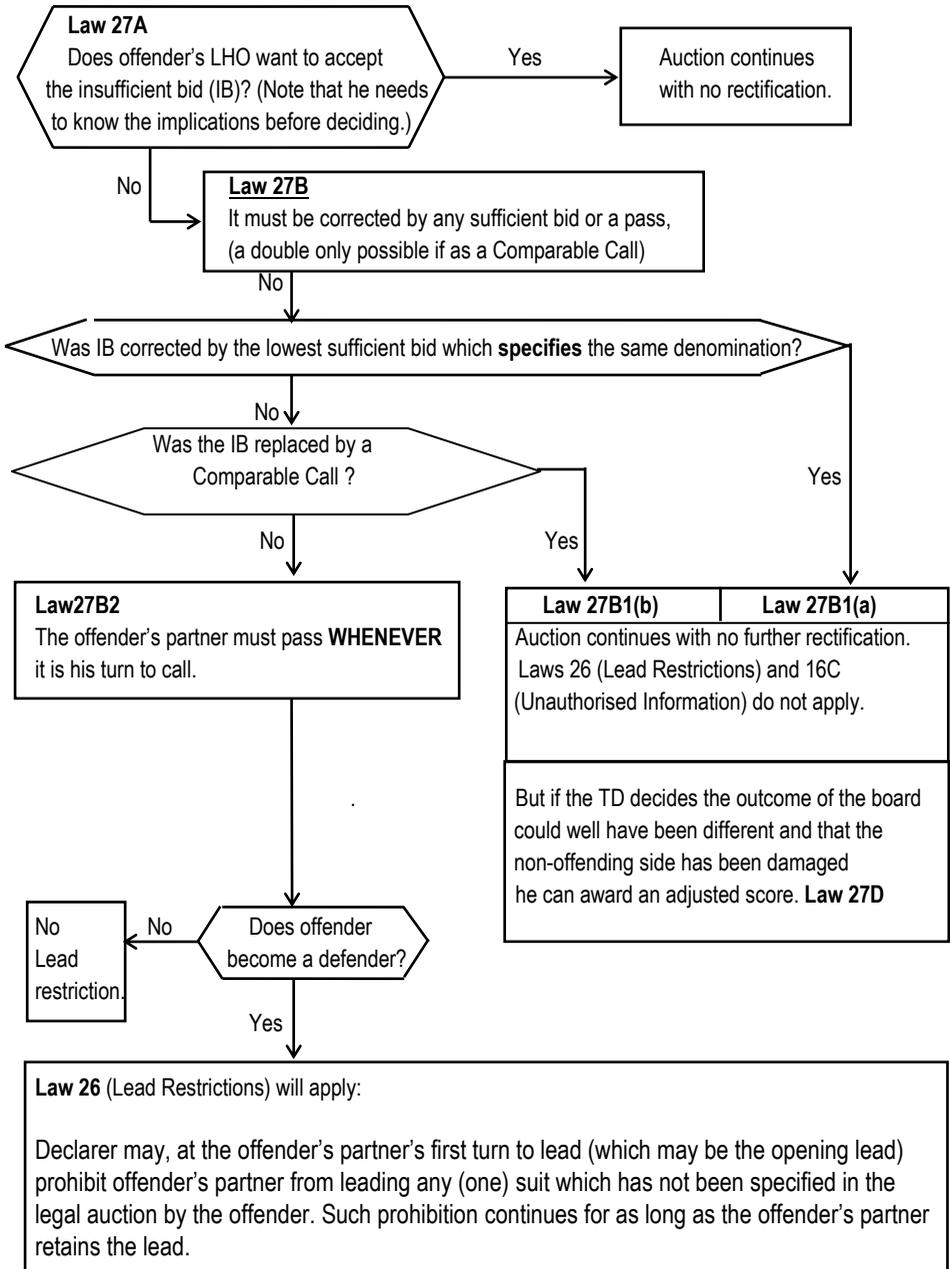
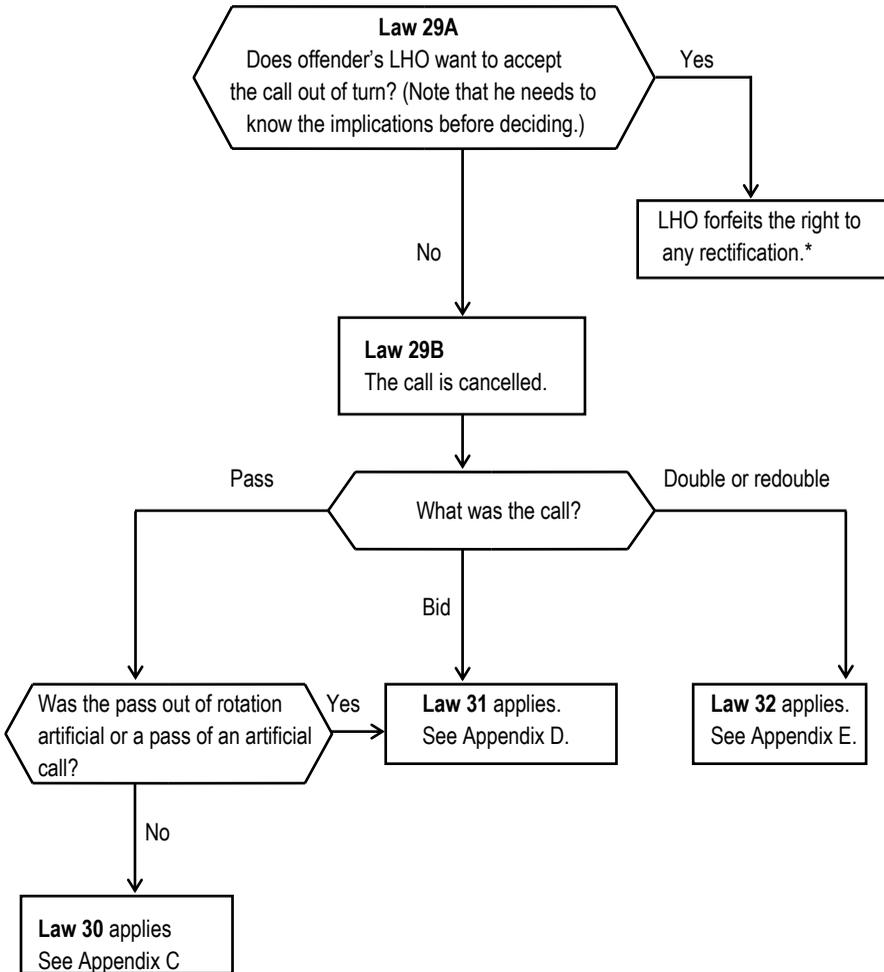


