The Nimzo and Bogo-Indian Revisited

A Complete Repertoire For Black

Lukasz Jarmula

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Key to Symbols

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- $\overline{\overline{z}}$ with compensation for the sacrificed material
- **=** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- **H** Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- → with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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Introduction

The ambition of many chess players at various levels is to build a full and reliable repertoire against White's major starting moves. This book is designed to provide exactly that: a complete list of variations needed to know in order to confidently meet 1. d4. The goal is to lift the burden of line selection and research off your shoulders and show you exactly what you need to know to get out of the 1. d4 openings at least equal with the black pieces.

I base the repertoire on the Nimzo-Indian and Bogo-Indian Defenses. The spirit of Indian Defenses is based on flexibility and harmony. As you will notice during the course of reading the book, the lines recommended here rarely end with huge imbalances or clear weaknesses for Black. Quite often White will get the bishop pair but will have to suffer pawn weaknesses or Black's greater piece activity in return.

Most of the lines are positional, not tactical in character. That means that stepping out of the path outlined in the book should not get you in too much trouble, as long as your moves have solid positional foundations. While playing Black, you have to accept that occasionally you will not equalize, or get surprised or out-prepared. Learning the material from this book should sharply limit the extent of such instances, thus improving your overall results.

Finally, I have an important piece of advice: remember about color strategy! The Bogo-Indian is mainly based on dark-squared control, while the Nimzo-Indian does so on the light squares. In case you forget what to do, this may prove a very useful guideline when choosing a move.

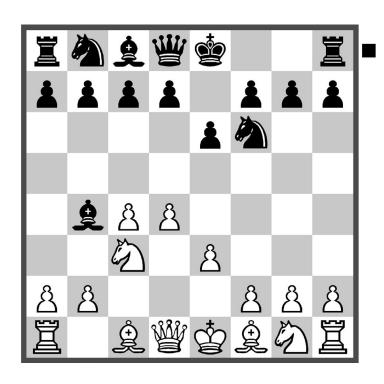
I wish you pleasant reading and great results against 1. d4!

Lukasz Jarmula, Warsaw. 2022



4.e3

1.d4 � f6 2.c4 e6 3.� c3 ♣ b4 4.e3



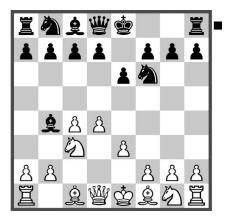
Chapter Guide

Chapter 4 – 4.e3

1.d4 🖄 f6 2.c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 🌡 b4 4.e3 0-0	
a) 5. 🖾 ge2	71
b) 5. 🖳 d3 d5 6.a3 & cxd5	75
c) 5.巢d3 d5 6.ূge2	80
d) 5. 😩 d3 d5 6 🖄 f3	82

a) 5.🖄 ge2

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 😩 b4 4. e3



Position after: 4. e3

The absolute main line. White develops his pieces in the most straightforward way: 2d3, 5d3 (5d3 ge2) etc. The downside is that the dark-squared bishop is left passively on c1.

4... 0-0 5. 🖄 ge2

This is the Rubinstein Variation, named after the eminent Polish-Jewish player. White strives for flexibility, but in my view, wastes too much time with this scheme.

A) 5. **公**f3 d5

- **A1)** 6. **Q**d2 b6 This transposes to 4. **Q**f3 b6 5. **Q**d2, Chapter 5.
- **A2)** 6. a3 &xc3+7. bxc3 c5 8. &d3 [8. cxd5 exd5 9. &d3 c4 10. &c2 &g4 11. 0-0



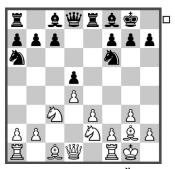
Position after: 11. 0-0

- 11... 營c8〒 Black commands the light squares.] 8... dxc4 9. 兔xc4 營c7 This transposes to 5. 兔d3 d5 6. a3.
- A3) 6. \(\&\)e2 b6 7. 0-0 \(\&\)a6 There's no need to change the strategy here. 8. cxd5 exd5 The game should soon transpose to the main line.
- A4) 6. Qd3 This transposes to 5. Qd3.
- **B)** 5. **2**d2 d5 6. **2**f3 b6 This transposes to 4. **2**f3 b6 5. **2**d2, Chapter 5.

