

STATUTES

CHAPTER I

The Name, Purpose, and Registered Office

Article 1

The **World Freestyle Football Association** regulates its activities in accordance with the provisions of:

- Law 4/2008, of 24 April, on Book Three of the Civil Code of Catalonia, concerning legal entities;
- Organic Law 1/2002, of 22 March, governing the right of association;
- And its Statutes.

Article 2

The purposes of the Association are to regulate the sport and art of Freestyle Football and to increase the recognition and participation in the discipline at a global level.

To achieve its objectives, the Association carries out the following activities:

- Organisation of the global competitive circuit for Freestyle Football, including regional and global competitions.
- Development of the sport's rules and regulations and management of the World Rankings.
- Establishment of educational and development programmes for the sport at a global level.

The Association is a non-profit entity.

Article 3

1. The registered office of the Association is established in Barcelona, located at Carrer Provença 278, 1B, 08008
2. The functions of this Association are primarily carried out in Catalonia.

CHAPTER II

Members of the Association, Their Rights and Obligations

Article 4

All natural and legal persons who freely and voluntarily express an interest in the Association's purposes may become members.

With regard to natural persons:

1. They must have the capacity to act.
2. Minors between the ages of 14 and 18 who are not emancipated require the consent of their parents or guardians to become full members, with the right to vote in general assemblies, but they may not be elected as members of the Board of Directors.
3. Minors under the age of 14 may acquire the status of associate members and exercise the rights derived from this status through their legal representatives.

With regard to legal persons:

1. The membership application must be approved by the competent governing body.
2. The regulations governing the legal person in question must not exclude the possibility of joining an association.

To join the Association, an application must be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors, which shall decide on the request at its next meeting and communicate the decision to the next general assembly.

Article 5

Members of the Association shall have the following rights:

1. To attend General Assembly meetings with the right to speak and vote.
2. To elect and be elected for representative positions or executive roles.
3. To exercise the representation assigned to them in each case.
4. To participate in the governance, management, services, and activities of the Association in accordance with legal and statutory provisions.
5. To present any proposals they deem useful for enhancing the life of the Association and effectively achieving its core social objectives to the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.
6. To request and receive explanations regarding the administration and management carried out by the Board of Directors or the Association's representatives.
7. To be heard before any disciplinary measures are adopted.
8. To receive information about the Association's activities.
9. To make use of the common services established or made available by the Association.
10. To participate in working groups.
11. To possess a copy of the Statutes.
12. To consult the Association's books.

Article 6

Members of the Association shall have the following obligations:

1. To commit to the Association's purposes and actively participate in achieving them.
2. To contribute to the financial support of the Association through the payment of fees, levies, and other financial contributions established by the Statutes and approved in accordance with them.
3. To comply with all other obligations arising from the statutory provisions.
4. To abide by and comply with the resolutions validly adopted by the governing bodies of the Association.
5. To submit any disputes arising from the Association's operations to mediation.

Article 7

Membership in the Association shall be terminated for the following reasons:

1. By decision of the member, communicated in writing to the Board of Directors.
2. Failure to pay the established fees.
3. Failure to comply with statutory obligations.
4. Disciplinary behaviour deemed inappropriate by the Board. In this case, the Board may vote to expel a member by simple majority.

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, which is non-transferable.
2. The members of the Association, gathered in a legally constituted General Assembly, decide by majority on matters that fall within the competence of the Assembly.
3. All members are bound by the decisions of the General Assembly, including those absent, those who disagree, and those present who abstain from voting.

Article 9

The General Assembly has the following powers:

1. To approve, where appropriate, the management of the governing body, the budget, and the annual accounts.
2. To elect and dismiss members of the governing body and oversee their activities.
3. To amend the Statutes.
4. To decide on the form and amount of contributions to the financing of the Association or the payment of its expenses, including contributions to the Association's assets.
5. To decide on the transformation, merger, division, or dissolution of the Association.

6. To decide on joining or leaving federations or confederations.
7. To request a declaration of public utility.
8. To approve the internal regulations and their amendments.
9. To consider membership applications and, in particular, memberships and withdrawals for reasons other than permanent resignation.
10. To ratify, where appropriate, disciplinary actions and other sanctions imposed by the Board of Directors for serious offences.
11. To resolve matters not expressly attributed to any other body of the Association.

Article 10

1. The General Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session, within six months following the end of the financial year.
2. The governing body may call an extraordinary General Assembly whenever it considers it necessary, and it must do so when requested by 10% of the members; in such a case, the Assembly must be held within thirty days of the request.

Article 11

1. The Assembly is called by the governing body through a notice which must include, at a minimum, the agenda, location, date, and time of the meeting.
2. The notice must be communicated at least fifteen days before the meeting, individually, and by sending a letter to the postal address, email address, or other electronic communication means listed in the updated member directory of the Association.
3. Meetings may be held by videoconference or other means of communication, provided the identification of participants, continuity of communication, the ability to intervene in deliberations, and the casting of votes are ensured. In such cases, the meeting is considered to be held where the chairperson is located.
4. General Assembly meetings are chaired by the president of the Association. If they are absent, they must be replaced by the eldest member of the Board. The secretary of the Board of Directors shall act as the secretary of the Assembly.
5. The secretary drafts the minutes of each meeting, which must be signed by both the president and the secretary, containing a summary of the deliberations, the text of the adopted resolutions, the numerical results of the votes, and the list of attendees. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read at the beginning of each meeting of the General Assembly for approval or amendment. However, the minutes and any other documentation must be made available to members at the social headquarters five days prior to the meeting.

