



1 Important Introduction / Clarification

According to the policy of the 21st board of E.S.H. Da Vinci, a translation of the statutes were to be written so that not only the Dutch speaking board members, but international board members were able to read and understand the rules set when founding the association.

However, the following is very important to understand:

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT LEGALLY BINDING IN ANYWAY AND IS AN UNOFFICIAL DOCUMENT THAT CANNOT BE USED IN ANY LEGAL/OPERATIONAL/FISCAL SITUATION. ONLY THE OFFICIALLY NOTED DUTCH DOCUMENT FOUND ON OUR WEBSITE CAN BE USED FOR THESE PURPOSES.

This document is not "notarized" and only will exist as a supporting document for non-Dutch speaking board members, committee chairs or any international member (although realistically, regular members won't really ask). If this member wants to know something 100% sure, they need to refer to the Dutch document.

It should be further noted that Nederlandse Handboog Bond, NHB, is referred to as Koninklijke HandboogSport Nederland, KHSN, as of 2023. As the statutes were notarized before 2023, this document will refer to the Dutch Archery Federation as "NHB".

2 Statutes

(Originally written in collaboration with, and notarised by Schäfer Notarissen)

25.12658/CH

FOUNDING AND STATUTES OF AN ASSOCIATION

Today, second of february two-thousand five, appeared in Eindhoven before me, mr MAARTEN LOUIS SEGERS, notary established in Nuenen:

1. the gentleman **Frank Rentmeester**, born [Redacted]
2. the gentleman **Mathias Antonius Cornelia Thurlings**, born [Redacted]
3. the gentleman **Zef Rijnen**, born [Redacted]
4. the gentleman **Jaron Achterberg**, born [Redacted]

The parties declared here the desire to establish an association and constitute the following statutes:

Name and Registered Office

Article 1

1. The association carries the name: **Eindhovense Studenten Handboogvereniging Da Vinci.**
2. It is located and registered in Eindhoven

Purpose

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Article 2

1. The purpose of the association is to practice and improve archery as a sport for students
2. They aim to achieve this purpose through:
 - a. membership of the Nederlandse Handboog Bond (Hereafter called: "NHB")
 - b. participation in NHB organised competitions

and furthermore, using all lawful means,

Duration

Article 3

The association will be constituted for an indefinite period.

Membership

Article 4

1. The association has aspiring members and (honorary) members.
2. Members can be those that study at an institute of higher education, owning a membership card to the student sport centre Eindhoven (unless decided otherwise by the director of the sport centre) and has requested membership in writing through a member of the board and has been allowed to be a member by the board. This is to be proven through a declaration from the board.

In case of non-allowance from the board, the general members meeting can still allow membership.

3. The membership is personal and cannot be transferred to received through inheritance.
4. Members are required to follow the statutes, rules, and decisions made by the board, the student sport centre Eindhoven, and the NHB.
5. The general members meeting is authorized to divide members into different classifications, and declare differing rules and conditions for these classifications. The association will at least adhere to the prescribed classifications provided by the NHB.
6. Those who become members of the association are obliged to become and stay members of the NHB. With the registration of membership to the association, the member also registers to the membership of the NHB. The board cannot allow the related person to become a member before this person becomes a member of the NHB.
7. If the member commits an offence while within the membership of the NHB, the disciplinary agreement of the NHB applies to this member, as can be found in the statutes of the NHB and in accordance with the rules applying to these statutes.
8. The association or the punished member submits itself to a collaborative disciplinary agreement with the NHB or the disciplinary agreement practiced on behalf of the NHB.

Article 5

1. The membership ends:
 - a. following the death of the member;
 - b. through cancellation by the member;
 - c. through cancellation by the association;
 - d. by dismissal;
 - e. if the NHB terminates the bond-membership of the member. The association is obliged to end the bond-membership immediately when the member requests its cancellation.



2. Cancellation of the membership by the member can only be done at the end of the fiscal year. They need to inform the board in writing, taking in account a notice period of four weeks.

When the request for termination has not been provided on time, the membership extends into the following fiscal year.

The membership terminates instantly when:

- a. within reason, the membership of the member cannot be required to be extended.
 - b. within a month, a member has been notified that members rights have been limited or member requirements have been increased (unless related changes are monetary rights or requirements).
 - c. within a month, a member has been informed of a decision to change the associations legal form, or of a fusion of associations.
3. Cancellation of membership can be performed by the board on behalf of the association, by the end of the fiscal year:
- a. when a member, after having been notified in writing multiple times, has not performed their requirements set by the association during the fiscal year;
 - b. when the member has stopped fulfilling their requirements constituted through the statutes.

The cancellation notice period is at least four weeks.

If termination has not been performed in a timely manner, the memberships will continue until the end of the following fiscal year.

