The Benko Revisited

Volume 2

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Alexey Kovalchuk

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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
- **=** 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

Dear Reader,

I am glad to welcome you to the second volume dedicated to the Benko Gambit. This volume examines the most basic lines. It is these lines that can be found most often at the board. We'll take a look at the rare and tricky lines and move on to the more popular and classic lines.

In the first volume, in the Introduction, we touched on my personal attitude to this opening, which has been constantly changing over the course of the last 10 years. We touched upon the history of how the opening developed, noted who needed to play this opening and what to expect from it.

What do I want to highlight in this Introduction?

This is what the reader will notice in this volume – that the lines have become more specific, sometimes requiring very accurate knowledge. The load on memory increases, but it will be rewarded a hundredfold, since the positions that arise are interesting and full of dynamic factors.

In this volume, we look at positions that start after 1. d4 ② f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cxb5 a6. We'll start with the rarer continuations and end with the most popular and relevant ones.

My first classical game with the Benko Gambit

My path to the Benko Gambit began in 2012 when a wonderful book by the Ukrainian grandmaster Valery Aveskulov, *Attack with Black*, was published. I think this is the best book on the Benko Gambit (but I hope that my work will also take a prominent place). Having carefully studied this book, I went into battle. The game was played at one of the championships of the Rostov region in Russia. By the way, the future promising young Russian grandmaster (now rated over 2700), Andrey Esipenko, played in that tournament. I drew with him, but returning to the Benko Gambit, I played against the leader of the tournament, Igor Mandrykin. Let's have a look at this game!

- 8 Mandrykin
- ▲ Kovalchuk
- Azov 2012

1. d4 4 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5



Position after: 3... b5

I made this move with great enthusiasm. I had never played like this before and I remember that I wasn't very worried about doing so back then.

4. cxb5 a6 5. bxa6 g6 6. 2c3 2xa6 7. 2f3 d6 8. g3



Position after: 8. g3

The Fianchetto System is one of the main lines in the Benko Gambit. Chapter 8 of this book is devoted to this line.

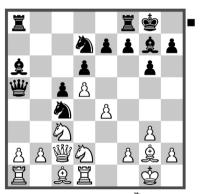
8... **≜g7** 9. **≜g2 ♦bd7** 10. 0-0 **♦b6** 11. **≦e1** 0-0 12. e4 **♦fd7** 13. **ਊc2 ♦c4**

13... c4? This is bad, because of 14. 2e3+ with the further 4d4-c6.

14. 罩d1

This is a dubious continuation after which Black gets better play. The best response was 14. \(\& \fi 1! \). See Chapter 8 for details.

14... 學a5 15. 夕d2



Position after: 15. 2d2

15... 5 a3!

A strong move. Black is succeeding on the queenside.

16. bxa3 ∰xc3 17. ∰xc3 ₤xc3 18. ဩb1 ဩfb8?!

18... Qd3! This was the way to victory. 19. Qb3 [19. Qb5 20. Qc5 20. Qc6 21. Qc6 22. Qc7 Qc7 Qc7 Qc7 Qc8 Qc7 QQ7 Q

19. 罩b3 罩xb3 20. axb3 罩b8?!

This move releases the advantage.

20... 奧d3 Black could still retain the remaining advantage after this move. 21. 奧f1 奧c2 22. 冨e1 ②e5 23. 曾g2 奧xd2 24. 奧xd2 冨xa3干 The b-pawn is weak; Black is clearly better. 21. 皇f1 皇xf1 22. 堂xf1 皇xd2 23. 皇xd2 冨xb3 24. a4 心b8 25. a5 心a6 26. 堂e2 冨a3 27. 冨b1 心b4 28. 皇xb4

This is the beginning of the application of the Benko Gambit. Despite the missed opportunities, I could be satisfied with the results of the opening – the game was drawn.

As time passed, I was content with this opening, but in 2014 a book by the Russian grandmaster Alexei Kornev *A Practical White Repertoire, Volume 3* was published, which gave the following line.