**APPENDIX A: LAW 27 PROCEDURE AFTER AN INSUFFICIENT BID**

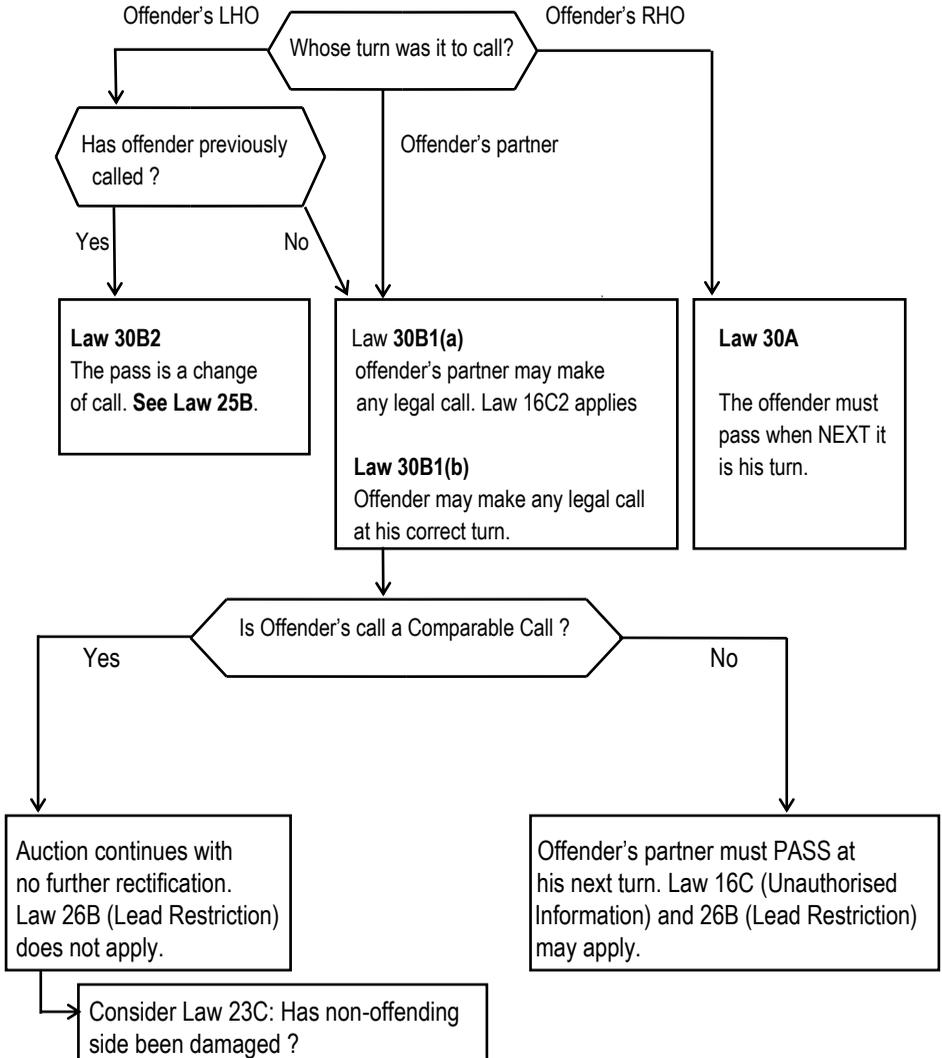


**APPENDIX B: LAW 29 PROCEDURE AFTER A CALL OUT OF ROTATION**

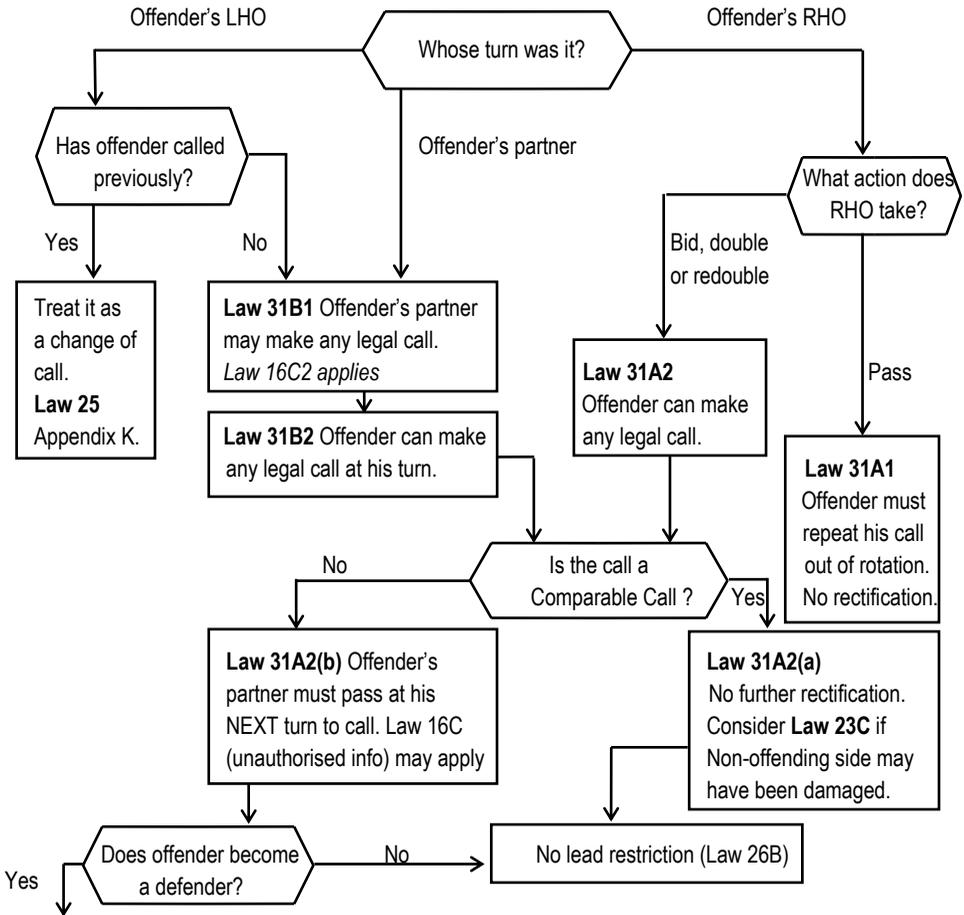


\* If hand is passed out, see Law 17D3: When a call has been followed by three passes the auction does not end if any of those passes was out of rotation, depriving a player of his right to call. When this occurs the auction reverts to the player who missed his turn, all subsequent passes are cancelled and the auction proceeds normally. Law 16C applies to cancelled calls, any player who has passed out of turn being an offender.

