The Modernized London System

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Milos Pavlovic

Thinkers Publishing 2024



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
- ± 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 initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

Table of Contents

Key to Symbols	4
Introduction	6
Chapter 1 – The ≝b6 Defences	7
Chapter 2 – Black goes for a Kingside Fianchetto	31
Chapter 3 – 5 臭f5 & 5 臭g4	45
Chapter 4 – Systems with an earlycxd4	79
Chapter 5 – Classical Lines with 5e6	101
Chapter 6 – Black plays 3e6 4. 包f3 皇d6	157
Chapter 7 – Early Deviations	189
Chapter 8 – The 2. △f3 & 3. ዿf4 Move-order	217

Introduction

Although known for a long time, the London started to catch up in popularity just in the last decade or so. I guess the reason for this is probably the desire of many players to focus more on the practical side of chess, with less use of engines and less memorization of long theoretical lines, and more about positional understanding of game. I must say, it received a huge boost not only in the number of games but also in a deeper understanding of the positions arising from the opening.

In the past it was used from time to time, but only a few players employed it on a regular basis, such as grandmasters from former the Yugoslavia, Milorad Knezevic and Vlado Kovacevic, and the English GM Tony Miles, who used it often. Today, Kamsky is one of the players who uses it very often, and of course Magnus Carlsen, but we have many other grandmasters and non-grandmasters who now have it in their repertoire on a regular basis.

I must say that it's also important to emphasize the move orders of the line, and due to that we have an immense number of transpositions, which you don't find so much in other openings.

My experience with the London is good and bad: after I lost a game to grandmaster Volkov in the Rilton Cup, I decided that such positions are not exactly my cup of tea, but in 2019 I picked it up again in one game in a World Senior tournament and produced a very good game.

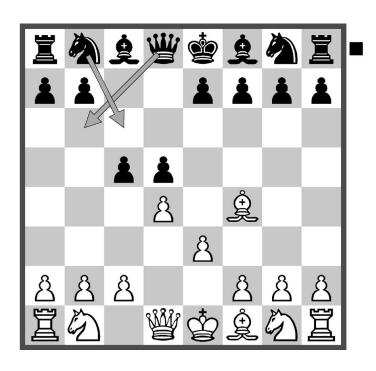
So, as in any opening, good and bad games can happen, but the London itself became a very important part of 1.d4 theory.

Milos Pavlovic, 2024



The ... **b**6 Defences

1.d4 d5 2. &f4 c5 3.e3



Chapter Guide

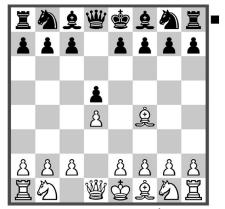
Chapter 1 − The … ₩b6 Defences

1.d4 d5 2.Ձf4 c5 3.e3

a) 3	9
b) 3 公c6 4.c3 營b6	11
c) 3公c6 4.c3 公f6 5.公d2 營b6 6.營b3	16
d) 3心c6 4.c3 心f6 5.心d2 營b6 6.營b3 g6	20
e) 3心c6 4.c3 心f6 5.心d2 營b6 6.營b3 e6	23
f) 3 公c6 4.c3 公f6 5. 公d2 營b6 6. 營c2	27

a) 3...≝b6

1. d4 d5 2. 🙎 f4



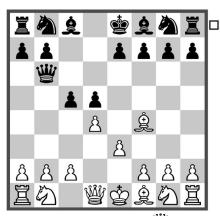
Position after: 2. \$\mathbb{L}\$f4

The London system is a very popular positional line and also very elastic idea, completely modernized for contemporary chess. There are plenty of ideas that White uses and we will see many, if not most, of them in this book. Basically, the main idea (which was introduced a long time ago) is similar to the Colle-Zukertort system, so... White using the e5square prepares to launch attacking play. Since then, many things have changed and White has now adopted various positional ideas as well. The same story goes for Black, who has also developed varous ideas how to confront this rather interesting idea that we call 'the London'. We will also see possible transpositions to the Caro-Kann, sometimes the QGD, and even the Grünfeld, but first we will focus on independent ideas (that transposition to the Caro-Kann is actually present as a choice for Black, and we will deal with it in a later stage of this book). There are many transpositions in the lines and I will try to cover them all, because sometimes details are very important as we know.

