# Playing the Sveshnikov

By

## Milos Pavlovic



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### PLAYING THE SVESHNIKOV

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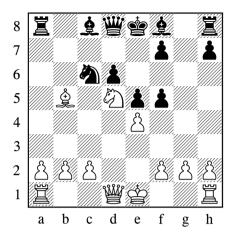
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#### C) 11. 2xb5 axb5 12. 2xb5



This line became well known after Bronstein played it twice in the late 1970s, although a few other players tried it before him. It subsequently became popular in the eighties. There is an obvious resemblance to the topical 13. 2xb5 variation, as covered in variation B2 of Chapter 3 on page 105, which is a refinement of the present line. You should be happy to meet the present variant, as long as you know the best reply. White will get three pawns and knight on d5 is strong, so it's important to know how to diminish this early initiative. I first analysed this variation in the eighties, by which time my recommended antidote had been discovered. Since then, the whole line has almost entirely disappeared from tournament practice at grandmaster level.

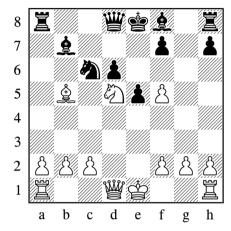
#### 

The bishop is perfectly placed here, for reasons that will become clear. That's why nowadays White prefers to sacrifice on b5 only after the bishop has committed to e6, as we saw in Chapter 3.

12... dd?! has actually been the most popular choice, and there are lots of examples of it from recent years, indicating that many players either forgot or never learned about the best antidote.

After 13.exf5 White has good chances. The position is almost the same as in variation B2 of Chapter 3, except that the moves c2-c3 and ... g7 have not been played. Transpositions are possible, but White has some additional possibilities such as a2-a4 followed by \( \mathbb{\mathbb{H}} a3 \) and lifting the rook to the kingside.

#### 13.exf5



#### 

The possibility of sacrificing an exchange for the initiative makes this an attractive practical choice.

13... \( \mathbb{Z} c8 \) 14.c3 \( \mathbb{Q} g7 \) is an engine suggestion which is sensible enough, and has scored well for Black in practice.

13...\(\beta\)h6!?N is another good option, with 14.\(\beta\)h5 \(\beta\)a5! a key point. If I was playing a correspondence game, I might lean towards one of these engine-approved continuations. However, the text move is fully sound and from a practical perspective I like the idea of returning some material in order to fight for the initiative ourselves.

#### 14.a4

Rushing with the pawn is the natural and best choice.

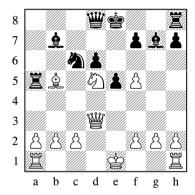
14. 營e2 is never played, as it places the queen on a vulnerable square. 14... 皇h6 15.b4 0–0! 16.c3 (16.bxa5? 公d4 17. 營g4† 空h8 gives us a crushing attack; 16. 皇xc6? 皇xc6 is also horrible for White.) 16... 公a7! (16... 三xb5!? 17. 營xb5 營a8 also looks tempting.) 17.bxa5 皇xd5 The position is messy, but our active minor pieces should prove more effective than White's rook and pawns.

#### 14.₩d3

This is more logical than the line above, but it still doesn't solve White's problems.

14...\$g7

14... \$\dagger h6?! 15.b4! is a bit annoying.



#### 

15.b4 \(\mathbb{\textsf{\mathbb{G}}}\) a8 gave Black somewhat better chances in Droessler − Norchenko, corr. 2013. We may have lost time with the rook, but b2-b4 has destabilized White's position. Also, compared with the analogous lines from Chapter 3, our bishop has a brighter future on b7 than on d7.

#### 15...∳f8!

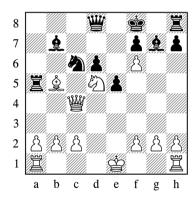
A clever way to defend c6 indirectly.

Black was successful with 15...\(\mathbb{Z}\xxb5\)?! 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\xxb5\) \(\mathbb{L}\aa\) a8 in Efimov – Eljanov, Ohrid 2001, but White can claim a slight edge at this stage.

