

TeamGym

Guidelines for Judges - May 2020



European
Gymnastics

CLARIFICATIONS ON HOW TO SUMMARISE E-DEDUCTIONS ON FLOOR

TeamGym Code of Points, Revision B, June 2019

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JUDGING A TEAM PERFORMANCE



29 May 2020

Summarising Execution Deductions



The TeamGym Floor routine is a team performance, and judges make execution deductions for the team, not for single gymnasts. All faults are identified by the floor E panel and are summarised for any given point of the routine.

The method of summarising execution deductions treats the group of gymnasts as a team, and all different execution faults in CoP 24.2.1.1-24.2.1.8 are considered at the same time.

Different sizes of faults made by different gymnasts will be added and rounded down according to the table of execution deductions in CoP section 24.2.

The method for summarising the deductions is described in more detail on the following slides.

Any additional execution requirements in CoP 24.3 are handled separately.

Summarising Execution Deductions

The main principle is to identify the individual execution faults, for any given point of the routine, as minor, moderate or major and then take the most appropriate deduction for the team based on the number of gymnasts who make the faults.

Size of the faults	Minor faults	Moderate faults	Major faults
Number of faults (gymnasts)			
One gymnast makes the fault	Very small 0.1	Small 0.2	Medium 0.4
Less than half of the team makes faults	Small 0.2	Medium 0.4	Large 0.7
Half or more of the team makes faults	Medium 0.4	Large 0.7	Very large 1.0

Table of Execution Deductions, CoP section 24.2

“Any given point of the routine”

Any given point of the routine means for example

- Rhythmic sequence
- Sequence of planes
- Sequence of directions
- Transition
- Difficulty element
- Combination *between* difficulty elements
- Flexibility element
- Group element

This is not an exhaustive list, meaning that the examples given are not all possible scenarios.

Summarising Execution Deductions

As a Floor judge you are expected to

- 1. Identify all individual faults**, at the given point of the routine, and classify them per gymnast, as either minor, moderate or major.

In case there is more than one fault, they are added and rounded down to the nearest classified fault (0.2 for moderate, 0.4 for major) according to the first row in the table on page 5 (One gymnast makes the fault). All execution faults in CoP 24.2.1.1-24.2.1.8 are considered at the same time.

- One gymnast makes one minor and one moderate fault ($0.1 + 0.2 = 0.3$). This is rounded down to 0.2 and classified as a moderate fault for that gymnast.
- One gymnast makes one minor and two moderate faults ($0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2 = 0.5$), which is rounded down to 0.4 and classified as a major fault for that gymnast.

- 2. Estimate the number of gymnasts** making the minor, moderate and major faults as identified above. For each size of fault it could be either one gymnast, less than half of the team or half or more of the team. E.g. two gymnasts (less than half of the team) are making minor faults and one gymnast is making a major fault.

E.g. slightly bent arms and slightly bent legs are the same size even though they are different faults.

Summarising Execution Deductions

3. Summarise the deductions for the team

The summarised execution deduction for the team is defined by the number of gymnasts making faults classified as minor, moderate or major in step 1. The available deductions at any given point of the routine are 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.7 or 1.0.

Combinations of different sizes of faults are added and rounded down to the nearest available deduction according to the table in CoP section 24.2.

- In case there are only minor faults, the maximum deduction can never exceed 0.4
- In cases there are moderate faults, including any minor faults, the maximum deduction can never exceed 0.7
- In case there are major fault(s) including any minor and/or moderate faults, the maximum deduction can never exceed 1.0

For examples on how to handle combinations of different sizes of individual faults see pages 9-12.

4. Calculate the judge's E-score

To calculate the judge's E-score all summarised deductions and any additional execution deductions in CoP section 24.3 are taken from 10.0.

The deductions in 24.3 are covering wrong number of gymnasts, falls and line violations.

Summarising Execution Deductions

The following examples will serve as a guideline.

Red = 0.4 deduction, Orange = 0.7, Yellow = 1.0, White = 1.0, Green = 0.7, Blue = 0.7 and Violet = 0.7

The combinations are further explained on page 10-12.

Size of the faults Number of faults (gymnasts)	Minor faults		Moderate faults			Major faults	
	One gymnast makes the fault	Very small 0.1	Very small 0.1	Small 0.2	Small 0.2	Small 0.2	Medium 0.4
Less than half of the team makes faults	Small 0.2		Medium 0.4	Medium 0.4		Large 0.7	
Half or more of the team makes faults	Medium 0.4	Medium 0.4	Medium 0.4	Large 0.7		Very large 1.0	

Examples

For colours see the table on page 9

Red example

One gymnast is doing a minor fault and less than half of the team is doing moderate faults

$$0.1 + 0.4 = 0.5 \longrightarrow 0.4$$

Orange example

The same principle applies with all three sizes of deductions

One gymnast is doing a minor fault, one gymnast is doing a moderate fault and one gymnast is doing a major fault

$$0.1 + 0.2 + 0.4 = 0.7 \longrightarrow 0.7$$

Yellow example

One gymnast is doing a moderate fault and half or more of the team is doing major faults

$$0.2 + 1.0 = 1.2 \longrightarrow 1.0$$

Examples

White example

Half or more of the team is doing minor faults, one gymnast is doing a moderate fault and one gymnast is doing a major fault
 $0.4 + 0.2 + 0.4 = 1.0 \rightarrow 1.0$

Green example

Less than half of the team is doing minor faults and less than half of the team is doing major faults
 $0.2 + 0.7 = 0.9 \rightarrow 0.7$

Blue example

Half or more of team is doing minor faults and less than half of the team is doing moderate faults
 $0.4 + 0.4 = 0.8 \rightarrow 0.7$

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Examples



Violet example

Half or more of team is doing minor faults and half or more of the team is doing moderate faults (4 + 4 gymnasts or 5 + 5 gymnasts in the team)

$$0.4 + 0.7 = 1.1 \longrightarrow 0.7$$

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Questions



Any questions can be submitted to the Technical Committee for TeamGym through the [Contact us](#) page on the website

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



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