SVENSK GYMNASTIK

CoP med svenska anpassningar 2025-2028

This is a copy of the European Gymnastics TeamGym Code of Points including Swedish modifications. Changed sections are marked SWE in the left column.

European Gymnastics

2025-2028

CODE OF POINTS

TEAMGYM

Seniors and Juniors

Swedish version 1.1

January 2026

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Introduction

The TeamGym Code of Points applies to both Junior and Senior Competitions.

This new version of the code has been revised to improve the balance between difficulty and execution in order to promote safety and clean execution.

- Updates to Floor aim to increase the quality and artistry of the routines
- The total number of required difficulty elements for the floor routine has been reduced from ten to eight to allow for more fluency in the routines
- Raised composition value to emphasize more fluency and dynamics
- The value of some difficulties has been reviewed to encourage fluent transitions in and out of skills and more dynamic routines
- In Tumble and Trampet, execution has been more clearly divided into phases, i.e. take-off phase; aerial phase; preparation for landing; and the landing phase
- The landing phase will include new and more detailed deductions. Emphasis on absorbing the landing for zero deductions
- Stricter requirements for getting the difficulty approved
- The structure for Appendices 1 and 2 has been revised
- Information on how to fill out tariff forms has been added in Appendix 7
- Feedback has been considered from Technical Discussions at the International TeamGym Conference in January 2024, in Malmö, Sweden
- Feedback has also been considered from various subject matter experts, i.e. federations, coaches, gymnasts and judges

All members of European Gymnastics TeamGym Technical Committee (TG-TC) contributed to this CoP revision.

Per Sjöstrand	President TG-TC
Bianca Franzoi	Vice President (Member up to December 2022)
Heli Lemmetty	Member (Vice President up to December 2022)
Peter Tranckle	Secretary
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Thanks also to Petr Gryga, who was a member up to December 2022, and Keith Hughes and Sólveig Jónsdóttir, who were members up to December 2017.

The code is divided into four parts:

- Part I The CoP and Rules for Participants
- Part II Evaluation of the Exercises
- Part III Apparatus
- Part IV Appendices

This revision of the CoP, V1.1, includes clarifications made following the two brevet courses held between May and July 2025. Further information can be found in the revision history.

SWE **Modifications made in the Swedish version**

The Swedish Technical Committee for TeamGym is responsible for the national modifications to the European Gymnastics Code of Points. The Swedish version will be introduced on national competitions from January 2026.

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V1.1 – July 2025

SWE This is a copy of the European Gymnastics TeamGym Code of Points including Swedish modifications. Changed sections are marked SWE in the left column.

Revision History (European Gymnastics)

Revision 1.0	First issue	April 2025
Revision 1.1	Second issue	July 2025

Revision history (V1.1 July 2025)

Where	Section/Page	What	Clarification
Main document	Page 3	Information about revision V1.1	Add this text at the end: “This revision of the CoP, V1.1, includes clarifications made following the two brevet courses held between May and July 2025. Further information can be found in the revision history”
Main document	Page 9	Revision	Updated to revision V1.1 – July 2025
Main document	Page 13	Abbreviations not used	Delete abbreviations for VL, VT and VD
Main document	Page 14	Update "Body paint" in the glossary to include hair art	Change text to: "Temporary body and hair art, but not to exclude modest application of day to day make-up or permanent hair dye"
Main document	Page 14	"Sportive" not used in the Code of Points	Delete "Sportive" from the glossary
Main document	Art 7.1	Insert a bulleted list in 7.1 c)	7.1 c) Submit written details of apparatus set up • Which Trampet required • Height of Trampet and Distance from the Vault • Height of the Vault • Presence of additional landing area in Tumble and Trampet
Main document	Art 27.2.3	Insert reference to Appendix 5	27.2.3 Varying the Elements Between Rounds In a) Add "See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements"
Main document	Art 27.2.7	Error in section reference	The correct reference is Art 28.3
Main document	Art 29.8	Summary of Execution Deductions	The table, column 4, has been updated into reflect all the possible execution deductions. Updated rows are 2-17 and 10-11. 2. 0.3 3. 0.3/0.4/0.5 4. 0.3 5. 0.3/0.4 6. 0.3 7. 0.3 10. 0.3/0.4 11. 0.3
Main document	Art 32.2.3	Insert reference to Appendix 5	32.2.3 Varying the Elements Between Rounds Add in a) "See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements"
Main document	Art 32.2.6	Error in section reference	The correct reference is Art 33.3

Main document	Art 34.3.2	Deductions not listed in ascending order	List the deductions in Art 34.3.2 in ascending order a) Gymnasts must touch the vaulting table with both hands, leaving with an extended body position through the vertical, and use the vaulting table to achieve a visible lift b) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for leaving the vaulting table too early (angle when leaving the vault outside the 45° to the trampet side) c) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for no visible lift off the vaulting table d) Deduction 0.1 or 0.2 per gymnast for not leaving the vaulting table with extended body position e) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for leaving the vaulting table too late (angle when leaving the vault outside the 30° to the landing zone side) f) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not having straight arms when leaving the vaulting table g) Deduction 0.6 per gymnast for touching the vaulting table with only one hand. In case of no hands touching the vaulting table, see 34.7.3
Main document	Art 34.6.1	Remove "last" in 34.6.1 b)	Change text in b) to: "Gymnasts should land the element with an upright body position"
Main document	Art 34.6.2	Missing text in 34.6.2 a)	Add in a) Gymnast should land in the landing zone
Main document	Art 34.8	Summary of Execution Deductions	The table, column 4, has been updated into reflect all the possible execution deductions. Updated rows are 2-8. 2. 0.3/0.4/0.5/0.6 3. 0.3 4. 0.3/0.4/0.5 5. 0.3 6. 0.3/0.4 7. 0.3 8. 0.3
Appendix 1	Page 4	Spelling of form in HB603	Change "from" to "form"
Appendix 1	Page 9, Art 2.2	Remove text about turn/twist on row JX06	Remove "Turn/twist must be fulfilled before leg change". *None of the on row JX06 elements include twisting.*
Appendix 1	Page 9, Art 2.2	Text on row JX07	After "First leg must reach horizontal (no tolerance)", Add " Turn/twist must be fulfilled before leg change"
Appendix 4	Page 1	Incorrect DV in table	The difficulty value for Double Tsukahara tucked 1/1 is 2.1 (1.7 + 0.4)

Appendix 5	Page 2	Picture not showing correct angle	Replace picture to show the correct angle
Appendix 5	Page 3, Art 2	Remove incorrect sentence	In Art 2 remove the sentence "Note that twisting doubles and triples with less than three twists in the Team Round will require the same number of twists in each salto for each gymnast." *The text in Appendix 5, section 7, regarding the recognition of different twisting elements is correct.*

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations will appear throughout the Code of Points:

	A	Acrobatic Elements
	C Score	Composition Score
	CD Panel	Composition and Difficulty Panel
	CoP	Code of Points (Code)
	D Score	Difficulty Score
	DB	Dynamic Balance
	DD	Difficulty Distribution
	DV	Difficulty Value
	E Panel	Execution Panel
	E Score	Execution Score
	EC	Executive Committee
	F	Flexibility Element
	G	Group Element
	HB	Hand Supportive Balance
	J	Jumps, Leaps and Hops
	JoA	Jury of Appeal
SWE	RR	Redskapsreglemente
	LF	Large Formation
SWE	PM	Promemoria
	RS	Rhythmic Sequence
	SB	Standing Balance
	SF	Small Formation
	SEC	Secretary
	SJ	Superior Jury
SWE	TB	Tävlingsbestämmelser
	TG-TC	European Gymnastics TeamGym Technical Committee
SWE	TR	Swedish Technical Regulations (Tekniskt reglemente)
SWE	TTK	Swedish Technical Committee for TeamGym

Glossary

Aerial	This word appears in the Code of Points with two purposes. One is to describe a cartwheel performed without hands on floor. The other is used to describe the phase of an airborne element between take-off and preparation for landing.
Airborne	When an element has left the ground and is free of contact with any person or apparatus.
Arrive	The point at which the gymnast has made contact after an airborne element (before landing position or control is established). This is relevant for determining things like feet first landings.
Approved D-value	When the element was achieved, even if it wasn't used in evaluating the D Score (due to other elements having a higher D value or due to a deviation leading to Team Round Error for the series).
Body paint	Temporary body and hair art, but not to exclude modest application of day to day make-up or permanent hair dye.
Composition	Each apparatus has certain requirements that must be included within the performances. The Code of Points details these 'compositional' requirements.
Difficulty	The Code of Points details elements that can be chosen for performances with given values for how difficulty they are. These difficulty values are awarded if they are deemed by the judges to meet the requirements for those elements outlined in the Code of Points.
Execution	Deductions are made from 10.0 according to the Code of Points for how technically correct elements are 'executed' (performed).
Gymnastics footwear	For tumble and trampet gymnastics footwear refers to a thin and flexible shoe with a thin anti slip sole as alternative to bare feet. Although socks are permitted on floor, they are not gymnastics footwear and are not recommended for tumble and trampet, even if they have anti slip quality.
Landing	The point where a gymnast has absorbed the initial force of arrival, which may be before control has been established.
Mirroring	This refers to an individual gymnast's choice to use left or right sides when performing elements/movements. For example, one gymnasts is performing a pirouette with left supporting leg and the other gymnasts are performing with the right supporting leg.
Running through	In case a gymnast on tumble or trampet runs towards the apparatus and does not attempt any recognisable element in the table of difficulty or does not perform any element
Team Round	For Tumble and Trampet performances, the first Round is called the Team Round. This is where all gymnasts must perform exactly the same series.
Zero DV Landing	When the difficulty of an element is deemed to be reduced to zero due to errors detailed in the Code of Points.

After the Official European Gymnastics Competition, the European Gymnastics/TG-TC publishes a Code Update

- This will include any new elements and variations with code numbers and illustrations
- The Code Update will be sent by the European Gymnastics Office to all affiliated Federations together with the effective date from when it is valid

Part I

The CoP and rules for participants

Sections 1-5

PART I - THE CoP AND RULES FOR PARTICIPANTS

SECTION 1 – THE TEAMGYM CODE OF POINTS (CoP)

Art 1 TeamGym and the CoP

1.1 What is TeamGym?

TeamGym is a gymnastic discipline developed by European Gymnastics that is now performed around the world.

It is a competition for teams on three apparatus: Floor, Tumble and Trampet (mini-trampoline). All competing gymnasts must take part in the floor routine.

There are Male teams, Female teams and Mixed teams (comprised with equal numbers of male and
SWE female gymnast), in both Junior and Senior categories. Each team may consist of between 8 to 12 gymnasts. Exceptions to the allowed number of gymnasts are specified in the TB (Tävlingsbestämmelser).

All three apparatus are performed to optional music. The music must be instrumental with no lyrics.

1.2 Purposes of the Code of Points (CoP)

The purposes of the Code of Points are to:

- Provide the basis of an objective means of evaluating TeamGym exercises, at all levels of regional, national, and international competitions
- Standardise the judging of the official competitions
- Assure the identification of the best teams in any competition
- Guide coaches and gymnasts in the preparation of competition exercises

1.3 Configuration of the CoP

This Code is divided into 4 parts, which cover:

- The CoP and Rules for Participants
- Evaluation of the Exercises
- Rules per Apparatus
- Appendices

SWE #### 1.4 Technical Regulations and Tävlingsbestämmelser (TB)

SWE The Technical Regulations (TR) and the TB contain additional information covering such things as delegation composition, number of gymnasts, reserves, inquiries, juries, etc. The TR are not part of the CoP and are available via European Gymnastics. The TR takes precedence over the CoP in case of ambiguity.

1.5 Directives for Equipment

SWE The Directives for Equipment (Redskapsreglemente) contain the minimal requirements for the gymnastic apparatus.

SECTION 2 – RULES FOR GYMNASTS

Art 2 Rights of the Team

2.1 The Team is Guaranteed the Right to:

a) Have their performance judged correctly, fairly, and in accordance with the Code of Points

b) Make written requests through federations for evaluation of new elements

c) Have their score publicly displayed, following their performance or in accordance with the specific regulations governing that competition

SWE d) Repeat their entire exercise with permission of the TTK, if it has been interrupted for reasons beyond their control or responsibility. They may repeat the entire exercise at the end of the rotation. If they are the last Team in the rotation a time will be scheduled at the discretion of the TTK

e) Receive, through their delegation leader, the correct result output, showing all their scores received in the competition

2.2 The Team has the Right to:

SWE a) Have apparatus and mats that conform to the specifications and norms for national competitions (RR).

b) Use magnesium (chalk) on all apparatus

c) Have the coach check the settings of the Trampet and Vault

d) Have the coach move the additional safety mat during their performance on Trampet or Tumble

2.3 Warm-up in Qualifying & Final

SWE a) Each competing team (including reserves) is entitled to a warm-up period, prior to the competition according to the TB

b) The end of the warm-up period is signalled by an announcement of the next team on each apparatus. If at this time, a gymnast is still on the apparatus, they may complete the single element or series started. Gymnasts may not start another run

2.4 Award Ceremony Attire

SWE To participate in the respective Award Ceremony dressed according to the TB.

