



ELECTORAL COMMISSION

REPORT – 30 AUGUST 2026

The Electoral Commission (hereinafter, the ELC), composed of Roberto Rivello (Chairman of the Constitutional Commission), Yolander Persaud (Chairwoman of the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission) and Allen Priest (Chairman of the Verification Commission), met remotely, by online means and electronic communications, examined and discussed the following agenda items, and unanimously adopted the following decisions.

D) APPROVAL OF A LIST OF VALID CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSITIONS OF 4 ELECTED VICE PRESIDENTS

In accordance with art. 22 of the Electoral Rules (Election of 4 Vice Presidents):

- candidacies for the position of elected Vice President must reach FIDE Offices at the latest one month before the opening of the meeting of the General Assembly, by 6.00 PM, CET time;
- each candidacy for the position of elected Vice President must be endorsed by nominations from at least three (3) Member Federations. Each Member Federation is entitled to endorse only one candidacy for the position of elected Vice President.

The ELC is competent to carry out a preliminary examination of the submitted candidacies and to approve a list of valid candidacies, which shall be announced on the FIDE website and made visible and accessible to all Member Federations.

It should be recalled that this preliminary examination, falling within the competence of the Electoral Commission, is necessarily based only on the candidates' self-declarations, a cross-check between the submitted applications and nominations and the documents provided, publicly available, or already communicated to the Electoral Commission. It does not involve a more specific assessment of their authenticity or formal correctness and does not exclude the possibility of complaints after the official announcement of the candidacies by the FIDE Offices on the FIDE website.

The ELC must verify if the eligibility criteria listed in art. 4.1 of the Electoral Rules are met: “the candidate must have reached the age of 18 no later than by the date of the meeting during which the election takes place; the candidate must not be deprived of his or her civil rights, as an additional sanction related to the commission of a crime, as a result of an enforceable judgment of a national or international judicial authority; the candidate must not have incurred any sanction of ineligibility, ban or exclusion from office, in relation to any violation of the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Code, following a final decision of the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission or of the Electoral Commission enforceable at the date of the meeting during which the election takes place; the candidate must meet all the nominations and nominee requirements as set out by the FIDE Charter and by the FIDE Electoral Rules; the candidate should be able to communicate effectively in the FIDE official working language”.

The ELC is also requested to verify whether the person who intends to present his or her candidacy submitted an application form (art. 5.1 of the Electoral Rules) and whether the submitted application form contains all the data and declarations required by art. 5.2 of the Electoral Rules: “personal data (first name, family name, place and date of birth, citizenship, residence and domicile, e-mail address, telephone number)”, “a declaration of the candidate regarding the following points: if enjoys civil rights in the state of citizenship or residence; if the candidate incurred any measure or sanction in relation to any violation of the FIDE Charter and FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Code or any other applicable regulations issued by FIDE organs; if incurred any measure or sanction in relation to any violation of regulations issued by a FIDE Member Federation; if incurred any measure or sanction in relation to any violation punished as a criminal offence at a national or international level; if there are reasons for a possible conflict of interest or incompatibility with the position for which the candidature is submitted and, if so, how intends to eliminate them if elected”; “a brief biography, with an explanation as to how the candidate claims to satisfy the requirements for the position to which he or she is seeking election, including particulars of the experience, skills and qualities which the candidate would bring to the position if elected”.

The ELC may ask the candidate to integrate the application and/or to submit additional documents or more specific declarations, in accordance with art. 5.3 of the Electoral Rules.

Before the stipulated deadline, FIDE Offices received 19 candidacies for the position of Elected Vice President, respectively from:

- Igor Glek (BEL) (endorsed by the Federations of Belgium, Canada, Cote d’Ivoire)
- George Mastrokoukos (CAN) (endorsed by the Federations of Bermuda, England, Estonia, Malta, Norway)
- Yuhua Xu (CHN) (endorsed by the Federations of Hong Kong, Myanmar, Nepal)

- Yassin Souleiman Hassan (DJI) (endorsed by the Federations of Comoros Islands, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya)
- Martha Fierro Baquero (ECU) (endorsed by the Federations of Bolivia, Botswana, Philippines, Puerto Rico)
- Georgios Makropoulos (GRE) (endorsed by the Federations of Barbados, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Laos, Sri Lanka)
- David Llada Fernandez (ESP) (endorsed by the Federations of Japan, Latvia, Mozambique, Panama, Poland)
- Javier Ochoa De Echaguen (ESP) (endorsed by the Federations of Andorra, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Portugal, Spain, Venezuela)
- Bharat Singh Chauhan (IND) (endorsed by the Federations of Eswatini, Malaysia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Thailand)
- Willy Iclicki (LIE) (endorsed by the Federations of Argentina, Liechtenstein, New Zealand)
- Susan Namangale (MAW) (endorsed by the Federations of Ghana, Switzerland, Tanzania)
- Olalekan Adeyemi (NGR) (endorsed by the Federations of Gambia, Guinea, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe)
- Joran Aulin-Jansson (NOR) (endorsed by the Federations of Iceland, Ireland, Tonga)
- Prospero A. Pichay Jr. (PHI) (endorsed by the Federations of Burundi, Germany, Paraguay, Singapore)
- Pavel Kolobkov (RUS) (endorsed by the Federations of Belarus, Cuba, Tajikistan)
- Benjamin Hoareau (SEY) (endorsed by the Federations of Seychelles, South Africa, Vanuatu)
- Fouad Fahmi Darwish (UAE) (endorsed by the Federations of Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Qatar, Somalia, Tunisia, Yemen)
- Michael Khodarkovsky (USA) (endorsed by the Federations of Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Chinese Taipei, El Salvador, Croatia, Italy, Monaco, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay)
- Rustam Kasimdzhonov (UZB) (endorsed by the Federations of Albania, Cambodia, France, Latvia, Sudan, Uzbekistan)

Mr. Benjamin Hoareau did not submit an application, his candidacy is based only on three endorsement letters by the Member Federations of Seychelles, South Africa and Vanuatu. In accordance with art. 5.1 of the Electoral Rules, his candidacy cannot be considered as valid and must be excluded.

