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## Questions and Answers - TeamGym Code of Points

Ref: TeamGym Code of Points 2025 (V1.0 and V1.1)

No	Category	Questions	Answers	Reference
G1	General	Are see-through sleeves allowed in a leotard?	The CoP describes the minimum cuts for gymnasts attire for males and females. These areas must no be transparent.	3.2.1 b)
G2	General	Where can you find the justification for deduction concerning hair?	E1s are empowered to deduct for inappropriate attire in Art 4, which details Competition Attire 3.2.1 f)	4. and 3.2.1 f)
F1	Floor	Is there any restrictions on what elements we can use to move in and out of floor difficulty?	All elements and movements where the centre of gravity is moving across the floor can be used for movement in and out but no difficulty elements (elements listed in A1) are allowed.	23.6
F2	Floor	RS: If the RS is performed in two groups, can one group start in the corner and one on the edge of the floor? If planes are marked on the tariff and performed in the RS, does the team lose the plane and the RS or just the plane?	Different groups can start from different positions on the floor and can use different paths (see 22.2.1 g), which means that groups can travel e.g. different distance (from corner to corner or back to front). If a plane is marked inside the RS, the team will lose the value of the plane (see 22.2.2 j). Planes need to be performed separately, outside from the RS. The RS is not affected.	22.2.1 g) and 22.2.2 j)

F3	Floor	Can you give an example of how the elements performed in planes can be counted as different?	Those three different elements counted could, for example, be chosen from running, sliding, chassées, jumping, leaping and hopping to be clearly different. For the three elements to be different it should be noted that simple steps can be used to connect the elements but these are not counted. Therefore, the three elements should differ clearly from simple steps and from each other.	22.2.2
F4	Floor	Can you use planes as movements in and out?	Yes, it is allowed to use planes as movements in and movements out as long as requirements for both plane and movements in/out are fulfilled.	22.2.2 / 23.6 b)
F5	Floor	Are planes allowed in CF?	Yes, it is allowed to use planes to create a moving curved formation as long as requirements for both planes and CF are fulfilled (be aware not to turn).	22.2.2 / 22.2.3 d)
F6	Floor	If there is a D element in RS, will the element be counted towards the D-score?	Yes, if the D element meets the difficulty requirements, it will be counted. The team will lose the RS, but marked and performed D-element will be counted.	23.1 b) / 22.2.1 d)
F7	Floor	A team performs 3 jumps. First is a jump and second and third are leaps. How will this be judged?	Maximum of two jumps is allowed. If team has marked more than the allowed number of elements on the tariff form, only the first one/ones for each category is/are considered. In this case the third jump (leap) is deleted.	23.3 b)
F8	Floor	DD time: If a difficulty element is marked and performed but not counted (DV 0), will it cause a deduction in DD?	If the element is marked and performed, it will be counted towards the DD, no matter if the value is given/ counted for the DV or not.	23.5 f)
F9	Floor	When performing movements in and out, can you change direction after the Difficulty Element?	Yes, it is allowed to change the direction but the centre of gravity must keep moving directly after the D- element.	23.6
F10	Floor	If you try to raise the Group element value (movements in and out), can gymnasts stop when they perform the lift or throw or do they have to all move all the time without any stop when making the Group element between the choreo movements?	The difficulty element can be performed staying still on one place. During the D-element the centre of gravity must not move if the element does not require that. The requirement of centre of gravity moving is only for the movements in and out.	23.6 d)
F11	Floor	If the pirouette underrotates (more than 45°) equally by all gymnasts, will there be an E-deduction?	For E-judging the difficulty elements need to be performed as similar as possible. If the team performs the difficulty element exactly in the same way (no matter if the difficulty requirements are not fulfilled) there will be no E- deduction because the performance was "uniformed" .	24.3.2 b)
F12	Floor	E-deduction precision in formations; if a gymnast is missing what should the team do, keep gymnasts' own positions or keep the formation shape?	The main thing is to show the right shape of the formation.	24.3.5 b)

