarifies: ‘the king of course’.
- b) Dummy plays the K and RHO protests.
- c) leading to a surprised ‘what?’ from dummy.
- d) Dummy plays the ♠5, RHO the ♠8 and now declarer sees what happened and says: ‘the king of course’. TD!

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Law 46B preamble (“unless incontrovertible”).

In all cases it is obvious that declarer meant to play the King and the TD should allow him to do so. Only in d) dummy behaves as he should. In d) East needs to be offered to replace his card.

S 13)

	♠ Q 10 6 4	Board 14 E / None
	♥ A 9	
	♦ K J 3 2	
	♣ Q 10 5	
♠ A 8	N	♠ J 7 5
♥ Q 6 5	W	♥ (K) J 7 4 2
♦ 10 9 6 5	E	♦ A 8 4
♣ A 8 7 3	S	♣ K 6
	♠ K 9 3 2	
	♥ 10 8 3	
	♦ Q 7	
	♣ J 9 4 2	

East opens with pass, then finds another card (♥K) and re-opens (?) with 1♥. TD!

- South accepts 1♥.
- South does not accept 1♥.
- South does not accept 1♥, he passes and West bids 1♣ and it goes

W	N	E	S
		pass	pass
1♣	X	1♥	1♠
2♥	pass	3♥	All pass

North calls the TD back and wants to know whether the bidding of EW is acceptable.

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The original pass was not unintended so there is a change of call for which Law 25B applies. The TD mentions the possibility of a lead penalty if EW become defenders.

- The TD tells West that the information related to the withdrawn pass is UI.
- Now the withdrawn 1♥-bid creates UI (Law 25B3).
- The bidding is certainly questionable. The TD needs a poll to decide whether there are LAs for 1♣ and 2♥.

**S 14) Board 8, West / None**

W	N	E	S
2♠	1♥		

- a) 'Oh, sorry' and North puts down 2♥. Enough nonsense for the opponents, they call the TD.
- b) 'TD!' who explains the rectification after which North puts down 2♥.

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- a) Law 27C and then B4 and B3. East may accept the 2♥. If he does not, North needs to replace it for a legal call (double not allowed) and his partner has to pass throughout.
- b) Law 27B4 and B3; if not accepted partner has to pass throughout.

### S 15) Board 11, South / None

South calls the TD and they leave the table. Then he tells him that he put 1♠ on the table (opening bid) but wanted to bid 1NT. He holds ♠K763 ♥J104 ♦AJ8 ♣AQ5. The convention card shows 1NT 15–17 and 5-card majors. They return to the table.

- a) What does the TD tell?
- b) West has already made a call: 2♣.
- c) In the meantime both West and North have made a call (pass and 2♠). What does the TD do now?

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- a) There is no good reason not to apply Law 25A: allow South to substitute 1NT.
- b) West may take back his 2♣-bid which is UI for NS.
- c) The 1♠ bid is unintended, but it is too late to change it. North may not use the information that his partner had a kind of problem.



S 16)

	♠ 10 9 8 7 5 3 2	Board 10 E / All
	♥ 6 3	
	♦ J 10 9	
	♣ 9	
♠ K 6	N W E S	♠ A
♥ J 9 4		♥ K 10 5 2
♦ A 7 6 5 2		♦ 4 3
♣ K 4 3		♣ J 10 8 6 5 2
	♠ Q J 4	
	♥ A Q 8 7	
	♦ K Q 8	
	♣ A Q 7	

South who has opened the auction with 2NT is declarer in 4♠. He summons the TD in the third trick. Tricks 1 and 2 went:

W	N	E	S
♦ <u>A</u>	♦ 9	♦ 4	♦ K
♦ <u>2</u>	♦ 10	♦ 3	♦ Q

- South leads ♠J to trick 3, West waits for some seconds and East plays ♠A out of turn. South summons the TD.
- South leads ♠J to trick 3 and dummy touches ♠2 on his own initiative (before West or East have played). East follows suit with ♠A (before West has played). South summons the TD.
- South leads ♠J and West plays ♠K and ♠6 simultaneously (by accident). North and East do not act. South summons the TD.

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- Law 57A: ♠A becomes a major PC and declarer may ask West to play the highest card in spades (or the lowest of course, but that is not an interesting choice here).
- Law 57C2: It is not an infraction to play the ace now. West is allowed to play what he wants.
- Law 58B2: West chooses the card to be played in this trick. The TD needs to explain that when playing the 6 in this trick the K becomes a major PC and when choosing the K the 6 becomes a minor PC.

