Yearbook New in chess 139

Contributing Authors

Adams • Bosch • Cummings • Flear • Fogarasi • Ganguly • Giri • Grandelius • Gray Hazai • Ikonnikov • Ilczuk • Lalic • I'Ami • Lukacs • Mchedlishvili • Moskalenko • Nielsen Olthof • Panczyk • Ponomariov • Ris • Rodi • Saric • So • Sokolov • Stella • K.Szabo Talsma • Timman • Tzermiadianos • J.van Foreest • Vilela • Wallis • Warmerdam

CHESS OPENING NEWS

From the editor



The best prepared

Right at the start of the second half of the Candidates Tournament in Yekaterinburg, Fabiano Caruana beat Maxime Vachier-Lagrave in a game that Kasparov labelled as 'the best prepared game in the history of chess'. Undoubtedly Caruana had spent countless hours on this specific line of the Najdorf Poisoned Pawn. There is not a Survey yet, since we will have to await further developments in the line, but a brief report on the game can be found in the FORUM Section of this Yearbook.

Congratulations to Ian Nepomniachtchi for winning the Candidates. His most significant theoretical contribution in this Yearbook is not from this tournament, though, but from the Magnus Invitational earlier in the year. He tackled the Berlin Defence in his own way. Ruslan Ponomariov wrote a Survey on the line.

We welcome Surya Sekhar Ganguly as our new contributor. As a long-time second of Anand he has an extensive knowledge of the openings. His two Surveys are about important new developments in the Sicilian – in the Rauzer and in the Najdorf.

Anish Giri is probably the best prepared top player at the moment. I became interested in his way of handling the Bogo-Indian against Radjabov in the Opera Euro Rapid and decided to write a Survey on this subject.

In his correspondence chess column, Erwin l'Ami focusses on a line in the French Winawer that I used to play myself, a quarter century ago. His conclusion: it is not playable for Black. I must admit that I'd had this feeling already for quite some time.

Jan Timman

Opening Highlights



Fabiano Caruana

The World number two started the second leg of the Candidates by dealing a heavy blow to Maxime Vachier-Lagrave with a one-off piece sac novelty in the Najdorf Poisoned Pawn (see FORUM Section, page 12), though perhaps of more lasting value was his flabbergasting concept in the Classical King's Indian against Wojtaszek in Wijk aan Zee, giving both his bishops for knights and outplaying the Polish top GM strategically. The line is analysed by Tibor Fogarasi on page 210.

Wesley So

Wesley is the most experienced of all elite players in **the fashionable Giuoco Piano with 5.d4 and 6.e5**. Black may be OK here (So plays this from both sides!), but against Magnus Carlsen in the Opera Euro Rapid the American showed you can still achieve a lot if you know the nooks and crannies better than the other guy. See his analysis in Glenn Flear's Survey on page 131. There is so much material here that the second part of this article will be published in Yearbook 140.



Ian Nepomniachtchi

Nepo is the new challenger of Magnus Carlsen. He won the Candidates Tournament by staying as cool as he did in many online events. In the Magnus Invitational early this year, the Russian impressed with a brilliant win versus Hikaru Nakamura. He sacrificed two kingside pawns against the Berlin Wall, totally paralysing Black and finishing with a flourish. The game features in the Survey on page 107 by Ruslan Ponomariov, who is no longer convinced that the Berlin is always boring.

Maksim Chigaev

One of the strongest grandmasters of the new Russian generation, Chigaev ended on 6/11 in the Russian Superfinal last December, half a point above eight-time champion Peter Svidler. Maksim ventured the principled and crucial **push of the e-pawn all the way to e3 against the popular double fianchetto** in several online blitz games with Victor Mikhalevski. Black sacrifices an exchange à la Kasparov and starts a dangerous offensive. The Survey on this important set-up is by Krisztian Szabo on page 216.





Alireza Firouzja

Sharp solutions are what the Iranian phenomenon excels in. We have a nice example in Viacheslav Ikonnikov's Survey on page 190 of this issue. This article features a tricky line of the 4. ②f3 Nimzo in which White move-orders Black into an inferior type of Carlsbad structure. Black players' modern solution to this, of moving the queen's bishop to f5, has been livened up with some aggressive ideas by Firouzja, and he even beat Magnus Carlsen with one of them in Banter Blitz.

Magnus Carlsen

The experiments of the World Champ in online chess seem to know no end. In his own 'Invitational' he launched the bizarre-looking 4.a4 in the Four Knights Game to win a superb attacking game against one of his main rivals in online rapid, Wesley So. As you may have guessed, this move is all about transpositions, reversed openings and forcing your opponent to think for himself. Jeroen Bosch explains things in his Survey on page 148.





Surya Sekhar Ganguly

The Indian grandmaster and long-time member of Team Anand debuts on these pages with two Surveys as well as a big FORUM story! Both Surveys are on the Sicilian. In the Najdorf, Ganguly has scored well with a delayed h2-h3 push, and in the Rauzer he introduced the new 'all-purpose' move 8. 👑 d3 mainly on 'subtle positional grounds', as Surya put it. That's as may be, but the theoretical whiz has churned out some exciting lines! You'll find his Surveys on pages 40 and 55 respectively.

Nils Grandelius

The Swedish GM was a last-minute replacement in Wijk aan Zee due to Covid problems, but he had a very good start, playing fearless and ever interesting chess. In round 2 he got into a flow when he won a great game versus Jan-Krzysztof Duda. In the Symmetrical English, Grandelius showed that White's lengthy knight manoeuvres cannot really worry Black. We present his analysis of this game in David Cummings' Survey on page 222.



Your Variations

Trends & Opinions

	Forum
	Sicilian Defence Najdorf Variation 6. 25 Olthof
	Caro-Kann Defence Exchange Variation 3.exd5 Ganguly
HOT!	Ruy Lopez Møller Variation 5 \(\hat{L} c5 \) Warmerdam 18
	Caro-Kann Defence Exchange Variation 3.exd5 Rodi20
SOS	King's Fianchetto Early Divergences 3c5 Horton
	King's Pawn Openings Philidor Defence 4 4bd7 Hoekstra
	Benoni Defence Modern Main Line Mchedlishvili 23
	Sicilian Defence Closed Variation 3.d4 Boel
	Sicilian Defence Prins Variation Olthof 26
	Erratum Editorial staff28
	From Our Own Correspondent by Erwin l'Ami
Sui	rveys
	1.e4 openings
	Sicilian Defence Najdorf Variation 6. $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
	Sicilian Defence Scheveningen Variation 6.g3 Mchedlishvili50
	Sicilian Defence Rauzer Variation 7. ½b5 Ganguly 55
SOS	Sicilian Defence Four Knights Variation $6.\% db5$ Vilela
HOT!	Sicilian Defence Four Knights Variation 6. ∅xc6 Stella
HOT!	Sicilian Defence
	King's Fianchetto4. \(\hat{L}\) e3 Variation Saric
	French Defence Exchange Variation $4. \triangle f3$ Lalic
	French Defence Tarrasch Variation 3 \bigcirc f6 Moskalenko 100
	Ruy Lopez Berlin Defence 4.0-0 Ponomariov 107
	Ruy Lopez Early Divergences after 3a6 4. \(\hat{2}\)a4 Ris
	Ruy Lopez Open Variation 9. ∅bd2 Talsma
HOT!	Italian Game Giuoco Piano 4.c3 Flear
	Italian Game Early Divergences 3. \triangle c4 d6 Sokolov
SOS	Scotch Opening Four Knights Game 4.a4 Bosch 148

SOS	Scotch Opening Mieses Variation 4 🖺 f6 5. 🗘 xc6 K. Szabo
НОТ!	1.d4 openings Slav Defence
	Others English Opening Symmetrical Variation 3.b3 Cummings
Vie	ws
	Reviews by Glenn Flear
	The Modern French Defence 1 by Dmitry Kryakvin
	The Modern French Defence 2 by Dmitry Kryakvin
	Beat the French Defence with 3. $2c3$ by Pentala Harikrishna
	Lifetime Repertoires: French Defense by Anish Giri
	Sicilian Warfare by Ilya Smirin
	Grandmaster Repertoire: 1.e4 vs Minor Defences by Parimarjan Negi
	Solutions to exercises

HOT! = a trendy line or an important discovery

SOS = an early deviation

GAMBIT= a pawn sacrifice in the opening

Forum

Bull's eye!

