

The 8th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section F – Selfmates

Final award by

Aleksandr Azhusin

Participants

F01	DC. Gurgui (ROU)	F25	V. Bunka (CZE)
F02	Vil. Satkus (LTU)	F26	A. Mikhalap (BLR)
F03	V. Zamanov (AZE)	F27	A. Oganesjan (RUS)
F04	S. Milewski (POL)	F28	G. Popov (RUS)
F05	M. Khramtsevich (BLR)	F29	E. Fomichev (RUS)
F06	E. Iwanow (POL)	F30	G. Kozyura (UKR)
F07	K. Mlynka (SVK)	F31	O. Jenkner (DEU)
F08	W. Tura (POL)	F32	V. Kopyl (UKR)
F09	J. Havran (SVK)	F33	J. Mikitovics (HUN)
F10	Z. Janevski (MKD)	F34	S. Trommler (DEU)
F11	Z. Gavrilovski (MKD)	F35	Z. Sibinović (SRB)
F12	A. Selivanov (RUS)	F36	O. Dimitrov (BGR)
F13	Z. Labai (SVK)	F37	K. Prentos (USA)
F14	S. Borodavkin (UKR)	F38	M. Kostylev (RUS)
F15	A. Kostyukov (RUS)	F39	M. Halma (UKR)
F16	A. Feoktistov (RUS)	F40	G. Jordan (DEU)
F17	B. Atanasov (BGR)	F41	J. Garzón (ESP)
F18	G. Nicolaescu (ROU)	F42	V. Zheglov (RUS)
F19	V. Kuzmichev (RUS)	F43	S. Smotrov (KAZ)
F20	A. Pankratiev (RUS)	F44	V. Kapusta (UKR)
F21	A. Kuzovkov (RUS)	F45	I. Soroka (UKR)
F22	J. Holubec (SVK)	F46	F. Richter (DEU)
F23	Š. Sovik (SVK)	F47	A. Stepochkin (RUS)
F24	P. Muljadi (USA)	F48	D. Gatti (ITA)

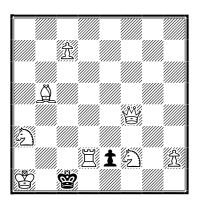
he judging of the Selfmates
Section of the 8th FIDE
World Cup in Composing
coincided in time with a
general favorable trend: exit of most
countries from the coronavirus
epidemic. That is, with hopes for
overcoming all the hardships.

A total of 48 entries were received in anonymous form. It is pleasant to note that most of them are of a high level. Composers sent their best works to the Cup and so the judge had to extend the number of prize places to seven. However, the problems receiving honorable mentions are also quite good and, undoubtedly, would win prizes in tournaments less prestigious than the World Cup.

The World Cup was marked by an incident: in the preliminary award, Andrei Selivanov's entry was placed first, but, rather unexpectedly, an anticipation was found. An unpleasant situation; however, after considering all pros and cons, the judge awarded a Special Prize to the problem.

The award is as follows.

1st Prize – Gold medal OLAF JENKNER Germany



s#8 8+2

1. 全g4! zz

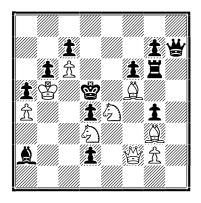
1...e1=營 2.萬c2+! 堂d1 3.營d4+ 堂d2 4.全e3+ 堂e1 5.營h4+ 營f2 6.萬c1+ 堂d2 7.營d4+ 堂:c1 8.營b2+ 營:b2#

1...e1=& 2.耳g2+! 空d1/ &d2 3.豐f1 空c1 4.&c4 空d1 5.&a2 空c1 6.&f2 空d2 7.豐d3+ 空c1 8.豐c3+ &:c3# 1...e1=耳 2.耳d4+! 罝e3 3.ゑc2 空:c2 4.c8=豐+ 罝c3 5.豐d2+ 空b3 6.&a4+ 空a3 7.豐c5+ 罝:c5 8.豐c1+ 罝:c1# (4...空b3 5.&a4+ 空a3 6.豐c3+ 嶌:c3 7.豐c1+ 嶌:c1#)

Black Allumwandlung combined with white battery play – a concept that is very hard to implement. It is important to note that the ancient theme has been presented in gravure form – ten

pieces! There are problems with similar content in the databases, but in those earlier examples there are repetitions of White's second moves. This composition is devoid of that fault (see also Appendix II). Certainly, this is a creative success for the author — congratulations!

