

EBL TD WORKSHOP – RIGA 2023

Some Law Applications

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It's not enough to know the Laws –

we must know

How to apply them

and if necessary

How to explain them clearly to the players

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Most situations in Bridge that need attention are dealt with by applying more than one Law.

Sometimes this is clear (penalty card, UI) but sometimes not so obvious.

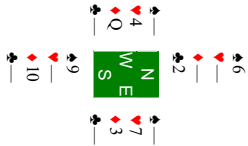
Take for a simple example the revoke:

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1 EBL TD WORKSHOP – RIGA 2023

Revoke Trick 12

South is declarer in a **spade** contract.



East has won the 11th trick, and she leads ♦ 3 to the 12th trick. South trumps with the ♠ 9 (revoke), West plays ♦ Q and dummy ♣ 2

South now claims

62D: Revoke on Trick Twelve

On the twelfth trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before all four hands have been returned to the board.

How many tricks to North? 1 or 2

4

63A3: (Revoke established) when a member of the offending side makes a claim or concession

62D: Revoke on Trick Twelve
On the twelfth trick, a revoke, even if established, must be corrected if discovered before all four hands have been returned to the board.

62B: Correcting a Revoke
To correct a revoke the offender withdraws the card he played and substitutes a legal card.

62C: Subsequent cards Played
1. Each member of the non-offending side may withdraw may withdraw and return to his hand any card he may have played after the revoke but before attention was drawn to it.
2. After a non-offender so withdraws a card, the player of the offending side next in rotation may withdraw his played card, which becomes a penalty card if the player is a defender.

RULING?

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Israel vs Poland - Youth training match

Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ J 9
♥ 6
♦ K 8 6 5 3
♣ Q J 10 9 3

♠ K 10 7 6 5 4 3
♥ 10 4
♦ 2
♣ A 7 2

West
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass
All pass

North East
1 NT¹ 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

South
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

1= minors
Lead ♠ A OOT

3 ♣ by South, East leads ♠ A OOT. TD explains the options.
Not accepted and spade lead forbidden.
♠ A returned to hand.
West leads ♦ 2 to South's Q.
South leads ♠ 4, taken by West's A, but before he can lead South calls TD and wants to know "can West play a spade"?
TD says Yes, but UI

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ONE TRICK TO EACH SIDE

Note the difference if West's holding is Q ♦ and 4 ♦

♠ 6
♥ 2
♦ Q
♣ 7

♠ 9
♥ 10
♦ 10
♣ 10

West
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass
All pass

North East
1 NT¹ 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

South
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

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Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ J 9
♥ 6
♦ K 8 6 5 3
♣ Q J 10 9 3

♠ K 10 7 6 5 4 3
♥ 10 4
♦ 2
♣ A 7 2

West
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass
All pass

North East
1 NT¹ 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

South
1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣

1= minors
Lead ♠ A OOT

Both the play of the spades as well as jumping up with the ♠ A are probably based on UI (polling).

Let's see the laws involved:

41A - LHO, face down
54D - Penalty Card
50D2(a) - prohibit lead, no longer PC;
50E(2) - UI from withdrawn PC;
16C2 - Poll whether there are logical alternatives.

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16C2 - Poll whether there are logical alternatives, (and if so adjust).

BUT

Is there damage?
South goes one down, but he is always one down, so no adjustment. (112B1)

A warning or penalty to West is possible.
3NT by EW bid and made at other table

Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul

♠ J 9
♥ 6
♦ K 8 6 5 3
♣ Q J 10 9 3

N

E

S

W

♠ A Q
♥ K 9 8 3 2
♦ A J 10 9
♣ 8 6

N

E

S

W

♠ 10 7 6 5 4 3
♥ 10 4
♦ 2
♣ A 7 2

N

E

S

W

12C(e) Awarding an Adjusted Score

If, subsequent to the irregularity, the non-offending side has contributed to its own damage by an extremely serious error (unrelated to the infraction) or by a gambling action, which if unsuccessful it might have hoped to recover through rectification, then:
The offending side is awarded the score it would have been allotted as the consequence of rectifying its infraction.
The non-offending side does not receive relief for such part of its damage as is self-inflicted.

Correct ruling: 4♠ is indeed a terrible bid but it is related to the MI. If South had given the 'strong' explanation East would not have bid (determined by polling) and West would not bid.
Adjust to 3♥ or 4♥ down 1 or 2.

