



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

8th EBL Tournament Director Workshop
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Budapest – Hungary

SIMULATIONS AT THE TABLE

S 1)

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

If the TD asks, EW are playing a natural system.

a)

W	N	E	S
1♣			
1♦	TD!		

b)

W	N	E	S
1♣	pass	1♥	
1♦	TD!		

c)

W	N	E	S
1♣	see below		

Now West tells North that he prefers to open 1♦, ‘is that OK with you?’ he asks. North hesitates and calls the TD. If the TD doesn’t allow it, West will say that he thought that the laws allow North to accept 1♦.

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- The TD needs to decide whether this is a call out of turn or a change of call. This leads to a change of call here (read the heading of Law 31B). Next decision: was the 1♣-bid unintended (Law 25A) or not (Law 25B). He asks West what happened away from the table, not creating UI. If West, for example, tells that he realized too late that he was not prepared for a 1♣ response, it was not unintended. If West tells that he thought to put down 1♦ but that card was stuck in the box the TD may believe him, but not wholeheartedly. It really looks like a Law 25B case: North may accept the 1♦ and the withdrawn call becomes UI for partner. Don’t forget Law 26 if EW become defender.
 - It is too late to change a call. Even if West tells that he wanted to change, the TD applies Law 31: North may accept 1♦ and if he does not, go to Law 31A (see Law 27A2). If replaced by 2♦ that fulfills Law 27B1a and is also considered comparable: auction continues normally.
 - If 1♣ was unintended Law 25A allows the change, otherwise the 1♣ bid stands and now Law 25B does not apply. The remark is illegal and becomes UI for East.

S 2)

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

W	N	E	S
	2♦		pass

In both cases following West does not accept the POOT. 2♦ is Multi. TD!
The auction continues:

a)

W	N	E	S
	2♦	2♠	3♦
TD!			

If the TD asks, 3♦ is not forcing.

b)

W	N	E	S
	2♦	2♠	pass
TD!			

Before offering West the possibility to accept the POOT the TD explains all aspects of it.
First issue: Law 30C tells the TD to apply Law 31 and not Law 30.

- a) 3♦ is a comparable call, the auction continues normally.
- b) The pass is not comparable, North has to pass once and Law 26 may apply if NS become defenders.

S 3)

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

a)

W	N	E	S
		1♣	1♦
pass	X	TD!	

b)

W	N	E	S
		1♣	1♦
pass	X	pass... TD	

c)

W	N	E	S
		1♣	1♦
pass	X	pass	1NT
pass... TD			

d)

W	N	E	S
		1♣	1♦
pass	X	pass	1NT
pass	3NT	All pass	

After the opening lead from West with ♣5 someone notices the mess. TD!

- Law 36B and Law 26B apply: North makes a legal call instead and South has to pass continuously.
- Law 36A applies: remove X and pass, North to call without restrictions, but Law 16C2 applies for South.
- Still Law 36A, all calls starting with the double are removed and all players have UI.
- Law 36C tells that the contract to play is 3NT.

S 4)

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

W	N	E	S
1♣	pass	1♠	pass

- a) After South's pass 1♠ is alerted and explained as a transfer to diamonds.
TD!
- b) Same start and the auction continues:

2♦	All pass		
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North leads ♣K. When South sees the dummy he calls the TD back and tells him that he doubts that East meant to make that transfer having four spades.

- a) Wrong (late) explanation (Law 21B). The TD offers South the option to change his call if he would not have passed with the right information.
- b) Strange bidding indeed. After the play the TD asks East why he bid 1♠ and if East admits that he forgot the system, his pass after 2♦ (for him a reverse now) becomes questionable (more strongly: looks impossible).

What do we do? Accept 2♦? / Accept 2♦ and report hand? / Penalty to East? / Assign or adjust result of board? The answer should include that East's pass is a clear violation of the UI rules.