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cxb5 a6 5. bxa6 🚨 xa6 6. 🖄 c3 g6 7. e4 🚨 xf1 8. 🗳 xf1 d6 9. 🖄 f3 💂 g7 10. g3 0-0 11. 🗳 g2 🖄 bd7



Position after: 11... \(\bar{2}\)bd7

After these moves, the author offered the following line.

12. a4!

This line has become very popular in recent years, played by Magnus Carlsen and other top players.

For many years I lost my desire to play the Benko Gambit. Nevertheless, the years passed and with the advent of neural networks, it was possible to expand one's understanding of the game. New unique analyses appeared and I managed to find an interesting novelty in this variation. It should also be added that in 2019, a book by Boris Avrukh, *Grandmaster Repertoire 2B – Dynamic Systems* was published,

where a rather convincing analysis was provided, in which White gets an advantage in the Benko Gambit.

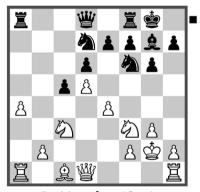
Is the Benko Gambit laying on the verge of death and can no longer be played?

However, with the help of new engines, I found a new interesting idea that I implemented in the game. Let's see it.

å	Lysyj	(2605)
İ	Kovalchuk	(2379)

Chelyabinsk 2021

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cxb5 a6 5. bxa6 🚨 xa6 6. 🖄 c3 d6 7. e4 💂 xf1 8. 🕸 xf1 g6 9. g3 💄 g7 10. 🖄 f3 🖄 bd7 11. 🕸 g2 0-0 12. a4



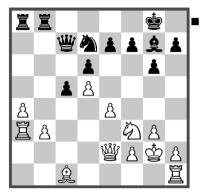
Position after: 12. a4

Here I recommend playing the following move.

12... **当b6!**

For all the details of this option, see chapter 8.

13. 營e2 冨fb8 14. �b5 �e8 15. 冨a3 �c7 16. �xc7 營xc7 17. b3



Position after: 17. b3

This whole variation is analyzed in the latest book by Boris Avrukh in *Grandmaster Repertoire 2B – Dynamic Systems*. We must pay tribute to Boris that everything that he analyzes has a good analytical depth and it is not for nothing that everything that comes out of Boris's pen is immediately taken into account by strong chess players, even at a very high level. But from the solitude of my house, I prepared an improvement that Boris did not consider.

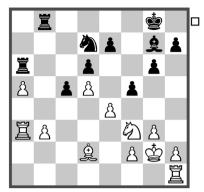
17... **₩a5!!**

This move was the result. The idea of the move is that Black can play ... 豐 c3, attacking the weak b3-pawn, or else to offer the exchange of queens with ... 豐 a6 combined with a further blow to the center with ... f5.

18. **≜**d2

Another important line is 18. \bigcirc d2 \bigcirc c3 19. \bigcirc c4 \bigcirc xb3 20. \bigcirc d2 \bigcirc xc4 21. \bigcirc xc4 \bigcirc xa3 ∞ where the analysis from Chapter 8 shows that for the queen, Black has enough compensation for equality.

18... **劉a6!** 19. **劉xa6** 基xa6 20. a5 f5!

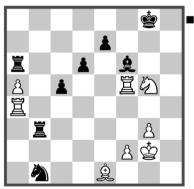


Position after: 20... f5!

White's center is crumbling and the weaknesses of the a5-, b3- and d5-pawns give Black sufficient counterplay.

21. exf5 公f6 22. fxg6 hxg6 23. h4 公xd5 24. h5 gxh5 25. 罩xh5 公c3 26. 臭e1 臭f6 27. 罩f5 公b1 28. 罩a4 罩xb3 29. 公g5

In this critical position, I overestimated the idea of Ξ a4-g4. It seemed to me that the position of the black king was unsafe, but this is not so; White has no specific threats, and I played the wrong move.

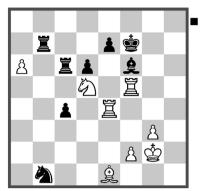


Position after: 29. 295

29... 🕸 g7?!

29... 公a3! 30. **以**d2 公c2! This was better and a strong idea. 31. **以**d2 公d4 32. **以**d5 **以**xg5 33. **以**dxg5+ **以**f7= Play is equal.

