## Ruling Report National Competition

## Match: Lier 1 - Cercle Perron 4

Open/Closed Room

Players: NS Luc De Witte - Joël Franssens (Cercle Perron 4)
EW. Dierik Mistiaen - Dries Van den Eynde (Lier 1)

Board: 14 Dealer: $S$ Vulnerability: None


## Playing

|  | W | N | E | S | W | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | $\checkmark 3$ | $\checkmark 2$ | $\checkmark 6$ | - K |  |
| 2 |  | $\rightarrow$ J | - 5 | - 2 | $\rightarrow 3$ |  |  |
| 3 |  | $\rightarrow$ K | - 6 | $\rightarrow 4$ | $\checkmark 7$ |  |  |
| 4 |  | ^ 9 | -10 | $\rightarrow$ A | $\checkmark 8$ |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  | $\because 7$ | $\because 8$ | $\because A$ | $\div 3$ |
| 6 |  | $\because \mathrm{K}$ | $\because 4$ | $\checkmark 9$ | $\because 9$ |  |  |
| 7 |  | -2 | * 6 | - 7 | $\because Q$ |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  | - J | - 3 | - 5 | - K |
| 9 |  |  | * J | ^ 8 | $\checkmark 10$ | $\checkmark 4$ |  |
| 10 |  |  |  | -10 | - Q | - A | - 2 |
| 11 |  | $\because 5$ | $\because 10$ | $\wedge$ Q | $\checkmark J$ |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | - 6 | - 7 | - 8 | - 9 |
| 13 |  |  | - 4 | $\checkmark$ Q | $\checkmark$ A | $\checkmark 5$ |  |

Result and score :
$4 \wedge=$ by $N \rightarrow 420$ for NS (Cercle Perron 4)

Result and score in the other room :
$4 \wedge=$ by $N \rightarrow 420$ for NS (Lier 1)

Balance : 0

Result of the match with this board
IMP : 56-62

Result of the match without this board
IMP : 56-62

## Remarks from team A (Lier 1)

The declarer revoked on the ninth trick

## Analysis

Remarks from team B (Cercle Perron 4)


At the moment that North played $\% 5$ on trick 11, West drew the attention to the revoke on trick 9 by declarer (North). This means that the revoke is established (law 63.A.2) and may not be corrected (law 63.B).
When a revoke is established and the trick on which the revoke occurred was not won by the offending player (declarer revoked but dummy won the trick) then, if the offending side (NS) won that or any subsequent trick (which is the case here), after play ends one trick is transferred to the non-offending side (EW) (Law 64.A.2).
The fact that declarer will always make 10 tricks is irrelevant in case of a revoke. The trick adjustment is automatic (header of Law 64.A).

## Decision

The result on board 14 in the closed room becomes $4 \uparrow-1$ by $N$ (instead of $4 \wedge=$ ) which gives a score of 50 for EW (Lier 1).
The balance on board 14 is then 470 or 10 IMP for Leer 1.
De result of the match Leer 1 - Cercle Perron 4 is 66 - 62 in IMP or 10,86-9,14 in VP (instead of 56-62 in IMP or 8,73-11,27 in VP).

Both teams can file an appeal against this decision. Please refer to the regulations for the treatment of an appeal, which can be consulted on the website of the RBBF.

Done at Ruisbroek (Puurs-St-Amands) on 17 November 2021

## Robert Ketels

Tournament Director for the national competition

