



Questions and Answers - TeamGym Code of Points

Ref: TeamGym Code of Points, Revision B, June 2019 (English version)

| No | Document | Questions | Answers | Reference |
|------|----------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| FI 1 | Floor | Is it okay to perform different movements in a direction sequence if you do them at the same time? For example; half of the team is doing three different movements and the rest of the team is doing three other movements. | For directions there is no requirement to perform the same elements. The team needs at least three different elements/movements in the same direction at the same time. So it is allowed to perform different movements between individual gymnasts while fulfilling the direction requirements. | Part III 24.4.4 |
| FI 2 | Floor | Showing additional flexibility does not affect the DV. If a team does a split leap with 135° but three gymnasts perform the element with 180° leg separation, will it still be counted as split leap 135°? Is it the same with HB805/HB1005? | Yes, the team will get the value for split leap 135°. This rule also applies to all jumps and standing balances with leg separation, HBX04, HBX05 and HBX06. However, such variations would be subject to uniformity deductions by the E Panel. | Part III 23.1.4 e) |
| FI 3 | Floor | Do chassés and hurdle steps count in the three step limit before acrobatic elements and leaps? | No, they are additional to the three steps. You can use up to three steps into a chassé or hurdle step before an element, or use steps before or after the chassé/hurdle that precedes an element but still no more than three steps. | Part III 23.1.3 |
| FI 4 | Floor | For Difficulty Distribution (DD) at least three difficulty elements must be performed after the time limit. In difficulty distribution it is mentioned that a D-element will be counted as part of DD if the element is performed, or the gymnasts have at least tried to perform the element. When is the element "tried to be performed"? What is required? | A gymnast must initiate the element sufficiently to show commitment to achieving the DV. The outcome is not a factor when determine a legitimate 'attempt' at the skill. A legitimate attempt is evaluated according to the difficulty requirements. An illegitimate attempt (not a serious try) is a zero D score for the team for that element. E.g. take off for a salto that includes a jump and hip drive to initiate rotation but the salto fails to rotate enough and the gymnast lands hands and knees ✓ E.g. straight jump with no hip drive ✗ (not a valid attempt at a salto). E.g. gymnast raises their leg for a balance but wobbles immediately and fails to get the free leg beyond 45 degrees ✓ E.g. gymnast initiates a 540 pirouette with no attempt to raise the free leg while the rest of the team perform with the free leg at 540 ✗ E.g. gymnast initiated a pirouette but only achieves a 360 while the rest of the team achieves a 720 ✓ | Part III 22.2.4 b) |
| FI 5 | Floor | Difficulty Distribution (DD) requirement: What happens if the team performs a balance that is not counted as a balance? | If the D-element is a) Marked in the tariff and b) One of the 9 declared elements and c) Performed (or attempt to perform) after the time limit 1:30, the element will be counted as a part of the DD, no matter if the team will get the D-value or not. | Part III 22.2.4 |
| FI 6 | Floor | What does the general 15° tolerance mean when talking about straight legs? | In all those elements where straight legs is a difficulty requirement (D-elements and flexibility elements), it is allowed to bend the knees 15° and still get the full difficulty value (execution deductions still apply). If bending more than 15°, the DV will be reduced. | e.g. A4 1.1 f) A4 1.3.1.2 b) |
| FI 7 | Floor | What are the difficulty requirements in SB1201? The picture in A1 is not showing the right position or? | In SB1201 the leg separation must be 180° (15° tolerance), free leg on the side with a help of hand, upper body in upright position (tolerance 30°). The drawing in the A1 is only a guideline and does not show an accurate position. | A 1.2 |

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| Fl 8 | Floor | All gymnasts must start the turn facing the same direction, according to the choreography. This requirement is only valid for pirouettes and not all types of dynamic balances? | Yes, it is valid only for pirouettes. This requirement is mentioned only under headline Pirouettes (not under Power Elements) which means it is valid only for pirouettes. | A4 1.3.1.1 d) |
| Fl 9 | Floor | In SBX07, how is the horizontal position measured? What is the allowed rotation of the torso? | The upper body must be horizontal, and the body position is measured from the upper side of the torso (see the red line in the picture). If the upper side of the torso is not horizontal >15° the DV is reduced. Upper body must not be twisted (>15°). Both the upper body and the leg must stay in the frontal plane* (door plane) during the balance. *like standing flat to a wall  | A1 SBX07 A5 6.2 |
| Fl 10 | Floor | Is it allowed to perform side split in Switch leap twisting (J1024 and J1224)? | No, in switch leaps (JX24) the first leg must swing forwards at least 45° (like in front split) before the leg change. Both legs need to be straight, no kick. Twist has to be fulfilled before showing the leg separation. | A1 J1024 J1224 |
| Fl 11 | Floor | Requirements for straight body position 1.3.1.1 Dynamic Balances e) Handstand as a starting or ending position in power elements must have straight legs together and arms and hips straight. In e) there are no tolerances mentioned for the handstand as a starting and ending position. However, in Appendix A1 1B there is a tolerance for the arms (45). What about the hip and legs? | For handstand in Power elements the requirements for HB1001 (handstand) are used. See A4 1.3.1.3 c) (hip angle tolerance 15°) and A5 1.5.3 (straight legs tolerance 15°) | A4 1.3.1.1 |
| Fl 12 | Floor | 24.2 Execution Deductions to be summarised, what does it actually mean? Could you please provide some examples. | Deductions at any given time of the floor routine are summarised not accumulated. For example: A judge must decide if a number of minor faults should be represented as a moderate or a minor and make a deduction according to the table in CoP Part III section 24.2 which best fits the performance of the team at that given moment. See further explanation in "Guidelines for judges". Available on the webpage in late May 2020. See the rules section, https://www.europeangymnastics.com/page/rules | Part III 24.2 |
| Fl 13 | Floor | Do the gymnastic norms for TeamGym Tumble apply to acrobatic floor elements too? | For body shape, yes, but not for height. | A4 1.3.3 |

