

STATUES CHANGE

Today, the sixteenth of February two thousand and seven, appeared before me:

Mr RENÉ ALFRED STOKER, notary located in Nijmegen:

1. Miss ing bsc **Marloes Simone TIMMERMANS**, residing in _____

Born in Twello at the eighteenth of October nineteen hundred eighty-two, identified with passport, number: _____ issued in Voorst at the twelfth of June two thousand and two, unwed and without registered partner

2. Mr. **Tim Ben Frans ARENTSEN**, residing in _____

Born in Doetinchem at the sixth of June nineteen hundred eighty-six, identified with identity card, number: _____ issued in Doetinchem at the twenty-fifth of January two thousand and five, unwed and without registered partner

3. Miss Petronella Cornelia WIJNEN, residing in _____

Born in Geldrop at the twenty-seventh of July nineteen hundred eighty-two, identified with passport, number: _____ issued in Nijmegen at the twenty-fifth of January two thousand and five, unwed and without registered partner

4. Mr. Koenraad Lambertus VAN DEN DUNGEN, residing in _____

Born in Venlo at the seventeenth of March nineteen hundred eighty-five, identified with passport, number: _____ issued in Nijmegen at the thirtieth of two thousand and five, unwed and without registered partner

The aforementioned appearers together form the entire board of the association, located in Nijmegen: **NIJMEEGSE STUDENTEN ZAALHANDBAL VERENIGING HA-STU**, NSZV Ha-Stu for short. This is an informal association which was established the first of January nineteen-hundred seventy-seven and as the legally represented association determined in article 13 section 1 of her statutes.

By the board's decision, taken at the third of October two-thousand and six, in accordance with the determined article 21 of the association's statutes, it has been decided to amend the statutes and document them in a notary deed and the board is authorized to perform all acts necessary to execute of the mentioned decision of the change and documentation of the association's statutes. An abstract of the minutes of the respective board meeting is attached to the document.

The appearers declared the execution of mentioned decision that the statutes for the association altogether will be as follows:

STATUES:

NAME AND SEAT

Article 1

The association is named: **NIJMEEGSE STUDENTEN ZAALHANDBAL VERENIGING HA-STU**, NSZV Ha-Stu for short.

SEAT

Article 2

The association is located in Nijmegen.



GOAL

Article 3

1. The association has as its purpose to practise and promote the handball sport, mainly in the student population of Nijmegen.
2. The association attempts to fulfil this purpose by:
 - a. being a member of the Nederlands Handbal Verbond (Dutch Handball union) located in Utrecht;
 - b. partaking in competitive matches organized by the Nederlands Handbal Verbond;
 - c. participation in matches, tournaments or similar competitions by own or other organisations;
 - d. giving her members the opportunity to develop themselves in the handball sport;
 - e. attending and/or organising meetings which can be of importance for the association;
 - f. promoting a sportsmanlike and friendly ambiance,
 - g. applying all other lawful resources which promote the association's goal.

MEMBERS

Article 4

1. Members of the association are those who are subscribed to the University Sportcentre of the Radboud University Nijmegen and are admitted as members of the association.
2. The board keeps a register in which includes the names and addresses of all members, patrons, and honorary members.

PATRONS AND HONORARY MEMBERS

Article 5

1. Patrons are those who support the association with a yearly financial contribution.
2. Honorary members of the association are those who are appointed by the board as such due to their accomplishments for the association.
3. Patrons and honorary members have no other rights and obligations than those granted and imposed on them by the statutes.

ADMISSION

Article 6

1. The board makes decisions in regard to the admission of members, honorary members and patrons.
2. In case of no admission, the general meeting can decide to admit a member anyway.