S 5)

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

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1NT

1NT shows 15–17

- South discovers that he has 12 cards and calls the TD. The card is under his chair (♣A). If South gets the opportunity he will change his bid to 2NT. The auction continues with pass by West, 2NT by North and 3NT by South. When the dummy comes down, West asks about the 2NT bid and calls the TD again!
- South discovers that he has 12 cards and calls the TD! Now the ♣A appears to be in North. If possible North will bid 2NT. TD!
- South plays 1NT and the play develops:
West leads ♣J for the Q, 4 heart tricks, both defenders discard a diamond. Small spade to J and K and ♣7 to ♣T and a club back to the K (South ♦6) and ♣9 (South ♠A) and when West discards a diamond, East asks: ‘where is the ace?’ (on the floor) and they call the TD!

- Law 14 applies in cases where a card is missing (a hand with 12 cards); Law 13 applies in cases where a hand has 14 cards. The case is easy; South adds the card to his hand and auction and play continue normally. No, not really, read Law14C: North may not use this extraneous information, so an adjusted score back to 1NT if 3NT is made.
- North has 14 cards, so we go to Law 13B (South has made a call). B1 tells that the TD may decide that the extraneous information is too important to allow the board being played and awards an artificial adjusted score. If he allows the play to continue, Law 13 does not mention UI. But he should use Law 16B to inform North about the restrictions. If North now bids 2NT he rules as in a).
- Back to Law 14. B4 tells that the TD needs to investigate whether South has revoked. South did, even twice of which the second is not established yet. He takes back the ♠A (offer West the choice to play a different card), plays the ♣A and wins three more spade tricks. The penalty for the revoke is 1 trick.

S 6)

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

South is declarer in a NT-contract with dummy on lead. He asks for ♥8 but dummy plays ♥A, East follows suit with the 4, South plays the Q.

- a) West now tells that dummy played a wrong card. TD!
- b) West plays ♥5. South leads in the next trick with ♥3 after which West tells him that dummy won the trick. TD!
- c) As in b) but now West adds: ‘but I accept it’ and he plays ♥7. TD!
- d) As in b) but West doesn’t say anything but plays ♥7 on the ♥3 and then TD!

Law 45D applies in all cases.

- a) All played cards are withdrawn and North now plays ♥8. If East plays ♥J now declarer has UI.
- b) As in a).
- c) Law 9B1a tells that the TD should have been called after which the mistake in dummy would have been noticed and Law 45D applied. That is the way to go, the ♥7 becomes a major PC.
- d) Too late to restore, play continues and EW win two tricks.

S 7)

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

South is declarer in 3NT and has made seven tricks so far. He knows the distribution of the cards left and claims saying that he throws East in by playing a diamond now and then makes the last two tricks with Q10 in spades in dummy. EW agree.

- a) Writing down the score, West suddenly discovers that East should play the ♦7 after which EW can make the last three tricks. TD!
- b) When playing the next board (five minutes later), West realises the same. TD!

- a) Law 69A tells that Law 70A applies. It is not impossible that East would have found this play. EW get three of the last four tricks.
- b) Too late for Law 70, Law 69B needs to be considered. Not seeing this possibility when confronted with the claim, it is not likely that East would have ducked the ♦Q. The claim stands.

S 8)

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

After the auction 2NT pass 3NT, West's opening lead is ♠2, 9, 10, Q. Declarer plays ♥6 in trick 2, West wins with the K and East plays ♥8.

- a) Declarer asks West whether they play high-low is even. The answer is 'no'.
- b) Declarer asks West: 'Do you show distribution?' The answer is 'yes, high-low is odd'.

West continues with ♠4 (5, J, A). After 5 diamond tricks and ♥Q declarer plays ♥5 from dummy and wins with ♥A expecting the suit to be divided 3-3. 'But you do play high-low even!' 'No', is the answer. South calls the TD! It appears that EW play 'odd ball', in which case a high card in trick 2 shows interest in the suit partner started with.