The FORUM is a platform for discussion of developments in chess opening theory in general and particularly in variations discussed in previous Yearbook issues.

Contributions to these pages should be sent to: editors@newinchess.com

A wise investment!

by René Olthof SI 4.8 + SI 8.14 (B97) YB 82, 86, 89, 92, 102, 122, 128

With the world premier experts on the Najdorf for White (Caruana) and Black (Nepomniachtchi and Vachier-Lagrave) present at the second leg of the Candidates and pundits like Anish Giri and Alexander Grischuk not far away, the infamous Poisoned Pawn Variation was always on the mind of experts as the most likely opening choice in Yekaterinburg. And sure enough: bull's eye in the very first round.

Fabiano Caruana Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

Yekaterinburg ct 2021 (8) 1.e4 c5 2.②f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 ②f6 5.②c3 a6 6.逾g5 e6 7.f4 營b6 8.營d2 營xb2 9.單b1 營a3



In the last tournament before the Candidates, 10.f5 ⊘c6

11.fxe6 ≜xe6!? – Black's latest old toy (SI 8.8 - B97) – was put to the test by two big contenders in Yekaterinburg: 12.ℤxb7 (12.ຝ\xe6 fxe6 13.ℤxb7 Chigaev-Vitiugov, Moscow 2020 − YB/138-24) 12...�\xd4 13. **營xd4 এe7!** 14. **এc4** (the novelty 14. \(\hat{L}\)d3 h6 15. \(\hat{L}\)d2 ₩c5 didn't give White any chance of an advantage in Nepomniachtchi-Giri, Carlsen Invitational, March 2021) 14...罩c8 15.勾d5 (15.臭b3 Beliavsky-Buljovcic, Novi Sad 1979 (!), is a dinosaur reference - YB/138-125) 15...≜xd5 16.≜xd5 ∅xd5 17. 學xd5 (17. 學xg7 罩f8 18.exd5 ≜xg5 19.\delta xg5 \delta c3+ 20.\delta f2 Koteski, cr 2003) 17... 響c3+ 18.ġe2 xc2+ 19.臭d2 罩c5 20.罩c1 營xc1 21.臭xc1 □xd5 22.exd5 h5 ½-½ (40) Nepomniachtchi-Giri, Carlsen Invitational, March 2021. 10.≗e2 was a clever choice by Caruana in Wijk aan Zee 2021, not giving away any major secrets and at the same time still posing difficult questions to MVL, who faltered immediately: 10...∅c6?! 11.∅xc6 bxc6 12.e5 ②d5 13. ②xd5 exd5? 14.e6!+−; see Yearbook 138.

10...h610...dxe5 11.fxe5 ②fd7
12. ②e4 h6! 13. ②h4 is a mere transposition of moves. **11.** ②h4 dxe5 **12.fxe5** ②fd7 **13.** ②e4 **₩xa2 14. Zd1**The old 14. **Z**b3 has been completely ousted.

(10. \(\hat{L}\)d4!?) 10...\(\D\)c6 11.\(\D\)c4 ₩b4+ 12.�d2 ₩c5 13.�c3 (rather than 13. ≜e3 \bullet b4+ ½-½ Benko-Bakonyi, Budapest 1950) 13...f6 14. ②e3 with overwhelming compensation for the two sacrificed pawns. Only suitable for the very brave! Secondly, from the first diagram above White indeed quickly lost in the stem game Rowson-Malakhov (1995) after 10.e5 a6 due to the unwarranted tactical strike 11. \(\delta\x\)f7+? \(\delta\x\)f7 12. \(\Delta\)g5+ \(\delta\)e8 13. 學b3 公xe5 14. 公d4 臭f6. But things are less clear after 11. ②a3, e.g. 11... ≗xe5 12. ₩b3 e6 13. 2xe5 2xe5 14. 2b6 (14. \(\hat{\pma}\)e2!? with compensation) 14... **曾g5** 15.0-0 **分f3+** 16.**含h**1 ②d2 (16... 營f4 17.gxf3 營xf3+ 18. \degree g1 \degree g4+ is an immediate perpetual check) 17. Wb4 句f5 20.營e5!? (or 20.營b4 **2**d7 21.**2**c4 with decent compensation) 20...f6 21. ₩c7 24. ₩c7, repeating moves. Thirdly, Mr. Horton's recommended 11... \විc6 after 10. ₩b3 ②a5 11. ₩a4 allows for the dangerous 12.e5 or 12.0-0-0 when 12...a6 13.公bd4 leaves Black in hot waters. In our opinion the best reply to the novelty 11. ₩a4 is 11... ⊈f8!, stepping out of the battery.



This leads to immense tactical complications after

12. ②g5 a6! 13. ②xd6 b5! (13...exd6 14. ②xf7!), a sample line being 14. 豐d1 豐xd6 15. ②d5 ②b7 16. ②xf7 豐d7 17. ②xh8 ③xh8 18. 豐f3+ ②f6 19.0-0-0 ③xd5 20. 基xd5 豐e6 21. 基hd1 堂e8 with an ongoing struggle after 22. ②d4.

Selling himself short

a letter by IJntze Hoekstra KP 4.7 (C41)

I would like to bring to your attention a find of my computer that was not mentioned in Side-Stepping Mainline Theory by Welling and Giddins (New In Chess 2019). It is too beautiful (and decisive) not to bring it up here. It concerns the game Radulski-Mchedlishvili, Plovdiv 2012 on page 133. 1.e4 d6 2.d4 🖄 f6 3.🖄 c3 e5 4. 2 f3 2 bd7 5. 2 c4 2 e7 6. 2 g5 0-0 7. ≜xf7+ ≅xf7 8. Øe6 ₩e8 9. 公xc7 營d8 10. 公xa8 b6 10...b5!?.

11.d5

11...≜a6



Now **12.f3** was played but this deserves a question mark due to 12... ②g4!! 13.g3 **②**h4! 14.a4 ②xh2!.

Stockfish indicated this refutation while analysing one of my own games. Welling and Giddins only give the game continuation



IJntze Hoekstra

12... 響xa8, concluding that 'Black is fine' but Black is selling himself short here. I believe White should play 12. êe3.

Yours sincerely, IJntze Hoekstra Zeist, The Netherlands

Reply by Steve Giddins: This is all correct, of course. Quite a shocking find!

Saddening the Benoni

by Mikheil Mchedlishvili BI 5.6 (A65)

I would like to share an old and forgotten/new idea in the Benoni with you.

1.d4 ∅f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.∅c3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.∅ge2 Ձg7 8.∅g3 0-0 9.Ձe2 b6



This position is also regularly reached via two different

From Our Own Correspondent

Nothing to do...?

by Erwin l'Ami



In this column, Dutch grandmaster and top chess coach Erwin l'Ami scours the thousands of new correspondence games that are played every month for important novelties that may start new waves in OTB chess also. Every three months it's your chance to check out the best discoveries from this rich chess source that tends to be underexposed.

We have a wide range of openings in this quarterly update on the world of Correspondence Chess. It is possible to fill all the pages of the Yearbook with these games, but as usual I have selected five games that give a nice overview and bring something new to the table.

A soft spot for the Tarrasch

TD 5.11 (D30)

We start with the Tarrasch. I have a soft spot for this opening. It's perhaps the only opening where Black can volunteer to play with an isolated pawn and get away with it! It was largely due to Kasparov's losses against Anatoly Karpov that the Tarrasch faded for a couple of decades. At the present though, it is alive and kicking. That shouldn't surprise us much, as with the advent of ever stronger engines we have come to realize that more or less any opening line is playable.

Alfonsas Kupsys Klaus Kögler

MT-Uogele (LTU) ICCF 2020

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.∅f3 c5 4.cxd5

Siegbert Tarrasch himself once called this a premature exchange and instead considered 4.e3 the 'only correct move'. We have come a long way since then!