2... c5 3. e3

Black can try to put pressure on b2 directly:

3... ₩b6



Position after: 3... \begin{aligned}
\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}}\text{\$\text{\$b6}}
\end{aligned}

4. 🖾 c3

This is a typical reaction, defending and attacking a vital pawn on d5.

4... e6

There are a few other reactions but they lead to similar play:

A) 4... ②f6 5. ②b5! ②a6 6. c3 臭d7 7. a4



Position after: 7. a4

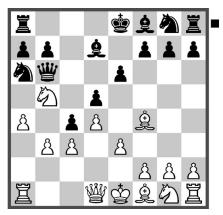
B) 4... cxd4 5. 臭b5+! **含**d8



Simplest now is to take back with the pawn: 6. exd4 [6. 營xd4 營xd4 7. exd4 is less clear. 1-0 (77) Yuferov, S (2412) — Zubkov, V (2333) Moscow RUS 2018] 6... 公f6 7. 急d3 a6 8. 公ge2 e6 9. 0-0 Due

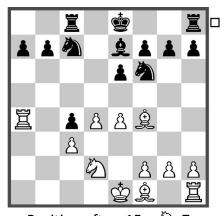
to the bad king on d8, we can say that White is clearly better.

5. 4 b5 a 6 6. a 4 c 4 7. c 3 a d 7 8. b 3



Position after: 8. b3

8... 奧xb5 9. axb5 營xb5 10. bxc4 dxc4 11. 公f3 冨c8 12. 公d2 公f6 13. e4 奧e7 14. 營a4 營xa4 15. 冨xa4 公c7



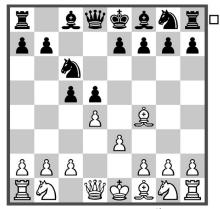
Position after: 15... 🖒 c7

16. **罩xa7**

Similar to the Kamsky game, here also White has obtained a winning position right from the start of the game. 1-0 (45) Agrest, E (2584) – Thorfinnsson, B (2400) chess.com INT 2018.

b) 3...⊘c6 4.c3 **₩**b6

1. d4 d5 2. &f4 c5 3. e3 2 c6



Position after: 3... 4 c6

In this chapter we will focus on quick queen to b6 ideas; Black is obviosly trying to use the absence of the bishop from c1.

4. c3 ₩b6

We we will look at this idea in the present chapter as the main idea, although there are some other move orders that need to be mentioned:

4... \$\hat{2}\$f5 5. \$\hat{\alpha}\$d2 We will examine this postion in a later chapter.

5. **₩b3**

Before we continue, I want to emphasize that the old way of defending the pawn, with let say 5. \(\vec{\psi}\)c1, has been abandoned and two other moves simply took over in the modernized version,

and we will concertate on them in this book. This is our main choice but White has also another viable option:

5. **營**c2



Position after: 5. \mathscr{Y}c2

This move has gained in popularity and it is mainly reached with a knight on f6 and a knight on d2 included, but its possible here as well.

- A) 5... ②f6 6. ②d2 We will analyse this in more depth in later chapters.
- **B)** 5... cxd4 6. exd4 息f5 7. 營xf5 營xb2 8. 營xd5 營xa1 9. 營b3!



Position after: 9. ₩b3!

9... 0-0-0 10. **a**f3 with bishop to d3 next, White will trap the queen on a1.

C) 5... g6 6. **(2)** f3 **(2)** f5 7. dxc5!



Position after: 7. dxc5!

The exclamation mark is to emphasize a main point of the system with the queen on c2. 7... 學xc5 8. 學b3 學b6 9. 學xb6 axb6 10. ②bd2 ②f6 11. 皇c7 ②d7 12. ②d4 皇g7 13. 皇b5 罩c8 14. 皇g3 0-0 15. ②xf5 gxf5 16. 0-0 ②c5 17. ②b3 ②e4 18. 罩ad1 e6 19. f3 ②xg3 20. hxg3 White has slightly favourable endgame, due to the better pawn structure and also the bishop on g7 is not so strong—it mainly has a defensive role. ½-½ (36) Grachev, B (2626)—Bocharov, I (2563) St Petersburg RUS 2018.

