

UNION EUROPEENNE DE GYMNASTIQUE



Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

August 15, 2014

Code of Points for TeamGym, September 2013, Revision A, issued in March 2014
TeamGym Directives for Equipment, September 2013

No	Document	Questions	Answers	Reference
FI 1	Floor	What does gymnastic interaction mean when performing a Group element (G)?	Gymnastic interaction is where gymnasts work together in pairs (must carry weight) or groups interacting with each other (no need to touch) performing gymnastic elements/moves or supporting movements.	14.2.8
FI 2	Floor	It states that the Rhythmic Sequence (RS) "must be clear and visible". Please explain "clear".	A clear RS means: At least 8 different movements. Repeating elements is OK but they are not different. No stops during the RS. Together means at the same time and from the same part of the floor. Mirroring is allowed. The distance is approximately 10 m across the floor.	14.4.2.5
FI 3	Floor	The Rhythmic Sequence (RS) requires 8 different movements. Please clarify deductions if: Not 8 different? If 8 different but not travel across? If 8 different but no tempo change? If 8 different but not clearly continuous? (clarify the deductions)	The deductions are 0.2 for not 8 elements, or not together, or if a stop 0.2 not travelling across the floor area (10 m) 0.2 for no tempo change. Max 0.6	14.4.2.5
FI 4	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 5	Floor	If the team is performing a Rhythmic Sequence by moving from point A to point B following an L-path, how is then the distance calculated?	The travelling distance needs to be approximately 10 m from start to finish point with a straight line no matter what path is taken.	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	Could you please clarify how the intermediate steps could be used when performing a combination of three different elements in each plane?	Continuous combinations are not demanded so you can place intermediate steps in between each of your elements as long as the three elements are in the same plane.	14.4.2.6
FI 8	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 vertical plane (door plane) and the sagittal plane (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 programme must be performed facing towards three directions (forward, backward and left or right).	14.4.2.6 and 14.4.2.8
FI 9	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 10	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 11	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.	A2

FI 12	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°? Please explain.	Yes it does. That bending <15° means knees, the hip angle is then measured from the heels.	A4.1.1.3
FI 13	Floor	What are the requirements for leg separation and pike position in the Shushunova?	The Shushunova (J806, J1006, J1206) will be handled as a straddle pike jump to front laying support. Difficulty and execution requirements and deductions will be according to straddle pike jump and front laying position.	A4.1.1.3

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 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 plus 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 (CoP rev A).	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 lower whole number of half twists. This position is measured at the hips.	A4.2.1

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
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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 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

Tr 1	Trampet	In trampet vault, what is the criteria for the deductions for no visible lift?	Deduction 0.2 or 0.4 for lack of lift or no visible lift off the vault (CoP rev A)	16.3.2.1
Tr 2	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
Tr 3	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 deduction for not respecting the equipment directives. This clarification is presented in the Work Plan.	Equipment Directives
Tr 4	Trampet	The picture in the Equipment Directives shows the previous point for measuring the height of the vaulting table.	Thanks. This will be corrected. The text in 3.3.2 saying that the height is measured from the floor to the centre part of the table is correct.	Equipment Directives