2nd Prize – Silver medal IVAN SOROKA *Ukraine*



s#13 9+12

Main plan: 1. 244 ~ 2.2c3+ d:c3 3.2c4+ 2.2c4, but 1...2b1! 1.2c4+ 2c5 2.2c2+ 2d5 — White lost no tempos to bring his knight to a convenient position. 3.2c1! (~ 4.2c3+ d:c3 5.2c4+ 2.c4#)

3...d3 4. □ f4! (~ 5. □ f6+ g:f6 6. □ c4+ □:c4#)

4...並b1 5.營:d2! (~ 6.營:d3+ **点**:d3#)

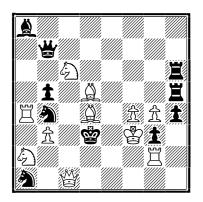
[5. $\$ e3? would be too early in view of the subtle response 5... d1= $\$ 1] 5... $\$ 26+ g:f6 8. $\$ 2c4+ $\$ 2c4#)

6... **Ab1** 7. **增e3!** (~ 8. **增**:d3+ **A**:d3#) 7... **Aa2** — It may seem that it's time to say "That's the end of it all," since there is no good continuation to be seen. However, what follows is a cascade of white sacrifices climaxing in an unexpected final chord.

8. 2:f6+! g:f6 9. 2 f4+ 立d6 10. 2 h5+ 立d5 11. 2:f6+! 日:f6 12. 2 e6+! 日:e6 13. 2:d3+! 2:d3#

A logical problem with a fresh mechanism of interchange of white queen's hideaway behind her knights, white Siers battery play and a fabulous final combination. A bright thing!

3rd Prize – Bronze medal ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI North Macedonia



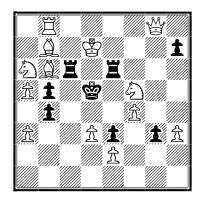
s#3

11+10

- 3.營e3+ 罩:e3# 1.... a bc2/ a ac2 2. a c(:)b4+(B) a:b4 3. ae4+ 營:e4#
- 1... 罩:d5 2. 堂c4+!(C) b:c4 3. 全e5+(A) 罩:e5# (2. 堂b1+?(D) 名bc2! 3. 名e5+ 罩:e5+ 4. 罩e4!?)
- 型bc2: 3.型e5+ 点·e5+ 4.点e4!? 1... 包:d5(x) 2.營b1+!(D) 包ac2
- 3.**2b4+(B) 2:b4#** (2.增c4+?(C) b:c4! 3.**2**b4+ 增:b4!)
- 1... 월 :c6(z) 2.&c4+ b:c4 3.쌀:c4+ 월 :c4#
- 1...일:c6 2.일b4+ 일:b4 3.≗e4+ 쌀:e4#

A sharp tactical complex: play of black pieces against thematic pieces – white points c6 and d5 on the a8-h1 diagonal – leads either to the formation of mating batteries or to black queen's decoy. The set play and the square-choice tries are an excellent supplement to the main content of the problem. An elegant construction.

4th Prize GENNADI KOZYURA *Ukraine*



s#7

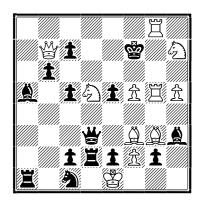
13+8

- 1. &d4! ~ 2. 堂d8 ~ 3. &:c6+ 堂:c6 4. 單b6+ 堂d5 5. 堂c8 ~ 6. 罩:b5+ 堂c6 7. 堂e8+ 罩:e8#
- 1...g2 2.營·g2+ 萬e4 3.萬e8 ~ 4.萬:e4 ~ 5.堂e8 ~ 6.萬e6+! 堂:e6 7.朵c8+ 萬:c8#
- 1...b3 2.&b2 b4 3.a4 ~ 4. Ec8 ~ 5. 全c7+ 空c5 6.d4+ 空c4 7. 全d6+ 臣:d6#

Three variants resulting in three model mates. In the first variant, one black rook is eliminated while the

other one mates; in the second variant, the black rooks' functions change; and in the third variant, both rooks safely survive until the end of the play and team up to deliver mate. This is Rudolf Svoboda theme, complete form. A promising direction in the model mate style.