- a) Formally the answer is right. The question could have been more to the point, but West is supposed to interpret it and to be helpful. He is not, the answer is misleading. Will South finesse with the right answer? Probably not, but if a poll gets votes for the finesse a weighted score is asked for.
- b) Now the answer is evil, worth an educational penalty. Further treatment of the case as in a).

S 9)

		♠ A Q 7 5	Board 19 S / EW
		♥ 10 7	
		♦ A Q 8 3	
		♣ J 9 7	
♠ 4 2		N	♠ 8 6
♥ A Q J 8 5		W	♥ K 6 3
♦ K 5		E	♦ J 9 4
♣ A Q 4 3		S	♣ K 8 6 5 2
		♠ K J 10 9 3	
		♥ 9 4 2	
		♦ 10 7 6 2	
		♣ 10	

W	N	E	S
			pass
1♥	1♦		

East immediately after 1♦ says: ‘that is not possible’ after which

- North immediately puts 1♠ on the table.
- North immediately puts X on the table.
- North immediately puts 2♦ on the table.
- North immediately puts a pass card on the table.

In all four cases the TD is called and East declares a club contract.

Law 27C and 27B2/3 apply.

- Unless East accepts 1♦ the 1♠ stands and is not comparable: 1♦ is UI and South has to pass throughout. A possible lead penalty for South in all suits but spades. If East accepts 1♦ the withdrawn 1♠ is UI. Lead penalty in all suits but diamonds.
- See a). If not accepted the X is not comparable. North must replace the X with a legal call (Law 27B3) and South has to pass throughout. When the substitution is ‘pass’ or ‘NT’ there is a lead penalty in any suit, otherwise in all suits but the legal one.
- Unless East accepts the 1♦ bid, North’s bid becomes 2♦ which is comparable. No further restrictions.
- See a). Pass is not comparable. South has to pass throughout; lead penalty in any suit.

S 10)

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

South is declaring in 4♥.

West leads ♦K in the first trick and continues ♦7 after an encouraging signal from partner. East plays the ace and South ruffs.

- a) In trick 3 South plays ♥6 and East, thinking he won trick 2 at the same time plays ♦4. TD!
- b) East leads the ♦4 (OOT) but South doesn't notice and leads the ♥6. TD!

- a) South has to lead, so the simultaneously played ♦4 is considered to be subsequent, which means that it is played before West has played in the third trick. Law 57A applies: and in one of the options declarer may demand that West plays his highest (or lowest) heart.
- b) Law 53B. South leads and East takes the ♦4 back (UI for West).

S 11)

		♠ K Q 8 7 3	Board 12 W / NS
		♥ A 8 6 3	
		♦ K Q 5	
		♣ 9	
♠ A		N W E S	♠ 10 9 4
♥ Q J 7 4			♥ K 10 5 2
♦ 9 7 6			♦ A 10 2
♣ K J 8 6 2			♣ Q 7 3
		♠ J 6 5 2	
		♥ 9	
		♦ J 8 4 3	
		♣ A 10 5 4	

W	N	E	S
1♣		1♥	

- a) North now doubles after which South calls the TD!
- b) South calls the TD but North does not wait and bids 1♠.
- c) North calls the TD and as soon as the TD tells about the possibility to accept the 1♥, North says that he will not do so.

- a) Law 28B tells that North's double is considered to be legal and that East can take back his BOOT without further restrictions (but UI for West which disappears if East shows hearts again).
- b) North is offending, but it looks like the best solution to apply Law 28B also here, telling East to take his bid back (UI for West).
- c) The TD tells North that he is not allowed to make that decision and awards a procedural penalty. He tells South to decide on his own and explains the consequences of the BOOT.

S 12)

South is declarer in 3♦ and

- a) North asks East to lead for the first trick, which East does. Now West calls the TD!
- b) East leads, South starts putting a card on the table and then realises that he is declarer and picks it up again. TD!
- c) East leads and dummy puts down a card and then declarer tells that West has the first lead. TD!