5... d5 6. a3

6. cxd5 exd5 7. g3 [7. a3 êe7 This transposes to the following line: 6.a3 êe7 7. cxd5, while 7... êd6 is an additional option.] 7... 喜e8 Vacating the f8-square for the bishop. 8. êg2 êf8 9. 0-0 ②a6!? Following the example of Michael Adams.

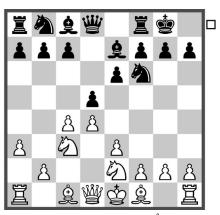
(see analysis diagram next page)



Position after: 9... 2a6!?

The knight can support ...c5, sometimes jumping to b4, and it also stands well on c7. Black's position is so good already that there are many good alternatives, but I like the way in which Adams faced Carlsen, as follows. 10. a3 c6 11. f3 Quite a typical idea, as White prepares an expansion with g4 or e4. 11... c5! A good rule of thumb is that once f3 appears on the board, ...c5 becomes stronger as e3 is weaker. 12. g4 h6 13. h3 In Carlsen – Adams, 2009, White was stopped in his tracks. 13... ②c7∓ Now Black would have a very substantial advantage as his prospects in the center and on the queenside are more promising than White's kingside chances.

6... **≜e7**



Position after: 6... \(\hat{2}\)e7

7. cxd5

A) 7. ②f4 c6 8. ②d3 dxc4 9. ②xc4 ②bd7 10. 0-0 e5 11. ②fe2



Position after: 11. 4 fe2

11... exd4 12. ②xd4 [12. exd4 ②b6= This is definitely not the greatest isolated pawn.] 12... ②e5 13. 逸e2 c5 14. ②f3 ②xf3+ 15. 逸xf3 逸d6= Black even has the freer development.

B) 7. ②g3 c5 Since White has wasted a lot of time with his king's knight, it's only logical to open the center. 8. dxc5 [8. cxd5?! cxd4 9. exd4 ②xd5 10. ②d3 ②c6 11. 0-0 ②f6∓ White faces some trouble defending the center.] 8... dxc4

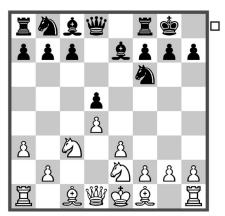
B1) 9. ₩c2?! b5!



Position after: 9... b5!

- **B3)** 9. 營xd8 基xd8 10. 总xc4 总xc5= The endgame is a bit dull, but we have comfortable equality out of the opening.

7... exd5



Position after: 7... exd5

8. 🖄 f4

A) 8. g3?! The bishop will bite the granite on d5. 8... ②bd7 9. 奠g2 ②b6 10. 0-0 基e8 11. b3 [11. ②f4 皇f8〒Black's ...c6 or皇f5 is next, with better control over the position.] 11... a5 12. ②f4 c6〒 White's queenside is quite soft and his c1-bishop is painfully passive.

B) 8. b4 &f5!



Position after: 8... \$15!

Taking the opportunity to grab this diagonal. 9. \bigcirc g3 \bigcirc g6 10. f4 An attempt to play against the bishop. Otherwise White's play doesn't make a whole lot of sense. 10... \bigcirc d6!N



Position after: 10... \$\delta d6!N

Black stops f5 and improves his bishop. 11. 2e2 2bd7 12. 0-0 h6 $\overline{+}$ 13. f5 This causes serious overextension of White's position and Black can cope with the bishop being temporarily shut in, as White's pieces are not really effectively placed either.

C) 8. ♠g3 c5 9. dxc5 [9. ♣d3 ♣g4! 10. f3 cxd4 11. exd4 ♣e6= White is slightly weakened. Black has the easier game; 9. ♣e2 ♠c6 10. 0-0 cxd4 11. exd4 ♣e6= In practice I would

prefer Black with his more natural piece placement.] 9... \(\hat{2}\)xc5

C1) 10. ≜e2 ②c6 11. 0-0 d4= The game should simplify soon. Of course Black isn't obliged to go for ...d4 if he wants to keep things more complex.