The cancellation can be followed by immediate termination if, within reason, the membership cannot be required to continue by the association.

The cancellation has to be provided in writing accompanied by reasons why.

4. Dismissal of the member can only be decided when actions of the member conflict with the requirements set by the statutes, rules or decisions of the association or when the member disadvantages the association unreasonably. It is required of the board, that the member is informed as earlier as possible of this decision, providing reasons. The associated member has the right to appeal this decision within a month of receiving this information with the general member meeting.

5. When the membership is ended or terminated during the fiscal year, the member is obliged to pay the full yearly contribution, unless decided otherwise by the board.

6. If the membership of a related person ends with the association, the membership of the related person to the NHB is not immediately ended as well as they may stay member through other means.

Donors

Article 6

1. Donors are those who, as allowed by board, are donor-members. The board has the right to terminate this donor-membership in writing.
2. Donors are obliged to provide the association with a monetary donation, of which a minimum amount is decided by the general members meeting.
3. Donors have the exclusive right to attend general members meetings. They are allowed to speak, but not allowed to vote.

Contributions

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Article 7

Every member is obliged to pay a yearly contribution. The amount required is (per classification) decided by the general members meeting.

Board

Article 8

1. The board consists of at least three natural persons, who decide a chairperson, secretary and treasurer among themselves.
2. The board members are to be constituted by the general members meeting, with due observance of paragraph 1.
3. Board members can be suspended or terminated at any time, provided within reason, by the general members meeting. The general member meeting can decide this when achieving two-thirds of the votes in support of the decision.
4. The suspension can be ended when the general member meeting cannot decide on termination within three months. The suspended board member is allowed to justify themselves during a general members meeting, supported by an advisory councillor
5. Board members are constituted for a period of one year. One year can be constituted through two following yearly general member meetings. A resigning board member can immediately be reinstated.
6. If the amount of board members has lowered below the amount named in paragraph 1, the board retains their authority. The board is obliged to plan a general members meeting as soon as possible to recruit a new board member.
7. During board meetings and when decisions are made by the board, they must adhere to article 11 up until and including article 14 as much as possible.

Article 9

1. The board is tasked with managing the association.
2. The board is, with previously acquired approval of the general member meeting, allowed to decide on agreements for receiving, alienating, appealing/encumbrancing of registered goods and to engage in agreements wherein the association is used as a deposit or main creditor, supports a third party or acts as a security for a third party's debt.

Article 10

1. The board represents the association
2. The authority to represent is shared among board members who fulfil the same function on action.

General member meeting

Article 11

The general member meetings are to be held within the municipality where the association, according to the statutes, was constituted.

Article 12

1. Attendance is allowed to members who are not suspended, donors, as well as third party actors who have been invited by the board or the general member meeting.

A suspended member is allowed to attend the general member meeting during which the decision for suspension is made, and is allowed to speak on the matter.

2. With the exception of suspended members, every member has a singular vote in the general member meeting. Every member who is entitled to vote can, in writing, approve another member who is entitled to vote to vote for them. An entitled member can at highest represent two persons besides themselves.

3. A unanimous vote by all members entitled to vote, even if not present during the meeting, has, if informed by the board, the same power as a decision during the general member meeting. This decision can be made in writing.

4. The chairman decides the way that voting takes place during the general member meeting.

5. Every decision which does not require a higher majority as written in the law or statutes, are taken by majority vote. When members refuse to vote (or perform a strike on voting), the proposal is denied. When refusing to vote (on strike) during voting on a person, the majority decides the result. If during a voting of two or more persons nobody can achieve the majority vote, voting is repeated between these two or more persons until majority vote is achieved.

Article 13

1. The general member meeting is led by the chairman or, during their absence, by one of the other board members as decided by the general member meeting.

If no board members are present, the general member meeting decides among themselves who will lead the meeting.

2. The decision of a voting, spoken by the chairman during the general members meeting, is leading.

The same rule applies to the contents of a decision, if voted on a decision not made in writing.

If the correctness of a decision voiced by the chairman is questioned immediately after being announced, a new voting takes place if the majority of the general member meeting decides so, or if the voting does not take place either vocally or in writing as desired by an entitled voter.

The new decision overrules the decision made by the original voting.

3. Minutes are taken during the general member meeting by a secretary, or by a person appointed by the chairman.

These minutes are approved in either the same meeting, or the following meeting, and are signed by the chairman and the secretary.

Article 14

1. The fiscal year of the association lasts from the first of september to the thirtieth of august of the following year.

At least one general member meeting must be held yearly, and at least within 6 months after the end of the fiscal year. This limit can be extended by the general member meeting. During this general member meeting, the board provided the yearly review about the actions of the association and about the policy applied during the fiscal year. The balance and spending of the association is presented and needs approval by the general member meeting.

