



Guidelines 2024

BALLET/THEATRE ON ICE INTER-COUNTRIES

Nations Cup: Novice, Junior and
Senior categories

Gold Cup: Adult and Open categories

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(Nations Cup Logo to be provided)

Ballet/Theatre on Ice

Guidelines 2024

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I – General

A. Definition of Ballet/Theatre on Ice

Ballet/Theatre on Ice is the translation in space and time of themes, stories 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 skating vocabulary.

B. Contents of a Ballet/Theatre on Ice performance

Ballet/Theatre on Ice consists of two programs: The Choreographic Exercise (CE) and Free Performance (FP).

The performance of both programs requires the usage of the terminology of the three axes (Theme, Choreographic Process and Gesture) found within the Choreographic Dictionary as a primary foundation for Ballet/Theatre on Ice. The CE program will have required axes for all programs to demonstrate. The Free Performance allows the coach/choreographer/team choices within each type of axis to be demonstrated.

- Each team may choose its scenery, music, choreographic processes, theme, movements and relationships between skaters. These aspects should however be consistent with one another and avoid redundancy, which does not allow for emotion, and therefore art. The interpretation of the chosen theme should not be limited to being literal, but may be abstract.
- Jumps and other figure skating or ice dance elements as part of the choreography should be meaningful regarding the theme of the program. They should be adapted to the skaters' skating level, and any mistakes or falls during the program 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 dominate 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 the rules: see WADA <http://www.wada-ama.org/>

E. Composition of teams and categories (see appendix)

The same number of skaters must compete in the CE and FP. But 4 Skaters who are on the roster may change from the CE and FP.

In the case of an accident or sickness of a skater between the 2 programs, the opinion of the medical service of the competition is required, so that the team is not disqualified.

One team/one skater can only compete in one category and no crossovers are permitted from one category to the next. Unlike other team sports, teams have the flexibility of the 4 out-of-age-range skaters.

The financial consequences of a potential disqualification are the sole responsibility of the team club.

1. Senior, Junior and Novice (Nations Cup)

Ballet/Theatre on Ice teams for Senior, Junior, and Novice include from 12 (minimum) to 20 (maximum) skaters on the ice for both the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance.

Novice, Junior and Senior teams may have a roster from 12 to 24 skaters.

2. Adult (Gold Cup)

Ballet/Theatre on Ice category Adult: from 8 (minimum) to 24 (maximum) skaters in competition.

Adult teams may have a roster from 8 to 28 skaters (maximum number of skaters on the ice is 24).

3. Open (Gold Cup, to be confirmed after the test organized in Bordeaux)

Ballet/Theatre on Ice category Open: from 8 (minimum) to 24 (maximum) skaters in competition.

Open teams may have a roster from 8 to 28 skaters (maximum number of skaters on the ice is 24).

F. Age requirements (see appendix)

Nations Cup:

- Senior:

All skaters, except for a maximum of 4, must have reached the age of 15 before

July 1 preceding the event. The 4 skaters out of the age range must have reached the age of 12 before July 1 preceding the event.

- **Junior:**

All skaters, except for a maximum of 4, must have reached the age of 11 but not have reached the age of 19 before July 1 preceding the event. The 4 skaters out of the age range may be outside the age range by 3 years maximum (8 years old minimum for the youngest, less than 22 years old for the oldest, before July 1 preceding the event).

- **Novice:**

All skaters, except for a maximum of 4, must have reached the age of 8 but not have reached the age of 15 before July 1 preceding the event. The 4 skaters out of the age range may be outside the age range by 3 years maximum (5 years old minimum for the youngest, less than 18 years old for the oldest, before July 1 preceding the event).

Gold Cup:

Adult:

No test required and 100% of the team must have reached 18 years before July 1 preceding the competition.

Open:

No test required and 100% of the team must have reached 8 years before July 1 preceding the competition.

II. Rules for competitions

A. Definition

Ballet/Theatre on Ice competitions should take place 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 worldwide.

Competitions take place on rinks with the following size: minimum 56 m. x 26 m.

The organizing committee of the competition checks the teams taking part in the competition according to the registration received by the organization committee of the competition. The Chief Referee validates that this has been done.

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

- The official practice sessions on the competition rink should follow the duration set out in these Guidelines,
- The podium ceremony must end no later than 11.30 pm.

All skaters involved in the performance must wear skates on both feet.

