Reloaded Weapons in the Benoni

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Key to Symbols used

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- ± White stands slightly better
- **∓** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- **∓** Black has a serious advantage

- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- → with an attack
- ↑ with an initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- N novelty
- + check
- # mate

Table of Contents

Key to Symbols used Preface	
rielace	0
PART I – CLASSICAL BENONI	
1.d4 �16 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.₺c3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6	
Chapter 1 – The Fianchetto System 6. ②f3 g6 7.g3 臭g7 8. 臭g2 0-0 9.0-0 罩e8 Chapter 2 – The 6. ②f3 g6 7. 臭f4 System Chapter 3 – The 7. ②d2 臭g7 System Chapter 4 – The Modern line 6. ②f3 g6 7.h3 臭g7 8.e4 0-0 9. 臭d3 b5 Chapter 5 – 6. ②f3 g6, 臭g5 ideas Chapter 6 – The 6. ②f3 g6 7. 營a4+ System Chapter 7 – 6.e4 g6, ②ge2 ideas Chapter 8 – The Four Pawns Attack 6.e4 g6 7.f4 臭g7	45 83 . 119 . 131 . 145 . 149
PART II – THE DELAYED "YUGOSLAV BENONI"	
1.d4 🖄 f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 g6 4. 🖄 c3 👢 g7 5.e4 d6 6.h3 0-0 7. 👢 d3 e6	
Chapter 9 – 8. 句f3 exd5 9.exd5	
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1 − 1.d4 ��f6 2.c4 e6 3.��f3 c5 4.d5 The delayed Benoni: 4d6 5.��c3 g6!?	217
Appendix 2 − 1.d4 �f6 2.c4 g6 3.�f3 Ձg7 4.g3 Bacrot's line 4c5 5.Ձg2 cxd4 6.ᡚxd4 ᡚc6 7.ᡚc3 0-0 8.0-0 a5	. 223

Preface

Have no doubts, the Benoni is by far the sharpest opening Black can play, even sharper then the Sicilian! As readers will see, the positions are unbalanced from an early stage on with many sacrifices for both sides being present. Such richness of ideas you will rarely find in other openings. The Benoni belongs to the romantic kind of openings, hardly predictable and difficult to assess, even for our engines. That doesn't mean you can play with your "hands in your pocket".

On the contrary, to play and understand the Benoni you have to know and understand the theoretical plans, to an almost perfect level. Equally important is to understand the dynamics of chess. Often our pawn structure may be changed at an early stage, tactics lurking everywhere, exchange sacrifices being present etc...

The most famous practitioners of the Benoni such as Tal, Kasparov, Gelfand, Velimirovic, Psakhis, Nunn, Suba etc., are also well-known theoreticians. It is also important to mention Gashimov who did a tremendous job in finding new ideas in the Benoni and many found their place here in this book.

Black is willingly abandoning the centre by exchanging the e-pawn for the d-pawn, but hoping that with such an imbalanced approach he will bring his counter play to another level. Not many players remained with this approach their whole careers, even Tal used to "soften" his repertoire and combined with the Nimzo-Indian. My ex-trainer Velimirovic is one of the few who played all kinds of Benoni's during his whole life.

For some reason the Benoni was very popular among grandmasters from the former Yugoslav Republic such as Matulovic, Ljubojevic, Barlov, Cebalo, Hulak, Cvitan... just to name few. Even Gligoric used it, influenced by his second at that time, who was no other but Velimirovic himself!

This time my goal was to write a theoretical book as precise as possible, simply because of the nature of this opening. To understand it properly, you must understand it as precise as possible. There is not much room for different ideas, which I presented in my Grünfeld and King's Indian books. To find the correct counter play you need to be really accurate!

The most difficult line to counter was the aggressive 'Taimanov f4' followed by \$b5+. That is a line that many avoid by simply using the Nimzo-Indian move order, waiting for \$af3 and only then ...c5.