3 Israel B League Teams 2021

Board 19
South Deals
E-W Vul

♠ A 5 4
♥ K 3 2
♦ 10 5 2
♣ K 10 4 3

N

E

S

W

♠ 10 6
♥ 7 5
♦ K Q 7
♣ A J 9 8 6 2

N

E

S

W

♠ Q 8 7 2
♥ A Q 10 8 6
♦ A 4 3
♣ 5

N

E

S

W

West North East South

Pass 3♥ 4♣ 4♥

All pass

3♥ = South "pre-emptive weak"
Result: 4♣-3 300 to NS

TD rules that 4♣ is ESE, and that both sides at fault and gives an adjusted score EW -300, NS -100 (4♥-2)

Is this ruling correct?

BERMUDA BOWL MARRAKECH 2023

Board 28
North Deals
None Vul

♠ A 10 2
♥ Q 5 4
♦ A 8 3 2
♣ 8 3 2

N

E

S

W

♠ K Q 8 3
♥ A J 9 6 3 2
♦ Q 7
♣ 5

N

E

S

W

♠ 5 4
♥ K 10 7
♦ 10 9 6
♣ K 10 9 7 4

N

E

S

W

West North East South

1♦ 1♥ Dbl

2♥ Pass 3♣! Dbl

4♥ Pass Pass Dbl

All pass

E to N: shortage (correct explanation)
W to S: 4+ clubs

South leads ♥8 to ♥9 in East who plays ♣5. South played low and EW make the contract.
South complains about the wrong explanation and claims that with the correct info. he would play the ♠A and set the contract.
West says that with South's club holding and seeing the clubs in dummy South should always play the A.
It certainly seems that, at this level, playing low is a ESE.

DO WE ADJUST?
and if so, HOW?

3

This is another 12C(e) case.
If, subsequent to the irregularity, the non-offending side has contributed to its own damage by an extremely serious error (**unrelated to the infraction**)

This is obviously related to the mistaken explanation.

4♥ x -1

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HOW ABOUT THIS ONE?

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World Youth Pairs Semi-final Round 3
World Mind Sport Games, Beijing 2008

Bond 7
South Deals
Both Vul

♠ K Q 9 5 2
♥ 7
♦ K 10 3
♣ Q 10 9 4

♠ 7 6
♥ K 10 9
♦ 9 7 6 4
♣ K 6 5 3

N	♠ A 8
E	♥ A 5 4 3 2
S	♦ Q J 8 5 2
W	♣ J

♠ J 10 4 3
♥ Q J 8 6
♦ A
♣ A 8 7 2

West North East South

1 ♣

Pass 1 ♦ 2 NT¹ Pass

3 ♥ Pass² Pass 3 ♠³

Dbl Pass Pass Pass

3 ♠ x is made (+730 to N/S) and West calls the TD and complains about South's 3 ♠ after the significant hesitation by North.

The TD polls and determines that Pass was a logical alternative to 3 ♠

Pass is 1A to 3 ♠, so contract returned to 3♥ by West, 7 tricks, 200 to NS.

What about West's double made after an infraction by South?

- 1 - Hearts + Diamonds
- 2 - Long BIT, hand to and from bid box
- 3 - After south's 3S bid west called the TD about the hesitation

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This is also a 12C1(e) case, BUT

12C(e) Awarding an Adjusted Score

If, subsequent to the irregularity, the non-offending side has contributed to its own damage by an extremely serious error (unrelated to the infraction) or by a gambling action, which if unsuccessful it might have hoped to recover through rectification, then:

The offending side is awarded the score it would have been allotted as the consequence of rectifying its infraction. The non-offending side does not receive relief for such part of its damage as is self-inflicted.

The double is a gambling call based on the assumption that South's bid will not be allowed, so it is "safe" to double.

Split Score:

For NS - 3♥ by West -2 -200
For EW - 3♠ x by North = -730

16

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European Junior Championships Wroclaw 2008

Board 4

West Deals

Both Vul

♠ —

♥ 9 6

♦ K 10 9 7 6 4 3

♣ A Q 7 3

♠ A K Q 4

♥ K 8 7 5

♦ A

♣ K 8 4 2

♠ N

♥ W

♦ E

♣ S

♠ 8 6 5 2

♥ Q 4

♦ Q 8 5

♣ J 10 9 5

♠ J 10 9 7 3

♥ A J 10 3 2

♦ J 2

♣ 6

West dealer, All vulnerable

W N E S

1♣ 3♦¹ p² P

X P 3♣ P

?

1: "stop" card shown

2: pause of 8-10 seconds

What would you call as West?

