

# DECODING OPENING TRENDS IN WORLD-CLASS CHESS: WR MASTERS 2023

# FROM BENKO TO PETROFF

As a new wave of teenagers has entered the main stage of elite world chess, it is no wonder that clashes at the Dusseldorf supertournament between the young and younger would generate a lot of excitement. In fact it was particularly interesting to follow developments in the openings which ranged from excessive sharpness to deep strategy.

By GM Emilio Cordova –



# **BENKO GAMBIT**

### A57

lan Nepomniachtchi	2793
Nodirbek Abdusattorov	2734

WR Chess Masters, Dusseldorf 2023

1.d4 🖄 f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5!?



Nowadays it's very unlikely that you will see the Benko Gambit being played at the highest level classical time controls. However, we should not forget that the Benko was one of the most popular gambits in the 70s and 80s. In fact, I believe that it remains a very interesting choice for those who aim for more active and dynamic play. **4.cxb5 a6 5.e3 e6** Perhaps the most reliable continuation, although not the only way to play. However, this ...e7-e6 idea has become very popular lately among Benko fans.

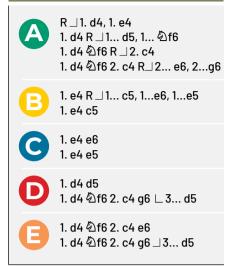
**6.**②c3 exd5 7. ②xd5 逸e7?! Not a novelty of course, since this move has been played before, even though in the classic Benko Gambit the bishop was developed on g7 instead of e7, and was how this opening was originally conceived. However, here ... 逸e7 is considered as being not the most accurate move. More precise for Black is 7... 愈b7 8. ③xf6+ 營xf6 9. ④f3 愈e7 with good play.

**8. (b) f3 0-0** The power of the Benko relies on its more rapid piece development and more mobile pawn structure, especially in this particular position. Therefore energetic moves must be played, aiming to seize the initiative.

**9.b3!?** A novelty in an almost unknown position. My database shows just two games having been played in this line. So the Benko was definitely a wise choice from Nodirbek.

9.bxa6 was the most logical move.

### ECO Codes





- A) 9...心xd5 According to my engine, this was the most accurate way to proceed, although the move ...心xa6 feels more natural. 10.營xd5 罩a7 11.盒e2 心xa6 12.0-0 (In case of *12.盒d2 d6* Black has the more active game.) 12...心b4 with good play for Black.
- B) 9...\dot xa6 10.\dot xe7+ \vert xe7 11.\overline 2 d5 12.0-0 \overline f5 13.b3 (13.\overline d2, preventing ...\dot b4, can be met by 13...\dot b4 a.a3 \overline c2 15.\vert d2 (15.\vert e1!) 15...\dot b4 14.a3 \overline c2 15.\vert d2 (15.\vert e1!) 15...\dot b4 4 Here Black is clearly better. 16.axb4 \dot xd2 17.\overline xd2 \vert xa1 18.\vert xa1 \overline xb3 and Black won on move 113 in V.Ivic 2614 J.Christiansen 2501, Almaty 2022.

Another way of playing for White is 9.②xe7+, when after 9...豐xe7 10.b6 d5 Black is a pawn down plus taxes, but in return, he has obtained a powerful center and very active piece play. After. 11.彙e2 ②bd7 12.a4 ③xb6 13.a5 ③bd7 14.0-0 舀b8 15.豐c2 ③e4 16.鼍d1 ③df6 17.b3 ④g4 18.鼍f1 彙f5 the game ended in a draw on move 46 in D.Shapiro 2284 - A.Kubicka 2273, Internet 2021. **9...③xd5 10.營xd5** 



Emilio Cordova, a Peruvian Grandmaster, peaked at a 2660 FIDE rating in December 2016. A talented junior, he won multiple Pan-American championships and has represented Peru in seven Chess Olympiads from 2004-2022, leading the team in 2016, 2018, and 2022. Cordova was the American Continental Champion in 2016 and tied for first in 2017. As part of the Webster Chess Team, he earned several Pan-Am titles and an individual gold in 2019. Emilio also has over 14 years of coaching experience.