I separated the 'Yugoslav-Benoni' from the rest of the book because of the different nature of the reached positions. White has an extra option by taking on d5 with the e-pawn, but Black on the other hand avoids certain lines such as 24 and 25, for instance. Every used move-order has pros and cons, so I tried to bring new life into those positions for Black.

Perhaps some readers will be surprised that I only presented one Sämisch line (f3 and fast Ng3 line). The reason being simple: in my previous book on the King's Indian I already analysed some other Sämisch-Benoni type of positions. Every time Black plays '...c5' in the King's Indian there is a very good possibility that positions will transpose to the Benoni.

I also added some extra's: appendix 1 is a kind of 'transposing type of play', while in appendix 2 I found an interesting way for Black when White has no intention playing 'd5'. In my King's Indian book I covered the same line but sacrificed a pawn with 8...d6, while here I concentrated on 8... a5!

I hope you will enjoy my presented work,

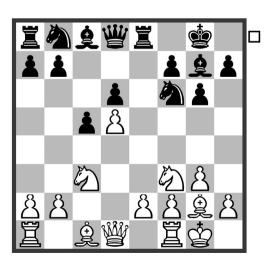
Milos Pavlovic, Belgrade June 2017.

PART I CLASSICAL BENONI



Chapter 1 The Fianchetto System

1. d4 ②f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. ②c3 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. ②f3 g6 7. g3 皇g7 8. 皇g2 0-0 9. 0-0 星e8



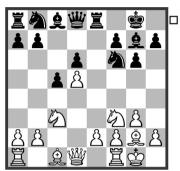
Chapter's guide

Chapter I — The Fianchetto System 6. 公f3 g6 7.g3 皇g7 8. 皇g2 0-0 9.0-0 星e8

I)	10. 罩 e l	. 13
2)	10. 🖾 d2 🖾 bd7	. 17
	a) 11.other moves & 11.a4 b6 12.h3 a6 13.other moves	
	b) 11.a4 b6 12.h3 a6 13.f4	
3)	10.兔f4 匂e4 11. 匂xe4 罩xe4 12.匂d2 罩xf4 13.gxf4 兔xb2	
4.	罩bl ≗g7	. 24
	a) 15. 罩 e l	
	b) 15. 🖾 c4	
	c) 15.e4	
4)	10.₤f4 a6 11.a4 c7	. 35
	a) 12.h3	
	b) 12. Cl	
	c) 12. a d2	

I) The Fianchetto System 9... 罩e8 10.罩e1

1. d4 ②f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. ②c3 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. ②f3 g6 7. g3 皇g7 8. 皇g2 0-0 9. 0-0 冨e8



Position after: 9... 罩e8

The best move order, because it does not allow any e4-ideas.

10. **ℤe**1

An important line that recently gained some popularity. It was well known but didn't bring White much. The idea is similar to 急f4, but instead White plays preparatory moves with 罩e1 and h3.

10. h3 ②bd7!? 11. Ձf4 (11. a4 ②e4与) 11... ②b6!? 12. a4 ②e4 13. ②xe4 冨xe4 14. a5 ②c4与

10... a6 11. a4 🖄 bd7

I consider this as the best set-up for Black.

There are a few alternatives that we need to analyse:

A) 12. 💄 f4



Position after: 12. \$\&\mathcal{2}\$f4

A2) 12... ②g4 13. 營c2!?N ②ge5 14. ②d2 罩b8 15. a5 b5 16. axb6 營xb6 17. 罩a2±

A3) 12... 当c7 see 10. 息f4. Also other options exist here for Black:

B) 12. e4 This move leads to some interesting positions: 12... ②g4 13. ②d2 ②ge5 14. 臭f1



Position after: 14. &f1

B1) 14... g5 In the Benoni spirit! 15. h3



Position after: 15. h3

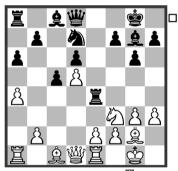
B1.1) 15... ②f8!? 16. f4 gxf4 17. gxf4 ②eg6 18. ②f3 (18. f5 ②e5 19. 豐h5 ②fd7 20. 黨e2 堂h8 21. 黨g2 黨g8 22. ②db1 ②f6 23. 豐e2 횙d7 24. 횙f4 豐e7 25. ②d2 ②e8∞) 18... f5≒

2b2 **2**fd7 25. **2**e2 **2**g5∞ 0-1 (56) Bai, J (2518) — Ding Liren (2755) China 2015.