Not all received endorsements can be considered valid:

- some Member Federations (MF) sent endorsements in favour of two different candidates (Gambia in favour of Olalekan Adeyemi and Javier Ochoa De Echaguen; Latvia for David Llada Fernandez and Rustam Kasimdzhhanov; Sri Lanka for Georgios Makropoulos and Bharat Singh Chauhan; Thailand for Bharat Singh Chauhan and Michael Khodarkovsky), in violation of art. 22 of the Electoral Rules. Given that “no endorsement can be withdrawn once approved and communicated” (art. 6 of the Electoral Rules), only the firstly received of these endorsements can be considered as valid;
- the endorsement of the Bolivian MF in favour of Martha Fierro Baquero was sent and received after the prescribed deadline.

In addition, there are doubts as to whether other endorsements fully comply with art. 6.1 of the Electoral Rules (“the decision to submit the nomination must be approved by each Member Federation in accordance with the procedures established by their statute”), given that: the endorsement sent by the MF of Gambia is signed only by the Treasurer; the endorsement sent by the MF of Sri Lanka is signed by the former President.

However, it is not necessary to consider more deeply these endorsements given that, also after the possible exclusion of all of them, all candidacies are supported by at least three other endorsements.

All the application forms submitted by the candidates contain self-declarations stating that the eligibility criteria listed in art. 4.1 of the Electoral Rules are met.

The application form, as prepared by the FIDE Offices, requests candidates to explicitly answer only to questions related to the eligibility criteria listed in art. 4.1 of the Electoral Rules, among them to declare if they have been “deprived of his or her civil rights, as an additional sanction related to the commission of a crime, as a result of an enforceable judgment of a national or international judicial authority”. However, art. 5.2 of the Electoral Rules clearly request the candidates to declare both if they “enjoy civil rights in the state of citizenship or residence” and if they “incurred any measure or sanction in relation to any violation punished as a criminal offence at a national or international level”. Two different and distinct declarations. The second one is not linked to a mandatory eligibility criterion but constitutes one of the data about whom Member Federations and their Delegates must be informed.

Ms Martha Fierro Baquero, according to a communication sent to the Electoral Commission by the Confederation of Chess for the Americas, was convicted by a national criminal court of international abduction of a minor and sentenced to two years and six months of imprisonment. In her application, Ms. Martha Fierro Baquero, answering the question indicated in the form, wrote “I am not deprived of my civil rights, including also as an additional sanction related to the commission of a crime or any

violation punished as a criminal offense", without adding anything else, not there, nor in other parties of her application. The above-mentioned criminal judgment did not imply automatic consequences about her civil rights in her state of citizenship or residence, therefore her declaration, although incomplete, is not false and the eligibility criterion ex art. 4.1 is respected. However, the Electoral Commission requires Ms. Martha Fierro Baquero to amend her application to include a specific declaration on all points listed in art. 5.2 of the Electoral Rules, as a condition for confirming the validity of her candidacy.

On these bases, the ELC approved the following list of valid candidacies for the position of elected Vice President:

- Igor Glek (BEL)
- George Mastrokoulos (CAN)
- Yuhua Xu (CHN)
- Yassin Souleiman Hassan (DJI)
- Martha Fierro Baquero (ECU) (subject to amend the submitted application with the necessary declarations)
- Georgios Makropoulos (GRE)
- David Llada Fernandez (ESP)
- Javier Ochoa De Echaguen (ESP)
- Bharat Singh Chauhan (IND)
- Willy Iclicki (LIE)
- Susan Namangale (MAW)
- Olalekan Adeyemi (NGR)
- Joran Aulin-Jansson (NOR)
- Prospero A. Pichay Jr. (PHI)
- Pavel Kolobkov (RUS)
- Fouad Fahmi Darwish (UAE)
- Michael Khodarkovsky (USA)
- Rustam Kasimdzhanov (UZB)

The ELC asks FIDE Offices to publish this list on the FIDE website, together with this report, and to make it visible and accessible to all Member Federations and to all voters.

II) APPROVAL OF A LIST OF VALID CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSITION OF MEMBER OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

In accordance with art. 24 of the Electoral Rules candidacies for this position must reach FIDE Offices no later than one month before the opening of the meeting of the General Assembly, by 6.00 PM, CET time and must be endorsed by nominations from at least three (3) Member Federations. Each Member Federation is entitled to endorse only one candidacy.

Before the stipulated deadline, FIDE Offices received 2 candidacies for the position:

- Francois Paul Strydom (RSA) (endorsed by the Federations of Liechtenstein, Malta, South Africa, United States of America)
- Jorge Alfredo Arias Bouzada (URU) (endorsed by the Federations of Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Moldova, Qatar, Uruguay)

Art. 4, 5 and 6 of the Electoral Rules are applicable as well. After a preliminary exam, both candidacies are considered valid by the Electoral Commission, and the following list can be approved:

- Francois Paul Strydom (RSA)
- Jorge Alfredo Arias Bouzada (URU).

The ELC asks FIDE Offices to publish this list on the FIDE website, together with this report, and to make it visible and accessible to all Member Federations and to all voters.

In accordance with art. 27.2 of the FIDE Charter, of the four members of the Constitutional Commission, two of them must have sufficient practical background and expertise in law and justice (at least 4 years of experience as judge, or lawyer, or notary, or scholar or professor on legal subject matters, or similar professional experiences), the other two a sufficient background in the administration of FIDE or of a Member Federation (at least 6 years of experience as FIDE or Member Federation office bearer).

The 2026 election is an interim election and concerns only one position of Constitutional Commission member.

The Council, and not the Electoral Commission, is competent to carry out a preliminary examination of the received applications as regards the candidates' background: therefore, the ELC asks FIDE Offices to communicate the list to the Council, for its decision.

III) APPROVAL OF A LIST OF VALID CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSITIONS OF ZONAL PRESIDENTS

In accordance with art. 26 of the Electoral Rules (Elections of Zonal Presidents): candidacies for the position of Zonal Presidents must reach FIDE Offices no later than one month before the opening of the meeting of the General Assembly, by 6.00 PM, CET time; these elections shall be organised directly by the Member Federations belonging to the respective Zones. Art 4, 5 and 6 of the Electoral Rules are applicable to these elections as well.

Art. 26 of the FIDE Electoral Rules does not indicate as mandatory to receive a nomination for these positions. The ELC opines that the point, being debated, could be better clarified in the future, but, currently, nominations cannot be considered necessary for the candidature.