C2) 10. b4 d4!



Position after: 10... d4!

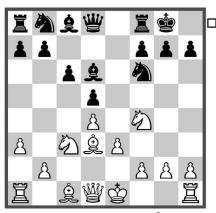
The most active way to go. 11. bxc5 dxc3 12. 26 b3 26 a6 14. 26 xc3 26 xc3+ 15. 26 xc3 26 xc5= The bishop pair is easily offset by the freer development.

C3) 10. Ձd3 ②c6 11. 0-0 d4= Black can also choose to play quite a good version of the IQP if he wishes to.

8... c6 9. &d3 &d6

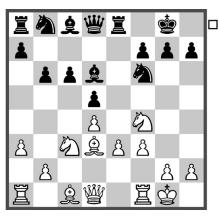
(see diagram next column)

Now ... £xf4 will always be a possibility.



Position after: 9... \(\hat{2}\)d6

10. 0-0 **፭** e8 11. f3 b6



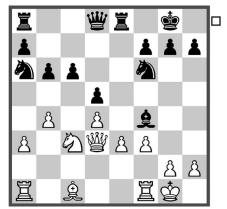
Position after: 11... b6

With the thematic idea of the light-squared bishops' trade.

12. b4

12. এd2 息a6 13. এxa6 公xa6= White is left with a bad bishop.

12... **≜a6** 13. **≜xa6 ≦**xa6 14. **≝d3 ≜**xf4!



Position after: 14... \(\hat{2}\)xf4!

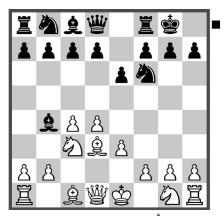
Exchanging at an opportune moment.

15. exf4 b5=

One of the knights will become redirected to c4, whereas White's kingside play is not so obvious.

b) 5. \(\pma\)d3 d5 6.a3 & cxd5

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 🌡 b4 4. e3 0-0 5. 🗒 d3



Position after: 5. \(\pm\$d3

I must say the rising popularity of this

capture at the high level in 2022 has

surprised me, as the resulting positions

don't seem very attractive for White to

me. Perhaps many top players have a

5... d5 6. cxd5

different taste.



Position after: 8... c5

Black starts quick queenside play.

A) 9. ②e2 營c7

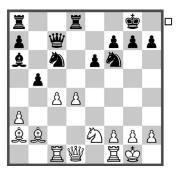


Position after: 9... \undercolonger c7

6. a3 🚉 xc3+ 7. bxc3 dxc4 8. 🚊 xc4 c5

A1) 10. \(\mathbb{L}\)a2 b6 11. 0-0 \(\mathbb{L}\)a6

A1.1) 12. 臭b2 罩d8 13. 罩c1 公c6 14. c4 cxd4 15. exd4 b5!



Position after: 15... b5!

A very important resource to remember. Black forcibly solves all of his problems. 16. d5 bxc4 17. 兔xc4 兔xc4 18. 冨xc4 exd5 19. 冨c2 d4 In case Black doesn't want to force a draw and keep the game going, he can do it as follows. 19...營d6. 20. ②xd4 營b6 21. 冨d2 ②e4 22. 冨d3 ②c5= The repetition is inevitable.



Position after: 17. \$\mathbb{L}\$c1

17... ♠e8!= Black prevents ♣g5 and prepares ...f6. He has very nice piece play.

A2) 10. **2**d3 **2**c6 11. 0-0 [11. f4?! b6 12. 0-0 **2**e7!



Position after: 12... 2e7!

