### Dejan Antic & Branimir Maksimovic

# The Modern Bogo 1.d4 e6

A Complete Guide for Black

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### **Foreword**

Two years ago the undersigned authors completed their work on *The Modern French*. This book was warmly received by chess fans and experts alike. As a logical continuation we now present the book *The Modern Bogo*, with which we complete a fully-fledged opening repertoire for black players.

One of the questions that readers as well as the New In Chess editors asked during the course of writing this book, was what our recommendation is if after 1.d4 e6 White continues with 2.e4.With our answer that we recommend 2...d5, entering the French Defence, the next dilemma was whether this book is only for people who play the French with black. Of course, our reply is: no, it is not. More than 90 percent of the material is comprised of the popular theoretical lines in the Bogoand Nimzo-Indian, which are regularly reached via the move order 1.d4 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$f6 2.c4 e6. With this in mind, the book is aimed at a wide reading auditorium. However, because we recommend the move order 1.d4 e6, the book has a particular significance to fans of the French Defence.

As mentioned, more than 90 percent of the lines are also reached through the standard transposition with 1.d4 ② f6 2.c4 e6. Less than 10 percent of the material covers lines without 2... ② f6. As you will find in the book, with this course of action Black deprives White of many Nimzo-Indian lines, and also retains the possibility of striking at the centre while the knight is still on g8. The resulting positions are very original already early in the opening.

The book structure is offering the following chapters: the Bogo-Indian after 2...\$\dot\beta\$b4+, with transpositions to the standard positions, as well as the regular move order 1.d4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$f6 2.c4 e6 3.\$\overline{\Omega}\$f3 \$\dot\beta\$b4+ 4.\$\overline{\Omega}\$d2, and now the options 4...\$\dot\beta\$xd2+, 4...a5 and 4...c5, in all cases with excellent play for Black. In the line with 4...a5 we have also covered the Catalan Opening, with the currently most popular set-up for Black.

In the line  $1.d4 \ \triangle f6 \ 2.c4 \ e6 \ 3. \ \triangle f3 \ \underline{\^{2}}b4 + 4. \ \triangle bd2$  we suggest 4...0-0, and then possibly  $5.a3 \ \underline{\^{2}}e7 \ 6.e4 \ d5$ . The play is very dynamic and bears lots of similarities to the Tarrasch French, where the extra tempo with the white pawn on  $a3 \ doesn't$  make a difference since his pawn on c4 and knight on d2 are not compatible. Tournament practice suggests that these lines are the most popular continuations for Black and we believe that our contribution and our new ideas will cement their solid reputation.

In order to increase the legibility of this book we have used a special feature in the Index of Variations (in the back of the book). Although we advocate (and use) the move order 1.d4 e6 2.c4 \( \Delta b4 + \) throughout this book we appreciate that the great majority of the material in this monograph can be classified under the regular Bogo-Indian Defence: 1.d4 \( \Delta f6 2.c4 \) e6 3. \( \Delta f3 \) \( \Delta b4 + . \)

So we strictly follow the order in which each line is presented but have made a distinction between lines with or without the insertion of ②f3 and ②f6. Hence the page numbers in the Index of Variations may at times seem slightly chaotic, but we feel it's the best way to enable the reader to find where any given line or position is examined in our book.

We are grateful to the people who actively participated in the work on this book: the translators Mr Vladimir Krpan and IM Aleksandar Davidovic, as well the editors of New In Chess. Our gratitude also goes out to Mr Goran Urosevic, the founder of Chessdom.com, who helped with corrections in the final stages.

Dejan Antic and Branimir Maksimovic, June 2014

# **Explanation of Symbols**

# The chessboard with its coordinates:



- ☐ White to move
- Black to move
- ★ King
- ₩ Queen
- Ï Rook
- ≜ Bishop
- ☼ Knight

- ± White stands slightly better
- ₹ Black stands slightly better
- ± White stands better
- **∓** Black stands better
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- = balanced position
- $\infty$  unclear position
- ! good move
- excellent move
- ? bad move
- ?? blunder
- !? interesting move
- ?! dubious move
- ↑ initiative
- # mate
- corr. correspondence

### Chapter 3.1

## Fianchetto 6.g3

1.d4 e6 2.c4 &b4+ 3.&d2 &xd2+ 4.\(\exists xd2 \&\times f6 5.\(\infty f3 0-0 6.g3 b6 \)



In this move order Black is on time to control the central e4-square, as opposed to the lines starting with 6.%c3 which we cover in Chapter 3.2. However, it appears that in this type of Queen's Indian Defence, without dark-squared bishops, this is not enough for full equality. We should also note that this position can be reached with a different move order: 1.d4%f6 2.c4 e6 3.%f3 b6 4.g3 2b4+ 5.2d 2xd2+6.%xd2 0-0.