**APPENDIX C: LAW 30  
PROCEDURE AFTER A PASS OUT OF ROTATION IS NOT ACCEPTED**



**APPENDIX D: LAW 31 – PROCEDURE AFTER  
A BID OUT OF ROTATION IS NOT ACCEPTED**

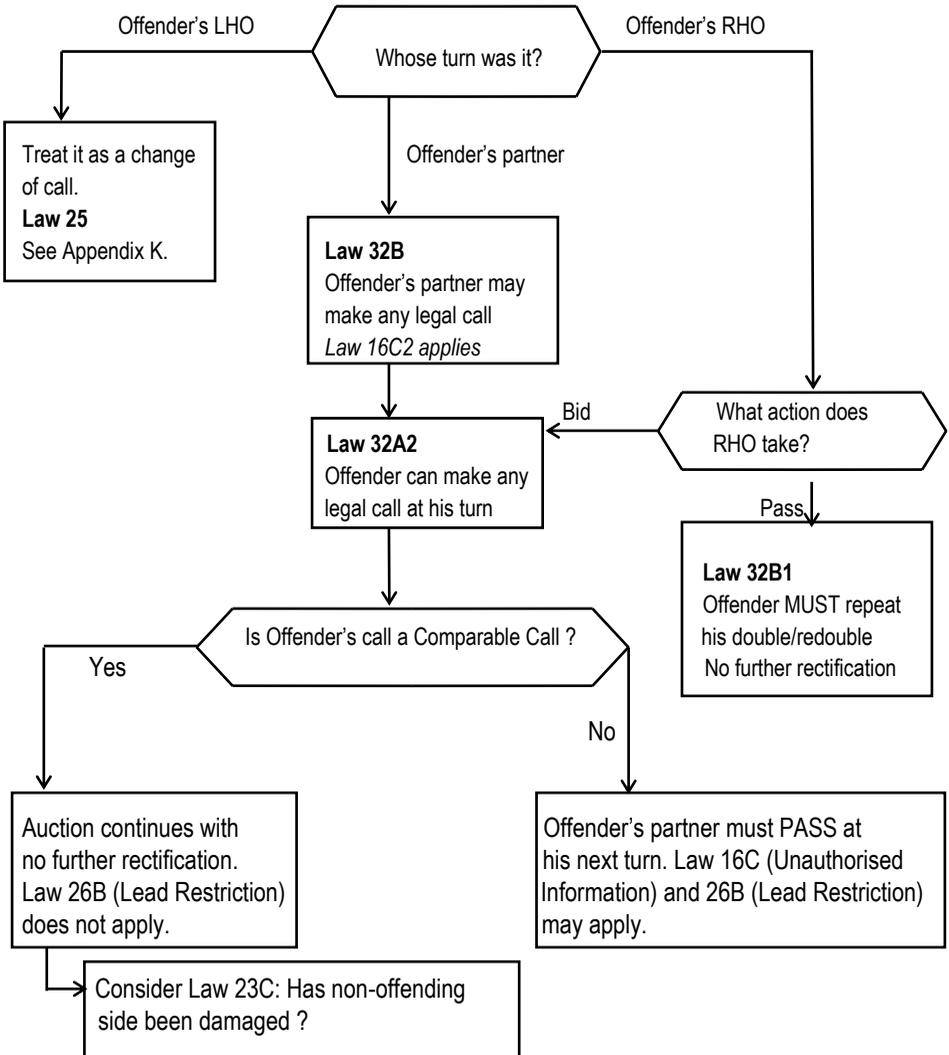


**Law 26B (Lead Restrictions)** will apply:

Declarer may, at the offender's partner's first turn to lead (which may be the opening