

The 9th FIDE World Cup in Composing

Section C – Moremovers

Final award by

Mark Erenburg

Participants

C01 Fomichev E. (RUS)	C21 Sygurov A. (RUS)
C02 Kostylev M. (RUS)	C22 Svitek M. (CZE)
C03 Tribowski M. (GER)	C23 García C. E. (VEN)
C04 Tkachenko S. I. (UKR)	C24 Gasparyan A. (ARM)
C05 Shifrin S. (ISR)	C25 Gatti D. (ITA)
C06 Abramenko S. (RUS)	C26 Efremov M. (RUS)
C07 Majoros B. (HUN)	C27 Feoktistov A. (RUS)
C08 Varitsky A. (BLR)	C28 Kuzovkov A. (RUS)
C09 Yarmonov I. (UKR)	C29 Miloseski B. (MKD)
C10 Abdullayev E. (AZE)	C30 Karmil F. (TUR)
C11 Delobel B. (FRA)	C31 Samilo V. (UKR)
C12 Sayman U. (TUR)	C32 Yarosh L. (RUS)
C13 Vokál S. (SVK)	C33 Pankratiev A. (RUS)
C14 Jordan G. (GER)	C34 Cherniavskyi M. (UKR)
C15 Labai Z. (SVK)	C35 Gavrilovski Z. (MKD)
C16 Krätschmer R. (GER)	C36 Tang X. (CHN)
C17 Atayants G. (RUS)	C37 Giurgean V. (ROM)
C18 Popov G. (RUS)	C38 Stojnic M. (SRB)
C19 Dimitrov O. (BUL)	C39 Javadzade S. (AZE)
C20 Mlynka K. (SVK)	C40 Syzonenko V. (UKR)

would like to thank the organizers for inviting me to judge the moremovers section. I received 40 problems in anonymous form from the director of the tournament. The average level was good. In my award, I tried to highlight the best, in my opinion, examples of various styles of the moremovers genre. First of preference was given to problems with a clearly accentuated idea and a homogeneous systemic play, and all other things being equal, the aesthetic impression of the problem was of decisive importance for me. At the first stage, the following compositions, claiming distinction, were excluded:

C18: A brilliant attempt 1.Rg5? suggests a continuation in the spirit of the 11th WCCT theme. Instead, we suddenly get a not very interesting forced attack with the capture of the black rook and without a model mate. An attractive idea from the try goes somewhere on the far periphery – as a justification why 1...c:d3 is not allowed, but as a variant of the solution it does not work, since checkmate is given a move earlier. It's a pity.

C19: The original route of the white knight with elements of logics. but completely unacceptable technical design. A computer checking for 3 days made it possible to replace the black gueen with a pawn, reduce the number of pieces and, most importantly, give the problem a perfect logical form with the return of the knight to its original square before the realization of the main plan. I am the author will sure that

independently be able to adequately implement an interesting idea.

C24: Black tries to stalemate itself by using successive underpromotions. White prevents it using the same idea. Nice, but there is a strong predecessor yacpdb/67430 with very similar dynamics of struggle. Replacing the black rook with a knight and, accordingly, promoting the second white pawn into a knight instead of a rook does not make the problem quite original in this case and also simplifies the final.

After the publication of the preliminary results and receiving comments from the participants, the final list of awards has undergone significant changes.

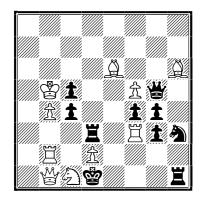
First, there were additional losses:
- unfortunately, the problem C16,
which was initially placed in second
place, has several predecessors at
once, the most powerful of which are
- C121 AF 2001-2003 and C152 AF
2007-2009 — with an absolutely
conceptually identical play, they
favorably differ in a lighter position,
more subtle motivations for the
implementation of the preliminary
plan and the final model checkmate;

- the white material and the mechanism used in C37 were at one time developed in detail in the problems of Joseph Krikheli, one of which, yacpdb/188662, is, according to the judge, a strong predecessor, and with a more powerful and prolonged play.

Secondly, it turned out that special distinctions can still be given, which the judge gladly did.