END OF MEMBERSHIP

Article 7

1. The membership ends:
 - a. by a member's death;
 - b. by a member's cancelation;
 - c. by cancelation by the association. This can occur when a member has ceased to meet the requirements for membership as set by the statutes, when a member does not fulfil his obligations to the association, as well as when it can not reasonably be demanded of the association to allow the membership to continue;

- d. by eviction. This can only be proclaimed when a member is acting contrary to the statutes, regulations or associations decisions, or brings unreasonable disadvantage to the association.
2. Cancellation by the association is done by the board.
3. Cancellation of the membership by the member or association can only occur at the end of association year in accordance with a cancellation term of four weeks. However, the membership can be terminated immediately in case it can not be demanded of the association or member to let the membership continue.
4. A cancellation in contrast with the stipulated previous paragraph will end the membership at the earliest allowed time following the date of cancellation.
5. Immediate termination of the membership by cancellation is possible for a member:
 - a. within one month after a member has been notified of a decision that limits the rights of members or increases the weight of obligations. Then the decision does not apply to the member. A member is not allowed to terminate the membership to exclude oneself of any financial obligations if the obligations that are increased are of financial nature;
 - b. within a month after a member is informed about a decision to convert the association into another legal form or to fuse.
6. Cancellation of the membership is done by the board.
7. The person concerned by the decision to terminate membership by the association based on the grounds that it cannot be reasonably asked of the association to allow the membership to continue and by a decision to cancel the membership is allowed to appeal to the general meeting within a month of the receipt of the notification with the decision. In the notification, the member is informed of the ground on which the decision was made. During the term of appeal and the pending appeal, the member is suspended.
8. When the membership is terminated during an association year, the member still owes the entire yearly contribution.
9. The board can suspend a member for a period of maximum three months in case a member repeatedly acts contrary to with his membership obligations, or by acts or behaviours that damage the interest of the association. The member will be informed of the decision with stated reason of suspension. Within one month after being informed of the decision, the member can invoke a general meeting. During the member's suspension period, the rights acquired by the membership can not be practised, in accordance with the next paragraph.
10. In case the suspended member utilizes the possibility of appeal, he has access to the general meeting in which the decision to suspension is discussed and is qualified to partake in the discussion of the suspension.

END OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PATRONS AND HONORARY MEMBERS

Article 8

1. The rights and obligations of an honorary member and of a patron can be terminated any time by either side. However, the yearly contribution over the current association year is still owed.
2. Termination by the association is executed by the board.

YEARLY CONTRIBUTION

Article 9

1. Members and patrons are obligated to pay a yearly contribution, to be determined by the general meeting. They can be subdivided into categories with varying contributions.
2. In special cases, the board can grant partial or complete exemption of payment of contribution.
3. The members are furthermore held to compliance with all obligations in the statutes and regulations of the association, compliance with legally valid decisions taken by the general membership meeting and board and to forego actions that can negatively affect the association.

RIGHTS PATRONS AND HONORARY MEMBERS

Article 10

In addition to the rights granted to honorary members and patrons by the power of these statutes, they have the right to attend competitions, exercises and other events organised by the association.

BOARD

Article 11

1. The board consists of at least three people, appointed by the general meeting.
2. The board appointment is done from the association's members.

END BOARD MEMBERSHIP – PERIODICAL MEMBERSHIP SUSPENSION

Article 12

1. Every board member, even when appointed for a limited amount of time, can always be fired, or suspended by the general meeting. When a suspension is not followed by a decision to fire this member within three months will result in the cancelation of the suspension.
2. Every board member abdicates within three years after his or her appointment according to a schedule of resignation. The abdicated person is re-electable.
3. The board membership ends by:
 - a. the cancelation of the membership to the association;
 - b. resignation;
 - c. the loss of the control of the board member his own capital and assets.

BOARD FUNCTIONS – DECISION MAKING BY THE BOARD

Article 13

1. The board appoints from its midst a chairman, secretary and a treasurer. Each board member can fulfil more than one function.
2. The secretary will make minutes of the discussed topics in the meeting which will be signed by the secretary and chairman. In contrary to the what the law determines, the verdict of the chairman about the realization and the contents of a decision is not determinative.
3. Further regulations regarding the meetings of the board and the decision making by the board can be given by the house rules.

