

1997 original texts	2007 final Laws 68-71
<p>[Deletions highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>Law 68 - For a statement or action to constitute a claim or concession of tricks under these Laws, it must refer to tricks other than one currently in progress*. If it does refer to subsequent tricks:</p> <p>Law 68A - Any statement to the effect that a contestant will win a specific number of tricks is a claim of those tricks. A contestant also claims when he suggests that play be curtailed, or when he shows his cards (unless he demonstrably did not intend to claim).</p> <p>Law 68B - Any statement to the effect that a contestant will lose a specific number of tricks is a concession of those tricks; a claim of some number of tricks is a concession of the remainder, if any. A player concedes all the remaining tricks when he abandons his hand.</p> <p>Law 68B - Regardless of the foregoing, if a defender attempts to concede one or more tricks and his partner immediately objects, no concession has occurred; Law 16, Unauthorised Information, may apply, so the Director should be summoned forthwith.</p>	<p>[Additions and changes highlighted in yellow]</p> <p>LAW 68 - CLAIM OR CONCESSION OF TRICKS</p> <p>For a statement or action to constitute a claim or concession of tricks under these Laws, it must refer to tricks other than one currently in progress*. If it does refer to subsequent tricks:</p> <p>A. Claim Defined</p> <p>Any statement to the effect that a contestant will win a specific number of tricks is a claim of those tricks. A contestant also claims when he suggests that play be curtailed, or when he shows his cards (unless he demonstrably did not intend to claim - for example, if declarer faces his cards after an opening lead out of turn Law 54, not this Law, will apply).</p> <p>B. Concession Defined</p> <p>1. Any statement to the effect that a contestant will lose a specific number of tricks is a concession of those tricks; a claim of some number of tricks is a concession of the remainder, if any. A player concedes all the remaining tricks when he abandons his hand.</p> <p>2. Regardless of 1 preceding, if a defender attempts to concede one or more tricks and his partner immediately objects, no concession has occurred. Unauthorized information may exist, so the Director should be summoned immediately. Play continues. Any card that has been exposed by a defender in these circumstances is not a penalty card but Law 16D applies to information arising from its exposure and the information may not be used by the partner of the defender who has exposed it.</p> <p>C. Clarification Required for Claim</p>

Law 68C - A claim should be accompanied at once by a statement of clarification as to the order in which cards will be played, the line of play or defence through which the claimer proposes to win the tricks claimed.

Law 68D - After any claim or concession, play ceases. All play subsequent to a claim or concession shall be voided by the Director. If the claim or concession is acquiesced in, Law 69 applies; if it is disputed by any player (dummy included), the Director must be summoned immediately to apply Law 70 or Law 71, and no action may be taken pending the Director's arrival.

Law 68 footnote - If the statement or action pertains only to the winning or losing of an uncompleted trick currently in progress, play proceeds regularly; cards exposed or revealed by a defender do not become penalty cards, but Law 16, Unauthorised Information, may apply, and see Law 57A, Premature Play.

Law 69A - **Acquiescence occurs** when a contestant assents to an opponent's claim or concession, and raises no objection to it before his side makes a call on a subsequent board, or before the round ends. The board is scored as though the tricks claimed or conceded had been won or lost in play.

Law 69B - Within the correction period established in accordance with Law 79C, a contestant may withdraw acquiescence in an opponent's claim, but only if he has acquiesced in the loss of a trick his side has actually won, or in the loss of trick that **could not, in the**

A claim should be accompanied at once by a **clear statement** as to the order in which cards will be played, **of** the line of play or defence through which the claimer proposes to win the tricks claimed.

D. Play Ceases

After any claim or concession, play ceases **(but see Law 70D3)**. If the claim or concession is **agreed**, Law 69 applies; if it is **doubted** by any player (dummy included), the Director must be summoned immediately **and Law 70 applies**. No action may be taken pending the Director's arrival.

* If the statement or action pertains only to the winning or losing of an uncompleted trick currently in progress, play proceeds regularly; cards exposed or revealed by a defender do not become penalty cards, but Law 16, Unauthorised Information, may apply, and see Law 57A, Premature Play.

LAW 69 - AGREED CLAIM OR CONCESSION

A. When Agreement is Established

Agreement is established when a contestant assents to an opponent's claim or concession, and raises no objection to it before his side makes a call on a subsequent board or before the round ends, **whichever occurs first**. The board is scored as though the tricks claimed or conceded had been won or lost in play.

B. Director's Decision

Agreement with a claim or concession (see A) may be withdrawn within the Correction Period established under Law 79C:

- 1. if a player agreed to the loss of a trick his side**

Director's judgement, be lost by any normal* play of the remaining cards. The board is rescored with such trick awarded to the acquiescing side.