As a result, the final ranking looks as follows:

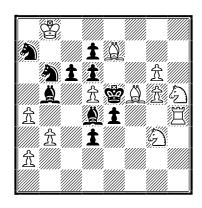
1st Prize – Gold medal EUGENE FOMICHEV Russia



#4 10+10

Successive play of two white batteries with Albino on the mating move! A powerful task concept is presented for the first time - and in a light design, with an excellent key and good additional play. The repetition of W2 in two variants, of course, is a drawback - the judge himself does not like it, but there are exceptions to any rule - and, I am convinced, this is the very rare case. In terms of the complexity and scale of the idea, the task is so superior to the others that yes, "loss of ribbon" does not mean in this case the loss of place. Let others do better.

2nd Prize – Silver medal ALEKSANDR KUZOVKOV *Russia*



#4 12+10

1.2f4? (A) - 2.&f6# (B), 1...2:d5! (a), 1.2f6? (C) - 2. \(\):e4# (D), 1...c:d5! (b) 1.a3! - 2.&f6+ (B) \(\):d5 3. \(\):e4# (A) \(\):c5 4. \(\):e4#

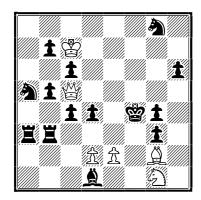
1... &e3 2. ♯ :e4+ (D) 增:d5 3. ゑf6+ (C) ඵc5 4.b4#

1...2bc8 2.2f6! (C) - 3.2:e4# (D); 2...c:d5 (b) 3.2:d7+ 2:d7 4.2f6# (B)

1...&:a4 2.&f4! (A) - 3.&f6# (B), 2...&:d5 (a) 3.&:d3+ e:d3 4.&e4# (D).

A sophisticated four-variant logical-tactical complex in the form of Adabashev 2 + 2. The first pair of variants with a change of movefunctions in relation to thematic tries. In the second pair, after the black piece is distracted, one of the tries goes through with the subsequent evacuation sacrifice of the white knight and the mate from another try. Everything is very whole and harmonious.

3rd Prize – Bronze medal VIKTOR SYZONENKO *Ukraine*



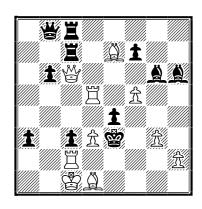
6+14

#9

1.堂d6? (2.營e5#) 1...邑e3!
1.e4! (2.營f5#) 1...邑e3 e.p.
2.鱼e2+! (2.堂d6? 邑d3+; 2.d4? c:d3
e.p. 3.堂d6 包c4+ 4.堂e6 e2! —
unblock square e3) 2...Δ:e2 3.d4!
(4.營e5#) 3...c:d3 e.p. 4.堂d6 包c4+
5.堂e6 (6.營f5#) 5...鱼e7 6.營:e7
(7.營f6#) 6...鱼f3 7.營f6+ 堂e4
8.Δ:f3+ g:f3 9.營h4# — model
"minimal" mate.

In the age of computers and "letter" themes, the problems of popular style the remain competitive, because everything depends on the content. In this piece of art we have: elements of logic, three consecutive sacrifices by White, three active self-blocks by Black (including two en passant captures) and for a snack - the model "minimal" mate in the center of the board. Thanks to the author for the pleasure.

4th Prize ZORAN GAVRILOVSKI *Macedonia*



#4 10+11

1. \Darksq4? (2. \Darksq2#) 1...e:d3! (x)

1. 增f6? (2. 增d4#) 1... 萬c4!

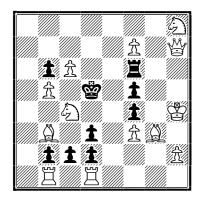
1.\$\Delta f6! - 2.\$\Belle e2+ \$\Delta f3+ 3.\$\Belle d2+ \$\Delta e3 4.\$\Delta d4# (A)

1...e:d3 (x) 2. 볼 e5+ 알d4+ 3. 볼 e3+ 알:e3 4. 빨f3#

1...♣h5 2.♣d4+ (A) ☎:d3+ 3.♣e3+ ☎:e3 4.☎:h6#.