- a) Where do I (TD) find this? In Law 47E1. East takes his card back which becomes UI for declarer. West may take advantage of this extra information.
- b) Law 54A tells that the LOOT is accepted and that presumed declarer becomes dummy.
- c) Law 54C tells that the LOOT is accepted and declarer plays the second card in this trick himself (after the dummy is down).

S 13)

		♠ K J 8 5	Board 28 W / NS
		♥ A 4 3	
		♦ A 10	
		♣ Q 10 8 4	
♠ A 7 2		N	♠ Q 3
♥ K Q 10 5		W	♥ 9 2
♦ J 8 5 2		E	♦ K 9 4 3
♣ K 3		S	♣ A J 9 5 2
		♠ 10 9 6 4	
		♥ J 8 7 6	
		♦ Q 7 6	
		♣ 7 6	

W	N	E	S
1♥	X	X	TD!

East will tell the TD that he thought North to bid 1♠ and meant his double as negative.

- a) Now East redoubles. South will ask whether this is legal. The auction continues with South: pass, pass, 1♠ which East doubles and everybody passes. The contract goes 2 down and North complains that without the infraction it is impossible to play 1♠.
- b) as in a) but now West instead of his last pass bids 2♦. North calls the TD!
- c) as in b) and after 2♦ North passes and then calls the TD!

- a) Yes, XX is legal. See Law 36B2: offender substitutes a legal call. Only if East could imagine that his illegal double could work to his benefit there is reason to adjust the score (Law 72C). That is not the case here.
- b) West has to pass throughout in this auction. The 2♦-bid is removed and both players, East and West, have to pass for the rest of the auction. Law 16C applies, and possibly Law 26 too. Law 37B.
- c) North's pass legalizes the 2♦-bid and it is East's turn to call. West has to pass in his next turns again. Law 37A.

S 14)

	♠ Q 6 5 2	Board 17 N / none
	♥ 4 3	
	♦ 10 5 4 3	
	♣ K 7 4	
♠ J	N	♠ A 9 3
♥ A 9 7 6 5 2	W	♥ Q J 8
♦ Q 8	E	♦ J 6
♣ 10 9 8 5	S	♣ A Q J 3 2
	♠ K 10 8 7 4	
	♥ K 10	
	♦ A K 9 7 2	
	♣ 6	

W	N	E	S
	pass	1NT	2♠
3♦	pass	3NT	pass
4♦	pass	pass	X
4♥	pass	pass	X
All pass			

1NT: 15–17; 3♦ not alerted

- After a spade lead declarer makes 12 tricks and South calls the TD. West tells that they play Rubensohl (transfer for hearts) which is on the cc.
- With the opening lead faced down, West tells that 3♦ should have been alerted, it being Rubensohl. Nothing on the cc about it and East not eager to agree.
- As in a). East tells that they play Lebensohl: 3♦ GF with diamonds which is on the cc. West admits that he forgot it.

In all three cases West has UI (East did not understand this 3♦ and took it for diamonds). A poll will tell whether a pass instead of 4♦ is a LA. But it doesn't matter much, since continuing bidding gives the opponents a better score.

- Ask East why he didn't alert 3♦; ask West why he did not rectify after the auction (worth a procedural penalty). South is entitled to know their agreement and will not double 4♦ anymore. The TD adjusts the score to 4♦ minus a lot (5?).
- The TD decides that NS are wrongly informed. The TD offers North to remove his pass for another call, which North does not want. South then tells that he would like to remove his double, which the TD does not allow telling South that he should not make such remark. But then the TD allows North to withdraw his face-down opening lead (Law 41A). Further as in a).
- NS have the right information. No infraction (but see the introducing remark), no adjustment.

S 15)

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

South had opened 1NT which became the contract. During the auction West has dropped the ♦3 and picked it up again.