lead) prohibit offender's partner from leading any (one) suit which has not been specified in the legal auction by the offender. Such prohibition continues for as long as the offender's partner retains the lead.

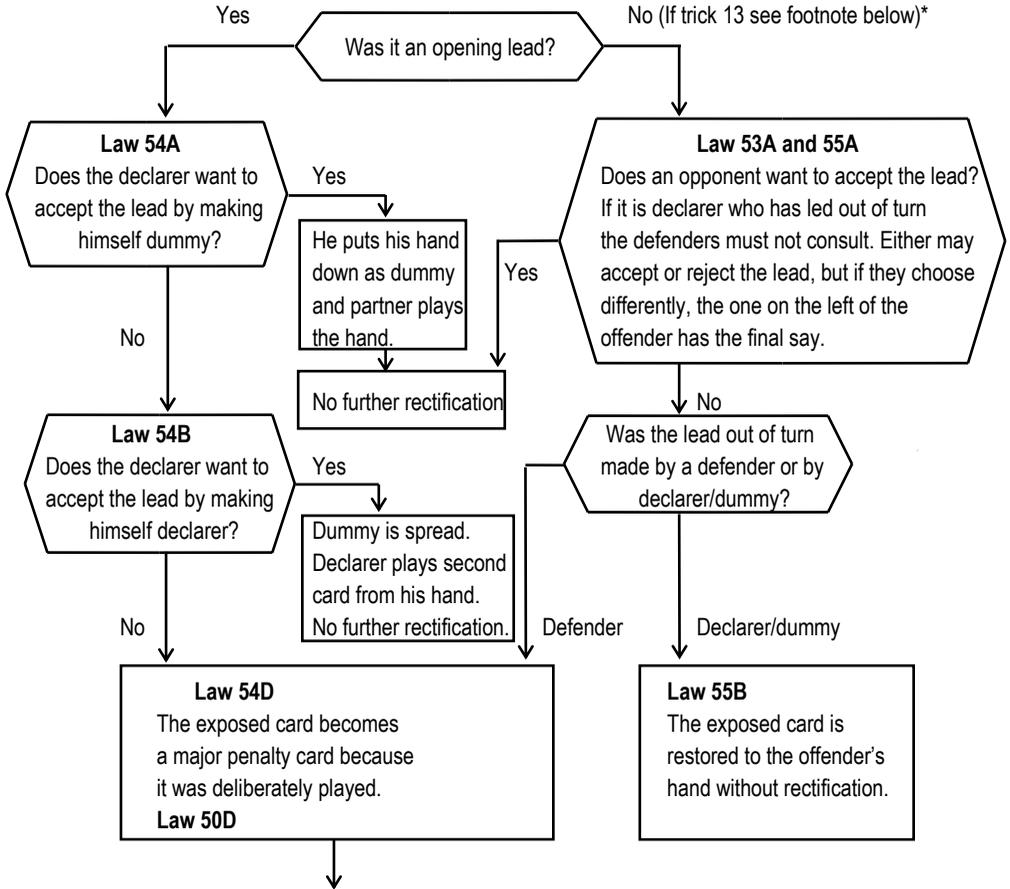
**APPENDIX E: LAW 32 – PROCEDURE AFTER A DOUBLE OR REDOUBLE OUT OF ROTATION IS NOT ACCEPTED**