**10... Wb6!** Revealing the key idea of this setup. Without this move Black wouldn't be able to strive for the initiative.

**11.<sup>≜</sup>b2** Of course not 11.<sup><sup>™</sup></sup>xa8?? **<sup>≜</sup>b7** and it's "ciao white queen".

11.... **b7** 12. **b**f5 axb5 Black has achieved an amazing position.

**13. 盒 d3 g6 14. 塑e5** Of course Nepo has tried his best to set some traps, however the Uzbek prodigy shows his wonderful preparation.



14...f6! 15.營xe7 罩f7 16.營e8+ 罩f8 17.營e7 罩f7 18.營e8+ 罩f8 19.營e7 Draw. So it's definitely worth giving the Benko a try, or at least a look, since it's not really popular among the best players in the world – and, in general, many players tend not to pay much attention to lines that differ from the choices of the elite.



# **PETROFF DEFENSE**

### C43

Nodirbek Abdusattorov	2734
Jan-Krzysztof Duda	2729

WR Chess Masters, Dusseldorf 2023

**1.e4 e5 2.** (2) **f3** (2) **f6** The Petroff is one of the favorite defenses among elite players, and due to its resilience it has become very popular lately even with lower-rated competitive players.

**3.d4**!? This is a very interesting but infrequently essayed line. Many players from the white side have opted for different setups in order to obtain an unbalanced position, which could give them more opportunities to win.

**3... 2xe4 4.dxe5!?** And here comes the boom... Please, don't try this at home, unless you are extremely well-prepared.

**4...2c5** Duda accepts the challenge! Of course, Black could have opted for quieter setups after 4...d5.



**5.②c4** As usual, all this is theory. **5...③xf2** Not 5...**③**xf2+? 6.查f1, when White is threatening 7.營d5. Then 6...d5 7.營xd5 營xd5 8.**③**xd5 f5 9.exf6 ④xf6 10.查xf2 <sup>④</sup>xd5 11.邕e1+ 查f7 12.<sup>①</sup>e5+ 查f6 13.<sup>③</sup>d2 or 13.b3!? favor White.

**6.②xf7**+ 6.<sup>₩</sup>d5 is a very interesting alternative that could be considered as a "single-shot gun". 6...<sup>₩</sup>e7 is the only move here for Black.



- A) 7.罩f1 c6 8.營xf7+ 營xf7 9.盒xf7+ 查xf7 10.罩xf2 盒xf2+ 11.查xf2 h6 12.公c3 b6 13.b3 c5 14.公b5 公c6 15.盒b2 罩f8 16.罩d1 should be clearly better for Black, but still ended in a draw on move 28 in L.Jarmula 2469 - P.Sowinski 2064, Karpacz 2022.
- B) 7.b4!? 2b6 Another 'only' move. (If 7...②*xh1?!*, then after *8.bxc5* the knight is trapped on h1 while White remains with excellent piece play, for example, 8... ②c6 9. 違g5 f6 10. 遑e3±) 8. 罩f1 ②g4 And another 'only' move! (Upon 8...c6?! 9.₩d6! ₩xd6 10.exd6 2e4 11.\$f4 0-0 12. ∅bd2. White's compensation is only too evident.) 9.<sup>w</sup>e4 d5! 10.<sup>a</sup>xd5 f5! 11.exf6 <sup>₩</sup>xe4+ 12.<sup>≜</sup>xe4 <sup>©</sup>xf6 13. åd3 🖄 c6 14. åd2 0-0 15. a4 a5 16. b5 \[☐e8+ 17.\$\dd Probably Black has the initiative here, but in order to keep the balance, he has to find both 9...d5 and 10...f5 – moves that are far from being considered as natural. Therefore, the 6.<sup>₩</sup>d5 move should be considered an interesting option - indeed a "singleshot gun".

