# Ranko Szuhanek Beating the Najdorf rare lines



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### Foreword

### FROM THE AUTHOR

I remember that twenty years ago I came across and read a very interesting book entitled "Substance and Shadow" written by the late Vedic scholar Suhotra Swami.

The book is the illustration of the Vedic approach to knowledge. The book is divided into chapters describing the philosophical, psychological and practical way a sensible person should live his life. The teachings of ancient India's famous epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata were also included in the book; almost any reader could understand the essence of this invaluable inheritance

The game of chess also has the origin in the Vedic space and epoch. The Mahabharata asserts that the game called "chaturanga" ( which in Sanskrit means "having four limbs"), was a war-simulation game that inspired the big Kshatriyas (the caste of the warriors) to choose the military strategy of that ancient epoch.

I would be very happy if the book you are holding now would be the "substance and shadow" for many active players and coaches; they may use it in the process of improving their own chess skills or those of the students whom they are teaching this exceptional game!

I would like to explain the way in which one should try to approach this book for better understanding of the aspects I previously talked about.

The sidelines or rare variations the book deals with, are being played at top level mostly by following categories of players:

- 1. Within the first category we can identify even some top 10 players in the world, but also many renowned super GMs. The reasons they sometimes employ these lines are purely psychological, as they want to avoid the opponent's home preparation, and grab the surprise – factor advantage from the very beginning of the game.
- 2. The second category includes the young rising stars, who are very self confident and also eager to experience new positions and get some extra adrenaline. They experience both psychological and philosophical aspects of these rare lines, searching for lots of practical positions to be solved over the board.
- 3. Finally, the third category is the one this book is mainly dedicated to. They are the Najdorf players, to whom I present a wide range of practical ways of refuting those lines in order to have an easy game as Black.

Do not forget that you are the "substance" of this book, while the first two categories presented above are the "shadow".

After reading the book, diligent readers may ask themselves why there are some games where excellent Black players commit such a large number of errors, eventually spoiling the

final outcome of the battle. This is a very suitable question, therefore those games were included on purpose. These players got themselves caught by the time pressure and eventually became a sitting duck for the shadow's throwers.

What should we do in order to avoid this negative outcome?

Here are some good recommendations that in my opinion will be of great help:

- 1. Do not panic!
- 2. Breathe normally and just come to your senses; do not look surprised, but take some time to secure the best way of dealing with your own mental capacity needed for the rest of the game.
- 3. Do that even if it means throwing a couple of minutes through the window, and do not literally think about pure chess topics. Remember, the amount of time is not wasted, but rather the best way to avoid the shadow!

Finally, after recovering, try to stick to the Najdorf-like typical positions at all cost. No hybrid of the Dragon or Scheveningen-like variation would pay off, but it will only get your opponent closer to his goal.

4. Apply the Najdorf knowledge and plans you have used for ages, and let the true "substance" bring you the desired success.

In addition, how can we notice the difference between the substance and the shadow?

Is there a borderline between the two concepts that are strongly related to each other?

As the Sun rises above us in the sky, each substance has its own shadow and this is the symbol of knowledge from the ancient times.

If knowledge contains both the substance and the shadow, a top chess player must also have them, as he should be always able to recognise the imaginary border between the two concepts and apply the one which he thinks is appropriate for the given situation.

There are games in which both concepts should be used, as nowadays chess has become a very complex matter. One cannot be a complete player without having all the segments of a grown-up personality including different areas of preparation.

Lately there has been a race against time in which we can witness the chess prodigies achieving amazing results at a very young age. Some say it is just the "computer era" combined with numerous talents given by the traditional chess nations. As a matter of fact, the problem goes much deeper than that and it is related to preparation including a wide range of objectives to be mastered by the students. I think mostly of the Indian and the Chinese young players who seem to have understood the substance and shadow theory and who have applied it with much success.

I wish you good luck and much success in applying these amazing concepts you have just learned about!