Art 3 Responsibilities and Duties of the Gymnasts

3.1 Expectations of the Gymnasts

SWE

a) One gymnast from the Team may present to the E1 judge, in the proper manner (arm/s up), when the green flag (or light) is shown

b) To refrain from changing the height of any apparatus

c) To refrain from speaking with active judges during the competition

d) To refrain from delaying the competition by not being responsive to the instructions of the competition director

e) Refrain from discussions with active judges or other persons outside the competition area, during the competition (except medical staff and their own delegation)

SWE

f) To refrain from any other undisciplined or abusive behaviour or adversly altering the competition setting for any other participants (i.e. marking the floor/run up, damaging any apparatus surface)

3.2 Competition Attire

3.2.1 General

A neat and proper athletic appearance should be the overall impression, with the clothing being identical for members of the same team, with some exceptions for mixed teams (See 3.2.2). Gymnasts must wear non-transparent activewear. Arms or part of the arm may be visible. The attire must not be baggy or

SWE

loose. Attire depicting war, violence, political, sexist ideologies, or religious themes are not allowed (See the Swedish Technical Regulations).

SWE

Deductions applied by the E1 judge for a) to h) are marked with (E1) and by the TTK for i) and j) marked with (TTK).

a) The wearing of gymnastic footwear is optional for each gymnast for tumble/trampet. However, if footwear is chosen for floor the whole team must wear the same (E1)

b) Bandages (including joint supports) are permitted but must be securely fastened and of a non-intrusive colour. Bandages can also be hidden under the competition clothing. Visible bandages shall always have the same colour as the area they cover (E1)

c) No jewellery of any kind may be visible. Decorated hair grips (slides), ear studs and piercings are classed as jewellery (E1)

d) Body paint is not allowed (tattoos are not deductible) (E1)

e) Loose items such as belts, suspenders/braces and laces are not allowed (E1)

f) Hair must be prepared so that it is clear of the eyes and clear of the apparatus (tumble and trampet). Hair grips must be secure and safe (E1)

g) If a head covering is required by individuals, it should be securely close fitted without any peaks or excess material, and a colour in-keeping with the team presentation (E1)

h) Competition numbers must not be loose or missing (E1)

SWE i) The wearing of a national identification or emblem on the leotard/unitard is optional on each apparatus, but if chosen they must be worn by the entire team (TTK)

SWE j) Any advertising must follow the rules in the Swedish Technical Regulations (TTK)

3.2.2 Gymnasts

Gymnasts must wear a leotard, sport shirt or unitard (one-piece leotard). Men are wearing long trousers or shorts. Wearing leggings of any length, long trousers or shorts are optional for women. Deductions by
SWE the TTK.

In mixed, women's and men's clothing do not have to be identical, or even similar, but all women must
SWE wear identical clothing, as do all men e.g. women can wear one colour and men a different one (TTK).

a) The neckline of the front and back of the leotard/unitard/sports shirt must be proper, that is no further than half of the sternum at the front and no lower (further) than the lower line of the
SWE shoulder blades (TTK)

b) Leotards/unitards or sport shirts may be with or without sleeves. Shoulder strap width must be
SWE minimum 2 cm (TTK)

SWE c) The leg cut of the leotard may not extend beyond the hip bone (maximum) (TTK)

SWE d) Leggings may be worn under or over the leotard, but same for all members of the team (TTK)

3.2.3 Competition Numbers

SWE Competition numbers are used to identify the gymnasts for the audience, the press and TTK. Exceptions to the use of competition numbers are regulated in the TB. The team must provide and wear numbers (1 to 99) to identify their gymnasts. If the whole team have no numbers, the deduction is made by the TTK. Individual missing or loose numbers are deducted by the E1.

a) Numbers must be the same size and same font. The numbers must be clear, from 8 mm to 10 mm
SWE thick and approximately 8 cm high (TTK)

SWE b) Placing the numbers (TTK):

- When wearing long trousers, leggings or unitard, the numbers must be placed on both thighs, at the side, on the upper part of the thigh
- When wearing shorts, the numbers must be placed at both sides, as low as possible
- When wearing only a leotard (no trousers, shorts or leggings) the numbers must be placed at both sides, above the hipbone

SWE c) Numbers must differentiate clearly from the background (e.g. white numbers on black trousers) (TTK)

Art 4 Penalties for Unacceptable Behaviour

SWE a) The penalty for a violation of the rules and unacceptable behaviour is 0.30 (TTK)

SWE b) The penalty is deducted by the Chair of the TTK, from the Final Team Score (TTK)

SWE c) In extreme cases, the gymnast, team or coach may be expelled from the competition hall, by the TTK, in addition to suffering the specified penalty (TTK)

SWE

Gymnast Behaviour Related Violations covered by TTK (May be notified by the E1)	
Violation	**Penalty**
Unauthorised remaining in the Competition Hall	0.30 per item for the competition
Undisciplined or abusive behaviour	
Missing national identification or emblem and/or wrong placement	
Incorrect advertising	
Incorrect competition attire	
Whole team missing/incorrect competition numbers	

All other penalties are covered by the E1	
Violation	**Penalty**
Violations of attire ▪ Missing a number ▪ Incorrect attire – jewellery, bandage colour, body paint or footwear, etc.	Deductions are taken on the Final Apparatus Score. See Art 25, Art 30 and Art 35

Art 5 The Athletes' Oath

SWE This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

SECTION 3 – RULES FOR COACHES

Art 6 Rights of the Coaches

6.1 The Coach is Guaranteed the Right to:

a) The team coaches are guaranteed the right to be present on all apparatus, during training and warm up

SWE b) Have up to five coaches present on all apparatus, during training and warm up

c) Move the additional safety mat during their performance in Tumble or Trampet

SWE d) Have their team's scores publicly displayed and may inquire the D Score to the TTK

Art 7 Responsibilities and Duties of the Coaches

7.1 General

a) To know the Code of Points and other relevant documents and to conduct themselves accordingly

b) Submit the names of the team members, the tariff forms and other information required in
SWE accordance with the Code of Points, PM (Work Plan) and the European Gymnastics Technical Regulations and the TB that govern the competition

c) Submit written details of apparatus set up

- Which Trampet required
- Height of Trampet and Distance from the Vault
- Height of the Vault
- Presence of additional landing area in Tumble and Trampet

d) To check the equipment before the start of the team's performance and advise if the equipment is not set correctly

e) Have one coach present on the tumble landing area, during the routine, for reasons of safety

f) Have two coaches present on trampet landing area, during the routine, for reasons of safety

g) Coaches must refrain from speaking to the gymnasts or from assisting them in any other way (give signals, shouts or similar) during their performance (E1)

h) Refrain from delaying the competition, deliberately obstructing the view of the judges and from otherwise abusing or interfering with the rights of any other participant

i) Refrain from discussions with active judges or other persons outside the competition area, during the competition (except medical staff and their own delegation)

j) Refrain from undisciplined or abusive behaviour

k) Always conduct themselves in an ethical and sportsmanlike manner

l) Participate in their coach's competition attire in any applicable Award Ceremony

7.2 Coaches' Clothing

a) When coaches are on the field of play, they must have uniformed attire that identifies them with their team and shows comparable care and attention paid to their presentation as that expected of the gymnasts. As such, a uniformed appearance from top to toe should be clear. Different styles of tops and bottoms are allowed, but they should match in terms of colour in the absence of branded
SWE uniform items (TTK)

b) Footwear remains optional for each coach but if chosen they should match by colour as much as possible (e.g. one coach wearing black trainers with a red patch could be matched to the other coach
SWE wearing black socks) (TTK)

c) Jewellery must not be visible (E1)

d) Attire depicting war, violence, political, sexist ideologies, or religious themes are not allowed (See FIG
SWE Rules; Competition Clothing and Advertising) (TTK)

e) If a head covering is required by individuals, it must be securely close fitted without any peaks or excess material, and a colour in-keeping with the team presentation (E1)

f) The wearing of a national identification or emblem on the leotard/unitard is optional on each
SWE apparatus, but if chosen they must be worn by the entire team (TTK)

SWE g) Any advertising must follow the rules in the Swedish Technical Regulations (TTK)

h) Coaches must not wear items that can be a danger or disturb the overall impression, when standing in for catching or supporting (E1). This includes:

- Insecurely fastened or intrusive bandages
- Jewellery, watches and rings etc.
- Loose items such as belts, suspenders or braces
- Unsecure hair grips
- Lanyards (Accreditation or other)

SWE

Coaches' Clothing Violations covered by TTK (May be notified by the E1)	
Violation	**Penalty**
Incorrect coaches' attire	0.30 per item from the Final Team Score by TTK
SWE Incorrect advertising	
Missing national identification or emblem	

Other penalties are covered by the E1	
Violation	**Penalty**
Jewellery, bandage colour, loose items, lanyards, etc.	Deductions are taken on the Final Apparatus Score. See Art 25, Art 30 and Art 35

7.3 Coach Duties on the Landing Area

a) Safety spotting for the Tumble and Trampet is required during the whole team performance. This should include training and warming up

b) The Execution Head Judge (E1) on Tumble and Trampet will only signal the start of the program when the safety spotters are in place

c) Catching or supporting will always result in deductions (E panel)

d) Failure to react in dangerous situations will also result in deductions (E panel)

e) Coaches are not allowed to give any instructions to the gymnasts and/or disturb them during the performance (E1)

f) Number of Coaches permitted on the landing area during Qualifying Competition and Final Competition:

- Tumble 1 coach
- Trampet 2 coaches

g) An area will be provided for other coaches, medical staff and reserves during the performance

7.4 Penalties for Coach Behaviour

SWE

By Chair of TTK	Warning System
Behaviour of Coach <u>with no direct impact</u> on the result/performance of the team	
Unsportsmanlike conduct	1st time – verbal warning
	2nd time – removal of coach from the competition
Other flagrant, undisciplined, and abusive behaviour	Immediate removal of coach from the competition

Behaviour of Coach that could <u>directly impact</u> on the result/performance of the team	
Unsportsmanlike conduct Other flagrant, undisciplined, and abusive behaviour Coach speaks aggressively to active judges	1st time – 0.50 from final score of the team and verbal warning to coach
	2nd time – 1.00 from final score of the team and removal of coach from the competition area

7.5 Declaration of the Elements

a) The proposed elements of the Floor, Tumble and Trampet exercises are to be entered on the electronic system, access to which will be notified by the organiser

b) The Tariff Forms must be completed electronically prior to accreditation. See Appendix 7

SWE c) Corrections, on Tariff Forms, can be made before the time stated in the PM (Work Plan). For any late changes on floor during the competition see also the TB.

d) If a team qualifies for the Finals, new Tariff Forms must be re-entered in the system as stated in the
SWE PM (Work Plan)

Art 8 The Coaches' Oath

SWE This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

Art 9 Inquiries (TR)

SWE General procedures to request a review of difficulty scores (Inquiry) is included in the TB. The process of making inquiries will be included in the Competition PM (Work Plan).

The process for managing inquiries is as follows:

SWE The competition organiser shall inform the chair of the TTK of an inquiry. The chair will in turn alert the members of the competition jury.

SWE The chair of the TTK may consult the CD1 for details of their score.

SWE The competition jury will convene and be notified of the score in question and receive a copy of the tariff sheet.

If there was no obvious calculation error from the judging panel the score will be re-evaluated by the
SWE competition jury. Each member of the competition jury will review the score independently with free use of video replay to be assured of accuracy. The competition jury will meet and agree the final score.

SECTION 4 – RULES FOR JUDGES AND PANELS

Art 10 Judges´ Rights

In the case of any action taken against a judge, they have the right to appeal to:

SWE TTK, if the action was initiated by the Apparatus Supervisor; or Jury of Appeal, if the action was initiated by the TTK.

Art 11 Responsibilities of the Judges

11.1 General

Every Judge is fully and solely responsible for their score.