- a) East leads out of turn with the remark that he has to start diamonds now (♦2 faced up). TD! Declarer tells what happened earlier, does not accept this LOOT and does not want a diamond lead from West either.
- b) The same happens and now declarer demands a diamond lead from West.
- c) Now West has dropped the ♦K (and picked up again) and East leads a small diamond with the same statement, not accepted.

- a) The TD demands that ♦3 is put on the table again as a minor penalty card and tells what that means (no need to play it but if West wants to play a not-honour diamond it has to be the ♦3). He offers declarer the choices available and tells that if not accepting the LOOT, the ♦2 becomes a major PC and West may use the information it contains if he is free to lead what he wants (important!). But he is not free, and before he leads East has withdrawn the ♦2 after which it becomes UI.
- b) West may lead an honour in diamonds instead of the ♦3, for other aspects see a).
- c) The TD has to investigate whether being called in time things would have gone differently (Law 11), standing ready to take away an illegal advantage for either side (not the case, East would have passed anyway). West must play the ♦K in the first trick, unless declarer forbids a diamond lead.

S 16)

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1♦
1♠			

- a) Now North notices that the backs of South's cards are different from those of East and West. The TD is called and determines that South took the cards from the board still to be played. South now opens 1NT and West passes.
- b) After 1♠ North passes and then discovers ... and so on.

Law 15A applies.

- a) Go to Law 15A2b (offender's partner did not call after the irregular call). West's 1♠ is withdrawn (UI for NS), South takes the right hand and chooses a call. West may make any call he wants. Exercise: change A2c into a much better sentence.
- b) Law 15A2a applies: the TD gives artificial adjusted scores (Avg- / Avg+).

S 17)

W	N	E	S
	1♠	2♣	1NT

West tells that the bid is insufficient and then South changes his bid in

- a) 2NT
- b) 2♠
- c) pass
- d) X

West calls the TD!

What is his ruling? In all cases South tells the TD that he did not see the 2♣ bid.

In all four cases Law 27C applies and the TD has to decide whether the substituted call is comparable or otherwise allowed. If not North has to pass for the remainder of the auction).

- a) Yes (Law 27B1a), unless 2NT shows spade support.
- b) If 1NT denies 3-card support or is forcing, 2♠ is not comparable.
- c) Pass can be very weak, not comparable.
- d) Not comparable and Law 27B3 applies.

S 18)

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

South is declarer in a NT-contract. East leads ♣Q. Both South and West revoke. North wins with ♣K.

- a) South and West call attention to their revokes. TD!
- b) North leads ♥8 to the next trick. South and West call attention to their revokes. TD!
- c) North leads ♥8 to the next trick, East follows suit. Now South and West call attention to their revokes. TD!

- a) Laws 62A and B. Both revokes are not established and are corrected by playing a legal card (East has UI).
- b) Law 62C3. (Only) one side has played to the next trick, so both revokes have to be corrected. Law 62C allows the withdrawal of a card played by the non-offending side after the revoke. The rectification is not clear. If we consider both sides offending the ♣K keeps played (Law 62C1). But if we follow Law 47D the ♣K may be withdrawn. Law 62C is the more specific one, but even then there is an escape by treating the revokes separately in which case NS are non-offending when dealing with the revoke by West.
- c) Both revokes become established. Laws 64B7 and 64C2b tell the TD to establish what the result will be had no revoke taken place.

S 19)

		♠ A Q 2	Board 18 E / NS
		♥ 8 6 5	
		♦ Q 10 4	
		♣ A J 10 9	
♠	7 5	N W E S	♠ 9 6 3
♥	K Q J 10		♥ 9 7 4
♦	J 8 5		♦ K 9 7 3 2
♣	K 8 6 2		♣ Q 5
		♠ K J 10 8 4	
		♥ A 3 2	
		♦ A 6	
		♣ 7 4 3	

South is declarer in 4♠. After trick 7 West discovers that he still has 7 cards. The TD finds out that West started with ♥K won by declarer. Then 3 tricks drawing the trumps (A, Q and K). In trick 5 South plays to the ♣J won in East who plays a heart to the 10 and ♥Q wins trick 7. TD! West has played: ♥K, ♠5, ♠7, ♣6, ♥10, ♥Q.

