



# 2015 competitions of Ballet On Ice Adult

## Guidelines



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# Saison 2015 competitions of Ballet On Ice

## Guidelines

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# **I – General rules and information**

## **A. Definition of Ballet On Ice**

Ballet On Ice is the transcription in space and time of themes, arguments or music in relation to one another, chosen by the choreographer.

The music, theme and choreography should be consistent with one another, and give a feeling of harmony and balance.

The performance must be adapted to the dynamics of ice-skating: quality of gliding and edges, speed, ease and beauty of movements. It must also aim for proper placements and treatment of groups and variety in the use of the specific elements of skating.

The number of figure skating, ice dance or synchronised skating elements the choreographer decides to use is not limited. It is up to the judges to decide if there is any imbalance in their use and the musical link with the theme.

## **B. Contents of a Ballet On Ice performance**

Each team may use any of the elements given in the appendixes to choose and compose its program.

- Each team may choose its scenery, music, choreographic rules, theme, movements and rapports between skaters. They should however be consistent with one another and avoid any redundant aspects, which does not allow for emotion, and therefore art. The interpretation of the chosen theme should not be limited to first degree.
- Jumps and other figure skating or ice dance elements must be part of the choreography and be meaningful regarding the theme of the programme. They should be adapted to the skaters' skating level, and any mistakes or falls during the programme will lead to deductions from the final score.
- Skaters' or couples' solos must also make sense for the theme of the performance. They should not prevail and should be used to link different elements.
- The choreography chosen should emphasize on gliding. Static positions on the ice (i.e. without skating) should be avoided and any overuse will be reflected in the marking.

## **C. Eligibility of team members**

Each team must send an official letter from the team's Federation / Association to the hosting club of the Competition, certifying that all the members of the team are eligible to compete.

## D. Doping

Antidoping control maybe performed randomly in any practice session or during competition, according to rules (cf WADA). <http://www.wada-ama.org/fr/> ' Agence Antidoping control)

## E. Ballet On Ice competitions

### 1. Definition:

Ballet On Ice competitions should take place in with a sporting spirit of universal cooperation and aim at showing and enhancing quality performances, in order to help the evolution of skating sports and arts, and develop them worldwide.

### 2. requirements

The competitions take place on rinks with the following size: minimum 184ft x 85ft

Competitions must meet the following rules, whatever the number of teams or skaters:

- For the official practice sessions on the competition rink, they must respect the duration set out in these Rules,
- The podiums ceremony must end no later than 11.30 pm.

### 3. Composition of the Teams and categories

Ballet On Ice team includes from 8 (minimum) to 24 (maximum) skaters

Each category can have up to 3 replacement skaters beyond the 24 (24 skaters maximum on the ice)

It is mandatory that the skaters executing the choreographic exercise are the same skaters and the same number of skaters than the skaters doing the free program in the same category.

When the team is composed with 8 skaters, in the case of an accident or sickness of a skater (controlled by the medical services of the competition), during the practice or in between the two programs, the team will still be able to participate. It will be disqualified above 2 missing skaters, for medical reasons

The financial consequences of the disqualification will be payable by the team club.

### **The competitions will offer the following categorie:**

- Adult:

no test required and 100% of the team must be over 18 years old on 1st July preceding the competition.

One team/one skater can only compete in one category and no crossovers are permitted from one category to the next.

## **F. Drawing for teams and judges**

### **Arrangements concerning the drawing of the teams for all the competitions**

The drawing is done on a random computer system, by computer and by the accountant of the competition. It is realized under the authority and control of the Ballet on Ice event referee, assistant referee or any other person in charge of refereeing involved in the competition.

It's done by category.

The drawing is done as follows :

1. The referee checks the teams taking part to the competition according to the registration received by the organization committee of the competition.
2. The no show teams will be automatically withdrawn of the drawing.
3. Teams are sorted out by alphabetical order of the towns where they come from.
4. If teams are coming from a same town, they will be sorted out by their official names in a second time.
5. The organization, the official referee Judge and the official accountant announce the random drawing by computer.
6. The teams groups of skating are determined by the organization under the control of the official referee. No more than 6 teams per group are allowed.
7. The organization makes the drawing public by posting the starting order of the teams inside the skating rink, locker rooms and the other rooms of the rink in use during the competition, after the agreement of the referee.