Law 70A - In ruling on a contested claim, the Director adjudicates the result of the board as equitably as possible to both sides, but any doubtful points shall be resolved against the claimer. The Director proceeds as follows.

Law 70B1 - The Director requires claimer to repeat the clarification statement he made at the time of his claim.

Law 70B3 - The Director then hears the opponents' objections to the claim.

Law 70B2 - Next, the Director requires all players to put their remaining cards face up on the table.

Law 70C - When a trump remains in one of the opponents' hands, the Director shall award a trick or tricks to the opponents if:

Law 70C1 - claimer made no statement about that trump, and

Law 70C2 - it is at all likely that claimer at the time of his claim was unaware that a trump remained in an opponent's hand, and

had, in fact, won; or

2. if a player has agreed to the loss of a trick that his side would likely have won had the play continued.

The board is rescored with such trick awarded to his side.

LAW 70 - CONTESTED CLAIM OR CONCESSION

A. General Objective

In ruling on a contested claim or concession, the Director adjudicates the result of the board as equitably as possible to both sides, but any doubtful point as to a claim shall be resolved against the claimer. The Director proceeds as follows.

B. Clarification Statement Repeated

1. The Director requires claimer to repeat the clarification statement he made at the time of his claim.

2. Next, the Director hears the opponents' objections to the claim (but the Director's considerations are not limited only to the opponents' objections).

3. The Director may require players to put their remaining cards face up on the table.

C. There Is an Outstanding Trump

When a trump remains in one of the opponents' hands, the Director shall award a trick or tricks to the opponents if:

1. claimer made no statement about that trump, and

2. it is at all likely that claimer at the time of his claim was unaware that a trump remained in an opponent's hand, and

Law 70C3 - a trick could be lost to that trump by any normal* play.

Law 70D - The Director shall not accept from claimer any successful line of play not embraced in the original clarification statement if there is an alternative normal line* of play that would be less successful.

Law 70E - The Director shall not accept from claimer any unstated line of play the success of which depends upon finding one opponent rather than the other with a particular card, unless an opponent failed to follow to the suit of that card before the claim was made, or would subsequently fail to follow to that suit on any normal* line of play; or unless failure to adopt **this** line of play would be irrational.

Law 69, 70 and 71 footnote - For the purposes of Laws **69**, 70 and 71 "normal" includes play that would be careless

3. a trick could be lost to that trump by any normal* play.

D. Director's Considerations

1. The Director shall not accept from claimer any successful line of play not embraced in the original clarification statement if there is an alternative normal* line of play that would be less successful.

2. The Director does not accept any part of a defender's claim that depends on his partner's selecting a particular play from among alternative normal* plays.

3. In accordance with Law 68D play should have ceased, but if any play has occurred after the claim this may provide evidence to be deemed part of the clarification of the claim. The Director may accept it as evidence of the players' probable plays subsequent to the claim and/or of the accuracy of the claim.

E. Unstated Line of Play

1. The Director shall not accept from claimer any unstated line of play the success of which depends upon finding one opponent rather than the other with a particular card, unless an opponent failed to follow to the suit of that card before the claim was made, or would subsequently fail to follow to that suit on any normal* line of play, or unless failure to adopt **that** line of play would be irrational.

2. The Regulating Authority may specify an order (e.g. "from the top down") in which the Director shall deem a suit played if this was not clarified in the statement of claim (but always subject to any other requirement of this Law).

* For the purposes of Laws 70 and 71, "normal" includes play that would be careless or inferior for the class of

or inferior for the class of player involved, but not irrational.

Law 71 - A concession must stand, once made, except that within the correction period established in accordance with Law 79C, the Director shall cancel a concession:

Law 71A - if a player has conceded a trick his side had, in fact, won, or a trick his side could not have lost by any legal play of the remaining cards.

Law 71B - if declarer has conceded defeat of a contract he had already fulfilled, or a defender has conceded fulfilment of a contract his side had already defeated.

Law 71C - if a player has conceded a trick that cannot be lost by any normal* play of the remaining cards. Until the conceding side makes a call on a subsequent board, or until the round ends, the Director shall cancel the concession of a trick that could not have been lost by any normal play of the remaining cards.

Law 69, 70 and 71 footnote - For the purposes of Laws 69, 70 and 71 "normal" includes play that would be careless or inferior for the class of player involved, but not irrational.

player involved.

LAW 71 - CONCESSION CANCELLED

A concession must stand, once made, except that within the Correction Period established under Law 79C the Director shall cancel a concession:

1. if a player conceded a trick his side had, in fact, won; or
2. if a player has conceded a trick that could not be lost by any normal* play of the remaining cards.

The board is rescored with such trick awarded to his side.

* For the purposes of Laws 70 and 71, "normal" includes play that would be careless or inferior for the class of player involved.