Before (and after) the stipulated deadline, FIDE Offices received the following candidacies:

EUROPE

Zone 1.1

Dominic Cross (POR)

Zone 1.4

Milan Roman (SVK)

Zone 1.7

Toms Kalnins (LAT)

Zone 1.10:

Paris Klerides (CYP)

AMERICAS

Zone 2.3

Allan Herbert (BAR)

Zone 2.4

Kaiser Luiz Mafra (BRA)

Victor Pimentel Mendoza (PER)

Zone 2.5

Alejandra Andrea Diaz Sepulveda (CHI)

ASIAZone 3.1

Dhafer Abdulameer Madhloom (IRQ)

Shadi Paridar (IRI)

Mohammad Motlag Alotibi (KSA)

Sabri AbdulMawla Sallam (YEM)

Zone 3.2

Syed Shahab Uddin (BAN)

Malinda Seneviratne (SRI)

Godigamuwage Luxman Wijesuriya (SRI)

Zone 3.4

Aizharkyn Shyngys Kyzy (KGZ)

Zafar Mirzo (TJK)

Vepa Malikgulyyev (TKM)

Hulkar Tohirjonova (UZB)

Khusan Turdialiev (UZB)

Zone 3.5

Huanyuv Chen (CHN)

Zone 3.6

Shaun Patrick Press (PNG)

Zone 3.7

Sanjay Kumar Chadha (IND)

Elections for the Zones of the African Continent were already held, in July 2026.

Mr. Godigamuwage Luxman Wijesuriya did not submit an application, his candidacy is based only on an endorsement letter by the Member Federations of Nepal. In accordance with art. 5.1 of the Electoral Rules, his candidacy cannot be considered as valid and must be excluded.

The applications of Mr. Mohammad Motlag Alotibi, Mr. Dominic Cross and Mr. Shadi Paridar were sent and received after the previewed deadline, therefore their candidacies cannot be considered as valid and must be excluded.

All other received candidatures can be considered valid.

Therefore, the ELC approves the following list, to be published on the FIDE website, together with this report, and make it visible and accessible to all Member Federations and to all voters by the FIDE Offices.

Europe

Zone 1.4

Milan Roman (SVK)

Zone 1.7

Toms Kalnins (LAT)

Zone 1.10:

Paris Klerides (CYP)

Americas

Zone 2.3

Allan Herbert (BAR)

Zone 2.4

Kaiser Luiz Mafra (BRA)

Victor Pimentel Mendoza (PER)

Zone 2.5

Alejandra Andrea Diaz Sepulveda (CHI)

Asia

Zone 3.1

Dhafer Abdulameer Madhloom (IRQ)

Sabri AbdulMawla Sallam (YEM)

Zone 3.2

Syed Shahab Uddin (BAN)

Malinda Seneviratne (SRI)

Zone 3.4

Aizharkyn Shyngys Kyzy (KGZ)

Zafar Mirzo (TJK)

Vepa Malikgulyyev (TKM)

Hulkar Tohirjonova (UZB)

Khusan Turdialiev (UZB)

Zone 3.5

Huanyuv Chen (CHN)

Zone 3.6

Shaun Patrick Press (PNG)

Zone 3.7

Sanjay Kumar Chadha (IND)

The ELC notes that, for some Zones, no candidacies have been submitted (and for one Zone the only candidacy received was submitted too late).

It is true that Zonal elections are organised directly by the Member Federations belonging to the respective Zones and some Zones coincide with a single Federation (by the way, as has often been suggested by the Constitutional Commission, a reorganisation of the FIDE Zones may be appropriate): therefore, in practice, those Federations may autonomously determine the outcome of the election. However, it must be clarified that the elections are mandatory, as is the submission of a candidacy before the now-expired deadline. Given the specific and exceptional nature of the situation, which is likely connected to an insufficient understanding of the existing rules, the ELC indicates that, if all Member Federations belonging to a given Zone express their *consensus*, and if no candidacies have been submitted, a new deadline for submitting candidacies may be authorised, at the latest by 10 September 2026.

IV) APPEALS - COMPLAINTS REGARDING CONTINENTAL ELECTIONS

The Electoral Commission has received an unprecedented number of appeals and complaints, some of them in the very last days. Three of them concern Continental Elections.

The following rules are applicable to these elections.

FIDE Charter (art. 26/32):

- FIDE Continents are autonomous entities that can freely decide about their organs and functioning. The recognition of their autonomy entails mutual respect of the respective institutional areas of competence as set forth in this Charter, also if they have to ensure that their statutes and rules fully comply with FIDE rules and regulations, and “appeals against decisions of the

Continental Presidents or of the other bodies of FIDE Continents shall be made to FIDE President or to another competent FIDE organ”;

- The Electoral Commission is competent on the complaints arising from “FIDE’s elections”;
- Each FIDE Continent can nominate an observer who can submit written notes to the ELC, “before the beginning of the first meeting concerning a given election”, but only “regarding situations related to Member Federations and candidates of their Continent”;
- The Electoral Commission is also competent to decide on complaints or reports concerning alleged breaches of the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Code “by candidates to elective positions, if submitted in the two months before elections”;
- The Ethics and Disciplinary Commission shall have jurisdiction over the conduct of officials, players, players’ agents, match agents, arbiters, trainers, organisers, representatives of chess associations, leagues and clubs, who are associated to FIDE Member Federations or Affiliated Organisations or FIDE Continents;
- The Constitutional Commission has competence, among others, to deliver advisory opinions ... requested by a FIDE organ.

FIDE Electoral Rules (art. 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 27):

- The Electoral Rules shall apply to elections for: FIDE President, members of the Council, members of the Verification Commission, members of the Constitutional Commission, members of the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission, Zonal Presidents;
- The Electoral Rules shall also apply to elections for the Presidents and other organs of FIDE Continents, when recalled by the internal rules of the FIDE Continents or when internal rules of the FIDE Continents do not contain specific provisions about elections. The general principles of the Electoral Rules are, in any case, applicable to FIDE Continents elections and to all other FIDE elections;
- The general principles of the Electoral Rules are listed in art. 2 of the FIDE Electoral Rule;
- Elections shall be held under the supervision of the Electoral Commission;
- The Electoral Commission is the competent organ to carry out a preliminary eligibility check on the submitted candidacies;
- The Electoral Commission is competent to decide on all complaints or reports concerning alleged breaches of the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Code by candidates to elective positions, if submitted in the two months before elections;

- FIDE Continental elections shall be organised directly by the FIDE Continents, in accordance with their internal rules;
- If a continental election is organised without respecting the general principles listed under art. 2 of these Electoral Rules, the Council, following an advisory opinion of the Constitutional Commission, can decide to not recognise the results of that election.

