Milos Perunovic

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Key to Symbols used

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- ± White stands slightly better
- **∓** 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 an initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- better is
- ≤ worse is
- N novelty
- + check
- # mate

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Preface

In this modern era, Black players tend to prefer solid, computer-approved openings. I wanted therefor to present a completely new approach for Black. The Benko Gambit has been an unpopular choice since the computer isn't too happy to lose a pawn unless absolutely necessary. When I started playing the Benko 10 years ago, I felt it was a very good choice for open tournaments and weaker opponents, since it leads to an active game for Black. In time, I started using it against strong players as well, and I came to realise that the opening was entirely applicable at even top levels. There is a secret danger for White: so long as White is up a pawn, the computer claims an advantage, but in practice it is very difficult for humans to make use of this theoretical advantage.

The book presents a repertoire for Black after 1.d4 \$\overline{\textsf{\textsf{O}}}\$ fo 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5. My aim is to offer the essential variations and themes for Black, both in terms of concrete variations and conceptual ideas. In my opinion, the only way for White to test the Benko is to accept the gambit – the main line of this book. I this line I suggest 6...\$\overline{\textsf{g}}\$7 instead of 6...\$\overline{\textsf{a}}\$ a6, an idea which I came while analysing the opening with my friend and a lifelong Benko Gambit player, GM Danilo Milanović. After the '...\$\overline{\textsf{g}}\$ 7' move, entirely non-standard positions for the Benko may surface giving way to new motives for Black. Following White's lengthy wandering, I believe the best continuation with '7.a7' has been found, after which very complicated positions arise, and Black has to show very precise skills to stay in the game. The '...\$\overline{\textsf{g}}\$ 7' variation became popular, and I must admit I felt proud when the great Vladimir Kramnik used the '...\$\overline{\textsf{g}}\$ 7' variant earlier this year. Certainly, the '...\$\overline{\textsf{a}}\$ a6' variant is another possibility that is currently suffering because of the 'e4 variation', but I think that Black has still some resources available to fight back, after all we are talking about a 'Fighters Repertoire'!

With this book, I wanted to revitalise the Benko and show that, although the computer isn't that happy with Black's positions in certain lines, his resources are impressive, especially in 'THE PRACTICAL GAME', because White will face many difficulties and Black's counter attacks, no matter how well-prepared he is. Our Beloved Benko is still very much ALIVE!

Milos Perunovic, December 2017.

Part I 4th Move Alternatives

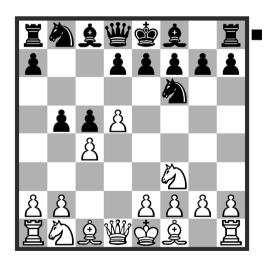
1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 c5

3.d5 b5



The 4. 4 f3

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.②f3



Chapter's guide

Chapter 1 − The 4. 2 f3 Variation

1.d4 🖄 f6	2.c4 c5	3.d5	b5 4.	.�̀∫f3
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a) 4g6 5	13
b) 4g6 5.cxb5 a6 6.營c2	15
c) 4g6 5.cxb5 a6 6. 2c3 axb5 7	20
d) 4g6 5.cxb5 a6 6. 公c3 axb5 7.e4	21

a) 4...g6 5.--

1. d4 4 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. 4 f3



Position after: 4. 包f3

White opts for the flexible 4. △f3. He gives Black the choice which type of position he wants to play. Black has several logical ways to continue. My suggestion is 4...g6. After 4...g6 White can transpose to other lines as well. Other logical continuations for Black are 4... ♣b7, 4...bxc4 or 4...b4.

4... g6 5. 🖄 bd2

A) 5. ②fd2 臭g7 6. e4 0-0 7. cxb5 a6 8. ②c3 e6 9. d6 ②e8 10. ②b3 axb5 11. ②xb5 (11. ②xb5 營b6 12. a4 ②xd6∞; 11. ②xc5 b4 12. ②b5 f5忌) 11... ②a6 12. ②c4 臭b7 13. 營e2 f5 14. exf5 基xf5 15. 0-0 營b6 16. 基d1 臭d5忌

- B) 5. \(\mathbb{U}\)c2 transposes to chapter 3.
- **C)** 5. a4 transposes to chapter 3.

5... 🙎 g7 6. e4



Position after: 6, e4

6... bxc4

6... 0-0!? A serious attempt to initiate creative play! Still nobody took any pawn on the queenside!



Position after: 6... 0-0!?