F13	Floor	In CoP 24.5.1a, 3rd dot it says that stops and pauses etc will be deducted each time. Does that really mean each time or does it mean in each 'any given point of the routine' where continuity is broken?	Under Dynamic Execution, the deduction is for any given point of the routine.	24.5.1 d)
F14	Floor	In JX10, does the turn have to be during the aerial phase?	Yes, same as in all jumps. See A1, page 1. It says the rotation/twist must be fulfilled, measured at the hips (take-off and landing), this means between take-off and landing, which is the aerial phase.	A1
F15	Floor	How to handle 45° tolerance in total in twisting jumps? What is meant? Can you compensate by over rotating the twist?	Degrees are measured in comparison to the required position in take-off and landing. Therefore, compensation for over rotation is not possible. Take-off and landing deviation can be maximum 45° in total. Deviation is measured from the hip at the time of the take-off and landing. E.g. if there is a 20° mistake in take-off and 40° mistake in landing (comparison to the required take-off/landing position), it is out of the 45° total tolerance and the value for that element is 0.	A1 page 1
F16	Floor	In twisting jumps and pirouettes all gymnasts must face the same direction to get the DV? If 1 (or 2 ) face a different direction it is half value? What if in standing balance one gymnast is holding the leg with two hands and the rest of the team is using one hand?	It is written as a requirement in D (in A1). If one or two gymnasts make a mistake, it counts as half a DV for the team. Same as we do with the front salto. If one gymnast lands on 2 feet and the rest of the team lands on one foot, that one gymnast is failing to perform the element the way it is required/in the same way as the rest of the team, the team will get half of the element's DV.	A1 page 1
F17	Floor	What is the correct starting position when performing a gumbi (A807)?	When there is no specific definition for the element's starting position, it means that the team can choose. E.g. standing, kneeling, sideways, backwards, but needs to be performed in the same way for the whole team.	A1, A807
F18	Floor	Appendix 2, 1, the example in the third bullet, could you please show the calculated score for that example.	Two gymnasts (less than half of the team) make minor faults, and one gymnast makes a major fault: $2 \times \text{minor} + 1 \times \text{major} = 0.2 + 0.4 = 0.6 \Rightarrow 0.4$	A2
F19	Floor	Can a team perform movements in and out for a difficulty and then use the movements out as movements in for a following sequence?	Yes, movements out can be used as movements in for a second sequence following.	23.6
F20	Floor	If after a handstand there is a stop in the program, is that stop handled as part of the "handstand - given point of the routine" or the following given point of the routine?	If the stop occurs before any new movements/elements, it will be classified as part of the "handstand given point of the routine".	24.5.1
F21	Floor	When summarising deductions are we going with 2 seconds for handstand or beats of the music. Can this change the answer?	CD judges are evaluating the minimum hold of two seconds to evaluate if the skills is F/H/N. However, E panel judges need to assess synchronisation with the rest of the team. For this they can compare gymnasts against the quarter note system (1,2,3,4) to determine the level of deduction.	A2, 1.1

