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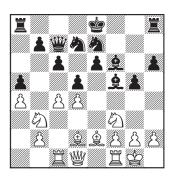
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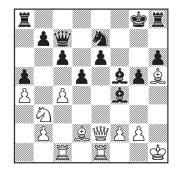
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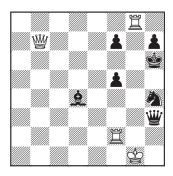
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1	 f6¹	ef6 <u>\$</u> f6²	©e5!³ ≗e5⁴	de5 dc4	≗c4 ⊘e5	<u>⊑</u> е1 ⊘с4	<u>≡</u> c4 0–0–0	₩e2 ₩b6	⁄∆d4 ≌d5⁵	<u>±</u>
2	0-0	cd5⁵ ©d5	h4 g4	⊘e1 f6 ⁷	≗g4 fe5	<u></u>	de5 ∅e5	幻f3 罝f7	ద్దుc5 ⁹ ద్దుf3¹⁰	=
3		<u></u> Ee1	ef6 ¹¹	©e5¹²	©g6	f3	<u></u> \$_c3¹³	<u></u> ≜d3	₩d3	
		f6	∅f6	∅g6	<u></u> ≗g6	<u> </u>	b6 ¹⁴	≗d3	dc4 ¹⁵	=
4		₩e1	<u></u> ≅c3¹ ⁷	҈±c4	≗d3	≌d3	dc5	©c5	₩e4	
		₩b6 ¹⁶	dc4	₩a7	<u></u> ≜d3	c5	©c5	₩c5	₩c6	=

2



3 14.h3 0-0 15.罝e1 臭g7 16.臭e3 臭e4 (16...⑵g6∞) 17.⑵bd2 臭g6 18.豐b3 豐b6 19.豐b6 ⑵b6 20.⑵e5 (20.b3 罝ad8 21.臭d1 ⑵f5∞) 20...⑵a4 21.⑵g6 ⑵g6 22. b3 ⑵b6 23.臭g4 罝fe8∞ Alexei Fedorov 2472 - Zhamsaran Tsydypov 2529, Chelyabinsk 2022 4 14...心e5 15.de5 息e5 [15...豐e5? 16.息c3+-] 16.息h5 含f8 [16...含d8 17.罝e1 置f8 18.息c3 息h2 19.含h1 息f4 20.g4 息c1 21.gf5 豐f4 22.公d4+-] 17.罝e1 含g8 [17... 息h2 18.含h1 息f4 19.公d4 息d2 20.豐d2 豐f4 21.豐c3 含g8 22.含g1 置f8 23.g3 豐d6 24.c5 豐d7 25.罝e5±] 18.豐e2 息h2 19. 含h1 息f4



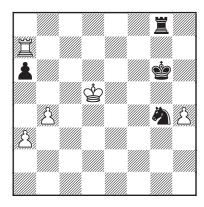


44.豐b6!! &b6 45.黨g6 含h5 46.黨g5=]
44.豐c8 含g7 45.豐f8! 含g6 46.豐h6!!
1/2:1/2

David Antón GUIJARRO 2631 - Constantin LUPULESCU 2577

Batumi 2025

An interesting endgame where Black's knight faces three pawns. Black's main problem is the distant king, which ideally should be fighting against two connected white passed pawns. Additionally, what makes defence even harder is the white edge pawn, always the toughest challenge for a knight. Both players demonstrated great precision and calculation in navigating this truly difficult endgame, especially demanding for Black.



55. 三a6 含f5 56.b5 三d8 57.含c5 ②e5 58. b6 三c8 59.含b5 三c1 60.三a4 含e6 61.b7 ②d7 62.三d4 三c5? Black's first defensive mistake. In the game, Black's move restricted the activity of their own rook. The correct idea



David Antón Guijarro

was to remove the knight from the $\Xi d7$ threat and keep the rook on an active square.

[62...公b8! 63.a4 含e7 64.a5 罩b1 65.罩b4 罩f1 66.含b6 (66.a6 罩f5=) 66...置f6 67.含a7 公c6 68.含a8 罩f8 69.b8豐 公b4=]

63. \$\displays a6? White aims to support the advanced b-pawn with the king. The problem with \$\displays a6 move is that White's king has tucked into the corner and moved closer to the knight, giving Black plenty of defensive resources.