There won't be any intermediate drawing between the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Program. The rank to skate for the Free program will

be in the reverse order of the score done by each team during the choreographic exercise.

The referee can be allowed to do modification of the groups and ask for an ice repair in case of necessity.

Arrangements related to the drawing for the judges' seats concerning all the competitions .The drawing is done randomly by a computer. The accountant of the competition will be in charge of it by computer. It will be done under authority and control of the referee, assistant refereeing or any other refereeing official invited for the event.

The drawing can be done for each category or for all the categories competing on decision of the refereeing Judge of the competition.

The ice referee is included in the drawing.

It means that for :

- The panel of judges composed of 10 officials, the drawing will be done with 10 numbers (9 officials and 1 ice referee). The official having number 10 will be the "ice referee".

The drawing will be executed as follows :

1. The referee checks the list of the officials invited at the competition.
2. A list of the officials is established by family name alphabetical order (as written on their ID).
3. The refereeing and the official accountant start the random computed drawing.
4. In the case of combined programs, the panel of judges for the choreographic exercise will be exactly the same than for the free program (except in case of accident or illness between the 2 programs).
5. The drawing will be public and posted inside the rink, the locker rooms, and the necessary annexes used during the competition , only after it has been validated by the refereeing.

The drawing will take place in the morning of the competition during the official practice sessions.

## **H. Official practice sessions**

The organisers have to set up an official practice session. It must take place on the same rink as the competition, without any scenery, costumes or props.

All teams have to skate during the official practice session, according to the schedule decided by the organisers. All teams will be present 5 minutes before their session according to the schedule decided by the organizing club,

If a team is late, for any reason whatsoever, the organisers are released from this obligation.

If a team does not skate during the official practice session, the ice will stay unoccupied until the next team's turn

The length of the practice session depends on the category:

If the choreographic exercise and the free ballet are planned on two different days, the official practice will last 10 minutes for the CE and 12 minutes for the free ballet. If both programs are on the same day, then the official practice will last 17 minutes.

- The music for the free skate and the choreographic exercise may only be played once each. The skating order is imposed by the organisers. The free skate should start and the choreographic exercise ends the practice.

## **J. Announcement of the teams' results during the competition**

The competition speaker announces the intermediate results for the team after each team has skated:

- For the free skate:  
"Team X was awarded a total of X points for the technique of performance and a total of X points for the artistic mark, with a total score of X points, and is currently ranked in X position."
- For the choreographic exercise:  
"Team X was awarded a total of X points for the choreographic mark and a total of X points for the artistic mark, with a total of X points, and is currently ranked in X position."
- In the case of combined results, the announcements is the following:
- "Team X scored a total of X points for the technique of performance and a total of X points for the artistic mark, with a total of X points for the free skate. The combined score is X points and the team is currently ranked in X position."

This announcement is characteristic of the open system of marking

The judging panel will be composed of 10 officials according to the following selection process :



## Jugdes panel designation

Apart from the Referee and the Assistant Referee, two judges (Ballet/Theater on ice) will be chosen in the following countries : Australia, Belgium, Spain, France, Russia and USA. In the case that the judges would not be available, they will be chosen in countries the nearest to the competition.

The panel of officials includes at least:

- i
  - ⊕ 1 Event referee,
  - ⊕ 1 assistant referee,
  - ⊕ 7 judges
  - ⊕ 1 ice referee.
- The referee may adapt the composition of the judging panel in the interest of the competition.

## K. Placement of the judging panel during the competitions

The judges must be seated, depending on the conformation of the rink, in the middle of the long axis of the rink, away from the audience, at sufficient height to be able to satisfyingly see the different elements of the programme (1.50 meters high minimum).

The placement of the judging stand must be noted in the competition announcement and approved by the referee.

A "quiet zone" must be provided for the judges.

## II - Free skate

### A. Length and timing of the free skate:

#### 1. Length of performances for each category

➤ Adult:

5.'30 minutes + or - 15 seconds

## 2. Team set-up

See paragraph C. Scenery and props, 2) Scenery set-up.

## 3. Timing

Timing of the free skate begins:

first purposeful movement of any skater on the team

When the team is ready, the captain may raise his/her arm to ask for the introduction, or, if there is no introduction, for the music to start.

In this case, this movement does not count as a "purposeful movement" for the programme.