IM Ranko Szuhanek

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# 6.≌q1... 11.q5

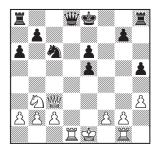
# 1.e4 c5 2.4 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.4 xd4 **≜e69.g4**

9. \(\ddot\)e3 A quiet line that was chosen by the World Champion Carlsen. 9...d5?! I guess that the psychological battle was already won by Magnus. He was just waiting for d5, allowing or inviting his opponent to play it, but Black is not yet fully developed to commit to it. (9...公bd7 10. 曾d3 宣c8 11.0-0-0 b5 12.\$b1 \$e7 13.\$e2 \cong c7 14.a3 \dispb6 15.∅d2 h4 16. £f3 q6= Even though the engines are giving equality, Black has many options, and in my opinion a more pleasant position.) 10.exd5 axd5 11.axd5 axd5 (11... wxd5? This is already a wrong decision, and White will punish it right away. △c6 (14...b5 15.ዿe2 f5 16.ຝb7 \u00bbdd7 17.幻d6+ &xd6 18.罝xd6 �e7 19.罝qd1 f4 20.臭b6 勾xb6 21.罝xb6 罝hb8 22.罝xb8 罩xb8 23.臭xh5±) 15.匂xb7 匂b4 16.a3! ⟨¬xa2+ 18. **b**1 **b**4 19. **c**5± Magnus Carlsen 2876 - Sanan Sjugirov 2662, chess24. com (Internet-m/7-blitz) 2020) 16... 45 17. gc5 ge7 18. gd3 勾f4 19. 互qe1 ☼xg2 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 \(\phi\)f4 21.\(\mathbb{L}\)c4 g5 22.b4 □b8 23.½xe6 ∅xe6 24.½xe7 ☆xe7 25.公c5+-) 12.豐d3 公c6 13.a3 豐d6 14.0-0-0 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)d8 15.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)c3 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)c7 16.\(\mathbb{\pi}\)c4 19.豐e2 g6 20.公c5±

9.₩f3



Another original move! After 6. \( \mathbb{I} \) g1 White plays his queen to f3, with the idea of 10. ≜g5 and 11.0–0–0. 9...d5 The normal reaction! 10.exd5 4\daggerxd5 11.\daggerxceq c4 \daggerxceq b4 12. \(\psi\) d2 \(\psi\) xc3 13. \(\psi\) xc3 \(\psi\) xc3 14. \(\psi\) xe6 fxe6 15. 對xc3 公c6 16. 單d1 (Cristóbal Henríquez Villagra 2600 - Ivan Šarić 2646, chess.com (ol-rapid) 2020)

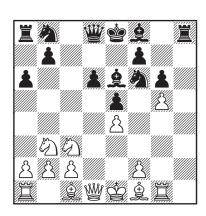


16...₩h4! 17.₩f3 e4 18.∰e3 0–0 19.公c5 公b4 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)d2 \(\mathbb{I}\)ac8 21.\(\mathbb{W}\)xe4 ₩f4! 22.₩xf4 
☐xf4 23.∅b3 ∅xc2+ 24. \(\dot{\phi}\)e2 \(\delta\)b4 25.a3 \(\delta\)d5=

# 9...hxg4 10.hxg4

White has eventually managed to play g4, but Black has the open h-file for his rook and the position is very promising.

# 10...g6 11.g5



### 11...ഗ്വh5

11... (a) fd7!? Firouzja played an original move fueled by his exceptional talent. 12. \(\ddot\)e3 bitious, but does not improve Black's position. 14.0-0-0 公xb3+ 15.axb3± 豐a5 16.含b1 ≅c8 (Vincent Rothuis 2346 - Alireza Firouzja 2728, lichess.org (Internet-m/1-blitz) 2020) 20.公d5 豐c6 21.宣d2 臭g7 22.宣gd1+-) 14.0-0-0 \( \Delta\) b6 15.\( \Delta\) d5 \( \Delta\) xd5 16.exd5 ∅e7 17.f4 ½g7 18.fxe5 ½xe5 19.½f4 åg7 20. åb1 Øc4 21. åxc4 bxc4 22.ு́a5 c3 23.₩e3±

12.57d5

12. **≜e**3



12...⊈∖f4! (12...⊘d7 13.47d5 ¤c8 (13...\(\dagger)\)f4 14.\(\dagger)\xf4 exf4 15.\(\dagger)\xf4 \dagger)g7 16.c3 單h4 17.彙e3 - 12.勾d5) 14.c3 (14. \( \pm e 2! ? \( \pm g 7 \)





Magnus Carlsen

15.c4? A positional mistake that passes a small advantage to Black. It gives the g7bishop new prospects to rule over the dark squares in case of capturing the knight on f4. 15.... f4! (15.... xd5?! 16.cxd5 f4= 17. 堂c1

(17. \(\pmu\)g4?