All members of the judging panels have the responsibility to:

a) Have a thorough knowledge of:

SWE
- The TB

SWE
- The European Gymnastics Code of Points and the Swedish modifications
- The FIG General Judges' Rules
- Any other technical information necessary to carry out their duties during a competition
- Contemporary gymnastics and understand the intent, purpose, interpretation, and application of each rule

b) Be in possession of the international Judge's Brevet valid for the current Cycle and produce the Judge's Log Book

c) Attend all scheduled instruction sessions and meetings of judges before the respective competition

d) Follow any special organisational or judging related instruction given by the governing authorities (e.g. Scoring system instructions)

e) Attend competition hall training whenever possible

f) Be capable in fulfilling the various necessary duties, which include:
- Correctly completing any required score sheets
- Using any necessary score entry system
- Facilitating the efficient running of the competition
- Communicating effectively with other judges

SWE g) Be well prepared, rested, vigilant, and punctually present before the start of competition, according to the instructions in the PM (Work Plan)

SWE h) Wear the prescribed competition uniform according to the TR

i) Every judge confirms their scores by entering into the computer (electronic submission) or when using score slips by signing the secretary's form, before leaving the panel, after each competition

11.2 Judges' Behaviour

During the championships, judges are expected to behave with the upmost integrity and evaluate scores in accordance with the Code of Points. All members of the judging panels must:

a) Behave at all times in a professional and ethical manner

b) Fulfil the functions outlined as specified in Art 14 below

c) Evaluate each exercise accurately, consistently, quickly, objectively, and fairly and when in doubt, give the benefit of the doubt to the team

d) Maintain a record of their personal scores

e) Remain in assigned seat, except with permission of E1 (or CD1 on floor)

f) Refrain from having contact or discussions with gymnasts, coaches, delegation leaders or other judges, during the competition

SWE

g) Penalties for inappropriate evaluation and behaviour by judges is handled by TTK/Swedish Gymnastics Federation.

Art 12 Judges' Oath (TR 7.12)

SWE

This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

Art 13 Composition of the Apparatus Panels

13.1 The Apparatus Panels

SWE

For the official national competitions, the Apparatus Jury will consist of the following panels:

- CD Panel (Composition and Difficulty) and
- E Panel (Execution)

SWE

The Judges positions are appointed by TTK

The structure of the Apparatus Panels for the national competitions is:

SWE

Judges' Panels	
Floor Panel	**Tumble and Trampet Panels**
E Panel – E1, E2, E3 and E4	E Panel – E1, E2, E3 and E4
CD Panel – CD1, CD2, CD3 and CD4	CD Panel – CD1 and CD2

On Floor, the E panel and CD1 sit together (front panel) and CD2, CD3 and CD4 will be positioned separately around the floor area to achieve the best possible view (side panels). On Tumble and Trampet, the panels sit together at a single table.

SWE Modifications to the Judges' Panels are possible.

Art 14 Duties of the Judges

14.1 The CD Panel

a) The CD Panel Judges evaluate independently, without bias and determine the C score content and the D Score content

b) The C Score allows for Composition Requirements

c) The D Score content includes the Difficulty Value of the approved elements

14.1.1 The CD Panel Duties

a) For the D Score: During the competition, check the value of difficulty elements, which comply with the norms

- On Floor, each judge evaluates the outcome for each difficulty element and notes which they award, which they half, and which they do not give
- On Tumble and Trampet, the average of the difficulty of all three rounds is the Judge's D Score

b) For the C Score: During the competition, check the content of the composition requirements

- On Floor, Tumble and Trampet each judge evaluates the composition requirements and deducts if some requirement is missing

c) On Floor, there are no tolerances or discussions. However, on occasion CD judges may need to confer on the interpretation of the Code or the tariff sheets

d) On Tumble and Trampet, if the panel scores are out of tolerance, the CD judges are allowed to discuss their scores and if required, amend their individual C Score and/or D Score

14.1.2 The CD1 Duties

a) On Floor, timing provision for Difficulty Distribution should be made available for the CD judges

b) Submit their own judgement before they see the other judges' results

c) On Floor:

- D panel score: Evaluate/check the outcome of each difficulty element based on the judgement of the panel. See Art 20.3.2 on how to calculate D panel scores. Judges' inputs are submitted without any reference to tolerances
- C panel score: Calculate/check the panel score for composition and enter it into the computer. Judges' scores are submitted and accepted without any reference to tolerances

d) On Tumble and Trampet

- Review the tolerances between the judges' composition and difficulty scores
- Call the judges to a meeting in the case of an unacceptable score difference

- If scores remain out of tolerance, calculate the base score for difficulty or for composition

e) Calculate the Final Composition and Difficulty Scores for their apparatus

SWE f) To be consulted, if necessary, by the competition jury to review any inquiries of the D Score

SWE g) After the competition, submit a written competition report as directed by the TTK, with the following information:

- Forms listing violations, ambiguities, and questionable decisions with the identification of the Team
- Noteworthy changes in difficulty value and possible changes of contention, e.g. base score

14.2 The E Panel

The E Panel Judges evaluate independently, without bias or influence to determine their E Score.

14.2.1 The E Panel Duties

a) Observe the exercises attentively, evaluate the faults and apply the corresponding deductions correctly, independently and without consulting the other judges

b) Record the execution deductions

c) After delivering their individual scores, if the panel scores are out of tolerance, the E judges are allowed to discuss their scores and if required, amend their individual E Scores

d) Be able to provide a personal written record of their evaluation of all exercises

14.2.2 The E1 Duties

a) Take the role of Lead Head Judge in the respective apparatus

b) Display the green flag, light, or other signal, when the team must begin their routine

c) Ensure that the routine's time is recorded by E2

d) Calculate and submit their score before they see the other judges scores

e) Note Execution Head Judge deductions

f) Review the tolerances between the E judges' execution scores

g) Call the judges to a meeting in the case of an unacceptable score difference

h) If scores remain out of tolerance, calculate the base score for execution

i) Submit the Panel Execution Score and any HJ deductions

SWE j) Link with the delegate of the TTK

- Inform of any errors in clothing (Art 3.2 and 7.2)
- Inform of any behaviour faults (Art 5 and 8.5)
- Inform if an interruption of the program was caused by the team or a technical matter

k) Apply E1 (HJ) deductions as per Art 25, Art 30 and Art 35 and inform the panel

Art 15 Functions of the Secretaries

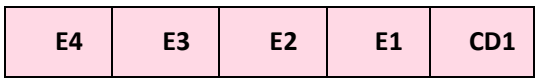
SWE The Secretaries need to know the CoP and the scoring system. They are usually appointed by the Organising Committee.

SWE Any secretaries, if used, are a part of the judges' panel and as such must adhere to the same expectations as the judges in terms of behaviour and presentation. The Secretaries support the judges in using the scoring system. They should also be in contact with the Organising Committee for a smooth running of the competition.

Art 16 Seating Arrangements of the Panels

The judges will be seated at a location and distance from the apparatus which permits an unobstructed view of the total performance, and which permits them to fulfil all their evaluation duties.

SWE **Floor – Front panel**

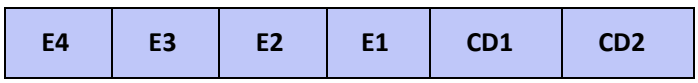


The front panel shall be situated in line with the centre of the floor area and shall be elevated as shown in the Equipment Directives.

Floor – Side panels

The Floor CD2, CD3 and CD4 judges shall be situated around the floor area to achieve the best possible view (side panels).

SWE **Tumble/Trampet**



On Tumble and Trampet, the panels shall be situated together at a single table. The CD judges should be to the same side as the approaching gymnasts.

Apparatus supervisors should be seated where they have an appropriate and actual or virtual view of the performance and are accessible for questions from the panel.

Variations in the seating arrangement are possible depending on the conditions available in the competition hall.

SECTION 5 - RULES FOR THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERIOR JURY

SWE At national competitions, the members of the TTK constitute the competition jury and may act as apparatus supervisors at the various apparatuses.

Art 17 Superior Jury

17.1 Role and duties of the Superior Jury President

SWE This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

17.2 Role and duties of the Superior Jury Members

SWE This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

17.3 Procedures for all interventions

SWE This section is not applicable to the Swedish version.

PART II

Evaluation of the Exercises

SECTIONS 6-7

PART II - EVALUATION OF THE EXERCISES

SECTION 6 - RULES GOVERNING THE SCORING

Art 18 Content of the D Score

The maximum D Score is open ended and restricted by the number of elements that may be performed. The D Score is the sum of all the Difficulty Values of approved elements from the Table of Difficulty for the specific apparatus.

The DVs are the values from the Table of Difficulty in the Appendices.

18.1 Recognition of the DV of Elements

a) The CD panel will recognise the difficulty value of the element unless there is a failure to meet the technical requirement. On Floor, only elements marked on the Tariff form will be considered

b) To reward DV an element must be performed according to the description of the body position in the Table of Difficulty

18.2 Recognition of Elements Performed

a) On Floor

- Elements will be recognised if they meet the requirements in the Appendix 1
- DV consist of maximum eight different elements from the following groups:
    - Balance elements
    - Jumps/leaps/hops
    - Acrobatic elements
    - Group element
    - Flexibility element
- All recognised elements must be marked on the tariff form

b) On Tumble and Trampet

- Elements will be recognised if they meet the requirements in the Appendices A3, A4 and A5

18.3 New Elements

SWE Teams are encouraged to submit new elements that have not yet been performed and/or do not yet appear in the Table of Difficulty.

SWE Send new elements to the TTK by electronic mail (ttk@gymnastik.se), at any time during the year. New elements must be presented no later than two months before the national competition.

a) The request for evaluation must be accompanied with technical drawings, as well as with a video

b) In order to be recognised as a new element, the element must be successfully performed at a SWE national competition

SWE c) The TTK will evaluate the Difficulty Value of new elements

d) The decision will then be communicated as soon as possible in writing to the team and SWE published on the website of the Swedish Gymnastics Federation

e) The judges will be informed before the respective competition

Art 19 Content of the E Score

The maximum E Score is 10.0 for perfection of execution. Bonus (0.1) can be added to each judge's execution score, but the score cannot exceed 10.0.

The execution deductions are described in the respective apparatus Sections.

SECTION 7 - CALCULATING THE SCORES

Art 20 Rules for Calculating the Score

20.1 General

The rules governing the evaluation of the exercises and the determination of the Final Score are identical for both Qualification and Finals.

20.2 Division of Points

	Floor	**Tumble/Trampet**
Composition (C)	3.0	2.0
Difficulty (D)	Open	Open
Execution (E)	10.0	10.0

20.3 Calculation of the Floor CD Panel Scores

20.3.1 C Score

a) After each performance, the judges calculate their score to one decimal place and submit this to the HJ (CD1)

b) Judges' scores are submitted and accepted without any reference to tolerances

c) The final panel C score is the average of the two middle scores (to one decimal place)

20.3.2 D Score

a) During the performance, the judges give their input (Full, Half, No) of each difficulty element, and enter it into the computer. If computers are not used, judges deliver their input to the CD1 on paper

b) To calculate the D Score, the CD1 will check the input from all 4 judges to determine the outcome of each difficulty element

c) The final panel D Score is the sum of the awarded values of the difficulty elements. The awarded value per element is the average of the two middle scores (to two decimal places)

20.4 Calculating the Tumble/Trampet CD Panel Scores

a) After each performance, the judges calculate their C and D Scores to one decimal place. See Art 27.1 and 28.2 for Tumble and Art 32.1 and 33.2 for Trampet

b) The tolerance for C and D Scores between judges is 0.2

c) If they are in tolerance, the Panel Score is the average of the submitted C and D Scores respectively (as two separate scores calculated to two decimal places)

d) If they are not within tolerance the CD1 will call for a meeting where the differences will be compared for each round

e) If judges are unable to agree, the base score is used (calculated to three decimal places)

20.5 Calculating the CD Panel Base Score

Base Score for a two-judge panel in Tumble and Trampet

$$\text{Base Score} = \frac{(\text{Average of the 2 scores} + \text{Score of the CD1})}{2}$$

Example for a two-judge CD panel and the C score is out of tolerance:

Judge CD1 C score 1.6

Judge CD2 C score 1.3

The scores remain out of allowable tolerance, so the Base Score will be used.

$$\text{The Final C Score} = \text{The Base Score} = \frac{(1.45 + 1.6)}{2} = \mathbf{1.525} \text{ (to 3 decimal places)}$$

20.6 Calculating the E Panel Scores

a) After each performance, the judges calculate their score to one decimal place and submit this to the HJ (E1)

b) The E1 reviews the scores, to see if they are in tolerance. The allowable difference between all judges' scores and the two middle scores, for Floor, Tumble and Trampet, are as shown in the table below

c) If they are in tolerance, the Panel Score is the average of the two middle scores (to two decimal places)

d) If they are not within tolerance the E1 will either call a meeting or will discuss a concern with a judge

- For Floor, compare the E-deductions throughout the routine
- For Tumble and Trampet, assess the differences per round

e) If judges are unable to agree, the base score is used (calculated to three decimal places)