- a) West does remember that he played ♠7 on the K.
- b) West cannot say in which trick he did not play a card.

Law 67B1 applies, Sherlock Holmes in action.

- a) West most probably did not play in trick 2 or 3, when a spade was asked for. He doesn't have a spade anymore and chooses a card to be played. There is a one trick revoke penalty.
- b) The revoke almost certainly occurred in trick 2, 3 or 4. See a).

S 20)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	2♦	2♦	

Multi

South tells East that he made an insufficient bid.

- a) East tells that he thought the opening bid was 1♦ (in that case 2♦ shows a two suiter with clubs and spades). The TD is called who, under more, explains South that he may accept the insufficient bid. South wants to know what 2♦ after 1♦ means and does not accept; East replaces 2♦ with 2♠.
- b) TD! The TD takes East away from the table and it appears that East thought the opening bid was 1♦ in which case 2♦ shows a two suiter. Back to the table the TD offers South the possibility to accept the 2♦-bid. South wants to know what the meaning of 2♦ is. He will not accept 2♦ and East then passes.

- a) East creates UI for his partner. This is a specific question related to the system and it has to be answered. 2♠ is not comparable (less specific), West has to pass throughout and UI exists.
- b) In this case we need to know the reason for East's mistake and that is not information South is entitled to. He may ask what possible meanings 2♦ has and then West has to answer, but he doesn't know why it happened either. Notice the clever solution (pass) East thinks to have to avoid damage by the enforced pass in West. If South bids 2♥ the auction is not ending yet. But if South is clever he passes also (he knows that EW have a game), thanks to his diamond holding (or even without).

S 21)

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

a)

W	N	E	S
pass			pass

South passes OOT. TD! The POOT is not accepted.

b) As in a). It develops:

W	N	E	S
pass			pass
pass	1♦	X	?

South bids 1NT.

c) It starts as in b). South bids 1♠. After the play East asks whether the 1♦-bid by North is allowed.

- a) Law 30B: in this turn North has UI (the POOT) which restricts his choice. South may make any call and if comparable there is no further restriction for North, otherwise he has to pass once and the UI still exists.
- b) 1NT is comparable with the POOT.
- c) 1♠ is not comparable, can be much stronger than the POOT. It demands a poll to decide about the 1♦ opening; 'pass' looks like an LA.

S 22)

		♠ 6	Board 22 E / EW
		♥ K 6	
		♦ ---	
		♣ ---	
♠ 7		N W E S	♠ 9 4
♥ 9			♥ ---
♦ 4			♦ ---
♣ ---			♣ 10
		♠ 3	
		♥ ---	
		♦ ---	
		♣ 7 5	

Declarer South plays a heart contract and won the last trick herself. She knows that the ♥9 is still in play and that the ♣7 is not high but she does not know who has the ♣10.

- a) She plays ♣7 and West starts thinking. Declarer asks for the ♥6 and then claims two tricks. West then plays the ♥9.
- b) She plays ♣7 and West starts thinking. Declarer now claims with the statement: I ruff with the 6 and take two tricks. West then shows ♥9.

- a) Law 45C4a tells that the ♥6 is played, so West wins trick 11.
- b) South claims and then West contests this claim after which Law 70A tells the TD to decide the outcome of the board as equitably as possible. South will not underruff, so wins her two tricks claimed.

S 23)

	♠ 7 4	Board 11 S / none
	♥ Q 4	
	♦ J 5 3	
	♣ J 10 8 4 3 2	
♠ A J 9 3	N	♠ Q 10 6 2
♥ K 10 9 2	W	♥ 8 6 5 3
♦ A 7 4	E	♦ K 6 2
♣ 9 7	S	♣ K 6
	♠ K 8 5	
	♥ A J 7	
	♦ Q 10 9 8	
	♣ A Q 5	

W	N	E	S
			1NT
2♣ ^A	2NT	pass	3♣
All pass			

2♣ is alerted and explained as ‘both majors’.