17... 🖄 g2+! After this blow White's position becomes much worse right away. We should always beware of such possibilities when they occur, especially when the enemy king is not safe and can be an easy target. (17...\modescore c4? Returning the favour. Black has totally forgotten about the counterplay over the h-file. 18. 其c1? (18. 公d2 豐a5 19. 豐b3! It is important that Black was not given the possibility to transfer his other rook to the c-file and seize the advantage. (19.\(\precent{Lag}\)xd7+? \(\precent{Lag}\)xd7 20.⊈f1



20... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c7! This is a usual move, but the one that gives Black as slight advantage. This kind of situations can have a great impact on every player, and the standard question is what to do in moments like this?! The answer is, however, not at all easy, and cannot be given on general grounds. It lies in the essence of every chess player's assessment, rather than in the capacity of calculation ten or more moves ahead. A forced line can easily finish in a dead end if we miss something, especially when short of time. In this position, a calm 20... \(\begin{aligned} \text{c7} \\ \text{keeps the pressure and gives} \end{aligned}\) us many possibilities of converting the advantage, while the opponent must endure an awkward defence. Needless to say that every wrong step ends up in the instant defeat. 21. 學b3 單hc8 This rook has nothing to do on the h-file so it is transferred here to create new threats. 22. 草e1 草c2 23. 學xb7+ □8c7 24.慢b8! Looking for some counterplay. 24... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c1! Another way of giving White  27.公xe1 豐xa2 28.買h1



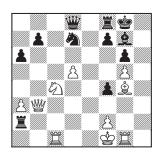
28...f3!! This is the icing on the cake! Black needs to force the opponent to take on f3 so that he can repel the counterplay that the enemy queen and rook would be able to generate. 29. 4xf3 (29. 4yg8 4c4+ 30. 4cg1 豐e2 31.豐xf7+ 含c8 32.豐xf3 豐xe1+ ≜xb2 31.�e2 a5∓) 19...b5 20.�f1 罝c7=) 18...罝xe4 (18...c7



19. \dot d2!! White's king was deprived of castling rights, but now he finds the best way to help his army. (19. \(\preceq\) xd7+?



19... ☆xd7∓ Thomas Beerdsen 2459 - Bharadwaj Dhanush 2343, chess.com (Internet-blitz) 2017) 19... Zh2 20. Zxc4 Wxc4 21. wc2 wxc2+ 22. xc2 f5 23.exf5 gxf5 24. ≜xf5 Øxd5=) 19. 🕸 f1 0−0 20.幻d2 買b4 21.a3 買xb2 22.幻c4 買b5 23. xf4 exf4 24. 公xd6 單b2 25. 公c4 \(\mathbb{\ma



<u></u>₫d4+ 28.**☆**g2 



30. ≜e6!! An extraordinary resource that helps White to stay in the game! 30... \wideharder{\psi}h5+ 31. wh3 &xg1+ 32. xg1 fxe6 33. wxh5 Black is a pawn up but I really doubt it could be transformed into a full point.) 18. \(\maxg2\) 



17...0-0! 18.全f1 囯e8 19.囯xc8 豐xc8 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g3 f5 21.gxf6 \(\alpha\)xf6 22.\(\mathbb{L}\)xf4 exf4 23. 其xg6 全f7 24. 其g2 其h8 25. 其g1 wh3+ 26. 

equation equation and equation white the equation is a second and equation are a second are a second and equation are a second are a second and equation are a second are a second and equation are a second are a second are a second and equation are a second are a second are a second and equation are a second are a 28. 公d2 公xd2 29. 豐xd2 桌e5 30. 豐c2 ☆f6 31. ዿf3 ሧh3 32. 闰h1 ሧf5 33. ሧxf5+ \$\document{\psi}xf5 34.\textsqxh8 \document\documentsxh8 \document\documentsxh8 35.b3 \document\documentsd4 36.\document\documentser **≜c5=**) 16. ₩d2 It is hard to decide to capture this knight. The common sense tells us that the g7-bishop can turn into a beast if set free. 16...b6 17.少xf4 (17.單d1



17... \(\beta\)h4! Neither king was able to castle. However, the black monarch is much happier than his counterpart. 18. £f1 a5 19.f3 a4 20.4 c1