If skaters start moving during the verbal introduction to the programme, timing will start at that moment.

Timing will cease when the last skater comes to a complete stop.

## 4. Deductions for timing

### Deductions

A performance that does not meet the time requirements, will have one point deducted from its total mark by the event referee and assistant referee for every 10 second period started (for example: 1 point deduction for 9 seconds above the time allowed; 2 point deduction for 11 seconds over the time allowed).

## 5. Incidents

If there is a problem with the music during the first 30 seconds of the performance, the team captain should make it clear to the event ice or event referee in order to stop the performance.

In this case only, the performance will start again from the start and the officials should not take into account the first execution.

If the music stops during the course of the performance, the team captain should clearly signal it by positioning him/herself in front of the event referee, so he can stop the performance.

The team shall continue the performance from the start of the stopped element. The rest of the performance shall be evaluated from that restarted element.

In case of a serious event (for example a fall causing an injury and a skater not being able to leave the rink without the help of the rescue team or any other serious event), the referee may decide to stop the performance by clearly blowing a whistle, to ensure the safety of all the skaters. The performance will then continue from the point at which it was stopped. The judges shall not take the pause into account but the fall will be penalised.

## **B. Costumes for the free skate**

Costumes must be decent.

Ornaments and hair accessories must be secure so they do not risk falling on the ice or affecting the competition (glitter, beads, sequins, etc.) or be hazardous for the skaters.

All accessories must be fake ones and not be dangerous in case of falls or accidental collisions.

The use of feathers is prohibited.

The event referee and assistant referee may require that the troubles be stopped if they believe that the skaters' safety is at stake.

Costuming and make-up should enhance the feeling for the theme of the performance.

## **C. Scenery and props for the free skate**

### **1. Provisions on scenery**

Scenery must be limited in size and no more than 2.3 metres high.

It is prohibited to throw confetti, paper balls, water or any other object, along with the emission of smoke and any kind of flammable matters.

The use of live animals is prohibited.

The use of practicable is prohibited (e.g. trampolines).

It is prohibited for a coach, parent or anyone to hold accessories or parts of the scenery to skaters on the ice, once the team is on the ice and that doors to the rink are closed.

### **Deductions**

If the scenery does not meet these requirements, the referee and assistant referee will deduct **2 points** from the team's total score.

### **2. Scenery set-up**

After team is announced Skaters will have 2:00 minutes to set-up the scenery and get in their starting position. Skaters may use any or all of this two-minute period to warm-up. The ice referee will monitor the set-up of scenery and report any violation of time allotment to the event referee.

After 1 minute 30, the event referee will announce in the microphone that 30 seconds are remaining. No other announcement will be made before the start of the introduction to the programme. After 2 minutes, the CD (or tape) is played and the timing begins.

The skaters must set-up and remove the scenery themselves, with their skates on.

Non-team members may not set foot on the ice, in particular any person not wearing skates.

### **Deductions**

If the scenery set-up does not meet these requirements, the event referee and assistant referee, following a notification from the ice referee, will deduct **2 points** from the team's total score.

## **D. Lighting**

White lighting should be used.

## **E. Introduction to the free skate**

A written description of each performance, in the local language, must be included in the official competition programme.

No presentation will be read by the announcers before the performance.

An audio text, no longer than 20 seconds, may be recorded on the Free skate CD, before the beginning of the music. In this case, the timing of the performance will start as mentioned in the paragraph "Length and Timing of the free skate" (i.e. , with the first purposeful movement of any skater in the team before the start of the music).

## **F. Free skate judging**

### **1. Open system of marking**

(see Appendix "Free skate judging criteria")

The judgement uses the open system of marking (the total mark obtained for each performance is announced).

Each judge awards a mark for each criterion between 0 and 10 (in increments of 0.25 points) which helps evaluate the different criteria of the free skate. (cf. Scale of marks p. 22 Part IV – Accounting and publication of results).

The final placement is calculated by adding the marks awarded for all criteria.

