Kotronias on the King's Indian – Sämisch & The Rest Chapter 1 – 3.f3, variation B1 on page 21

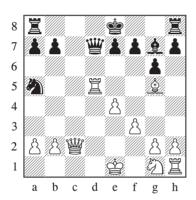
1.d4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f6 2.c4 g6 3.f3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c6!? 4.\$\frac{1}{2}\$ c3 d5!

B1) 5.\(\pm\$g5

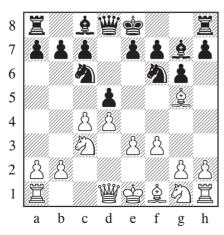
Kramnik once played this and it surely merits attention, as it keeps the pressure on.

5...\$g7 6.e3

6.cxd5N ②xd5 7.e4 should be met by 7...②b6!. This might seem contrary to the earlier comment about simplifying when we have less space, but here it makes sense as the pressure on the d4-pawn forces White to advance. 8.d5 ②a5 Black should be fine, as the white centre is soon to be undermined by ...c7-c6. For example: 9.營c2 c6 10.還d1 cxd5 11.②b5† ②d7 12.②xd5 ②xd5 13.③xd7† 營xd7 14.還xd5



14... 營c6! 15. 鼍c5 營b6 16. 鼍c8 † 鼍xc8 17. 營xc8 † 營d8 18. 營xd8 † 登xd8 =



6...0-0!

I like this bold option, sacrificing a pawn for dynamic compensation.

I am not such a fan of 6...e6?! 7.cxd5 exd5, as in Kramnik – Dominguez, Nice (blindfold) 2010, when 8. 2d3N 0-0 9. 空ge2 looks slightly advantageous for White.

7. ² d2N

This looks like the common sense reply. Instead:

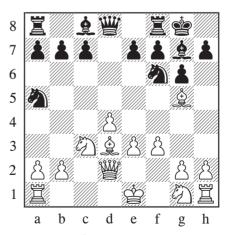
The outrageous 7.g4?, as played in Almirante Olay – Fontangordo Rodriguez, Spain 1996, is strongly answered by either 7... ②a5!? N↑ or 7...dxc4N 8. ②xc4 h6 9. ②h4 ②a5 10. ②e2 c5 11.d5 e6∓.

7. \$\hat{\omega}\$xf6?! is also dangerous for White after 7...exf6!, for example: 8.cxd5 \$\hat{\omega}\$e7 9.\$\hat{\omega}\$c4 \$\hat{\omega}\$f5 10.e4 \$\hat{\omega}\$e3 11.\$\hat{\omega}\$e2 \$\hat{\omega}\$h6 12.\$\hat{\omega}\$d1 \$\hat{\omega}\$xc4 13.\$\hat{\omega}\$xc4 c6 14.dxc6 bxc6 15.\$\hat{\omega}\$e2 \$\hat{\omega}\$b6\$ \$\hat{\omega}\$ Black gets fine play as ...f6-f5 is coming.

7...dxc4

Other moves are possible but the text seems simplest.

8.\(\hat{2}\)xc4 \(\bar{2}\)a5 9.\(\hat{2}\)d3



9...c5! 10.dxc5 \(\preceq\$e6!=

Black should be able to recover his pawn with a good game.