Article 12

1. The General Assembly shall be validly constituted regardless of the number of members present or represented.
2. 10% of the members may request the inclusion of one or more items in the agenda of the meeting. If the Assembly has already been called, this request must be made within the first third of the period between receiving the notice and the meeting date. The Assembly can only adopt decisions on items included in the agenda, unless it has been universally constituted or the decisions relate to calling a new General Assembly.

Article 13

1. In General Assembly meetings, each member of the Association is entitled to one vote.
2. Resolutions are passed by a simple majority of votes from the members present or represented.
3. Decisions can be made without holding a meeting in exceptional cases—at the request of the president of the Association, two-thirds of the members of the Board, or 20% of the members—through voting by postal mail, electronic communication, or any other means, provided that the rights to information and voting are ensured, receipt of votes is recorded, and their authenticity is guaranteed. The decision is considered to have been made at the location of the legal entity's registered office and on the date the last valid vote is received.
4. To adopt decisions on amendments to the Statutes, the dissolution of the Association, the creation of a federation with similar associations, or integration into an existing one, and the disposition or transfer of assets, a qualified majority of members present or represented is required (affirmative votes exceed half of those cast). In any case, the election of the Board of Directors, if there are multiple candidacies, is made by a simple or relative majority agreement of the members present or represented (more votes in favour than against).
5. Candidacies formally presented are entitled to a copy of the member list, including their addresses and email addresses, provided explicit 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 consists of the president, secretary, and treasurer, who must all be different individuals.

2. The members of the Board of Directors, who must be members of the association and of legal age, are elected by a vote of the General Assembly. The elected individuals assume their roles after accepting the position.
3. The appointment and dismissal of board members must be communicated to the Associations Registry by a certificate issued by the outgoing secretary with the approval of the outgoing president, also including the acceptance of the new president and secretary.
4. Board members carry out their roles without compensation. However, according to Article 322-16.2 of Book Three of the Civil Code of Catalonia, if any member performs managerial functions or other duties not related to the ordinary governance of the association, they may be compensated, provided that a contractual relationship is established, including an employment relationship. The number of board members receiving any form of compensation cannot exceed half of the total members of the board.

Article 15

1. Board members serve a term of five years, although they may be re-elected.
2. The cessation of board members before their term ends can occur due to:
 - a) Death or declaration of absence, in the case of individuals, or extinction, in the case of legal entities.
 - b) Incapacity or disqualification.
 - c) Resignation notified to the governing body.
 - d) Removal decided by the General Assembly.
 - e) Any other reason specified by law or the statutes.
3. Vacancies that arise in the Board of Directors must be filled in the first meeting of the General Assembly. Meanwhile, an association member may temporarily take on the vacant role.

Article 16

1. The Board of Directors has the following powers:
 - a) To represent, direct, and manage the association in the broadest manner allowed by law; furthermore, to comply with decisions made by the General Assembly, in accordance with the norms, instructions, and guidelines established by the Assembly.
 - b) To make decisions regarding the association's appearance before public bodies and to take any necessary legal actions, including filing relevant appeals.
 - c) To propose to the General Assembly the defence of the association's interests.
 - d) To propose to the General Assembly the defence of setting the fees that association members must pay.

- e) To call General Assemblies and ensure compliance with the decisions made therein.
- f) To present the balance sheet and financial statements for each financial year to the General Assembly for approval and prepare the budget for the next financial year.
- g) To hire employees the association may need.
- h) To inspect accounting and ensure the normal operation of services.
- i) To establish working groups to efficiently achieve the association's objectives and approve the actions these groups plan to carry out.
- j) To appoint members of the Board of Directors responsible for each working group, based on the proposal from the groups themselves.
- k) To carry out necessary actions with public bodies, entities, and other persons to obtain:
 - subsidies or other financial assistance
 - the use of spaces or buildings that may serve as community centers or recovery hubs
- l) To open bank accounts and savings books at any financial institution and manage the funds held in these accounts. The use of these funds is regulated by Article 28.
- m) To temporarily resolve any issues not foreseen by the statutes and report them at the first meeting of the General Assembly.
- n) Any other powers not specifically assigned to another governing body of the association or expressly delegated to it.

Article 17

1. The Board of Directors, convened in advance by the president or their substitute, must meet regularly as decided by its members, but no less than once a quarter.
2. It must meet in extraordinary session when the president calls for such a meeting or when one-third of the members request it.
3. Meetings can be held via videoconference or other communication methods, provided that the identification of attendees, continuous communication, the ability to participate in deliberations, and the casting of votes are ensured. In this case, the meeting is considered to take place where the presiding person is located.