Two marks are awarded by the addition of all marks awarded for each criterion:

#### **1<sup>st</sup> mark – Technique of Performance**

The following criteria must be considered by the judges when awarding this mark:

- utilisation of the ice and the space, and organisation of formations

- body movements and positions
- quality of ensembles and rapport between skaters
- performance of technical elements
- overall quality of skating for the team

## **2<sup>nd</sup> mark - Artistic mark :**

The following criteria must be considered by the judges when awarding this mark:

- presence of the skaters, intensity and impact of the performance
- Creation of a universe
- Theatricality of performance
- originality and creativity of the performance, and its ability to be understood by the audience

## **2. Falls**

### **Deductions**

Any fall must be noted by officials and confirmed by the event referee and/or assistant referee. Any deductions accounted for have to be confirmed by the event referee or the assistant referee.

The deduction is applied on the total team's total score as follows:

1 skater's fall = 1 point deduction

1 pair's fall = 1 point deduction

1 group's fall (fall of 3 skaters or more at the same time and at the same place) = 1 point deduction

The deduction is **1 point** on the team's total score for every fall recorded.

A fall is defined as "loss of control by a skater with the result that the majority of his/her own body weight is on the ice supported by any part of the body other than the blades, e.g. hand(s), knee(s), back, buttock(s) or any part of the arm."

### III – Choreographic exercise:

Choreographic exercise is centred on three elements:

- a theme,
- a choreographic process,
- a type of gesture or movement.

All three elements are suggested for every new sporting season, by the American, Australian, Belgium, French, Russian and Spanish coaches and choreographers. They are officialised for the two upcoming years.

The choreographic exercise is compulsory for all categories of competitions.

#### A. Length and timing of the choreographic exercise

##### 1. Length

The choreographic exercise class for adult should be 2.30 minutes long (+ or - 10 seconds).

##### 2. Team set-up

Skaters will have 1 minute to get into their starting position. The 10 last seconds will be announced. At the end of the 30 second period, the music will start without any further notice.

##### 3. Timing

Timing of the choreographic exercise begins:

- When the music starts, or
- With the first purposeful movement of any skater in the team before the start of the music.

When the team is ready, the captain introduction, or, if there is no introduction, the music to be played.

In this case, this movement does not count as a “purposeful movement” for the programme.

Timing will cease when the last skater comes to a complete stop.

#### **4. Deductions for timing**

##### **Deductions**

A performance that does not meet the time requirements, will have one point deducted from its total mark by the Referee and Assistant Referee for every 10 second period started (for example: 1 point deduction for 9 seconds above the time allowed; 2 point deduction for 11 seconds over time allowed).

#### **5. Incidents**

If there is a problem with the music during the first 30 seconds of the programme, the team captain should make it clear to the event referee in order to stop the performance.

In this case only, the performance will start again from the start and the officials should not take into account the first performance.

If the music stops during the course of the performance, the team captain should clearly signal it by positioning him/herself in front of the referee, so he can suspend the performance.

The team shall continue the performance from the start of the stopped element. The rest of the performance shall be assessed from that reskateded element.

In case of a serious event (for example a fall causing an injury and a skater not being able to leave the rink without the help of the rescue team or any other serious event), the referee may decide to suspend the performance by blowing the whistle, to ensure the safety of all the skaters. The performance will then continue from where it was suspended. The judges shall not take the pause into account but the fall will be penalised.

#### **6. Costuming for choreographic exercise :**

All team members must wear a black outfit, legs must be covered (black tights or pants for girls, black pants for boys, in order to help assess movement).

Leotards (or 2 pieces suits, but covering skin in between) are recommended.

Sleeveless tops are permitted.

Girls may wear free skate dress (short choreographic dresses up to the middle of the thigh) with black tights. Longer dance dresses are not allowed.

No theatrical make-up or accessories is permitted.

Costuming is not taken into account for the marking – even if it is consistent with the theme, choreographic process or movements.

## Deductions

However, if a team's costumes do not meet this requirement, the event referee may deduct two points from the team's total score.

### B. Setting up for the choreographic exercise

The team has 1 minute to set up on the ice. The last 30 seconds will be announced, and the music will start without any other warning.

No scenery no props are allowed for the choreographic exercise.

In the case of non-respect of these rules and with the setting up of scenery or props, on the report of the ice referee, the refereeing has full powers of cancelling the choreographic exercise for the team.

## C. Description of the elements

Two months before the competition, the teams will have to send the hosting club a written description of the **elements** they chose to translate the three elements.

## D. Lighting

All competitions should use plain white lighting.