Tolerance between judges for final E panel scores

Final E Score between	Allowable Tolerances for middle scores	Allowable Tolerances for all judges' scores
9.00 - 10.00	0.2	0.6
8.00 - 8.95	0.3	0.6
7.00 - 7.95	0.4	1.0
6.00 - 6.95	0.5	1.0
< 6.0	0.6	1.0

20.6.1 Calculating E panel Base Score

Base Score for the E panel

$$\text{Base Score} = \frac{(\text{Average of the 2 middle scores} + \text{Score of the E1})}{2}$$

Example for a four-judge E panel:

Judge E1 8.3*

Judge E2 8.9

Judge E3 8.3

Judge E4 8.8*

The Final E Score would be 8.55, but the middle two scores remain out of allowable tolerance, so the Base Score will be used.

$$\text{The Final E Score} = \text{The Base Score} = \frac{(8.55 + 8.3)}{2} = \mathbf{8.425} \text{ (to 3 decimal places)}$$

20.7 Calculating the Score for Each Apparatus

a) The Score on each apparatus will be established using the three separate scores from the judging panels - a C Score, a D Score and an E Score

b) The CD panel establishes the C Score and the D Score

- The C Score is based on the Composition requirements
- The D Score is an assessment of the difficulty content of the exercise

c) The E panel assess the E score based on the execution of the routine

d) The HJ (E1 and CD1) calculates the Panel Scores to three decimal places

e) The Score of an apparatus is the addition of the C Score, the D Score, and the E Score, less any Head Judge E1 deductions, calculated to three decimal places

Example for a Floor Jury:

Final Apparatus Score = C Score + D Score + E Score – HJ deductions

C Score	Composition	0.2 deductions from 3.0	2.800
D Score	Difficulty	Sum of all awarded elements	5.700
E Score	Execution	1.6 deductions from 10.0	8.400
Head Judge (E1) deductions			-0.000
		Apparatus Score	**16.900**

20.8 Calculating the Final Score for Each Team

a) The Final Score for each Team is the sum of the three apparatus scores for Floor, Tumble and
SWE Trampet, less any penalties applied by the TTK

b) Example Final Score calculation

SWE **Final Score = Floor Score + Tumble Score + Trampet Score – TTK penalties**

Floor	16.900
Tumble	15.725
Trampet	18.400
SWE **TTK penalties**	-0.000
Final Team Score	**51.025**

Part III

The Apparatus

Sections 8-10

PART III - THE APPARATUS

SECTION 8 - FLOOR

Art 21 Apparatus Requirements

21.1 General Requirements

a) The Floor Program is a routine for the whole team, performed to music

b) Time limit for floor program is from 2 minutes and 15 seconds to 2 minutes and 45 seconds

c) The whole program must be performed inside the floor area

d) Entering the floor area:

- The team must jog into the competition arena when the competition organisers direct them
- The team line up at the edge of the floor area where they wait for the green flag/light
- After the green flag/light, the team jog to their starting position on the floor
- The team begin their program when the music starts

21.2 Composition Requirements (3.0)

a) The Composition score consists of three different composition requirements. These requirements are:

- Rhythmic sequence (RS)
- Planes
  - Sideways (↔)
  - Backwards (↑)
- Formations
  - Eight different formations
  - A large formation (LF)
  - A small formation (SF)
  - A moving curved formation (CF)

b) All composition requirements must be marked on the tariff form with the abbreviation/symbol marked in brackets

21.3 Difficulty Requirements (Open value)

a) The Difficulty score consists of eight (8) different difficulty elements from all of the following categories:

- Balance elements (2 or 3)
- Jumps, Leaps and Hops (1 or 2)
- Acrobatic elements (1 or 2)
- Group element (1)
- Flexibility element (1)

b) These elements must all be marked on the tariff form and should not exceed 8 (from the categories above). (See Art. 23.3)

c) All element values and difficulty requirements are shown in the Table of Difficulty in Appendix 1

d) The choice of elements in the program should never sacrifice style and technical precision in favour of difficulty. The selected elements should always fit the knowledge and maturity of the gymnasts

21.4 Execution Requirements (10.0)

a) Execution deductions can be made under the following headlines:

- Summarised Execution deductions:
  - Synchronisation According to the Choreography
  - Uniformity in Execution
  - Amplitude and Extension
  - Balance and Controlled Execution
  - Precision in Formations
- Additional Execution deductions:
  - Dynamic Execution
  - Movements not Corresponding to the Music
  - Line Violations
  - Wrong Number of Gymnasts

b) All deductions are subtracted from 10.0

c) Bonus (0.1) can be added to each judge's execution score

Art 22 Composition (3.0)

22.1 General

a) The composition score (C score) is calculated by the CD panel

b) The composition score will be counted only from those C components marked on the tariff form. Each component must be marked once next to the formation where the component is performed. If more components are marked on the tariff form, only the first of each will be considered

c) The maximum deduction for composition is 3.0

22.2 Definitions for Composition Requirements

22.2.1 Rhythmic Sequence (RS) (0.4)

a) There is a requirement to perform one RS, which is a continuous moving sequence crossing the floor

b) During the sequence, all gymnasts must travel at the same time across the floor area. They can travel from side to side, back to front, front to back or diagonally from corner to corner. The number of elements is optional

c) Travelling means that each gymnasts' centre of gravity must continue to move across the floor area without pauses (or stops) in the sequence

d) Difficulty elements (elements from Appendix 1) are not allowed in the RS

e) The whole team must perform the same sequence (mirroring is allowed)

f) The starting and ending positions when travelling from side to side, back to front or front to back, must for each gymnast not be further than 3 m from the floor edge. For a diagonal RS, the distance is a maximum of 5 m from the floor corner measured as a radius of a circle with its centre in the floor corner

g) The RS can be performed in one, two or three groups consisting of at least 3 gymnasts each. The groups may start from different positions on the floor and are allowed to choose different RS paths

h) Changing the formation during the sequence is allowed

i) The start and end of the RS must be marked on the floor tariff form with letters 'RS→' for start and 'RS←' for end. The RS should be shown in one formation box unless the shape of the formation changes during the RS

j) Deduction 0.4 if the RS is missing or it is not according to the definition

22.2.2 Planes sideways and backwards ↔, ↑ (0.8)

a) The floor program must include the gymnasts moving in two different planes: sideways and backwards

b) In both planes, there must be three different movements or elements one after another in a sequence.

c) The movements or elements must be clearly different from each other, not just variations of the same element. E.g. repeating chassés with different arm movements does not fulfil the requirement

d) In the sideways plane, the side of the body is leading (left or right). It is allowed for some gymnasts to move to the right and some to the left, at the same time

e) In the backward plane, the elements must be performed with the backside of the body leading

f) Turning (>45˚) is not allowed during planes

g) Simple steps to connect the different movements or elements inside the planes, are allowed but not counted towards the three required movements or elements

h) Difficulty elements (elements from Appendix 1) are not allowed in planes

i) All gymnasts must do the same sequence for each plane at the same time (mirroring is allowed)

j) Any planes performed in the Rhythmic Sequence are not counted

k) Each plane (sideways and backwards) must be marked only once on the tariff form with arrows ↔, ↑

l) Deduction for missing plane (backwards or sideways) is 0.4/plane

22.2.3 Formations (2.0)

a) Eight Different Formations

- There must be at least eight different formations in the floor program
- Formations are counted as different if the shape is different. Changing only the size, orientation or the location of the formation does not make it different (e.g. small circle is counted same as a big circle and a circle on the left side of the floor is counted same as a circle on the right side of the floor)
- Formations can be static or moving, however they should be maintained long enough to be clearly identifiable
- Each formation (different shape) must be marked on the tariff form
- Deduction 0.2 for each missing formation

b) Large Formation (LF)

- There must be at least one large size formation, where all gymnasts are placed with consistent spacing to clearly present one shape (not several groups). All gymnasts together form one shape where every gymnast is spaced so that no gymnast or group of gymnasts are isolated

- The size of the formation must be at least from side to side and from back to front (no further than 1 m from each floor edge)
- A diagonal line from corner to corner is not counted as a large formation
- Large formation must be marked on the tariff form with letters LF
- Deduction 0.2 for missing large formation

c) Small Formation (SF)

- There must be at least one small size formation (compact) where all gymnasts are placed in one shape (not in several groups)
- The size of the formation must not be bigger than 4 m x 4 m
- Small formation must be marked on the tariff form with letters SF
- Deduction 0.2 for missing small formation

d) Moving Curved Formation (CF)

- There must be at least one moving curved formation where all gymnasts take part
- A formation is counted as a moving curve if the path, along which the gymnasts are moving, is clearly curved and gymnasts follow each other along that curved shape
- The curve must be clearly visible and contain at least three elements or movements
- The size and the shape of the curve may change during the movement
- The whole team can perform one formation together or two separated curves in two groups. The minimum number of gymnasts in one moving curved formation is four gymnasts
- The start of the moving curved formation (the first shape) must be marked on the tariff form with letters CF
- Deduction of 0.2 for missing moving curved formation

22.3 Summary of Composition Requirements

Composition Requirements	Deduction
1. Rhythmic Sequence	0.4
2. Planes	
- Sideways plane	0.4
- Backwards plane	0.4
3. Formations	
- Eight different formations	0.2/missing
- Large Formation	0.2
- Small Formation	0.2
- Moving Curved Formation	0.2

Art 23 Difficulty (Open value)

23.1 General

a) The difficulty score (D score) is calculated by the CD panel

b) The difficulty score will be counted only from those D elements found in the Table of Difficulty in Appendix 1 and marked on the tariff form. Each required element must be marked only once

23.2 Forming the Difficulty Value

a) The difficulty value consists of no more than eight different elements from the following categories:

- Balance elements 2 or 3 elements including handstand
- Jumps/Hops/Leaps 1 or 2 element(s)
- Acrobatic elements 1 or 2 element(s)
- Group Elements 1 element
- Flexibility Elements 1 element

b) Element values and difficulty requirements are shown in the Table of Difficulty. (See Appendix 1)

c) In jumps/leaps/hops, acrobatic elements and group elements the given difficulty value can be increased 0.2 by adding movements in and out of the element (See Art. 23.6)

d) At least three (3) of the difficulty elements must be performed after 1 minute 30 seconds to get the value for these last three elements. (Difficulty distribution, See Art 23.5 f)

e) The values of balance elements (including handstand), jumps/leaps/hops, acrobatic elements, group element and the flexibility element are all summed up for the team's difficulty value

23.3 Marking the Difficulty Elements and Values

a) The team must mark no more than eight difficulty elements on the tariff form. Only marked elements are counted towards the difficulty score. Elements must be marked in the right performing order, beside the formation (shape) in which the elements are performed

b) The team can perform more than eight difficulty elements, but those additional elements must not be marked on the tariff form. If more than the allowed number of elements is marked on the tariff, only the first one/ones for each category is considered for calculating the DV

c) Difficulty elements must be marked correctly with the code number and should also show the symbol whenever possible. The elements which are performed with "movements in and out" must be marked with +, e.g. G801+

d) The letter in front of the code number explains the element group/category:

- HB = Hand Supportive Balances
- DB = Dynamic Balances
- SB = Standing Balances
- J = Jumps/Hops/Leaps
- A = Acrobatic elements
- G = Group elements
- F = Flexibility elements

e) The first code number(s) refers to the value of the element

f) The last two numbers refers to the row number in the difficulty table

23.4 Performance Requirements

a) All gymnasts in the team must perform the same difficulty elements, with the same code number. Mirroring is allowed (e.g. performing a pirouette with different legs). In the Group Element the different groups may choose different kind of elements, but the code number must be the same

b) The difficulty elements must be performed by all gymnasts at the same time, according to the choreography. “According to the choreography” means that the element is choreographed to be performed at the same time. If, for example, someone is late in the program but then performs the element correctly a bit later than the others, the team will still get the value of the element (although E deductions for being late)

c) The performance of each difficulty element must comply with the difficulty requirements (See Appendix 1), otherwise it will not be counted as a difficulty element

23.5 Reduction of Element’s DV

a) The full DV of an element will be given only if all gymnasts perform the element according to the difficulty requirements

b) If all gymnasts try to perform the element, but one or two gymnasts fail, the team will receive half of the element’s DV. The only exception is the Group Element which needs to be correctly performed by all gymnasts

c) If three or more gymnasts fail the element, the DV for the element will be zero for the team

d) No more than three steps (walking or running) are allowed right before any difficulty element or series of linked difficulty elements, according to the choreography. Chassés and hurdle steps are not counted in the three-step limit. If one or two gymnasts take too many steps, the team will receive half of the element’s DV. If three or more gymnasts take e.g. 4 steps before a leap, the DV for the element will be zero

e) A gymnast must initiate the element sufficiently to show commitment to achieving the DV. The outcome is not a factor when determining 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 DV for the team for that element

f) Difficulty elements must be spread evenly in the floor program, this is called Difficulty Distribution (DD)