5th Prize ALEXANDER KUZOVKOV Russian Federation



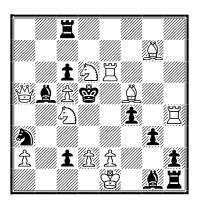
s#4

11+14

- 1.全e7! ~ 2. 罩 8g7+ 空e8 3. 堂c8+ 堂d8 4. &c6+ 罩d7#
- 1...e4 2.單f8+ 堂e7 3.營:c7+ 營d7 4.&d6+ 罩:d6#
- 1...\$\text{\$\text{\pi}\$} 2.\B\$5g7+ \$\text{\$\text{\$\phi}\$}e6 3.\B\$c6+ \$\text{\$\pi\$}d6 4.\D\$d5+ \$\B\$:d5#
- 1...堂e7 2.堂:c7+ 堂d7 3.罩8g7+ 堂e8 4.堂d7+ 罩:d7#
- 1...增d8 2.萬:d8 &:f5 3.急:f5 e4 4.增d5+ 萬:d5#

The theme is "Black-and-black Bristol," presented in three thematic variants, with queen and rook moving up the same file. In a well-known problem by P. Petkov (see Appendix III) this theme is displayed in a diagonal setting, with queen and bishop play. Here, the thematic play is constructed in a very organic way, with a good key. The additional pair of variants underlines the pieces' "workload." Only the position of the rook on al is somewhat reproachful.

6th Prize ZOLTAN LABAI Slovakia



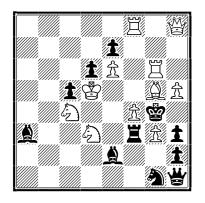
s#3

- 1...c1=2 2.2e5+ 2d4 3.e3+ 2:e3# 1...c1=2 2.2b6+ 2:c5 3.d4+
- &:d4#
- 1...f3 2.2b6+ 2:c5 3.4d4+ 4:d4#
- ≈.e3#
- 1...\$\dagger^2 \cdot 2.\$\dagger^2 \ad3+ \dagger^2 \d5 3. \d2 \b6+ \d2 \cdot 6#
- 1. 일e4! ~ 2. 표d6+ 학:c4 3. 표d4+ 쇼:d4#
- 1...월:c4 2.월c3+ 호:c5 3.d4+ 쇼:d4# 1...쇼:c4 2.월f6+ 호d4 3.e3+ 쇼:e3#

1... 알:c4 2. 빨c3+ 알d5 3. 빨d4+ &:d4# 1... 프 d8 2. 빨:d8+ 알:c4 3. 빨d4+ &:d4#

A threemover with two-phase change of play. In the main, elements of arbitrary change of play prevail here; but there also are Rukhlis elements. In the set play phase, the highlights are the lines of play starting with black c2-pawn promotion, while in post-key play the focus is on the variants involving play of black pieces to the c4-square. The compensational (flight-taking and flight-giving) key is not a blemish to the concept, since in this case it contains a certain touch of paradox.

Special Prize
ANDREY SELIVANOV
(Dedicated to the memory of my
Mother)
Russian Federation

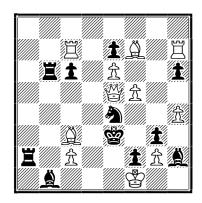


s#3 11+11

1.f5! ~ 2.<u>&h6</u>+ 堂:h5 3.全f4+ <u>国:f4</u>#
1...**&**c1 2.<u>&h4</u>+ &g5 3.全f2+
<u>国:f2</u>#
1...**堂**:g3 2.<u>&f4</u>+ 堂h4 3.&g3+
<u>国:g3</u>#
1...**&**:d3 2.<u>&f6</u>+ 堂:f5 3.全e3+
国:e3#

synthesis of situational mechanisms. most difficult а direction in chess composition. Here we see a combination of white bishop's "star" and black rook's "cross." After the publication of the preliminary award, an anticipation was discovered: A. Kuzovkov, The Problemist. 2016. 2nd(P1325670). Conceptual similarity is quite noticeable; as regards form, however, Selivanov's problem is more expressive. It has two pieces less and a better key -Letzform. In the judge's opinion, this alone is enough to justify a special distinction for the problem. Apart from that, the judge also took into account that Andrei devoted this problem the memory of his mother.