4...exd5 5.g3

This is how Rubinstein played against the Tarrasch,

and it has remained the most critical test to this day.

5... ②c6 6. ②g2 ②f6 7.0-0 ②e7

7...cxd4 8. ②xd4 ③c5 is a very viable line with the knight on c3 and king still on e1. Dubov has successfully proven the viability of that line. In this move-order though, 9. ②xc6 bxc6 10. 營c2! is (very) problematic.

8.dxc5 **\(\hat{2}\)**xc5



9.a3

Of course, 9. ②c3 0-0 would now transpose back to the main line of the Tarrasch Defence, but White prefers a subtle pawn push. White's idea is that 9...0-0 10.b4 followed by 11. ≜b2 is very pleasant.



Alfonsas Kupsys

Double pin in the Rauzer

by Surya Sekhar Ganguly

1.	e4	с5
2.	⁄∆f3	d6
3.	d4	cxd4
4.	②xd4	�f6
5.	∕ ∆c3	∕ ∆c6
6.	<u> </u>	e6
7.	<u></u> ≜ b5	<u></u> ₫d7
8.	₩d3	



The double pin move 7. £b5 is not a rare species in the Rauzer, and it has been played several times. In fact, it is the second most popular move after the standard 7. Wd2. Traditionally after 7. \$\displaystyle{\pmathbb{1}} \displaystyle{\pmathbb{1}} \displine{\pmathbb{1}} \displaystyle{\pmathbb{1}} \displaystyle{\pmathb line with over 500 games already played as per Mega Database. In recent times the move 8. \displayd3 came into fashion and this is our Survey topic. At grandmaster level, this move was first tried in a game between Matlakov and Maghsoodloo in the World Blitz, 2018. I already see many Indian grandmasters employing it frequently. I had a look at this line and got a chance to play it myself recently in an online tournament. The line looks quiet but has its own venom. Unlike the traditional 8. 2xc6 or

Unlike the traditional 8.\(\hat{\omega}\)xc6 or Alekhine's continuation 8.0-0, here White does not wish to show his intentions so quickly and keeps the option of taking on c6 open. The queen on d3 might look odd at first glance, particularly since Black can attack it with ... De5, but it turns out that after being chased away, the white queen can safely rest on h3 from where it keeps an eye on the black e6-pawn and, more importantly, makes sure Black cannot play ...h7-h6 and ...g7-g5 as the h-pawn remains pinned.

Black has various plans at his disposal, but what makes this line a bit confusing is that on almost every single try, Black can do it with or without ...h7-h6. There are pros and cons to all of these options, depending on whether Black wants to include ...h7-h6 or not. The plans can be described as follows:

The main line with ... 2e7 and ...0-0

This is by far the most popular and most logical choice. Black can either include ...h7-h6/\(\hat{2}\)h4 and then opt for ...\(\hat{2}\)e7 and ...0-0, or play this directly.



(without ...h7-h6/ &h4 - Game 1)

White's play remains more or less the same in either case: he takes on c6 with the bishop, and we reach a position with 10. \(\hat{\omega}\)xc6 bxc6 11. \(\hat{\omega}\)b3, which is



Surya Sekhar Ganguly

the main idea of this line from White's perspective. White is building pressure on the d6-pawn, and a threat of e4-e5 is deadly as the bishop on d7 hangs. At this stage, Black has a couple of moves to deal with White's threat: 11...d5, 11...e5, 11...ec8 and 11...a5 are all analysed under Game 1. Black is not exactly worse, however I feel White keeps a microscopic but safe edge in such positions that are easier to play from the white side.

With the inclusion we see similar lines in Game 2. The evaluation remains more or less the same either way.



(with ...h7-h6/ &h4 - Game 2)

... ₩b6 ideas

As typically happens in many other Rauzer lines, Black has the standard ... \$\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\ma

exchange on d4 it is easier for White to build his pressure on the d6-pawn because he has a quick \(\extit{Lg3}\). The same would not be possible with the bishop on g5 as \(\extit{Lf truns}\) ff runs into the ...\(\extit{Ef black wants to opt for the ...\)\(\extit{Ef black wants to opt for it directly.}\)\(\extit{All the ...\)\(\extit{Ef black wants opt for it directly.}\)\(\extit{All the ...\}\)\(\extit{Ef black wants opt for it directly.}\)\(\extit{Ef black wants opt for it directly.}\)\(\extit{Ef black wants opt for it directly.}\)\(\extit{Ef black wants opt for it directly.}\)\(\ext

...Øe5 ideas



After 11...0-0, it is not obvious how White can gain an advantage, but clearly it is Black who must play accurately. Anton Guijarro lost a game against Dragnev in this direction which is also covered under Game 4. If Black wants to play ... 2e5, inserting 8...h6 is an absolute necessity as after 8... 2e5 9. h3, White won't be obliged to move the bishop from g5 when Black goes ...h7-h6 here.

...∮)xd4 ideas

This capture also makes a lot of sense as White has committed with his queen move, thus taking back on d4 with the queen will cost him an extra tempo. The main question for Black is, when to take on d4? Gelfand played it immediately on move 8 against Sethuraman, which is featured in Game 5. The position gets dynamic after both sides castle to opposite sides. In the game, after castling queenside, White even made a daring move by taking on a7 with the queen. It is also possible to include 8... \(\hat{L}e^7\) 9.0-0-0 first before taking on d4. The main reasoning could be that Black would like to take on d7 with the knight instead of the queen. I think Black gets a more or less equal position, but I personally would prefer to have White in such a scenario. In the line 10. \widetilde{\psi} xd4 ≜xb5 11.5 b5 0-0 White cannot take on d6 thrice at the end of the variation as Black has a fork with ... \@xe4. It is important to understand that the same idea won't work with the inclusion of ...h7-h6/ \$h4.

Provoking White with ... a7-a6

This move has occurred rarely and is of a dubious nature. White is going to take on c6 anyway, so there is no need to provoke this. White gets an advantage due to this extra tempo, which is not surprising by any means. The game Sethuraman vs Gupta (Game 6) deals with this variation.

Conclusion

The line avoids insurmountable theory and is easy to prepare. We can understand the ideas within a short time span, and it is easy to play. The computer calls it equal in many positions, but I felt it is easier to play from the white side. Since the line is still developing, it also has a lot of surprise value.

Having said that, one should also understand that Black has multiple options to fight. However, in most cases, White gets a safe and solid position that is easy to handle.

When to include ...h7-h6 can be a tricky question. Depending on what set-up Black wants to take, he should decide whether to include ...h7-h6 or not. It makes a big difference in the ... \$\mathbb{\omega}\$b6, ...\$\mathbb{\omega}\$e5 and ...\$\mathbb{\omega}\$xd4 lines: particularly, it is better to include ...h7-h6/\$\mathbb{\omega}\$h4 in ...\$\mathbb{\omega}\$e5 lines, but in the other two lines it is wiser to refrain from it.

I hope that working through this Survey will bring a lot of clarity in this seemingly simple-looking opening.

Game Section 8. ₩d3

Maxim Matlakov Parham Maghsoodloo

St Petersburg Wch Blitz 2018 (17) 1.e4 c5 2.全f3 全c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.全xd4 全f6 5.全c3 d6 6.全g5 e6 7.全b5 全d7 8.營d3 全e7 9.0-0-0 0-0 10.全xc6 The crux of the line. White gives up the bishop and intends to build more pressure on the d6-pawn. 10...bxc6 The most logical way to recapture. With the knight on d4, it makes little sense to take on c6 with the bishop: 10... ≜xc6 11.f4 h6 12.h4!?± — White keeps a slight edge with ≜h4 also. The move 12.h4 is more dynamic, and Black is way behind with his counterattack on the queenside. 11. ♠b3!



Essentially the main plan, on which this entire line stands. White creates the threat of e4-e5 as the d7-bishop hangs after ...dxe5 &xf6. Black has multiple ways to deal with the threat or he may simply ignore it with moves like 11...a5. 11...d5?! An understandable panic decision in a blitz game when facing this move for the first time. Now White gets complete control over the dark squares.

