

Statutes of the WAFDAL association

The personal expressions used include women and men alike.

§ 1: Name, location and goals of activity

1. The name of the association is "WAFDAL - World Association for Dalmatians" or „WAFDAL – Welt-Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Dalmatiner“.
2. It is based in Hard (Austria) and extends its activities to all over the world.
3. The establishment of branch associations is not intended.
4. Translations of these statutes are possible, but the German version of the statutes is binding.

§ 2: Purpose

1. The aim of the association, whose activity is not directed towards profit, is:
 - to encourage the international breeding of Dalmatians with pedigrees in accordance with the standards of the recognized breeding associations
 - to support scientific research and the fight against inheritance problems
 - organize meetings of judges and those familiar with the breed
 - Organization of exhibitions
 - providing information and expertise to those who need it
 - Support of the cooperation and the exchange of experiences of all members in the case of special breeding problems
 - Maintaining friendly relationships among the member organizations
 - Cooperation with other clubs and associations
 - public relations

The association serves as a supportive, advisory as well as financial and organizational basis creating instrument and strives to:

- Bringing together people who are interested in breeding and maintaining the Dalmatian breed
 - enable a lively exchange of experiences
2. The association is non-profit and does not primarily pursue its own economic purposes. The association may only accumulate assets for its statutory purposes. Any profit that may arise is to be used exclusively to fulfill the purpose of the association and may not be distributed to members. Apart from completely subordinate ancillary purposes, the association may not pursue any other than charitable purposes.

§ 3: Means to achieve the purpose of the association

1. The purpose of the association is to be achieved through the non-material and material means listed in paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. As non-material means, the association will plan and carry out various activities in order to fulfill the association's purpose, among other things
 - a. Meetings and discussions to coordinate the association's interests
 - b. Develop guidelines and recommendations for breeding Dalmatians.
 - c. Organization of Dalmatian exhibitions and meetings. The board can set up committees for this purpose.
 - d. Plan and conduct lectures, courses and events
 - e. Conducting workshops, seminars, research projects, studies and breed shows
 - f. Provision of infrastructure (e.g. conference venues, exhibition grounds)
 - g. Enter into cooperation with organizations and institutions that are in the interests of the association and serve to achieve the association's purpose
 - h. Networking with similar initiatives at an international level
 - i. Establishing and maintaining websites and using other electronic media
 - j. Publication of newsletters, club magazines, breed show catalogues and information material
3. The necessary financial resources should be raised by

- a. Membership and joining fees
- b. Subsidies, grants, donations, collections, bequests, sponsorship money and advertising income
- c. Income from club events, sales markets and bazaars
- d. Asset management (interest, other capital income)

§ 4: Types of Membership

1. The members of the association are divided into ordinary, extraordinary and honorary members.
2. Ordinary members are those who fully participate in the association's work.
3. Extraordinary members are those who support and promote the association.
4. Honorary members are people who are appointed for special services to the association.

§ 5: Acquisition of membership

1. Members of the association can be all physical and legal persons, in particular breeding clubs.
2. The board provisionally decides on the admission of members; its decision is finally confirmed or rejected by the general assembly.
3. Admission can be refused by giving reasons.
4. The appointment as honorary member is made at the request of the board by the general assembly.

§ 6: Termination of Membership

1. Membership ends through voluntary resignation, death or exclusion and, in the case of legal persons, through loss of legal personality.
2. Voluntary resignation is only possible on December 31. respectively. It must be communicated to the board in writing at least 1 month in advance. If the notification is made late, it will only take effect on the next possible date. The date of posting is decisive for timelines.
3. The board can exclude a member (club) if it is more than six months in arrears with the payment of the membership fees despite a one-time written reminder with a reasonable grace period. The obligation to pay the membership fees that have become due remains unaffected.
4. The expulsion of a member from the association can also be ordered by the board because of gross violation of other membership obligations and because of dishonorable behavior as well as because of behavior that offends against the interests of the association.
5. The revocation of honorary membership can be decided by the General Assembly upon application by the board for the reasons stated in Paragraph 4.