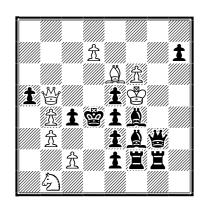
$1^{ m st}-2^{ m nd}$ Honourable Mention ex aequo Anatoly Stepochkin Russian Federation



s#14 11+11

- 1. 耳**g7!** [~ 2. 耳:g3+ &:g3 3. 增:g3+ 全:g3#]
- 1... \$\textit{\textit{\textit{93}} + \textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{2}}}}}{\textit{\textit{h2}} 3... \$\textit{\textit{\textit{4}}} 5... \$\textit{\textit{2}} 1 4... \$\textit{\textit{\textit{2}}} 4... \$\textit{\textit{2}} 6... \$\textit{\textit{2}} 1 4... \$\textit{\textit{2}} 6... \$\textit{2}} 1 6... \$\textit{2} 1 6... \$\textit{

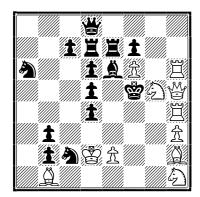
$1^{\mathrm{st}} - 2^{\mathrm{nd}}$ Honourable Mention ex aequo Frank Richter Germany



s#14 9+13

Two logical compositions of approximately equal level. Of interest in F47 is the reshuffling of white pieces, especially the rooks' play on the 7th rank. In F46, a wonderful Rundlauf is performed by the white queen – and the queen phoenix looks rather poignant.

3rd Honourable Mention SVEN TROMMLER Germany



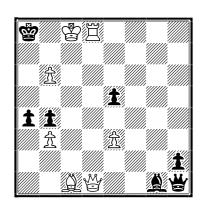
s#8 11+14

1. 空d1 營g8 2. 包g3+ 空e5 3. 包f1+ 空f5 4. 包e3+ d:e3 5. 包:e6+ 營g5 6. 營:g5 空:e6 7. 且e4+ d:e4 8. 營e5+ d:e5#

1...d3 2. \(\beta \frac{1}{4} + \beta \frac{1}{6} \) 3. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 5. \(\cdot \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 5. \(\cdot \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 4. \(\beta \frac{1}{6} \) 6. \(\beta \frac{1}{

An excellent concept: play of black one-third battery in synthesis with varied play of white batteries. The additional variant 1... 2c5 underlines the pieces' workload. The problem would be a serious contender for a prize without the threat correction through 1... 28.

4th Honourable Mention ALEKSEY OGANESJAN Russian Federation



s#7 7+7

1. **增d4!** ~ 2.b7+ **增**:b7#

I) 1...e4 – The line h1-a8 is closed, therefore the defense 暨d5 is unavailable and main plan I works:

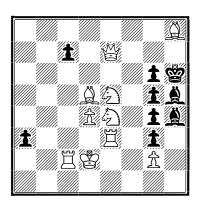
2.b:a4! 營~/&~ 3.營:e4+! 營:e4 4.b7+ 含a7 5.b8=營+ 含a6 6.營b5+ 含a7 7.營b7+ 營:b7#

II) 1...e:d4 – The 4th rank is closed, therefore the defense ≝e4 is useless and main plan II works:
2. △d2! ≝~/△~ 3.b7+ △a7

2.요d2! 쌀~/요~ 3.b7+ 알a7 4.b8=쌀+ 알a6 5.쌀b7+ 알a5

A two-variant logical problem with two main plans. Both plans are implemented against the background of white queen's phoenix. One should wish, however, to see fewer coinciding moves in the main plans.

