The Modernized King's Indian Defense

Mar del Plata Variation First edition 2022 by Thinkers Publishing Copyright © 2022 Milos Pavlovic

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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
- $\overline{\overline{\infty}}$ with compensation for the sacrificed material
- \pm White stands slightly better
- ∓ Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- **HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH**
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- \rightarrow with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- \Leftrightarrow with counterplay
- Δ with the idea of
- \leq worse is
- + check
- # mate

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Preface

The King's Indian Defense, and the Mar del Plata variation in particular, has played a huge role throughout my entire chess career. I started doing extensive analysis of the ensuing rich positions from a very young age. I believe what lured me to it was that it is an outlier among well-established openings in the sense that it gives Black a chance to attack right from an early stage of the game. This rather romantic approach to chess made a deep impression and stayed with me for a long time. The history of the line is well known – many big King's Indian experts used to play it frequently. It was Gligoric who managed to devise the perfect setup for simultaneous attack and defense, which completely revolutionized the King's Indian as a whole, not only the Mar del Plata variation. Thanks to that and also to significant theoretical contributions by other legends of the game such as Bronstein and Boleslavsky, and later on Stein, Fischer and Kasparov, the King's Indian was established as one of the key battlegrounds of opening theory right to this day. I consider the King's Indian to be one of the last remaining areas of classical chess where engines are not omnipotent over humans. The usual pattern is that engines will always strongly favor White from the beginning of the game, but the entire point of the King's Indian is to understand the deep nuances in closed positions. The positions are so rich with hidden dynamics, yet complex enough that the lines are never too forcing. The wealth of possibilities for both sides means that a strong understanding of chess is far more important than knowing how an engine evaluates the position. When the game finally opens up and the tactical fireworks erupt, it is essential that your pieces are correctly positioned for it. This intuition only comes after much study and experience. The Mar Del Plata is probably the single most comprehensive variation of the King's Indian in terms of the volume of possibilities and strategic richness. Even aside from players who wish to incorporate the King's Indian into their repertoire, I believe that study of these positions is essential for all chess players, as the attacking and defensive ideas on display are such a fundamental and universal part of playing chess. Learning how to evaluate and compare the strength of each side's attacking potential is a paramount skill which can be applied all throughout your chess career.



Position after: 8... 2e7

This is the starting position of the line and this book. What makes the position so strategically rich and fascinating is that all the pieces currently remain on the board and both sides are actually playing on the entire board, which is not always typical in other openings. It would be a flawed oversimplification to explain the nature of the position by saying that White will play on the queenside while Black will attack on the kingside. In reality the situation is far more complicated than that.

I've noticed that some new ideas have emerged for both sides in recent times, and I must say that the popularity of this system is greater than ever. I think what attracts so many players to it is that it shows an obvious desire to play for a win with either color. This is in contrast to many other openings where the objectives are for White to try and gain a small edge, and for Black to try their best to equalize and secure a draw. I hope experienced King's Indian players who read this book will discover many new useful ideas to incorporate into their game, while players who are new to the opening will find that they have gained a new passion to add to their repertoires.

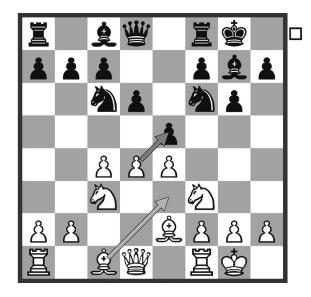
Milos Pavlovic Belgrade 2021

|____ ____ _____



Rare 8th Moves

1.d4 ∅f6 2.c4 g6 3.⁄2c3 ዿg7 4.e4 d6 5.⁄2f3 0-0 6.ዿe2 e5 7.0-0 ∅c6



Chapter Guide

Chapter 1 – Rare 8th Moves

 $1.d4 \, \textcircled{0}f6 \, 2.c4 \, g6 \, 3. \textcircled{0}c3 \, \textcircled{2}g7 \, 4.e4 \, d6 \, 5. \textcircled{0}f3 \, 0-0 \, 6. \textcircled{2}e2 \, e5 \, 7.0-0 \, \textcircled{0}c6$

a) 8.dxe5	11
b) 8.ዿe3	13

a) 8.dxe5

1. d4 🖄 f6 2. c4 g6 3. 🖄 c3 🚊 g7 4. e4 d6 5. 🖄 f3 0-0 6. 🚊 e2 e5 7. 0-0 🖄 c6 8. dxe5 dxe5 9. 🚊g5