B. Draw for teams and judges

1. Teams

The draw is done either manually or on a random computer system, by computer and by the official accountant of the competition. It is done under the authority and control of the Event Referee of each category, as follows:

Choreographic Exercise:

- a. The no-show teams are withdrawn from the competition. Teams are sorted in alphabetical order of the name of their club. If teams happen to have the same name, they will be sorted by their city name.
- b. There will be a free draw among teams to determine which team will draw first. The starting order of the participating teams is then drawn in alphabetical order from the club drawn to start the draw.
- c. The organization, the Event Referee and the official accountant announce the random draw results.
- d. The groups of teams between resurfaces are determined by the organization under the control of the Event Referee. No more than 6 teams between two resurfaces are allowed.
- e. The organization makes the draw 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 Event Referee has validated the draw.

Free Performance:

A random draw is organized between the CE and FP within each group between resurfacing, so as to preserve the interest of the competition. The draw will be either physical (with representatives from each team), or electronic under supervision of the Chief Referee.

The "TV Rule" (draw for half of the group (2 or 3 teams), then for the other half for the two last groups) is implemented.

2. Judges

The draw of judges is done randomly by computer. The official accountant of the competition is in charge, under the authority and control of the Event Referee.

The draw for the judge seats is performed as follows:

1. The Event Referee checks the list of the invited officials at the competition.
2. The Event Referee and the official accountant start the random computer draw.
3. The panel of judges for the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance will be exactly the same (except in case of accident or illness between the 2 programs).
4. The results of the draw are made public and posted inside the rink, the locker rooms, and the necessary annexes used during the competition, once they have

been validated by the Event Referee.

The draw takes place in the morning of the competition, during the official practice session.

C. Official practice sessions

The organizers have to set up an official practice session. It must take place on the same rink as the competition. Official practice should be as close as possible to competition set-up. Scenery and props are allowed at practice, although in the time frame allocated to the team. The team is free to use or not use them.

Teams not wishing to skate during the official training session must notify the organizer at least 10 days before the competition to facilitate the timing.

Teams will be present 5 minutes before their session according to the schedule decided by the organizing club.

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

If the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance are planned on two different days, the official practice will last 10 minutes for the CE and 12 minutes for the free. If both programs are on the same day, then the official practice will last 17 minutes.

- The music for the Free Performance and the Choreographic Exercise may only be played once for each team. The skating order is imposed by the organizers. The Free Performance should start and the Choreographic Exercise ends the practice.

D. Team setup

Each team must take the starting position at the latest 30 seconds after its name has been announced. If this time has expired and the team has not yet taken the starting position, the Event Referee shall apply a deduction of 1 point. If 60 seconds started from the call to the start have expired and the team has not yet taken the starting position, it will be considered as withdrawn.

Skaters need to enter the ice "continuously", otherwise the warm-up time starts when an interruption occurs.

Skaters have 1 min. 30 sec. to get into their starting position, once their last skater has entered the ice.

E. Timing of the performance

When the team is ready, the captain may raise his/her arm to ask for the music to start.

The timing starts with the first purposeful movement of a skater (not with the music).

Timing ceases when the last skater comes to a complete stop.

Deductions for timing:

A performance that does not meet the time requirements will have one point deducted from its total mark by the event 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).

F. Falls

Any fall must be noted by officials. Fall deductions are decided by the majority of judges, including the Referee (but not the Assistant Referee). The majority of judges is needed, Referee included. 4-4 is not a majority.

The deduction is **1 point** on the team's total score (Choreographic mark + Technical mark) for every fall recorded.

However:

- 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."

G. Interruptions

If there is a problem with the music during the first 20 seconds of the performance, the team captain should make it clear to the Referee in order to stop the performance.

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

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/she can stop the performance.

The team shall continue the performance from the start of the element that was being performed at the interruption. The rest of the performance shall be evaluated from that restarted element.

In case of a problem, the team captain is the only one to be able to stop a program besides the Referee. Additionally, if the Ice Referee sees an injury or a major risk or gets input from the coach of the team that there is a problem, he/she may advise the Referee by all possible means to stop the program.

In case of a serious event (for example a fall or any other serious event causing an injury and a skater not being able to leave the rink without the help of the rescue team), the referee may stop the performance by clearly blowing a whistle, to ensure the safety of 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 penalized.

In case the interruption exceeds 10 min., a new warm-up period will be allowed. There is no deduction.

H. Lighting

Plain white lighting should be used for all competitions.

I. Judging panel

The judging panel is composed of 10 officials.

Apart from the Event Referee and the Assistant Referee, two judges (Ballet/Theatre on ice) are selected by each country participating in the competition. In case those judges would not be available, judges will be chosen from countries nearest to the competition.

