

In this translation an attempt has been made to be as literal as possible without jeopardising the overall continuity. Inevitably, differences may occur in translation, and if so, the Dutch text will by law govern

STATUTES OF THE  
**European Christian Political Party (ECP)**  
 registered office in The Hague  
 (per July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2025)

**STATUTES:**

**Article 1.**

**Name.**

- 1.1. The association is known as the European Christian Political Party (ECP).  
 1.2. Its logo consists of the letters E, C, P, P in blue and green.

**Article 2.**

**Registration.**

The association has its official seat in The Hague and is located on Koningin Wilhelminalaan 5, 3818 HN Amersfoort, Netherlands.

**Article 3.**

**Purpose.**

- 3.1. The association aims to strengthen Christian politics on a European, national and regional level based upon its core programme.  
 3.2. The association strives to realise its goal via all legal means, and especially by:  
     (a) promoting mutual contacts between political parties which endorse the goal of the association;  
     (b) promoting and exchanging knowledge and experiences that contribute to realising the association's goal;  
     (c) organising training sessions and educational activities to increase the knowledge and skills of its members and officials;  
     (d) promoting the further development of Christian politics in Europe;  
     (e) promoting concrete legislation resulting from the association's programme;  
     (f) participating in elections for the European Parliament.  
 3.3. The association is not profit-driven.

**Article 4.**

**Members.**

Members of the association can be:

- (a) political parties registered in a Member State of the European Union that are not members of another registered European political party;  
 (b) political parties registered in a non-EU Council of Europe Member State that are not members of another registered political party;  
 (c) individuals who are nationals of a Member State of the European Union, - current or former members of the European Parliament, or current or former members of a national parliament or a regional parliament as

defined in Article 2.5 and Article 3.1(b) of EU regulation No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and the European Council on the statute and — funding of European political parties and European political foundations— **(regional parliament or regional level)**, in a Member State of the— European Union;—

- (d) individuals who are current or former members of a national parliament — of a non-EU Council of Europe Member State;—
- (e) the association with full legal capacity under Dutch law: European — Christian Political Youth (**ECPYouth**), with its registered office in — Amersfoort. —

#### **Article 5.**

##### **Associated bodies.**

- 5.1. Associated bodies are organizations that can support the work of the — association, either financially or by contributing expertise and the like. —
- 5.2. Associated bodies have no other rights and obligations other than those — awarded to and imposed on them in or under the statutes. —

#### **Article 6.**

##### **Acceptance.**

- 6.1. The board decides which members or associated bodies are accepted to the association. —
- 6.2. The general assembly can still decide to accept members not initially — accepted by the board. —

#### **Article 7.**

##### **End of membership.**

- 7.1. Membership ends:—
  - (a) when a member terminates the membership;—
  - (b) when the association terminates the membership, for example — when members fail to fulfil these statute obligations or their — obligations toward the association, or when the association — cannot reasonably be expected to continue the membership;—
  - (c) when a member is disqualified. This can only occur when — members act in violation of the statutes, regulations, code of — conduct or decisions of the association, or harm the association in an unreasonable manner;—
  - (d) when an individual member dies or a party or organisation — ceases to exist. —
- 7.2. Membership termination on behalf of the association is carried out by the board. —
- 7.3. Termination of the membership by the member or the association can — only take place at the end of the association year, taking into account a — notice term of four weeks. The membership can be ended immediately if — the association or the member cannot reasonably be expected to — continue the membership. —
- 7.4. Termination in violation of article 7:3 will end the membership at the — earliest possible date after the termination date. —
- 7.5. Upon termination of their membership, members cannot exclude — themselves from a decision that encumbers the association members — with financial obligations. —

- 7.6. Disqualification from membership is effected by the board. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.7. When the association decides to terminate the membership due to the —  
fact that it cannot reasonably be expected to continue the membership or  
when it decides to disqualify a member, the member will be informed —  
immediately and given the reason. The member involved is entitled to —  
appeal to the general assembly within a month of receiving this —  
information. The member is suspended during the term of (and pending) —  
the appeal. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.8. The annual contribution remains due in full if the membership is —  
terminated during the course of the association year. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 8.** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **End of rights and obligations of associated bodies.** \_\_\_\_\_