Based on the interpretation of these rules the ELC decided the following cases.

IV.1) Appeals and complaints concerning Presidential ticket election in the African Chess Confederation

The African Chess Confederation (ACC) electoral assembly was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 27 July 2026.

On 29 July 2026, Mr. Koffi Botsoe, Chairman of the ACC Electoral Commission, transmitted to FIDE the Commission's report on the elections of the ACC Executive Board and of the Presidents of Zones 4.1 to 4.5. The report was submitted "in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the official communication of the African Chess Confederation (ACC) dated 10 May 2026". It recorded, among other matters, "the results of the ballot for the election of the ACC Executive Board", following which the ticket led by Mr. Benard Wanjala (Kenya) was declared elected; "the Commission's findings regarding the post-election complaint filed by the outgoing President, together with the reasoned decision thereon"; and "the Commission's general observations on the conduct of the ballot". The Commission certified that "these elections were conducted transparently, fairly, and in strict compliance with the applicable electoral regulations, in the presence of accredited observers". The report further stated that, out of 49 votes cast, Mr. Benard Wanjala received 25 votes and Ms. Tshepiso Lopang received 24 votes. It also noted that, two hours after the close of the meeting, the outgoing President, Ms. Lopang, filed a complaint with the ACC Electoral Commission alleging vote-buying attempts by the winning team. The Commission found that "No material evidence was presented in support of the accusations. Witness statements were not collected in the presence of the Commission. The absence of tangible evidence precludes any review of the announced results" and therefore decided that "the complaint lacks substantial evidence and in no way affects the validity of the election results".

Following an express request from the ACC, an observer nominated by the FIDE Council, Mr. Mohamed Al-Mudahka, was invited to attend the electoral meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, the observer also reported that "the elections were conducted in full compliance with FIDE and ACC statutes. Voting procedures were transparent, validated by delegates, and free from irregularities".

On 29 July 2026 (received on 30 July 2026), Ms. Tshepiso Lopang submitted a complaint to the "FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission / FIDE Electoral Commission", requesting an urgent investigation into alleged electoral bribery and corruption during the ACC elections. The complaint alleged that Bernard Wanjala approached Nicolas Carbonela, President of the Burkina Faso Chess Federation, at around 1:00 a.m. on election day at the Skylight Hotel and handed him an envelope containing USD 1,500 to influence his vote. The complaint was supported by a signed

sworn declaration from Mr. Carbonela, who stated that he accepted the funds “for his federation” but still voted for Lopang, as well as written witness statements from delegates of The Gambia, Mozambique, Botswana, and Niger Federations, and from a guest from Zimbabwe, who claimed that Carbonela publicly disclosed the cash offer immediately after the end of the congress. Arguing that the one-vote margin directly compromised the legitimacy of the election, Lopang requested a formal investigation, severe disciplinary sanctions against Mr. Wanjala, the nullification of the election results, and the ordering of a new election.

The Electoral Commission communicated a copy of this appeal to Mr. Benard Wanjala, for his defences or observations, if any.

Mr. Wanjala, answering on the 17th of August 2026, categorically rejects allegations that he offered USD 1,500 or any other benefit to delegate Nicolas Carbonell in exchange for his vote, calling the claims false, staged, unsupported by objective evidence, and defamatory. He argues that the complaint should be dismissed without a merits review on two independent grounds. Jurisdictional Grounds: The FIDE Electoral Commission lacks appellate or supervisory authority over the ACC's independent electoral body. Following the election, Lopang submitted the same complaint to the ACC Independent Electoral Commission, which reviewed and rejected it due to a lack of material evidence, noting that the election was fair and transparent. Furthermore, internal dispute procedures under the ACC Statutes were not followed. Procedural Timeliness: Under Article 20.4 of the FIDE Electoral Rules, complaints regarding ethics violations by candidates must be submitted before or until the conclusion of elections. Lopang submitted her complaint two days after the election had concluded and results were officially declared. Addressing the substance of the allegations, Wanjala clarifies that his team openly distributed standard campaign materials in branded envelopes to multiple delegates in the hotel lobby, which witnesses confirmed. He emphasizes that the accusations rely solely on Carbonell's personal assertion, noting that Carbonell's French declaration contained material deletions of terms like "bribery" and "attempted corruption," raising serious reliability concerns. If the Commission proceeds to examine the merits, Wanjala requests procedural safeguards, including requiring Carbonell to testify and face cross-examination at an oral hearing, producing original documents, and reviewing relevant communications and hotel records. Finally, Wanjala notes that he filed a separate complaint on 13 August 2026 against Ms. Lopang with the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission regarding her public dissemination of unsubstantiated bribery allegations on social media and her refusal to hand over presidential authority. He requests that the FIDE Electoral Commission declare it lacks jurisdiction, find the complaint inadmissible, reject Lopang's requests, or grant necessary evidentiary protections.

On 18 August 2026, the sports consultancy firm Elmudathir Company (FZC) filed a joint appeal “to FIDE” on behalf of the Madagascar Chess Federation, the Mozambique Chess Federation, and the Niger Chess Federation, challenging the Final Report and Declaration of Results issued by the ACC Electoral Commission, which had declared the ticket headed by Mr. Benard Wanjala elected as the ACC Executive Board over the ticket led by Ms. Tshepiso Lopang. The appellants submitted that direct recourse to FIDE was admissible under Article 32.5 of the FIDE Charter and Article 27.3 of the FIDE Electoral Rules because challenging the results through internal ACC bodies, such as the Continental Board or Continental Assembly, would create ineffective institutional circularity, given that the mandates and statutory competencies of those very bodies were the subject of the appeal. The first ground of appeal centred on statutory legality under Article 6.11 of the ACC Statutes, which provides that the election of officials must be decided by an absolute majority. The appellants argued that, out of the 51 total ACC member federations, only Rwanda was suspended from voting rights, while Sierra Leone retained its voting rights despite not casting a ballot, resulting in a legitimate voting constituency of 50 member federations. Because an absolute majority of 50 requires at least 26 votes, the 25 votes recorded for the Wanjala ticket represented exactly 50 per cent of the voting constituency and failed to meet the required absolute-majority threshold; accordingly, the Electoral Commission had erred in law by terminating the process and declaring a winner. The second ground of appeal concerned alleged violations of electoral integrity and prohibited financial influence under Articles 2.4, 7.2, 9.1, and 9.2 of the FIDE Electoral Rules. This ground relied on a signed declaration from voting delegate Nicolas Carbonell of Burkina Faso, who stated that candidate Benard Wanjala handed him an envelope containing USD 1,500 at the Skylight Hotel around 1:00 a.m. on election day to influence his vote, together with corroborating statements from delegates of Niger, Gambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, and evidence of a police complaint filed with the Ethiopian authorities on the date of the election. The appellants criticised the ACC Electoral Commission for dismissing the bribery complaint without conducting a proper factual investigation, noting that even an unfulfilled inducement may constitute an integrity breach. Pending final determination, the appeal requested urgent provisional measures, including the suspension or non-recognition of the declared Executive Board, the preservation of all electoral documents, the acquisition of hotel CCTV footage, and the securing of the chain of custody of the USD 1,500 in cash. Ultimately, the appellants requested that FIDE admit the appeal, set aside the election result for failure to obtain an absolute majority, decline recognition of the result under Article 27.3 of the FIDE Electoral Rules, refer individual ethical responsibilities to the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission, and order a new election for the ACC Executive Board.