Only three variants, but with rich tactical content. Three times on the second move. White creates batteries, and after black defenses-ล reciprocal manner. The batteries then with play crosschecks. The white mates after the "cooperative" clearance of the lines. Separately, all these elements have been encountered repeatedly, but such a specific complex is apparently presented for the first time.

Special Prize LEONID YAROSH Russia



#4 13+9

1.f8營? 罩:f8!

1.&f2! -(含e6) 2.f8增! 罩:f8 3.增d7+! 含f6 4.&d4#;

1...c1&! 2.f8&! **Bh6+** 3.&:h6 **空e6** 4.**型f7#** (2.f8**型**? **Bh6+**! 3.**型**:h6 stalemate);

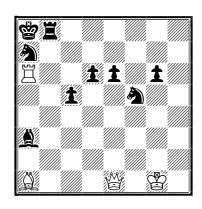
1...c1 2! 2.f8 2! 耳h6+ 3.增:h6! 2b3 4.增e6#, 2...2:b3 3.增g8+ 耳e6 4.增e6# (2.f8增? 2:b3! 3.增g8+ 耳e6!);

1...c1 日! 2.f8 日! 日:c4! 3.日f6! 空e5 4.世:f5# (2.f8世? 日:c4! 3.世:f6 stalemate);

1...c1增! 2.f8增! 增c4! 3.增:f6! 增:b3 4.增g8(f7)# (2.f8罩? 增:c4! 3.罩:f6 增:b3!).

28 years after the world famous first moremover with Babson's task, the author presents new achievement - for the first time "without captures on the first and second moves of White." It is a pity, that the key is flight-taking, but "the weight is taken" and the composer continues to work...

1st Honorable Mention BERNARD DELOBEL France



#19 4+9

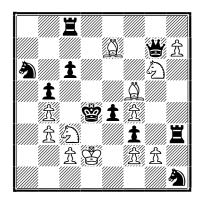
1.營:e6? 單b1+ 2.堂f2 堂b8 3.營e8+ 全c8? 4.处f6 單b7 5.單c6 單c7 6.罩:c7 堂:c7 7.处d8+ 堂b8 8.營b5+ 堂a7 9.營d7+ 堂a6 10.營c6+ 堂a7 11.營:c8 全d4 12.營c7+ 堂a8 13.營a5+ 堂b7/b8 14.營b6+ 堂a8 15.处c7 全c6 16.營:c6+ 堂a7 17.營b6+ 堂a8 18.營b8#, 3...堂b7!

1.營a5! 莒b1+ 2.堂f2! 莒b7 3.營d8+ 莒b8 4.營d7 莒b7 5.營e8+ 莒b8 6.營f7 莒b7 7.營g8+ 莒b8 8.營h7 莒b7 9.營h8+ 莒b8 10.營h1+! d5 11.營h7 莒b7 12.營g8+ 莒b8 13.營f7 莒b7 14.營e8+ 莒b8 15.營c6+ 莒b7 16.益e5 全e7 17.營e8+ 全c8 18.營c8+ 莒b8 19.營:b8#

To achieve a decisive advantage, White must bring the bishop into play, which is hindered by the black pawn d6. To eliminate this obstacle, the white queen makes a systematic 13-move maneuver to visit the three flanks of the board. The key exposes white king to check, and on the second move must choose the exact place so as not to interfere with the queen on

the tenth! The try, indicated by the author, in my opinion, has nothing to do with the solution.

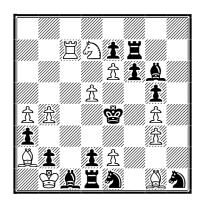
2nd Honorable Mention GRIGORY ATAYANTS Russia



#4 12+10

Another nice example with Adabashev synthesis 2+2. A pair of variants with quiet bounces of the white knight is good, especially after 1... \(\text{\textit{M}}\)f8. The second pair is not bad either, although the tactical motives for a white piece sacrifice are different: in one case- anticipatory line closing, in the other- simple distraction of Black Rook.