- At least the last three difficulty elements must be performed after 1 minute 30 seconds
- The time, 1 minute 30 seconds, must be marked on the tariff form, so it is clearly visible which difficulty elements that are performed after
- The team will lose the value of any of the last three difficulty elements that are performed before the time limit. This is the case even if the elements are performed correctly

23.6 Movements in and out of Difficulty elements

a) There is a possibility to raise the D-value in jumps/leaps/hops, acrobatic elements and group element by adding movements in and out of the element

b) Movements in and out of elements refers to the choreography seamlessly connecting the difficulty elements

c) The movements may vary between gymnasts

d) Difficulty elements must initiate within the choreography without delay. This means no stops or unnecessary pauses. The normal mechanics to initiate the skills are allowed, e.g. it is necessary to go down before going up in a jump

e) Only one difficulty element may be connected in the same sequence

f) Movements in:

- There must be a continuous movement phrase of minimum three movements, where the gymnasts' centre of gravity is moving across the floor
- It is allowed to take one step for the take-off between the choreography and the difficulty element

g) Movements out:

- There must be a continuous movement phrase of minimum three movements, where the gymnasts' centre of gravity is moving across the floor
- After the difficulty element, the gymnasts must already be prepared to execute the choreographed pattern as soon as both feet have touched the ground

h) If both, the movements in and movements out are performed correctly, the element's difficulty value will receive an additional 0.2

i) If any of the gymnasts fail the criteria for movements in and out the additional 0.2 will not be awarded

j) If the criteria for movements in and out are met, the additional 0.2 will be awarded for full and half DVs. However, if the D value becomes zero then the additional 0.2 will not be given

23.7 Difficulty Elements

23.7.1 Balance Elements (DB, SB, HB)

a) One of the balance elements must be a handstand (HB1001) to be counted towards the DV

b) One or two other balance elements may be counted towards the DV

c) If team chooses to perform two or three balances the chosen elements need to be from different rows in Appendix 1

23.7.2 Jumps, Leaps and Hops (J)

a) One or two different jumps (jumps, leaps and hops) may be counted towards the difficulty value

b) If the team performs only one jump, they are free to choose any jump, leap or hop

c) If the team chose to perform two elements from this category, then one of them must be a leap and the other is free choice

d) Chosen elements must be from different rows in the Table of Difficulty

23.7.3 Acrobatic Elements (A)

a) One or two different acrobatic elements may be counted towards the DV

b) If the team is performing two acrobatic elements, those elements must be from different element groups (forward, backward or sideways)

c) If two acrobatic elements from the same element group are marked on the tariff form, only the first one (marking order) is considered for calculating the DV

23.7.4 Group Element (G)

a) One Group Element may be counted towards the DV

b) Different groups must perform Group Elements at the same time with the same code number, but the elements do not need to look the same

c) If the Group Element is not performed according to the definition, the value for Group Element is zero for the team (no half DV given)

23.7.5 Flexibility Element (F)

One Flexibility Element may be counted towards the DV

Art 24 Execution (10.0)

24.1 General

a) The execution score (E score) is calculated by the E panel

b) To calculate the judge's E score all Summarised Execution Deductions (Art 24.3) and Additional Execution Deductions (Art 24.5) are taken from 10.0

c) Each judge gives a score to an accuracy of 0.1

d) Execution bonus (Art 24.7) 0.1 can be rewarded on each judge's own E score

e) Head Judge's (E1) deductions will be taken from the final floor score

24.2 Summarising Execution Deductions

a) 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

b) Any given point of the routine means for example:

- Rhythmic sequence
- Sequence in plane
- Transition
- Difficulty element

Note that the maximum deduction for any given point of the routine must not exceed the "Major faults" column in the table below.

Summarising Execution Deductions				
Number of faults ↓	**Size of the fault →**	**Minor faults**	**Moderate faults**	**Major faults**
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

c) Guidelines for summarising execution deductions are found in Appendix 2

d) A fault can only be deducted once, even if it could be classified under more than one heading of summarised execution deductions (Art 24.3)

24.3 Summarised Execution Deductions

See Appendix 2 for further details

24.3.1 Synchronisation According to the Choreography

a) The team should perform the elements at the same time when intended according to the choreography

b) Deductions: Minor/Moderate/Major

24.3.2 Uniformity in Execution

a) The team should perform the same movements and elements the same way unless the choreography clearly dictates otherwise

b) All difficulty elements should be performed the same way or otherwise this deduction will be used (e.g. different leg separation between gymnasts in balances or jumps)

c) Deductions: Minor/Moderate/Major

24.3.3 Amplitude and Extension

a) Movements in the floor program should be performed with optimal amplitude

b) Extension should be visible in all movements through the whole program, e.g. no floppy feet

c) Deductions: Minor

24.3.4 Balance and Controlled Execution

a) The floor program should be performed with balance and control

b) For example, there will be a deduction for extra steps, jumps, arm and leg movements to keep the balance. Also, a hand support and a fall will be deducted

c) Deductions: Minor/Moderate/Major

24.3.5 Precision in Formations

a) The formations should be exact (e.g. straight lines when that is intended)

b) All gymnasts should be placed so that the shape of the formation is clear and correct according to the drawn formations in the tariff form. It is enough that the shape of the formation is correct, gymnasts do not need to be placed exactly as the dots are on the tariff

c) Deductions: Minor

24.4 Summary of Execution Deductions to be Summarised

Execution Deductions to be Summarised	Minor	Moderate	Major
1. Synchronisation according to the choreography	x	x	x
2. Uniformity in Execution	x	x	x
3. Amplitude and Extension	x		
4. Balance and Controlled Execution	x	x	x
5. Precision in Formations	x		

24.5 Additional Execution Deductions

24.5.1 Dynamic Execution (1.0)

a) Lack of fluency in connecting elements

- The performance of the floor routine should show continuity with a logical and natural fluency from the beginning until the end of the program
- The momentum should be used from the past movement instead of creating 'new' force
- Any gymnast that purposelessly disturbs or breaks the continuity of the program, stays still or is just waiting, will be deducted each time. However, it is allowed to have minor pauses while preparing to perform balances or include pauses that amplifies the music or the character of the choreography. These short moments will not be deducted

b) Isolated movements

- Any gymnast or group of gymnasts performing sequences with purposeless isolated arm or leg movements without the body being involved will always result in a deduction. However, it is allowed to have short periods of isolated movements that amplifies the music or the character of the choreography. These short movements will not be deducted

c) Easy access between formations

- All transitions (changing one formation shape to another, e.g. preparing for Group Element) must be performed by easy access, without taking extra/large steps or squeezing into insufficient space. Not having easy access is deductible each time

d) Deduction 0.1 for Dynamic execution, per any given point of the routine

24.5.2 Movements not Corresponding to the Music (0.6)

a) There must be a relationship between the music and the selected movements. The program must give the feeling to "see what you hear and hear what you see". Movements must correspond to the music concerning the dynamics and the character

b) Deduction 0.2 for having parts of the program without relationship between movement and the music

24.5.3 Line Violations (0.1/ each time)

a) Exceeding the prescribed Floor area (14 m x 16 m), that is touching the floor with any part of the body outside the border marking, will result in a deduction each time

b) Border markings (the white line) are part of the performing area

c) Deduction 0.1 each time

24.5.4 Wrong Number of Gymnasts (1.0 per gymnast)

a) In case there are too few or too many gymnasts performing there will be a deduction per missing or extra gymnast

b) If a mixed team does not have an equal number of male and female gymnasts, a deduction will be applied per missing or extra gymnast

c) After an interruption to the program that reduces the number of gymnasts there will be no deduction for wrong number of gymnasts (See Art 25.1)

d) Gymnasts may not be replaced during the floor routine (See Art 25.7)

e) Deduction 1.0 per missing or extra gymnast

24.6 Summary of Additional Execution Deductions

Additional Execution Deductions	Deduction
1. Dynamic Execution	0.1/each time (max 1.0)
2. Movements not Corresponding to the Music	0.2/0.4/0.6
3. Line Violations	0.1/each time
4. Wrong Number of Gymnasts	1.0/gymnast

24.7 Execution Bonus (0.1)

If the floor program or parts of it are performed with excellent skill and the program is especially well transmitted to the audience, the team can be awarded a bonus of maximum 0.1 on each judge's E score.

Art 25 Head Judge (E1) Deductions

E1 deductions are taken from the final Apparatus score

25.1 Interrupting the Floor Program (1.0)

If a gymnast stops performing and leaves the floor area, there will be a deduction of 1.0/gymnast for interrupting the floor program

25.2 Incorrect Timing (0.3/2.0)

a) The time limit is between 2 minutes 15 seconds and 2 minutes 45 seconds

b) Timekeeping starts with the music and ends when the last movement is performed

c) Elements performed after the time limit will be recognised and evaluated

d) The E2 judge measures the time

e) HJ deduction 0.3 for time fault, will be taken for under/over timing

f) HJ deduction 2.0 for very short program (less than 2 min)

25.3 Incorrect Music (0.3)

a) The complete presentation is performed to the team's choice of music

b) The music should be instrumental with no lyrics, this means no clear words even if we do not know what the words mean. Human voice may be used as an instrument, e.g. humming, whistling and other tones are allowed

c) HJ deduction 0.3 once for absence of music or music with clear lyrics

25.4 Incorrect Attire (0.3)

SWE

a) The following will cause deductions for incorrect clothing (other than TTK deduction)

- Missing competition number (individual gymnasts)
- Footwear (if not worn by entire team)
- Loose items (including loose competition numbers)
- Body painting

b) HJ deduction 0.3 once for incorrect attire

25.5 Wearing Jewellery (0.3)

a) No jewellery of any kind may be visible according to Art 3.2.1

b) HJ deduction 0.3 once

25.6 Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages (0.3)

a) The bandages (including joint supports) should be securely fastened and of a non- intrusive colour, according to Art 3.2.1 and 7.2

b) HJ deduction 0.3 once for insecurely fastened or intrusively coloured bandages

25.7 Not Respecting the Apparatus or Competition Requirements (0.3)

a) The deduction for not respecting the apparatus or competition requirements is used in the following cases:

- Entering the arena against the competition requirements
- Not jogging to the starting position on floor area
- Changing gymnasts during the floor program

b) HJ deduction 0.3 per item for not respecting apparatus/competition requirements

25.8 Summary of Execution HJ Deductions

Execution HJ Deductions	Deduction
1. Interrupting the Floor program	1.0/gymnast
2. Incorrect Timing - Under/over timing - Very short program	 0.3 2.0
3. Incorrect Music	0.3 once
4. Incorrect Attire	0.3 once
5. Wearing Jewellery	0.3 once
6. Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages	0.3 once
7. Not Respecting the Apparatus or Competition Requirements - Entering the arena against the competition requirements - Not jogging to the starting position on floor area - Changing gymnasts during the floor program	0.3/item

SECTION 9 – TUMBLE

Art 26 Apparatus Requirements

26.1 General Requirements

SWE a) All tumble performers must participate in the Floor Program unless excused by the medical staff due to injury (Penalty is disqualification of the team). Any exceptions are specified in TB for the competition.

b) The program is performed to music

SWE c) The time limit is 2 minutes and 45 seconds. Any exceptions are specified in the TB for the competition.

SWE d) Each team performs three different tumble rounds without intermediate steps or pauses. Any exceptions are specified in the TB for the competition.

SWE e) Each round should consist of a combination of at least three acrobatic elements. Any exceptions are specified in TB for the competition.

