



## Questions and Answers - TeamGym Code of Points

Ref: Code of Points for TeamGym, September 2013, Revision A and B, issued in September 2015

No	Document	Questions	Answers	Reference
General 1	Clothing	What parts of the leotard/unitard can be transparent?	Sleeves and legs can be transparent material as long as the non-transparent part of the dress is according to the leotard regulations in 8.2.3/8.2.4 (e.g. shoulder straps, neckline, leg cut).	8.2
FI 1	Floor	Is it allowed to perform the same floor program in more than one section.	There is nothing in the rules preventing federations doing so. However it is not recommended since it tends to make the competition less interesting for the audience and might also be unfavourable for junior gymnasts, if the program is compared with how it is performed in a senior section.	14
FI 2	Floor	Does "the collaboration" in the definition of a Group element (G) require that all gymnasts are part of a lift or a throw (lift, being lifted, throw or being thrown)? Is it allowed to have some gymnasts throwing and some gymnasts catching in the group element?	All gymnasts must participate somehow in a lift or a throw. There can be several groups or pairs performing different kinds of lift or throw, but ALL gymnasts must fulfill the requirement. A lift is the raising of someone else's centre of gravity with support. A throw is the same with release and flight. It is allowed for some gymnasts to throw, some fly and some catch.	14.2.8
FI 3	Floor	Is it compulsory to have any or at least 2 movements in one formation?	There is no such demand of having any number of elements performed in one formation. You just need to make the formation clearly visible.	14.4.2.3
FI 4	Floor	Is it required that the space between gymnasts is the same distance, or is equal, in the large formation?	There is no requirement to have the distance between gymnasts the same. There just must be ONE big shape, not appear as separate ones.	14.4.2.3
FI 5	Floor	Could you please clarify the requirement for elements in a Rhythmic Sequence to be different. Is changing the position of the arms enough to count an element as different?	In general changing only the arm positions does not change the element to be different and the counted elements need to be different.	14.4.2.5
FI 6	Floor	Could a tempo change (only) in the floor program fulfill the requirement for moving Rhythmic Sequence (RS) with a 0.4 deduction?	The team needs to mark the RS so that judges are able to see where the tempo change is, if nothing else is not correct in RS, team will still get the tempo change and the deduction of the RS is only 0.4, not 0.6 for missing RS.	14.4.2.5

FI 7	Floor	Is a pirouette recognised as a change of tempo or a stop when performed in the Rhythmic Sequence (RS)?	A pirouettes can be shown in the RS but needs to be performed without stopping. A pirouette is not automatically a tempo change, but can be one. This all depends on how the pirouette is performed.	14.4.2.5
FI 8	Floor	Is it compulsory to be in the starting formation from start to stop in the RS?	You can change formation during the RS as long as you respect the definition of the RS. You need to start from the same starting position and travel together to the finishing position performing the same sequence.	14.4.2.5
FI 9	Floor	Could you please clarify how the intermediate steps could be used when performing a combination of three different elements in each plane?	In planes (14.4.2.6), intermediate steps in between each of your elements/movements are allowed, as long as the three elements/movements and the steps are in the same plane. For example, if you perform in a forward plane a cat leap , land and take two steps and then scissors leap, then step forwards and star jump, this is acceptable as a combination in a plane. Also, for example if you are moving in the forward plane and step turn 90 degrees, the next element/movement must follow the new pathway of the forward plane.	14.4.2.6
FI 10	Floor	Please explain planes and directions	Planes are relative to the gymnast and move with the gymnast. The program must include the gymnasts moving in two different planes, the sideways plane (door plane) and the forwards plane (sagittal or wheel plane). Moving in the door plane means moving with the side of the body leading the movement. Moving in the wheel plane means moving with the front or the back leading the movement. The program must include the gymnasts leading with the front (forwards), with the back (backwards) and with the side of the body (sideways). Directions mean that the program must be performed facing towards three directions (forward, backward and left or right).	14.4.2.6 and 14.4.2.8
FI 11	Floor	In article 14.4.2.7 it says that there is a requirement for using different levels. Later in the text it says E.g. laying, sitting, standing and jumping. Are these levels only examples or is it a strong requirement that all listed levels are used during the performance?	In a floor program there must be those 4 levels but you can e.g. perform kneeling instead of sitting, that's why they are called examples.	14.4.2.7
FI 12	Floor	In 14.4.2.9 there is a deduction if movements are not corresponding to the music. Can you as a judge give 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.3 or how is the deduction used?	Movements corresponding the music deductions can be given 0.1 once or 0.3 once (background).	14.4.2.9
FI 13	Floor	Is the actually performed element on floor counted or are the judges only checking if the elements written on the tariff form are performed correctly or not?	It is written in CoP (7.2. Floor Tariff Forms) that those elements that are counted towards the D score are written down in the Tariff form. If you want the judges to consider alternative elements then they should be put on the tariff sheet.	7.2