This is a relatively popular try nowadays, but it is nothing that should worry Black. We are now in calm waters in complete contrast to the chaotic positions we will encounter later in the book.

9... 🖄 d4!?

I decided to give this rare but logical move a try instead of the more popular ones.

10. 🖄 xe5

Of course it is also very reasonable to make the other capture, but it should not bring any advantage. 10. 公xd4 [₩]xd4!? (see analysis diagram next column) 11. 灣c2 [11. 灣xd4 exd4 12. 句d5 句xe4 13. 句xc7 句xg5 14. 句xa8



Position after: 10... Wxd4!?

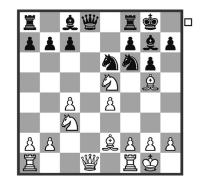
逸f5 15. ②c7 d3 16. 逸d1 d2 17. 逸e2 🖄 e6 18. 🖄 xe6 fxe6



Position after: 18... fxe6

Black has tremendous counterplay for the sacrificed exchange. The position is close to technically winning.; 11. 2b5 響c5 12. 響c2 c6 13. 公c3 臭e6 This is standard development. Black is fine.] 11... c6 12. 邕fd1 鬯c5 13. ②a4 鬯e7 14. c5 h6 15. 遑e3 ②g4 16. 遑xg4 巢xg4 17. f3 巢e6 18. 邕d6 邕fd8 19. 邕ad1 b5! A clever tactical detail worth keeping in mind. Black is now satisfied with the bishop pair and ideas to expand on the queenside.

10... 🖄 e6



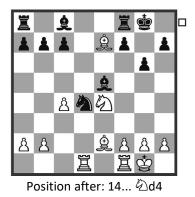
White has numerous sensible options here but none of them offers very much in terms of an advantage.

11. Å h4

11. $extsf{W}$ xd8 $extsf{Z}$ xd8 12. $ilde{O}$ f3 [12. $ilde{Q}$ h4 $ilde{Z}$ d2 13. f4 $ilde{O}$ d7 14. $ilde{O}$ xd7 $ilde{Q}$ xd7 Black is doing well despite being temporarily down a pawn. The bishop will go to c6 next with strong pressure.] 12... $ilde{O}$ xg5 13. $ilde{O}$ xg5 h6 14. $ilde{O}$ f3 $ilde{Q}$ g4



15. 昌ad1 [15. h3 桌xf3 16. 桌xf3 公d7 17. 昌ac1 公c5 18. 昌fd1 c6 19. 堂f1 h5 20. 堂e2 a5 Again Black has more than enough play for the sacrificed pawn. The bishop on g7 has fantastic scope and secures Black good play on the dark squares.] 15... 罩xd1 16. 罩xd1



15. 🗘d3

15. 當fe1 邕e8 16. ④f6+ এxf6 17. 兔xf6 邕xe2 18. 兔xd4 邕xe1+ 19. 邕xe1 兔e6 20. b3 邕d8 Again the opposite-colored bishops mean this will certainly end in a draw.