[Correct is 63.含a4! The king steps away from potential checks and the geometry of Black's knight. The threat is 還d7. 63...心b8 64.還d8 心c6 65.b8豐 心b8 66.還b8+- On 還c4, White has prepared 還b4 and defended the h4 pawn. A position with two edge pawns still requires some technique to convert the win.]

63... Black misses the chance to improve the knight's position with tempo.

[63...\dot{\partial}b8! 64.\dot{\partial}a7 \dot{\partial}c6 65.\dot{\partial}b6 \overline{\partial}c3! It is important to constantly attack White's pieces. 66.\dot{\partial}b4! White blocks the b-file and prepares

30....罩e1

[30...4] h4 31.gh4 Ie1 32.wb5 wg4=]

31. ₩b5 \(\text{\pm}\) \(\daggerc5! A surprising idea.

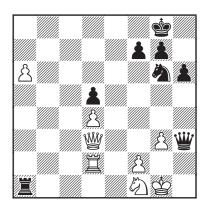
[31...4]h4!? 32.gh4 @g4=]

32. **₩d3**□

32.<u>\$c5??</u> ②e5 33.f4 豐g3 34.ġh1 公f3 35.豐e8 ġh7 36.豐e1 豐e1-+]

32....**≜**d4

[32...f5 33.f4 \(\partial\)d4 34.cd4 \(\partial\)a1 35.\(\partial\)f2=]



34. 軍**d1??** A serious blunder!

[<u>34.豐e2</u> 豐e6 35.罝a2! 豐e2 36.冝e2 罝a6 37.冝e8 含h7 38.冝d8 ②e7 39.②e3=;

34.<u>單b2</u> 幽e6 35.<u>單</u>b8 當h7 36.**罩b7 罩a6** (36...f5!?) 37.罩f7=]



Gukesh, Carlsen, Caruana, Nakamura

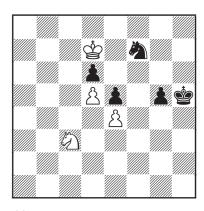
34...₺f4? - and White resigned...

[But let's see the only defence: 35.②e3!! Paradoxical! But that is actually the only good move in the position. 35...②d3 36.罩a1 豐c8 37.②d5 豐c2 38.a7 豐f2 39. 堂h1 豐f3 40.堂h2□ 豐e2= Black has nothing better than forcing a draw by repetition.;

Instead: 34...⊘h4! 35.gh4 ∰g4-+ with simlple win.] **0** : **1**

Magnus CARLSEN 2839 - Fabiano CARUANA 2789

Saint Louis (rapid) 2025



55...g4? Too hasty.

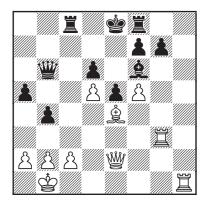


Hovhannisyan - Giri

18...□h2!? Bravely taking the pawn.

[18...\bar{w}b7!?]

19.公f3 單h8 20.公g5 公b6 21.鱼b6 豐b6干 22.鱼f3 b4 23.公d5 鱼d5 24.ed5 a5 Black is advancing on the queenside, while no real White counterplay is in sight.



29...買c3!?

[29...a4!]

30. Ic3 bc3 31.b3 De7 32. Uc4 Ih8 33. September 34. Def Ih8 34. Def Ih8 34. Def Ih8 35. Def Ih8 36. De

35. da 2 wb4 36. de4

36...'g'f6-+ 37.皇d3 皇c1 38.g'b1 豐c4 39. bc4 皇e3 40.c5 皇c5

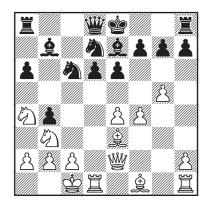
0:1

B 90

Marc'Andria MAURIZZI 2610 -Anish GIRI 2746

Samarkand 2025

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.②d4 ②f6 5.②c3 a6 6.②b3!? e6 7.逸e3 ②c6 8.g4 b5 9.g5 b4! 10.②a4 ②d7 11.豐e2 逸e7 12.0-0-0 逸b7 13.f4 Another sharp Najdorf encounter!

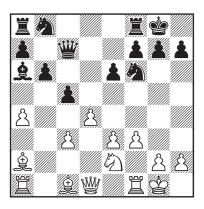


13... ②a7?! Giri is trying to harass the white knight on the edge of the board.