3rd Honorable Mention ALEKSANDR FEOKTISTOV Russia



#9 12+13

1. 單c4+? (A) 堂:d5+ 2.e4+ &:e4+ 3. 罩c2+ 堂d6 4. &c5+ 堂c6! 5.b5+(B) 堂b7!

1. 월 b 6? (C) (2. 萬 c 4 + 堂 : d 5 + 3. e 4 + & : e 4 + 4. 萬 c 2 + 堂 d 6 5. & c 7 #) 1... ② c 2 2. 萬 : c 2! 萬 e 1! 3. 萬 c 4 +! (A) 堂 : d 5 + 4. e 4 +! 萬 : e 4! 5. 萬 d 4 +! 堂 c 6. & d 5 +! (D) 堂 d 6 7. & : e 4 + 堂 : e 6 8. ② c 5 + 堂 e 5 9. 萬 d 5 #, 1... ② f 3!

1. \(\begin{aligned} \(\text{E} \) & - 2. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned}

1... 2 d3 2. 日 c 4+! (A) 2:d5 3. 日 c 3+! (E) 2 d6 4.e:d3! 日:g1! (4... 2 f2? 5. 2:f2 - #9) 5.b5! (B) (6. 日 c 6#) 2:d3+ 6.日:d3+ 2:c7 7.日 c 3+ (E) 2 b 7 8. 2 d5+ (D) 2 a 7 9.日 c 7#; 7... 2 d8 8. 2 b 6! ~ 9.日 c 8#

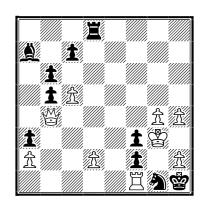
1... 2:g3! 2. Ee3+ 2f4+!

1.b5! (B) - 2. \(\beta \cdot 4+! \) (A) \(\Delta \cdot \cdot d5 + \)
3.e4+! \(\Delta \cdot e4 + 4. \(\Beta \cdot c2 + \Delta d6 \)
4.c5+ \(\Delta \cdot c7 \)
4.c45 8. \(\Beta \cdot c7 +! \)
4.c45 8. \(\Beta \cdot c7 +! \)
5.c4+! (A) \(\Delta \cdot c3 + l \)
5.c5+ (B) \(\Delta \cdot c3 + l \)
6.c5+ (C) \(\Delta c4 + l \)
6.c5+ (D)
6.c65+ (D)

4. **a**c3! (E) (5. **a**:e3#) 4...**a**f5! 5.**a**f2! (6. **a**c4+ **a**:d5 7. **a**d4#) 5...**a**:g3! (5. **a**c4+? **a**d4!) 6. **a**c4+! (A) (6. **a**e3+? **a**f4+!) 6...**a**:d5+ 7.e4+! **a**:e4+ 8. **a**c2+ **a**d6 9.**a**:g3#

An interesting plav with crosschecks and the struggle between white \mathbb{\mathbb{G}}c7 and \mathbb{\mathbb{A}}g1 with black 2e1. The author cites a large number of tries, claiming the implementation of three logical themes of the Roman group at once - however, in the judge's opinion, the presented elements of these themes are largely random and do not determine the content of the problem.

1st Commendation SERGEY ABRAMENKO Russia



#4

9+10

1.c6! — 2.營:a3! 莒f8 3.營:f8 ~ 4.營:f3#, 2...莒d3 3.營:d3 ~ 4.營:f3# 1...莒d7 2.營b3! 莒f7 3.營:f7 ~ 4.營:f3#, 2...莒d3 3.營:d3 ~ 4.營:f3#

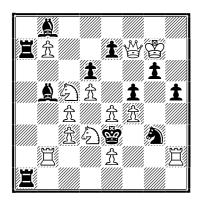
1... 耳d6 2. 堂c3! 耳f6 3. 堂:f6 ~ 4. 堂:f3#, 2... 耳d3 3. 堂:d3 ~ 4. 堂:f3#

1... 罩 d3 2. 堂 e4! 罩 b3 3.a:b3 ~ 4. 堂:f3#, 2... 罩 c3 3.d:c3 ~ 4. 堂:f3#

1... 耳g8 2. 增f4! 耳f8 3. 增:f8 ~ 4. 增:f3#, 2... 耳;g4+ 3. 增:g4 ~ 4. 增:f3# 1... 耳d4 2. 增:d4 and etc.