A) 11...e5?! 12.≜xf6 gxf6 13.۞d2± – the knight is coming to c4, and Black will likely lose the d6-pawn;

Pockets full of novelties

by Ruslan Ponomariov

1.	e4	e5
2.	∕ 2)f3	Øc6
3.	≜b 5	ଏ ପ f6
4.	0-0	∕∑xe4
5.	d4	Ød6
6.	≗xc6	dxc6
7.	dxe5	∕ 2)f5
8.	₩xd8+	⊈xd8
9.	∕∆c3	∳e8
10 .	h3	҈е6



When someone asks you about the Berlin Defence in 2000, probably you will have associations with Belarusian GM Alexey Aleksandrov, who exclusively plays this system with black, and with the historic World Championship match in London where Vladimir Kramnik replaced his favourite Petroff Defence with a totally new concept. Without queens on the board, some magic disappears. It's unbelievable, but Kasparov didn't manage to win even a single game during the whole match! This anti-record was repeated in 2013 by the reigning Champion Vishy Anand, and of course the Berlin was again involved in some games.

No wonder that the Berlin started to be associated with ultra-solid and drawish



Ian Nepomniachtchi

play. Chess players have become much more pragmatic about results: even amateurs started to play the line and you can find many chess books on it, including some written by 2400+ chess players. Some radical minds proposed to simply forbid this line altogether in tournament play. Another popular trend is that White started avoiding the Ruy Lopez or even switched to 1.d4. There were hopes that with short time-

controls players would start taking more risks and play more entertaining chess. However you can still see a 'pragmatic' game now and then going 1.e4 e5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.②b5 ②f6 4.0-0 ②xe4 5.d4 ②d6 6.dxe5 ②xb5 7.a4 ②bd4 8.③xd4 d5 9.exd6 ②xd4 10.豐xd4 豐xd6 11.豐e4+ 豐e6 12.豐d4 etc.

I would say that Ian Nepomniachtchi's games are a breath of fresh air, and they are the focus of my investigation for this Survey. His quick aggressive style in the main game of this article was so convincing that his fans started to complain: 'Ian, what are you doing? Why

are you wasting your preparation before the Candidates?' ©

Conclusion

Well, don't worry - you can still play the Berlin with black. But it seems that the trends are starting to change and now you need to memorize lots of theory

also in this variation. We already saw a few signs of this in 2018 during the Candidates Tournament, when Vladimir Kramnik showed some fresh ideas with white (!) and players picked them up for the next championship cycle in 2020. It's going to be interesting to see where this line will be heading in the near future.

Modern developments

Ian Nepomniachtchi Hikaru Nakamura

Magnus Carlsen Inv KO rapid qf 2021 (1.2) 1.e4 e5 2.0f3 0c6 3. b5 0f6 4.0-0 @xe4 5.d4 @d6 6. @xc6 dxc6 7.dxe5 �f5 8. ₩xd8+ \$xd8 9. �c3 фe8 10.h3



10... 2e6 Nakamura played this line twice in 2014 and 2015 and suddenly, after a long break, he decided to play it again. I guess one of the reasons was that recently Black started to have some problems in the most popular line: 10...h5 11. \$\ddots f4 \$\ddots e7\$ 12. ad1 êe6 (12... 4) h4 was what Nakamura played two games later against Nepomniachtchi, see next game) 13. 2g5 Ih6 14. Ife1 &b4 15.a3!? @xc3 16.bxc3 etc. One of the topical games here is Vachier-Lagrave-Grischuk, Yekaterinburg 2020, and there were also many games by Nakamura. I will not go deeply into the details here. Probably this deserves an extra Survey, and you need to have a good memory just to remember the games that have been played already. 11.g4!? A very tempting way to exploit White's pawn

majority on the kingside and the exposed position of Black's bishop. 11...@e7 12.@d4



12... 2d7 Hardly a good idea is 12... 2c4?! because Black doesn't challenge White's pawn chain: typical idea in such positions; in the endgame the king can be an active piece!) 15...h5 16. \$\dispg3 hxg4 17.hxg4 罩d8 18.f4 (18. &b2!? 公xe5 19. Øe4≌ △ Øf5) 18...c5 19. Øf3 ጃxd1 20. ∅xd1 &e2 21. ∅f2 ∅e7 22.c4 &xf3 23. \$\dispxf3 \Qc6 24. &b2 and White is clearly better here. Nowadays you can only dream about such positions in the Berlin endgame! Nisipeanu-C.Horvath, Romania tt 1998. 13.f4

A) During the qualification stage, Ian was not prepared for this line and he played the dull 13.\(\mathbb{I}\)e1 h5 14.e6 fxe6 15. ∅xe6 &xe6 16. ℤxe6. Now Black no longer has the bishop pair, but with some active play he manages to create enough counterplay to compensate his slightly worse pawn structure: 16...hxg4 17.hxg4 \$\ddot d7 18.\boxdate e4?! (more tension is kept by 18. Ze2 ୌg6 19.ଛg5 ଛd6 20.ଢିe4 ≣h7 but Black should still be okay here, e.g. 21. 2xd6 cxd6 22.f4 \(\bar{a}\) ah8 23. \(\bar{a}\) ae1 c5

Caruana-Nakamura, London

2014) 18...@d5 19.@xd5 (19.\d2 &d6 20. \(\bar{2}\)d4 \(\bar{2}\)e5 21. \(\bar{2}\)d3 \(\bar{2}\)h4) 19...cxd5 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)e5 \(\mathbb{I}\)h4 21.\(\mathbb{I}\)g5 \(\mathbb{I}\)e8 罩exg4+ 25.\$f1 罩h1+ 26.\$e2 罩xd1 27. Xd1 &d6= Nepomniachtchi-Nakamura, Magnus Carlsen Inv rapid prel 2021;

B) Earlier, Hikaru also faced 13. \$\dipha c5!? (13...\$\dot 14.\dipha d2 h5 15. \(\delta \)g3∞) 14. \(\delta \)db5 (14. \(\delta \)de2 h5 15. \$\dig g3 hxg4 16.hxg4 and now it's not really necessary but interesting to try 16...f5!? 17.exf6 gxf6 18. 2f4 f5 19.g5 &c6 20. &xc7 \hstar h5 when I believe Black should have enough active play for the sacrificed pawn) 14...\$\d8 15.\$\d2 e3 a6 (more flexible was 15...b6!? because the knight is not very stable on b5 and needs to look for a better square) 16. ∅a3 b6 17. ∅e4 h5 18. 🕏 g3 hxg4 (≥ 21. \(\bar{2}\) ad1 \(\bar{2}\) d5 22. \(\bar{2}\) d2 b5 23.c4 الله b6∞) 21...f5!∓, reminding us that even without queens on the board you should not forget about the security of your own king, Grischuk-Nakamura, London 2015.

13...h5 14.f5 hxg4



15.e6!?N Surprisingly I didn't find even a single game with this move in the online database. Earlier White automatically played

Fearless play

by Viacheslav Ikonnikov

1.	d4	∕ 2)f6
2.	c4	e6
3.	∕ 2∫f3	<u></u> ≜b4
4.	∕ 2c3	d5
5.	cxd5	exd5
6.	<u></u> ≜g5	h6
Ο.	<u> ೩</u> g၁	110
7.	<i>≗</i> g3 <u></u> ĝh4	0-0



This is a very interesting and rather 'young' option. With 5.cxd5 White bypasses the well-studied variations of the Vienna (after 5...dxc4) and transfers the position into the Carlsbad Variation but with the black bishop in an unfavourable position on b4. Of course, it is not entirely profitable for Black to continue playing according



Alireza Firouzja

to the Carlsbad method (8...c6), so the alternative 8... £f5 is becoming more and more popular. True, it should be noted that you need to be prepared for a rather risky weakening of your own king. How dangerous this can be, we will analyse with the help of recent games by top chess players.

In the diagram position, White has two ways of recapturing after 9. \$\bullet\$ b3 (the move-order 9. \$\delta e 2 \overline{O}bd7 10. \$\bullet\$ b3 is a Grischuk specialty; see Game 4) 9... \$\delta xc3+: 10. \$\bullet xc3\$ and 10.bxc3.