SWE f) The team presents six gymnasts for each round. Any exceptions are specified in the TB for the competition. Different gymnasts from the team may perform in each round

g) Mixed teams must have the same number of male and female gymnasts performing in each round

h) Entering the tumble performance:

- The team must jog into the competition arena when the competition organisers direct them
- The team lines up at the run up where they wait for the green flag/light
- After the green flag/light, the music will begin, and the team may start their performance

i) Marking the run-up or the tumble track with clothes or other things is not allowed

j) All gymnasts should land their last element in the landing area

k) After the first and second rounds, the gymnasts should return by jogging back together

l) One coach (and only one) must be present for safety spotting on the landing area, preferably on the far side from the judges. The coach is temporarily allowed to step onto the tumble track

26.2 Composition Requirements (2.0)

The Composition score consists of eight different composition requirements. These requirements are:

- Team Round (1st round)
- Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds
- Varying the Last Element Between Rounds
- Performing Both Forward and Backward Rounds
- Performing a Round with at Least 360° Twist
- Performing a Round with Minimum Double Salto (only seniors)
- Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos
- Performing the Correct Number of Elements

26.3 Difficulty Requirements (Open value)

- The difficulty of each series on Tumble is open
- The series difficulty value is calculated from the two different elements with the highest difficulty values
- The difficulty values of the most common valid elements and series are shown in the Table of Difficulty (Appendix 3). It is allowed to perform valid elements which do not have a code number or symbol, if the difficulty value can be counted by using the basic element value and adding values for twisting

26.4 Execution Requirements (10.0)

- The execution (E) score for each round is calculated by taking deductions from 10.0 points according to Art 29
- The execution faults are explained in more detail in the Table of General Faults and Penalties contained in Appendix 6
- Execution Bonus (+0.1) can be added to the execution score as explained in Art 29.9

Art 27 Composition (2.0)

27.1 General

a) The composition score is calculated by the CD panel

b) All composition deductions are made under the composition score. The maximum deduction in composition is 2.0. The team might cause deductions higher than 2.0, but the judges can only deduct up to the maximum limit

c) For composition, all elements with an approved D-value are considered. In the Team Round, skills may contribute towards the compositional requirements even when a gymnast is not performing the exact same series as the majority of the team

d) Any element(s) performed after a pause, a fall or intermediate steps will not be counted under composition

SWE e) If there are less gymnasts in the round than indicated by the TB, no composition deductions under Art 27.2 are taken for the missing gymnast

SWE f) If there are more than six gymnasts in a round, only the first six gymnasts are counted for composition. In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, composition deductions are taken for all gymnasts, except correct order (27.2.2) that is taken for the indicated number of gymnasts standing last in the round.

27.2 Definitions for Composition Requirements

The composition deduction for each item is shown in the header

27.2.1 Team Round (0.2 per gymnast)

a) In the first round every gymnast must perform the exact same series. It is called the Team round. See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements

b) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast not performing the Team Round

27.2.2 Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds (0.1 per gymnast each time)

a) In the second and third rounds, increasing the difficulty is allowed within the rounds

b) The series must be performed in difficulty order. However, within each round, single saltos must be performed before double saltos and double saltos before triple saltos

c) Within the single salto, double salto and triple salto sections, the series must be performed in difficulty order

SWE d) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the deduction is only made for the last six gymnasts in each round

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for not correct order in 2nd and 3rd rounds

27.2.3 Varying the Last Element Between Rounds (0.2 per gymnast each time)

a) If any gymnast performs exactly the same last element from another round, there will be a deduction of 0.2 per gymnast each time. See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements

b) The round where the last element is performed the most times is free from deduction

c) This deduction is not taken when performing the wrong series in the Team Round

d) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast each time for repeating the last element

27.2.4 Performing Both Forward and Backward Rounds (0.2 per gymnast)

a) A forward/backward round is where all performed element(s) in the series are forwards/backwards

b) The team must perform at least one round backwards and one round forward

c) Deduction is based on the round that comes closest to fulfilling the requirement

d) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for missing forward or backward rounds

27.2.5 Performing a Round with at Least 360° Twist (0.2 per gymnast)

a) The team must perform one round where all gymnasts perform a series that contains an element with at least 360° twist

b) Deduction is based on the round where the twist is performed by the most gymnasts

c) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not performing a round of twisting

27.2.6 Performing a Round with Minimum Double Salto (0.2 per gymnast for senior teams only)

a) Senior teams must perform one round where all gymnasts perform a series that contains at least double saltos (i.e., triple saltos also accepted)

b) Deduction is based on the round where the double saltos are performed by the most gymnasts

c) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not performing a round of minimum double salto

27.2.7 Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos (0.3 per gymnast each time)

a) A blind landing occurs when the gymnast lands the triple salto in the forward direction (+/-90°)

b) Triple saltos with blind landing are for safety reasons not recommended and will result in a composition deduction

c) In elements valued at zero for difficulty, the composition deduction for blind landing is not applied. See Art 28.3

d) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast and element for performing blind landings in triple saltos

27.2.8 Performing the Correct Number of Elements (0.3 per gymnast and missing element)

SWE

a) In case a gymnast performs fewer elements in a series than required, there is a deduction. If the TB allows rounds that contain only two elements, the deduction for missing element is based on having less than two elements in that round. A gymnast must initiate the element sufficiently to show commitment to achieving the DV. The outcome is not a factor when determining a legitimate 'attempt' at the skill. A legitimate attempt does not incur a deduction for missing element

b) The deduction applies to any round but, would not apply if a gymnast was just performing a different series in the Team Round. There must be less than the required number of elements for the deduction to apply

c) In case of Running Through, the composition deduction for missing element is not taken

d) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast for each missing element in the series

27.3 Summary of Composition Requirements

Composition Requirements	Deduction
1. Team Round	0.2/gymnast
2. Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds	0.1/gymnast each time
3. Varying the Last Element Between Rounds	0.2/gymnast each time
4. Forward or Backward Rounds	0.2/gymnast
5. Performing a Round with at Least 360° twist	0.2/gymnast
6. Performing a Round with Minimum Double Salto (Senior Teams only)	0.2/gymnast
7. Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos	0.3/gymnast and element
8. Performing the Correct Number of Elements	0.3/gymnast and element

Art 28 Difficulty (Open value)

28.1 General

The Difficulty Score is calculated by the CD Panel.

The choice of elements in the program should never sacrifice style and technical precision in favour of difficulty. The selected elements should always fit the knowledge and maturity of the gymnasts

The element values are shown in Table of Difficulty in Appendix 3.

28.2 Forming the Difficulty Value

a) The difficulty value for each round is calculated by taking the highest two D values from different elements in each gymnast's series and adding them together

b) The difficulty value for the team is the average difficulty of all three rounds, rounded down to the nearest 0.1

c) In case more than six gymnasts perform in a round, the difficulty value is based on the elements performed by the first six gymnasts

SWE

d) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the difficulty is based on the elements performed by the last six gymnasts

28.3 Taking the Difficulty Value to Zero

All elements are re-evaluated on what is actually performed. Elements can also be re-evaluated as zero difficulty for the following reasons:

a) **Not Feet First**: This is where the gymnast arrives without the first contact being with the soles of the feet before any other body part

b) **Under Rotated Fall**: If the gymnast arrives feet first but falls under rotated before any additional step(s) are taken

c) **Collapsing Fall**: If the gymnast arrives feet first but collapses to a complete closing of joints at hip or knees before falling

d) **Elements Performed After a Pause**: Any element(s) performed after a pause, a fall or intermediate steps will not be counted for difficulty

e) **Running Through**: Will be re-valued at zero for difficulty

f) **Coach Making the Skill**: Any coach support at take-off or if a coach gives a strong push/support that tries to correct an obvious loss of height or rotation before landing will be re-valued at zero for difficulty. Strong push/support is a support that takes the majority of the gymnast's body weight or clearly changes the height and/or rotation of the gymnast

g) **Error in Team Round**: In the case of a Team Round, if what is performed is different from what the majority of the team performs, the series difficulty for that gymnast will be zero

If in doubt, benefit should be given in favour of the gymnast.

Art 29 Execution (10.0)

29.1 General

a) The Execution Score is calculated by the E Panel

b) Each E judge calculates execution scores for each round by subtracting the total execution faults (as per Articles 29.3 - 29.7) for all gymnasts in the round from 10.0

c) Each E judge submits a single score that is the average of their three execution scores (one for each round) rounded to the nearest 0.1

d) Some deductions refer to the entire series, while others are related to the execution of each element or the last element in particular

e) Any element(s) performed after a pause, a fall or intermediate steps are not deducted for under execution

f) Execution bonus 0.1 (Art 29.9) can be rewarded on each judge's score

g) E1 Head Judge's deductions will be taken from the final tumble score

SWE

h) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the execution score per round is calculated as the sum of all gymnasts' individual deductions, divided by the number of performing gymnasts and multiplied by six. This gives the total E deduction for the round

29.2 Definitions of Execution Faults

Execution faults are grouped into the phases of the element. These are: Take-off; Aerial; Preparation for Landing; and Landing. The maximum deduction for each item is shown in the header. See Appendix 6

29.3 Take-off phase

29.3.1 Early Twisting (0.1)

a) The hip should be transversely aligned at the point of take-off (45° tolerance)

b) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for initiating the twist too early

29.4 Aerial phase

29.4.1 Height of Single Final Salto (0.3)

a) This deduction only applies to single saltos that are the final skill in a gymnast's series

b) The final salto must be performed at appropriate height, which is defined and deductible for single saltos

c) Deduction 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 per gymnast for too low final single salto

29.4.2 Body Shape in Saltos (0.5)

Tucked, pucked, piked and straight body positions in saltos should be performed with a clear and defined body shape, with feet and legs kept together, as well as feet pointed. Arms must be close to the body

a) Shape deductions are for the whole element and not per salto

b) Deduction 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 per gymnast/element for hip and knee angle faults

c) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for split/crossed legs

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for head errors

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for feet errors

f) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for arms not close to the body and axis of rotation in twists

29.5 Preparation for landing phase

29.5.1 Opening (0.3)

a) Opening relates to the exit from the last rotation of the final element in the series provided it is a salto

b) When there is a direct kick out from the optimal aerial shape to extended body position (>150° hip and knee angles), which is held until the last 120° of upper body rotation to complete the salto, there shall be no deduction for opening

c) Please note that a tucked/pucked/piked salto can open to extended body position at any point and end the aerial phase in preparation for landing. However, this extended body position should be held until the last 120° of upper body rotation (2 o'clock at the extended legs)

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for partial opening

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for late opening or opening not held

f) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast for no opening

29.5.2 Completion of Twist (0.4)

a) The twist should be completed before the last 90° of rotation to complete the salto

b) In twisting elements, the hip defines the degree of the turn/twist

c) Deduction 0.1 for not completing the twist before the last 90° of salto rotation

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for under/over rotation of the twist 30°–45° at the landing

e) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast/element for under/over rotation of the twist >45° at the landing

29.6 Landing Phase

29.6.1 Landing position (0.3)

a) Landing positions are assessed at the point where a gymnast has absorbed the initial force of arrival, which may be before control has been established

b) Gymnasts should land the last element with an upright body position

c) Upper body positions clearly above horizontal are not deductible. Bending the legs are also not deductible unless hips drop below the knees (which is a deep squat)

d) Deduction 0.1 or 0.2 for upper body position

e) Deduction 0.3 for deep squat

29.6.2 Landing the Last Element Inside the Landing Zone (0.3)

a) Gymnast should land the last element in the landing zone

b) The first point of contact with the landing area, should be inside the coloured landing zone

c) It is allowed to step outside the landing zone after the initial contact with the landing area

d) Deduction 0.1 for first point of contact being on or astride the division of the landing zone

e) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast for landing outside the landing zone

29.6.3 Control in Landing (1.0)

a) The landing should be controlled and show a visible ‘stop’ position (even if not held, as gymnasts will need to exit the landing area without delay)

b) It is also permitted for one foot to step away from the apparatus so long as the hips do not turn more than 45°

c) There is no need to bring the feet back together after control has been attained before departing the landing area

d) Movement of other body parts (e.g. non supportive arm movement) are not deductible

e) 0.1 is deducted for a minor correction before controlling the landing. E.g. a single step or jump away from the apparatus that either turns the hips more than 45° or moves both feet from the point of arrival

f) 0.2 is deducted for a moderate correction before controlling the landing. E.g. a single step or jump back towards the apparatus or to the side

g) 0.3 is deducted for a major or multiple corrections in an effort to gain control. E.g. multiple steps in any direction

h) 0.5 is deducted for light touch of hands, elbow or knee with landing mat or apparatus without weight bearing

i) 1.0 is deducted when a gymnast falls (supportive weight is taken by any other part of the body besides the feet before control can be shown). Where a gymnast has made multiple steps to gain control and leaves the landing mat on their feet, and then falls, the deduction will be 0.3 not 1.0

29.6.4 Coaches´ Actions (1.5)

a) A compulsory coach standing in is only there to react in case of dangerous situations, not to draw attention to themselves

b) The coach is there to avoid injury to the gymnasts and not to stop gymnasts from falling over

c) Only coaches' actions that results in a feet first landing are deductible

d) Deduction 1.0 per gymnast for support

e) Deduction 1.5 per gymnast for not acting in a dangerous situation

29.7 Other Deductions

29.7.1 Body Shapes in Elements other than Saltos (0.4)

a) Elements that are found in the Table of Difficulty (not the saltos) must be performed with a clear and defined body shape with feet and legs kept together where appropriate, as well as feet pointed

b) Deduction 0.1, or 0.2 per gymnast/element for arms/shoulder, hip and knee angle faults

c) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for split/crossed legs, head or feet errors

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for only one hand support as a failure to meet element's technical requirement

29.7.2 Momentum (0.3)

a) A tumble should maintain or increase momentum

b) Deduction 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 per gymnast for loss of momentum

29.7.3 Streaming (0.1)

a) Streaming (time between each gymnast in the series) should be even between all gymnasts. At least two gymnasts must be moving at the same time. However, the next gymnast is not allowed to start the first element until the previous gymnast has landed their last element

b) Deduction 0.1 each time per gymnast for irregular streaming

29.7.4 Jogging Back Together Between Rounds (0.4)

a) Gymnasts should jog back to the run up after rounds one and two. They should return together

b) Deduction 0.4 per team for each round for not jogging back

c) Deduction 0.4 per team for each round for not returning together

29.7.5 Running Through (3.0)

a) In case a gymnast runs towards the apparatus and is not attempting any recognizable element or is not performing any element there will be a deduction of 3.0 per gymnast

b) No other execution deductions under Art 29.3 - 29.7.3 are taken for the gymnast

29.7.6 Wrong Number of Gymnasts (3.0)

a) In case there are too few or too many gymnasts performing there will be a deduction of 3.0 per missing/extra gymnast

b) If a mixed team does not have an equal number of male and female gymnasts, a deduction of 3.0 will be applied per missing or extra gymnast per round

SWE

c) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts per round, the number of female and male gymnasts in a mixed team is counted for the indicated number of gymnasts standing last in the round

d) No other execution deductions are taken for the extra gymnast

29.8 Summary of Execution Deductions (E panel)

The following table gives a summary of all the possible execution deductions.