For 6...d5 – see Chapter 4.1.

For 6...d67. 2g2 2c6 8. 2c3 e5 – see Chapter 3.2.

7.5 c3 **≜**b7

7...**ĝ**a6 8.e4**±**.

#### 8. <u>g</u>2

Here Black usually chooses between simplifying with 8...\$\delta\$e4, the classical 8...\$d5, or the flexible 8...\$d6.

#### 8...d6

Introducing the standard plan, with the main idea of attacking the white centre with ...e6-e5 or ...c7-c5.

A) The thematic **8...②e4** does not promise equality.



A1) **9.**豐**c2** is inaccurate, however: **9...**公**xc3 10.**公**g5** 豐**xg5 11.....xb7** 

②xe2! This move would not be possible with the white queen on d3. 12.豐xe2 Now if 12.毫xa8 ②xd4!. 12...②c6 13.急xa8 罩xa8 14.豐d3 d5 15.0-0 罩d8 with certain compensation, Komodo CCT-Critter 1.6, Internet (blitz) 2013. 16.f4 豐f5 17.豐xf5 exf5 18.cxd5 ②xd4 19.壹f2 罩xd5 20.罩ac1 c5 21.b4 壹f8 22.bxc5 bxc5 23.罩fe1;

A2) **9.**②**xe4** ②**xe4** Black is controlling the important e4-square, but this is only temporary. **10.0-0 d6** 



Now White has three typical procedures to fight for the key square e4:

A21) 11.營f4 **②b7** 11...f5? 12.**②**g5±. 12.e4 **②d7** 13.**፯fe1 營e7** 14.**፯ad1** e5 15.**營d2**± transposes to the type of position we cover under 8...d6 9.0-0 **②**e4;

A22) 11.營e3 **②b7** 12.營d3 f5 13.營e3 Or 13.〇e1 **②**xg2 14.〇xg2 ②d7 with approximate equality, Ma Zhonghan-Yu Shaoteng, Tianjin 2013. 13... **②e8** 14.c5 ②d7 15.cxd6 cxd6 16. **③ac1** ②f6 17. ②h4 **②**xg2 18. ②xg2 ②d5 19.營d3 營d7= Vallejo Pons-Safarli, Nakhchivan 2011;

A23) 11. De1 Lxg2 12. Dxg2 Dd7 13.e4 e5 14. De3 White has exchanged the bishops and succeeded in pushing e2-e4. Despite his somewhat passive set-up, Black has a healthy pawn structure and the material is reduced. It shouldn't be difficult to hold a draw:

14...exd4 15.營xd4 營f6 16.營xf6 公xf6 17.f3 with some space advantage for White but the most likely result is a draw, Lengyel-Ivkov, Stip 1977.



Here 10...豐xg5 simply fails to 11. ②xb7 ②xe2 12. ②xa8!, so **10...** ②**e4**, and now:

A31) 11. ②xe4 ②xe4 12. 營xe4 營xg5 13. 營xa8 公c6 14. 營b7 公xd4



This is the critical position for the evaluation of the exchange. Black has given up the rook for the pawn and for an active knight on d4. His pawn structure is healthy and intact and his king is safer. White is still having trouble with the king in the centre.

The position is very dynamic and interesting to explore further, so it is no wonder that it was seen in a game between two World Champions.

15.還d1 c5 15...豐e5?! is weaker: 16.e3 ②c2+ 17.堂e2 d5 18.還d2± and there is no good escape route for the knight, Euwe-Capablanca, 8th match game, Amsterdam 1931; 15...豐a5+ is also okay: 16.堂f1 豐e5 17.堂g2 d5 with fine play for Black, Cordova-Cori Tello, Montcada 2012. 16.e3 ②c2+ 17.堂d2 豐f5 18.豐g2 ②b4↑



And Black is at least equal, Euwe-Capablanca, 10th match game, Amsterdam 1931.