## E. Choreographic exercise judging

### 1. Open system of marking

(see Appendix "judging criteria for choreographic exercise")

The judgement is open (total mark for each programme is announced).

Each judge awards a mark per criteria between 0 and 10 (in increments of 0.25 points) which helps evaluate the different criteria of the choreographic exercise.

The final placement is calculated by adding the marks awarded for all criteria.

Two marks are awarded by the addition of the points awarded for each criterion:

- A **choreographic mark (1st mark)**, for which the judge shall assess:
  - ✓ management of the prescribed theme
  - ✓ management of the prescribed choreographic process
  - ✓ management of the prescribed gesture (movement)
  - ✓ consistency of the three prescribed elements.



- A **technical mark (2<sup>nd</sup> mark)**, for which the judge should assess:
  - ✓ Gliding, edges, balance, skating
  - ✓ Variety, speed and amplitude of steps, turns jumps, rotations and attitudes
  - ✓ Quality of execution of gesture: body position and placement
  - ✓ Consistency of the three criteria above with music and theme.

In case of a tie, the first mark (choreographic mark) will determine the higher placement.

### **3. Falls**

#### **Deductions**

Any fall must be noted by officials and confirmed by the event referee and/or assistant referee. Any deductions accounted for have to be confirmed by the event referee or the assistant referee.

The deduction is 1 point on the team's total score for every fall recorded as follows :

One skater falls = 1 point deduction

One pair falls = 1 point deduction

One group falls (fall of 3 skaters or more at the same time and at the same place) = 1 point deduction

A fall is defined as "loss of control by a skater with the result that the majority of his/her own body weight is on the ice supported by any part of the body other than the blades, e.g. hand(s), knee(s), back, buttock(s) or any part of the arm

## IV – Accounting and publishing of results

There is no technical panel or controller for Ballet On ice.

Half time is not used for the free skate or for the choreographic exercise.

### A. Marking of criteria

Each criterion shall be marked from 0 to 10 in increments of 0.25 by each judge on the panel. It is used entirely for all categories.

The scale for marking each criterion is the following:

- 0 : not perceived,
- 1 : poor,
- 2 : low-level,
- 3 : fair,
- 4 : acceptable,
- 5 : average,
- 6 : above average,
- 7 : good,
- 8 : very good,
- 9 : superior,
- 10: exceptional.

To give an efficient point of comparison, marks from 0 to 3 are in the red zone (negative zone), marks from 4 to 6 are in the orange zone (average) and marks from 7 to 10 are in the green zone (good).

The judge should assess a criterion by awarding a mark between 0 and 10 in increments of 0.25 points.

### B. Accounting

Each judge awards a mark between 0 and 10 for each criterion for both marks of the free skate and the choreographic exercise. They will also take into account the deductions during the program. The marks given by the panel of judged are added by the computer to make the total of points per team. The highest mark and the lowest mark are automatically put aside by the computer accounting system.

The total score awarded to a team will be the mean of the marks given by the panel of the judges except the ones having given the highest and lowest marks.

The ranking will be calculated by the increasing number of points (the best team getting the biggest number of points).

The ranking of the free program decides between the possible ties (team having the same number of points).

The final results signed by the referee and the referee accountant will be posted at the end of the competition.

The highest and lowest marks are not taken into account.

A memorandum of the results will have to be posted on line et available to unload on the Organizing Federation website within the 24 hours following the competition.

### **C. Weighting the results for the choreographic exercise and the free skate**

The results of the choreographic exercise and the free skate are weighted as follows:

- The number of points obtained by each team is multiplied:
  - ✓ for the choreographic exercise: by 0.5 (33.3 %),
  - ✓ for the free skate: by 1.0 (66.7 %).
- The results are then added and the team with the lowest total wins the event.
  - ✓ in case of a draw, the results of the free skate decide on the better position.

For each category, the final result is a combination of the choreographic exercise and the free skate.

### **D. A simple and progressive computer system:**

A computer system will be used to calculate the results, and each judge should enter him/herself their marks for each criterion.

In case the computer system fails, the paper system described below shall replace it.

The judges should give a written account on the table of results for the choreographic exercise and the free skate. The details are identical and there is an area for the judge to write down a mark between 0 and 10 for each criterion.

After each mark, the detailed results are sent to the accountants to enable them to include the marks awarded and points deducted by the officials, and the accountants then calculate the total score and ranking for each team.