The queen takes on c3

Without the dark-squared bishop, Black's play with ...c7-c5 is not so effective, so after 10. \widetilde{\psi}xc3 the best chance for Black is to attack on the kingside with ...g7-g5 and ...h6-h5. After 10...g5 11. 2g3 ②e4 12. Wa3 Black has three options: 12... **□**e8, 12... **□**c6 and 12... **□**bd7. The move 12... Ze8 increases the pressure on the e3-pawn and prepares a pawn storm on the kingside. In addition there is the possibility of exchanging the queens improvement 14. ∅e5! against Dominguez (with the idea f2-f3) allows White to continue the game without any worries, whereas his move 14. \(\bar{\pi} c1?! \) against Vidit soon led White into trouble. It turned out that the inclusion of 14.\(\mathbb{I}\)c1 \(\overline{\Omega}\)c6 plays into Black's hands. The same is true for the immediate and rare push 12...h5!? (instead of 12...\(\beta\)e8), applied by Bok against Urkedal, where White played 'regularly' with 13.\(\bar{\pi}\)c6 14.\(\Delta\)e5 and got into a difficult position. Realizing

that White's main method to save his ≜g3 is to move the ②f3 away and play f2-f3, Black started to fight for the e5-square with 12... 2c6 (Firouzja) and 12...Øbd7 (Aronian) instead of 12... ℤe8. In both cases, White used the manoeuvre ②f3-d2, which is fraught with some threats. Indeed, the white king loses his castling rights, but he can also escape to the queenside, giving White the opportunity to attack on the kingside. In his game against Carlsen, Firouzja prevented the white king from escaping to the queenside with a few precise moves (14...c6 and 17... \wadegas+) and got good counterplay.

Aronian's move 12... \(\sigma\)bd7 is less connected with the further attack with ...h5-h4 and more with the consolidation and strengthening of the position of Black's king and centre with ... \(\sigma\)df6.

The pawn takes on c3

The plan 10.bxc3 is slightly less popular these days. After it was proved earlier that following 10... Dbd7 11. 2e2 c5, taking on b7 with the strong f5 and closed centre after ...c5-c4 is good for Black, the struggle flares up after the exact move 12.dxc5 g5 13. 2g3 Cc5 14. 4b4.



White has a plan here to open the centre for his two bishops with c3-c4 and try to get to the weakened black king. Black, in return, does not have an attack on the kingside here (in contrast to the \winethat{\text{\tinx{\text{\ti}\text{\texi{\text{\texi\tin\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\texit{\texi}\texit{\texi{\texi}\tint{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\texit{\texi{\texi{\texi{\tex variations) and his main counterplay is against the weak c3-pawn, with or without ... Dfe4. The combination of the moves ... Ife4 and ... e7, the most common move, played in old games as well as in the most recent game Grischuk-So, has also proved good, apart from the gross mistake So made with 21... 2g6?. Fortunately, there is still always the good old move 21...a5! from Wojtaszek, which gave him equal chances. For Black, Firouzja's novelty against Grischuk, 16...a5!, deserves special attention in the system with 14... 14... and 15... \(\begin{aligned} \text{ (instead of 15... \(\begin{aligned} \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ of 15... \(\begin{aligned} \text{ \text{ of 15... \(\begin{aligned} \text{ \text{ of 15... \(\begin{aligned} \text{ of 15. Unfortunately, he did not crown his idea with the spectacular 17... 2a4!, but anyway 15... Ic8 looks more promising than 15...\₩e7.

Finally, the third option is to leave the knight on f6 to protect the d5-pawn and start counterplay on the queenside with ...a7-a5 and ... b6. But Black needs to be careful, as without ... 4e4, the d6-square is weakened, which Giri could have exploited in his game against Maghsoodloo with 20. 5!. True, Black made a mistake one move earlier, so in general the evaluation of this option is also okay for Black.

Conclusion

Summing up, it should be noted that Black has counterchances in both continuations. But White has a choice which position he wants to play. In the case of 10. ∰xc3, as a rule both sides, after ②d2 and âd3, exchange a couple more pieces, simplifying the position and reducing the risks. If White wants to play a more complicated position with several tactical possibilities, then the variation with 10.bxc3 and 12.dxc5 is for him.

Samuel Shankland 1 Leinier Dominguez Perez

Opera Euro Rapid Prelim 2021 (10) 1.d4 Øf6 2.c4 e6 3.Øf3 d5 4.Øc3 \$b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6.\$g5 h6 7.\$h4 0-0 8.e3 ዿf5 9. ₩b3 ዿxc3+ **ℤe8 13. Ձd3 h5 14. ᡚe5!N** Worse is 14.\(\bar{2}\)c1?! \(\Omega\)c6 15.0-0?! (15.\(\Omega\)e5!? h4 16.f3 hxg3 17. Øxc6 bxc6 18.fxe4 ②xe4 19.hxg3 \(\exists f6\overline{\operator}\), leading to an incorrect piece sacrifice:15...h4 16. \(\hat{\per}\) xc7?! (perhaps sacrificing the other way was better: 16. &e5!? f6 17. ₩b3 fxe5 18. ₩xb7 g4∓ and here the black king is more exposed) 16... ₩xc7 17. ∅xg5 ₩d7 18. ∅xe4 Vidit. Biel blitz 2019.



An important improvement, White will save his 2g3 by f2-f3. **14... ₩e7** This is the advantage of the move ... \(\bar{\pi} e8: now the weakness of the black king is not so dangerous. Also possible is 14...h4 15.f3!? 2d6! (but not dxe4 18.0-0± and here the ∅e5 is very strong) 16. ≜xf5 ∅xf5 **16.0-0-0 f6** 16...h4 17.f3 ⊘d6=. 17.f3 fxe5 18.fxe4 @xe4 19. @xe4 dxe4 20.h4! An important move, strengthening the \$\dong{1}g3. 20. \$\dong{1}xe5?! ②d7 21. 2g3 h4∓. 20...exd4 21. Xd4 公c6 22. Xd5 公b4 23. \(\) xg5+ \(\) g7 24. \(\) d2?! 24. \(\) f4=. 24... Id8+ 25. e 2 2d3 26. ef4 c6 27.g4 \(\mathbb{I} xg5 28.hxg5 hxg4 \) 29. Ig1 &g7 30. Ixg4 &g6 Black could have obtained a slightly better endgame by capturing the open file: 30... \(\bar{\pm}\)h8!?\(\bar{\pm}\). \(\bar{\pm}\)h4

할f5 32.필h7 ②xf4+ 33.exf4 알xf4
34.g6 할f5 35.필xb7 알xg6 36.필xa7
할f5 37.필c7 필a8 38.필xc6 필xa2
39.알e3 필xb2 40.필c5+ 알e6
41.알xe4 필b4+ 42.알d3 알d6
43.필c4 필xc4 44.알xc4 ½-½

2

Magnus Carlsen Alireza Firouzia

Chess24 Banter Blitz Cup 2020 (7) 1.d4 Øf6 2.Øf3 d5 3.c4 e6 4. 2c3 &b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6. &g5 0-0 7.e3 h6 8.Ձh4 Ձf5 9.b3 êxc3+ 10. ₩xc3 g5 11. êg3 Øe4 the immediate 12...h5!?N 13.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 ②c6 14. ②e5?! (with ... ②c6 this move does not work; already necessary was 14.h3!? 🖾xg3 15.fxg3 f6∞ and both sides have several weaknesses) 14... 2xe5 15. 2xe5 f6! 16. \$\dagga g3 (16. \$\dagga xc7? \$\perceq\$c8 17. \$\dagga xd8\$ 17.f3□ (17. \(\hat{\textit{xc7}}\)\(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \be Ïe8 21. \$\dip f2 \dip d7 22. \$\dip g1 \$\dip g7\frac{\pi}{2}\$ Urkedal-Bok, Online Olympiad rapid 2020.