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16B: Extraneous Information from Partner

Any extraneous information from partner that might suggest a call or play is unauthorized. This includes remarks, questions, replies to questions, unexpected alerts or failures to alert, unmistakable hesitation, **unwanted speed**, special emphasis, tone, gesture, movement or mannerism.

A player may not choose a call or play that is **demonstrably suggested** over another by unauthorized information if the other call or play is a logical alternative.

European Junior Championships Wroclaw 2008

Ruling: (immediate pass) **4♣ by East, down 2**

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European Junior Championships Wroclaw 2008

Board 4

West Deals

Both Vul

♠ —

♥ 9 6

♦ K 10 9 7 6 4 3

♣ A Q 7 3

♠ A K Q 4

♥ K 8 7 5

♦ A

♣ K 8 4 2

♠ N

♥ W

♦ E

♣ S

♠ 8 6 5 2

♥ Q 4

♦ Q 8 5

♣ J 10 9 5

♠ J 10 9 7 3

♥ A J 10 3 2

♦ J 2

♣ 6

West dealer, All vulnerable

W N E S

1♣ 3♦¹ p² P

X P 3♣ P

?

But this is what happened at the table -

1: "stop" card shown

2: immediate pass

What would you call as West?

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Local Bridge Club

Board 2

East Deals

N-S Vul

♠ 9 5 2

♥ A 10 9 5

♦ 8 6 4

♣ J 8 5

♠ A Q

♥ K Q 7 6

♦ K 9 7 3 2

♣ 10 4

♠ N

♥ W

♦ E

♣ S

♠ 10 8 7 4 3

♥ —

♦ Q J 10 5

♣ A K 9 7

♠ K J 6

♥ J 8 4 3 2

♦ A

♣ Q 6 3 2

3 NT by West

North leads 10♥, 3♠, 4♥, Q♥

West plays a diamond to dummy's Q

South wins and plays a small heart

Declarer plays ♥K and ♥6 together and says "I meant to play ♥6 but ♥K fell also."

Both cards are visible.

TD!

TD rules that North can choose which card declarer must play: North wants ♥K and the result is 3NT-1

Is this correct?

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No, this ruling is not correct.

58: Simultaneous Cards from One Hand

58b: If a player leads or plays two or more cards simultaneously:

2: If the face of more than one card is visible, the offending player designates the card he proposes to play ...

TD Error

82c: Director's Error

If a ruling has been given that the Director subsequently determines to be incorrect, and if no rectification will allow the board to be scored normally, he shall award an adjusted score, treating both sides as non-offending for that purpose.

Correct Ruling: Declarer will nominate a small heart, and then 3NT makes.

Result: 3NT for both sides.

Note: If there is doubt about which card may be nominated by declarer then split score 3NT=3NT-1 (weighting possible).

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East should not ask to change his card and South should not have accepted the change.

Both should have called the TD and both are offenders. (Law 982)

982: No player shall take any action until the Director has explained all matters in regard to rectification

How does the TD rule?

- Score stands?
- Split score NS 4♦-1, EW 4♦ =?
- Law 11A and split ?

For discussion

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EBU April 2021

Online, adapted for fzf

South is playing 4♥ and has lost one trick. He plays the ♠9 and runs it to East who plays the ♠6. East looks at this trick and says he made a mistake and can he change his card. OK says South.

East wins the club, returns a heart, and the contract is one down.

As they are putting the cards back in the boards, South calls the TD and says that East shouldn't be allowed to change his card, and he therefore makes the contract.

What is the TD ruling?

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BERMUDA BOWL 2023 MARRAKECH (adapted)

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Board 5

North Deals ♠ K 8
N-S Vul ♥ K 10 8 7 4 3
♦ 7 4 3
♣ A J

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

When the auction seemed over the players realized that something got wrong. The TD found out that East was misinformed, and determined that North had given the wrong explanation and that 2♠ was invitational for spades (correct explanation).

How does the TD handle this?

♠ K J 6
♥ Q 7 5 3

W N E S
2♥ P P 3♠
X P P P

N -> E splinter
S -> W invitational for spades

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The TD offered East the possibility to change his call (L21b1A).

21B1(a) Call Based on Misinformation from an

Opponent

Until the end of the auction period (see Law 17D) and provided that his partner has not subsequently called, a player may change a call without other rectification for his side

East refused and a dispute arose, EW found the board unplayable and though the TD instructed East repeatedly, he kept not willing to listen. Only after a long time he reluctantly passed again (or did not want to change his call). So 3SX was played for 11 tricks.