After the bidding, North tells that his partner should have alerted 2NT, but without waiting:

- West leads faced down (♥10) and East asks for an explanation. It appears that 2NT is Lebensohl and asks partner to bid 3♣.
West calls the TD and wants to change his opening lead.
- The same but the lead is faced up.
- as in b) but now dummy starts putting down his cards.
- East leads faced up (♠2) and West asks for an explanation.

If relevant the TD is called back after play and East tells that he would have bid 3♥ if 2NT had been alerted.

- We are still in the auction period and then, if the TD decides that 2NT is alertable (he should), Law 21B applies. West takes his card led back and East may change his last pass.
- Law 41C tells that the auction period cannot be restarted, no change of call possible anymore. But Law 47E2 allows West to make a different opening lead. The TD tells EW to call him back after play if they feel damaged.
- Too late for a change of call and for a different opening lead. The TD stands ready to adjust the score after the play.
- If the LOOT is not accepted there is no legal opening lead but Law 41C has absolute value: the auction period is over. The TD solves the LOOT and further as in b).

S 24)

	♠ 8 3	Board 20 W / all
	♥ 10 9 6	
	♦ K J 9	
	♣ A 10 7 6 3	
♠ J 7 4	N	♠ A Q 5
♥ K J 2	W E	♥ A Q 8 4
♦ A Q 7 5		♦ 8 4 2
♣ Q 4 2	S	♣ J 8 5
	♠ K 10 9 6 2	
	♥ 7 5 3	
	♦ 10 6 3	
	♣ K 9	

W	N	E	S
1♦		1♣	

East bids OOT simultaneously with West's 1♦ opening. TD!
EW have a natural 1♣ opening.

- a) South does not accept. North passes.
- b) North bids 2♣.
- c) North did pass as in a). The TD has been called before but only told that West had to pass once after East had bid 1♥. East became declarer in 1♥ and made 7 tricks. South calls a different TD back and tells that with the right ruling East would have played 3NT which goes down.

Law 33 tells that 1♣ is considered to be made after the legal 1♦ bid. This makes it an insufficient call out of turn.

- a) Law 27A2 applies, which leads to Law 31A. The TD explains that if South does not accept, the 1♣ is withdrawn and becomes UI for West. It is North's turn to call. If North passes, East repeats 1♣ and Law 27 applies. If South does accept, the auction continues normally with South to call. 2♣ as a replacement is considered to be comparable and Law 27B1a leads to the same conclusion: the auction continues normally.
- b) Law 31A2 applies. If the TD explains that law well, East almost certainly will choose 3NT, since there seems no comparable call available (3NT itself comes close to a comparable call).
- c) Law 82C applies. The interpretation of 'non-offending' should be the expression used in Law 70A: 'as equitably as possible to both sides'. The adjusted score is therefore based on a 3NT contract, with the possibility to split and to weight.

S 25)

		♠ A Q 8	Board 23 S / all
		♥ K 6 3	
		♦ J 8 7 4	
		♣ Q 5 4	
♠ 9 4 2		N	♠ K J 10 7 5
♥ A 8 7 5	W	E	♥ J 4
♦ K 9 3			♦ 10 6 2
♣ K 8 6		S	♣ 9 7 2
		♠ 6 3	
		♥ Q 10 9 2	
		♦ A Q 5	
		♣ A J 10 3	

- a) Pairs Tournament, 1st round; the players shuffled themselves.
- a1) Taking the cards out of the board, East drops the ♦10 on the table. TD!
- a2) Starting this board, the players notice that the ♦10 is faced up in the pocket. TD!
- b)

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	1♦		

At this moment while reaching for his pass card, East drops the ♦6 on the table. TD!
The auction continues:

		pass	1♥
pass	3NT	All pass	

East starts ♠10 and declarer makes 9 tricks.

