



Sustainable World Peace
Sustainable World Peace Association

Postage stamp:



Web URL: www.worldpeace.es

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STATUTES

Chapter I. The denomination, purposes and domicile

Article 1

With the name **Associació Pau Mundial Sostenible**, this entity is established, which regulates its activities in accordance with the provisions of Law 4/2008, of April 24, of the third book of the Civil Code of Catalonia, relating to legal entities; the Organic Law 1/2002, of March 22, regulating the right of association, and its statutes.

Incorporation date: July 9, 2021

Article 2

The purposes of the association are:

- Strengthening the discourse of peace in order to promote world peace
- Support to international activists for peace with an emphasis on Catalonia, Spain, the Eurozone and the Middle East
- Collect and provide humanitarian assistance to victims of violence and war
- Defense of human rights values to promote world peace

Implementation method:

1. Attempts to create justice and unity, peace and tranquility in the international community based on mutual respect for thoughts, religions and nations.
2. Support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 1948 General Assembly of the United Nations and efforts to apply its provisions based on the traditions and cultural, religious and social values of each country.
3. Encourage governments to comply with international laws and regulations on human rights and defend the rights of nations.
4. Collaborate with international institutions, governmental and non-governmental, UNESCO, etc., as well as cooperate with related NGOs.
5. Attempts and efforts to eliminate any discrimination based on color, race, nationality and language.
6. Attempts to eliminate the manifestations of tyranny, colonialism and human exploitation of humans in various ways, including an increase in the level of public awareness and popular participation in the determination of their political, social, cultural and economic destiny.

7. Active and comprehensive presence in the areas of legal defense of transcendental human values in national and international assemblies and references.
8. Attend global international forums in accordance with the peace dialogue plan and promote it in the planned regions.
9. Establish coordination between the authorities of the countries to address the common discourse in the field of peace.
10. Defense of the rights of human beings around the world who have been mistreated, oppressed and offended. The organization duly informs its objections and proposals to the competent authorities and organizations of national and international public opinion, as well as to world public opinion.
11. Help and identify affected and vulnerable people and areas, educate and raise awareness about avoiding violence and extremism in any field.
12. Efforts to extend the principles of justice and dignity to the international community and avoid the violation of human rights under pressure and with political and military tactics.
13. Production of content, films, ... in order to raise awareness and culture and strengthen ideas against violence and war, tribalism, sectarianism and ...
14. Conduct seminars, conferences, exhibitions, training workshops and publish publications in the form of periodicals, monthly magazines, weekly magazines, etc. in accordance with the objectives of the organization.
15. Protection and defense of the rights of victims of violence and social victims.
16. Offer consultation services on the rehabilitation of social victims of war and violence and present them to the corresponding centers to enjoy this type of service.
17. Use of influential people in different regions and countries to synchronize and consolidate various voices against oppression, war, violence and discrimination around the world.
18. Use professors, experts and academic specialists to attend and train in vulnerable areas.
19. Use celebrities (cinema, sports, culture, etc.) in accordance with the objectives of the organization and strengthen convergence and synchronicity in the path of sustainable world peace.
20. Citizen education and awareness about society and, in particular, about societies affected by the culture of violence to achieve world peace and avoid war, discrimination and violence.
21. Establish and facilitate communication with national, regional and international organizations with a common goal and provide opportunities for the exchange of opinions and the transfer of knowledge and experience.

All profit motive is excluded.

Article 3

1. The address of the association is Carrer de l'Escultor Llimona, in Barcelona, and resides on the street 6, S01 (08031 Barcelona).
2. The functions of this association are mainly exercised in Catalonia.

Chapter II. The members of the association and their rights and obligations

Article 4 1

All natural and legal persons who, freely and voluntarily, have an interest in its purposes can form part of the association.

Regarding natural persons:

1. They must have the ability to work.
2. If they are minors between the ages of 14 and 18 and are not emancipated, they need the consent of their parents or guardians to be full members, with the right to vote in general meetings, and they cannot be elected members of the Board of Directors.

1. The status of member must be congruent with the name and purposes of the association.

3. Children under the age of 14 can acquire the status of member and exercise the rights derived from this condition through their legal representatives.

Regarding legal entities:

1. The admission request must be agreed by the competent body.
2. The rules by which the legal person in question is regulated must not exclude the possibility of forming part of an association.