20...b5!∓) 17...exf4 18.**≜xf**4 ≗xc4 ∅e5 22.≜xe5 ∰xd2+ 23.⇔xd2 ≜xe5 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)h1 \(\mathbb{I}\)zh1 \(\mathbb{I}\)zh1 \(\mathbb{I}\)e7\(\overline{\ 15. 4 xf4 exf4 16. \(\pm\$ xf4 \(\phi\)e5 17. \(\pm\$e2 åg7 18.åe3 ₩e7 19.₩c2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h4 20.0-0-0 &c4 21. &b1 \( \frac{1}{2}\)xe4 22. \( \frac{1}{2}\)d2 &xe2 23. 4xe4 &xd1 24. \( \) xd1 \( \) c6 25.f4 \( \) g4 26. \(\pm\$g1 \(\dright\)d8 27. \(\dright\)d3 \(\dright\)c7 28. \(\dright\)d2 \(\dright\)e6 29. 4 b3± White built a very promising position, while Black's pieces are just busy defending all the weaknesses in their camp.) 13. \( \pm xf4 \) exf4 14. \( \pm d2 \) \( \pm g7 \) 15.0-0-0 ፲h4 16. ፭ d5 ፭ c6 17. ፭ xf4 👲 g4 18. ፭ g2 \[
\begin{aligned}
\begin ₩xg5

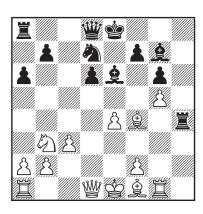


22.∅f5! The only move to keep a small edge. 22...\$f6 23.\$\pi\xd6+ \pi\f8 24.\$\pi\xb7 ≅b8 25.e5! \$\times xe5 \quad 26.\$\times 7c5 ≅d8 27. ₩xg5 &xg5+ 28. \$\dot{\dot}b1 a5 29.c3 \$\dot{\dot}d7 30.今xd7+ 置xd7 31.公xa5 单d2 32.单b5 **≜xe1** 33.**≜xd7 ≜xf2** A very interesting position emerged. The bishop pair should be a good enough compensation for the pawn. 34. \( \dig c2 \( \dig e7 \) 35. \( \dig c6 \( \dig g4 \) 36.a4 g5 37. \$\d3 \&e6 38. \&g2 g4 39. \@c6+ \&d6 40. 2 d4 & c8 41. b4 f5 42. a5 f4 43. & e4 f3 44.b5 \(\precent{\ 47.ዿg2 ዿd7 48.b6 ዿb5+ 49.☆f3 f1∰+ 50.\(\pm\)xf1 \(\pm\)xf1 \(51.\pm\)xg3 \(\pm\)a6 52.\(\pm\)f4 &b7 53. de3 dec6=

### 12...Ød7 13. ge3 Øf4!?

This pawn sacrifice will help Black to activate the dark-square bishop.

### 



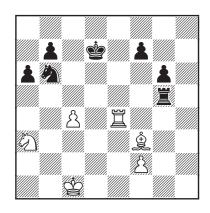
### 17. **g**e3!

Now it is White's turn to give back the pawn in order to retain the advantage.

22.\(\mathbb{I}\)g2 \(\partia\)d6 23.\(\partia\)f2 \(\partia\)e7 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)g1 \(\mathbb{I}\)dh8 and Black has some compensation.

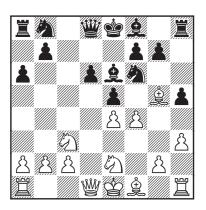
20.♦\d4 \&xa2 21.\$\dagger{6}f3 \Zih5 22.\&f4 \&e5 23. xe5 dxe5 24.b3 xe5 25.c4 xb3 26. wxb3 e4 27. we3 公c5 28. 公d2 互h4 ∅a4 32. 
ψa3 
ψxa3+ 33. 
∅xa3 

ጃxh1 34.黨xh1 黨c5 35.彙d1 心b6 36.黨h4 罝xq5 37.罝xe4+ �d7 38.ዿf3±



# 6.h3...9.f4

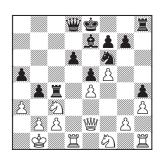
1.e4 c5 2.6/f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.6/xd4 8. \(\preceq\) g5 \(\preceq\) e6 9.f4