#### 16.f6

The queen sacrifice 16.\(\delta\)xc6!?N \(\Beta\)c5 17.\(\Beta\)xc5 dxc5 18.\(\delta\)xb7 does not quite work, because 18...\(\Beta\)d7! exploits White's poor coordination. After the further 19.\(\delta\)a8 \(\Beta\)a4 20.f6 \(\delta\)h6 21.\(\Beta\)d1 (21.\(\delta\)b7 doesn't help in view of 21...\(\Beta\)b5 [21...\(\Beta\)e4† is a powerful alternative] 22.\(\delta\)c8 \(\Beta\)c6 when we pick up a piece anyway.) 21...\(\Beta\)xa8 22.0-0 \(\Beta\)gg8, White does not have enough compensation. Nevertheless, in view of the improvement we are about to see, this may be White's best chance to prolong the game.

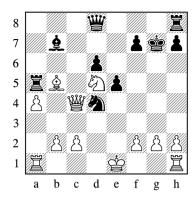
The text move has been played in a couple of correspondence games. Although Black achieved good results, we have a thunderous improvement available.



#### 16...©d4!!N

The natural 16... \$\overline{\text{2xf6}}\$ was played in both games, and after 17. \$\overline{\text{2xf6}}\$ (17. \$\overline{\text{2xc6}}\$ \overline{\text{2c5}}\$ also favoured Black in Lindam – Mason, corr. 2003) 17... \$\overline{\text{2xf6}}\$ 18. \$\overline{\text{2xc6}}\$ \overline{\text{2c5}}\$ Black went on to win in Gonzalez Diaz – Philippe, Paris 2005. The text move is much stronger though.

17.fxg7† \$\dot\pxg7 18.a4



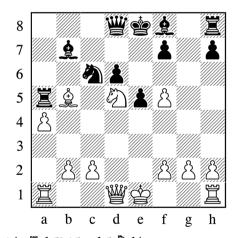
#### 18...\g5!

Attacking g2 and threatening ... \mathbb{Z} c8.

18... ②xb5 19. ②e3 ②d4 is good enough but the text move is more accurate.

#### 19.ᡚe3 罩c8 20.d3 ᡚxb5

We are clearly winning, with an extra piece and a big lead in development.



#### 14...罩xb5! 15.axb5 包d4

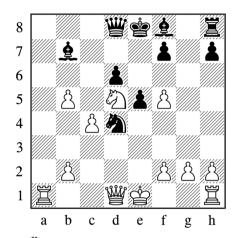
The exchange sacrifice was our key idea, eliminating White's strong bishop while activating our own pieces.

#### 16.c4

This is the only half decent move. Alternatives leave White on the verge of a quick defeat:

16. ②e3? 黛h6! gives White serious problems, for instance: 17. 罩a7 (17.0–0? 罩g8 18.f4 ②xf5! was winning immediately in Heimrath

16.c3?! &xd5 17.cxd4 and now 17... #g5!N offers us a clear advantage, although the game continuation of 17... #g8 was also quite problematic for White in Plantet – Dournes, corr. 1994.

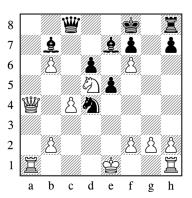


#### 16...₩c8!

Hitting both c4 and f5, as well as threatening ... \( \delta xd5 \) followed by a fork on c2, all before White can get coordinated.

#### 17.≌a4

White also has problems after: 17. ∰a4N \$e7 18.b6† \$\doldownote{D}\$f8 19.f6



19... $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ xf6! 20. $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ xf6  $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ e7 21. $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ d5 $\dagger$   $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ xd5 22.cxd5  $\hat{\mathbb{W}}$ g4 The attacking combination of queen and knight is extremely dangerous.

#### 17...\\xistgxf5 18.0-0 \\xistg8

Our pieces are active and White will have to take care not to be killed on the kingside. For instance, if White's queen takes a wrong step then ... \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg2\(\dagger\) could end things quickly.