To join an association it is necessary to submit a written request to the Board of Directors, which will take a decision on the request at the first meeting that takes place and communicate it to the most immediate general meeting.

Article 5

These are the rights of association members:

1. Attend with voice and vote at the meetings of the General Assembly.
2. Elect or be elected for representative positions or to hold managerial positions.
3. Exercise the representation conferred on them in each case.

4. Intervene in the government and management, in the services and activities of the association, in accordance with the legal and statutory rules.
5. Expose to the Assembly and the Board of Directors everything they consider that can contribute to making the association's life fuller and the realization of the basic social objectives more effective.
6. Request and obtain explanations about the administration and management of the Board of Directors or the representatives of the association.
7. Be heard prior to the adoption of disciplinary measures.
8. Receive information about the association's activities.
9. Make use of the common services that the association establishes or has at its disposal.
10. Be part of the working groups.
11. Have a copy of the statutes.
12. Consult the association's books.

Article 6

The duties of the members of the association are:

1. Commit to the goals of the association and actively participate in achieving them.
2. Contribute to the maintenance of the association with the payment of quotas, spills and other financial contributions set by the statutes and approved in accordance with them.
3. Fulfill the rest of the obligations resulting from the statutory provisions.
4. Adhere to and fulfill the agreements validly adopted by the governing bodies of the association.

Article 7

These are reasons for being deregistered from the association:

1. That the interested person decides, who must communicate his decision in writing to the Board of Directors.
2. Not meeting the set quotas.
3. Failure to comply with statutory obligations.

Chapter III. The General Assembly

Article 8

1. The General Assembly is the sovereign body of the association; its members are part of it by right and inalienable.
2. The members of the association, meeting in a legally constituted General Assembly, decide by majority the matters that are the competence of the Assembly.
3. All members are subject to the decisions of the General Assembly, including those absent, those who disagree and those present who have abstained from voting.

Article 9

The General Assembly has the following powers:

- a) Approve, if applicable, the management of the governing body, the budget and the annual accounts.
- b) Elect and separate the members of the governing body and control their activity.
- c) Amend the statutes.
- d) Agree on the form and amount of contributions to the funding of the association or to the payment of its expenses, including contributions to the association's assets.
- e) Agree on the transformation, merger, split or dissolution of the association.
- f) Agree on joining and leaving federations or confederations.
- g) Request the declaration of public utility.
- h) Approve the internal regime regulation and its modifications.
- i) Know the applications submitted to be a member, and also the additions and deletions due to a reason other than the definitive separation.
- j) Ratify, if applicable, disciplinary dismissals and other sanctions imposed by the Board of Directors for very serious offences.
- k) Resolve on issues that are not expressly attributed to any other body of the association.

Article 10

1. The General Assembly meets in ordinary session at least once a year, within the six months following the closing date of the financial year.

2. The governing body can convene the general assembly in an extraordinary manner whenever it deems it appropriate, and must do so when requested by 10% of the members; in this case, the assembly must take place within thirty days of the request.

Article 11

1. The Assembly is called by the governing body by means of a call that must contain, at least, the agenda, the place, the date and the time of the meeting.

2. The call must be communicated fifteen days before the date of the meeting, individually and by means of a letter addressed to the address stated in the updated list of members that the association must have.

3. The meetings of the General Assembly are chaired by the president of the association. If he is not there, he must be replaced, successively, by the vice-president or the oldest member of the Board. Whoever holds the same position on the Board of Directors must act as secretary.

4. The secretary draws up the minutes of each meeting, which must be signed together with the president. There must be an extract of the deliberations, the text of the agreements adopted, the numerical result of the votes and the list of the people present.

At the beginning of each meeting of the General Assembly, the minutes of the previous session are read in order for them to be approved or amended. Five days before, in any case, the minutes and any other documentation must be available to members at the social premises.

Article 12

1. The General Assembly is validly constituted regardless of the number of members present or represented.

2. 10% of the members can request the governing body to include one or more matters to be discussed in the agenda. In the event that the Assembly has already been called, they can do so within the first third of the period between the receipt of the call and the date on which this body must meet.

The assembly can only adopt agreements with respect to the items included in the agenda, unless it has been constituted with a universal nature or the agreements refer to the calling of a new general assembly.