15... f5 16. 公c3 罩f7 17. 皇a3 皇d7 18. 罩fe1 罩e8 19. 公d5 c6 20. f4 皇g7 21. 罩xe8+ 皇xe8 22. 罩e1 皇d7 23. 公e7+ 塗h8 24. 公c8 皇e6 25. 公d6 罩d7 26. 公e8 b6! 27. b3 c5 28. 公xg7 塗xg7 29. 塗f2 a5 30. 皇b2 塗f7

The position is equal, though there may still be a little bit left to play for. Black can try to maneuver the knight a-round or make a queenside break with ...a4.

b) 8. 🖄 e3

1. d4 ②f6 2. c4 g6 3. ②c3 ዿg7 4. e4 9 d6 5. ②f3 0-0 6. ዿe2 e5 7. 0-0 ②c6 8. ዿe3



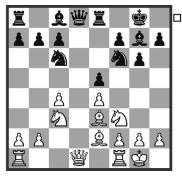
This is a well-known idea with the intention of avoiding the famous Mar Del Plata variation. White wants to play a much calmer game of chess. It has a very solid reputation and background and has been given quite a lot of attention recently.

8... 邕e8

The best choice in my opinion. Not being afraid to give White the choice to transition into an endgame is the right attitude to have.

9. dxe5

9. d5 公d4! 10. 公xd4 exd4 11. 急xd4 公xe4 This sequence of moves has illustrated the idea behind 8...邕e8. Black is doing nicely now that the position has opened up somewhat. 9... dxe5



Position after: 9... dxe5

10. [₩]xd8

There are also some interesting alternatives worth examining: 10. h3

A) 10... b6!? 11. c5 🔒 b7



Position after: 11... Åb7

A1) 12. 急b5 a6 13. 響xd8 [13. 急xc6 急xc6 14. 響c2 b5 15. 急g5 響c8 16. 急xf6 急xf6 17. 昌ad1 a5 18. 公d5 The imbalance of two bishops versus two knights is notable. White can claim a slight edge although Black may be satisfied with the long-term asset of the bishop pair. ½-½ (18) Lukacs, P (2490) – Popovic, P (2545) Austria 1995.] 13... 基axd8 14. 皇xc6 皇xc6 15. cxb6 cxb6 16. 皇xb6 基b8 17. 皇c7 基xb2 18. 皇xe5 ②xe4 Black was fine. 0-1 (43) Antova, G (2263) – Lagno, K (2560) Caleta 2019.

A2) 12. 臭c4 響xd1 13. 罩fxd1 勾a5 14. 臭d3 勾c6 15. 罩ac1 罩ad8 16. a3 勾d4 Playing actively. Black is okay.

B) 10... ≗e6



Position after: 10... &e6

B1) 11. 響xd8 罩exd8 12. 罩fd1 ②e8 13. b3 ②d4 It's always very natural to establish a strong knight in the center. Black has good play. ½-½ (53) Hakobyan, A (2565) – Dobrovoljc, V (2309) Porto Carras 2018.

B2) 11. 邕e1 響xd1 [11... 邕c8!? 12. 急f1 響xd1! 13. 邕axd1 h6 14. a3 ②a5!? 15. c5 息b3 16. 邕c1 a6 17. ③d2 息f8 18. f3 塗g7 Reaching an unclear endgame where White can claim a small advantage.] 12. 邕exd1 The idea of this recapture is to keep the other rook for the useful c1-square. [12. 邕axd1 邕ed8! leads to similar play.]



12... 邕ed8! [12... 邕ad8 13. 公d5! allows White to exert some pressure as it is awkward to defend c7. ½-½ (50) Foord, D (2081) – Lewis, A (2288) England 2016.] 13. 公b5 [13. 公d5 公e8 shows the difference of recapturing with the e8-rook.] 13... 公e8 14. 公g5 息d7 15. 邕d2 h6 16. 墨ad1



B3) 11. c5 ₩e7

claim equality.