A32) 11.②xe4 ②c6 12.0-0 罩b8 Or 12...f5 13.②c3 營f6 14.e3 ②b4 15.營d2 ②xg2 16.含xg2 ②c6 17.b3 ②d8 18.f4 ②f7 19.e4 = with a massive centre and active play for White, Indjic-Radovanovic, Vrnjacka Banja 2012. 13.②c3 ②b4 14.營d2 ②xg2 15.含xg2 c6 16.a3 ②a6 17.e4 d5 18.cxd5 cxd5 19.e5 Black has succeeded in trading the bishop but he is left with a passive knight. 19...②c7 20.罩ac1 營d7 21.罩c2 罩bc8 22.罩fc1 ②b5 23.③xb5 罩xc2 24.罩xc2 營xb5 25.罩c7 =



White has seized the c-file and the 7th rank, Sargissian-Yu Yangyi, Ningbo 2011.

B) Black can also try 8...d5, after which White can apply different methods in the fight for the initiative: 9.cxd5 Or 9.0e5 0bd7 10.0-0 e7 11.ef4 (11.罩fd1 罩fd8 12.彎f4±, Z. Polgar-A. Schneider, Stara Zagora 1990) 11...c6 ②d7=) 13. \( \bar{\Q}\) ac1 \( \bar{\Q}\) f8 14.e4\( \pm \) Antic-Lajthajm, Vrnjacka Banja 2008. 9...exd5 In case of 9... axd5 White would have an advantage in the centre: 10.0-0 2 d7 11. Zac1±, Gligoric-Tartakower, Saltsjöbaden 1948. **10.0-0 @e7** Or 10... 6 bd7 11.罩ac1 罩e8 12.罩fd1 a6 13.豐c2 公f8 14.b4 豐e7 15.豐b3 ②e6 16.e3 罩ab8 17. ②e5 ± , Beliavsky-Kasimdzhanov, Pune 2004. 11. ac1 bd7 12. fe1 c6 13. 學f4 罩fe8 14. 夕h4 =



White has better chances, with the black bishop passively placed on b7,

Miljkovic-Karpov, Nis (rapid match) 2010.

#### 9.0-0

It is also possible to play the thematic 9.d5 e5 (or 9...a5 10.\(\Delta\)d4 e5 11.\(\Delta\)db5 \(\Delta\)a6 12.0-0 \(\Delta\)c8 13.b3 \(\Delta\)d7 14.a3 with a small space advantage for White, Sargissian-Parligras, Legnica 2013) 10.0-0 \(\Delta\)bd7 11.\(\Delta\)e1 a5 12.\(\Delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)c5 13.f4 exf4 14.gxf4 \(\Delta\)e8 15.\(\Delta\)xc5 bxc5 16.e4 \(\Delta\)a6 17.b3 a4 18.\(\Delta\)ae1 \(\Delta\)d7 with mutual chances, Ivanchuk- Kharitonov, Tashkent 1987.



#### 9...⊘bd7

White can now immediately take on e5. In case of 15... If e8, after 16.dxe5!? (with 16. In case of 15... If e8, after 16.dxe5!? (with 16. In case of 15... If e8, after 16.dxe5!? (with 16. In case of 15... In case of 16. In case of 15. In case of 16. In case of

10. wc2 we7 11.e4 e5 12. Ife1 Ife8 13. Iad1 =



White is more active thanks to his space advantage in the centre, Kasparov-Akopian, Internet (blitz) 1998.

#### Conclusion

In the opening stage, Black manages to control the e4-square, however this doesn't provide equality. The problem is that Black doesn't have any direct influence on the centre, and quite often White can align three pawns on the 4th rank. In truth, Black's position is flexible and without weaknesses, although somewhat passive. His play is based on undermining White's centre with ...d7-d6 and ... e6-e5, or ...d7-d6 and ...c7-c5. In case Black implements ...d7-d5, White will also have an easier and more active game due to the absence of dark-squared bishops.