D) 5... 臭f5 6. 豐xf5 豐xb2 7. 豐xd5



Position after: 7. \widetilde{\psi} xd5

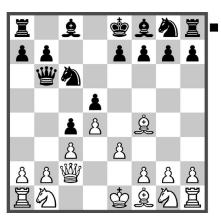
7... 当xa1 [7... 当c1+ 8. 含e2 cxd4 9. cxd4 e5 10. 当b3 exf4 11. g3 呈c8 12. 公f3 White is better here despite the temporary awkward position of the king on e2.] 8. 当b3 0-0-0 9. 公f3!



Position after: 9. 4 f3!

Preventing ...e5 ideas. 9... e6 10. ዿd3 ②ge7 11. 0-0 White has a winning position.

5... c4 6. **₩c2**



Position after: 6. 營c2

This is typical play. White has no intention of taking on b6, instead the idea is to undermine the structure with b3, so Black must be quick now...

6... &f5

A thematic reply but we will see that its not so good. Today it is even considered as a mistake, although there are some tactics to count on.

A) 6... e5!? Engine-style chess but it has a point...



Position after: 6... e5!?

A1) 7. dxe5 息f5 8. 營c1 g5 9. 息xg5 公xe5 10. 公d2 f6 11. 息f4 公e7 12. b3 国g8



This position has been tested by engines and the positions are rather imbalanced: 13. bxc4 [13. 鼻g3 0-0-0 14. bxc4 h5!? 15. ②gf3 ②d3+ 16. 鼻xd3 鼻xd3 17. c5 營xc5 18. 營b2 ②f5 with unclear consequences.] 13... ②d3+ 14. 鼻xd3 鼻xd3 15. c5 營xc5 16. 鼻g3 冨c8 17. ②e2 鼻xe2 18. 含xe2 營b5+ 19. 當e1 冨g4 Again with immense

complications. ½-½ (55) Stockfish 14_202107131735 (3639) — LCZero 0.28-dev+_69626 (3623) tcecchess.com INT 2021.

A2) Taking with the bishop is actually possible and in my opinion a more human approach: 7. ②xe5 ②f5 8. ③c1 [8. ③xf5 ③xb2 is the point: taking on d5 is impossible and this gives Black a winning position.] 8... ②xe5 9. dxe5

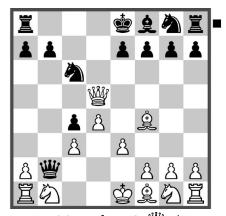


Position after: 9. dxe5

Black is going to try to open more lines now with... 9... f6 [9... 0-0-0 10. 4]f3 f6 11. e6 &xe6 12. \(\Delta \) bd2 f5 13. g3 ②f6 14. ②d4 ②c5 15. ②g2 g5 16. b3 White must make a break in the structure to activate the other pieces. This position is good for White. ½-½ (27) Kamsky, G (2666) – Pavlidis, A (2550) Deizisau GER 2022] 10. e6 Denying the opening of the position, White is counting on the b3-break and strong d4-square for a knight. 10... ₩xe6 11. **公f3 \$c5** 12. b3 **\$c8** 13. **\$\Omega\$bd2 \$\$b6** 14. bxc4 dxc4 15. 營a3 ②e7 16. 營a4+ Black has compensation here – the bishop pair plus weak pawn on c3 are enough to balance the game. 1-0 (43) Deac, B (2700) – Grigoriants, S (2557) chess.com INT 2023.

B) 6... ②f6 7. ②d2 transpose to another line with an earlier knight on f6 and knight on d2 included.

7. 豐xf5 豐xb2 8. 豐xd5



Position after: 8. Wxd5

The main position. White will try and mostly likely succeed in creating no space for the queen on a1 to retreat.

8... **₩xa1**

A) Alternatives also lead to entertaining chess: 8... ②f6 9. ≝xc4





Position after: 15... \widetaxh1

16. 營xb7 公d8 17. 營b5+ 全f7 18. 營xf5+ 公f6 Another nice game played in a romantic style by both players. 1-0 (18) Bogosavljevic, B (2470) — Miladinovic, I (2607) Vrsac 2007.

A2) 9... 營xa1 This was tested in a recent game... 10. 營b5 e5 11. 总xe5 总b4 12. 总d3 总xc3+ 13. 貸f1 營b2



Position after: 13... 当b2

14. ②xf6! [14. ②e2 營xb5 15. ②xb5 ②a5 is less clear. 0-1 (37) Kamsky, G (2659) — Aronian, L (2742) chess.com INT 2023] 14... gxf6 15. ②xc3 營xc3 16. ②e2 營b4 17. 營f5 營d6 18. g3 White has the better chances.