12... 🖄 e4

Only now I think this is the best.

13. ②xe4 **\(\bar{2}\)** xe4



14. <u>₿</u>g5

Black has three possibilities all leading to complicated positions:

- A) 14. ②g5 罩b4≒
- **B)** 14. 營c2



Position after: 14. 營c2

B3) 14... 罩b4



Position after: 14... \ \(\bar{2} \) b4

The main idea, although the alternatives were decent as well.

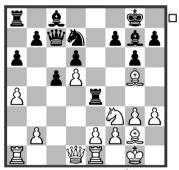
B3.2) 15. 基a2 ②b6!? (15... b5 16. axb5 基xb5 17. 皇d2 ②e5 18. ②h2 with an unclear position ½-½ (18) Tkachiev, V (2672) — Gdanski, J (2528) Ohrid 2001.) 16. ②d2 皇d7 17. a5 ②a4 18. ②e4 b5 19. axb6 (19. ②xd6 營f8 20. ②e4 皇f5 21. g4 皇xe4 22. 皇xe4 營d6录) 19... 營xb6 20. 皇g5 f5 21. ②f6+ 皇xf6 22. 皇xf6 基f8 23. 皇c3 f4!? 24. g4 ②xc3 25. bxc3 基b5 26. 皇e4 c4 27. 皇xg6 hxg6 28. 營xg6+ ⑤h8=



Position after: 14. \(\mathre{L}\)g5

14... **₩c7!**?

A) 14... 營e8 Not the best in my opinion: 15. 富a2 h6 16. 皇f4 營e7 17. b3 g5 18. 皇c1 c4 19. bxc4 富xc4 20. ②d2 富c7 21. 皇b2 ②e5 22. 營b3 皇d7 23. f4 ②g6 24. 皇xg7 空xg7 25. 營b6 富ac8 26. ②e4± ½-½ (28) Razuvaev, Y (2495) — Romanishin, O (2585) Novi Sad 1982.



Position after: 14... 營c7!?

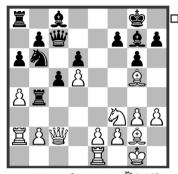
15. **≌c2**

The alternative leads to interesting play as well:15. ②d2!?

b4 c4 19. 冨a3 奧f5 20. e4 奧d7 21. 奧xe5 奧xe5 22. 營xc4 冨ac8! 23. 營xc7 冨xc7憲

B) 15... 罩b4!? 16. b3!? h6! 17. **Q**e3 罩b8 18. 罩a2 b5 19. 營c2 (19. axb5 罩8xb5∞) 19... 公f6 20. axb5 axb5∞

15... 罩b4 16. 罩a2 心b6!?



Position after: 16... 56!?

Basically Black is ready for an exchange sacrifice.

17. e4 &d7 18. a5

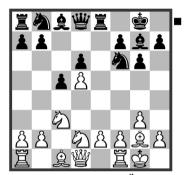
18. b3 c4 19. a5 (19. ②d2 罩c8 20. a5 cxb3 21. 營xc7 罩xc7 22. axb6 罩c1!!-+) 19... 營c8 20. bxc4 ②xc4 21. 罩c1 營e8 22. 急f1 罩c8∞

18... **②**c4 19. b3 **②**xa5 20. **≜**d2 **꾈**b6 21. **≜**xb4 cxb4≅

2) The Fianchetto System 9... Ze8 10. 2d2 bd7

2a) 11.other moves & 11.a4 b6 12.h3 a6 13.other moves

1. d4 ②f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. ②c3 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. ②f3 g6 7. g3 ②g7 8. ②g2 0-0 9. 0-0 冨e8 10. ②d2



Position after: 10. 2 d2

No doubt this is still a very important line in the Fianchetto line. The Knight is heading for the c4-square. The difference from the other lines is that White keeps his pawn on 'e2' for a long time, limiting his pressure in the center. That is really in the spirit of slow positional play.