[Objectively 13...②a5 was a better choice. 14.②d2 (14.②d4 ②c6 15.③d1=) 14...②b3 15.ab3 a5∞]



Marc'andria Maurizzi



13...公c6 This is what one might call a "Nimzo-Indian dream" for Black.

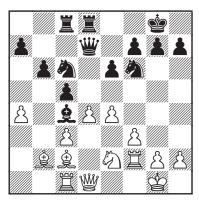
14.\(\mathbb{I}\)fd8 15.\(\dagge\)b2 \(\Dagge\)a5 16.e4 \(\dagge\)c4

[16...<u>□</u>d7=]

17.**≜**b1

[17.\(\mathbb{L}\)c1 is probably better.]

17... ac8 18. \$\dots c2 \$\oldsymbol{\infty} c6 19. \$\overline{\omega} c1 \$\widethtarrow d7\$



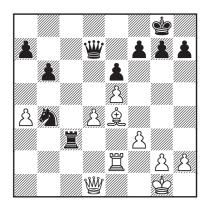
20.e5? A very radical decision strategically, but I believe White was afraid of losing the d4 pawn.

d4 pawn.

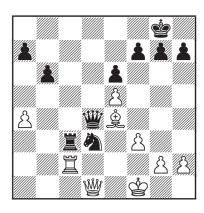
[20.豐e1 gives better defensive chances: 雲 20...cd4 (20...食e2 21.罝e2 cd4 22.罝d1) 實 21.ূd4 公e5 with some pressure for Black.

[25... a4 wins easily.]

26. **增d1 公c3 27. 全c3 互c3 28. 全e4** This loses immedialtey, but it was difficult to suggest anything.



28...⊘d3! A deadly blow.



30...g6?? After playing a virtually perfect game, Supi makes a mistake when trying to capitalize on his advantage. Good advice for readers who struggle to convert winning positions is to always choose the simplest continuation that leads to victory whenever possible.



Luis Paulo Supi

EDITOR'S CORNER

by IM Goran Arsović

World Cup 2025

The Chess World Cup 2025 unfolded in Goa, India, from 31 October to 27 November - a month of relentless tension, dazzling creativity, and heartbreaking collapses. With 206 players vying for glory, the tournament once again proved why it is one of the most unforgiving battlegrounds in modern chess.

At the end of this grueling knockout marathon, it was Javokhir Sindarov who stood alone. At just 19 years old, the Uzbek prodigy not only lifted the trophy but also rewrote history by becoming the youngest winner the event has ever seen. His triumph, achieved through resilience and nerve, was one of the defining stories of the chess year. Alongside him, Wei Yi and Andrey Esipenko completed the trio of qualifiers for the 2026 Candidates Tournament, securing their place among the world's elite.

Format

The format of the World Cup remains as dramatic as ever - an eight-round knockout gauntlet where one slip can end a dream. The top 50 seeds received a bye into round two, but no player was truly safe. Even the semi-final losers had to regroup immediately for a tense third-place match, with a coveted Candidates spot hanging in the balance.

Matches were fought over two classical games, but when tensions rose - and they often did - the players returned for a decisive third day of tie-breaks. As the time controls accelerated, so did the pressure:

Classical: 90 minutes for 40 moves, then 30 minutes for the rest, with a 30-second increment from move one.

If tied 1:1: Two rapid games (15+10).

If tied 2:2: Two more rapids (10+10).

If tied 3:3: Two blitz games (5+3).

If tied 4:4: Two faster blitz games (3+2).

If tied 5 : 5: The final trial - an Armageddon duel.

White receives 4 minutes + 2 seconds.

Black bids for time; the lowest bid wins the Black pieces.

A draw gives Black the match.

In these Armageddon deciders, entire careers seemed to hang on single moments, single decisions, sometimes even single seconds.

Goran Arsović

• Country: Serbia

• Born: 1967

• **Rating:** 2316

• Peak rating: 2540

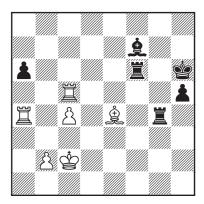
• Title: International Master since 1997



Samuel SHANKLAND 2654 - Fabiano CARUANA 2789

USA (ch) 2025

Black was certainly trying to improve the position step by step, but it is here that White erred.