### Chapter 15.3

### 5.a3 **≜e7: The Subtle 6.₩c2**

1.d4 e6 2.c4 **2**b4+ 3.**2**d2 **2**f6 4.**2**f3 0-0 5.a3 **2**e7 6.**₩**c2



This is an interesting move order, favoured especially by grandmaster Zdenko Kozul. In addition to transposing to the main line with 7.e4, White has additional options of 7.g3 and 7.e3. We will devote most of our attention to the theoretical duel with 7.e4, considering that the other possibilities aren't a real challenge for Black.

#### 6.b4



The attempt to capture space on the queenside, at such an early stage, gives Black additional possibilities, for example: **6...a5 7.b5 c5 8.dxc5** In case of

8.bxc6 bxc6 9.c5 d6 10.cxd6 豐xd6 11.e4 豐c7 12.彙b2 c5 13.dxc5 彙xc5 14.彙xf6 gxf6 15.彙c4 彙b7 16.0-0 運d8 17.豐e2 公c6 18.運fc1 豐e7 and here the bishop pair guarantees Black a pleasant game in the long run, Moiseenko-Vitiugov, Ningbo 2011.
8...彙xc5 9.彙b2 b6 10.g3 彙b7 11.彙g2 彙e7 12.0-0 d6 13.e4 公bd7 14.公d4 豐c7 15.豐e2 運fe8 16.f4 e5 17.公f5 公c5 18.公xe7+ 豐xe7 19.f5 運ac8 20.運ae1 h6 with excellent chances for Black, Shirov-Tomashevsky, Sochi 2012.

6...d5 7.e4

A) 7.g3



7...b6 8. 2g2 2b7 8...c5!? 9.dxc5 bxc5 10.0-0 2b7 11.cxd5 exd5 12. 2d1 2bd7 13. 2h4 2e8 (13... b6 14. 2f5 2fe8 15.e4 2f8 16.exd5 2xd5 17. 2c4 2e6 18. 2xd5 2xd5 19.b3 27b6 20. 2fe3 2xe3 21. 2xe3 2ac8 22. 2b2 c4 23. 2xc4 2xc4 24. bxc4 2xc4 2/2. 2kizov-Antic, Skopje 2011) 14. 2f5 2f8 15. 2c4 1/2-1/2 Kozul-Dizdar, Medulin 1997. 9.0-0 2bd7 10.b4 dxc4 11. 2xc4 c5 12. 2f6 15. 2c8 with equal chances, Kozul-Predojevic, Rijeka 2010;

B) 7.e3 b6 8.\(\hat{o}\)d3 c5 9.0-0 cxd4 10.exd4 dxc4 11.\(\Delta\)xc4 \(\hat{o}\)b7 12.\(\Delta\)ce5 \(\begin{array}{c}\)d5 13.\(\hat{o}\)g5 \(\Beta\)c8 14.\(\begin{array}{c}\)e2 \(\Delta\)c6 with an unclear position, Laylo-Ni Hua, Ho Chi Minh City 2012;

#### 7...c5

With this move we transpose to one of the main branches. We will give the most important games and some rich analysis with plenty of possibilities for both sides.



8.dxc5 dxe4 9.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)xe4 \(\tilde{\Omega}\)xe4 \(\tilde{\Omega}\)c6 11.b4

11.**£f4 f5** and now:

A) 12. ₩e3 ₩a5+ 13. ₩d2 ₩xd2+ 14. ½xd2 14. ½xd2 ½xc5 15. ½e3 ½e7 16.b4 (16. ½c3 ½f6+) 16... f4 with an initiative for Black. 14...e5 15. ½c3 15.b4 e4↑. 15...e4 16. ②d4



A2) **16...a5!?N** A new and interesting attempt to create more tension. **17.**②**xc6 bxc6 18.b4 ②e6** Black has compensation for the sacrificed pawn, due to his better piece development. In addition, there are many tactical possibilities, so let's see what may follow:

A21) 19. \$\dd d2 \quad f4! \quad 19...\$\dd h4 \quad 20.f3 \quad axb4 \quad 21.axb4 \quad \quad xa1 \quad 22.\dd xa1 \quad \quad \quad xa1 \quad \quad \quad 23.\dd \quad \quad xa1 \quad \quad

A22) 19. ②e2 axb4 20. axb4 罩xa1+21. ②xa1 罩a8 22. ②c3 罩a3 23. 當d2 罩a2+24. ③d1 f4 25. 罩e1



**25...2g5!**<sup>28</sup> 25...**2**f6 26.**2**xf6 gxf6 27.**2**h5 f5 28.b5 **2**xf2 29.**2**e2 **2**f1+30.**2**c2**±**. **26.2**h**5 e3 27.fxe3 fxe3 28.h4 <b>2**h**6 29.2**e**2 g6** 29...**2**f5 30.b5 g6 31.b6 **2**g7 32.b7 **2**xc3 33.b8**2**+**2**g7 34.**2**c7+**2**g8 35.**2**d8+



With a draw.