when it comes to this type of positions. The most important thing for the Najdorf players is too realise that material disbalance has no negative meaning for Black, but the opposite. In many cases White looses his coordination and struggles for a draw, which is usually very hard to secure. 20.bxc3! 0-0! Another good option. Please remember that no attack or fight for the initiative can be carried out without the sufficient piece activity against the enemy king. 21.c4 (21.2)e3 2xe4 22.公d5 公g3 23. 豐g4 公xh1 24. 宣xh1 bxc3 25. 堂a1 皇q5 26. 宣b1 White is also trying to activate his pieces. 26... \$h7 27. \$\bar{2}\$b3 \$\div h6\$ 28.g3 豐c8 29.買xc3 豐b7 30.豐e4 hxg3 31.\(\mathbb{I}\text{xq3}\) \(\mathbb{I}\text{b8}\) \(32.\mathbb{I}\text{b3}\) \(\mathbb{W}\text{a7}\) \(33.\mathbb{I}\text{xb8}\) wxb8 34. a²a2 wb7∓) 21...bxa3 22. a²a2 ₩b6 23.\(\mathbb{I}\)b1 \(\mathbb{W}\)c6 24.\(\alpha\)d2

### 9...മിbd7 10.f5

10. wd2 Ic8 11.g3 (11.f5 &c4 12.0-0-0 ge7 13.gb1 b5 14.gxf6 Дxf6 15.a3 a5 16.b3 (16.4)g3?! \$\preceqtrick{\psi}xf1 (16...h4?! 19.axb4 axb4 20.∅d5 0-0 (Luca Rotolante 2010 - Hovhannes Grabuzyan 2557, chess. com (Internet-blitz) 2020) 21. 學d3 罩c5 22.譽b3 譽d7 23.c3 公xd5 24.置xd5 譽b5 25.<u>⊑</u>e1 <u>\$</u>q5∓) 18…b4 19.**⊯**e2





24...d5!! An instructive example with all the thematic blows included. After 19... \(\mathbb{Z}xc3\), it is time for 24...d5 and Black has overwhelmed his opponent getting a nice opening result. 25.\(\mathbb{\pm}\)b5 dxe4 26.\(\mathbb{\m 27.47f1 ¤d8 28.4 e3 \textsquare def d2 29.\textsquare f1 ∰d6<u>∓</u>) 17.買hxf1 18.axb4 b4 19. ∅ge2 axb4 20. ∅d5 ∅xd5 21. ∰xd5 **ģ**f8∞) 11...b5 12.**≜**g2 **≜**e7 13.0-0 0-0 14.a3 (14.b3?! Not a good strategic decision. The move is absolutely useless, as 15.f5 is not a real threat. 14...exf4 15.gxf4 b4 (15...\(\alpha\)c5!? 16.b4 \(\alpha\)cd7



17.a4! The idea is to destabilise Black's queenside. (17.4)d4 4)b6 18.a4 (18.4)ce2?! ©c4 19. wd3 ©h7 (19...d5 20. ≜xf6 dxe4 21. ½xe7 exd3 22. ½xd8 dxe2 23. \(\mathbb{I}\)fe1 罩cxd8 24.约xe6 fxe6 25.罩xe2 罩d6 Both sides have some weknesses, however White must be precise to secure the equality. 26.<u>\(\mathbb{Z}\) ae1</u>\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf4 27.<u>\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6</u>\(\mathbb{Z}\)f6 28.<u>\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6</u> gxf6 29. ge7 &f8 30. ga7 gd1+ 31. &f2 gd2+ 32. \$\daggaq1 &\dagga e3 33. \$\dagga f3 &\dagga xc2 34. \textbf{\textit{Z}}xa6 \dagga g7 35.ዿxh5 ∅xb4 36.∐a7+ �h6 37.ዿe8 ☼xa2 38.½xb5=) 20.½xe7 (20.☼xe6?! fxe6 21. & xe7 (21.h4?! & f6 (Jan-Krzysztof Duda 2542 - Alexander Areschenko 2720. Warszawa 2013) 22.c3 ₩b6+23.\$h1 ₩e3 24. wxe3 如xe3 25. 单h3 罩ce8 26. 罩g1 e5∞) 21... wxe7 22. 4d4 If6 23. 4h2 e5 24. 5 f5 wc7 25.a4 exf4 26.axb5 axb5 27. Exf4 g6 28. 學g3 公e5 29. Ed1 Ecf8 30.買ff1 h4 31.公xh4 買xf1 32.買xf1 買xf1 33. ≜xf1 心f6 34. ₩g2 �h7≅) 20... ₩xe7 21. 2xe6 wxe6 22. 4d4 wf6 23.c3 公b2 24. ₩d2 公a4 25. 囯f3 囯c4 26. 臭f1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c7\(\infty\)) 18...d5 19.axb5 dxe4 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)ad1 axb5 21. 2xe4 &c4 22. 2xf6+ &xf6 23. \(\mathbb{I}\)f2 \(\dot{\pm}\)xg5 24.fxg5 \(\dot{\pm}\)c7∞) 17...bxa4 18.ຝົxa4 ຝົb6 19.ຝົd4 ຝົc4 20.∰f2 ໘d7 21.公c3 ∰b6∞) 16.公a4 公c5 17.公xc5 \(\text{\pi}xc5 \) 18.a3 bxa3 19.c4