Article 18

1. The Board of Directors is validly constituted when convened with adequate notice and with a quorum of more than half of its members.
2. Board members are obliged to attend all meetings that are called, although they may be excused for justified reasons. Attendance of the president, secretary and treasurer, or their substitutes, is always required.

3. The Board of Directors makes decisions based on a simple majority vote of those attending.
4. Decisions may be made without a meeting, in exceptional cases—at the request of the president of the association, two-thirds of the board members, or 20% of the association members—via voting by mail, electronic communication, or any other medium, ensuring the rights to information and voting, that receipt of votes is documented, and that authenticity is guaranteed. It is understood that the decision is made at the registered office of the legal entity, and on the date of receipt of the last valid vote cast.

Article 19

1. The Board of Directors may delegate some of its powers to one or more committees or working groups, provided it has the approval of two-thirds of its members.
2. It may also appoint, with the same quorum, one or more delegates to carry out specific tasks with the powers they deem necessary in each case.
3. The preparation of financial statements and actions that must be authorised or approved by the General Assembly cannot be delegated.

Article 20

Decisions made by the Board of Directors must be recorded in the minutes book and signed by the secretary and president. At the beginning of each meeting of the Board of Directors, the minutes of the previous meeting must be read for approval or amendment if necessary.

CHAPTER V

The Presidency

Article 21

1. The following functions are the responsibility of the president:
 - a) To direct and legally represent the association, by delegation from the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.
 - b) To preside over and direct the debates of both the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.
 - c) To cast a decisive tie-breaking vote in cases of a tie.
 - d) To establish the call for meetings of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.
 - e) To approve the minutes and certificates prepared by the association's secretary.
 - f) The remaining duties specific to the position and those delegated by the General Assembly or the Board of Directors.

2. In case of absence or illness, the president shall be replaced by the oldest member of the Board.

CHAPTER VI

Treasury and Secretariat

Article 22

The treasurer's function is to safeguard and control the association's resources, as well as to prepare the budget, balance sheet, and account settlements. The treasurer maintains a cash book, signs the receipt of fees and other treasury documents, pays the invoices approved by the Board of Directors (which must be previously signed by the president), and deposits the remaining funds in accounts at credit or savings institutions.

Article 23

The secretary is responsible for safeguarding the association's documentation, preparing, drafting, and signing the minutes of the meetings of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors, drafting and authorising any necessary certificates, and keeping the register of members.

CHAPTER VII

Commissions or Working Groups

Article 24

The creation and establishment of any commission or working group must be proposed by the members of the association who wish to form them. These members must inform the Board of Directors and explain the activities they intend to carry out.

The Board of Directors is responsible for analysing the various commissions or working groups, and their representatives must submit a detailed report of their activities to the Board once a month.

CHAPTER VIII

Economic Regime

Article 25

The economic resources of the association come from:

- a) The fees fixed by the General Assembly for its members.
- b) Official or private subsidies.

- c) Donations, bequests, or legacies.
- d) The income from the association's assets or other revenues that may be obtained.

Article 26

All members of the association are obligated to support it financially, through fees or contributions, in the manner and proportion determined by the General Assembly upon the proposal of the Board of Directors.

The General Assembly may establish entry fees, periodic monthly fees — which must be paid on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, as determined by the Board of Directors — and extraordinary fees.

Article 27

The financial year coincides with the calendar year and ends on 31 December.

Article 28

The signatures of the president, the treasurer, and the secretary must appear on the current accounts or savings books held with credit or savings institutions.

To access funds, two signatures are required, one of which must be that of the treasurer or the president.

CHAPTER IX

Disciplinary Regime

Article 29

The governing body may sanction infractions committed by members.

These infractions may be classified as minor, serious, or very serious, and the corresponding sanctions may range from a warning to expulsion from the association, as stipulated in the internal regulations.

The sanction 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 for the alleged infringer. The final decision, which must be reasoned and approved by two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors, is adopted by the governing body within 15 days.

In cases of very serious infractions sanctioned by the Board of Directors, the interested

parties may request ratification of the sanction before the first General Assembly that takes place.

CHAPTER X

Dissolution

Article 30

The association may be dissolved if the General Assembly agrees to do so, convened with special extraordinary character expressly for this purpose.

Article 31

1. Once the dissolution has been agreed upon, the General Assembly must take the necessary measures regarding the destination of the association's assets and rights, as well as the purpose, termination, and liquidation of any pending operations.
2. The Assembly is empowered to elect a liquidation committee if it deems it necessary.
3. Members of the association are exempt from personal liability. Their liability is limited to fulfilling the obligations they have voluntarily undertaken.
4. The net remainder resulting from the liquidation must be directly handed over to a public or private non-profit entity that has distinguished itself within the territorial scope of the association's activities for its charitable works.
5. The liquidation functions and the execution of the agreements referred to in the previous sections of this article fall under the competence of the Board of Directors unless the General Assembly assigns this task to a specially appointed liquidation committee.

Barcelona, February 4th, 2025



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