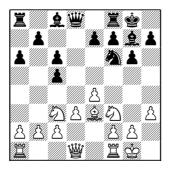
晋f1-f2, 閏a1-f1, 心h2-g4, with good attacking prospects on the kingside. In addition, you should not forget that White's pawn-structure is much more elastic, Neelotpal — Kersten, Marianske Lazne 2006.

White should not be afraid of Black's rather original reaction 7... ≝c7 8. △c3 &e6, due to 9. &e3 b6 10.a4 a5 11. ≝d2 ℤd8 12. ℤae1 h6 13. △h2 g5 14. f4±. He opens the f-file and Black's lag in development becomes a decisive factor, Mainka – Grund, Senden 2002.

**8.2c3** 0−0 About 8...**2**d7 9.**2**e3 0−0 − see 8...0−0.

9.**ģe**3



9...Ød7

Black protects his paw

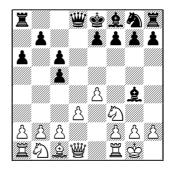
Black protects his pawn and prepares e7-e5.

He should better avoid 9...  $\$  a5, because of  $10.\$  d2 $\pm$  and White's threat  $\$  b3 becomes very unpleasant.

Following 9...b6 10.\(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{m}}}\)d2 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)e8, White can prevent the move e7-e5 with 11.e5!? \(\alpha\)d5 12.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)h6 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)h8 13. \(\alpha\)e4 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)f5 14.\(\mathbb{m}\)fe1t e1\(\mathbb{m}\) His superior pawn-structure and more actively placed pieces provide him with long lasting initiative.

10.曾d2 e5 11.皇h6 曾e7 12. ②h2. White is preparing f2-f4. 12.... 章d8 13.皇xg7 空xg7 14.f4 exf4 15.曾xf4 ②e5 16.②f3 ②xf3+ 17.覃xf3 b5 18.覃af1± He has excellent prospects on the f-file, Gipslis — Wirthensohn, Dortmund 1978.

B2) 5... g4 6.d3



White opens the diagonal for his bishop and wishes to continue with ≜e3, ∅bd2, ∰e1, getting rid of the pin.

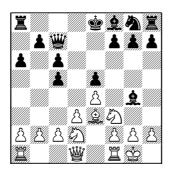
## **6...≌c**7

Black is preparing the pawn-advance e7-e5.

 ②xg6 fxg6 16. ₩e2± — White has the better pawn structure and good prospects for an attack on the enemy king.

It seems bad for Black to try 6...e5, because after 7.h3 \(\precent{\precent\_x}\)f3 8. wxf3, he is deprived of his twobishop advantage and the bishop, which remains on the board, is "bad", since it is restricted by his c5 and e5-pawns. 8...\$d6 9.\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{9}}}}}g3} ₩f6 10.�d2 �e7 (10...\$c7 11.a4!? ©e7 12.©b3± Black has problems with the protection of his c5pawn, because he cannot defend it with the move b7-b6, in view of a4-a5.) 11.a4 a5 12.\(\infty\)c4\(\pm\). White's bishop is much more active than its counterpart, Watson - Golikov, Jyvaskyla 1991.

## 7.\$e3 e5 8.₺bd2



## 8...Øf6

8...f6 9.a4 a5 10.h3 &h5 11.c3. White is preparing d3-d4. Black has a pair of bishops indeed, but the opening of the game would be in favour of White, because of

his better development. 11...g5 12. d4 cxd4 13.cxd4 exd4 14.\(\delta\)xd4 0−0−0 15.\(\delta\)b3 \(\delta\)b4 16.\(\delta\)fd1± (followed by \(\delta\)d2-c4-b6). It has become quite obvious that Black's king would not be safe at all on the queenside, Baciu – Adoamnei, Eforie Nord 2009.

Following 8... 2d6 9.h3 2h5 10. a4 a5 11. 2c4 2e7, Morozevich – De la Villa, Pamplona 1998, the simplest for White would be to deprive his opponent of his two-bishop advantage and to begin a pawn-offensive on the kingside. 12. 2xd6+!? 2xd6 13.g4 2g6 14. 2d2 2c8 15. 2c4 2e7 16.f4 exf4 17. 2xf4 0-0 18. 2d2 b6 19. 2f2 2e6 20. 2f1± (followed by h3-h4-h5). Black will have difficulties to bring his knight on c8 into the actions, since it protects the weak b6-pawn.

## 9.a4 a5

After 9... ②d7, Kagramanianz – Polyakov, Perm 2014, White should play 10.a5±, depriving his opponent of the possibility to protect his c5-pawn with the move b7-b6.