FI 14	Floor	<p>The DV for a jump could be lowered if the leg separation doesn't meet the requirements in Appendix A1. This means that the counted DV for the majority of gymnasts are based on a element that wasn't actually performed.</p> <p>a) How many gymnasts must perform something else for the element to be lowered? b) What are the main principles for lowering an element?</p>	<p>a) One gymnast not performing the right element is enough to try to lower the value of the element (instead of giving no value at all).</p> <p>b) Main principle is that lowered element should be easier variation of the actual element so you could see the lower element being performed instead of the more difficult one. Eg. lowering straddle pike sitting from B1013 to B813 if the legs are not pointing straight up. If there is no lower element then the value is zero for element difficulty.</p>	Appx A1
FI 15	Floor	<p>Is the lowering of the DV restricted to elements in the same row (same last numbers) or within the same family.</p>	<p>The lowering can be done within the same element family (e.g. Pirouettes) - no need to be in the same row. e.g. P607 to P203 or P201 depending how high the leg is.</p>	Appx A1
FI 16	Floor	<p>When performing two BALANCE elements one of those elements must be from difficulty tables rows BX01 - BX10 and the another balance must be from rows BX11 - BX15. I don't find these elements in Appendix A1. Is it only balance elements that must come from different rows? What about Power elements if we are choosing to do that instead?</p>	<p>Element BX01-BX10 means the 10 first element rows under the section of balance elements. X stands for the difficulty value and could be either 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12. The referred elements are found on page 12 and 13 in Appendix A1. No restrictions for Power elements.</p>	Appx A1
FI 17	Floor	<p>When performing A1206 showing both A and B variations (half of the gymnasts are performing A1206 A and half of the gymnasts are performing A1206 B) is it then being looked at as the same or different codes?</p>	<p>They need to do the same variation.</p>	Appx A1 14.2.1
FI 18	Floor	<p>What will happen if a gymnast is jumping in a pirouette? Is the DV then zero for the element or is the pirouette counted until the start of the jump?</p>	<p>If a gymnast is jumping while turning the pirouette, the difficulty value of the whole pirouette is zero. We are not counting the pirouette's value until that point where the jumping started, because it's really hard to say when the jumping actually started, when we are having the whole team on the floor area. To stop rotating by a jump is allowed (jumping out of the pirouette when the rotation is complete).</p>	Appx A4.1.1.1