Before considering the merits of the submitted appeals, it is necessary to establish whether the Electoral Commission has competence in this case.

Ms. Tshepiso Lopang addressed her appeal to the “FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission / FIDE Electoral Commission”. The Madagascar Chess Federation, the Mozambique Chess Federation, and the Niger Chess Federation addressed their appeal to “FIDE”, challenging a decision of the ACC Electoral Commission. Mr. Wanjala submitted a separate complaint to the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission.

The subject matter of all these appeals and complaints concerns the ACC elections.

The ACC Statutes contain some specific rules governing ACC elections, including the establishment of an ACC Electoral Commission, without any reference to the FIDE Electoral Commission.

The ACC never requested the FIDE Electoral Commission to supervise ACC elections, to carry out a preliminary eligibility check on the candidacies submitted for the ACC Presidency or other ACC positions, or to decide appeals against decisions of ACC bodies.

In FIDE documents and on the FIDE website, the ACC is described as an “Affiliated Organisation”.

The ELC’s competences are not included among the general principles of the Electoral Rules listed in Article 2 of the FIDE Electoral Rules.

Therefore, on these grounds, the ELC has no competence over these appeals and complaint that must be rejected, insofar as they are submitted as a matter falling within the alleged competence of the ELC.

The FIDE Council, because of the appeal submitted by the Madagascar Chess Federation, the Mozambique Chess Federation, and the Niger Chess Federation, must decide whether to recognise the results of the ACC elections, after requesting an advisory opinion by the Constitutional Commission if deemed necessary.

The appeal submitted by Ms. Tshepiso Lopang, as well as the complaint submitted by Mr Wanjala against her, may fall within the possible competence of the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission, to which copies of the received documents must be sent by the FIDE Secretariat.

IV.2) Appeal and complaints concerning Presidential ticket election in the Confederation of Chess for the Americas

On 30 June 2026, the General Secretariat of the Confederation of Chess for the Americas (CCA) issued an official evaluation report concerning the review of candidacies submitted for the election of the CCA Executive Committee for the 2026–2030 term, pursuant to Articles 11.1 through 11.3 of the CCA Statutes. The General Secretariat evaluated two submitted presidential "tickets" to verify compliance with statutory prerequisites, including the required minimum of five endorsements from national federation presidents, valid individual candidate acceptances, age requirements, and proper submission protocols.

Regarding the ticket headed by Dr José Carrillo, the Report determined that, despite various technical submission irregularities among its 22 total endorsements, it had successfully secured 14 fully valid federation endorsements, met all individual candidate acceptance requirements, and was accordingly declared compliant with the CCA statutory provisions.

Conversely, regarding the ticket headed by WGM Martha Fierro, the Report concluded that the candidacy failed to satisfy statutory criteria under Article 11.3. Specifically, the Secretariat found that out of five total endorsements, those from Panama and Peru failed to strictly meet submission formalisms (having been transmitted via general federation email accounts rather than directly from the respective federation presidents), and two nominated board members, Mr. Andrés Riquelme and Mr. Israel Bruce, failed to properly submit direct, personal candidate acceptance confirmations to the CCA Secretariat. On these grounds, the Report issued a negative technical finding disqualifying the Fierro candidacy.

On 9 July 2026, Mr Roberto Mogranzini, former husband of Ms Martha Fierro, informed the CCA that a national court had convicted Ms Martha Lorena Fierro Baquero of the international abduction of a minor. Ms Fierro was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay immediately enforceable provisional compensation of EUR 100,000 in favour of Mr Mogranzini, in addition to further damages and legal costs to be determined in separate civil proceedings. In his view, the existence of a criminal conviction imposing a custodial sentence for a serious offence, and of a substantial outstanding financial obligation which could affect her independence of action, would have to be considered when evaluating the legitimacy of Ms Fierro's candidacy in the upcoming CCA Presidential elections.

On 11 July 2026, the Presidents of the Cuban and Ecuadorian Chess Federations, stating that they were not motivated by "personal, political, or electoral differences", addressed a request to the Constitutional Commission and to other FIDE organs and

Commissions, including the Electoral Commission, “to review the eligibility and ethical suitability of Ms Martha Lorena Fierro Baquero as a candidate for the Presidency of FIDE America”, on various alleged grounds: “Administrative background related to the 2012 FIDE Trainer Seminar in Ecuador”; “Political-sports background and reputational links in Ecuador”; “Organization of a tournament not belonging to CCA, coincidence with a continental U-20 championship, and association with a public authority deprived of liberty”; “Ms Fierro’s consular status” and the connections with the criminal case that found her guilty of “abduction and retention of a minor abroad”; and “Recent financial irregularities linked to the case of the Chilean Chess Federation”.