- c) Starts as in b). The card dropped is ♦10, which becomes the lead and declarer is one off. He tells the TD that without this irregularity East might start a spade with which he makes his contract. He asks for an adjusted score.
-
- a1) Law 24 does not apply, since the auction has not started yet (yes, the auction period has started). The TD needs to use Law 16D and Law 16D2 describes the choices.
- a2) This is an obvious Law 16D case.
- b) Now Law 24 applies. The ♦6 stays on the table during the auction without changing the auction. East has the opening lead and the TD explains what a minor penalty card means (East may lead any card, but not another minor diamond).
- c) The ♦10 is an honour thus West has to pass once (Law 24B). It is a major PC which becomes the first lead. No adjustment, the infraction is dealt with and it is too far from reality to assume that East could have known that this irregularity could be favorable for him.

S 26)

	♠ K 9 4	Board 25 N / EW
	♥ 7 5 4	
	♦ K 8	
	♣ A J 10 8 7	
♠ Q 10 6 3	N	♠ A 7 5
♥ J 9 3	W	♥ Q 10 8
♦ A 10 6	E	♦ Q J 5
♣ 9 5 3	S	♣ K 6 4 2
	♠ J 8 2	
	♥ A K 6 2	
	♦ 9 7 4 3 2	
	♣ Q	

a)

W	N	E	S
	pass		pass
pass	1♣		

The TD is called and the players tell him that East was skipped in the first round of bidding.

b)

W	N	E	S
	pass		pass
pass	pass		

The TD is called and East tells that he never made a call.

c)

W	N	E	S
	pass		pass
pass			

The TD is called and East tells that he did not make a call.

Read Law 17D3 carefully.

- Yes, there are three passes of which one with a skip but where is the call in front? No rectification, East's turn to call.
- Now all conditions in Law 17D3 are fulfilled. The last three passes are removed and East gets her turn back. All withdrawn passes become UI for NS.
- Law 17D3 does not apply (yet). The TD should inform North that if he passes the last three passes are taken away and East has to call.

S 27)

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

West is declarer in 6♣ after an uncontested auction. North leads ♣K, taken in dummy after which declarer plays two rounds of trumps and then

- a) concedes for 1 down.
- b) says: 'I play hearts and you collect your club, one off'.

The contract is entered as 1 off but then they see that 12 tricks were made all the time and they discover that South has a singleton club. TD!

- a) Does Law 71B apply? Can declarer lose a second trick? Could not he concede a club trick immediately, shortcutting play as with a claim by putting a club on the table? Yes, he could.
- b) With his statement he will for sure make 12 tricks. And South should be told that it is his duty to inform West that he has no club left, so not collecting a trick he could not make.

S 28)

		♠ 9 8 (3)	Board 26	
		♥ ---	E / all	
		♦ ---		
		♣ ---		
♠ 6 (2)		N	♠ 7 (5)	
♥ ---		W	♥ ---	
♦ 8		E	♦ 6	
♣ ---		S	♣ ---	
		♠ (10) 4		
		♥ 9		
		♦ ---		
		♣ ---		

South declares in 4♥ and has made 9 tricks. Dummy has looked in both opponents hands during play on his own initiative which West will tell the TD at a certain moment.

- a) South leads ♠8 from dummy and he ruffs with ♥9. Now dummy asks him whether he can't follow suit. West calls for the TD. South will play the ♠10 instead if the TD does not explain the consequences correctly.
- b) As in a), but declarer plays the ♠4.
- c) The cards in brackets have been played already (two cards left) and further play as in a).

- a) Law 43B2b (see also Law 43A2c) applies and declarer wins the trick in which he revoked plus 2 more: a 2 trick penalty, Law 64A1. But the TD has to adjust the score if his treatment lacked accuracy.
- b) Law 64A2 tells that there is a 1 trick penalty.
- c) There is no penalty as the revoke occurs in trick 12. Law 64B6.