6.... 亞來f7 7. 營d5+ 亞g6 8. 營xc5 For sure 8.0-0!? is not the best move, but at least it is an interesting try. 8...d6 is by far Black's best, and the most logical too. Practically, it's Black's only move, since anything else leads to a clearly worse position for him. 9.b4! 心h3+ 10. 空h1 心f2+ 11. 空g1



A) 11.... 12. 2 c3 c6 (12... 2 h3+? now doesn't work anymore, because of 13. 空h1 ④f2+ 14. 萬xf2 象xf2 15.e6 象xe6

16.  $\forall xe6 + \forall f6 \ 17. \forall g4 + \dot{\Phi}f7 \ 18. \dot{\Delta}g5 + \dot{\Phi}e7 \ 19. \dot{\Delta}d5 + \text{ winning.}$  13.  $\forall b3$  is extremely sharp, so it's no wonder that silicon minds claim all zeros!

**B)** 11...⊘h3+ leads to imminent repetition and a draw.

8...ඕxh1 9.ඕc3



**9...h6! 10.營c4 d6 11.2d5 2c6** 11...宣f8?? 12.營e4+! 查f7 (12...查h5 13.e6+) 13.**2**xh6 gxh6 14.營h7+ 查e8 15.**2**xc7+ 營xc7 16.營xc7 **2**a6 17.營xd6 **2**f5 18.0-0-0 罩c8 19.**2**d4 罩d8 20.營xh6 **2**f2 21.營h5+ 查d7 22.e6+ 1-0 Z.Almasi 2707 - A.Giri 2714, Beijing 2011.

**12.e6 查h7 13. 避e4**+ **查g8 14.e7** 14. **遵**g4!? is another interesting idea, but Black can easily equalize with precise play. I invite you to enjoy the following lines, strongly supported by modern engines.



A) 14...b6 15.盒e3 營f8 16.0-0-0 盒b7
17.罩f1 ④e5 18.④e7+ 營xe7 19.④xe5
dxe5 20.罩f7 營xf7! 21.exf7+ 企xf7
22.營f5+ with a perpetual check;
B) 14...a5 15.盒e3 ④b4!

**B1)** 16.&d4 &xc2+ 17. $\doteq$ e2! &xd4+ 18.&xd4 h5 (18...Bg5 19.Bxg5 hxg5 20.&xc7 &xe6 21.&dxe6  $\blacksquare$ h6 22. $\blacksquare$ e1  $\blacksquare$ b8 23. $\blacksquare$ xh1  $\blacksquare$ xe6+ 24.&xe6  $\blacksquare$ e8=; or 18...c6 19.&f5 Bg5 20.&fe7+  $\doteq$ h7 21.Be4+ g6 22. $\blacksquare$ f1 h5 23. $\blacksquare$ f7+  $\doteq$ h6 24. $\blacksquare$ f6  $\pounds$ h7 25.&xg6 Bg4+! 26.Bxg4hxg4 27.&xh8 g3 28.h3 cxd5 29. $\blacksquare$ f8 $\infty$ ) 19.Be4  $\blacksquare$ h6 20. $\blacksquare$ xh1 c5 21.e7 &g4+ 22.Bxg4 hxg4 23.exd8B+ $\blacksquare$ xd8 24.&f5 ጃe6+ 25.∲d3 ጃe5 26.②fe3∞;

C) 14...增f8 15.象e3 室b8 16.0-0-0 公e7! 17.公xc7 b5 18.室f1 增f5 19.增h4 公c6 20.罩e1 a6 What can we say?! It all looks rather wild, as White is a full rook down, but just take a look at Black's king and cornered rook. I better not mention how silicon minds evaluate this position! 14....徵e8



15. **ge3!** So far, both players have executed the moves that are considered best.

**15.... ②d7**!**N** 15... **③**xe7 16. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xe7 **û**d7 17. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xe8+ <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xe8 18. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d2 **û**c6 19. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>b4 **û**e4 20. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xh1 <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>h7 21. h4 <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>1</sub>hf8 22. <sup>\'</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f1 a5 and a draw was agreed in V.Orlov 2117 - H.Nepomuk 1979, LSS email 2013.