12... ∕∆c6 is a quite aggressive continuation. This move also supports the pawn attack with ...h5-h4, and in case of &d3 and ②d2, White has to reckon with ... \(\bar{\pi}\)e8 and ... \(\beta\) \(\pi\) xd4. \(\beta\). \(\beta\) b5 In case of 13.\(\mathbb{L}\)c1 or 13.\(\mathbb{L}\)d3 Black will play 13...h5. 13... 2e7 14. 2d2 c6 15. ≜d3 Øxd2 16. \(\psi xd2 \) \(\psi xd3 \) 17. wxd3 wa5+ A precise move. In case of 17... Øg6 18. \$\displayc2\$\infty\$, after his king hides on the queenside, White can start an attack against Black's king with full force. **18. №e2** 18. №c2 c5! 19.h4 c4 20. 學e2 學a4+! and White cannot hide from the checks except

by disrupting the connection between his rooks. **18...f5 19.2d6** 19.h4 f4 20.exf4 g4≌. **19...三ae8 20.g4?!** Perhaps Carlsen missed Black's 21st move. 20.h4! deserves attention, e.g. 20...g4 (20...豐d8 21.全xe7 三xe7 22.hxg5 hxg5 23.g41) 21.h5±. **20...三f6 21.2e5? ②g6!**



22.h4 ②xe5? Firouzja misses his 24.dxe5 @xe5 25.\delta c2 \delta a6+ 26.\delta d1 hxg5!-+. 23.dxe5 **Exe5** 24.hxg5 hxg5 25. Lh5 營b4 26. Lxg5+ **\$\delta f7 27.b3?!** 27.\delta b3=. **27...\delta f4** 28. \widetilde{\psi} xf5? The losing mistake. White still holds after 28. ₩c3 ₩xg5 29.₩xe5 ₩xg4+ 30.f3 ₩g2+ 31. \$\d3 \text{ with a highly probable} perpetual check. 28... \wxg5 29. \wxg5 \mathbb{I}xg5 \mathbb{3}0. \mathbb{I}g1 \mathbb{I}g8 \mathbb{3}1.f4 34. Eh3 \$g7 35.g5 d4 36.exd4 39. Id3 Ig4 40. \$c4 Ixg5 41. \$c3 **¤gd5 42.■g3+ \$f7 43.■g4 \$e7** 44. Ĭe4+ \$d8 45. Ĭh4 \$c7 46.a4 b6 47. c4 c4 c5 b7 48. c3 a5 49. Ee4 b5 50.axb5 cxb5 51. dd3 Ĭ5d6 52. \$c3 \$b6 53. \$d3 a4 54.bxa4 bxa4 55.\$c4 a3 56.\$b3 59. \(\bar{2}\)b1+ \(\psi\)a4 60. \(\bar{2}\)c1 \(\bar{2}\)d2+ 61. \$\ddots a1 \$\ddots b3 62. \bar{\bar{L}}b1+ \bar{\bar{L}}b2 63. \bar{\bar{L}}c1 Ĭa2+ 64. \$b1 Ĭad2 65. \$a1 Ĭd1 66. \(\bar{L}\)b1+ \(\bar{L}\)xb1+ 67. \(\dec{L}\)xb1 \(\bar{L}\)d1# 0-1

Samuel Shankland Levon Aronian

Opera Euro Rapid Prelim 2021 (7)

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 d5

4.②c3 ②b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6.②g5

h6 7.②h4 0-0 8.e3 ②f5 9.豐b3

②xc3+10.豐xc3 g5!? 11.②g3 ②e4

12.豐a3 If 12.豐xc7 ②c6! (worse

is 12...豐xc7 13.②xc7 ②c6 14.②b5

3

置fc8 15. ②xc6 bxc6 16. ②a5 罩ab8 17.b4± and White keeps an extra pawn, Grischuk-Sethuraman, Astana tt 2019) 13. 豐xd8 置fxd8 14. ②e2 罩ac8 15.0-0 h5! (the key to Black's defence) 16.h4 g4 17. ②e5 ②b4 18. ②f4 f6 19. ②d3 ②c3= Ding Liren-Aronian, Palma de Mallorca 2017. 12... ②d7!?N A novelty from Aronian. Earlier, 12... 逕e8, 12...h5 (Bok), 12... ②c6 (Firouzja) were seen.



13.≜d3 By transposition (... **⊆**e8 and ... 2d7), a similar position arose after 13. 2d2 (allowing the exchange of only one piece, but delaying his development) 13... Ze8 (Black did not dare to play 13... \(\times xd2!! \) 14. \(\times xe4 \) \(\times xe4 \) 15.f3 åg6 16. åe2 c6 17.h4 ₩f6 18. \$f2 Ще6 19.hxg5 hxg5 20.Щае1 Щае8= and the weakness of the black king is compensated by the weakness of the e3-pawn, Tabatabaei-Blübaum, Zürich 2019. 13... Ie8 14. 2d2 17. ₩xd3 ②e4 18. 2e5 c6 It was possible to do without the move ...c7-c6 for now: 18... \delta d7!? 19.f3 ②d6∞ 19.f3 ②c5? Spectacular, but useless. It was necessary to cover the f5-square: 19... Ød6 **≈**. **20. ₩f5!**



20... **瞥e7 21.f4! ②e4 22.fxg5 hxg5 23. ⊑f3?!** After 23. **⋓**g4! with the idea **≡**f5 and **≡**af1 Black's position could become critical, e.g. 23...

f6 24. \(\textit{2xf6} \(\textit{1xf6} \) \(\textit{25.} \) \(\textit{2xg5+} \) \(\textit{27} \) 26. 豐xf6 豐xf6 27. 基xf6 基xe3 28. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{af1\$\pm\$ with a pawn up and good} \end{aligned} \) winning chances. 23...f6 24. 2xf6 ₩xf6 25. ₩xf6 @xf6 26. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 Exe3 27. Eg6+ \$\disphi\$h7 28. Exg5 **Ig8 29. Ixg8?!** Still better was 29. \(\bar{\text{2}}\)e5 \(\bar{\text{2}}\)d3 30. \(\bar{\text{2}}\)e7 + \(\bar{\text{2}}\)g7 31. \(\bar{\text{2}}\)ae1\(\bar{\text{2}}\). 29... \$\dot xg8 30. \$\dot f2 \boxed{\boxed} d3 31.g4? White could have kept an equal position with 31.\(\mathbb{I}\)e1 \(\mathbb{I}\)xd4 32.\(\mathbb{I}\)e7 \(\bar{\text{d}}\)d2+ 33.\(\bar{\text{d}}\)e2 \(\bar{\text{d}}\)d3. \(\bar{\text{3}}\)d3. \(\bar{\text{d}}\)d4 32. \$\daggeq g3 \boxed{\boxed} d3+ 33. \$\dagge h4 \boxed{\boxed} d2 34.h3 **37.h4 ℤxa2** Now the b-pawn will run. In addition, White's g- and h-pawns are not the best runners as a rook can fight them from the side. 38.h5 b5 39.h6 b4 40.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 **b3 41. \(\bar{2}e8+** 41. \(\bar{2}g6 \(\bar{2}a6+-+. \) 41... 含f7 42.h7 罩h2 43.h8 響 罩xh8 44. Xh8 c4 45. \$\displaystyle{\displaystyle{1}}\$f5 c3 46.g5 b2? Winning would have been 46... c2! 47.g6+ \$\dispersepqrip g7! 48.\Dispersepqrip c8 b2 49.\Dispersepqrip c7+ \$f8 50.\(\bar{2}\$c8+\\\$e7 51.g7 b1\bar{\bar{2}}\). Now, in case of checks on the 8th rank, we could get the same position as in the game but the black king can reach c3, which decides the game. 47.g6+ ee7 48. be c2 49.g7 b1 響 50.g8 響 c1 響 + 51. Exb1 ₩xb1+ 52. \$e5 d3 53. ₩e6+ \$d8 54. \delta d6+ \delta c8 55. \delta c6+ \delta b8 **56.\$d4! d2** 56...**\$**b6+? 57.**\$**xb6+ axb6 58. \$\div xd3=. 57. \$\div d6+ \div b7 would still have kept the balance. **≝**b5 62. **≝**xa7+ **⊈**b4 63. **≝**e7+ \$a4 64. ₩a7+ \$b3 65. ₩f7+ \$b2 0-1