NB: First check whether such a Double/Redouble is admissible (**Law 36**)



See Appendix A for details of Law 26B potential lead restrictions

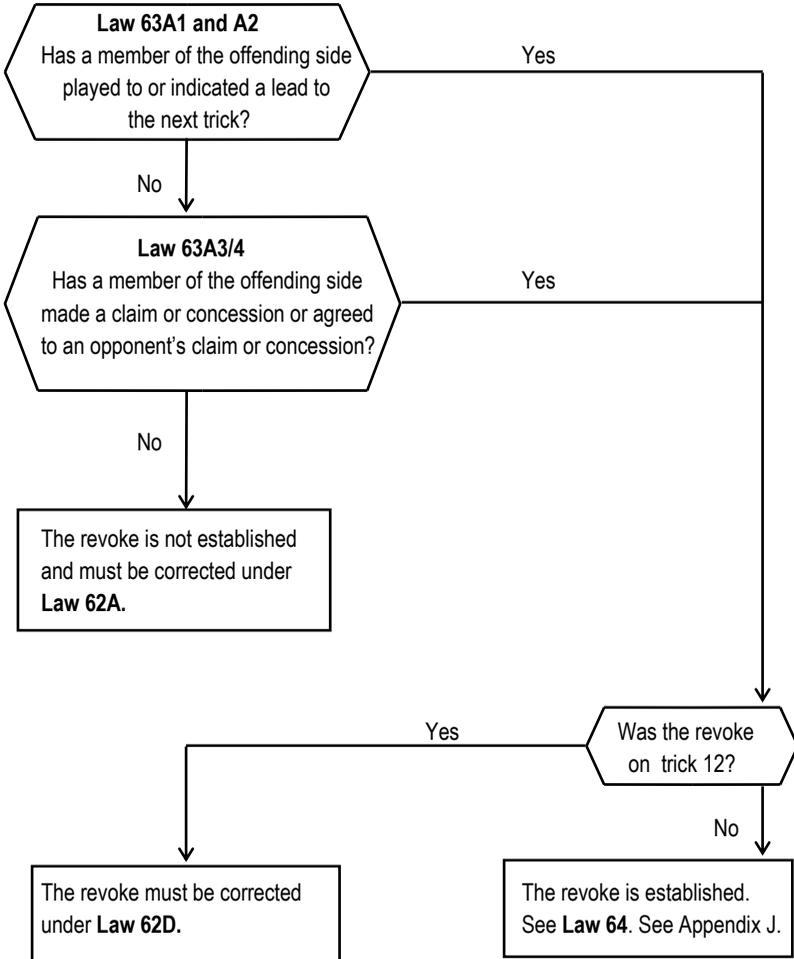
**APPENDIX F: LAW 53 – PROCEDURE AFTER A LEAD OUT OF TURN**



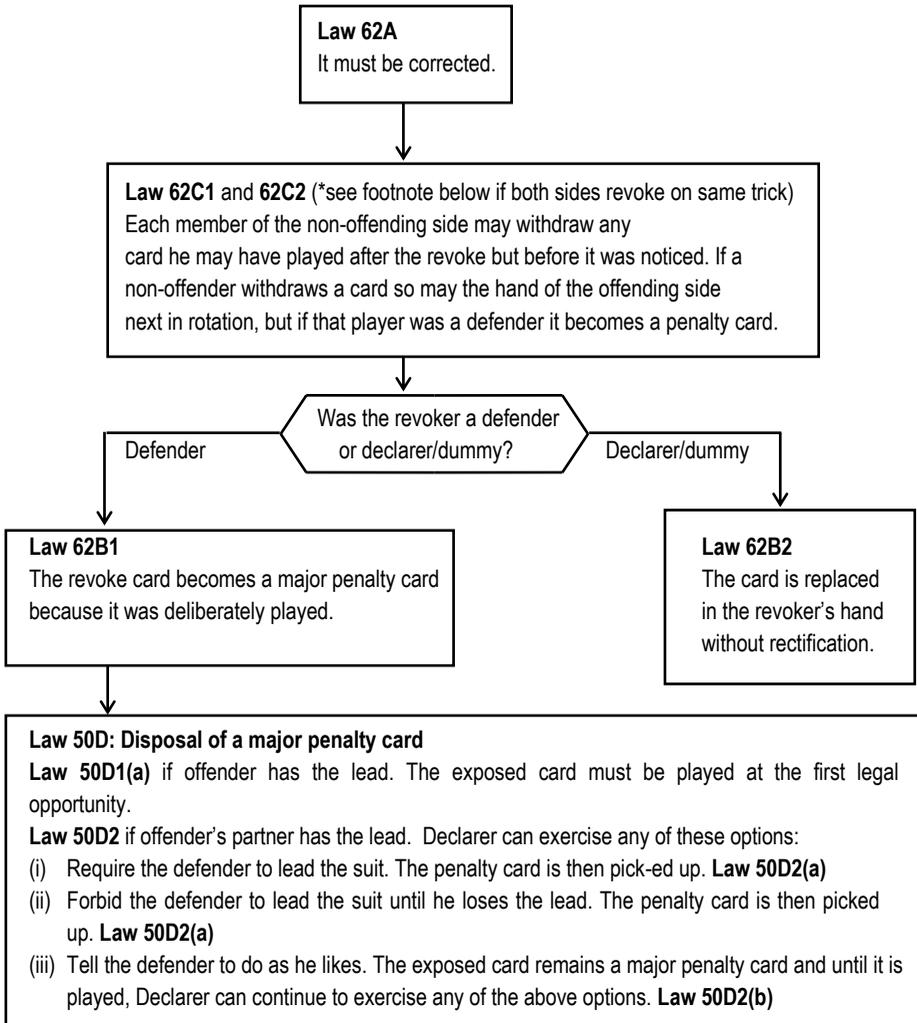
**Law 50D: Disposal of a major penalty card**  
**Law 50D1(a)** if offender has the lead. The exposed card must be played at the first legal opportunity.  
**Law 50D2** if offender's partner has the lead. Declarer can exercise any of these options:  
 (i) Require the defender to lead the suit. The penalty card is then picked up. **Law 50D2(a)**  
 (ii) Forbid the defender to lead the suit until he loses the lead. The penalty card is then picked up.  
**Law 50D2(a)**  
 (iii) Tell the defender to do as he likes. The exposed card remains a major penalty card and until it is played, Declarer can continue to exercise any of the above options. **Law 50D2(b)**

\* NB: a lead out of turn at Trick 13 must be retracted. (Law 53A)