Article 13

1. In the meetings of the General Assembly, each member of the association is entitled to one vote.

2. Agreements are taken by a simple majority vote of the members present or represented.

3. To adopt agreements on the modification of the statutes, the dissolution of the association, the constitution of a federation with similar associations or the integration into an already existing one, and the disposition or alienation of assets, a qualified majority of the members present or represented (affirmative votes exceed half of those cast). In any case, the election of the Board of Directors, if any

present several candidacies, it is done by agreement of the simple or relative majority of the members present or represented (more votes in favor than against).

4. Candidates who are formally presented are entitled to a copy of the list of members and their addresses and e-mail addresses, provided that express authorization has been obtained.

Chapter IV. The Board of Directors

Article 14

1. The Board of Directors governs, administers and represents the association. This body is made up of the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer and the six members, 2 positions that must be held by different people.

2. The election of the members of the Board of Directors, who must be members and of legal age, is done by vote of the General Assembly. Elected persons take office after accepting the position.

3. The appointment and termination of positions must be communicated to the Register of Associations by means of a certificate, issued by the outgoing secretary with the approval of the outgoing president, which must also include the acceptance of the people who take over these charges.

2. The composition of the Board of Directors may be different, but it must necessarily consist of a minimum of three members, among whom there must be a president and a secretary.

4. The members of the Board of Directors hold office free of charge.

Article 15

1. The members of the Board of Directors hold office for a period³ of five years, notwithstanding that they may be re-elected.

2. The termination of the positions before the expiry of the regulatory period of their mandate can happen by:

a) Death or declaration of absence, in the case of natural persons, or extinction, in the case of legal entities

b) Incapacity or disqualification

c) Resignation notified to the governing body

d) Separation agreed by the General Assembly

e) Any other cause established by law or statutes

3. The vacancies that occur in the Board of Directors must be filled in the first meeting of the General Assembly that takes place. In the meantime, a member of the association may temporarily fill the vacant position.

Article 16

1. The Board of Directors has the following powers:

a) Represent, direct and administer the association in the widest way recognized by the Law; likewise, comply with the decisions taken by the General Assembly, in accordance with the rules, instructions and guidelines established by this Assembly.

b) Take the necessary agreements in relation to appearing before public bodies and to exercise all kinds of legal actions and file the relevant resources.

c) To propose to the General Assembly the defense of the interests of the association.

d) To propose to the General Assembly the defense of the establishment of the quotas that the members of the association must satisfy.

e) Convene the general assemblies and control that the agreements adopted there are complied with.

3. The duration of the position may be different, but not more than five years.

f) Present the balance sheet and statement of accounts for each financial year to the General Assembly for approval, and draw up the budgets for the following financial year.

g) Hire the employees that the association may have.

h) Inspect the accounting and make sure that the services work normally.

i) Establish working groups to achieve the goals of the association in the most efficient and effective manner, and authorize the acts that these groups plan to carry out.

j) Appoint the members of the Board of Directors who must be in charge of each working group, at the proposal of the same groups.

k) Carry out the necessary procedures in front of public bodies, entities and other people, to achieve:

-subsidies or other aid

- the use of premises or buildings that can become a place for coexistence and communication and also a center for citizen recovery

l) Open current accounts and savings accounts at any credit or savings establishment and dispose of the funds in this deposit. The disposition of the funds is determined in article 28.

m) Provisionally resolve any case not provided for in the statutes and report on it at the first meeting of the General Assembly.

n) Any other power that is not attributed in a specific way to any other governing body of the association or that has been expressly delegated to it.

Article 17

1. The Board of Directors, previously convened by the president or by the person who must replace him, must meet in ordinary session with the frequency that its members decide, which in no case can be less than once every quarter.⁴

2. It must meet in extraordinary session when the president convenes it in this capacity or if requested by one third of the members who make it up.⁵

Article 18

1. The Board of Directors is validly constituted if it has been convened in advance and there is one quorum of half plus one of its members.

4. Another periodicity can be set.
5. Another percentage can be set.

2. The members of the Board of Directors are obliged to attend all the meetings that are called, although, for justified reasons, they can excuse themselves. The assistance of the president or the secretary or the people who replace them is always necessary.

3. The Board of Directors takes decisions by simple majority of votes of the attendees.

Article 19

1. The Board of Directors can delegate any of its powers to one or more commissions or working groups if it has, to do so, the favorable vote of two thirds of its members.