The well-known idea of domination of a queen over a rook along two coordinate axes – see, for example, vacpdb/77474 – is presented here in three variants, to which two continuations similar in spirit are added: 1... \(\mathbb{L} \) d3 2.\(\mathbb{L} \) e4 and 1... \(\mathbb{L} \) g8 2.\(\mathbb{L} \) f4. The author left the typical interpretation with checks, but the play ends after W3. The first move leaves much to be desired.

2^{nd} Commendation MARCEL TRIBOWSKI Germany



#5

13+11

1.e:f5? - 2.\delta\efs!\delta:e7+, 1...e5! (pre-Bristol)

1.營e6? (A) — 2.e:f5+, 1...f:e4? 2. 邑h3 h4(邑g1)/d:c5 3.營:e4/邑:g3#, 1... 益d7! (Black preparation) 2.包:d7 f:e4 3. 邑h3 邑g1! (a) 4.包7e5 (5.?)

1.營e7? (B) — 2.e:f5+, 1...f:e4? 2.閏h3 h4(買1)/買:b7 3.營:e4/買:g3#, 1...買:b7! (Black preparation) 2.包:b7 f:e4 3.閏h3 h4! (b) 4.包bc5 買a7!

1. 日h3! - 2. 日:g3#

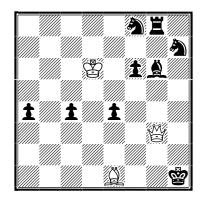
1... **Bg1** (a) 2. **堂**:e7 (B) **B**:b7 3. **2**:b7 f:e4 4. **2** bc5 ~ 5. **堂**:e4#, 4...d:c5 5. **堂**:c5#; 3... **2** d7 4.e:f5+ **2** e6 5. **堂**:e6#

1...h4 (b) 2. 2e6 (A) 2d7 3.2:d7 f:e4 4.27e5 - 5.2g4#, 4...d:e5 5. 2b6#; 4..e:d3 5.2:d3#

The theme of the 11th WCCT is expressed in two variants, which deserves encouragement. Unfortunately, in thematic tries, in addition to 2.e:f5+, the "programmatic" 2. \(\mathbb{B} \) h3 also

threatens, which significantly compromises the entire logic of the problem. As a key, the move 1. Rh3, which pins the black knight, is also not entirely successful.

3rd Commendation FERHAT KARMIL *Turkey*



#17

3+9

1.增h3+! 含g1 2.急g3 e3 3.急f4 含f2 4.党:e3+ 含f1! (4...含g2? 5.党e2+! 含h3 6.党f3+ 含h4 7.党g3+ 含h5 8.쌀h3#) 5.쌀f3+ 含e1! 6.急e3! c3 7.急d4! 含d2 8.党:c3+! 含d1! 9.쌀f3+! 含d2

[9... 堂c1 10. 堂e3+ 堂d1 11. &c3 堂c2 12. 堂d2+ 堂b3 13. &d4 a3 14. 堂c3+ 堂a2 (14... 堂a4 15. &c5 堂b5 16. 堂b4+ 堂a6 17. 堂b6#) 15. 堂c4+ 堂b1 16. 堂b3+ 堂c1 17. &e3#]

10.營e3+! 空c2 11.營e2+ 空c1 (11...空b3? 12.營b2+ 空c4 13.營c3+ 空b5 14.營c5+ 空a6 15.營b6#) 12.急c3! a3! 13.急b4! &c2 14.急:a3+ 空b1 15.營b5+ &b3 16.營:b3+ 空a1 17.營b2#

Probably, for the first time in an orthodox moremovers, a "large snake" of a white bishop is presented. Contrary to composer's statement, the problem is not logical. The geometric pattern of the solution breaks down after 8 moves- one would like to continue 9.\dd+?? and so on. Additionally, the alternative development of the plot after 8.\documents c3+ \documents e2 and further, after 9. \deltaf3+ \deltacts.

> Mark Erenburg, September 20th, 2021