The panel of officials includes at least:

- 1 event referee,
 - 1 assistant referee,
 - 7 judges,
 - 1 ice referee.
- The Event Referee may adjust the composition of the judging panel in the interest of the competition.

J. Placement of the judging panel during the competitions

The judges must be seated 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 program (1.50 metre high minimum).

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

The judges must have an unobstructed view of the ice.

III – Choreographic Exercise

The Choreographic Exercise is centered on three axes:

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

All three elements are selected for every new sporting season, by the International Coordination Group. They are officialized for the two upcoming years. The Choreographic Exercise is compulsory for all categories of competitions.

A. Length of the Choreographic Exercise

The Choreographic Exercise for the Novice, Junior and Senior (Nations Cup) and Adult (Gold Cup) is 2 minutes and 30 seconds long (+ or - 10 seconds).

The Choreographic Exercise for the Open category (Gold Cup) is 2 minutes (+ or - 10 seconds).

B. Costumes for the 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 piece suits, but covering skin in between) are recommended. Sleeveless tops are permitted.

Ornaments (sequins, etc.) are not allowed.

Hairdo and make-up should not be meant to enhance the prescribed Theme, CP and Gesture. Eyelash extensions are permitted but should not be visible from a distance.

Black illusion / mesh is accepted.

Hand gloves up to the wrist (and not longer) are accepted, provided they are flesh or black.

Girls may wear a Free Performance dress (short choreographic dress 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 these requirements, the event referee will deduct **2 points** from the team's total score

C. Setting up for the Choreographic Exercise

No scenery and no props are allowed for the Choreographic Exercise.

D. Description of the elements

Two months before the competition, the teams must send the hosting club a written description of the vision used to translate the three elements (theme, choreographic process and gesture) into one consistent and meaningful piece.

E. Choreographic Exercise judging

The judging system is open. The marks obtained by the team are announced.

Each judge awards a mark between 0 and 10 (in increments of 0.25 points) for each criterion of the Choreographic Exercise. *Please see Scale of marks in Part V – Accounting*

and publication of results.

Two marks are announced:

a. A **choreographic mark (1st mark):**

The judging panel average marks for the following 4 criteria are added:

- i. Management of the prescribed theme
- ii. Management of the prescribed choreographic process
- iii. Management of the prescribed gesture (movement)
- iv. Consistency of the three prescribed elements.

b. A **technical mark (2nd mark)**

The judging panel average marks for the following 4 criteria are added:

- i. Gliding, edges, balance, skating
- ii. Variety, speed and amplitude of steps, turns jumps, rotations and attitudes
- iii. Quality of execution of gesture: body position and placement
- iv. 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.

IV - Free Performance

A. Length of the Free Performance:

For each category:

a. Senior (Nations Cup):

5 minutes and 30 seconds + or - 10 seconds

b. Junior (Nations Cup):

5 minutes + or - 10 seconds

c. Novice (Nations Cup):

4 minutes and 30 seconds + or - 10 seconds

d. Adult (Gold Cup):

4 minutes and 30 seconds + or - 10 seconds

e. Open (Gold Cup):

4 minutes and 30 seconds + or - 10 seconds

B. Costumes for the Free Performance

Costumes must be suitable for athletic competition.

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.

The use of feathers is prohibited.

All accessories must be fake (e.g. swords, guns, etc.) and not be dangerous in case of falls or accidental collisions.

The Event Referee and Assistant Referee may require that the program 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 Performance

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, liquid or any other object, along with the emission of smoke and any kind of flammable material.

The use of live animals is prohibited.

The use of apparatus like a trampoline is prohibited.

It is prohibited for a coach, parent or anyone to pass 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.

The Organizing Committee must provide for volunteers to check the ice after each team.

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 setup

Once the preceding team has left the ice with its scenery, and while the judging panel is awarding its marks, some skaters of the following team may enter the ice to set up their scenery. They then exit the ice and wait to be called for their 1 min. 30 sec. warm-up with the rest of their team.

The first team to skate after a resurfacing acts similarly: the skaters needed to place their scenery may do so and then go back to the gate until their team is called for warm-up.

In case the whole team comes in to set up the scenery and starts warming up, the Referee counts it as warm-up time.

The Ice Referee monitors the set-up of scenery and reports any violation of time allotment to the Referee.

After 1 minute warm-up, the Announcer states in the microphone that 30 seconds are remaining. No other announcement is made before the start of the music. It is recommended to post a timer visible to the team.

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

Non-team members may not set foot on the ice, particularly any person not wearing

skates.

Deductions

If the scenery set-up does not meet these requirements, the Event Referee, following a notification from the Ice Referee, will deduct **2 points** from the team's total score.