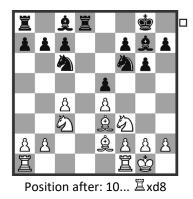
12. ^Wc2 White's best way of clearing the d-file. [12. 鬯a4 公d7! 13. 公b5 邕ec8! 14. 邕ac1 a6 15. 公a3 邕d8 Black has excellent play with better control of the central squares, while the c5-pawn can also become a target. Black has an edge.; 12. 🚊 b5 邕ed8 13. 鬯a4 勾d4! 14. 勾xd4 exd4 15. 巢xd4 c6 16. 巢e2 公xe4 17. ≗xg7 ②xc5 18. 響a3 當xg7 Black has better chances thanks to the extra pawn which White definitely doesn't have enough compensation for. 1-0 (58) Berczes, D (2519) - Jankovic, A (2559) Sarajevo 2010.] 12... 邕ad8 13. 邕ad1



 13... 公d7!? [13... 当xd1 14. 当xd1 当d8 15. 急b5 当xd1+ 16. 營xd1 急d7 17. 急c4 急e6 18. 急d5 營d7 19. 營b3 b6 20. 急xe6 fxe6 21. 營c4

h6 22. b4 ②h5 23. g3 塗h7 24. 塗g2 ③d4 25. b5 ③xf3 26. 塗xf3 ④f6 27. a4 h5 28. c6 營f7 29. 塗e2 &h6 30. &xh6 塗xh6 31. h4 營e7 32. ②b1 營d6 33. ②d2 g5 34. 營d3 營c5 35. 營d8 1-0 (35) Speelman, J (2615) – Nunn, J (2585) Hastings 1987.] 14. ②d5 &xd5! 15. exd5 ②d4 16. &xd4 exd4 17. &b5 營e4 18. 營b3 ③xc5 19. 營c4 c6 20. 當fe1 營f5 21. 當xe8+ 當xe8 22. 營xc5 cxb5 23. ③xd4 當c8 24. ②xf5 當xc5 Black is fine. White must either simplify into an equal rook ending or else allow us to retain our powerful bishop.

10... 邕xd8



11. **£g**5

A) 11. 邕fd1 奧g4 12. 公d5 公xe4 13. 公xc7 邕xd1+ 14. 邕xd1 邕c8 15. 公d5 with a sharp endgame that is playable for both sides. 1-0 (58) Dlugy, M (2570) – Fishbein, A (2465) New York 1991.

B) 11. ②b5 ②e8! 12. 邕fd1 邕xd1+ 13. 邕xd1 臭g4 14. c5 a6 15. ②c3



15.... 邕d8 [15.... 逸xf3 16. 逸xf3 公d4 17. 公d5 c6 18. 公b6 邕d8 19. 逸xd4 exd4 20. 邕d3 公c7 21. 逸g4 邕e8 22. f3 a5 Black is winning as White has no good way of simultaneously defending the pawns on a2 and c5. 0-1 (40) Jackelen, T (2368) – Polzin, R (2475) Germany 2000.] 16. 邕xd8 公xd8 17. 公d2 逸xe2 18. 公xe2 拿f8 White has a tiny pull, but Black should be able to hold this endgame. 1-0 (62) Suba, M (2560) – Gligoric, S (2495) New York 1987.

C) 11. 公d5 公e8 12. h3 皇e6 13. 邕fd1 公d4 14. 公xd4 exd4 15. 皇g5 f6 16. 皇d2



16... c6 [16... 息f7 17. 息d3 c6 18. 公f4 a5 is also not bad for Black. 19. 革dc1 息f8 20. c5 g5 21. 公e2 公c7 22. a3 a4 23. 公g3 公a6 24. 息b4 公xb4 25. axb4

逸b3 26. ②f1 邕db8 27. ②d2 ½-½ (27)
Caessens, R (2225) - Blees, A (2350)
Dieren 1988.] 17. ②f4 逸f7 18. 邕ac1
③d6 19. 逸d3 g5 20. ②e2 c5



Position after: 20... c5

Black has good chances for an advantage thanks to the strong central control.

11... 邕d7!?



Position after: 11... 邕d7!?

12. ĝd1!?

A) 12. 罩ad1 ②d4! [12... 罩xd1 13. 罩xd1 鼻g4 14. 鼻e3 ②e8 15. h3 鼻xf3 16. gxf3!? ③d4 17. f4 ③xe2+ 18. ③xe2 ③d6 Black can be happy. White has to be careful to maintain the balance. ½-½ (23) Doda, Z (2430)–Bednarski, J (2400)