16. ②xc7 營xe7 17. 營xe7 ②xe7 18. ③xa8 查f7 19. ②c7 邕c8 20. এxa7 邕xc7 21. 查d2 21.0-0-0!?

**21....臣c4 22.臣xh1 臣a4 23.**愈**b8** 愈**c6** After a tough struggle this game ended in a **draw**. Of course, I presented this game as an interesting option to maybe surprise your opponent... you never know. Just remember that "fortune favors the brave".

E

# **CATALAN OPENING**

E04

Wesley So	2766
Jan-Krzysztof Duda	2729

WR Chess Masters, Dusseldorf 2023

1.විf3 d5 2.g3 විf6 3.ඉද2 c5 4.0-0 විc6 5.d4 e6 6.c4 dxc4



7.<sup><sup>w</sup>a4</sup> Here So deviates, aiming to gain an opening advantage.

7.dxc5 has been previously tested on numerous occasions, leading to a forced queenless middlegame in which Black players have an excellent score, although it's far from being harmless. Wesley So had employed this line against many opponents – Nepomniachtchi, Aronian, Anand and Sevian, just to name a few. However, following 7...增xd1 8.\vec{B}xd1 &xc5 9.\vec{D}bd2 c3 10.bxc3 0-0 11.\vec{D}b3 &e7 these games mostly ended in a draw after both 12.\vec{D}fd4 and 12.c4 &d7.



**13...<sup>w</sup>b6?** After this mistake Black will face a very difficult position, where it it is only White who will be able to press for a win.

13...營a5! is the main line, after which play might continue 14.盒xc6+ 罩xc6

15.&g5 (Or 15.&h6 0-0 16.&xg7 &xf2+ 17.&xf2 &xg7=) 15...&e7 16.&e4, the point now being 16...<sup>Bf5</sup>, when the black queen is just in time to protect everything. **14.**&xc6+  $\exists xc6$  After a classic Catalan opening, which is known for its quiet and classical approach, Black commits another inaccuracy by playing 14...<sup>Exc6</sup>. In fact, it caught me by surprise that this same position has occurred in more than twenty different games - but don't try that move at home!

14...增xc6! was necessary, when after 15.違g5 違e7 16.罩ac1 White has a very comfortable advantage.



**15.②h6!** This is the crucial move that immediately punishes Black's careless play. White is now close to winning. **15...②f8** 15...**g**xh6 16.<sup></sup><sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xf6 0-0 17.<sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e4! <sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>H<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>=1.<sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d7+- is a crushing line that shows how uncoordinated Black's pieces are. **16.<sup>(2)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d3!** The strongest move according to the engines.

16.\deltad2 is definitely not the best, but was previously essayed in several games.



### **A)** 16...e5 17.≜e3 ≌a6

A1) 18.罩ad1 象e7 19.豐g5 0-0 20.豐xe5 象b4 21.罩d8 罩c8 22.罩xc8 罩xc8 23.豐d4 彎a5 24.豐xa7 象xc3 25.bxc3 營b5 26.營b6 彎a4 27.罩d8+ was Z.Ribli 2585 - L.Ljubojevic 2605, Buenos Aires 1978, which White won on move 49. A2) Or 17...營a5 18.a3 a6 19.營g5 h6 20.<sup>w</sup>f5 and White won on move 42 in E.Romanov 2593 - N.Zwirs 2481, Hoogeveen 2022.

B) 16... 创d5 17. 创xd5 exd5 18. 单e3 单c5 19. 单xc5 罩xc5 20. ৺a4+ 罩c6 21. ৺a3 罩d6 22. 罩ad1 0-0 23. 罩xd5 罩xd5 24. 罩xd5 is clearly better for White, but Black managed to salvage a draw on move 31 in M.Orlinkov 2385 - S.Sjugirov 2562, Moscow 2009.