§ 7: Rights and obligations of the members

1. Rights:
 - a. The members are entitled to participate in all events of the association and to use the facilities of the association. Entrance fees for various events must be paid in any case.
 - b. The right to vote in the General Assembly as well as the active and passive right to vote are only available to ordinary and honorary members.
 - c. Each member is entitled to demand that the Executive Board hands over the statutes.
 - d. Voting may be done online. Votes may not be passed to other members.
 - e. The board has to call a general assembly if at least one tenth of the members request it.
 - f. The members are to be informed by the board about the activities and financial management of the association at each general assembly. If at least one tenth of the members request this, stating reasons, the board has to give the members concerned such information within four weeks.
 - g. The members are to be informed by the Board about the audited financial statements (accounting). If this happens in the general assembly, the auditors are to be involved.
2. Obligations:

- a. The members are obliged to promote the interests of the association to the best of their ability and to refrain from anything that could damage the reputation and purpose of the association.
- b. The members have to observe the association statutes and the resolutions of the association organs.
- c. The members are obliged to pay the membership fees on time in the amount decided upon by the General Assembly.
- d. Each member has to pass on any changes (in particular changes to address data, email address, telephone number) to the board without being asked

§ 8: Association organs

The organs of the association are the general assembly, the board, the auditors and the arbitration tribunal.

§ 9: General Assembly

1. An ordinary general assembly takes place every 2 years. An online meeting is possible at the decision of the board of directors
2. An extraordinary general assembly takes place within four weeks on:
 - a. Decision of the board or the ordinary general assembly
 - b. Written request from at least one tenth of the members
 - c. Requests by the auditors
 - d. Resolution of a court-appointed curator
3. All members are to be invited to the ordinary general assembly at least three months before the date in writing, by fax or by e-mail (to the fax number or e-mail address provided by the member to the association); Extraordinary general meetings have a period of 2 weeks. The general assembly must be called upon with details of the agenda. The meeting is convened by the board, by the auditor or by a court-appointed curator.
4. Motions for the General Assembly must be submitted to the Board in writing, by fax or by email at least six weeks (ordinary) or two weeks (extraordinary) before the date of the General Assembly.
5. Valid resolutions - with the exception of those relating to a motion to convene an extraordinary general meeting - can only be passed on the agenda.
6. All members are entitled to participate in the General Assembly. Only ordinary and honorary members are entitled to vote. The community of physical and legal members is on an equal footing with breed clubs. They vote separately, their majority decision is represented by an authorized representative in the vote of the breed clubs. Breed associations and the community of physical / legal members receive one vote for up to 50 members and then with one more vote for every 50 additional members. Legal persons are represented by an authorized representative. The transfer of voting rights to another member/person (e.g. by means of a written authorization) is not permitted; online voting is possible.
7. The General Assembly can decide regardless of the number of people present.
8. The elections and resolutions in the General Assembly usually take place with a simple majority of the valid votes cast. Resolutions to change the statutes of the association or to dissolve the association, however, require a qualified majority of two thirds of the valid votes cast.
9. The chairmanship of the General Assembly is chaired by the President or, if he is unable to do so, by his deputy. If this is also prevented, the eldest member of the Board present will take the chair.

§ 10: Duties of the General Assembly

The following tasks are reserved for the General Assembly:

- a. Resolution on the budget
- b. Receipt and approval of the statement of accounts
- c. Election, appointment and removal of the members of the board and the auditors

- d. Approval of legal transactions between auditors and the association
- e. Discharge of the board for the past term of office
- f. Determination of the amount of membership fees and initial membership fees
- g. Granting and withdrawing honorary membership
- h. Resolution on amendments to the statutes and the voluntary dissolution of the association
- i. Advice and resolution on other issues on the agenda

§ 11: Board members

1. The board consists of:
 - a. President
 - b. Vice President
 - c. Secretary
 - d. Treasurer
 - e. Three advisory board members
2. The board is elected by the general assembly. If an elected member resigns, the board has the right to mandate another elected member in his place, for which the subsequent approval must be obtained at the next general assembly. If the board is absent at all or for an unpredictably long period of time without self-completion through co-opting, every auditor is obliged to call an extraordinary general meeting immediately for the purpose of electing a new board. If the auditors are also unable to act, every full member who recognizes the emergency situation must immediately apply to the competent court for the appointment of a curator, who must immediately convene an extraordinary general assembly.
3. The legislation period of the board members is 4 years each; re-election is possible. Each function of the board members is to be performed personally.
4. The executive committee is convened by the president or, if he is unable to attend, by his deputy, in writing or orally. If this is also prevented for an unpredictably long time, any other board member may convene the board. Board meetings are also possible digitally (online).
5. The board has a quorum if all its members have been invited and at least half of them are present.
6. The board takes its decisions with a simple majority of votes; In a tie vote, the Chairman shall be decisive.
7. The chair is chaired by the president, if he is unable to attend, his deputy. If this is also prevented, the chairmanship is incumbent on the board member who is the oldest present in years or that board member who is determined by the majority of the other board members.
8. Apart from death and the expiry of the term of office, the function of a board member expires through dismissal and resignation.
9. The general assembly can at any time remove the entire board or individual members. The decision comes into force with the election/calling of the new board or board member.
10. The board members can declare their resignation in writing at any time. The declaration of resignation is to be addressed to the board, in the case of the resignation of the entire board to the general assembly. The resignation becomes effective only with the election or co-opting (paragraph 2) of a successor.
11. The three advisory board members should, if possible, cover the areas of health, breeding / exhibition and public relations
12. The executive board can set up and dissolve temporary working groups that deal with defined topics, e.g. Health issues, organization of meetings, etc.