F22	Floor	Is there a tolerance in HB804 for the legs? In the previous Code of Points there was a 15-degree tolerance, but now in the general requirements it only says there is a tolerance for leg separation and hip/knee angles.	The tolerance of 15° for hip angles would apply even though the angle is measured from the floor.	A1, HB804
Tu/Tr1	Tumble/ Trampet	If there is a not feet first landing, combined with a dangerous situation, there will be no 1.5 deduction if the coach doesn't react?	Coaches are expected to react in any case of a dangerous situation (Gymnast coming down to contact head and shoulders/chest first). There is no situation where the 1.5 deduction for 'coach not taking action' would not be exempt.	29.6.4 c)
Tu/Tr2	Tumble/ Trampet	Why is there no deduction for over- or under rotation up to 30°?	Minor deductions for incomplete twist are taken in the air for the last 90° of rotation before landing. At the point of arrival we are dealing with more significant deviations which start at 30°.	29.5.2 d)
Tu/Tr3	Tumble/ Trampet	Coach making the skill: If a gymnast comes down from an element with clear under rotation and the coach makes a clear support at the same time as the gymnast lands, which changes the rotation of the gymnast and prevents an under rotated fall without steps (zero DV). Will this element get zero DV, or does the support clearly need to be performed before the landing for the DV to be taken? Is there a risk that this will encourage very late support by coaches?	In this situation, the coach would have to be taking the majority of the gymnast's body weight to lose the DV. When deciding whether to take a DV for the coach 'making the skill' the judges need to reflect on the deductions for support (helping the skill) and when the coach actually 'makes the skill happen' for the gymnast. The latter should be an obvious and forceful application that takes the majority of the gymnast's body weight and/or significantly changes the flight of the gymnast. If there is any doubt then it should always be benefit of the gymnast.	28.3 f)
Tu/Tr4	Tumble/ Trampet	The code says that "Only coaches' actions that results in a feet first landing are deductible". Is the definition here what is defined under 28.3 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". Or does this include also under rotated and Collapsing falls mentioned under 28.3 b) and c). If only 28.3 a) is applicable, what is the rational for this (to understand the intention)? I assume the reason is to encourage coaches to react in case of clear not feet first landings.	Support is not deductible to cases of gymnasts not landing feet first. This is not to be confused with other scenarios concerned other falls associated with losses of DV.	29.6.4 c)

Tu/Tr5	Tumble/ Trampet	Can the same gymnast be deducted for both Partial opening and Late opening? On one hand, the paragraph is marked with (i). On the other hand, the definition of late opening includes that the gymnast reaches an Extended body position (which is not the case for a partial opening). Does this mean that partial opening give the same deduction regardless if the partial opening is done before or after 120° of upper body rotation?	Yes the deduction can be applied for both partial and late opening. Partial opening is where the full extension (free from deduction) of >150 ° in knees and hips is not quite achieved (i.e. 135-150°). This can be combined with reaching the extended or partial extend position late.	A6 1.4.1
Tu/Tr6	Tumble/ Trampet	Referring to Zero DV, what is meant by a fall after arriving feet first (28.3 or 33.3)?	This describes the judgement to make concerning difficulty when a gymnast lands feet first but collapses directly into a fall. If either the knees or hips close 'completely' as the gymnast collapses into the landing then the DV will be zero. If the gymnast has a deep landing (at hips or knees) but takes steps before falling then this is treated as a typical fall and the DV is not affected.	29.6.3 i) and 34.6.3 i)
Tu/Tr7	Tumble/ Trampet	Explain the two main cases for "Coach Making the Skill"	The two cases are: Any support at take-off will lose the DV Any strong push/support that takes the majority of the gymnast's body weight or clearly changes the height and/or rotation of the gymnast will lose the DV	28.3 f) and 33.3 f)
Tu/Tr8	Tumble/ Trampet	What is meant by a collapsing fall, if the gymnast arrives feet first but collapses to a complete closing of joints at hip or knees before falling.	This describes the judgement to make concerning difficulty when a gymnast lands feet first but collapses directly into a fall. If either the knees or hips close 'completely' as the gymnast collapses into the landing then the DV will be zero. If the gymnast has a deep landing (at hips or knees) but takes steps before falling then this is treated as a typical fall and the DV is not affected.	28.3 c) and 33.3 c)
Tu/Tr9	Tumble/ Trampet	Name a situation where missing element is applied in the Team Round?	In case the entire team is only performing two elements (when three is required), the deduction is used and the team will be given 6 x 0.3 in composition deduction.	27.2.8
Tu/Tr10	Tumble/ Trampet	Why is there no height deduction for double/triple saltos?	The reason is that a low double or triple will anyway be covered by several other deductions - some of which are new in this version of the Code of Points.	29.4.1 and 34.4.1
Tu/Tr11	Tumble/ Trampet	Coaches support: If there is a support and the gymnast land on the knees then there will be no support deductions?	Correct there is no deduction for support if the gymnast not lands feet first.	28.3 and 33.3
Tu/Tr12	Tumble/ Trampet	If the music stops after two rounds (no technical issue) and the team finishes the third round without music, will there be a HJ deduction for absence of music, or is this only for all rounds?	The complete presentation is performed to the team's choice of music. If the team performs any round without music, there will be a deduction by the Head Judge. It is advisable for teams to bring a slightly longer piece of music to allow for any delays between rounds.	30.2 and 35.2