**16... ②d5** 16...e5 is probably the best try for Black, although his position looks really poor after 17.彙e3 幽a5 18.彙g5 彙e7 19.逗ad1 0-0 20.彙xf6 彙xf6 21.營e4 罩b6 22.b3 罩b4 23.營f5 ভa6 24.勾d5 罩d4 25.罩xd4 exd4 26.勾xf6+ 營xf6 27.營xf6 gxf6 28.罩xd4 when White won on move 42 in V.Topalov 2743 - L.Van Wely 2668, Monte Carlo 2003.

17.②xd5 exd5 18.巢e3



**18...**營**xb2** We can't call this move a novelty since any black move would lead to disaster. In fact, after 14...鼍xc6 Black was already significantly worse.

18... 逾c5 19. 逾xc5 營xc5 20. 罩e3+ shows the difference between 16. 罩d3 and 16. 罩d2. Then, after 20... 查d7 21. 徵g4+ 查c7 22. 徵xg7 罩f8 23. 罩d1 a6 24. 罩ed3, Black resigned in K.Izzat 2496 - I. Sukandar 2393, Adelaide 2018.

19.盒d4 營b4 20.罩b3 營e7 21.營xe7+ **亞xe7** 22.罩xb7+ After this capture, Wesley converted his advantage flawlessly. Black resigned

# **CATALAN OPENING**

### E04

Andrey Esipenko	2675
Vincent Keymer	2690

WR Chess Masters, Dusseldorf 2023

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 d5 4.g3 It's well known that among elite players you will

often see the Catalan setup as being part of their main repertoire. I would say that one of the main reasons for this choice is its very solid configuration, which normally allows White the opportunity to play a lot of natural moves almost without deep thinking.

**4...dxc4** In case you want to play a gambit, remember to take a look first at the possible captures, and how you should play when someone decides to hold on to that extra material.

5.**&g2 c6** 



**6.0-0** 6. <sup>(2)</sup>e5 <sup>(2)</sup>b4+ 7. <sup>(2)</sup>d2 leads to sharp play, which Esipenko probably wanted to avoid at such an early stage or perhaps he had simply prepared something else?!

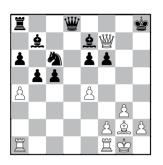
**6...b5 7.a4 △b7 8. △e5 a6 9.b3 cxb3 10. △xb3** A standard pawn sacrifice, where White in return will obtain very active piece play, and the initiative. In other words, White will be "paying two pawns" in order to obtain activity plus initiative. Not a bad deal after all.

**10...**營**xd4 11.**盒**b2** 營**b4 12.營c2** 營**c5 13.營d3** Of course, you should not trade pieces when you're down on material, unless something concrete proves the opposite.

**13.... 2e7 14**. **心d2** As we can easily see, White has obtained very pleasant piece play, along with some interesting potential targets – for example the c6 pawn and the suspect placement of the black king.

14...2 d5?! Once again a move that has been played by others, however, not the best option. Therefore, once again dear reader, I will encourage you to not always imitate what others did; but instead try to create your own chess approach and philosophy.

14...0-0 15.公e4 曾b6 16.公g5 h6 17.公gxf7 罩xf7 18.鬯g6 罩f8 19.公g4 c5 20.公xh6+ 空h8 21.e4 營d8 22.公f7+ ¤xf7 23.₩xf7 26 24. \$xf6 gxf6



- A) 25.e5! was necessary first, as the g2 bishop needs to wake up! 25...營e8 26.營xe6 營c8 27.營f7 營e8 28.營e6 (Or 28.營xe8+ 鼍xe8 29.axb5 axb5 30.鼍fd1∞) 28...營c8=;
- B) 25. Wxe6? Wc8!, Black is clearly better and later won on move 50 in V.Gunina 2437 - R.Raja 2433, Skalica 2021.;

14....<sup>11</sup>b6! is correct and best. Then, after, for example, 15.axb5 axb5 16.<sup>11</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xa8 &xa8 17.<sup>1</sup>de4!? (*17.g4!*?) 17...<sup>12</sup>d5 18.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xf7 &xf7 19.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>ff3+ &f620.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>h3! (20.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>h5+? &e7 Black is almost winning, but the game ended in a draw on move 65 in D.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>ager 2584 - C.<sup>12</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Murphy 2427, Terme Catez 2022.)