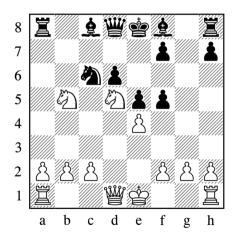
#### 19.f3 &h6

Our last piece comes into play, targeting the dark squares which were weakened by White's last move.

#### 20.b6 ⊈f8!

Black had the initiative and White was unable to cope with the problems in Droessler – Troia, corr. 2013.

#### D) 11.\(\hat{2}\)xb5 axb5 12.\(\bar{2}\)xb5



This is a famous piece sacrifice which I have played myself. It's pure romanticism in a modern era. Nowadays it's not popular because various resources have been found for Black, but it's still important to know some details.

#### 12...罩a5!?

This is far from the most popular continuation, making it all the more effective as a practical weapon. The idea has been known for a long time, at least to me, but it never really caught on, for reasons that remain a mystery to me. The idea is to eliminate one of the enemy knights at a good moment – rather like the previous variation.

#### 13.包bc7†

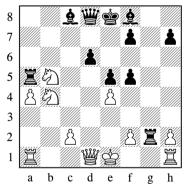
This is White's usual choice.

Another possible continuation is: 13.a4!? \modelsg8!?N

It's important for us to seek fast counterplay. 14.0–0

This seems the most natural choice.

A sharp alternative is: 14.b4 2xb4! 15.2xb4 2xb4! 15.2xb4



## **Abridged Variation Index**

The Variation Index in the book is 5 pages long. Below is an abridged version giving just the main variations, not the sub-variations.

#### Chapter 1

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5 6.ᡚdb5 d6 7.Ձg5 a6 8.ᡚa3 b5 9.ዴxf6 gxf6 10.ᡚd5 f5 11.ዴd3 ዴe6 12.0–0 ዴxd5 13.exd5 ᡚe7

- A) 14. 2 xb5 13
- B) 14.c4 \(\ddot\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\) 18
- C) 14.\mathbb{E}e1 24
- D) 14.c3 \$g7 15.\( \hat{Q}\)c2 0-0 28

#### Chapter 2

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5 6.ᡚdb5 d6 7.Ձg5 a6 8.ᡚa3 b5 9.ዴxf6 gxf6 10.ᡚd5 f5 11.ዴd3 ዴe6 12.0–0 ዴxd5 13.exd5 ᡚe7 14.c3 ዴg7

- A) 15.₩h5 e4 44
- B) 15.\mathbb{Z}e1 0\to 0 16.\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{M}}}\text{h5 e4 17.\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\text{f1 71}

#### Chapter 3

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5 6.ᡚdb5 d6 7.Ձg5 a6 8.ᡚa3 b5 9.ඕxf6 gxf6 10.ᡚd5 f5 11.Ձd3 ඕe6

- A) 12.₩h5 92
- B) 12.c3 \(\partial \g 7 \) 96

#### Chapter 4

1.e4 c5 2.\$\angle\$f3 \$\angle\$c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5.\$\angle\$c3 e5 6.\$\angle\$db5 d6 7.\$\angle\$g5 a6 8.\$\angle\$a3 b5 9.\$\angle\$xf6 gxf6 10.\$\angle\$d5 f5 (10...\$\angle\$g7 11.c3 f5) 11.c3 \$\angle\$g7 12.exf5 \$\angle\$xf5

- A) 13.\<sup>®</sup>f3?! 119
- B) 13.42c2 0-0 120

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- A) 11.g3 fxe4 12.\(\dong{1}\)g2 \(\dong{1}\)g7 13.\(\dong{1}\)xe4 \(\dong{1}\)e6 150
- B) 11.exf5 (alternatives) 163
- C) 11. 2xb5 166
- D) 11.\(\partial\x\) xb5 169
- E) 11.c4?! 173
- F) 11.\dd3 174
- G) 11.\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}f3? 176