B) 8... 当c1+ 9. 含e2 当b2+ 10. 含f3 分f6 11. 当xc4 当xa1 12. 当b3 0-0-0



Position after: 12... 0-0-0

And now a simple and strong move gives White a big advantage: 13. g3! Having the g2-square for the king gives White easy play now. [13. &b5 is less clear. 1-0 (19) Miles, A (2562) – Minasian, A (2478) Ohrid 2001 CBM 084 [Finkel, A]]

9. **₩b**5

Black has a choice here but it seems that none of the options helps much:

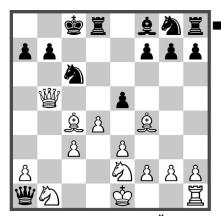
9... 0-0-0

A) 9... a6 10. 營xb7 公d8 11. 營e4! 營b2 12. 奧xc4 公f6 13. 營xa8 營xb1+ 14. 含e2 e5 15. 公f3! 營c2+ 16. 公d2 exf4 17. 奧b3 營f5 18. 奧a4+ White has a big advantage. 1-0 (44) Neuburger, I – Baranyuk, A corr. 2016.

10. \(\preceq\) xc4 e5

Activating the pieces but it doesnt change the outcome of the position.

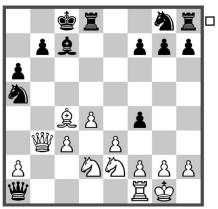
11. 🖔 e2



Position after: 11. 2e2

11... exf4

12. 0-0 a6 13. ≝b6 Ձd6 14. ፟ d2 Ձc7 15. ≝b3 Ĉa5



Position after: 15... 🖒 a5

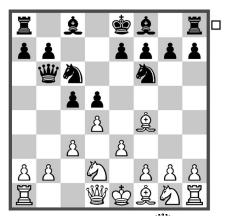
16. ≝c2 ≝xf1+ 17. ⊈xf1 ଢxc4 18. ♠xc4 fxe3 19. fxe3

White is much better. 0-1 (51) Cramling, P (2516) – Zatonskih, A (2489) Beijing 2012.

c) 3...@c6 4.c3 @f6 5.@d2 @b6 6.@b3 --

1. d4 d5 2. ዿf4 c5 3. e3 🗘 c6 4. c3 🖄 f6

5. �d2 ∰b6



Position after: 5... 學b6

We are dealing here with a standard plan for Black, first developing the knights and only then trying to pressure the b2-pawn. White has two main reactions (actually three, but the third one 7. **© c1 is passive and is not something to be considered as a strong opening for White), so we have 7. **Eb3 and 7. **Ec2 and we will see them in this and the next chapter.

6. **₩b3** c4

This is again one of the typical choices here for Black, expanding in order to gain more space and if possible to get a bishop on f5.

It is known that, in this move order, placing a bishop on f5 immediately is not good: 6... &f5 7. dxc5!



Position after: 7. dxc5!

7. **營c2**



Position after: 7. \(\mathbb{U}\)c2

Best by far. Taking on b6 gives Black easy play.

7... g6

With the obvious intention of placing a bishop on f5 with tempo, but Black has a few other ideas as well:

A) 7... ②h5 8. 臭g5 h6 9. 臭h4 g5 10. 臭e2



Position after: 10. \(\mathbb{L} e2

A1) 10... gxh4 11. Qxh5 e5 12. ②e2 exd4 This is an engine suggestion but this time it's perfectly sensible. Let's see... [12... Qe6 13. 0-0 0-0-0 14. b3 cxb3 15. axb3 ②b8 16. b4 On the other hand, this tends to favor White, who has easy play on a queenside.] 13. exd4 Qd6 14. ②f1 營d8 15. ②e3 營g5 16. Qf3 Qe6 17. b3 cxb3 18. axb3 0-0 19. 0-0 国ad8 Still we can say that White has harmonious play but Black's chances also exist.

A2) 10... ②g7 11. 臭g3 臭f5 Actually, this position has been neglected a bit; it's not so simple... 12. 營c1 e6 13. ②gf3 營a5 14. e4



Position after: 14. e4

B) Another interesting motif is to try to activate the bishop first with... 7... \(\hat{2}\)g4