Alexander Grischuk Wesley So

PRO League Stage 2020 (5)

1.d4 ②f6 2.②f3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.②c3
②b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6.②g5 h6 7.②h4
0-0 8.e3 ②f5 9.③e2 ②bd7 10.豐b3
③xc3+ 11.bxc3 c5 12.dxc5 g5

13.②g3 ②xc5 14.豐b4 ②fe4

15.0-0 豐e7

4



The black queen moves out of the pin on the d5-pawn in advance, preventing the 2g3-e5-d4 manoeuvre at the same time. 16.c4 Either now or after \(\bar{2} \) d1, c3-c4 is the planned move. The defensive method with the exchange of bishops is also possible: 16.\(\mathbb{I}\)ad1 \(\mathbb{I}\)fd8 17.c4 dxc4 18.\(\mathbb{Q}\)xc4 transposing to the game position after 18. \(\bar{\pma}\) ad1 **16...dxc4 17. \(\bar{\pma}\) xc4 Ifd8** 17... &e6!?. **18. Iad1** 18. Ød4 Ձg6 19.≌ad1 ≌ac8 20.⊘b3 b6=. **18...⊈xd1** 18...**∮**e6 19.**∮**xe6 **∰**xe6 20. 公d4 豐f6 (20...豐xa2 21.f3 公xg3 22.hxg3 b6 23.g4∞ looks scary) 21.f3 Zad8 25. Zxd7 Zxd7 with equality, but Black's position is not easy to play, e.g. 26. ₩b1∞ Cheparinov-Salomon, Batumi Ech tt 2019. 19. Exd1 Ed8 20. Exd8+ 營xd8 21. Ød4



21... ②g6?N This position had already been seen, but the short time control plays tricks on Black; 21...a5! 22. ⋓b2 (22. ⋓b1 △xg3 23. △xf5 △xf5 24. ⋓xf5 ⋓d1+ 25. ②f1 b6=) 22... △xg3 23.hxg3 ②d7 24. ⋓c2 ⋓b6 25. ②d5 ġf8 26. ⋓c4 ②e6 27. ③xe6 ②xe6 28. ④xe6+ fxe6= Aronian-Wojtaszek, Heraklion Ech tt 2017; 28... ⋓xe6 29. ⋓c5+ ġg7 30. ⋓xa5±. 22.f3 a5?! Both players did not notice the threat, otherwise Black would

have agreed to the loss of 'just' a pawn with 22... ②xg3 23. ₩xc5 ②h5 24.豐xa7±. **23.豐a3?** 23.豐b1!+-. 23...少xg3 24. 對xc5 分h5 25.e4 b6 **26. ₩d5 ₩e7** 26... ₩xd5 27. &xd5 \$f8=. 27. ₩c6 ₩f6 28. ₩xf6 ᡚxf6 29. \$\displays f2 Perhaps White could have exploited the offside position of the \$\&g6\$ with 29.\$\@c6!? \$\\$f8 30.\$\@a7\$ ②d7 31. ②c8±. **29... ∲f8 30. ∲e3 \$e7 31.e5 ②h5**= If 31...**②**d7 32. Øc6+±, pushing the king back. 32.g3 2g7 33. 2d3 2e6! Eliminating into a drawn pawn endgame. 34. 2xg6 fxg6 35. 2xe6 \$xe6 36.\$d4 a4 37.a3 h5 38.\$e4 b5 42. \$\displays c5 g5 43.fxg5 \$\displays xe5 44. \$\ddot xb5 \$\ddot f5 45. \$\ddot xa4 \$\ddot xg5\$ 49.a6 \$xh2 50.a7 \$g1 51.a8 \$ h2 52. \(\delta\)g8+ \(\delta\)h1 53. \(\delta\)d5+ \(\delta\)g1 54. \(\psi\)g5+ \(\psi\)h1 55. \(\psi\)f4 \(\psi\)g1 58. **營f4 h1營** 59. **營c1+ 含h2** 60. 對xh1+ \$\psixh1 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}

Alexander Grischuk Alireza Firouzja

5



A more recent move than 15... ₩e7, as it were inviting White to play Дd1, but it White's next move that may be the reason for his difficulties: 16. Дfd1?! A typical but imprecise move. Better was 16. Дe5=. 16...a5!N A novelty from Firouzja. Also not bad was the earlier try 16... Дe8 17.c4 (17. Дac1 ₩b6 18. Дxd5 Дe6≠) 17... ₩f6

18. \(\bar{\pma}\) ac1 dxc4 19. \(\bar{\pma}\) xc4 h5 20. \(\bar{\pma}\) d6 ②xd6 (20...b6∓) 21. \(\bar{\pi}\) xc5 \(\bar{\phi}\)e4 22.罩xc8 罩xc8 23.營d4 (23.營xb7 De Waele-Lammens, Belgium tt 2019/20. 17. Wa3?! Grischuk plays moves that are usually made in such positions, but this one does not work here; 17. \ddsymbol{\psi} d4!?. 17... Ee8?! Unfortunately, Firouzja misses a chance to gain an advantage, which is not uncommon for top-level tournaments over the past year, due to the short time controls; 17... 🖾 a4! 18.c4 (18. 🖾 d4 🖾 axc3 19. \(\delta f3 \) \(\delta g6 \) 20. \(\delta xe4 \) \(\Delta xe4 \) \(\Times \) 18... ②ac3∓. **18. ℤac1 h5?!** The wrong move-order. 18...b6! 19.c4 20... \(e6=. 19.c4 \) f6?! 19...b6 20. 學b2!±.



20. **二**xd5?! Now virtually winning would have been 20. ②e5! **三**xe5 21. ②xe5 **營**xe5 22. **三**xd5 **營**f6 23.f3. 20... ②e6**经** 21. **三**dd1 ②f5? 21...b6!=. 22. **三**d5?! Again missing 22. ②e5!. 22... ②e6**经** 23. **三**dd1 ②f5? 23...b6!=. 24. **三**d5?! Threefold repetition, again missing 24. ②e5! **三**xe5 25. ②xe5 **營**xe5 **②**xe5 **基**d5 **ভ**f6 27.f3. **½**2-½2

6

Anish Giri Parham Maghsoodloo

PRO League KO Stage 2020 (3)

1. ②f3 d5 2.d4 ②f6 3.c4 e6

4. ②c3 ②b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6. ②g5

h6 7. ②h4 0-0 8.e3 ②f5 9. ∰b3
②xc3+ 10.bxc3 ②bd7 11. ②e2

It is dangerous to take on b7,
which will be answered by 11...c5
with the threat of 12... ∰a5. 11...

c5 12.dxc5! Logical – White has
two bishops and needs space. 12...
g5 13. ②g3 ③xc5 14. ∰b4 □c8



16...a5 17. Wa3 Wb6 18.c4 dxc4?! White's main problem is the c3-square: 18...@ce4! 19.cxd5 (19.公d4 息g6 20.罩b1 豐c5 21.豐xc5 ¤xc5 22. ¤xb7 dxc4=) 19... ©c3≥. 19. \(\bar{\pm}\) d6 \(\bar{\pm}\) c6 20. \(\bar{\pm}\) xc6 Giri had a nice tactical solution here: 20. Øe5! ②ce4 (20... 🖺 xd6? 21. ②xc4+-) 21. 其xc6 bxc6 22. 夕xc4 學b4 23. ₩xa5 ₩xa5 24. ∅xa5±. **20...bxc6** 21. 2xc4 2ce4 22. 2e5 Allowing the exchange of bishops, with a further simplification of the position. Maybe interesting was 23.\(\bar{L}\)c1 \(\hat{L}\)d5 24.\(\hat{L}\)xd5 cxd5 **25.⊘c6!** White needs to move the knight to d4 to control the weak f5-square. 25... \$\ddots h7 26.\ddots xa5?! Probably Anish missed 28...d4!, otherwise he would have preferred 26. ②d4!?. **26... ≝xa5 27.** ②**xa5** ℤ**a8** 28. £c7 d4!