§ 12: Duties of the board

1. The board is responsible for managing the association.
2. The board has to manage the association with the care of an orderly and conscientious body within the framework of this statute and the resolutions of the general assembly.
3. Regulations of procedure can be decided upon by the board to regulate the internal organization, taking these statutes into account.

4. The following matters in particular fall within its scope:
 - a. To ensure the regular operation of the company
 - b. Organization of events
 - c. Taking suitable measures to achieve the purposes of the association, in particular setting up temporary working groups, promoting communication with / between members and public relations
 - d. Administration of the association's assets and establishment of an accounting system
 - e. Informing the club members about the club's activities
 - f. Information of the members about budget and the audited financial statements
 - g. Preparation and calling of the ordinary and extraordinary general assembly
 - h. Provisional admission and exclusion of association members
 - i. Admission and termination of employees of the association

§ 13: Special duties of individual board members

1. The president is the highest functionary of the association and manages the day-to-day business of the association. He represents the association externally, towards authorities and third parties. If the president is unable to attend, his deputy takes the place of the president.
2. Written copies of the association require the signatures of the president and the secretary in order to be valid, and in financial matters the president and the treasurer.
3. Legal authorization to represent the association externally or to sign for it can only be granted by the board members named in Paragraph 2.
4. The board can appoint a managing director if necessary. The managing director is responsible for handling the day-to-day business assigned to him in accordance with the instructions of the president. The managing director is authorized to represent the association together with the president. The further details about the rights and obligations of the managing director may be specified in a separate set of rules of procedure, which is to be decided by the board.
5. Transactions concluded by a member of the board with the association in his own name or for someone else (self-dealing) require the consent of another officer who is authorized to represent or manage the company.
6. In the case of imminent danger, the President is entitled, under his own responsibility, to make arrangements independently, even in matters that fall within the sphere of activity of the General Assembly or the Board of Directors; internally, however, these require subsequent approval of the responsible association body.
7. The President chairs the General Assembly and the Board.
8. The secretary supports the president in managing the association's business. He is responsible for the protocols of the General Assembly and the Board meetings.
9. The treasurer is responsible for the proper financial management of the association.

§ 14: Auditor

1. Two independent and impartial persons are elected by the General Assembly as auditors for 4 years. Re-election is possible. The auditors may not belong to any body - with the exception of the general assembly - whose activities are the subject of the audit.
2. The auditors are responsible for the ongoing business control as well as the examination of the financial management of the association with regard to the correctness of the accounting and the use of funds according to the statutes. The board has to present the necessary documents to the auditors and to provide the necessary information. The auditors have to report the result of the audit to the general assembly.
3. Legal transactions between the auditors and the association require the approval of the general assembly. The provisions of Section 11 Paragraphs 8-10 apply accordingly to the auditors.

§ 15: Court of Arbitration

1. The association's internal arbitration tribunal is appointed to arbitrate all disputes arising from the association. It is an "arbitration body" within the meaning of the Association Act 2002 and not an arbitration court according to §§ 577 ff ZPO.
2. The arbitral tribunal consists of three regular members of the association. It is formed in such a way that a party to a dispute gives the board of directors a written name as an arbitrator. Upon request by the board within seven days, the other party to the dispute nominates a member of the arbitral tribunal within 14 days. After being informed by the board within seven days, the nominated arbitrators elect a third full member to chair the arbitral tribunal within a further 14 days. If there is an equality of votes among those proposed, the lot will decide. The members of the arbitral tribunal may not belong to any body - with the exception of the General Assembly - whose activities are the subject of the dispute.
3. The arbitral tribunal shall make its decision after both parties have been heard in the presence of all its members with a simple majority. It decides to the best of its knowledge and belief. Its decisions are final.
4. Unless the dispute have ended earlier, legal recourse is only open to legal disputes six months after the agreement on the referral to an arbitral tribunal (Section 8 of the Association Act 2002).

§ 16: Voluntary dissolution of the association

1. The voluntary dissolution of the association can only be resolved in an ordinary or extraordinary general assembly that already expressly contains this agenda item in the invitation and only with a majority of two thirds.
2. This General Assembly also has to decide on the liquidation - if there are association assets