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| Tu 1 | Tumble | What is the effect on C-score and D-score if a coach assists a gymnast to achieve an element? | The composition deductions will be taken according to Art 26 keeping in mind that the D-value of the assisted element is 0. (Note: Forward or Backward Round requirement can be made up from the other performed elements). | Part III 26.4.2 |
| Tu 2 | Tumble | If a full twist is not counted towards the D-value due to two other higher D-value elements in the series, will it still be considered in Composition? | Yes. The full twist is counted towards C. The element is credited with D-value even if it is not counted towards D-score of the series. | Part III 26.2 |
| Tu 3 | Tumble | If a gymnast does not perform the exact same series in the Team Round as the other gymnasts will the performed elements still be counted in Composition? | Yes, they are counted towards C. For example if one gymnast performs a double twist instead of the full twist, the twist requirement will be fulfilled as long as the element(s) are credited with D-value. This is the case even if the elements are not counted towards the D-score for the series. See also article 26.4.1 about repetition. | Part III 26.3.1 |
| Tu 4 | Tumble | 1st round: Forward round, If 5 gymnasts perform straight 360° handspring straight 180° and 1 gymnast runs through (no element). What happens to the C-score? | Missing Team Round (deduction 0.2), missing full twist if no other round with twist (deduction 0.2) and missing forward round if no other forward round (deduction 0.2). | Part III 26.3 |
| Tu 5 | Tumble | What is the value for straight salto with half twist performed as a starting salto? | The value is based on the straight starting salto with an additional value for half twist (0.3 + 0.1), therefore 0.4 | Part III 27.2 |
| Tu 6 | Tumble | What will happen if a gymnast is putting the hands down in a straight salto with half twist? | Whether a gymnast is performing a salto or another element is assessed upon take off. If a gymnast takes off for a salto and aborts in mid air and puts their hands down it would be a fall not feet first. However, a conscious decision at take off to change to another non-salto element should be re-evaluated for the tariff. | Part III 27 |
| Tr 1 | Trampet | How is the height and length defined for elements performed using the vaulting table? | The same height and length requirements are applied when performing elements on the vaulting table. | A5 4.2 A5 4.3 |
| Tr 2 | Trampet | A double pike salto with half twist and a double salto with straight in first salto and piked with half twist in the second salto will be considered as a double pike with half twist in terms of difficulty. Can a team do both jumps in different rounds? | Yes. From a composition point of view these are different elements even if they are given the same D-value. | Part III 31.1 c) A4 2.1.6.b) |
| Tr 3 | Trampet | On trampet vault, what is the effect on C-score and D-score if the gymnast does not place both hands on the vault? | The composition deductions will be taken according to Art 30 keeping in mind that the D-value for that gymnast is 0. (Note: the vault requirement, 30.4.4, itself is fulfilled, as the vault was put in place for the round). | Part III 30 31.1.g. |
| Tu/Tr 1 | Tumble/Trampet | Is it OK for a coach to pull a gymnast out of the way after he/she has landed? | If a coach touches a gymnast after they have landed (whether under control or a fall) it is in general not seen as a support. Also if the gymnast accidentally bumps to the coach after landing but the coach is passive and does not correct the gymnast's balance then there is also no deduction. However, if the coach prevents the fall then there should be a deduction for support. | Part III 28.2.11 32.2.9 |
| Tu/Tr 2 | Tumble/Trampet | Clarify when to make the deduction for Coaches' actions. | Touching the gymnast before landing is deductible in any case (0.8). If the coach deliberately helps the gymnast to achieve the element it is large deduction (1.5). This means that without the coach the gymnast would not be able to perform a valid element (with a credited D). No action in dangerous situation mainly in case of serious injury risk (neck, back, spine) is given 1.5 deduction. | A5 2.6 |
| Tu/Tr 3 | Tumble/Trampet | Please clarify light touching of the mat in tumble and trampet. | Light touching (with hand or knee) means that the gymnast has contact with the mat without supportive weight on his hand or knee. | Part III 28.2.8 32.2.7 |

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| Tu/Tr 4 | Tumble/Trampet | What counts as loss of control in the landing. Where is the limit? | Control is defined as a landing that controls the rotation of the centre of mass about the point of contact with mat, without sudden and forceful lunges. A step to create an area of support that brings the centre of mass into balance; natural rebound from the landing mats (not jumps) and continuing to walk out of the landing area (not continuing of momentum to maintain control) can all occur without deduction. | Part III 28.2.8 32.2.7 |
| Tu/Tr 5 | Tumble/Trampet | Coaches standing in for support are not allowed to wear items that can be a danger. Does it mean that you as a judge can ask the coach to take off for instance a watch or a lanyard? When do you deduct? | A coach standing in for support is not allowed to wear any item that can be a danger (lanyard, watch, jewellery, etc). These items are deductible by the HJ (E1) once the coach has stepped onto the landing mat in position for security spotting. The HJ will wait to raise the green flag until the item is removed. Judges are not supposed to make coaches aware of any items or warn them before they are ready to start. | Part I 8.22 8.6.3 32.6.3 |
| Tu/Tr 6 | Tumble/Trampet | Body shape in saltos: There is only one deduction for the shape. How about double with different body shapes (piked+straight), will there be 1 or 2 deductions if the shapes are not correct? | The deduction for shape in any given jump cannot exceed the maximum for shape (0.5). Whether deductions occur in the first or second salto or both, the maximum deduction for shape can not be exceeded. | A5 2.1 |

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<https://www.europeangymnastics.com/discipline/teamgym/contact>