While the rights and obligations of an associated body can always be terminated —  
by either party, the promised financial contribution over the current association —  
year remains due in full. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 9.** \_\_\_\_\_

Termination on behalf of the association is realised by the Board. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 10.** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Annual contributions.** \_\_\_\_\_

- 10.1. Members pay an annual contribution as determined by the general —  
assembly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.2. The board is authorised to grant a full or partial exemption from the —  
payment obligation in special cases. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 11.** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **The board.** \_\_\_\_\_

- 11.1. The association shall be governed by a board consisting of at least four —  
individuals who are nationals of a Member State of the European Union —  
or a Council of Europe Member State and: \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) members of a party in the sense of Article 4(a) or Article 4(b); or  
(b) individual members in the sense of Article 4(c) or Article 4(d). —
- 11.2. Members of a party in the sense of Article 4(b) or individuals in the sense  
of Article 4(d) can have a maximum of one seat on the board of the —  
association. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.3. The number of board members is determined by the general assembly —  
based on a proposal from the board. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.4. The board members are nominated by the board and elected by the —  
general assembly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.5. The association regulations may stipulate further provisions on how —  
board members are nominated and elected. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.6. Board members do not receive remuneration for their activities apart —  
from that allowed under ANBI regulations. They are entitled to —  
reimbursement of any expenses incurred in their function and a —  
proportionate attendance allowance. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 12.** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Board terms - end of board membership – suspension.** \_\_\_\_\_

- 12.1. Every board member will step down at the latest four years after being —  
elected in accordance with a step-down roster to be determined by the —  
board. Board members who reach the end of their first mandate can be —

re-elected at least once, subject to board recommendation and general assembly approval.

- 12.2. If a regular board member is elected as president or treasurer, they can serve two additional full terms in this function, each re-election being subject to general assembly approval.
- 12.3. Board members can always be dismissed or suspended from the board, even when appointed for a definitive term. A suspension that is not followed by a decision to terminate within three months will end when that term ends.
- 12.4. Board membership also ends when:
  - (a) the membership of a member of the association is terminated;
  - (b) the member declines;
  - (c) the member dies.

#### **Article 13.**

##### **Board functions - decision-making by the board.**

- 13.1. The board of the association shall have a president, vice-president and a treasurer. Their functions are nominated by the board and elected by the general assembly, taking into account Article 12.1. and 12.2. All other functions are distributed between board members in consultation.
- 13.2. A board member cannot participate in the deliberations and decision making if he has a direct or indirect personal interest that conflicts with the interest of the association. The decision is then taken by the other board members.  
When all members of the board have a conflict of interest the decision is taken by the general assembly.
- 13.3. Based on the association regulations, there may be further provisions for the board to meet and take decisions.

#### **Article 14.**

##### **Board tasks – representation.**

- 14.1. The Board is responsible for managing the association, taking into account the limitations determined in these statutes.
- 14.2. The Board is responsible for making, maintaining and updating an internet site for the association which includes the information required by the ANBI regulations.
- 14.3. The Board also complies with provisions in accordance with any ANBI regulations not mentioned in these statutes.
- 14.4. The Board retains authorisation if there are vacancies, taking into consideration that when the Board consists of fewer than three members, the remaining Board members or the only remaining Board member must ensure that vacancies are filled as quickly as possible in accordance with these statutes.
- 14.5. In the event of the absence or inability of all board members or of the sole board member, the association is temporarily managed by a person who must always be designated for this purpose by the general meeting of members.  
In these statutes, inability is in any case understood as the circumstance that:
  - (a) the board member is unreachable for a period of more than four



- weeks due to illness or other causes; or \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) the board member is suspended. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.6. The Board is authorised under its responsibility to have some parts of its-  
tasks fulfilled by commissions appointed by the Board. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.7. The Board is authorised to make agreements to buy, sell or encumber —  
registered goods, enter into agreements in which the association —  
commits itself as joint or several debtor, warrants performance by a third-  
party or provides security for a third party debt. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.8. The association is represented in or out of court either by the Board, or —  
by the chair together with another Board member. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.9. The director is responsible for the daily management of the association —  
in accordance with Article 15. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Article 15.** \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Financial organisation – accounts and discharge.** \_\_\_\_\_