### APPENDIX G: PROCEDURE AFTER A REVOKE

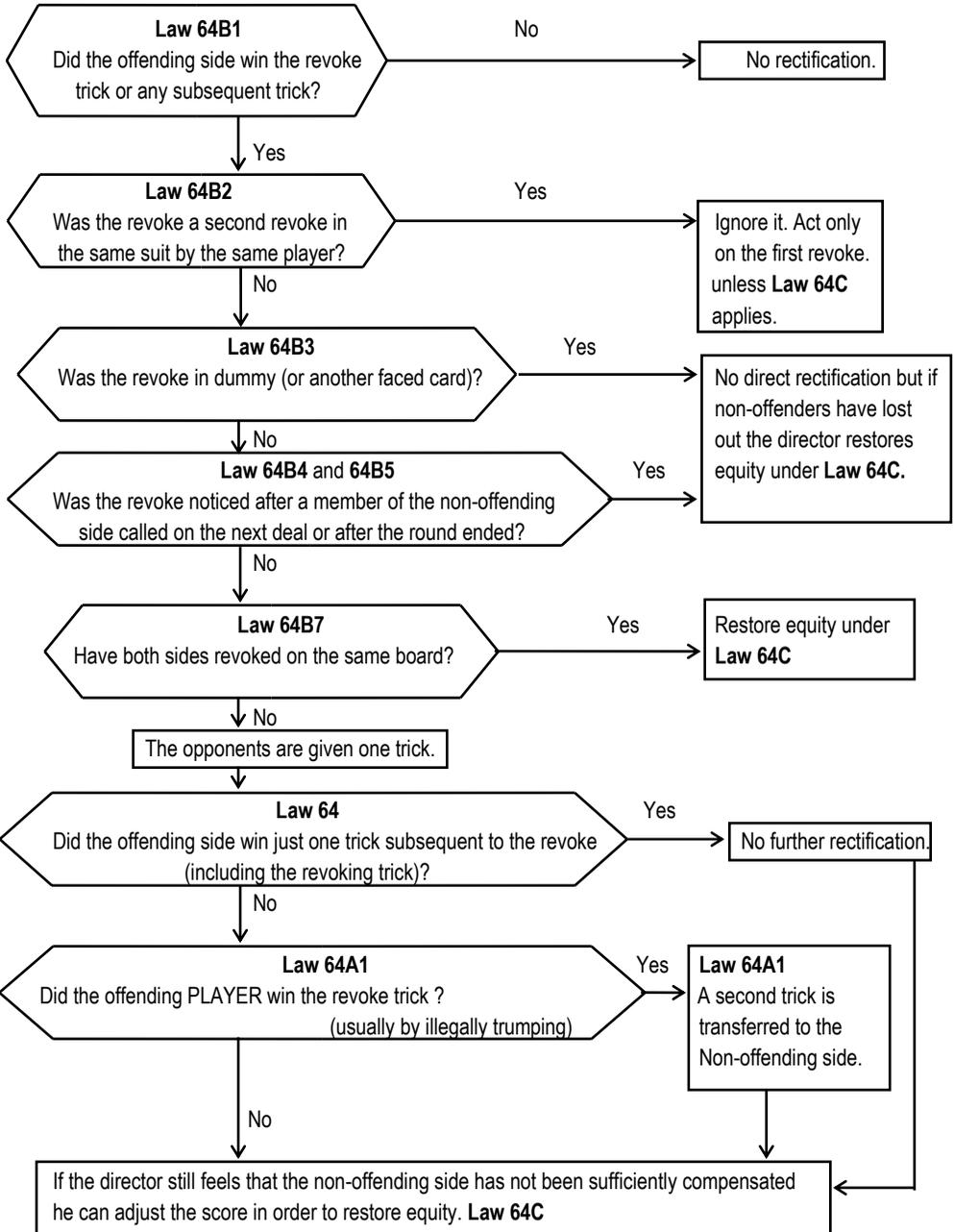


## APPENDIX H: LAW 62 – CORRECTION OF A REVOKE THAT IS NOT ESTABLISHED

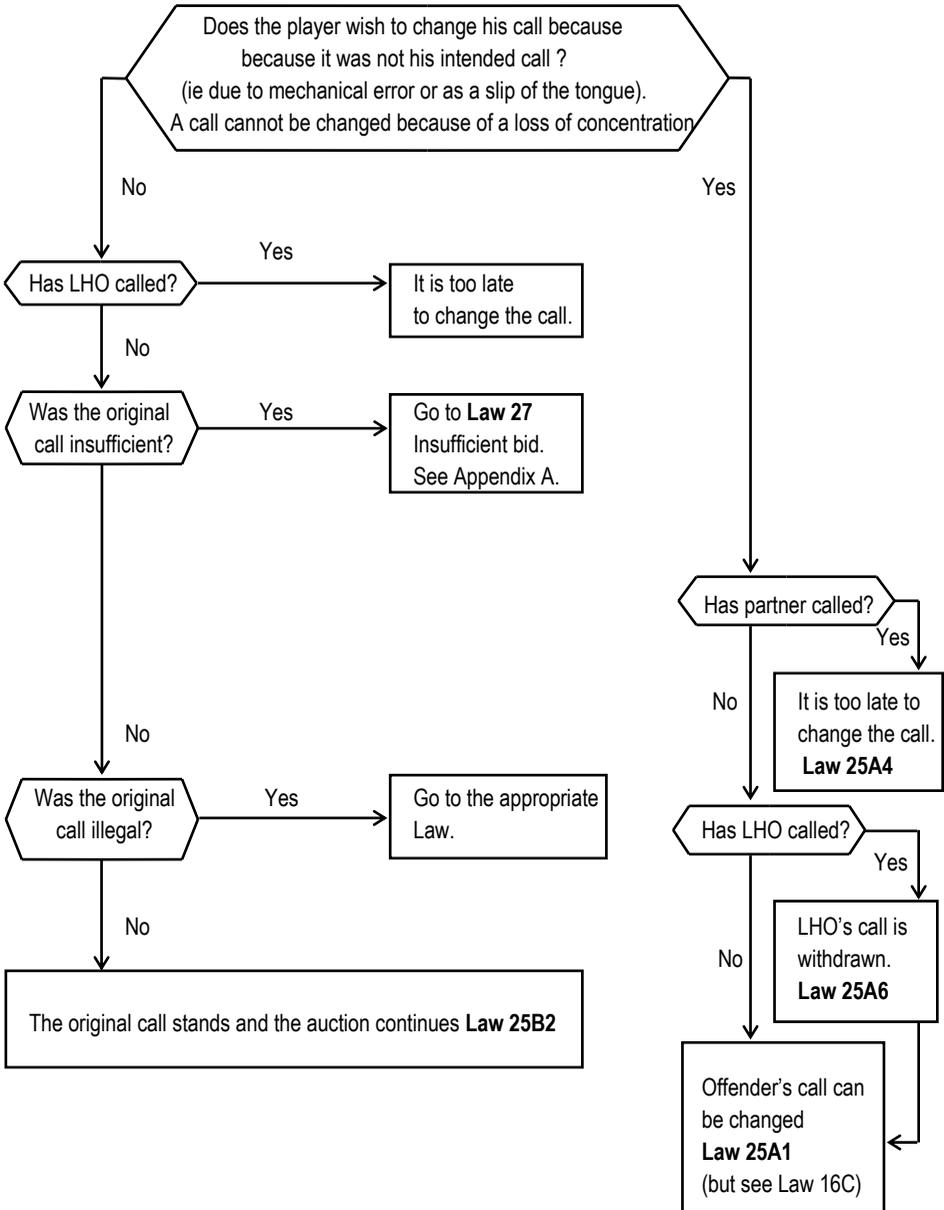


\* Law 62C3 If both sides revoke on the same trick and only one side has played to the subsequent trick, then both revokes must be corrected (See Law 16C2 Unauthorised Information). Every card withdrawn by the defending side becomes a Major Penalty Card.