After receiving the results, the assistant announces the total score and current ranking of the team (see "I -J.-Announcement of the teams' results during the competition"), either before the next team or straight after the next team.

The detailed results are given back to the officials at the end of the category, for the judges' meeting that takes place after the competition.

### **E. Settling of ties (equally placed teams):**

In case of a tie in the free program, the second mark will determine the highest placement.

For the choreographic exercise, the first mark will determine the highest placement.

### **F. Detailed results:**

A table of detailed results is mandatory. It should be given to the teams (choreographers and coaches) and to the officials.

It should show the following information with two teams on each page:

- ✓ the name of the team,
- ✓ the points awarded by each judge for each criterion (the judges should remain anonymous),
- ✓ the total points for each criterion,
- ✓ the total points for each mark,
- ✓ the detail and total of deductions calculated by the judges and the event referee and assistant referee,
- ✓ the total points after deductions,
- ✓ the total points for both scores (first and second marks for choreographic exercise and free skate),
- ✓ the placement of the team,
- ✓ the multiplying factor used.

## JUDGING CRITERIA FOR THE CHOREOGRAPHIC EXERCISE

Two marks, each between 0 and 10 (with increments of 0.5), are awarded: Choreographic and Technical

**Choreographic (1<sup>st</sup> mark)**, for which each judge will take into account :

- ✓ the way the movement theme is treated
- ✓ the way the choreographic process is treated
- ✓ the way the type of movement is being treated
- ✓ the consistency between the 3 above elements

These criteria are evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale, from simple and poorly mastered to complex and well mastered

- Theme : evaluate duration (from absent to predominant) and complexity of treatment (from basic to elaborated)
- Choreographic process: evaluate duration (from absent to predominant) and complexity and variety of treatment (from only one dimension of the choreographic process to several dimensions, with a meaningful treatment by single skaters and duos and sub groups and the whole group, to give its full meaning to the performance)
- Movement/gesture: evaluate duration (from absent to predominant) and complexity and variety of treatment (from treatment of the lower body to treatment of the whole spatial environment, with meaningful use of both lower and upper body).

• **Technical (2<sup>nd</sup> mark)**, for which each judge will take into account :

- ✓ the mastery of gliding and the quality of edges
- ✓ the speed, variety and amplitude of steps and turns, jumps, rotations and attitudes
- ✓ the quality of execution of gestures : body hold and placement
- ✓ the consistency between the three above elements with the music and theme..

These criteria are similarly evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale, from simple and poorly mastered to complex and well mastered

## The choreographic mark (first mark) breaks the ties.

### JUDGING CRITERIA FOR TOI « FREE » PERFORMANCES

#### • **Technique of Performance (1<sup>st</sup> Mark):**

- ✓ Utilization of the ice, utilization of space, and the organization of formations
  - ✓ Quality of movements including body positions
  - ✓ Quality of ensembles and rapport between the skaters themselves and groups of skaters
  - ✓ Performance of Technical Elements: quality, variety and level of technical elements, in congruence with the meaning of the performance.
- 
- ✓ Quality of gliding and edges

#### ■ **Each criterion is evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale**

It is suggested to integrate at least 3 of the following types of elements into the performance. They will be evaluated after their level of difficulty, quality and variety, and to their congruence with the performance theme:

- ✓ Jumps
- ✓ Spins or rotations (from simple, standing spins to complex spins with position changes)
- ✓ Lifts (from static to dynamic in edge)
- ✓ Steps (from straight line and simple steps to complex lines and complex steps)
- ✓ Attitudes

Gliding and edges, flow, speed and its variation, carriage, and variety of elements incorporated.

#### • **Artistic (2<sup>nd</sup> Mark):**

- ✓ Establishment of a presence by the skaters individually as well as the intensity and impact of the performance as a whole.
- ✓ Creation of a universe taking into account the choreography and its execution. Use of scenery is not a requirement but if scenery is used should it should enhance and not detract from the performance.
- ✓ Theatricality of the performance
- ✓ Originality and creativity of the performance as a whole as well as its ability to be interpreted by observers.

These criteria are evaluated on a 0-10 scale, from simple and poorly mastered to complex and well mastered

Artistic mark (second mark) breaks the ties.