D. Introduction to the Free Performance

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

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

E. Free Performance judging

The judging system is open: the marks obtained for each performance are announced.

Each judge awards a mark between 0 and 10 (in increments of 0.25 points) for each of the 9 criteria of the Free Performance. *Please see Scale of marks in Part V – Accounting and publication of results.*

Two marks are announced:

1st mark – Technique of Performance

The judging panel average marks for the following 5 criteria are added:

- Utilization of the ice and the space, and organization of formations
- Body movements and positions
- Quality of ensembles and rapport between skaters
- Performance of technical elements
- Overall quality of skating for the team

2nd mark - Artistic mark:

The judging panel average marks for the following 4 criteria are added:

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

The second mark (Artistic) breaks the tie.

V – Accounting and publishing of results

There is no technical panel or controller for Ballet/Theatre on Ice.

Half time is neither used for the Choreographic Exercise, nor for the Free Performance.

A. Marking of criteria

Each criterion is marked from 0 to 10 in increments of 0.25 by each judge on the panel. The whole range of marks is used entirely for all categories.

The scale for marking for each criterion is the following:

- **0: Not skated**
- **1: Very Poor**
- **2: Poor**
- **3: Weak**
- **4: Acceptable,**
- **5: Average,**
- **6: Above average,**
- **7: good,**
- **8: Very good,**
- **9: Excellent**
- **10: Outstanding**

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).

B. Accounting

Each judge awards a mark between 0 and 10 for each criterion of both marks of the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance.

The marks awarded by the panel of judges are added by the computer to make the total points per team. The highest mark and the lowest mark are automatically put aside by the system.

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

The ranking is calculated by the increasing number of points (the best team getting the highest number of points).

The ranking of the Free Performance breaks potential ties (a tie, meaning teams having the same number of points).

The final results are signed by the Event Referee and the Official Accountant and will be posted at the end of the competition.

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

C. Factoring the results for the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance

For each category, the final result is a combination of the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance. The results of the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance are weighed as follows:

- The number of points obtained by each team for the Choreographic Exercise is multiplied by 0.5 (weight of the Choreographic Exercise in the final score is 33.3 %)
- The number of points obtained by each team for the Free Performance is multiplied by 1.0 (weight of the Free Performance in the final score is 66.7 %).
- The two are then added to decide the total score and the ranking.

In case of a tie, the results of the Free Performance decide on the better position.

D. A simple and progressive computer system

Results are calculated by a computer system. Each judge enters him/herself his/her marks for each criterion.

In case the computer system fails, the paper system shall replace it in the following way:

Each judge needs to give a written account for the performance of each team on the judging sheet he or she is given, both for the Choreographic Exercise and the Free Performance. The judging sheets include the marks he or she awards the team on each criterion.

After each team ends its performance, the judging sheets are given to the accountants, including the marks awarded and points deducted. The accountants then calculate the total score and ranking for each team.

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

The judging sheets 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)

The first mark (Choreographic mark) breaks the tie for the Choreographic Exercise.

The second mark (Artistic mark) breaks the tie for the Free Performance.

The result of the Free Performance breaks the tie for the overall competition result.

F. Detailed official 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, 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 Performance),
- ✓ the placement of the team,
- ✓ the multiplying factor used.

V – Other rules

The rules included in these guidelines cover only what is specific to Ballet/Theatre on Ice. Any other point will be covered by the ISU rules (e.g. complaint filing process, no-show teams, etc.). This mention will have to be formally mentioned into the Announcement of the competition.

APPENDICES

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TEAM RESULTS DURING THE COMPETITION

The competition Announcer gives the intermediate results for each team after they have skated:

- 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 technique mark, with a total of X points, and is currently ranked in X position."
- For the Free Performance:
"Team X was awarded a total of X points for the technique of performance mark and a total of X points for the artistic mark, with a total score of X points, and is currently ranked in X position."
- In the case of combined results, the announcement 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 Performance. 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 (*Please read Chapter V-D*).

DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES

Categories	# of Skaters (Roster)	# of Skaters (On Ice)	Age Range	Flexability Rules (1)	Flexability Rules (2)	Age Range with Flexability Rules	CE Length of Program	FP Length of Program
Senior	12 - 24	12 - 20	15 and over	Applicable to all Categories Must have reached minimum and maximum ages by July 1st of the Competition year	4 rostered skaters may be outside age range by no more than 3 years	12 and over	2:30 +/- 10 Seconds	5:30 +/- 10 Seconds
Junior	12 - 24	12 - 20	Minimum 11 Maximum 18			Minimum 8 Maximum 21	2:30 +/- 10 Seconds	5:00 +/- 10 Seconds
Novice	12 - 24	12 - 20	Minimum 8 Maximum 14			Minimum 5 Maximum 17	2:30 +/- 10 Seconds	4:30 +/- 10 Seconds
Open	8 - 28	8 - 24	Minimum Age = 8	N/A	N/A	2:00 +/- 10 Seconds	4:30 +/- 10 Seconds	
Adult	8 - 28	8 - 24	18 and Older	N/A	N/A	2:30 +/- 10 Seconds	4:30 +/- 10 Seconds	

**NOTE; THE SAME NUMBERS OF SKATERS MUST SKATE IN THE CE AND FP;
4 SKATERS WHO ARE ON THE ROSTER MAY CHANGE FROM THE CE AND FP**




EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE CHOREOGRAPHIC EXERCISE

Choreographic (1st mark) :

1. Management of the prescribed theme
2. Management of the prescribed choreographic process
3. Management of the prescribed gesture
4. Consistency of the 3 prescribed elements

... which are consequences of the choices and the orientations the coach and choreographer decided to take (the "parti-pris")




These 4 criteria are evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale (from simple and poorly mastered to complex and well mastered):

-  The Theme is evaluated on Duration (from absent to predominant), Readability and Music (from non-consistent to original)
-  The Choreographic Process is evaluated on Readability, Duration (from only at times to predominant), Variety (from only one dimension, to several dimensions using several skaters - singles, duos, subgroups, the whole group - giving its full meaning to the performance), Quality of execution, Complexity of the elements and of the movement through the process.
-  Gesture is evaluated on Duration (from absent to predominant), Creativity (from treatment of the lower body to treatment of the whole spatial environment, with meaningful use of both lower and upper body), Speed (performed in a static position to executed at full speed, on edge, on complex steps ad elements), and the variety to use the body segments.

Technical (2nd mark):










1. Glide and edges (*skating skills*)
2. Steps and turns, jumps, rotations, attitudes (in their variety, speed and amplitude) (*what is done of skating skills*)
3. Quality of execution of gesture: body placement, body hold (*what is done of the body*)
4. Consistency between the three above elements with the music and the theme (*how we use the quality of gliding, technical elements and gesture in terms of technique of performance*)

These 4 criteria are evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale

-  The glide and edges, are evaluated from Speed and Control of free segments
-  The technical elements are evaluated on their difficulty, quality and variety, in relationship with the meaning of the performance and the music. It is suggested to integrate 3 types of elements (jumps, spins, lifts, steps, edge elements and attitudes), performed by 3 skaters at least.
-  The quality of execution of the gesture (beyond the prescribed gesture) is evaluated according to the execution of body moves, foot-to-ground contacts, and mastery of gravity and unbalance.

The 1st mark (Choreographic) breaks the ties

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR THE FREE PERFORMANCE

<p> Technique of performance (1st mark):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Choreographic composition2. Treatment of gesture: use of body positions3. Quality of ensembles and exchanges, relationships, listening4. Performance of technical elements: quality, variety of jumps or flights, spins or rotations, difficulty of lifts, steps, attitudes performed in groups, consistent with the meaning of the choreography and the music5. Quality of gliding, skating skills	<p>These 5 criteria are evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choreographic composition is evaluated according to the treatment of space (3 dimensions), formations (variety and complexity), use of choreographic processes Treatment of gesture is evaluated according to the complexity (from using only one segment to dissociated segments), the variety and the execution, and if it is performed while gliding (from static to performed on changes of edge) Performance of technical elements and quality are evaluated under the same conditions as in the Choreographic Exercise.
<p> Artistic (2nd mark):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Creation of a universe2. Readability, originality, creativity3. Acting talent and interpretation4. Presence, intensity, impact	<p>These 4 criteria are evaluated on a 0 to 10 scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a universe is evaluated according to how the universe created generates a feeling, the consistency of the universe and the music, and the use of scenography (role and consistency of sceneries, costumes, props with the universe) The 2nd criterion is evaluated according to the readability of the performance, the way abstraction is exploited (whatever the degree of abstraction), the consistency and the continuity of the common thread, the creativity of the piece. The 3rd criterion is evaluated according to the involvement and appropriation of the theme by the skaters, the consistency of the acting talent, and the felt emotion The last criterion is evaluated according to the power of the « Whao » effect, intensity and generosity of skaters, exchanges with the audience and between skaters

The 2nd mark (Artistic) breaks the ties.