### **S 17) Screens in use Board 19, South / EW**

- a) South is presumed dummy and puts his cards down with the screen still closed. West raises the screen but East has not led yet.
- b) South is presumed dummy but he leads for the first trick and then West puts his cards down after which South opens the screen.
- c) East is presumed declarer. Instead of making the lead for the first trick, South opens the screen and tables his hand. He is stopped after 7 cards have become visible.

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- a) There is no reason to blame South for this problem; West is the real offender. It is the declarer's side (in this case declarer himself) that should open the screen. East has UI, which certainly restricts his first lead choice (explain please). Try to diminish the damage by closing the screen asap.
- b) The laws do not allow EW to become the declaring side. This irregularity happens after the auction is closed, which means that West already has the status of defender (see definition) which means that he now has 13 penalty cards. But South should have prevented this. There is no way to play the board normally. Average-minus for both sides.
- c) Now South did it all himself and declarer is allowed to play three hands.

## **S 18) Screens in use Boards 27 (S / None) and 29 (N / All)**

The tray is halfway at each side of the screen.

In a) and b) the auction starts at both sides of the screen: North bids 1♦ and East passes thereafter. At the same time both South and West have passed. Then the tray is pushed to the SW-side. TD!

- a) South is dealer and North has pushed the tray.
- b) North is dealer and has pushed the tray.

Now the auction starts again at both sides: 1♦ and pass by N and E, S passes but W bids 1♠.

- c) South is dealer and North has pushed the tray.

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Strive for pragmatic solutions.

- a) Lucky circumstances. North bids OOT but when the auction starts with two passes at the other side his bid and that of East will be the same. Tell South that it is his turn to call.
- b) Nothing wrong at the NE-side, who do not know about the two passes OOT (if SW behave). South and West take the pass back and it is South's turn to call.
- c) Not as lucky as in a). N and E have called OOT and none of it can be accepted after the legal 1♠ bid. North's turn to make a call after the 1♠ bid. The information coming from the withdrawn calls is UI for all other players.

For c) there is an alternative solution. The regulations for screens say that once the tray has been pushed through the screen by the NS-side an infraction is accepted. This means that the four calls stand, the opening call being South's pass and the insufficient 1♦-bid accepted.

## S 19) Teams

### Screens in use

		♠ 10 9 8 5 4	Board 13
		♥ A 7	N / All
		♦ K 10 5	
		♣ K 9 4	
♠ A J 3		N	♠ 7 2
♥ K Q 8 3		W	♥ 9 6 4 2
♦ 9 6 2		E	♦ Q J 3
♣ 10 5 3		S	♣ J 8 7 6
		♠ K Q 6	
		♥ J 10 5	
		♦ A 8 7 4	
		♣ A Q 2	

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1NT
pass	2♥	pass	2♠
pass	?		

North now bids 3NT. Both North and East pick up their bidding cards and thereby "declare" the bidding closed.

West leads ♥K and ...

- Declarer asks dummy to put the spades in the left column and also asks why dummy did not bid 3NT. North says somewhat surprised that he did bid 3NT. Now the TD is called.
- Now dummy puts the spades in the right column by chance. The first trick is taken by ♥A. Now South finesses ♠10 to West's Jack. West returns ♦9, through ♦10, ♦J for the Ace. The fourth trick is for ♥Q; the fifth for ♦K, the sixth trick for ♣A. In trick seven South plays ♥10 and throws ♦5 from dummy. In trick eight South 'ruffs' a diamond in dummy and returns a spade from dummy. Now East calls the TD, because he doesn't understand what is going on. The teammates at the other table have played 4♠ which made (it is played 70% of the time and made in 40% of those cases; the other tables played 3NT which was always just made).

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- The auction is not closed and the TD needs to repair this shortcoming. Law 24 applies, North's and West's cards staying on the table during the auction and East and South have to pass once, which confirms the 3NT contract. If this appears to be profitable for NS (4♠ being a normal contract) the laws do not offer the possibility to adjust the score, NS are just lucky.
  - The board cannot be played. Apply Law 86B1 (5 IMPs for the team EW at this table).