Execution Deductions (10.0)	0.1	0.2	0.3 or more
1. Early Twisting (0.1 per gymnast/element)	X		
2. Height of Single Final Salto (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
3. Body Shape in Saltos (0.5 per gymnast/element)	X	X	0.3/0.4/0.5
4. Opening (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
5. Completion of Twist (0.4 per gymnast/element)	X	X	0.3/0.4
6. Landing Position (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
7. Landing inside the Landing Zone (0.3 per gymnast)	X		0.3
8. Control in Landing (1.0 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3/0.5/1.0
9. Coaches´ Actions (1.5 per gymnast)			1.0/1.5
10. Body Shape in Elements other than Saltos (0.4 per gymnast/element)	X	X	0.3/0.4
11. Momentum (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
12. Streaming (0.1 per gymnast)	X		
13. Jogging Back Together Between Rounds (0.4 per team)			0.4
14. Running Through (3.0 per gymnast)			3.0
15. Wrong Number of Gymnasts (3.0 per gymnast)			3.0

29.9 Execution Bonus (0.1)

Execution Bonus is only rewarded if the following criteria are fulfilled in at least one round:

a) Identical technique between all gymnasts

b) All landings in that round should be upright and under control

c) Bonus 0.1 per team on each judge's final E score

Art 30 Head Judge (E1) Deductions

E1 deductions are taken/subtracted from the final apparatus score.

30.1 Incorrect Timing (0.3)

SWE

a) The time limit is 2 minutes 45 seconds. Any exceptions are specified in the TB

b) The timekeeping starts with the music and ends when the last element is performed in the third round

c) Series performed after the time limit will still be recognised and evaluated

d) The E2 judge measures the time

e) HJ deduction for time fault is 0.3 and it will be taken for over timing

30.2 Incorrect Music (0.3)

a) The complete presentation is performed to the team's choice of music

b) The music should be instrumental with no lyrics, this means no clear words even if we do not know what the words mean. Human voice may be used as an instrument, e.g. humming, whistling and other tones are allowed

c) HJ deduction 0.3 for absence of music or music with clear lyrics

30.3 Incorrect Attire (0.3)

SWE

a) The following will cause deductions for incorrect attire (other than TTK deductions):

- Missing competition number (individual gymnast)
- Loose items (including loose competition numbers)
- Body painting

b) HJ deduction for incorrect attire 0.3 once

30.4 Coach Giving Verbal or Visual Instructions (0.3)

a) Coaches are not allowed to give any visual or verbal instructions to the gymnast during the tumble program

b) In case the coach wants the team to interrupt the program, due to technical reasons or due to injury, or to talk to an injured gymnast there won't be any deduction

c) HJ deduction for coach giving instructions is 0.3 once

30.5 Wearing Jewellery (0.3)

a) No jewellery of any kind may be visible on gymnasts or coach according to the Art 3.2.1 and 7.2

b) HJ deduction 0.3 once

30.6 Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages (0.3)

a) The bandages (including joint supports) should be securely fastened and of a non-intrusive colour according to the Art 3.2.1 and 7.2

b) HJ deduction for insecurely fastened or intrusively coloured bandages 0.3 once

30.7 Not Respecting Apparatus or Competition Requirements (0.3/item)

a) The deduction for not respecting the apparatus or competition requirements is used in the following cases:

- Entering the arena against the competition requirements
- Marking the run-up with clothes or other things
- Starting the performance before the green flag/light from the Head Judge (E1)

- More than one coach in the landing area
- Coach failing to maintain their duty as safety spotter on the landing area. This may involve brief moments of leaving the landing area in fulfilling that duty. If leaving the landing area due to supportive action or injury there is no deduction

b) HJ deduction for not respecting apparatus or competition requirements 0.3 per item

30.8 Summary of Head Judge (E1) Deductions

Summary of Execution HJ Deductions	**Deduction**
1. Incorrect Timing	0.3
2. Incorrect Music	0.3 once
3. Incorrect Attire	0.3 once
4. Coach Giving Verbal or Visual Instructions	0.3 once
5. Wearing Jewellery	0.3 once
6. Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages	0.3 once
7. Not Respecting the Apparatus or Competition Requirements - Entering the arena against the competition requirements - Marking the run-up with clothes or other items - Starting the performance before the green flag/light from E1 - More than one coach in the landing area - Coach leaving the landing area	0.3/item

SECTION 10 – TRAMPET

Art 31 Apparatus Requirements

31.1 General Requirements

SWE a) All trampet performers must participate in the Floor Program unless excused by the medical staff due to injury (Penalty is disqualification of the team). Any exceptions are specified in TB for the competition

b) The program is performed to music

SWE c) The time limit is 2 minutes and 45 seconds. Any exceptions are specified in the TB for the competition

d) Each team performs three different rounds

e) Each team must perform rounds both with and without the vaulting table

SWE f) The team presents six gymnasts for each round. Any exceptions are specified in TB for the competition. Different gymnasts from the team may perform in each round

g) Mixed teams must have the same number of male and female gymnasts performing in each round

h) Entering the trampet performance:

- The team must jog into the competition arena when the competition organisers direct them
- The team lines up at the run up where they wait for the green flag/light
- After the green flag/light, the music will begin, and the team may start their performance

i) Marking the run-up with clothes or other things is not allowed

j) All gymnasts must land their element in the landing area

k) After the first and second rounds, the gymnasts should return by jogging back together

l) Two coaches (and only two) must be present for safety spotting on the landing area

31.2 Composition Requirements (2.0)

The Composition score consists of seven different composition requirements. These requirements are:

- Team Round (1st round)
- Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds
- Varying the Elements Between Rounds
- Performing a Round with Twisting (different requirement for Juniors and Seniors)
- Performing a Round with Minimum Double salto
- Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos
- Performing Rounds both With and Without the Vaulting Table

31.3 Difficulty Requirements (Open value)

- The difficulty of each element on Trampet is open
- The difficulty value for the gymnast is calculated from the performed element
- The difficulty values of the most common valid elements are shown in the Table of Difficulty (Appendix 4). It is allowed to perform valid elements which do not have a code number or symbol, if the difficulty value can be counted by using the basic element value and add values for twisting

31.4 Execution Requirements (10.0)

- The execution (E) score for each round is calculated by taking deductions from 10.0 points according to Art 34.1
- The execution faults are explained in more detail in the Table of General Faults and Penalties contained in Appendix 6

SWE

- In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the execution score per round is calculated as the sum of all gymnasts' individual deductions, divided by the number of performing gymnasts and multiplied by six. This gives the total E deduction for the round
- Execution Bonus (+0.1) can be added to the execution score as explained in Art 34.9

Art 32 Composition (2.0)

32.1 General

a) The composition score is calculated by the CD panel

b) All composition deductions are made under the composition score. The maximum deduction in composition is 2.0. The team might cause deductions higher than 2.0, but the judges can only deduct up to the maximum limit

c) For composition, all elements with an approved D-value are considered. In the Team Round, skills may contribute towards the compositional requirements even when a gymnast is not performing the exact same series as the majority of the team

SWE

d) If there are less gymnasts in the round than indicated by the TB, no composition deductions under Art 32.2 are taken for the missing gymnast

e) If there are more than six gymnasts in a round, only the first six gymnasts are counted for

SWE

composition. In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, composition deductions are taken for all gymnasts, except correct order (32.2.2) that is taken for the indicated number of gymnasts standing last in the round

32.2 Definitions for Composition Requirements

The composition deduction for each item is shown in the header

32.2.1 Team Round (0.2 per gymnast)

a) In the first round every gymnast must perform the exact same element. It is called the Team round. See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements

b) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not performing the Team Round

32.2.2 Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds (0.1 per gymnast each time)

a) In the second and third rounds, increasing the difficulty is allowed within the rounds

b) The elements must be performed in difficulty order. However, within each round, single saltos must be performed before double saltos and double saltos before triple saltos

c) Within the single salto, double salto and triple salto sections, the elements must be performed in difficulty order

SWE

d) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the deduction is only made for the last six gymnasts in each round

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for not correct order in 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} rounds

32.2.3 Varying the Elements Between Rounds (0.2 per gymnast each time)

a) If any gymnast performs exactly the same element from another round, there will be a deduction of 0.2 per gymnast each time. See Appendix 5 for the recognition of different elements

b) The round where the element is performed the most times is free from deduction

c) This deduction is not taken when performing the wrong element in the Team Round

d) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast each time for repeating the same element

32.2.4 Performing a Round with Twisting (0.2 per gymnast)

a) Junior teams must perform at least one round where all gymnasts perform an element with at least 540° twist in single saltos or at least 180° twist in double or triple saltos

b) Senior teams must perform one round where all gymnasts perform an element with at least 540° twist
Exception: Tsukahara with 360° twist and Kasamatsu also fulfils this requirement

c) Twist must be performed after hand touch if using the vaulting table

d) Deduction is based on the round where the twist is performed by the most gymnasts

e) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not performing a round with twisting

32.2.5 Performing a Round with Minimum Double Salto (0.2 per gymnast)

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a) The team must perform one round that contains double or triple saltos. Any exceptions are specified in the TB

b) Double and triple saltos are counted from the trampet to landing. Tsukahara, Kasamatsu and handspring salto are considered as double saltos. Double Tsukahara, double Kasamatsu and handspring double salto are considered as triple saltos

c) Deduction is based on the round where the double/triple saltos are performed by the most gymnasts

d) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not performing a round with minimum double salto

32.2.6 Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos (0.3 per gymnast each time)

a) A blind landing occurs when the gymnast lands the triple salto in the forward direction (+/-90°)

b) Triple saltos with blind landing are for safety reasons not recommended and will result in a composition deduction

c) In elements valued at zero for difficulty, the composition deduction for blind landing is not applied. See Art 33.3

d) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast and element for performing blind landings in triple saltos

32.2.7 Performing Rounds both With and Without the Vaulting Table (2.0 per team)

a) The team must perform at least one round with the vaulting table and one round without

b) Individual gymnasts running through (with or without vault) will not cause this deduction

c) Deduction 2.0, for failing to perform rounds both with and without the vaulting table

32.3 Summary of Composition Requirements

Composition Requirements	**Deduction**
1. Team Round	0.2/gymnast
2. Correct Performing Order in 2nd and 3rd Rounds	0.1/gymnast each time
3. Varying the Elements Between Rounds	0.2/gymnast each time
4. Performing a Round with Twisting	0.2/gymnast
5. Performing a Round with Minimum Double Salto	0.2/gymnast
6. Avoiding Blind Landings in Triple Saltos	0.3/gymnast each time
7. Performing Rounds both With and Without the Vaulting Table	2.0/team

Art 33 Difficulty (Open value)

33.1 General

The Difficulty Score is calculated by the CD Panel.