30. ②e6+ �f7 31. 볼e4 c4 32. ②c7 볼c6 33. ②d5 볼b7 34. a6



Position after: 34, a6

34... \□a7??

This was a gross miscalculation. Much better was 34... 罩xa6!.

- A) 35. ②xf6?! exf6 36. 基xc4 基e7 This is not so strong [but not 36... 堂e6? 37. 基cf4 基f7 38. 基b5 ②a3 39. 基e4+ 堂d7 40. 基b7++— with a victory]. 37. 基c1 [37. 象b4 基a4 38. 基ff4 基ea7 39. 象xd6 基xc4 40. 基xc4 基a6 = Black's chances of a draw are greater than White's chances of winning.] 37... ②a3 38. 象c3 d5 39. 象b4 基e4 40. 象xa3 基xa3 41. 基xd5 = White has an extra pawn. However, such rook endgames are almost never won and Black has great drawing chances.
- B) 35. 基xc4! 堂g6 36. 基ff4± Black is clearly worse, but he can defend stubbornly.

35. 볼xe7+! 볼xe7 36. 볼xf6+ ❖e8

36... ∳g7 37. ∮xe7 ∳xf6 38. ∮xc6+− The problem is that after this sequence, White is left with an extra piece and a won position.

37. �xe7 ♚xe7 38. a7 ☒a6 39. ☒h6 c3

40. ≗xc3 ⊘xc3 41. ဩh8! 1-0

A painful defeat, but nevertheless it has nothing to do with the opening. When using good opening preparation, remember that your practical skills must always be in shape too, then good opening preparation will give you wonderful results. I brought this game to you, dear reader, to show that the Benko Gambit is a good and correct opening and you can play it even against a 2600+ player. Yes, the result of this game blurred the overall impression, but I apologize in advance, because during this game I did not understand certain things. I believe in the Benko Gambit – if you are afraid to use it with a classical time control, then you can play this opening in rapid or blitz.

When analyzing, I was guided by the chess principle. This is the best way to play from the point of view of the chess player/practitioner, but is also good from the point of objective analysis. While working on the book, I tried to cover the options as widely as possible. Even if the reader seems overwhelmed with options, keep in mind that these options can be useful for a less sophisticated chess player. This book can be useful to both amateurs and professionals. Many of the options have been analyzed in depth and are illustrative, showing how the game can develop, while I have also tried to explain in words what is happening on the board. In every variation that the reader will see in this book, I have tried to be objective. Of course it is impossible to achieve an ideal result, but nevertheless I have tried my best. Much time was devoted to analysis. Using powerful software, I was not afraid to spend extra time analyzing the options as deeply as possible.

Therefore, dear reader, why am I recommending this book to you?

You can save much time. The Benko Gambit is a narrowly focused work on which I have spent hundreds of hours in analysis. This is a product of several years! Only you can judge this book. I hope your journey will be interesting and exciting through the pages of this book.

I would appreciate it if you could write a review of this book or if you could share your own impressions or ideas with me. My e-mail address is: alexekov@yandex.ru. I wish you good luck and success in your endeavors.

Alexey Kovalchuk, Taganrog, Russia 2021

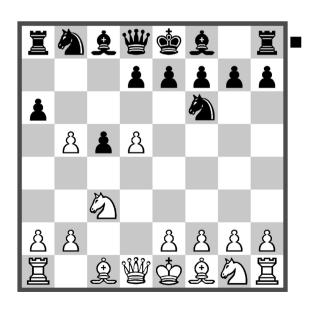
Part I

White Refrains from Taking on a6



Zaitsev Variation 5. 23

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.②c3



Chapter Guide

Chapter 1 – Zaitsev Variation – 5. ∅c3

1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.4 c3 axb5

a) 6	21
b) 6.e4 b4 7.🖄 b5 d6 8	24
c) 6.e4 b4 7. 🖄 b5 d6 8. 巢 d3	29
d) 6.e4 b4 7.�b5 d6 8.Ձc4?!	30
e) 6.e4 b4 7.🖄 b5 d6 8.Ձf4 g5 9.e5 & 9.Ձe3	32
f) 6.e4 b4 7.🖄 b5 d6 8.Ձf4 g5 9.Ձxg5	36
g) 6.e4 b4 7.②b5 d6 8.②f3 ②xe4 - Alternative	43
h) 6.e4 b4 7.心b5 d6 8.心f3 g6 9.e5 & 9.皇c4	45
i) 6.e4 b4 7. 句b5 d6 8. 句f3 g6 9. 息f4	52
j) 6.e4 b4 7.②b5 d6 8.②f3 g6 9.臯d3	56