S 20) Screens in use

	♠ K 8	Board 24	
	♥ Q 10	W / none	
	♦ K 10 9 8 6 5 2		
	♣ 4 3		
♠ A J 5	N		♠ 9 7 3
♥ 9 7 6 4	W	E	♥ A K J 5 3 2
♦ ---	S		♦ A J 4
♣ A K Q J 9 8			♣ 7
	♠ Q 10 6 4 2		
	♥ 8		
	♦ Q 7 3		
	♣ 10 6 5 2		

W	N	E	S
1♣	2♦ <sup>1</sup>	2♥	2♠
3♠	pass	4♥	All pass

<sup>1</sup> : South explains it as showing both majors; North does not alert.

South leads a small spade and East makes all the tricks. TD!

- a) The TD finds out that North made a misbid, according to the system 2♦ shows both majors.
- b) The TD establishes that South mis-explained the 2♦-bid; it is weak and natural.

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- a) There is no infraction at the SW side if a misbid is made. And for East it is difficult to explain that he would have acted differently knowing that North showed hearts and spades. So there is no basis for an adjustment.
- b) Now there is an infraction (wrong explanation) at the SW side and damage might exist. Would (could) the bidding have gone differently? Job for the TD: poll; are there other results on this board available? Adjusting to 6♥ looks reasonable.

**S 21) Board 18, East / NS**

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	1♥	pass	1♠
pass	3♠	pass	3NT
All pass			

At trick 7 dummy looks like:

♠	J 7
♥	10 8
♦	A J 4
♣	--

- a) Declarer leads ♣9 from his hand, small from LHO, and asks dummy to ruff.
- b) Declarer leads ♦7 from his hand, small from LHO, and asks for ♦Q.

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Law 46 offers two applicable sentences. B4 tells that the call for a card that is not in dummy is void, but the introduction to B gives a nuance: unless the different intention is incontrovertible.

- a) It is clear that declarer thought to be able to ruff with a spade. The Laws Committee has decided that in such cases Law 46B4 is dominant: the call is void and declarer has to make a legal call (not necessarily a spade).
- b) It looks like declarer wants to play the Jack but also here he has to confirm that by naming it. And he is allowed to ask for any card in dummy.

S 22)

		♠ ---	Board 6 E / EW
		♥ 7 5	
		♦ 6	
		♣ 8 4 2	
♠ ---		N	♠ 10 9
♥ 8 2		W	♥ ---
♦ Q 3		E	♦ J 10
♣ 9 3		S	♣ 6 5
		♠ 8	
		♥ 10 9	
		♦ 7	
		♣ J 10	

South is declarer in 4♥ and has lost 2 tricks. South is on lead in both situations below.

- a) South plays ♠8, West trumps with ♥8, South says ‘trump’ and then notices that West has trumped. He wants to throw a diamond instead of trumping. TD is called.
- b) South opens his hand and claims, saying ‘I trump a spade in dummy, draw the 2 outstanding trumps, my clubs are high and one diamond for you. 4♥ made’. West objects, saying that he would trump the spade with the ♥8, and EW would also make a diamond trick, for 1 down. TD!

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- a) Law 45C4b. Only an unintended call for a card to be played from dummy (under other conditions) may be changed. This is not the case here, declarer wanted to ruff.
- b) A contested claim (Law 70A). Solved as equitably as possible. After playing the ♠8 and a ruff by West the discard of a diamond in dummy is automatic. Declarer loses 1 trick.

S 23)

		♠ A 6 3	Board 15 S / NS
		♥ K J 9	
		♦ A 8 3	
		♣ K 9 7 4	
♠	10 7 5 2	N W                  E S	♠ 9 4
♥	8 5 4		♥ 3
♦	J 9 2		♦ K Q 7 5
♣	Q 6 3		♣ A J 10 8 5 2
		♠ K Q J 8	
		♥ A Q 10 7 6 2	
		♦ 10 6 4	
		♣ ---	

South is declarer in 6♥. The first trick (already turned face down) is: ♣3, small, 10, ruffed.

- a) Declarer takes the ♥A from his hand with the intention to play it, but he puts it back, changing his mind. West calls the TD and says that he supposes it to be played. (Probably West has not even seen the face of the card.)
- b) Declarer takes the ♥A from his hand by accident, discovers his mistake when the card is halfway to the table, visible for the whole table, and takes it back (all in one movement). West calls the TD and says that he supposes the card to be played.
- c) Declarer drops the ♥A from his hand by accident (face up on the table), calls the TD, and tells that he did not want to play that card.