19...♦xe4! An interesting sacrifice! Black gains the initiative and also pressure against the enemy king, which is more than enough compensation. It is advisable to follow this path in positions like this. Our initiative flows very smoothly, while for the opponent it is very difficult to find unique defensive moves without making a mistake. 20. \(\pm\$xe4 \(\pm\$xg5\) 21.fxg5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5+ 22.\(\dot{\phi}\)h2



22... \(\polengty\) xh3! (23.\documentum)xh3 Ïg4 (24. ±xd5 ±e6 25. 4c3 ₩b8 26. ±h1 □g3 27. ≜xe6 fxe6 28. □d5 (28. □xf8+ ₩xf8-+) 28... \(\mathbb{Z}\)e8 29. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa3 \(\mathbb{W}\)e5 30. \(\mathbb{Z}\)a5 24... wc8+ 25. ch2 dxe4 26. Exe4 Eg6 27. ₩e3 ₩c7+ 28. фh1



28... wc6! This is important. Black provokes the move 29. 4 leaving no possibility for □g3 32.□d5 ψc8 33.□xh5 ψc6 34.□d5 ₩e6! 35.₩xe6 fxe6 36.\(\mathbb{I}\)d3 \(\mathbb{I}\)fxf3 37. □xf3 □xf3 38. □xa3 ☆f7 39. ☆q2 □c3 40. **<u>□</u>xa6 <u>□</u>xb3 41. <u>□</u>a7+ <b>☆**f6 <del>=</del> and the endgame offers Black good winning chances.) 14...a5 15.\(\mathbb{I}\)ac1 \(\mathbb{I}\)e8 16.\(\alpha\)d5 \(\dag{\pm}\)xd5 17.exd5 ₩b6+ 18.�h2 ♠c5与

## 

11.b3?! A weird decision. White puts all his pawns on light squares, and gives Black the possibility to achieve a decisive domination over the dark ones. 11... xe2 12. xe2 ₩a5 (12... **≜**e7



13.0-0! (13.彙f3?! 宣c8 14.彙xf6 (14.豐d3 d5! 15.\(\dagge\)xf6\(\dagge\)xf6 16.\(\dagge\)xd5\(\dagge\)xd5 17.exd5 ₩a5+ 18.�f1 \(\mathbb{G}\)c3 19.\(\mathbb{W}\)e4 \(\mathbb{W}\)c5\(\mathbb{C}\) 14...\$\rightarrow\$xf6 15.₡∆d5 €)xd5 16.₩xd5 **⊆xc2 17.0–0** (17.∰xb7? An error which is equal to capitulation. 17... \alpha a5+-+ Zhang Pengxiang 2603 - Zhou Jianchao 2652, Hefei (rapid) 2010) 17... wb6+ 18. ch1 2g5 19.買fd1 �e7∓) 13...買c8 14.彙xf6 公xf6 15.፟∅d5 ∅xe4 16.∰d3 ∅f6 17.ໍ≜f3 0–0 18.a4 ∅xd5 19.≜xd5 ≜f6 20.\alphaad1 b5 21.axb5 axb5 22.c4 bxc4 23.bxc4 ₩b6+ 24.
h1 h4 25.
hf3
0 13.
12
0 2 宣c8 14.公d5 響c5 15.b4 響xc2 16.響xc2 買xc2 17.彙d3 買c8 18.∜\xf6+ ⟨√\xf6 19. фe2 d5 20. Дac1 Дxc1 21. Дxc1 

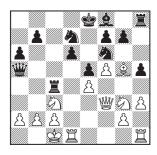
ু a3〒; 11.∰d2 ∰a5 12.ຝັງc1 d5 13.exd5 åxd5 14.∅xd5 ∰xd5 15.∅b3 ∰e4+ 16. \(\pm\$e2 \(\psi\)xf5 17.0-0-0 \(\pm\$e7