39. **\$b7??**

[39. 全d5 keeps White's position safe. 39... 全g6 40. 全c3 至g3 41. 全d4 至d3 42. 全e5 至f5 43. 全d6=]

39...≜g6! 40.⊈d2

[<u>40.當c3</u> <u>買g3!</u> 41.當b4 (41.當d4 <u>買</u>d3 42. 當e5 <u>買</u>f5-+) 41...<u>買</u>b6-+;

40.含c1 罩f2-+]

40... Ad4! Now Black is able to restrict White's king to the edge of the board without giving him the option to use any pieces as shield.

41. **读e1 三e6** 42. **读f2 三d2** 43. **读g3 三d3** 44. **读f2 三b6!** Now Black threatens mate and

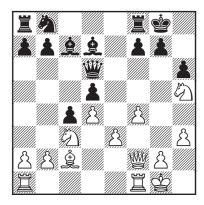


Carissa Yip

winning the bishop and there is nothing else White can do to survive.

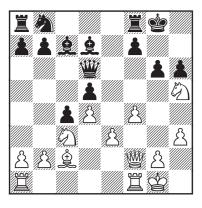
Irina KRUSH 2388 - Alice LEE 2409

USA (ch) 2025



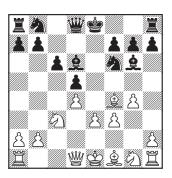
Coming out of a QGD, Black feels the pressure on the king side, thought there is nothing concrete that White can do and blunders with

18...g6?? The idea is to push the knight away and follow through with f5 to keep the king side locked in. Unfortunately, for Black, in this position there is a powerful move that totally neglects the attacked knight and Irina finds it!



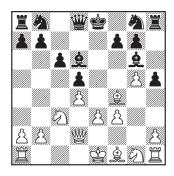
19.e4!!+-

[Of course not 19. 2g3 f5 20. 2ge2 2a6 and Black is OK.]



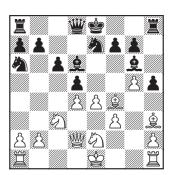
9.∰d2!? Remember. 9...h5 (9...0–0 10.h4 h5 11.ዿd6 ∰d6 12.g5±) 10.g5

a) 10...**∮**)g8



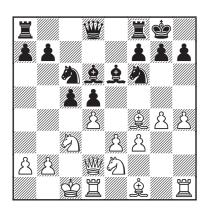
11. 2ge2! 2e7 12.e4

a2) 12...⊘a6 13.ዿh3±



b) 10...ዿf4 11.ef4 Øg8 12.h4 Øe7 13. Øge2±]

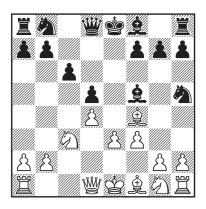
9.₺ ge2 0–0 (Igor Lysyj 2597 - Alexey Dreev 2606, Russia (blitz) 2022)



White has good prospects for developing the initiative both on the kingside and in the centre. Black must constantly keep an eye on White's possibility of capturing on c5.

D 35 7.f3!? 约h5!

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.公c3 公f6 4.cd5 ed5 5.全f4 c6 6.e3 全f5 7.f3!? 公h5! This is probably the strongest response for Black, but it requires considerable knowledge and good preparation in the resulting non-standard position.



8. & b8

[8.\deltag3!? Also possible but not so strong. 8...\deltag3 9.hg3

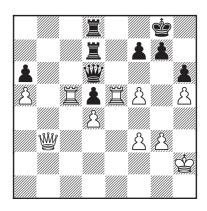


Boris GELFAND 2680 - Vladimir KRAMNIK 2725

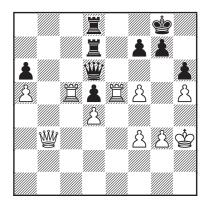
Sanghi Nagar (m/6) 1994 — 61/72

Gelfand's win over Kramnik was decided by the final game, after the two players had exchanged spectacular wins in games three and four and drawn all other games.

Gelfand was very close to winning game six, but ran into some wonderful adjournment analysis by Kramnik and his seconds.