29.exd4 ⊘d5 30.⊘b3 ℤxa2 31. 2g3 f5 32.⊘c5?? Necessary was 32.f3 ⊘ec3 33.ℤe1 ⊘e2+ 34.�h1 ℤb2↑, winning back the d4-pawn. Black has the initiative, but due

to the limited material White has good chances of holding the draw. 32... \(\tilde{Q} \) ec3 33.\(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) f4 34.\(\tilde{Q} \) e6 fxg3 35.hxg3 \(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) g6 36.\(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) f1 \(\tilde{Q} \) b4 37.\(\tilde{Q} \) c5 \(\tilde{Q} \) c2 38.\(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) e6 + \(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) f7 39.f3 \(\tilde{Q} \) x44 40.\(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) k6 \(\tilde{Q} \) d5 41.\(\tilde{Q} \) e4 \(\tilde{Q} \) e3+ 42.\(\tilde{Q} \) g1 g4 43.\(\tilde{Q} \) d6 \(\tilde{\tilde{Q}} \) g2+ 44.\(\tilde{Q} \) h1 \(\tilde{Q} \) xf3 45.\(\tilde{Q} \) g5+ \(\tilde{Q} \) e7 46.\(\tilde{Q} \) e6+ \(\tilde{Q} \) d7 47.\(\tilde{Q} \) h6 \(\tilde{Q} \) g1# 0-1

A Grischuk specialty 9. ≜e2 ⊘bd7 10. ∰b3

Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa 7 Levon Aronian

New In Chess Classic 2021 (11) 1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 d5 4.②c3 急b4 5.cxd5 exd5 6.皇g5 h6 7.皇h4 0-0 8.e3 皇f5 9.皇e2 ②bd7 10.豐b3 This move-order with 9.皇e2 first is a Grischuk specialty!



10...c5 One of the ways to deviate from the standard 10.... ≜xc3+ 11.bxc3 – see the previous heading.

B) 10... 響e7 was played by Grischuk (as Black!) against Benjamin Bok in the 2019 FIDE World Cup to advance to the next round.

13. ₩d1 &xc3 14.bxc3 ②ce4 15. \(\bar{\subset} \)ce4 15. \(\bar{\subset} \)ce4 15. ℤc8 16. ②d4= ②d7 (16... ②h7) 17.c4 dxc4 (17...g5 18. 2g3 ₩e7 19.cxd5 ≣xc1 20. ∰xc1 ∅xd5±) 18. ≜xc4 g5 19. \(\hat{2}\)g3\(\pm \) b5? 20. \(\hat{2}\)xb5! \(\hat{1}\)c3? (Grischuk-Firouzja, Internet blitz 2020) 21. ≜xd7! Øxd1 (21... ₩xd7 22. 學d3 公xa2 23. 基xc8 學xc8 24. Øf5+-) 22. &xc8 Øb2 23. Øc6 ₩d3 24. Øe7+ &g7 25. &e5 Øc4 26. Qd4 Zd8 27. Zfd1+-. **12.a3** 12. \(\) xf6 \(\) xf6 13. \(\) d4 \(\) d7 14.0-0 êxc3 15.bxc3 (15.₩xc3 ₩xc3 Internet blitz 2020) 15... \wxc5 16.c4 (16. wxb7 Ifb8 17. wa6 罩fc8 18. 彎xc5 罩xc5 19. 桌f3 罩b8=) 17...b5 18. e2 罩fc8= Grischuk-Aronian, Internet blitz 2020.

12... 2xc3+ 13.bxc3 13. **2xc3** ₩xc3+ 14.bxc3 \(\begin{aligned} \pm \text{xc3} \\ \pm \text{d4} \\ \pm \text{g6} \end{aligned} \) (15... âh7 16.c4 罩xc5 17. Øb3 罩c7 ℤcc8 and Black should be fine) □b6 19. ②e7+ \$\dispha h7 20. \displae2 \displae4 21.f3 \(\mathbb{Z} = 8 \) 22.fxe4 \(\mathbb{Z} xe7 \) 23.exd5 \(g5 \) and the white pawns will fall like ripe fruit. 13... 2e4 14. 2d4 &h7 ②e5 18. 2e7 ₩xb4 18... ₩c7!?. 19.cxb4 ②c3 20. ዿf3 ℤc4 21.b5?! 21. \(\text{\text{d}} \) \(\text{\text{\text{\text{Z}}}} \) ac8 22. \(\text{\text{\text{Z}}} \) a1. \(\text{\text{\text{Z}}} \) ac8 22. &b4 @xf3+ 23.gxf3 &d3 24.\(\bar{L}\)fe1 \(\hat{L}\)xb5! 25.\(\bar{L}\)xc4 \(\hat{L}\)xc4 26. 2f5 Ze8 27.a4 2c7 28. Zc1 **≝e6?!** 28... \$h7!∓. **29.h4?!** 29.e4!. 29... De8 30.a5 \$\disphi h7 31.\$\disph2 \$\overline{\pi}\$c6 Øf6 35. \$\displaystyle{1} description of the descr 36... \(\begin{aligned}
\text{G} & \text{G} ②f6−+. 37.fxe4 ②c5 38. de3 ②d3 **39. 2d6 \$\bar{L}\$c3** 39...\$\bar{L}\$c4 40.f3 \$\bar{L}\$a4 41. &b8 \(\bar{a}\) xa5 42. \(\bar{a}\) xa7. **40. \(\bar{c}\)d2?** 40. Øb5! should have kept the balance. 40... \(\bar{\pi}\)c4! 41. \(\bar{\pi}\)xd3 41. \(\bar{\pi}\)e3 is met by 41... \@xf2, netting a second pawn. **41...≦b4+ 42.\$c2** 45. \$\dig e3 g5 46. \$\dig b4 \dig g6 47. \$\dig e4\$ Za2 48. 2c5 Zxa5 49. 2xa7 \$b5 50.\$d4 \$c6+ 51.\$d3 \$f5 52. \$\dangle c3 \quad xe5 53. \$\dangle xe5 \dangle e4+ 0-1

Exercise 1



position after 15...no-no

How can White save his \(\frac{1}{2}g3\)?

(solutions on page 251)

Exercise 2



position after 12... 4 b8-c6

What is the best move for White here?

Exercise 3



position after 16. If 1-d1

Find the best move for Black.

Forward Thinking

by Glenn Flear



Englishman Glenn
Flear lives in the
south of France. For
every Yearbook he
reviews a selection
of new chess opening
books. A grandmaster
and a prolific chess
author himself, Flear's
judgment is severe but
sincere, and always
constructive.

In the old days, a monograph was something you read whilst moving pieces around a chessboard. Then along came computers, the ubiquitous ChessBase and our addiction to analysis engines. For many, the age of videos and DVDs led inexorably to the once cherished chess set being placed to one side to gather dust.

Now, into the third decade of the present century, playing, studying, or just watching are all readily done online with modern media offering greater and greater choice. I can now examine the works in my review section using Forward Chess on my telephone, or interact and get rapid stats feedback with Chessable. What next? Looking forward, I think that the chess world is going to evolve even further in directions that were unimaginable only a short time ago. Still, it's already an exciting time if you like to do your chess thing in any way possible, and even (occasionally!) with a board! A cautionary note is perhaps worth adding here, as whatever the future holds for chess fans, there is no easy shortcut to learning the openings properly. So please read on (or should I write ʻclick on'?)...

Dmitry Kryakvin
The Modern French Defence 1
Chess Stars 2020

Dmitry Kryakvin's twovolume work lays out a pragmatic repertoire, and is ideal for those who are looking to steer away from the main lines. In fact I should really write repertoires, as he offers two recommendations for Black - one seeking equality, the other a complicated struggle against each of White's major options. So forking out twice (as there are two volumes) doesn't seem that expensive if one gets a double portion! The author himself describes his work as 'An alternative French Defence...' as many of his suggestions are essentially 'reasonable sidelines'. He has thus generally steered clear of what his confrères have already put into print, as well as avoided getting bogged down with too much theoretical baggage. The reader looking to spruce up, beef up, or even completely shake up, his way of playing the French should certainly find a bunch of new weapons

The author has found plenty of room to explain the plans and get involved in the fine detail. A consequence of being diligent, perhaps, but also a result of examining lines that don't require endless game segments to