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a,b,c) Read Law 45C2. Does it fulfil this description? No, not played. It is important to know that a declarer's card has to rest for at least a moment to be considered played. When taken back immediately it is not played. See also Law 48A.



### **S 24) Board 20, West / All**

Presumed declarer (South) asks his RHO (East) to lead for the first trick and then puts his cards down as dummy. TD!

- a) East and West lead face up but there is no agreement on who was first.
- b) East leads face down.
- c) East leads face up.

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- a) Law 47E1 applies. East takes his card back (UI for declarer) and declarer takes his cards back in his hand. The order in which defenders led is not important.
- b) See a) without UI.
- c) East takes his card back which becomes UI for declarer. Declarer takes his cards back in his hand and plays the board as declarer.

## S 25) Board 2, East / NS

South is declaring 4♥. He won trick 3 but before leading for trick 4 East leads ♠J. South appoints it as a penalty card and plays ♥10. East discards the ♦5 ...

- a) ... and now South tells him that he has to play the ♠J instead. TD!
- b) In the next trick South plays ♠10 and then discovers (nobody else played in this trick yet) that the ♠J is still there (he knew that East did not have trumps anymore). He calls the TD.
- c) As in b) but now West has followed suit with a small spade and then declarer sees the Jack still on the table.

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This is a situation described in Law 11, South taking action and not calling the TD. Good reason for the TD to restore the irregularity without penalizing East.

- a) East takes the ♦5 back (no penalty card but UI for declarer) and plays the ♠J instead.
- b) The play of the ♦5 is a revoke but it is not established yet; act as in a).
- c) Now the second revoke is established and cannot be restored anymore. East has to play the ♠J on the 10 and if he wins this trick that leads to a split score, adjusting it for EW.

S 26)

	♠ A Q J 8 5	Board 5 N / NS
	♥ 7 6 3	
	♦ A 7	
	♣ K 10 9	
♠ K 10	N	♠ 3
♥ A Q 8 5	W	♥ K 10 4
♦ 9 6 3	E	♦ 10 8 5 2
♣ A 8 3 2	S	♣ J 7 6 5 4
	♠ 9 7 6 4 2	
	♥ J 9 2	
	♦ K Q J 4	
	♣ Q	

When East takes his cards out of the board in the 5<sup>th</sup> round of a pairs event he drops the ♥K face up on the table. The TD is called. The TD explains the Laws and when he allows the play to be continued the auction becomes (the TD stays at the table):

W	N	E	S
	1♠	pass	4♠
X	All pass		

- The players will tell that it is impossible to play the board when the position of the ♥K is known.
- At the end of the play (one off), North will ask whether the X by West is allowed.
- East has dropped ♥4 when taking out his cards. The auction is the same. North has the same question.

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This is NOT a Law 24 case (anymore); Law 16D applies. East takes the card back in his hand. There is no UI.

- With the possibility to adjust the score (Law 16D2c) the TD should try to have the board played.
- West's double looks strange and the knowledge of partner having the ♥K could have played a role (poll). He adjusts the score.
- There is no relation between the irregularity and the result. No adjustment.

## S 27) Board 28, West / NS

Defender North won the last trick, but declarer East plays (leads) ♥7 ...

- a) and then North plays ♦Q. TD!
- b) South follows with ♥9 and then North plays ♦Q. TD!
- c) North (♦Q) and South (♥9) make their plays simultaneously. TD!

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Law 53B deals with this case. It is the legal turn for North to lead and he has the right to do it.

- a) East takes his ♥7 back. East may play any legal card he wants.
- b) Even now North's right gets priority. ♥7 and ♥9 go back. The ♥9 is UI for declarer.
- c) The question is which of the two following played cards is considered to be the first. Let us make it South accepting the LOOT, then we are back in b).

**S 28) Board 17, North / None**

W	N	E	S
	pass		
pass			

- a) TD!
- b) Now North passes again. TD!
- c) Now North and East also pass. The players put the cards back but South hesitates; he has a strong hand and doesn't like this development at all. He calls the TD.

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- a) Apply Law 30B1 (and Law 29). If not accepted tell East that the withdrawn pass creates UI and West that his partner has to pass once if he (West) does not make a comparable call at his first legal turn.
- b) North has accepted the POOT (Law 29); East's turn. Tell East that if he also passes the auction comes back to him after the opening pass (Law 17D3).
- c) An immediate application of Law 17D3. The withdrawn passes are UI for EW.