A) 7. e5 ②g4 8. cxb5 a6 9. b6 (9. ②g5 f5 10. exf6 ③xf6∞) 9... d6 10. a4



Position after: 10. a4

10... a5! The main idea of this move is to take back the pawn on b6 with the knight. (10... 2xb6 11. 2c4 2c7 12. exd6 exd6 13. 2f4 2e8+ 14. 2c2 2f8 15. 0-0 2f6 16. h3 2f7 17. 2f6 2f6 16. h3 2f7 11... exd6 (11. 2f7 12. exd6 12. 2f7 13. 0-0 2f7 13. 0-0 2f7 13. o-0 2f7 13. o-10 2f7 14... exd6 15. 2f7 15. o-10 2f7 16... exd6 16. h3 2f7 17... exd6 17. 2f7 18. o-10 2f7 18. o-10 2f7 18. o-10 2f7 18. o-10 2f7 19. o-10 2f7

B) 7. cxb5 a6



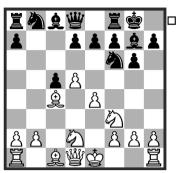
Position after: 7... a6

8. a4 (8. bxa6 e6 9. dxe6 fxe6 10. êe2 d5 11. 0-0 êxa6 Next is … 2c6. White is stuck with an immobile knight on d2.) 8... êb7 9. 富a3 e6 10. dxe6 fxe6 (10... dxe6!? 11. êd3 axb5 12. axb5 d5 13. exd5 exd5 14. 0-0 ②bd7 2

7. \(\preceq\) xc4 0-0

Now we reached a typical Benko position. It is similar as in the variation with 4. 2d2. But here, White was not able to execute his main idea with 'b3 and \$\hat{\phi}\$b2'.

He must lose time to play first 罩b1 and then 'b3 and 臭b2'. Meanwhile Black



Position after: 7... 0-0

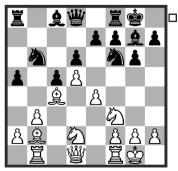
will bring his knight to b6 and his play along the queenside looks more favourable.

8.0-0 d6

8... **Q**b7 Another idea: Black wants to play...e6 instead of ...d6. 9. **Q**e1 (9. **Q**b3 **W**b6∞ controls d5 and next ...e6) 9... e6 10. dxe6 dxe6 11. **W**e2 (11. e5?! **Q**fd7 12. **Q**b3 **W**c7 13. **Q**c4 **Q**d5〒Next is ...**Q**c6 and ...**Q**b6.) 11... **Q**c6∞

9. ໘b1

9. ဩe1 ఄ\(bd7 10. ဩb1 \(\hat{\O}\) b6 11. \(\hat{\Q}\) f1 e6 12. dxe6 \(\hat{\Q}\) xe6∞



Position after: 11... a5∞

9... �bd7 10. b3 �b6 11. Ձb2 a5∞

(see diagram previous page)

With the idea ...a4, changing the bpawns, opening the a-file and next taking the bishop on c4. Black is just more than fine!

b) 4...g6 5.cxb5 a6 6.\(\mathbb{U}\)c2

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. 🖄 f3 g6 5. cxb5 a6



Position after: 5... a6

6. **₩c2**

- A) 6. bxa6 \(\hat{2}\)g7 transposes to the main line of chapter 8.
- B) 6. e3 \(\hat{2}\)g7 transposes to chapter 4.

6... axb5!

This is the most aggressive move. Black can complicate matters, giving White

plenty of opportunities to misplay this concrete position.

7. e4

7. 豐xc5 **公**a6



Position after: 7... 3 a6

A) 8. 營d4 皇g7 9. e4 皇b7 10. 公c3 營a5 11. 皇xb5 (11. 公d2?! 0-0 12. 公b3 營b4〒; 11. 皇d2 b4 12. e5 0-0!干) 11... 0-0 Black finishes his development, and still is posing White some serious questions: ...公xd5, ...心e4, etc. 12. 皇xa6 (12. 0-0 公c7〒; 12. 皇d2 公xd5 13. 公xd5 營xb5 14. 營b6 營xb6 15. 公xb6 皇xe4!? 16.



Position after: 13... 罩fc8!

A nice tactical shot! 14. exf6 \(\hat{L}\) xf6 15. \(\hat{L}\) e5

- A2) 15... d6 16. 營a4 營xa4 17. 公xa4 臭b5! 18. 公c3 (18. 公b6? 基xa2! 19. 基b1 基c2干) 18... 臭xe5 19. 公xb5 基xa2! 20. 基b1 基b8 21.
- **B)** 8. **≌**xb5



Position after: 8. 營xb5

We reached an interesting position. White is three pawns up. On the other hand, Black can finish his development and White's queen is still not out of the woods yet.

B1) 8... 臭g7 9. 公c3 0-0 10. e4 d6 11. 臭e3 臭d7 (11... 罩b8!?≅) 12. 豐d3 豐a5 13. 公d2 公g4毫

B2) 8... 罩b8

B2.1) 9. 營d3 ②b4 10. 營d1 營a5 11. ②c3 (11. ②d2 ②e4 12. ②c3 ②xd2 13. 營xd2 ②g7〒 the threat being …公c2) 11… ②bxd5忌 with more than ample play!

B2.2) 9. 營a4 公xd5



Position after: 9... 2xd5

B2.2a) 10. e4 營c7! 11. 營d1 (11. 溴d2?! 公db4〒; 11. 公a3 基b4 12. 營d1 基xe4+ 13. 溴e2 公f4 14. 溴xf4 營xf4∞) 11... 公db4 12. 公a3 臭g7 13. 臭e2 臭b7 14. 0-0 溴xe4 15. 公b5 營c6∞

B2.2b) 10. **"**d4 **②**f6 11. **②**c3 **§**g7≅