5th Honourable Mention EUGENE FOMICHEV Russian Federation



s#7 10+9

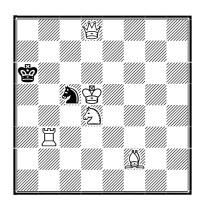
1. 章e2! c6 (threat-cleaning move) 2. 발f8+ (threat) 堂h7 3. 是g8+ 堂h8 4. 堂e3! a2 5. 急:g6+ 是:g6 6. 是f7+ 堂h7 7. 急:g5+ 是:g5# — model mate 1...c5 2. 是a2! c4 3. 堂d1! c3 4. 罩ed2! c:d2 5. 是g8! a2 6. 些:g5+ 是:g5 7. 急:g4+ 是:g4# - model

2...c:d4 3.堂e1! d3 4.罩cd2! d:e2 5.急:g4+ &:g4 6.豐g7+ 堂h5 7.急:g3+ &:g3# - model

The author attempted to implement a bold idea: three model mates by black bishops, two mates presenting a chameleon echo. Active white king; synchronous

play of white rooks; thematic sacrifices of white knights on four adjacent squares on the same file. Nevertheless, the threat-cleansing move 1...c6 is an embarrassment.

6th Honourable Mention VIKTOR ZHEGLOV (after Miroslav Havel) Russian Federation

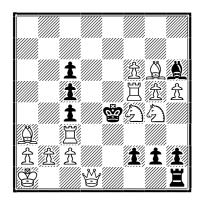


s#12 5+2

1.世d6+ 空a7 2. 2e6! 空a8 3. 臣b8+ 空a7 4. 世g3! 空a6 5. 世a3 2a4 6. 空c6 空a5 7. 空b7 空b5 8. 世b3+ 空a5 9. 处e1+ 2c3 10. 空a8 空a6 11. 世b5+! 2:b5 12. 2c7+ 2:c7# 1... 空a5 2. 世b6+ 空a4 3. 世a7+ 2a6 4. 空c4 空a5 5. 空c3 空a4 6. 空b2 空a5 7. 空a1 空a4 8. 臣b1 ~ 9. 处e1 空a4 10. 世d7+ 空a3 11. 处b4+! 2:b4 12. 2c2+ 2:c2#

An excellent miniature with two long variants in which the white king is decentralized, moving to opposite corners of the chessboard. A chameleon echo.

7th Honourable Mention SERGEY BORODAVKIN Ukraine



s#3

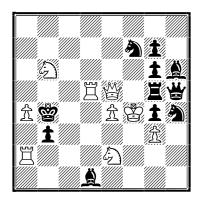
14 + 9

- 1.g:h6? ~ 2. 🖺 g5+ \(\Delta : f4 \) 3. \(\Delta c1+ \) \(\Delta : c1#
- 1...g1=2 2. \(\mathbb{Z}\):c5+ \(\mathbb{Z}\):f4 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\)f3+ \(\mathbb{Z}\):f3#
- 1...g1=& 2.\dd4+\dd4/c:d4 3.\dd5f2(+) &:f2#
- 1...f1=2 2.\ddd 3.\ddd 3.\ddd 8+ 2:e3#
- 1...f1=& 2.\geq2+\geqd4 3.\geq:c4+ &:c4\ but 1...\geq1!
- 1.營f1!~2.邑e3+ 堂d4 3.營d1+ (return) 邑:d1#
- 1...g1=일 2. 월:c4+ 일f3 3.발h3+ 일:h3#
- 1...g1=& 2.增:f2 ~ 3.增e3+&:e3#
- 1...g:f1=2 2.4:c5~3. Ee3+2:e3#
- 1...g:f1=& 2. ♯e3+ 增d4 3. 2e2+ &:e2#
- 1... 含d4 2. 罩d5+ c:d5 3. 營d1+ 罩:d1#

Another threemover with change of play in two phases.

Underpromotions forming mating batteries – four variants in each of the phases. To be sure, a hard-to-implement concept. Still, there are some weaknesses that cannot go unnoticed. First of all, it is the difference in quality of the first moves in the phases; second, the repetition of the move 2. \$\mathbb{E} \text{ e3+}\$ in post-key play is uninspiring.