On the other hand without pawns in the center it is more difficulit to put pressure, enabling Black to develop smoothly. In this line I decided to use a line that Gashimov invented. I think it is highly interesting.

10... 5 bd7 11. a4

A) 11. h3 a6 12. a4 b6 transposes to the main line.

B) 11. ②c4 ②b6 12. ②e3 (12. ②xb6 營xb6 13. 營c2 遵d7 14. h3 營a6 15. a4 b5 16. 違f4 b4 17. ②b5 ②h5! 18. ②c7 營xe2 19. 營xe2 基xe2 20. ②xa8 ②xf4 21. gxf4 基xb2 22. ②c7 b3 23. ②b5 c4 24. 基ac1 皇xb5 25. axb5 c3录) 12... ②g4 13. ②xg4 皇xg4 14. h3 皇d7 15. 營c2 基c8 16. 皇f4 營e7 17. 基ad1 公c4! 18. e4 b5 Black is fine.

11... b6!?



Position after: 11... b6!

That's the starting point of the line and Gashimov's idea: '...\(\hat{2}\)a6' is still possible. Also it prevents the positional 'a5' idea as Black would also answer '...\(\hat{2}\)a6' with the idea '...\(\hat{5}'\).

12. h3

The direct attempt doesn't bring anything: 12. ②b5 ②e5



Position after: 12... 2e5

A) 13. b3 a6 14. ②c3 罩b8 15. 罩b1 b5 16. axb5 axb5 17. b4 臭f5 18. 罩b3 營d7 19. 臭b2 ②c4 20. 臭c1 ②e5 21. 臭b2 臭h3 22. 臭a1 c4 23. 罩a3 罩a8 24. 罩xa8 罩xa8 25. 臭b2 h5∓ A famous game that actually showed the strenght of the '...b6' idea: 0-1 (38) Nikolic, P (2602) — Gashimov, V (2740) Germany 2010.

B) 13. f4 ②eg4 14. ②c4 ②e4! 15. ②xe4 罩xe4 16. ②cxd6 (16. 豐d3 ②f5 17. ②bxd6 冨xc4干; 16. ②bxd6 冨d4 17. 豐b3 ②a6干) 16... 冨d4 17. 豐b3 冨b4 18. 豐f3 a6 19. ②xc8 axb5 20. 豐xg4 bxa4 21. ②xb6 豐xb6〒

12... a6



Position after: 12... a6

13. 🖾 c4

A) Also possible is: 13. 量b1 ②h5 (13... 曾e7 14. ②c4 ②e5 15. ②xb6 量b8 16. ②xc8 量exc8 17. b3 ②h5 18. ②d2±) 14. 曾c2 (14. e4 ②e5∞) 14... f5 15. ②c4 ②e5 16. b3 量a7 17. e3 量f7 18. ②e2 b5 (18... g5 19. f4 gxf4 20. gxf4 ②g6 21. 急f3 ②f6 22. b4 ②h4 23. ②h1 b5 24. axb5 axb5 25. ②a5 ②e4 26. ②c6 曾b6∞) 19. axb5 axb5 20. ②xe5 ②xe5 ②1. b4 c4 22. ②b2 f4!? 23. exf4 (23. ②xe5 dxe5∓) 23... ②f5 24. 曾d1 ②g7∓

B) 13. f4 is the next subchapter.

13... De5 14. Da3



Position after: 14. 2 a3

14... 🖄 h5

Best, but I decided to give some other ideas as well, the positions are dynamic and still quite unexplored, many new ideas are possible.