- A) 20...<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> d7! 21.<sup>4</sup> xe6+ <sup>4</sup> e7! is unclear, although we should note that a piece is a piece.
- **B)** 20....Ξe8? 21.\₩h5+!

**15.\Box\_fc1N** It's really funny to see how natural moves like this turn out to be novelties.

15.@e4!? ₩b6 16.Ôxf7 ∲xf7 17.營f3+ 盒f6 18.②g5+ 空e7 19.e4 盒xg5 20.exd5 cxd5 21.\[extension feature fe forcing the queen to abandon its pleasant position. Then, after 21... @c6 22. @g4!&f6 23.&xf6+ arrowxf6 24. $\Xi$ fe1, White's initiative continues and Black will have to find some 'only' moves to save the game.) 21... ②d7?! (21... 奠f6!? 22.a5 <sup>™</sup>d6 23. 𝔅a3 b4 24. 𝔅xb4 <sup>™</sup>xb4 25. 𝔅ab1 with some practical compensation for White.) 22.營g4 创f6 23.營xg5 查f7 24.<sup>™</sup>f4 ¤ac8 25.<sup>≜</sup>d4 White was clearly better, but the game ended in a draw on move 54 in M.Tabatabaei 2643 -D.Dvirnyy 2492, Cattolica 2022.

My engine shows 15.axb5!N to be White's best here. Interestingly enough, it hasn't been played before by humans, so that's why I have put the novelty sign after it.



- A) 15...cxb5 16.<sup>△</sup>b3 <sup>™</sup>c7 17.<sup>ℤ</sup>fc1 <sup>™</sup>b6 18.<sup>△</sup>a5 is a picturesque position of total domination by White.
- B) 15...axb5 is the most logical move, although, of course, computers tend to have different opinions when it comes to the word "logical". 16.鼍xa8 &xa8 17.鼍a1 &b7 18.&d4 增d6 19.鼍a7 增c7 20.&b3 0-0 21.&a5 c5 22.鼍xb7 增xa5 23.&xd5 exd5 (If 23...cxd4, then 24.&e4!± leaves no doubts about White's pressure here.) 24.鼍xe7 cxd4 25.增f5! with a virtually winning position for White, who will slowly capture Black's pawns on f7, d5 and d4 in this order, whereas the black king remains weak at all times.
- C) 15...0-0! A very hard move to find, but when you are defending it's important to consider returning the material you have taken. Especially when the security of your king is one of the main issues. After 16.bxc6 公xc6 17.公d7 should be technically winning for White who is the echange up.

15...≌b6

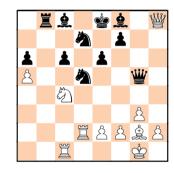


**16. (Dec 4)** A wonderful piece sacrifice, however, a very standard one since White will be able to recover his sacrificed material, plus extra revenue.

16...bxc4 17.②xc4 ②b4 18.營b1 營c5 19.奠xg7 罩g8 20.營xh7 罩xg7 21.營xg7 Now material is balanced, however the black king's position is far from being secure.



21...②d7 22.營h8+ 盒f8 23.a5 罩b8 24.罩ab1 盒c8 25.罩b2 營g5 26.罩d2! A very deep and wonderful maneuver. 26...②d5



**27.e4?!** After this inaccuracy White's advantage is not clear.

27.&xd5!! is a very counter-intuitive move. However, explanations are not necessary when it comes to calculation. 27...exd5 28.&d6+  $\doteq$ e7 29. $\Xi$ xc6 &b7! (29...Wxd2?? 30.Wh5!!+- is, of course, a very hard sequence to find!) 30.f4 &xc6 31.fxg5  $\doteq$ xd6 32. $\Xi$ c2±.