8^{th} Honourable Mention Waldemar Tura Poland



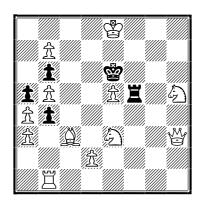
s#3

- 1. 營c7? ~ 2. 閏b5+ 閏:b5#
- 1...b:a2 2. 🖺 b5+ 🖄 a3 3. 🛱 c5+ 🖺 :c5#
- 1...2e5 2.\(\mathbb{L}\)c4+ 2:c4 3.\(\mathbb{L}\)b5# but 1...2f5!
- 1.營a1?~2.閏b5+ 閏:b5#
- 1...b:a2 2.增b2+ &b3 3.單b5+ 罩:b5#
- 1...2e5 2. 2d4+ 2c4 3. 2b5+ 2:b5# but 1...2f5!
- 1. **ad7!** ~ 2. **Bb5+** (2. **b**8?) **c4**

3.營d5+ 萬:d5# (3.營c5?)
1...全f5 2.萬d4+ (2.營d4?) 全:d4
3.營c5+ 萬:c5# (3.營b5?)
1... 急:e2 2.營d4+ (2.萬d4?) 急c4
3.萬b5+ 萬:b5#
1... 堂c4 2.營c7+ (2.萬c5?) 堂b4
3.萬b5+ 萬:b5#
1...b:a2 2.營c3+ 堂:a4 3.萬a5+
萬:a5#
1... 急:e5 2.萬b5+堂c4 3.急:e5+
富:e5#

The author claims Zagoruiko of play as well change Adabashev synthesis. There is indeed a change of play in three phases after the defenses 1...b:a2 and 1... 2:e5; however, Adabashev synthesis requires contrasting play in the thematic pairs, which is not the case here. White-black Bristol; a good key. The repletion of refutations is an undesirable point.

Commendation ex aequo VALERY KOPYL Ukraine



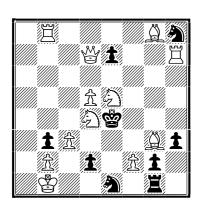
s#8

- 1. 買g1?(A) b:a3(a) 2. 豐g4(C) a2 3. 堂d8 zz
- 3...a1=增 4.基:a1 增f7 5.增g7+ 增e6 6.買g6+ 買f6 7.增e8 買:g6 8.增g8+ 買:g8#
- 3... 堂f7 4. 堂g7+ 堂e6 5. 置g6+ 罩f6 6. 堂e8 a1=堂 7. 基:a1 罩:g6 8. 堂g8+ 罩:g8# but 1...b4~!
- 1.d3?(B) b3(b) 2.豐g4(C) b2 3.&e1 空:e5 4.b8=暨+ 空e6 5.豐c4+ 單d5 6.豐c6+ 單d6 7.&g3 罩:c6 8.豐c8+ 罩:c8# but 1...b4~!
- 1. \\g4!(C) zz
- 1...b:c3 2.d:c3 堂e5 3.b8=&+ 堂e6 4.豐c4+ 萬d5 5.堂f8 堂d7 6.豐c7+ 堂e6 7.皇f4+ 堂f6 8.豐d8+ 萬:d8# 1...b:a3(a) 2.萬g1(A) a2 3.堂d8 zz
- 3...**±**f7 4.**±**g7+ **±**e6 5.**±**g6+ **±**f6 6.**±**e8 a1=**±** 7.**£**:a1 **±**:g6

8. 堂g8+ 富:g8# 1...b3(b) 2.d3(B) b2 3. &e1 空:e5 4.b8=堂+ 空e6 5. 堂c4+ 冨d5 6. 堂c6+ 畐d6 7. &g3 畐:c6 8. 堂c8+ 畐:c8#

three-variant eightmover with model mates by the black rook at the edge of the board. Echoed play of the two kings; change of functions of the white b7-pawn. The content of the problem is very solid. However, in the try play the refutations of the thematic attempts are somewhat vague. Yet purity of refutations is essential for Hoffmann theme as a variety of Banny theme. If that purity was not achieved, would it not be better to omit such try play?