On 14 July 2026 (received on 16 July 2026), the candidates of the Martha Fierro ticket for the CCA Executive Committee (2026–2030) filed a complaint with the FIDE Constitutional Commission, the FIDE Electoral Commission, the FIDE Secretariat, member federations, the FIDE Commission for Women’s Chess, and the CCA Board. The appeal challenges the CCA General Secretariat’s report dated 30 June 2026 (received on 2 July 2026) and the CCA Board’s official statement dated 10 July 2026, which purported to reject WGM Fierro’s presidential candidacy. The complainants contend that, under Article 4.1 of the CCA Statutes and FIDE Electoral Rules 1.3 and 4.2, the CCA General Secretariat and CCA Board acted *ultra vires*, as the FIDE Electoral Commission would be the sole body empowered to evaluate candidacy eligibility. They assert that the CCA officials invented non-statutory submission requirements to disqualify valid endorsements from Panama and Peru, as well as acceptances from candidates Andrés Riquelme and Israel Bruce, while falsely portraying the incumbent José Carrillo ticket as fully compliant prior to FIDE’s official review. Furthermore, the complaint alleges a direct conflict of interest under CCA Statute 3.4, a violation of FIDE electoral fairness rules (Articles 2.1 and 2.5), and breaches of natural justice and due process by failing to identify decision-makers or provide an opportunity to cure minor administrative defects. As relief, the complainants request that FIDE declare the CCA’s actions unlawful, confirm the eligibility of the Martha Fierro ticket, investigate potential gender-based discrimination through the FIDE Commission for Women’s Chess, impose disciplinary measures against the CCA Board, and order the immediate withdrawal of the CCA’s report and statement.

On 16 July 2026 (received on 17 July 2026), Wilkinson Law, acting on behalf of Martha Fierro, formally submitted an appeal and complaint to the FIDE Electoral Commission, with copies sent to the FIDE Secretariat and the CCA. The appeal challenges the adverse decisions and findings contained in the CCA General Secretariat’s report dated 30 June 2026, which purported to disqualify WGM Fierro’s presidential ticket for the CCA Executive Committee elections for the 2026–2030 term, scheduled for September 2026 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. The appellant contends that

the CCA misinterpreted and misapplied Articles 11.1 through 11.3 of the CCA Statutes when rejecting valid nominations and acceptances submitted by or on behalf of representatives from Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Furthermore, the appeal asserts that the CCA acted *ultra vires* and in violation of natural justice (*audi alteram partem*) by failing to grant the candidate a hearing or prior notice of alleged technical issues. The legal challenge also highlights severe conflicts of interest, alleging that the decision-makers—including CCA Secretary Enrique Celi, who is running on the opposing ticket of incumbent President José Carrillo—acted as judges in their own cause, breached their fiduciary duties, and unconstitutionally disenfranchised nominating member federations. Consequently, the appellant seeks the immediate reversal and setting aside of the CCA’s disqualification report, official confirmation of the validity of the Martha Fierro ticket to contest the upcoming election, and reimbursement of legal costs, while expressly reserving the right to submit further grounds and detailed written submissions.

The Electoral Commission communicated copies of the received appeal to the CCA, for their defences or observations, if any.

The CCA responded by requesting the complete dismissal of the above-mentioned appeals. The CCA contends that the General Secretariat’s report of 30 June was a non-discretionary, objective, and uniform verification of candidate eligibility under Articles 11.1 through 11.3 of the CCA Statutes. According to the CCA, the same strict standard—requiring nomination endorsements and candidate acceptances to be personally transmitted by the respective federation presidents or candidates themselves—was applied equally to both slates. The CCA indicates that eight endorsements submitted for the incumbent José Carrillo ticket were disqualified for identical procedural defects, such as being sent by administrative managers, delegates, or third parties, leaving the Carrillo ticket with 14 valid endorsements—well above the statutory minimum of five. Conversely, the CCA argues that, out of the five total endorsements submitted for the Fierro ticket, those from Panama and Peru were properly excluded because they were transmitted collectively by third parties rather than directly by the respective federation presidents, leaving the Fierro ticket with only three valid endorsements. Additionally, the CCA asserts that nominees Andrés Riquelme and Israel Bruce failed to submit personal, non-transferable acceptances, as their documents were transmitted by a federation president and an unknown third party, respectively. The CCA denies all allegations of bias, conflict of interest, or *ultra vires* action, maintaining that General Secretary Enrique Celi performed a purely ministerial verification against a pre-fixed checklist, and that failure to register a non-compliant ticket is a natural administrative outcome rather than a sanction or disciplinary action. Finally, for the

Commission's consideration, the CCA notes that the complainant's legal counsel, Ian G. Wilkinson KC, is a sitting elected member of the FIDE Constitutional Commission.

In another document, the CCA requested that the "FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission and competent authorities" conduct an "investigation" and issue an updated report on the background and resolutions concerning Ms Fierro.

The observer nominated by the American Continent, Dr Jorge Arias, was also informed of the pending case, in accordance with the FIDE Electoral Rules, and submitted written notes concluding that "the complaint raises a disputed question of fact as to how certain endorsements and acceptances were transmitted, and a distinct set of process-related questions concerning impartiality and notice — including the circumstance that the Report giving rise to the complaint was signed by a General Secretariat officer who was himself a nominee on the competing ticket, and the circumstance that the Complainant's counsel sits on the FIDE Constitutional Commission"; he did not express any view "on the merits of the complaint".

Before considering the merits of the submitted appeal and complaint, it is necessary to establish whether the Electoral Commission has competence in this case.

The subject matter of the appeal submitted by Ms. Fierro concerns a decision taken by the General Secretariat of the CCA.

The CCA Statutes contain some specific rules concerning CCA elections and make no reference to the FIDE Electoral Commission. The CCA never requested the FIDE Electoral Commission to supervise CCA elections, nor to carry out a preliminary eligibility check on the submitted candidacies for CCA Presidency or other CCA positions. In FIDE documents and in the FIDE website, the CCA is indicated as an "Affiliated Organisation".

The Electoral Commission's competences are not included among the general principles of the Electoral Rules listed in Article 2 of the FIDE Electoral Rules.

Therefore, on these grounds, the Electoral Commission has no competence over the submitted appeal, that must be rejected, insofar as it is submitted as a matter falling within the alleged competence of the ELC.

The CCA elections will be held in September 2026. Therefore, at present, there are no questions concerning the recognition of the results of those future elections; so, no competences of the Constitutional Commission either.

The request submitted by the CCA concerns "investigations" into alleged conduct by Ms Fierro occurring years, or at least months, before July 2026. It does not appear to be a separate and distinct report or complaint, but rather just a request subordinated or

connected to the evaluation of Ms Fierro's appeal. In addition, the two-month period before the elections must be calculated by reference to the date of the FIDE Congress in September 2026, whereas the alleged violations of the FIDE Code of Ethics attributed to Ms Fierro occurred years, or at least months, before July 2026. The Electoral Commission for sure has no competences over these violations, therefore also this complaint must be rejected. Not being fully clear if the CCA intention was to submit a separate complaint to the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission, it is not necessary to communicate copies of the received documents to the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission.