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(The following is my take on the situation)

After the TD told East he could change his call and East repeatedly refused, the TD said "You can repeat your call".

Apparently East misunderstood. The word repeat is problematic here – does it mean "make a call again" or "make the call you made again".

Whether this was the case or not, the TD must make sure that the options offered are clear to the offender.

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21B1(a) Call Based on Misinformation from an Opponent

Until the end of the auction period (see Law 17D) and provided that his partner has not subsequently called, a player may change a call without other rectification for his side

17D1 End of Auction Period

The auction period ends when, subsequent to the end of the auction as in Law 22A, either defender faces an opening lead. The interval between the end of the auction and the end of the auction period is designated the Clarification Period.

(Note Law 22: End of Auction- after 3 consecutive passes etc)

21B2 When a player elects to change a call because of misinformationhis LHO may then in turn change any subsequent call he may have made, but Law 16c applies.
(16c AI and UI)

The ruling is straight forward for the TD, but for the players.....?

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TEAMS (Reported by EBU TD)

Screens

Both open and closed rooms of the same team are playing board #1

In both the open and closed rooms North opens 1♠ (Precision type), followed by 3 passes.

(a) The open room final contract is 1♠

(b) The closed room final contract is 3NT

Explain !

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25A2
If the player's original intent was to make the call selected or voiced, that call stands. A change of call may be allowed because of a mechanical error ^(b) or a slip of the tongue, but not because of a loss of concentration ^(c) regarding the intent of the action.
(See also 25B)

(a) South didn't see the 1 ♠ opening

(b)South alerted verbally and at the same time placed the "PASS" card on the table looking at West

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According to Law 14B4 ♦ 9 has been in South's hand all the time, so she is left with the losing diamond when she claims.

LAW 14 - MISSING CARD

B. Hand Found Deficient Afterwards

When one or more hands are found to contain fewer than 13 cards, with no hand having more than 13, at any time after the opening lead is faced (until the end of the Correction Period), the Director makes a search for any missing card, and:
2. If the card is found elsewhere, it is restored to the deficient hand. Rectification and/or penalties may apply (see B4 following).
4. a card restored to a hand under the provisions of Section B of this Law is **deemed to have belonged continuously** to the deficient hand. It may become a penalty card, and failure to have played it may constitute a revoke.

6♥ -1

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Tel Aviv Festival 2013

South is playing 6♥ - but with 12 cards which she doesn't notice. ♦ 5 lead to A, ♦ 9 ruffed in dummy, 3 rounds of hearts, ♠A, ♠K ruffed by West (South pitches ♣5) and West leads a club.

♠Q

♥J 10 7 6

♦J 8 5 3 2

♣6 2

♠10 8 7 4

♥Q 4 2

♦Q

♣10 8 7 4

N

W

E

S

♠10 8 7 5 4 3

♥—

♦K 10 7

♣Q J 9 3

♠—

♥9 6

♦—

♣—

N

W

E

S

♠10

♥—

♦10

♣Q J 9 3

♠J

♥A K 9 8 5 3

♦A 9 (4)

♣A K 5

♠—

♥9 8 5

♦(4)

♣A K

South now claims but it is noticed that she has one card less, and the ♦ 4 is found on the floor. South says there has not been any revoke and it is completely obvious that if she had seen the diamond she would have trumped it, so making 6♥.

TD Ruling?

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And then there is this from Marrakech 2023

(Thank you for this hand, Henrick! 🙏)

EVERYONE TRYING HARD
NOT TO WIN THE TRICK !

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Board 7

South Deals

Both Vul

♠ A Q 8 3

♥ A 8 4

♦ A K 8 2

♣ 10 3

♠ K J 4

♥ 10 7 2

♦ Q J 7 6

♣ A 8 4

N

W

E

S

♠ 10 7 5

♥ K Q 5

♦ 9 3

♣ K Q J 7 2

♠ 9 6 2

♥ J 9 6 3

♦ 10 5 4

♣ 9 6 5

West

North

East

South

Pass

1 N

All pass

33

East/West take their first four club tricks – leading to this position,
East on lead:

♠ A Q 8

♥ A 8

♦ A K 8 2

♣ —

♠ K J 4

♥ 10 7 2

♦ Q J 7

♣ —

N

W

E

S

♠ 10 7 5

♥ K Q 5

♦ 9 3

♣ 2

♠ 9 6 2

♥ J 9 6

♦ 10 5 4

♣ —

Can you see what happens next?

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FOUR-OF-A-KIND

9