61. \disph3 Having moved his king back and forth for the past 15 moves, waiting for the chance to adjourn the game, this was the move which Gelfand placed into the sealed move envelope. As both players analysed with their seconds they began to realise just how hopeless Black's position was as White can target both the a pawn and the d pawn. Gelfand's team were not 100% sure of a win, but by the time Kramnik retired for the night at 3.00am he had decided that he would probably resign the game without play. However Kramnik's seconds, Joel Lautier and 20-year-old Oganes Danelian, kept analysing through the night. When they woke him at 11.00am - the seconds told Kramnik to continue play. They had found one trick, just one, which Gelfand might fall for...



61...₩f6!

[61...含h7 fails to 62.豐b6 豐b6 63.ab6 置b7 64.置c7! 置c7 65.bc7 置c8 66.置e7 when White can eventually exchange the c7 pawn for the d5 and a6 pawns, winning easily.]

62. **堂cd5**

[Gelfand rejected 62.f4 on the grounds that 62... 量d6 63. 量d5 量d5 64. 量d5 量d5 65. 數d5 would be very hard to convert,; but 62. 量ed5 was wrongly dismissed because of 62... 數g5 63.g4 數f4 However with the precise

a) If 63... \(\mathbb{I}\)d5 64. \(\mathbb{I}\)d5 (64... \(\mathbb{I}\)f8 offers

2. GAMBITS - PAST AND PRESENT

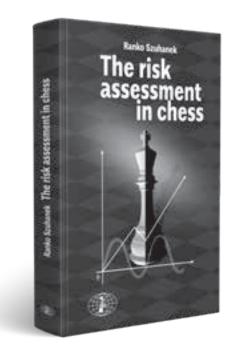
C 58

Jan-Krzysztof DUDA 2739 - Levon ARONIAN 2747

Bucuresti 2025 — 164/129

The word gambit comes from the Italian "gambetto" which means tripping someone with the leg to make him fall.

Might be seen in football as well, but in chess the meaning is that a side sacrifices some material (usually a pawn) in order to get some compensation or long-term initiative. The term has also become popular in economics or politics too. The idea of sacrificing material for the sake of some future gain was the engine that involved tactical play. By that time, it was premature to speak about the strategy in chess, rapid development followed by the mate attack was considered to be the path to follow.

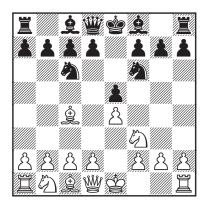


Gambits were mostly played with the intention of:

- Gaining space or development advantage
- Getting the control of the centre of the board
- Destroying the enemy king's shelter
- Attracting an opponent's piece in order to capture or neutralize its action
- Opening lines or diagonals for our pieces

Nowadays gambits are widely played with both colours, by all kind players, bringing to the game passion, surprise, tension, and many other elements that chess has to offer. When it comes to rapid or blitz games the gambit can be a real weapon.

1.e4 e5 2.4 f3 4c6 3.4c4 4f6



4. \(\(\sigma \) **g5?!** A psycholigal moment at the very beginning of the game. White forces Black to enter in a gambit line of the Italian game. Was it a wise decission or not?

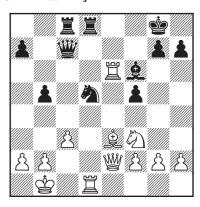
4...d5 5.ed5 ⊘a5 6.ዿb5 c6 7.dc6 bc6 8. ∰f3 ዿe7 9.ዿd3 0–0

[9...h6 10.4]e4 4]d5 11.4]g3 0-0

a) 12.公c3 公b4 13.公f5 臭g5 (13...公d3 14.豐d3 臭c5 15.豐d8 罩d8 16.g4±) 14.h4 公d3 15.cd3 臭f5 16.豐f5 臭h4 17.b3∞;