BOARD FUNCTIONS – REPRESENTATION

Article 14

1. Barring limitations according to the statutes the board is tasked with managing the association.

2. In the case that there are less than three board members left, the board remains in power. It is however obliged to host a general meeting as soon as possible where the available spot or spots are discussed.
3. In the case that a board member ends his or her board membership, the board remains in power, even if this development lowers the amount of board members to less than three. The board is however obliged to host a general meeting as soon as possible where the naming of a substitute is discussed. The board is then qualified to appoint a temporary replacement from its midst, who will observe the tasks until the general meeting has appointed a substitute.
4. In the case that a board member is suspended the board is qualified to appoint a temporary replacement from its midst.
5. The board is qualified to allow committees that they appointed to carry out tasks that fall under their responsibility.
6. The board is, if approved by the general meeting, qualified to decide to engage in agreement to purchase, alienate or encumber registered property, making an agreement where the association connects itself as deposit or main co-debtor, stand in for a third party or warrant itself for the debt of another. If the approval of the general meeting is missing, an appeal can be made by and against third parties.
7. Despite as mentioned in the last sentence of section 6, the association is extrajudicially represented by the board. The accountability authority is mainly in the hands of two board members that act together.

YEAR REPORT – BILLS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 15

1. The association year starts at the first of September and ends the thirty-first of August.
2. The board is obligated to maintain notes of the financial position in a manner that in all times the rights and obligations of the board are known.
3. The board presents its year report about the state of the association and the enacted policies within six months of the end of the association year, this term can be extended by the general meeting. Additionally, this report includes a balance of the benefits and costs with explanation to the meeting about them. The report is signed by the board, if one or more signatures are missing, a notification with reason for missing signature(s) is supplied. After the term has ended, each member of the board can claim rights that they fulfilled the obligations.
4. The general meeting yearly appoints from their members a committee of at least two persons, who cannot be part of the board. The committee looks into the account and the accountability of the board and presents her findings in the general meeting.
5. If this investigation of the account and accountability requires exceptional knowledge of accountancy, then the committee can apply for assistance of an expert. The board is obligated to supply the committee with all the requested information, to show her the till and values if desired and allow insight in books and records of the association.
6. The committee can be redacted at all times by the general meeting, though only if another committee is appointed.
7. The board is obligated to save the records as mentioned in section 2 and 3 for ten years.

GENERAL MEETING

Article 16

1. The board organizes the general meeting as often as it deems desirable, or when it is obligated to by the law or the statutes.
2. The general meeting has authorization over all that has not been dedicated to the board by law or statutes.
3. Yearly and within six months after the end of the association year, a general meeting (year meeting) is held. In this yearly meeting the following are discussed:
 - a. the year report and bill and accountability mentioned in article 15 with the report and the previously mentioned committee;
 - b. the appointing of the committee mentioned in article 15 for the following association year;
 - c. provision of available positions;
 - d. introducing the board or the members that were mentioned in the invitation for the meeting.
4. Other general meetings are held as often as the board deems this desirable.
5. Furthermore, the board is obligated to call a general meeting after a request for a general meeting by at least one tenth of all members. This general meeting should be held within four weeks of the receipt of the request. If the board does not respond to the request within fourteen days, the requestees can continue by evoking article 20 or placing an advert in a local newspaper. The requestees can appoint any other than the board members with the leading of the meeting and writing down the minutes.

ADMISSION AND VOTING RIGHT

Article 17

1. All association members, honorary members and patrons have access to the general meeting. Suspended members and suspended board members have no access unless the suspension is part of the meeting. He also has the right to speak during that meeting.
2. The general meeting decides about admitting people that were not mentioned in section 1 to the meeting.
3. Each association member that is not suspended and has provided the yearly contribution until the day of the meeting, has one vote. The board member that is not a member of the association has an advisory vote. Patrons and honorary members have no voting rights.
4. A member can vote via an other member that has been authorized to vote in his or her stead. However, a member that is authorized to represent other members cannot be authorized by more than three members.

CHAIRMANSHIP- MINUTES

Article 18

1. The general meetings are led by the chairman of the association unless a situation occurs like mentioned in article 16, section 4, last sentence. If the chairman and his substitute are absent, then one of the other board members (appointed by the board) acts as a chairman in his stead. If this does not produce a chairman either, the meeting itself will provide a chairman.
2. A secretary or another person appointed by the chairman makes the minutes of the transactions in each meeting, these will be established and signed by the chairman and the note taker.