Commendation ex aequo ALEKSANDER MIKHALAP Belarus



s#6

1... 2g6(a) 2. 2g4+(E) 2f4 3. 2f3+ 空e5 4. 2f4+ 2f6 5. 2f8+ 2g6 6. 2d3+ 2:d3#

1... 全f7(b) 2. 增f5+(D) 空d5 3. 全f7+

호c4 4. 월e5 호c5 5. 월e6+ 호d6 6. 빨d3+ 용:d3#

1.增:e7? ~ 2.鱼e5~ 1...鱼g6(a) 2.鱼g6+(C) 垃d3 3.增e3+ 垃c4 4.畕b4+ 垃c5 5.鱼e6+ 垃d5 6. 增f3+ 象:f3# but 1. d1=象!(x)

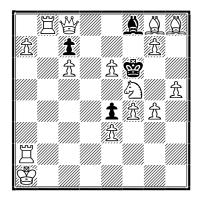
1. 置e7? ~ 2. 鱼e5~ + 堂d3 3. 置e3+ 堂c4 4. 豐a4+ 堂c5 5. 鱼e6+ 堂d5 6. 置d3+ 鱼:d3# 1...d1=鱼(x) 2. &h7+ 鱼g6 3. 鱼g6+ 堂d3 4. 鱼e5+ 堂d2 5. 鱼f3+ 鱼f3 6. &f4+ 鱼e3# but 1...d1=&!(y)

1.d6? 當f1(~) 2.&d5+ 堂d5 3.c4+ 堂c5 4. 邕b5+ 堂d4 5.d:e7+ 堂e4 堂d3+ ②:d3# 1...d1=&(y) 2. 邕h4+ &g4 3.c4! e6! 4. 堂b7+ 堂d4 5. 邕g4+ 堂c5 6. ②d3 ②:d3# but 1...d1=②!(x)

1. \(\Beta\)f8! \(\phi\) 2. \(\Beta\)f4+
1...\(\alpha\)g6(a) 2. \(\Beta\)h4+(A) \(\alpha\)h4 3. \(\Beta\)f4+
\(\Delta\)e5 4. \(\Beta\)g4+ \(\Delta\)f6 5. \(\Delta\)h4+ \(\Delta\)e5
6. \(\alpha\)f3#
1...\(\alpha\)f7(b) 2. \(\Beta\)f7(B) d1=\(\Delta\)(x)
3. \(\Beta\)f4+ \(\Delta\)e5 4. \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\)f3+
\(\Delta\)e4 6. \(\Beta\)e3+ \(\Delta\): \(\Delta\)f4+ \(\Delta\)e5 5. \(\Beta\)g4 \(\Chi\) 6. \(\Delta\)f3+ \(\Delta\): f3#

Again a moremover with a very rich content. Set play; three tries with subtle refutations. However, the author's concept is clearly not quite harmonious. Perhaps one of the tries should have been skipped.

Commendation ex aequo VIKTOR KAPUSTA Ukraine



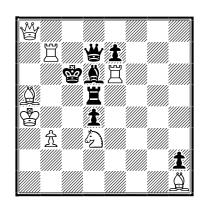
s#12 15+4

- 1.堂d8+! presetting the clock spring to respond to as many as three moves by the black bishop. 1... **2**e7 2.a8=營 **2**:d8 3.e7 **2**:e7 4. **Bf8+! 2**:f8 — with switchback of the bishop to the initial square.
- 5. 2d8+! the new queen restarts the clock mechanism.
- 5... **2**e7 6. **3** a8 **4**:d8 7. **2 2 6** 7 8. **3** f8+! **4**:f8 with repetition of Black's switchback
- 9.g8=\(\Delta +! \) the bishop spring is started for a third time, but now it will move in the opposite direction.
- 9... \$\Delta g7 10. \$\Delta b1 \$\Delta : h8 11. \$\Delta ga2\$ \$\Delta g7-\$ and the created royal battery delivers the decisive blow, with a model-mate finale:

12.g5+! ≌:f5#

A breathtaking moremover featuring white play along the perimeter of the Bristol triangle a8-g8-a2.

Commendation ex aequo MIKHAIL KHRAMTSEVICH Belarus



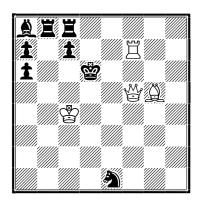
s#3 8+7

- 1.&b6? zz
- 1...增~ 2.耳c7+ 空:b6 3.增a5+ 耳:a5#
- 1...增:b7 2. 全e5+ 增:b6 3. 增a5+ 昌:a5# but 1... 增e8!
- 1.&d8! zz
- 1...增~ 2. 罩c7+ 增b6 3.增a5+ 罩:a5# 1...增e8! 2. 罩d7+ 增:d7 3.增c8+ 增:c8#
- 1....堂:b7! 2. 全e5+ 空c5 3.b4+ 堂:b4# 1....堂:d8! 2. 堂a6+ 堂b6 3. 昌b:e7 堂:a6#

Black Correction in black queen's play. Choice of first move; white battery play; Moscow material.