10.2c3 h6 11.2ge4 2d5 12.2g3 2b4 13.2f5 2d3 14. d3

0–0 9.0–0–0 d5 10.⊘f3 ⊘e4 [10...**⊘**b4 − 6/488] 11. 2 e4 wc7 12. 2d3 de4 13. 2 e4 e5 14. wc4 N [14.h4] 14... e6 15. ed5 (17. ge5 gac8 18. ge4 wd7 obj 17... gd5 18.\(\mathbb{I}\)d5 \(\mathbb{I}\)d8 \(\mathbb{I}\)d8 \(\mathbb{I}\)d8=\(\mathbb{I}\)d8=\(\mathbb{I}\)d8=\ (19. wc5 wd7±) 19... 其fe8 20. 其e8 其e8 21.\(\begin{aligned}
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\begin{aligne **19.₩e2** [19.₩b5? 🖒b4! 20.₩a4 🖒c2 21. \$\dip b1 \$\begin{align*} \psi b7 \pm \] **19...** \$\dip b4 **20.** \$\dip b1 **f5?!** [20... 互fd8] **21. 互e6** [21. **호**b6 ab6 (21... 學b6 22. \(\mathbb{Z} e7 \) \(\mathbb{Z} c2 \) 23. \(\mathbb{W} e5 \) \(\mathbb{W} g6 \) 24. \(a3 + - \) 22. Ще7 ₩c2 23.₩c2 Щc2 24.a3 Дc6 25. \$c2 \$\tilde{\to}\$e7 26.\(\tilde{\to}\$d1+-\) 21...\$\(\delta\$\$f6 22.c3?!\) [22. 单d4! 公c2 23. 单f6 gf6 24. 囯d1 豐c5 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e7 a5 26.a4! \(\alpha\)b4 (26...ba4? 27.\(\mathbb{W}\)e6 **22...公d5 23.罩d1 罩fd8?!** [23...**罩**cd8 24. \$c1 (24.\$g5? \$g5 25.\$\@g5 \$\@f4 26.\$\@f3 Id1 27. Id1 h6 28.g3 hg5 29.gf4 Id4=) 24... **曾f7** 25. **国**d3±]



Tomislav Paunović

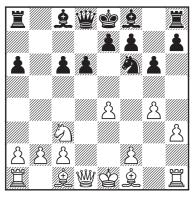
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Szymon GUMULARZ 2592 -Viktor GAŽÍK 2556

Batumi 2025

1.e4 c5 2.\$\tilde{\alpha}\$f3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.\$\tilde{\alpha}\$d4 \$\tilde{\alpha}\$f6 5. \$\tilde{\alpha}\$c3 a6 6.h3 g6 7.g4 \$\tilde{\alpha}\$c6 8.\$\tilde{\alpha}\$c6 [8.g5 - 147/71] 8...bc6



9.e5! N [9.\(\polengty\) g2; 9.g5] **9...\(\phi\)** d**7?!** [9...\(\phi\) d5 a) 10.公d5 cd5 11. 曾d5 宣b8 12.ed6 (12. 全c4 e6 13. wd4 d5 14. ge2±) 12... gq7 13. ga6 åa6 14. ₩c6 ₩d7 15. ₩a6 h5 16.0-0 hg4 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 e5 18.a4\(\mathbb{\pm}\); b) 10.ed6 \(\mathbb{\pm}\)d6 11. ģg2 ģg7 12.∅d5 cd5 13.∰d5 ∑b8 14. \$\d8 11.\domag2 \domagc c7 12.f4 \domage e6 (12...\domagg7 13.fe5 ⊘d7 14.e6 fe6 15. \(\ddot\)d2\(\ddot\) 13.fe5 a) 13...Ød7 14. £f4 g5 15. £g3 h5 (15... £g7 16.0-0-0 心e5 17. 宣he1 f6 18. 心e2!±) 16. 0–0 hg4 17.hg4±; b) 13...⊘d5 14.⊘d5 <u>\$d5 15.</u>\$d5 cd5 16.\$e3 \$g7 17.0−0−0 ģe5 18. \(\mathbb{Z}\)d5 f6 19. \(\mathbb{Z}\)hd1 \(\mathbb{L}\)d6 \(\alpha\) 20. c4±] **10.** ed6 ed6 11. g2 d5 [11... e7 12. e3 d5 13. wd4 wf6 14.0-0±] 12.0-0 &e7 13. &h6 ☼c5 14.፱e1 ᡚe6 15.ᡚa4 [15.ᡚd5! cd5 **16.c4! g5** [16...dc4 17.豐c2 豐c7 18.罵ad1 單d8 19. ₩c4+-] 17.cd5 cd5 18. ②c3+- ₩d6 19.公d5 0-0-0 20.₩b3 �b8 21.公e7 ₩e7 22.**g**g5 1:0 Goran Arsović

96. * *

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Abhimanyu PURANIK 2635 -Vladimir FEDOSEEV 2731

Samarkand 2025

1.e4 c5 2.4 f3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.4 d4 4 f6