FI 19	Floor	The requirements on the Shushunova are much clearer in the updated Code. What happens if a) the legs are not separated $\geq 135$ deg but the hip angle is ok.? b) the angle in the hips is not $\leq 90$ deg but leg separation is ok?	If outside of the 15 deg tolerance: a) $< 120$ deg - no value for the element b) $> 105$ deg - no value for the element As there is no alternative lower value element. This criteria also applies to the twisting Shushunova and straddle piked jump.	Appx A1 Appx A4.1.1.2
FI 20	Floor	What is the requirement for having the foot at shoulder height when performing a jump/leap/hop? Which part of the foot is actually defining the height?	Foot at shoulder height means that the whole foot (=both heel and toes) must be at or above shoulder height. The lowest part of the foot is defining the height.	Appx A4.1.1.2
FI 21	Floor	If the free leg is bent and forwards in a balance, the heel is used to define the angle with the hip. Does this rule also apply to both legs when performing elements at pike support and the legs are slightly bent $< 15^\circ$ ? Please explain.	Yes it does. That bending $< 15^\circ$ means knees, the hip angle is then measured from the heels.	Appx A4.1.1.3
Tr 1	Trampet	What will happen if one or more gymnasts in a team use a longer run-up than the allowed 25 m?	The run-up will be restricted to 25 m by a run-up limiter placed at the start of the run-up. If one or more gymnasts extend the run-up the team will get 0.3 head judge deduction for not respecting the discipline or competition requirements.	16.3.4.5
Tr 2	Trampet	What are the deductions for C panel if a gymnast performs an element that is not valid?	All relevant deductions depending on specific requirements of that round. Missing team round/ordering and variation deductions could be given.	16.4.3 16.4.4
Tr 3	Trampet	What is the deduction in case the vaulting table or the trampet is higher/lower than allowed?	At the European Championships the organisers will set the heights according to the markings on the trampet and the vault, which are checked in advance by UEG TC. It is up to the coach to check the settings before the performance. Only the organisers may change the heights. If the height is then subsequently found to be incorrect, there will be no repeat. If it is outside the allowable height, there will be no deduction. This also applies to trampet selection (number of springs), angle and blocking pieces for the trampet).	Equipment Directives
Tu 1	Tumbling	What happens if a gymnast in the first round is performing the same series as the other gymnasts, but over rotates and lands without feet first. How will that effect composition and difficulty?	Exactly the same series must be performed in the team round with no difficulty intensification. The gymnast will receive zero for difficulty and the team DV will be adjusted accordingly. For composition the element is still counted, but there is a deduction under 15.4.3.1 of 0.2 for the gymnast not performing the team round (difficulty intensification). The execution judges will deduct 1.5 under 15.3.2.8 for not landing feet first plus any other errors.	15.2.1 P9 15.4.3.1 15.3.2.8

Tu 2	Tumbling	Is it allowed to perform a whipback salto with a full twist and how is the DV calculated?	Yes, this element is allowed as long as it fulfills the requirements for the basic element. The difficulty for the whipback full twist is whipback value (0.2) + full twist (0.15) = 0.35	15.2.2 15.2.3
Tu 3	Tumbling	Is the additional value for two multiple saltos given also when exactly the same double or triple is performed twice?	No, you can only count an element once in the difficulty score in the same round. The additional values are only counted in the elements that are included in the difficulty.	15.2.3
Tu 4	Tumbling	Clarify the height of the element, especially on tumbling (backward, forward, starting salto)	The height requirement is only for the last salto. This is quite tough for forward routines, unless you are performing double saltos. The most important thing is that we keep the same line during the whole competition.	15.3.2.5
Tu/Tr 1	Tumbling /Trampet	Clarify "temporary leaving" spotting, e.g. due to injury.	If a gymnast needs assistance to leave the landing area, a coach may temporarily leave, but should return immediately. If gymnast is badly injured and needs the coach's full attention, they should stop the performance. In general common sense should prevail.	Art 9
Tu/Tr 2	Tumbling /Trampet	Do you deduct for landing position (15.3.2.6) as well as a fall (15.3.2.8)?	Yes, it is not the same phase	15.3.2.6 & 8 and 16.3.2.6 & 8
Tu/Tr 3	Tumbling /Trampet	What is the deduction for not reacting in dangerous situations?	The deduction for not reacting in dangerous situations is 0.8.	15.3.2.9 and 16.3.2.9
Tu/Tr 4	Tumbling /Trampet	Please clarify maximum deduction per element for crossed legs and head error?	The max deduction for all body position errors (unclear body shape) is 0.4 per gymnast per element. For crossed legs and head position is 0.1 each.	15/16.3.2.2 see also A5.2.1
Tu/Tr 5	Tumbling /Trampet	Clarify whether running through affects the fulfilment of Team Round, rotation etc.	Yes, running through could affect both the Team Round as well as other composition requirements.	16.4.2
Tu/Tr 6	Tumbling /Trampet	Please clarify the 45° border for the acceptance of twist completion in somersaults.	This is an under rotation criteria for the D panel. The limit for a stipulated number of twists is minus 45°. If under rotated by more than 45°, the number of credited twists is reduced to the number of half twists. This position is measured at the hips.	A4.2.1.2
Tu/Tr 7	Tumbling/Trampet	A team performing full twists have their arms in different positions, but performs with good twisting technique. What will be the deduction in the E panel?	No deduction for different techniques under the present code.	15.3 16.3
Tu/Tr 8	Tumbling/Trampet	What do you do as a D/C and E judges if a team performs with 7 gymnasts instead of 6?	D/C count the first six. Deductions under execution and for the wrong number of gymnastics.	15.3.2 15.3.2.13 16.3.2 16.3.2.12