Commendation ex aequo SERGEY SMOTROV Kazakhstan



s#12 4+8

Main plan: 1. 增d7+? ሷe5 2. 增d5+ &:d5+!

1. 單f6+! 堂e7 2. 單f8+ 堂d6 3. 營f6+ 堂d7 4. 堂e7+ 堂c6 5. 單f6+ 堂b7 6. 堂e4+ c6! 7. 堂b1+堂c7 8. 罩f7+ 堂d6 9. 豐g6+ 堂e5 10. 營f5+ 堂d6 and the main plan works: 11. 營d7+ 堂e5 12. 營d5+ c:d5#

An exquisite Meredith in logical style, with "overdrive-like" play.

APPENDIX

I — ALEXANDER KUZOVKOV 5^{TH} FIDE WORLD CUP IN COMPOSING, $2017, 2^{\text{ND}}$ PRIZE



s#4

11+15

- 1.2e7! ~ 2.\$f5+ \$\ddot d4 3.\$\ddot d5+ \$\ddot \ddot 4.\$\ddot \ddot \ddot
- 1...f3 2.&d5+ \$\ddot f4(\dd) 3.\$\ddf5+ \$\dd e3 4.\$\dd :f3+ \$\dd :f3#
- 1...c4 2. &:d3+
- 2... 할d4 3. 표e6+ 할:d3 4. 빨c3+ <math>2:c3#
- 2...\$\d3 3.\$\Be6 \sim 4.\$\Begin{array}{c} c3+ \Delta \c3+ \Delta \
- 1...&:e7 2.&f3+ \(\dd \)d4 3.\(\dd \)e4+ \(\dd \)d5
 4.\(\dd \):f4+ \(\dd \):f3#
- 1... \$\dd 4 2. \$\mathbb{E} e6+ \$\dd e3(\dd c4) 3. \$\textit{L} :\d3 4. \$\dd c3+ \$\d2 :\c3#\$

II – OLAF JENKNER GAUDIUM, 2020

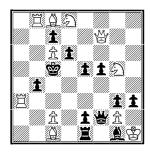


s#8

1.f8=\\!

1...e1=營 2. 월d3+ 월d1 3. 營f3+ 營e2 4. 萬d2+ 월:d2 5. 營a5+ 월d1 6. 每f2+ 登c1 7. 營fc3+ 營c2 8. 營b2+ 營:b2# 1...e1=월 2. 營g5+ 월d1 3. 營g1 登c1 4. 營f4+ 월d1 5. 營gg4+ 每f3 6. 營b4 월c1 7. 營d2+ 월:d2 8. 월b3+ 월:b3# 1...e1=萬 2. 월d3+ 월d1 3. Ձf4+ 월c1 4. Ձe2 萬:e2 5. 營a3+ 萬b2 6. ♣c2 월:c2 7. 營ad3+ 월c1 8. 營b1+ 萬:b1# 1...e1=♣ 2. 營f4+ &d2 3. 萬c2+ 월d1 4. 월g2 월e2 5. ♣a2 월d1 6. 營g4+ 월:c2 7. 營d3+ 월c1 8. 營c3+ &:c3#

III — PETKO PETKOV DIAGRAMMES, 1997, 1ST PRIZE



s#4

- 1. 월 $b3! \sim 2.$ 2e6+ ይc6 3. ጀa6+ ይb6
- 4. \(\psi\) c4+ \(\pri\) c5#
- 1...b:a3 2.\dot\c3+\dot\d5 3.\d5+\dc5
- 4. \d3+ \d4#
- 1... \$\dd 2. 2e6+ \$\dd 2. 2e6+ \$\dd 4.
- 4. \ \ e3+ \ £:e3#
- 1...d5 2.2e6+ 堂d6 3.豐:b4+ 堂c5
- 4.\\:\:c5+\.\:c5#