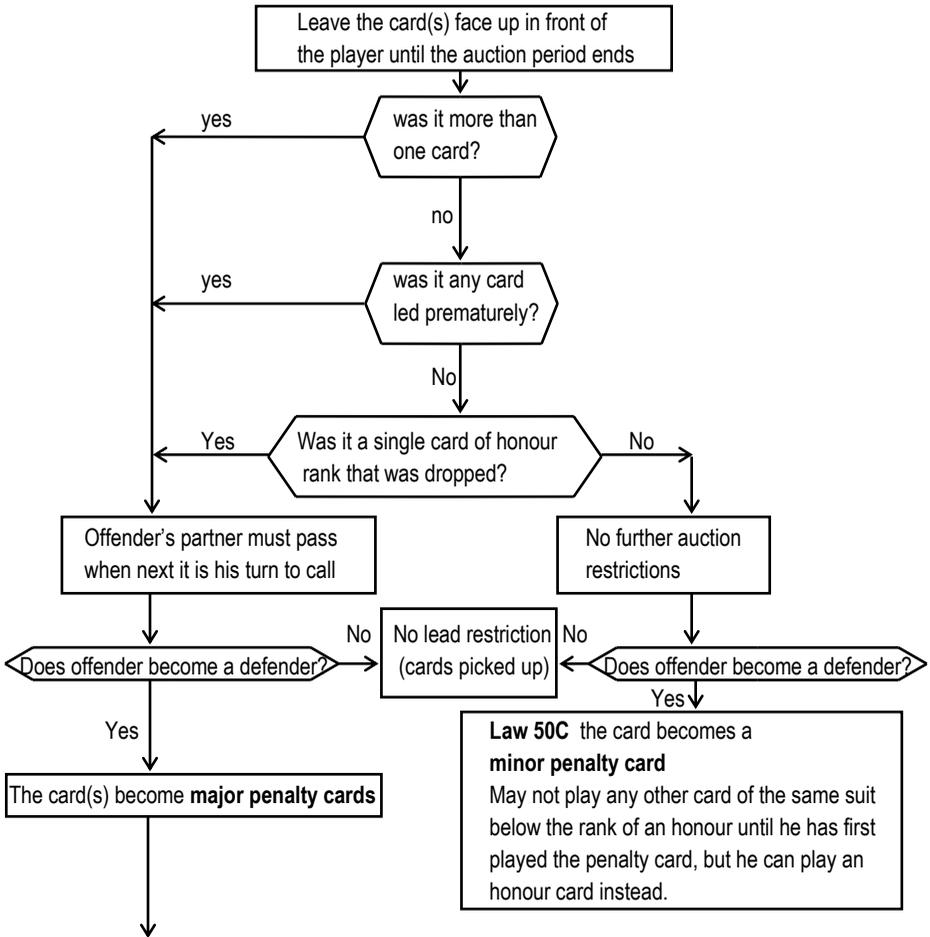
**APPENDIX J: LAW 64 – PROCEDURE AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REVOKE**



**APPENDIX K: LAW 25 – CHANGES OF CALL**



**APPENDIX L LAW 24 – CARD EXPOSED OR LED PRIOR TO THE PLAY PERIOD**



**Law 50D: Disposal of a major penalty card**  
**Law 50D1(a)** if offender has the lead. The exposed card must be played at the first legal opportunity.  
**Law 50D2** if offender's partner has the lead. Declarer can exercise any of these options:  
 (i) Require the defender to lead the suit. The penalty card is then pick-ed up. **Law 50D2(a)**  
 (ii) Forbid the defender to lead the suit until he loses the lead. The penalty card is then picked up. **Law 50D2(a)**  
 (iii) Tell the defender to do as he likes. The exposed card remains a major penalty card and until it is played, Declarer can continue to exercise any of the above options. **Law 50D2(b)**  
 For more than one penalty card see **Law 51**.