#### Chapter 6

1.e4 c5 2.\$\Delta\$f3 \$\Delta\$c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\$\Delta\$xd4 \$\Delta\$f6 5.\$\Delta\$c3 e5 6.\$\Delta\$db5 d6 7.\$\Delta\$g5 a6 8.\$\Delta\$a3 b5 9.\$\Delta\$xf6 gxf6 10.\$\Delta\$d5 \$\Delta\$g7 11.\$\Delta\$d3 \$\Delta\$e7 12.\$\Delta\$xe7 \$\Wedge \text{xe7}\$

- A) 13.c3 184
- B) 13.0-0 0-0 187
  - B1) 14. <sup>™</sup>f3 188
  - B2) 14.c3 f5 189

#### Chapter 7

1.e4 c5 2. $\triangle$ f3  $\triangle$ c6 3.d4 cxd4 4. $\triangle$ xd4  $\triangle$ f6 5. $\triangle$ c3 e5 6. $\triangle$ db5 d6 7. $\triangle$ g5 a6 8. $\triangle$ a3 b5 9. $\triangle$ xf6 gxf6 10. $\triangle$ d5  $\triangle$ g7 11. $\triangle$ d3  $\triangle$ e7 12. $\triangle$ xe7  $\triangle$ xe7  $\triangle$ xe7  $\triangle$ xe7  $\triangle$ xe7

- A) 15.cxb5 209
- B) 15.\media e2 211
- C) 15. Wh5 214
- D) 15.\(\mathbb{U}\)f3 d5 16.cxd5 fxe4 17.\(\mathbb{L}\)xe4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b8 219

#### Chapter 8

1.e4 c5 2.2f3 2c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6 5.2c3 e5 6.2db5 d6 7.2g5 a6 8.2a3 b5 9.2d5 2e7 10.2xf6 2xf6 2xf6 11.c3 2g5

- A) 12.h4!? \$\dagger^2 h6 13.4\dagger^2 c2 0-0! 238
- B) 12.42 \( \bar{2} \)c2 \( \bar{2} \)b8! 243

#### Chapter 9

### 1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5 6.ᡚdb5 d6 7.ቧg5 a6 8.ᡚa3 b5 9.ᡚd5 ቧe7 10.ቧxf6 ቧxf6 ቧxf6 11.c4 b4 12.ᡚc2 a5

- A) 13.\(\mathbb{2}\)e2 261
- B) 13.h4 263
- C) 13.\mathbb{\mtx}\mod}\mnx}\max\\\ \mathbb{\mtx\mod}\mod}\max\\\ \mathbb{\mtx\mod}\\ \mod}\mtx\\\ \mod}\mtx\\\ \mod}\mtx\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\mtx\\ \mod}\mtx\\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\mtx\\ \mod}\\ \mod}\\ \mod
- D) 13.g3 g6!? 267

#### Chapter 10

#### 1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5 6.ᡚdb5 d6 7.Ձg5 a6 8.ᡚa3 b5

- A) 9.4 d5 \$e7 274
  - A1) 10.\(\partia\)xf6 274
  - A2) 10. 2 xe7 2 xe7! 275
- B) 9. 289

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#### 1.e4 c5 2.\$\Delta f3 \$\Delta c6 3.d4 \cxd4 4.\$\Delta xd4 \$\Delta f6 5.\$\Delta c3 \\ e5 6.\$\Delta db5 \\ d6 7.\$\Delta d5 \$\Delta xd5 8.\\\ exd5 \$\Delta b8\$

- A) 9.營f3!? 294
- B) 9.c4 a6 299
- C) 9.a4 \(\mathbb{2}\)e7 318

#### Chapter 12

#### 1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 e5

- A) 6.4 db5 d6 332
  - A1) 7.42a3 332
  - A2) 7.\(\mathbb{2}\)e3 333
  - A3) 7.a4 334
- B) 6. ②f5 335
- C) 6.4 de2!? 337
- D) 6.4 b3?! 339

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#### 1.e4 c5 2.2f3 2c6

- A) 3.42 c3 342
- B) 3. \$b5 \$\hat{2}\$ f6 343