2. It can also appoint, with the same quorum, one or several representatives to carry out the function entrusted to them with the powers it deems appropriate to confer on them in each case.

3. The preparation of the accounts or the acts that must be authorized or approved by the General Assembly cannot be delegated.

Article 20

The decisions of the Board of Directors must be recorded in the minutes book and must be signed by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

At the start of each meeting of the Board of Directors, the minutes of the previous session must be read for approval or correction, if appropriate.

Chapter V. The presidency and vice-presidency

Article 21

1. The following functions belong to the Presidency:

- a) Direct and legally represent the association, by delegation of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.
- b) Preside and direct the debates, both of the General Assembly and of the Board of Directors.
- c) Issue a decisive quality vote in cases of a tie.
- d) Establish the convening of the meetings of the General Assembly and of the Board of Directors.
- e) Endorse the minutes and certificates drawn up by the secretary of the association.
- f) The remaining attributions specific to the position and those delegated by the General Assembly or the Board of Directors.

2. The President is replaced, in case of absence or illness, by the vice-president or - if there is one - or the oldest member of the Board, in that order.

Chapter VI. The treasury and the secretary

Article 22

The function of the treasurer is the custody and control of the association's resources, as well as the preparation of the budget, the balance sheet and the settlement of accounts. Bring a cash book. Sign fee receipts and other treasury documents. Pay the invoices approved by the Board of Directors, which must be previously approved by the president, and deposit what is left in open deposits in credit or savings establishments.

Article 23

The secretary must guard the documentation of the association, prepare, write and sign the minutes of the meetings of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors, write and authorize the certificates that need to be delivered, and also keep the register of members .

Chapter VII. Commissions or working groups

Article 24

The creation and constitution of any committee or working group must be proposed by the members of the association who wish to form them, who must inform the Board of Directors and explain the activities they propose to carry out.

The Board of Directors must take care of analyzing the different commissions or working groups, and once a month it must receive a detailed report of their actions from the people in charge.

Chapter VIII. The economic regime

Article 25

The financial resources of the association are nourished by:

- a) The quotas set by the General Assembly for its members
- b) Official or private subsidies
- c) Donations, inheritances or legacies
- d) Income from the property itself or from other income that can be obtained

Article 26

All members of the association have the obligation to support it financially, through quotas or spillovers, in the manner and in the proportion determined by the General Assembly at the proposal of the Board of Directors.

The General Assembly can establish entrance fees, regular monthly fees - which must be paid for months, quarters or semesters, according to the provisions of the Board of Directors - and extraordinary fees.

Article 27

The financial year coincides with the calendar year and is closed on December 31. 6

Article 28

In the current accounts or savings books opened in credit or savings establishments, the signatures of the president, the treasurer and the secretary must appear.

To be able to dispose of the funds, three signatures are enough, one of which must be that of the treasurer or that of the president or the Secretary.

Chapter IX. The disciplinary system

Article 29

The governing body can sanction infractions committed by members.

These infractions can be classified as minor, serious and very serious, and the corresponding sanctions can range from a warning to expulsion from the association, according to the internal regulations.

The sanctioning procedure is initiated ex officio or as a result of a complaint or communication. Within 10 days, the Board of Directors appoints an instructor, who processes the disciplinary file and proposes a resolution within 15 days, with a prior hearing of the alleged infringer. The final resolution, which must be motivated and approved by two thirds of the members of the Board of Directors, is adopted by this governing body also within a period of 15 days.

In the case of sanctions for very serious offenses agreed by the Board of Directors, the interested parties can request the ratification of the sanction before the first general meeting that takes place.

Chapter X. The dissolution

Article 30

The association can be dissolved if agreed by the General Assembly, convened in an extraordinary manner expressly for this purpose. _____ for _____ a _____

6. The closing date of the financial year may be different.

Article 31

1. Once the dissolution has been agreed, the General Assembly must take the appropriate measures both with regard to the destination of the assets and rights of the association, as well as the purpose, termination and liquidation of any pending operation.

2. The Assembly is empowered to elect a liquidating committee whenever it deems it necessary.
3. The members of the association are exempt from personal liability. Their responsibility is limited to fulfilling the obligations that they themselves have contracted voluntarily.
4. The net remainder that results from the liquidation must be given directly to the public or private non-profit entity that, in the territorial scope of the association's action, has stood out more in its activity in favor of charitable works.