**27...**營**h6 28.營a1** And, after a very complex battle, Esipenko eventually converted his advantage. **White won** 

# **NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

## E49

Anish Giri	2780
Dommaraju Gukesh	2718

WR Chess Masters, Dusseldorf 2023

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. △c3 ▲b4 4.e3 △f6 5.a3** Compared to their clash in Wijk aan Zee one month before this game (*see page 15 -Ed.*), Giri now chooses to remain within Nimzo territory, although these positions look pretty similar to those of the Ragozin. Actually the Ragozin Defense has become one of Gukesh's main weapons, so if you

are planning to play this opening then he is the guy to follow.

5... ĝxc3+ 6.bxc3 c6 7. ĝd3 0-0 8. 2e2 e5 One of the key ideas for Black in this type of position is to be ready to react in the center, and principally with the ...e5 break! 9.dxe5



**9...**∕⊇**g4!?** A very nice and brave novelty from the young Indian genius! However, this move doesn't exclude Black from danger.

9...dxc4 is the main line in this position. Then might follow 10.exf6 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd3 11.<sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd3 cxd3 12.fxg7 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d8 13.<sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f4 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>a6 14.f3 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c5 15.<sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>b1 b5 16.e4 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xg7 17.<sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e3 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>a4 with a very complex and rich position. After 18.<sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d2 <sup>(1)</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e6, White had an edge, but the game ended in a draw on move 57 in D.Yang 2481 - K.Dragun 2585, New York 2019.

**10.cxd5** It seems that the novelty has paid off! Giri didn't want to accept the challenge of testing his fierce opponent's memory and opted for a quieter line.

10.f4 was critical, and probably the most ambitious try, although the level of complexity here is huge! After 10...dxc4 11. ¢c2 it would have been a real pleasure to see what Gukesh had in mind. I will add some lines in order to better explain future developments on the board. 11... \"h4+ (11...<sup>™</sup>xd1+ 12.<sup>≜</sup>xd1 <sup>©</sup>d7 13.h3 <sup>©</sup>h6 14.q4 6c5 15.0-0 leads to an unclear position in which White has gained space on the kingside, but his bishops still need to find inroads.) 12.g3 Wh3 13. e4 a6 (13...<sup>©</sup>*h*6!? is another interesting try, when after, for example, 14.0g1 Wd715.營d4 2a6 16.a4 營c7 17.龛a3 罩d8 18. $\pm d6$   $\underline{}$  a5, White is clearly for choice, although precise play is required.) 14.2g1 ₩h6 15.h3



15...2xe5!16.fxe5 Bg5 (16...2c5 17.2c2 Bg5 18.2f2 Ed8 transposes.) 17.2f2 2c5 18.2c2 Ed8 leads to a very complex position, which is seemingly easier to play for Black, who however needs to be very careful in handling the initiative!

**10... (2) xe5 11.e4** Despite the fact that 10.cxd5 wasn't the main line, it is

nevertheless one that contains a lot of poison.

11...f5!



Once again Black needs to play with a lot of energy, making active moves on every turn. Since he is a pawn down there is no time for regrets.

**12.0-0** After 12. 逾b1!? fxe4 13. 逾xe4 逾f5! 14. 逾xf5 Ξxf5 15. ②g3 Ξf8, Black has some compensation for the pawn, although the position remains very sensitive.

12...②xd3 13.豐xd3 fxe4 14.豐xe4 cxd5 15.豐d3 急f5 16.豐g3 ②c6 After successfully completing the development of his pieces, Gukesh didn't have any problem equalizing. The novelty he unleashed paid off and earned him a **draw**.

Finally, I would like to remind you that just because others have played a line before it does not mean that it is playable or good – you need to create your own criteria. In other words, be sceptical about opening theory and also prepared to develop your own repertoire.





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