This maneuver allows Black to fight for an edge! 13. ②g3 ②f5〒 Black dominates the light squares.] 11... e5 12. 2 g3 This position has been played numerous times in online chess with good results by the openings expert, Alexey Sarana, and it's a tricky try. Black needs to know what he's doing. [12. \$\dagger\$b2 åe6 13. ∅g3 äad8= Let's be honest – that's not the most impressive bishop pair in the world.] 12... \(\preceq\$e6 13. f4 Sarana's move. White provokes Black to take the d4-pawn, after which e3-e4 will provide him with a dangerous initiative. 13... exd4 14. cxd4 罩ad8!



Position after: 14... 罩ad8!

Keeping the center open is stronger than playing into White's hands with ...cxd4. 15. 罩b1 a6! Expanding on the queenside, still not giving White the nice compensation he wants after the following. 15... cxd4 16. e4 16. h3 b5 17. 臭b2 勾d5 Black hits e3 and threatens to establish a powerful grip with ...c4-c3 and ...f5. White has only one satisfactory response. 18. dxc5 White accepts material loss but forces a perpetual check. [18. 營f3?! c4 19. 臭c2 c3 20. \(\pmace2c1?\) f5! Black has achieved positional domination in Sarana -Sevian, Internet 2022.] 18... 🖒 xe3 19. **≜**xh7+



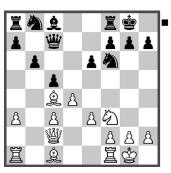
Position after: 19. \(\precent{L}xh7+\)

19... 堂xh7 20. 營h5+ 堂g8 21. 臭xg7 堂xg7 22. 營g5+ 堂h8 23. 營h6+ 堂g8 24. 營g5+=

B) 9. ②f3 豐c7

B1) 10. \$\mathref{L}\$e2 b6 11. 0-0 \$\mathref{L}\$a6= Exchanging the light-squared bishops is the simplest choice.

B2) 10. 營c2?! b6 11. 臭d3 [11. 0-0??



Position after: 11. 0-0??

11... cxd4! 12. cxd4 2a6—+ Black wins.] 11... 2a6 This is a worse version of 10. 2e2 for White.

B3) 10. ∰d3 b6 11. 0-0 ♣b7= White's pieces are quite awkwardly placed.

6... exd5 7. 2 ge2

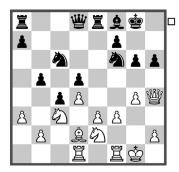
7. a3 &d6 8. ©c2 c6 Stopping Db5 and strengthening d5. 9. Dge2 Ee8 10. d2 White keeps flexibility between castling long or short. Dominguez, who is always extremely well-prepared, demonstrated a strong response against Firouzja. [10. 0-0 b6= Black solves his problems easily by ...c5 or ... a6.] 10... b6 Building up on the queenside. 11. f3 c5 12. g4 c4!

(see analyses diagram next page)



Position after: 12... c4!

13. 鼻f5 鼻xf5 14. 營xf5 g6! 15. 營g5 The queen can also move back to c2, but it is passively placed there. 15... ②c6 16. 0-0 鼻f8 17. 營h4 h6 18. 基ad1 b5!

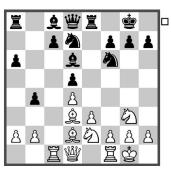


Position after: 18... b5!

Very possibly all of this was prepared, as these are top engine moves. 19. 当f2 当d7 20. 当g2 皇g7= Black was active and without weaknesses in Firouzja – Dominguez, 2022.

7... **፭e8 8. 0-0**

8. 鼻d2 鼻d6 9. 量c1 a6 With this move Black keeps the options of ...b5 and ...c5. 10. 0-0 ②bd7 11. ②g3 (11. ②f4 This can be simply met by 11... c6 and Black still has a queenside expansion on the agenda). 11... b5 12. ②ce2 b4!



Position after: 12... b4!

Black cuts off the bishop from a5. 13. ②f4 &b7= With the bishop boxed in on d2, White runs the risk of becoming worse. That's why the following pawn sacrifice has been played in correspondence games. 14. a3 bxa3 15. bxa3 &xa3 16. 當b1 ②b6 17. &a5 &d6= White's compensation is sufficient only for equality.