a) 6.--

1. d4 4 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cxb5 a6 5.



Position after: 5. 2c3!?

This interesting move was introduced into serious practice by the well-known and creative grandmaster Igor Zaitsev, a long-term second of the ex-world champion Anatoly Karpov. Although this move had been used before, Zaitsev's idea was after 5... axb5, to reply with 6. e4. Igor Zaitsev is famous in the chess world for his unexpected and creative ideas in the opening. He used this variation against Benko in 1975. This move leads to an interesting and creative game. However, in modern practice, the variation is not often encountered by strong players, since Black has found good ways of playing comfortably.

5... axb5!

The most principled and strong continuation. A position has arisen in which

White has many opportunities. Let's consider them.



Position after: 5... axb5!

6. 🚊 g 5?!

In the style of the Trompowsky Attack. However, this continuation is rare and questionable.

- **A)** 6. f3 b4 7. **2**b5 d6 8. e4 See the line with 6. e4.
- **B)** 6. **2**f4 b4 7. **5**b5 d6 8. e4 See the line with 6. e4.
- C) 6. e3?! Too passive. 6... b4



Position after: 6... b4

7. \(\bar{2}\) b5 Again, this is risky, as the knight can serve as an object of tactical motifs. [7. \$\alpha_a4 \equiv c7 8. \dagged d2 \dagged a6 9. \dagged xa6 ②xa6 10. ⑤f3 ⑤xd5 11. 0-0 ⑤f6∓ White must seek compensation for the lost pawn and his knight on a4 is out of the game.] 7... d6 8. a4 There are several games in this position, but here it is more accurate to play the following. 8... \(\hat{O}\)bd7N 9. \(\hat{O}\)f3 [9. \(\hat{\}e2 \) \(\hat{\}b7\) 10. \$\&\mathbb{L}\$ f3 Now Black has a useful move. 10... 夕e5! 11. e4 夕xf3+ 12. 學xf3 臭a6 13. ≦b1 g6 14. �e2 臭g7 15. 0-0 pawn.] 9... g6 10. &d3 &g7 11. 0-0 ⑤b6 12. e4 臭d7 13. 豐c2 0-0 14. 臭g5 h6 15. **♣**h4 **쌀**b8∓



Position after: 15... 뷀b8干

Now it is difficult for White to defend against the tactical ...c5-c4. 16. b3 公xe4! 17. 基ae1 公f6 18. 基xe7 兔xb5 19. 兔xb5 公bxd5 20. 基ee1 公c3—+ Black has an extra pawn and an active knight on c3.

D) 6. d6 wa5! [6... exd6 However, the move in the game is stronger.] 7. dxe7 2xe7 8. e3 Vega Viejo, M (2173) – Arias Rodriguez, S (2155) Asturias 2001.



Position after: 8. e3

Now there is a very strong move. 8... c4!N 9. 公f3 公c6 10. g3 b4 11. 公e2 急b7 12. 急g2 公e5 13. 公xe5 急xg2 14. 公xc4 營c7 15. 邕g1 急e4干 Despite the surrendered pawn, White's position is extremely unpleasant, his light squares are weak and the king is stuck in the center. Black has a stable initiative and more than sufficient compensation for the pawn due to his active pieces and better development.



Position after: 7... 2e4

However, here I found a new interesting idea that has not been tested in practice. 8. 24 d3!N f5 9. f3 44 d6 10. e4 fxe4 11. fxe4 g6 12. e5 44 f5 13. 44 f3 44 g7 14. 44 d2 0-0 15. 44 b544 White is somewhat