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These documents must be signed by the board members. If signatures of board members are missing, they must provide reasons why the signatures are absent. After the end of the term, every member can request the board members to follow and perform this requirement.

2. If, when discussing legality of the declared documents talked about in the previous paragraph, has not been provided to the general member meeting by an expert, then the general member meeting appoints, yearly, a committee of at least two members who are not part of the association.

3. The board is obliged to provide this committee with all documents that they request, which are related to any research this committee performs, as well as the cashbox, fiscal values and certificates acquired by the association.

4. The committee researches the documents named in paragraph 1 and 3.

5. If the research requires professional knowledge of accounting, then they can request this help which the association is obliged to pay for. The committee reveals their research and results during the general member meeting.

Article 15

1. General member meetings are convened by the board whenever they decide this to be orderly or when this is required by law.

2. When, in writing, at least one/tenth of the members who are entitled to vote, request a general member meeting, the board is obliged to convene this meeting within four weeks.

If no response is given within fourteen days, the members themselves can convene a general member meeting as described in paragraph 3 through an advertisement placed within the associations most read news source. The requestees can tax the board members with leading this general member meeting as well as taking minutes.

3. The convocation of a general member meeting is required to be announced in writing in the term of at least seven days.

During the convocation, all subjects which will be talked about have to be announced additionally.

Change of statutes

Article 16

1. Changes made to the statutes can only take place through a decision made by the general member meeting, if and only if during the convocation it is made clear that changes to the statutes will be talked about during the general member meeting. If the requested change is to change the goal of the association, written approval is required by the NHB.

2. Those who have requested a change to the statutes during a general member meeting, need to provide a written proposal at least ten days before the general member meeting takes place. This proposal is obliged to have the requested changes written down and available to all members up until and including the day on which the meeting takes place.

3. A change to the statutes can only be approved if two-thirds of the general member meeting votes in approval of these changes.

4. A change to the statutes can only be applied if a notary document is written. Every member of the board is allowed to veto away the deed of the statute changes.

5. Rules made in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 are not valid if all members entitled to vote are present during the general member meeting, or if all entitled to vote members are represented during the general member meeting, and the voting on the statute changes are decided on by general voting.

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6. The board members are obliged to have an authentic copy of the deed made with the statute changes and a full text of all statutes, as changed by the statute change, present in the office of the Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken.

Dissolution and liquidation.

Article 17

1. The rules decided on in article 16, paragraph 1, 2, 3 and 5 are applicable on decisions by the general member meeting related to fusion or dissolution of the association.
2. The general member meeting decides, as a continuation of the decision made in the previous paragraph, the fiscal balance in accordance with the goal of the association.
3. The liquidation is performed by the board.
4. After dissolution, the association will only exist as long as this is required for the performance of its liquidation. During liquidation, the statutes are still leading.

When documents or announcements are made in the name of the association, "in liquidation" has to be added to the name.

5. The liquidation ends when the liquidating party does not require it to keep going.
6. The fiscal books of the dissolved association need to stay available for at least 10 years after its liquidation. The archiver and keeper of these books are appointed by the liquidating party.

Regulations

Article 18

1. The general member meeting can decide on one or more new regulations, or one or more changes to existing regulations, in which subjects not discussed by the statutes are named.
2. A regulation cannot have any provisions or decisions in conflict with the law or the statutes.
3. When deciding on a new regulation or a change to an existing regulation, the rules named in article 16, paragraph 1, 2 and 5 are applied.

Final provision

Article 19

Every authority not named in the statutes, required by law or required by other legal organs, are placed upon the general member meeting.

Final statements

In their final statement, the comps declared:

1. Board member of the association are named as:
 - a. the comp sub 1, as chairman;
 - b. the comp sub 2, as secretary;
 - c. the comp sub 3, as treasurer;
 - d. the comp sub 4, as general board member.
2. The first fiscal year of the association ends on the thirty-first of august two-thousand five (31-08-2005).

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Where in the deed they are registered as unmarried or never married or understood as having never registered as a partner in any registered way.

Final piece.

The comps are known to me, the notary.

The deed is approved, taking place on the date and at the location named in the header. The legal contents of the deed is known and explained to the comps. The comps have declared knowing and understanding the contents of the deed, and are told the consequences named by the deed. The deed is read in a limited fashion and immediately signed afterwards, first by the comps and then by me, the notary.

[Signatures]

This ends the unofficial translation. I hope that it might help any international board/committee-members.

Written by Youri van Oudheusden, chairman of the 21st board. If any changes or edits are desired, this unofficial document can be found in the archives. This document may be provided to any members who request it if and only if these members are informed of the non-binding legal status the document holds.