3. They who call the meeting can make notarial minutes of the transactions.
4. The contents of the minutes or notarial minutes is presented to the members.

DECISION MAKING OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Article 19

1. The verdict of the chairman in the general meeting regarding the outcome of the results of the voting is determinative. The same applies to decisions made about non-written proposals.
2. If, however, the justness of a decision (meant in section 1) is immediately questioned, then a new vote is held when the majority of the meeting or, in the case the original voting did not occur individually of written, a present member with voting rights desires a new vote. This new vote cancels the results of the original vote.
3. Unless dictated otherwise by the statutes or law, all decisions of the general meeting are made with an absolute majority of the cast votes.
4. Blank votes are considered as non-casted.
5. All votes occur verbally, unless the chairman deems a written vote desirable or one of the voters desires such a voting method. Written voting occurs with non-signed, closed notes.
6. Decision making by acclamation is possible, unless a voter desires individual voting.
7. A unanimous vote of all members, even if not present in a meeting, has, if the board is previously informed, the same power as a decision of the general meeting.

CONVOCATION OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Article 20

1. The general meeting is convoked by the board. The convocation occurs written to the addresses of the members as noted in the members register (article 4). The term for this convocation is at least seven days.
2. In the convocation the subjects of the meeting are mentioned.

STATUTES CHANGE

Article 21

1. The statutes of the association cannot be changed, unless by a decision made by the general meeting, which was convoked with the notice that a change in statutes would be proposed.
2. They who convoked the general meeting to discuss the proposal to change the statutes, should at least five days prior to the meeting present a copy of said proposal, in which the proposed change is included, at a location where the members can read it until the end of the day of the meeting. Furthermore, a transcript as mentioned should be send to all members.
3. The rules determined in section 1 and 2 do not apply when in the general meeting, all members are present or represented and the proposal to change the statutes is accepted by regular voting.
4. A decision to change the statutes requires at least two thirds of the casted votes, in a meeting where at least two thirds of the members are present or represented. If less than two thirds are present or represented, then a second meeting is called and held within four weeks. In this meeting, the proposal will be discussed and voted on as in the last meeting, regardless of the amount of present and represented members. A decision on the acceptance of the proposal requires again two thirds of the casted votes.
5. A change in statutes is not enacted until a notarial deed of the change is drawn up. Each board member is qualified to execute the deed.

DISSOLUTION

Article 22

1. The association can be disbanded by a decision of the general meeting. The conditions as determined by in sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 from the previous article apply.
2. Unless the general meeting decides otherwise, the liquidation is executed by the board.
3. The surplus balance after disbandment goes to those that were member of the association at the time of its disbandment. Each will receive an equal amount. At the decision to dissolution, the surplus balance can also be spent otherwise.
4. The association ceases to exist when no benefits to her or liquidators are present. The liquidators make statements about this to the register in which the association is entered.

HOUSE RULES

Article 23

1. The general meeting can establish house rules in which all further conditions that are related to the structure of the management of the association can be established.
2. The house rules cannot be in conflict with the law, even when it concerns a non-mandatory right, nor with the statutes.

FINANCIAL MEANS

Article 24

The financial means of the association consist of:

1. the contributions of the members and patrons;
2. any acquisitions, as results of inheritances, legacies and gifts;
3. any other random benefits.

FINAL PROVISION

Article 25

In all cases where both law and these statutes do not anticipate on, the board decides.

The deed is drawn up in Nijmegen, on the date mentioned on the first page of this deed.

The people present are known to me, the notary and their identity has been verified by previously mentioned documents.

The contents of the deed are presented and clarified to them.

The people present have declared to have received the conceptual deed timely before the execution, to not wish for this entire document to be read out loud, to have taken note of the deed and its contents and to accept these contents.

This deed was partially read aloud and immediately afterwards signed, first by the people present and finally by me, the notary.