18. \(\pmageq g4!\) White definitely has some compensation and should take advantage of the enemy king still stuck in the centre while queen is exposed. 18... a xg4 19. xg4 19. 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)hf1 \(\mathbb{W}\)e6 21.\(\mathbb{I}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{W}\)xe7 22.\(\mathbb{I}\)e2 0–0–0 23. ₩c3+ \$\displaybeta b8 24. \$\mathbb{Z} ed2\$\overline{\ov

### 11...買c8 12. &xc4 買xc4 13. wd3

13. 學f3 學c7 (13... 學a5 14. 单d2 White has to avoid the exchange sacrifice on c3 by all means! (14.0–0–0



(14...b5 15.**☆**b1 Дхс3 16.bxc3 \$\dipho b6 (16...h4 17.\$\dipho e2 \$\dipho b6 18.今c1 幽a4 19.幽f2 勾fd7 20.勾d3 臭e7 21.f6 qxf6 22.ዿe3 幻c4 23.ዿc1 ዿd8≅) 17. ½xf6 gxf6 18.h4 (18. 4)xh5?



18... 三xh5!-+ Mariya Muzychuk 2491 - Josif Dorfman 2580, Poděbrady 2013) 18... △c4 19. 🕸 a 1 幽 a 3 2 0. 單 b 1 🖏 d 2 2 1. 幽 d 3 🖏 x b 1 22. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb1 \(\psi\)h6 23.c4 \(\mathbb{W}\)xd3 24.cxd3 \(\psi\)d2 25. © e2 b4 26.a3 a5 27.axb4 & xb4=) 15. wxc3 wxc3 16.bxc3 h4 17. xf6 ላ xf6 18. 4 e2 ላ xe4 19. ፲ he1 ላ c5 20.c4 \(\mathbb{I}\)h5\(\mathbb{I}\)) 14...\(\mathbb{L}\)e7 15.\(\alpha\)ge2 \(\mathbb{U}\)c7 16.0-0-0 b5⇒) 14.0-0-0 **\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}** xc3! White has to be always aware of this sacrifice. For both positional or tactical reasons, Black can often use this weapon. 15.bxc3 (15.\psixc3? wxc3 16.bxc3 h4 17.∅e2 ∅xe4∓ Aryam Abreu Delgado 2470 - Sergio Barrientos Chavarriaga 2513, Cartagena 2012) 15... h4 16.∅f1 @a5 17. £xf6 gxf6 18. ∅h2 www.ya2 19.

∆g4 &h6+ 20.

∆xh6 \( \exists xh6 \)

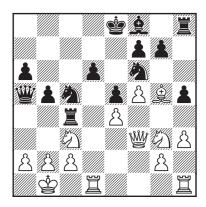
### 13...b5

13... Id4 14. Wf3 Wc7 15.0-0 Ic4 16. \$\disph1 h4 17. \$\displayge2 \displaye7 18. \$\textcall{\textcall} \textcall{\textcall} ac1 b5 19.b3 罩c5 20.a3 1/2: 1/2 Francisco Vallejo Pons 2696 - Josep Manuel López Martínez 2570, España (ch) 2009

### 14.0-0-0

17. ∅xd4 bxc3 18.b4 ∰xb4 19. ≜xf6 (19.4)e2? ⟨ xe4∓ Nikita Matinian 2514 - Aleksandar Inđić 2623, Batumi 2019) 19...\$\rightarrow xf6 \quad 20.\$\rightarrow e2 \rightarrow xe4 \quad 21.0-0 \quad d5 22.f6 \(\psi\cot{c5} + 23.\(\dot{c}\)h1 g6 24.\(\psi\dot{d3}\) \(\dot{s}\)h6 25.a5 0-0 26.豐xa6 罩b8 27.豐d3 桌e3 28. 中 2 4 d 2 29. 中xc3 不f1+ 30. 至xf1 

14...公c5 15.쌀f3 쌀a5 16.�b1



**⋓a4 22.c4 ພxc4 23.幻c3** ፱g8 24.g4 hxg3 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\xg3\) \(\mathbb{Z}\xg3\) 26.\(\mathbb{W}\xg3\) b4 27.公d5 豐xc2 28.豐g8+ 含d7 29.띨b1 wxe4 30.wxf7 wd4+ 31.罩b2 wd1+ 32.買b1 幽d4+=