Tu/Tr13	Tumble/ Trampet	In Appendix 5 it says: For round-off, handspring, flyspring and flic flac there must be contact from hands and feet. The minimum requirement is light contact from at least one hand and foot. And in 29.7.1 it says: d) Deduction 0.1 per gymnast/element for only one hand support as a failure to meet element's technical requirement. Please clarify this.	By allowing one hand in a flic flac and handspring, the elements will from a DV point of view be judged as flic-flac or handspring. Further deductions are then made under Execution (29.7.1).	29.7.1
Tu/Tr14	Tumble/ Trampet	Is the early twisting deduction also applicable to starting saltos with twist?	Yes, that's why the limit for early start is not chosen so tight. There is a 45° tolerance in the hips at the point of take-off.	29.3.1
Tu/Tr15	Tumble/ Trampet	Is the Superior Jury recording if some gymnast is performing trampet and/or tumble and not floor?	All competing gymnasts must take part in the floor routine. At the European Championships there is a system in place to ensure that all competing gymnasts perform the floor routine. Gymnasts are checked by the LOC when entering each apparatus to ensure that all team members participate in the floor routine. No reserves are allowed to participate unless pre-approved by the doctor due to injury before the floor routine. At some TeamGym events, the system for checking has not been fully reliable, and in such cases, the Superior Jury has stepped in to verify all teams by recording who performs on each apparatus. The responsibility for following the rules lies with the National Federation (NF), and any violation is considered a serious breach of the regulations.	1.1, 26.1 and 31.1
Tu/Tr16	Tumble/ Trampet	34.4.1 How to judge a single handspring on vault concerning height?	The height deduction for handspring is covered by the deductions under "Contact with the Vault". These deductions define both how the gymnast is supposed to leave the vault and also require a "visible lift".	33.4.1 A6, 1.2.2
Tu/Tr17	Tumble/ Trampet	A gymnast arrives feet first but is likely to fall under rotated. The coach keeps or lifts the gymnast's upper body upright and prevents the gymnast from falling. Is this interpreted as "coach making the skill" and a zero DV?	Not all corrective coach supports should be classified as 'Making the Skill Happen'. There is a need to distinguish whether the coach is making the skill happen with arguably little contribution from the gymnast or simply corrective support that is contributing towards a more favourable outcome.	28.3 f) and 33.3 f)
Tu/Tr18	Tumble/ Trampet	A gymnast makes straight salto 540 and falls on his back (over rotation). Both feet touches the ground lightly but he falls immediately. Hip or knee joints don't close. Just to be sure, this move gets a D value still even though there haven't been any muscle work to save the landing but the body shape is straight as he falls?	Yes, this over rotated fall does not fall under "Not Feet First", "Underrotated Fall," or "Collapsing Fall," and therefore the difficulty value is awarded.	28.3 a) - c) and 33 a) - c)

Tu/Tr19	Tumble/ Trampet	Does the body positions in multiple saltos have to be held in each individual salto?	Yes, for straight salto they should be held throughout the "aerial phase" and for tucked, pucked and piked body positions they must be shown. After shown they may extend for landing but if they show a lesser shape before the end of the aerial phase the difficulty will be evaluated accordingly.	A5
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