IV.3) Complaint concerning Presidential ticket election in the European Chess Union

In May 2026 Mr. Zurab Azmaiparashvili (President of the European Chess Union and member of the FIDE Council) submitted to the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission (EDC) a complaint against Mr Lukasz Turlej (member of the FIDE Council as Secretary General).

The Complainant asserts that the EDC has direct subject-matter and personal jurisdiction under Article 4 of the EDC Code for the following reasons: the Respondent is a high-ranking FIDE official and/or FIDE employee, as well as a candidate for the ECU Presidency, in an electoral process that directly affects FIDE governance; the ECU Presidency entails automatic membership of the FIDE Council; accordingly, the candidacy directly affects the composition and integrity of FIDE's principal oversight body.

The Complainant submitted evidence that Mr Lukasz Turlej attended and promoted the Chess in Education Conference and the European Chess Championships in his capacity as FIDE Secretary General, attended the International Chess Festival in Prague in the same capacity, and engaged in other similar conduct. On that basis, the Complainant alleged the following violations of FIDE rules and regulations:

- Conflict of Interest and Institutional Incompatibility (EDC Code Arts. 8.22–8.41; FIDE Charter Arts. 16, 20, 26): FIDE regulations mandate that officials act exclusively in the best interests of FIDE, disclose all potential, apparent, or actual conflicts of interest, and refrain from holding dual positions that compromise institutional integrity. The Complainant submits that the Respondent's simultaneous exercise of executive powers while campaigning for a Council-yielding office creates an unmanageable apparent and actual conflict of interest. under Article 8.41 of the Code, institutional conflicts between FIDE and associated bodies cannot be waived.

- Breach of Duties of Loyalty, Neutrality, and Confidentiality (EDC Code Arts. 8.42–8.50) FIDE officials are bound by strict duties of political neutrality, undivided loyalty, and confidentiality. The Complainant claims that holding executive power while running for elective office inherently violates neutrality, as it creates an untenable risk that internal communications, staff resources, privileged databases, and executive authority could be deployed for electoral advantage.

- Prohibition of Resource Misuse & Campaign Abuse (FIDE Electoral Rules Art. 9.8) Article 9.8 of the Electoral Rules strictly prohibits candidates who are incumbent officeholders from misusing FIDE resources—including staff, facilities, premises, communication platforms, or confidential data—and prohibits coercing personnel. The Complainant alleges a prima facie breach of these provisions through the Respondent's institutional exposure during campaign-adjacent FIDE events.

- Regulatory Offenses & Harm to FIDE Governance (EDC Code Art. 11.4) The failure to execute formal conflict disclosures, recusal agreements, or leave arrangements constitutes a regulatory infraction that damages public confidence in the integrity and governance of FIDE.

On this basis, the Complainant asked the EDC to adopt the following provisional measures: immediate recusal of the Respondent from all FIDE matters touching upon European federations or the ECU election; a complete prohibition on using FIDE facilities, staff, communication tools, or administrative platforms for campaign activities; and, where necessary, temporary suspension of the Respondent from operational, supervisory, or representative FIDE functions capable of influencing the election. On the merits, the Complainant requested that the EDC declare the complaint admissible and initiate formal disciplinary proceedings; find the Respondent guilty of violations of the FIDE Charter, EDC Code, and Electoral Rules; impose sanctions under Articles 13.1(g) and 13.2(f) of the EDC Code, specifically exclusion from office and a declaration of ineligibility for FIDE office; or, alternatively, refer specific electoral aspects to the FIDE Electoral Commission without dismissing the underlying disciplinary filing. The Complainant also underlined that the alleged institutional conflict exists independently of the ultimate outcome of the election.

In June 2026 the EDC, with an act that cannot be qualified as a decision on the admissibility or not of the case, expressed the opinion that, given that “reference is made to the Electoral Rules” regarding elections, “including the campaigns”, the complaint shall be addressed to the Electoral Commission.

On 16 June 2026, the Complainant addressed a request to the FIDE Constitutional Commission, asking it “to confirm whether the FIDE Constitutional Commission is

competent to hear this matter, or whether any other commission within FIDE is competent”, as the Electoral Commission.

On 20 June 2026, the Constitutional Commission replied that the request was inadmissible, since, if a complaint is addressed to a specific Commission and, for whatever reason, that Commission appears, rightly or wrongly, not to be the competent one, a new complaint must be submitted to the different Commission and, as a new complaint, must specify the claimant’s standing to act, the *petitum* and the *causa petendi*. A Complainant cannot “ask” the body that is to decide the case to determine whether it has competence: if it lacks competence, the case will simply be declared inadmissible and rejected.

No specific new complaint was submitted either to the Constitutional Commission or to the Electoral Commission. However, in August 2026, the Complainant, recalling his initial complaint, asked the Electoral Commission to issue a decision.

Therefore, the Electoral Commission communicated copy of the complaint to Mr. Lukasz Turlej, establishing a deadline for his defences or observations, if any.

Mr Lukasz Turlej replied by advancing the following arguments:

- he disagrees on the argument that his position as FIDE Secretary General, combined with his candidacy for President of the European Chess Union, constituted a conflict of interest, given that “the ECU electoral rules applicable at the time did not exclude me, or any other person holding a FIDE position, from standing for the office of ECU President. Nor did they contain a comprehensive code governing electoral campaigning or implement the FIDE Electoral Rules in their entirety”, adding that “President Zurab Azmaiparashvili and the ECU Board subsequently introduced a Code of Conduct based on selected FIDE Electoral Rules after tickets were submitted and after the start of campaign”. Under the heading “Absence of misuse of FIDE position or resources”, he states that he did not use FIDE employees, confidential information, databases, funds, equipment, premises or official communication channels for his campaign; that he did not ask FIDE staff to support his candidacy; and that his candidacy was not presented as being endorsed by FIDE. During the last three weeks of the ECU election campaign, he was on an official leave of absence from FIDE. He adds that his attendance at chess events, including those referred to in the complaint, related to his professional responsibilities in the chess community. Those events did not take place during the campaign, and he did not visit them after the announcement of his candidacy. He further submits that the complaint did not identify any specific decisions taken by him as FIDE Secretary General that benefited his campaign, disadvantaged another candidate, interfered with the ECU election, or otherwise breached a FIDE rule.