B) 12. **營**c2 and now:





**15...e5!** Black makes good use of his development advantage, denying White a harmonious positioning of his pieces.

### **Index of Variations**

# 1.d4 e6 2.c4 **≜**b4+ (without ...**∅**f6)



## 3. ½d2



3 <u>\(\hat{\paralle}\)</u> xd2+
4. ②xd2 ②c612
4d5
4d6
4.\ddashxd2 21
[4�f6 5.�f3]
3c5 4.\(\delta\)xb4 cxb4139
[5.�f3 �f6]

### 3...a5



4.e4	10
4.位c3 d62	
4⑤f62	15
4.∕2f3 d5	
5.e3	26
5.\(\Delta\colon\c	30
5.\(\hat{L}\)xb4	30
5.\delta c2 \documents c2 \documents c2	3 1
Γ <sub>2</sub> 2	27

### The Modern Bogo 1.d4 e6

5.g3 dxc4232
[5 <b>½</b> f6]
4. 🖸 f 3 d 6 5.g 3 [5 🗗 f 6]
5.e4
5.e3
5.a3
5.♠c3259
[4②f6]

# 3.**公d2**



3b6																	358
3c5																	358
3f5																	359
3d5																	359

# 3.**②c**3



3b6
3f5
3d5400
3c5
4.dxc5
4.a3
4.∅f3 d5
5.cxd5403
5.e3403
[4�f6]
4.e3 公c6 5.d5
5.⑤e2
5. විf3 [5විf6]
5 🕯 xc3+ 6.bxc3 d6
4.d5 \( \hat{\psi} xc3 + 5.bxc3 \)
5₩a5431
5Øe7
5d6

# 1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 e6 3.4 f3 4 b4+



# 4. \(\partial\)d2



4夏xd2 5.豐xd2
5b6
6.约c3
6.g3
50-0
6.g3
6.⊈c363
5d5 6.g3
60-0 7. <u>\(\hat{g}\) g27</u> (
6∯bd7
6.e3 0-0 7.∕2c399
7②bd7
7 <b>⊮</b> e7
8.\daggedd 1 114
8. <u>ĝ</u> d3
8.a3
8.\(\begin{align*} \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
8.cxd5
4c5 5.\(\hat{L}\)xb4 cxb4
6.≝d3
6.₩c2141
6.\Dbd2
6.e3
6.a3
6.g3

### The Modern Bogo 1.d4 e6

60-0 7.≜g2 d6 8.0-0
8 <u>ä</u> e8
8②c6
8a5193
4a5
5.e3
5.豐c2
5.a3
5.∕\(\hat{\pi}\)c3
50-0
5b6
5.g3
5b6
5d5
6.cxd5305
6. <u>åg</u> 2
6.∰c2338

# 4.**∅bd2**



40-0	
5.∰c2	5(
5.g3	5(
5.e3	5 ]
5.a3 <u>@</u> e7	
6.g3	53
6.e3	54
6.b4	57
6.∰c236	57
6.e4 d5	73
7. <u>≗</u> d3 c5 8.dxc5	
8a5	73
8dxe4	7 4
7.cxd5 exd5 8.e5 ②fd7 9.≗d3 c5 37	77
7.e5 ∅fd7 8.Ձd3 c5 9.h4	
9f5	7 8
9h6	79
9cxd4	3 ]
9g6	3 ]
8.b4 a5 9.b5 c5	
10. <u>\$</u> b2	37
10. <u>\$</u> d3	39
10 cxd5	ξ

# 4.∕∑c3



4c5	06
5.g3 cxd4 6.\Dxd4 \De4 4	-06
7.豐c24	-06
7.₩d34	-09
5.e3 🗹 c6 6. 🚊 d3 🚊 x c3 + 7. b x c3 d6 4	2.5
8.0-04	2.5
8.∕∑d24	27
8.e4	-28