The choice of elements in the program should never sacrifice style and technical precision in favour of difficulty. The selected elements should always fit the knowledge and maturity of the gymnasts

The element values are shown in Table of Difficulty in Appendix 4

33.2 Forming the Difficulty Value

a) The difficulty value for each round is calculated by taking the D values in each gymnast's element and adding them together

b) The difficulty value for the team is the average difficulty of all three rounds, rounded down to the nearest 0.1

c) In case more than six gymnasts perform in a round, the difficulty value is based on the elements performed by the first six gymnasts

SWE

d) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts, the difficulty is based on the elements performed by the last six gymnasts

33.3 Taking the Difficulty Value to Zero

All elements are re-evaluated on what is actually performed

Elements can also be re-evaluated as zero difficulty for the following reasons:

a) **Not Feet First**: This is where the gymnast arrives without the first contact being with the soles of the feet before any other body part

b) **Under Rotated Fall**: If the gymnast arrives feet first but falls under rotated before any additional step(s) are taken

c) **Collapsing Fall**: If the gymnast arrives feet first but collapses to a complete closing of joints at hip or knees before falling

d) **Running Through**: Will be re-valued at zero for difficulty

e) **Coach Making the Skill**: Any coach support at take-off or if a coach gives a strong push/support that tries to correct an obvious loss of height or rotation before landing will be re-valued at zero for difficulty. Strong push/support is a support that takes the majority of the gymnast's body weight or clearly changes the height and/or rotation of the gymnast

f) **Error in Team Round**: In the case of a Team Round, if what is performed deviates from the majority of the team, the element difficulty for that gymnast will be zero

If in doubt, benefit should be given in favour of the gymnast.

Art 34 Execution (10.0)

34.1 General

a) The Execution Score is calculated by the E Panel

b) Each E judge calculates execution scores for each round by subtracting the total execution faults (as per Articles 34.3 - 34.7) for all gymnasts in the round from 10.0

c) Each E judge submits a single score that is the average of their three execution scores (one for each round) rounded to the nearest 0.1

d) Execution bonus 0.1 (Art 34.9) can be rewarded on each judge's score

e) E1 Head Judge's deductions will be taken from the final trampet score

34.2 Definitions of Execution Faults

Execution faults are grouped into the phases of the element. These are: Take-off; Aerial; Preparation for Landing; and Landing. The maximum deduction for each item is shown in the header. See Appendix 6

34.3 Take-off phase

34.3.1 Early Twisting (0.1)

a) The hip should be transversely aligned at the point of take-off (45° tolerance)

b) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for initiating the twist too early

34.3.2 Contact with the Vaulting Table (0.6)

a) Gymnasts must touch the vaulting table with both hands, leaving with an extended body position through the vertical, and use the vaulting table to achieve a visible lift

b) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for leaving the vaulting table too early (angle when leaving the vault outside the 45° to the trampet side)

c) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for no visible lift off the vaulting table

d) Deduction 0.1 or 0.2 per gymnast for not leaving the vaulting table with extended body position

e) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for leaving the vaulting table too late (angle when leaving the vault outside the 30° to the landing zone side)

f) Deduction 0.2 per gymnast for not having straight arms when leaving the vaulting table

g) Deduction 0.6 per gymnast for touching the vaulting table with only one hand. In case of no hands touching the vaulting table, see 34.7.3

34.4 Aerial phase

34.4.1 Height of Single Salto (0.3)

a) This deduction only applies to single saltos not multiple saltos

b) The salto should be performed at appropriate height, which is defined and deductible for single saltos

c) Deduction 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 per gymnast for too low single salto

34.4.2 Body Shape in Saltos (0.5)

Tucked, pucked, piked and straight body positions in saltos must be performed with a clear and defined body shape, with feet and legs kept together, as well as feet pointed. Arms should be close to the body

a) Shape deductions are for the whole element and not per salto

b) Deduction 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 per gymnast/element for hip and knee angle faults

c) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for split/crossed legs

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for head errors

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for feet errors

f) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for arms not close to the body and axis of rotation in twists

34.5 Preparation for landing phase

34.5.1 Opening (0.3)

a) Opening relates to the exit from the last rotation in the element

b) When there is a direct kick out from the optimal aerial shape to extended body position (>150° hip and knee angles), which is held until the last 120° of upper body rotation to complete the rotation there shall be no deduction for opening

c) Please note that a tucked/pucked/piked salto can open to extended body position at any point and end the aerial phase in preparation for landing. However, this extended body position should be held until the last 120° of upper body rotation (2 o'clock at the extended legs)

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for partial opening

e) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast for late opening or opening not held

f) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast for no opening

34.5.2 Completion of Twist (0.4)

a) The twist should be completed before the last 90° of rotation to complete the salto/element

b) In twisting elements, the hip defines the degree of the turn/twist

c) Deduction 0.1 for not completing the twist before the last 90° of salto/element rotation

d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for under/over rotation of the twist 30°–45° at the landing

e) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast/element for under/over rotation of the twist >45° at the landing

34.6 Landing phase

34.6.1 Landing position (0.3)

a) Landing positions are assessed at the point where a gymnast has absorbed the initial force of arrival, which may be before control has been established

b) Gymnasts should land the element with an upright body position

c) Upper body positions clearly above horizontal are not deductible. Bending the legs are also not deductible unless hips drop below the knees (which is a deep squat)

d) Deduction 0.1 or 0.2 for upper body position

e) Deduction 0.3 for deep squat

34.6.2 Landing inside the Landing Zone (0.3)

a) Gymnast should land the element in the landing zone

b) The first point of contact with the landing area, should be inside the coloured landing zone

c) It is allowed to step outside the landing zone after the initial contact with the landing area

d) Deduction 0.1 for first point of contact being on or astride the division of the landing zone

e) Deduction 0.3 per gymnast for landing outside the landing zone

34.6.3 Control in Landing (1.0)

a) The landing should be controlled and show a visible ‘stop’ position (even if not held, as gymnasts will need to exit the landing area without delay)

b) It is also permitted for one foot to step away from the apparatus so long as the hips do not turn more than 45°

c) There is no need to bring the feet back together after control has been attained before departing the landing area

d) Movement of other body parts (e.g. non supportive arm movement) are not deductible

e) 0.1 is deducted for a minor correction before controlling the landing. E.g. a single step or jump away from the apparatus that either turns the hips more than 45° or moves both feet from the point of arrival

f) 0.2 is deducted for a moderate correction before controlling the landing. E.g. a single step or jump back towards the apparatus or to the side

g) 0.3 is deducted for a major or multiple corrections in an effort to gain control. E.g. multiple steps in any direction

h) 0.5 is deducted for light touch of hands, elbow or knee with landing mat or apparatus without weight bearing

i) 1.0 is deducted when a gymnast falls (supportive weight is taken by any other part of the body besides the feet before control can be shown). Where a gymnast has made multiple steps to gain control and leaves the landing mat on their feet, and then falls, the deduction will be 0.3 not 1.0

34.6.4 Coaches´ Actions (1.5)

a) The compulsory coaches standing in are only there to react in case of dangerous situations, not to draw attention to themselves

b) The coaches are there to avoid injury to the gymnasts and not to stop gymnasts from falling over

c) Only coaches' actions that results in a feet first landing are deductible

d) Deduction 1.0 per gymnast for support

e) Deduction 1.5 per gymnast for not acting in a dangerous situation

34.7 Other deductions

34.7.1 Streaming (0.1)

a) Streaming (time between each gymnast) should be even between all gymnasts. At least two gymnasts must be moving at the same time. However, the next gymnast should not start their element until the previous gymnast has landed

b) Deduction 0.1 each time per gymnast for irregular streaming

34.7.2 Jogging Back Together Between Rounds (0.4)

a) Gymnasts should jog back to the run up after rounds one and two. They should return together

b) Deduction 0.4 per team for each round for not jogging back

c) Deduction 0.4 per team for each round for not returning together

34.7.3 Running Through (3.0)

a) In case a gymnast runs towards the apparatus and is not attempting any recognizable element or is not performing any element there will be a deduction of 3.0 per gymnast

b) In case a gymnast passes over the vaulting table without any hand contact, there will be a deduction of 3.0 per gymnast

c) No other execution deductions under Art 34.3 - 34.7.1 are taken for the gymnast

34.7.4 Wrong Number of Gymnasts (3.0)

a) In case there are too few or too many gymnasts performing there will be a deduction of 3.0 per missing/extra gymnast per round

b) If a mixed team does not have an equal number of male and female gymnasts, a deduction of 3.0 will be applied per missing or extra gymnast per round

SWE

c) In case the TB allows for more than six gymnasts per round, the number of female and male gymnasts in a mixed team is counted for the indicated number of gymnasts standing last in the round

d) No other execution deductions are taken for the extra gymnast

34.8 Summary of Execution Deductions (E panel)

The following table gives a summary of all the possible execution deductions.

Execution Deductions (10.0)	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3 or more**
1. Early Twisting (0.1 per gymnast/element)	X		
2. Contact with the Vaulting Table (0.6 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3/0.4/0.5/0.6
3. Height of Single Salto (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
4. Body Shape in Saltos (0.5 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3/0.4/0.5
5. Opening (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
6. Completion of Twist (0.4 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3/0.4
7. Landing position (0.3 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3
8. Landing inside the Landing Zone (0.3 per gymnast)	X		0.3
9. Control in Landing (1.0 per gymnast)	X	X	0.3/0.5/1.0
10. Coaches´ Actions (1.5 per gymnast)			1.0/1.5
11. Streaming (0.1 per gymnast)	X		
12. Jogging Back Together Between Rounds (0.4 per team)			0.4
13. Running Through (3.0 per gymnast)			3.0
14. Wrong Number of Gymnasts (3.0 per gymnast)			3.0

34.9 Execution Bonus (0.1)

a) Execution Bonus is only rewarded if the following criteria are fulfilled in at least one round:

b) Identical technique between all gymnasts

c) All landings in that round should be upright and under control

d) Bonus 0.1 per team on each judge’s final E score

Art 35 Head Judge (E1) Deductions

E1 deductions are taken/subtracted from the final apparatus score.

35.1 Incorrect Timing (0.3)

SWE

a) The time limit is 2 minutes 45 seconds. Any exceptions are specified in the TB

b) The timekeeping starts with the music and ends when the last element is performed in the third round

c) Elements performed after the time limit will still be recognised and evaluated

d) The E2 judge measures the time

e) HJ deduction for time fault is 0.3 and it will be taken for over timing

35.2 Incorrect Music (0.3)

a) The complete presentation is performed to the team's choice of music

b) The music should be instrumental with no lyrics, this means no clear words even if we do not know what the words mean. Human voice may be used as an instrument, e.g. humming, whistling and other tones are allowed

c) HJ deduction 0.3 for absence of music or music with clear lyrics

35.3 Incorrect Attire (0.3)

SWE

a) The following will cause deductions for incorrect attire (other than TTK deductions):

- Missing competition number (individual gymnast)
- Loose items (including loose competition numbers)
- Body painting

b) HJ deduction for incorrect attire 0.3 once

35.4 Coach Giving Verbal or Visual Instructions (0.3)

a) Coaches are not allowed to give any visual or verbal instructions to the gymnast during the trampet program

b) In case the coach wants the team to interrupt the program, due to technical reasons or due to injury, or to talk to an injured gymnast there won't be any deduction

c) HJ deduction for coach giving instructions is 0.3 once

35.5 Wearing Jewellery (0.3)

a) No jewellery of any kind may be visible on gymnasts or coaches according to the Art 3.2.1 and 7.2

b) HJ deduction 0.3 once

35.6 Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages (0.3)

a) The bandages (including joint supports) must be securely fastened and of a non-intrusive colour according to the Art 3.2.1 and 7.2

b) HJ deduction for insecurely fastened or intrusively coloured bandages 0.3 once

35.7 Not Respecting Apparatus or Competition Requirements (0.3/item)

a) The deduction for not respecting the apparatus or competition requirements is used in the following cases:

- Entering the arena against the competition requirements
- Marking the run-up with clothes or other things, or extending the run-up
- Starting the performance before the green flag/light from the Head Judge (E1)
- More than two coaches on the landing area
- Both coaches failing to maintain their duty as safety spotter on the landing area. This may involve brief moments of leaving the landing area in fulfilling that duty. If leaving the landing area due to supportive action or injury there is no deduction

b) HJ deduction for not respecting apparatus or competition requirements 0.3 per item

35.8 Summary of Head Judge (E1) Deductions

Summary of Execution HJ Deductions	Deduction
1. Incorrect Timing	0.3
2. Incorrect Music	0.3 once
3. Incorrect Attire	0.3 once
4. Coach Giving Verbal or Visual Instructions	0.3 once
5. Wearing Jewellery	0.3 once
6. Wearing Insecure or Intrusively Coloured Bandages	0.3 once
7. Not Respecting the Apparatus or Competition Requirements - Entering the arena against the competition requirements - Marking the run-up with clothes or other things, or extending the run-up - Starting the performance before the green flag/light from E1 - More than two coaches on the landing area - Both coaches leaving the landing area	0.3/item

PART IV - THE APPENDICES

A1 Floor - Table of Difficulty

A2 Floor - Summarised Execution Faults

A3 Tumble - Table of Difficulty

A4 Trampet - Table of Difficulty

A5 Tumble and Trampet - Element Recognition for Difficulty

A6 Tumble and Trampet - General Faults and Penalties

A7 Tariff Forms