- “Equal treatment and conduct of the Complainant”: he exposes that "if the FIDE Electoral Rules are to be used as the standard against which the ECU election is judged, the same standard must be applied equally to all candidates" and, "for approximately six years, Mr Azmaiparashvili had, according to my understanding, a person from FIDE management serving on his ECU Board. The same situation existed during his electoral campaign in 2022, when he invited a high-ranking FIDE officer to his electoral team", “in October 2025, during the ECU Gala, in the presence of ECU delegates, the FIDE President and other members of the chess community, Mr Azmaiparashvili publicly announced his private electoral ticket/team for the forthcoming ECU elections", and “Zurab Azmaiparashvili used his position as ECU President to intimidate potential candidates. Acting in his official capacity as President of the ECU, even before the campaign began... he referred to ECU Board member and potential rival as 'prostitute' and 'traitor' in the presence of witnesses".

On this basis Mr Lukasz Turlej requested “to the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission” to dismiss the complaint for lack of concrete evidence of a breach of FIDE rules, to reject the requested interim measures, including suspension, and to apply any electoral or ethical standard equally to all candidates; and if any further investigation is considered necessary, limit it to specific allegations, acts, dates and evidence".

Before considering the merits of the alleged violations of FIDE rules, it is necessary to establish whether the Electoral Commission has competence in this case, especially since both parties addressed their requests primarily, or exclusively, to the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission and, only subsequently, the Complainant addressed the Constitutional Commission and finally the Electoral Commission.

Although the complaint contains some general references to “elections” and to “a declaration of ineligibility for FIDE office”, it clearly refers to the ECU elections.

The ECU Statutes contain some specific rules concerning ECU elections and make no reference to the FIDE Electoral Commission. The ECU never requested the FIDE Electoral Commission to supervise ECU elections, nor to carry out a preliminary eligibility check on the submitted candidacies for ECU Presidency or other ECU positions. In FIDE documents and in the FIDE website, the ECU is indicated as an “Affiliated Organisation”.

The Electoral Commission’s competences are not included among the general principles of the Electoral Rules listed in Article 2 of the FIDE Electoral Rules.

In addition, the two-month period before the elections must be calculated by reference to the date of the FIDE General Assembly electoral meeting, scheduled for 26

September 2026, whereas the alleged violations of the FIDE Code of Ethics attributed to the Respondent occurred before mid-May 2026.

Therefore, on these grounds, the Electoral Commission has no competence in this case, and the complaint must be rejected, insofar as it is submitted as a matter falling within the alleged competence of the ELC.

No one has requested non-recognition of the results of the 2026 ECU Elections, which were already held in July 2026, and the Council has not requested an advisory opinion on this issue to the Constitutional Commission, therefore the Constitutional Commission has no competence either.

On the contrary, the complaint submitted by Mr. Zurab Azmaiparashvili may fall within the possible competence of the FIDE Ethics and Disciplinary Commission, therefore copies of the received documents must be sent by the FIDE Secretariat to the Ethics and Disciplinary Commission.

V) OTHER COMPLAINTS – PROCEDURAL RULES

The ELC has received many other complaints and/or requests: some concern the eligibility of a candidate for the FIDE Presidential ticket, others allege violations of ethical and disciplinary rules and of the rules governing campaigning, many concern the legitimacy of a given Member Federation or Delegate (some of them not qualified as complaints but as requests for recognition of the right to vote).

In all cases, the ELC informed the person, Member Federation, or Delegate against whom the complaint is directed and set a deadline for the submission of observations or defences. An on-line meeting with the observers nominated by FIDE Continents was also organised, to inform them about the received complaints.

As already explained to a Complainant, who requested a clarification, the proceedings follow only the internal rules and practice of the ELC.

When a complaint concerns the eligibility of a person, namely the right to be elected, the initial complaint is considered as a source of information that starts a procedure to verify the legitimacy of the candidature. It is not a “trial” between parties, but a verification of whether the conditions for the candidature are met, carried out by the body competent to conduct the review, in this case the ELC, which is not a “sport justice” body, but just a commission whose three members act *pro bono* in the best interest of FIDE and chess activities, contributing to a proper organisation of FIDE Elections.

There is no right of reply for the Complainant, which would in turn have to be followed by a further right of reply for the respondent, with an additional extension of the timetable that would be incompatible with the needs of an electoral procedure. An

exception may arise where the ELC requires further information. In any event, such information would not constitute replies, but answers to a request for information.

When a complaint also concerns alleged violations of ethical or disciplinary rules, the Electoral Commission, before taking any further procedural step, verifies its competence and the admissibility of the complaint. In such cases, if the ELC is competent and the case is admissible, the parties may be authorised by the ELC, in this scenario chaired by the EDC chairperson (the competences and the composition of the ELC are completely different from those of the EDC), to exchange written submissions and take any further procedural steps deemed necessary.

In any case, after the decision on the competence and on the admissibility, the FIDE Offices will be authorised to communicate to the “Complainants” copies of the observations or defences submitted by the “Respondents”.

The ELC is currently evaluating all these issues in relation to the complaints received, some of them in the very last days. Decisions have not yet been taken on many of them. It is a relatively “simplified” procedure, but it still requires time.

VI) UPDATED PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE MEMBER FEDERATIONS ENTITLED TO VOTE (INCLUDING THE NAMES OF PRESIDENTS AND DELEGATES)

Provisional lists of the suspended Member Federations and of the Member Federations entitled to vote were approved by the ELC, on 27 July 2026.

In accordance with art. 3.4 of the Electoral Rules, until thirty (30) days before elections, each Member Federation could communicate any election or nomination of a different FIDE Delegate or President. The ELC examined the data communicated by the FIDE Offices, with the changes resulting from the received communications.

As mentioned above, the ELC received many complaints and/or requests concerning the right of a given Member Federation or Delegate to vote, which have not yet been decided.

However, the ELC opines that it is useful to invite the FIDE Offices to publish on the FIDE website a second provisional version of the lists of the suspended Member Federations and of the Member Federations entitled to vote, indicating, next to the names of some Member Federations or Delegates, that a complaint, or simply a request for additional information, is pending.

30 August 2026

The Electoral Commission