8... &d6 9. &d2

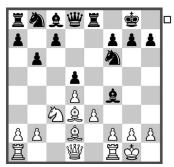
9.f3 This is favorably met by 9... c5. It is typical that Black doesn't need to fear the IQP once the e3-point has been softened by the f-pawn move.

9... b6

The main idea is to play ...c5, being able to recapture with the pawn. But the possibilities of ... \$\mathbb{L}\$ b7 and ... \$\mathbb{L}\$ a6 also open up.

10. **፭**c1

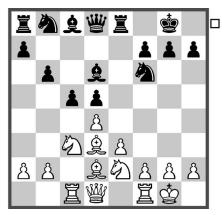
10. 分f4 臭xf4!



Position after: 10... \(\mathbb{L}\) xf4!

10... **Q**b7 11. **Y**f3 This promises White a straightforward game, which is not the case after the text. 11. exf4 c5 12. dxc5 bxc5 Now the idea is ... **Q**a6 and White can't just make any move, as he runs the risk of becoming significantly worse. 13. **Y**e1 **Q**a6 14. **Y**xe8+ **Y**xe8 15. **X**xd5 White needs tactics to justify a position that is becoming strategically suspicious. 15... **X**xd5 16. **Y**h5 **X**f6 17. **Y**f3 **Q**xd3 18. **Y**xa8 a6= The game was dynamically balanced in Straka — Malyshev, email 2019.

10... c5



Position after: 10... c5

11. 🖄 g3

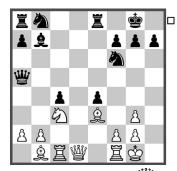
11. dxc5 bxc5 12. 🖺 b5 💄 f8 13. 💄 c3

Creating the threat of 毫xf6. 13... ②bd7 14. 營d2 Enabling 毫a5. Otherwise White is worse after ...a6. 14... a6 15. ②a5 ②b6 16. ②bc3 營d6= We have followed Grischuk – Karjakin, Internet (rapid) 2020. There's a lot of tension in the position, but Black is not worse in any way.

11... 臭b7 12. 豐f3

12... bd7 13. f5 This gave White a slight initiative in Grischuk – Ding, Internet (rapid) 2020. I suggest taking the f5-square away from White as follows.

12. dxc5 bxc5 13. e4 A surprising computer suggestion. 13... dxe4 This is now met by 14. &b5; 13... c4 14. &b1 &xg3 15. hxg3 dxe4 16. &e3 White hopes that the bishop pair is a substantial asset and Black's pawns are unstable. However Black has a concrete way to solve his problems. 16... ¥a5



Position after: 16... 習a5

(16... ②bd7 This looks very good until you notice 17. ②b5!. That's why Black starts with the queen move.) 17. ¥a4 There is simply no other satisfactory

option for White. 17... 營xa4 18. ②xa4 ②bd7 19. ②c5 Black's ...②e5-d3 is a threat. 19... ②xc5 20. ②xc5 ②d7 21. ②d4 ②e5= White can now regain the pawn, but it only restores equality.

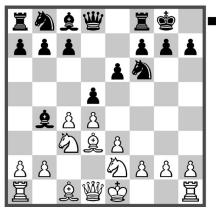
12... g6=

It is not easy for White to find a target now. A sample line runs as follows.

The endgame is completely equal.

c) 5. \(\preceq\)d3 d5 6. \(\Preceq\)ge2

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 e6 3. 🖄 c3 🌡 b4 4. e3 0-0 5. 🗘 d3 d5 6. 🖄 ge2



Position after: 6. ②ge2

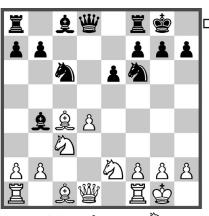
6... dxc4 7. ≗xc4 c5

A typical operation. Black wants to create an isolated pawn and target it.

8.0-0

8. a3 2xc3+9. bxc3 This transposes to 6.a3, 9.2e2.

8... cxd4 9. exd4 🖄 c6



Position after: 9... 42c6

10. a3

10. 💄g5 💄e7

A) 11. 罩c1?!



Position after: 11. 罩c1?!