- 15.1. The Board is authorised to appoint a proxy with the title of director. The —  
director is responsible for the daily financial management, expenses and-  
fundraising, and is fully authorised related to bank affairs and loans up to  
an amount of twenty-five thousand euros (€25,000). In consultation with —  
the Board, the director will appoint an independent manager to oversee —  
administration. The manager can only transfer funds with written —  
approval from the director. The director will inform the Board about —  
financial matters and all transactions over thousand euros (€1,000). The-  
independent manager will prepare the financial statements, which are —  
then approved by the director and confirmed by the Board. The Board —  
will be fully transparent to association members and the European —  
Parliament with regard to donations and the financial statement, taking —  
into account the protection of personal data and privacy as long as it —  
does not violate these statutes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.2. The director will approve expenses as recorded by the manager. The —  
director can authorise senior staff members to approve amounts up to —  
five thousand euros (€5,000). All expenses will be dealt with in —  
compliance with the regulations and guidelines for expenditure by —  
European political associations. Other employees may incur expenses —  
within the statutory limits and the determined activity programme. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.3. The Board is obliged to keep such records of the financial position of the-  
association as to enable the association's rights and obligations to be —  
ascertained at all times. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.4. The maintenance and/or building up of assets for the activity of the —  
association, such as the accumulation of reserves, is only allowed if and-  
insofar as it is necessary for the realisation of the statutory purpose of —  
the association or to guarantee the association's continuity. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.5. Donations can only be accepted if and insofar as they are not linked to —  
encumbering conditions and provisions other than those related to any —  
due donation or inheritance tax and any costs related to the —  
donation/bequest. Bequests can only be accepted under the benefit of —  
inventory. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.6. The Board will publish its annual report and account for its management-  
over the previous financial year by presenting a balance sheet and a —  
state of assets and expenses at a general meeting within six months —

- after the association year ends, unless the term is extended by the ——— general assembly. After this term ends, every member can claim these ——— accounts and discharge from the Board in court. ———
- 15.7. The European Parliament will appoint the accountant. The director and ——— manager will draw up the financial reports with the accountant. The ——— financial reports are then submitted to the Board and general assembly ——— for approval. ———
- 15.8. Before the end of any financial year, the Board will draw up a policy plan ——— for the following financial year. The policy plan provides insight into the ——— activities to be performed by the association in order to realise its goal, ——— the way income is generated, and the management and use of the ——— association's assets. ———
- 15.9. The Board of the association will draw up and keep updated a multi-year ——— policy plan that provides an insight into the way the goal of the company ——— is being realised. The policy plan should cover: ———
- (a) the activities performed by the association; ———
  - (b) the way the association will raise funds; ———
  - (c) the management of the association's assets; ———
  - (d) the use of the association's assets. ———
- 15.10. The association year runs from 1 January to 31 December. ———

#### **Article 16.** ———

##### **General assembly.** ———

- 16.1. The general assembly is the general meeting in the legal sense. Within ——— the association, the general assembly is tasked with all authorisations ——— not assigned to the board by law or these statutes. ———
- 16.2. The general assembly takes place annually, at the latest six months after ——— the association year ends. The agenda includes the following topics: ———
- (a) the annual report and the accounts and discharge referred to in ——— Article 15 including the report from the commission as intended ——— there; ———
  - (b) a provision on any vacancies; ———
  - (c) proposals from the board or the members, announced when the ——— meeting was called. ———
- 16.3. Other meetings take place as often as the board deems necessary. ———
- 16.4. In addition, upon the written request of at least as many members as are ——— authorised to submit one/tenth of the votes, the board is compelled to ——— call a general assembly within a term of no more than four weeks. If the ——— request has not been fulfilled within fourteen days, the requesting ——— members can call a general assembly themselves in accordance with ——— Article 20 or by placing an ad in at least one popular newspaper in the ——— area where the association is situated. ———

#### **Article 17.** ———

##### **Access and voting rights.** ———

- 17.1. Access to the general assembly is granted to members of the ——— association, Board members, representatives of associated bodies and ——— invitees. ———
- Suspended members and Board members do not have access. ———

- 17.2. In addition to the people referred in 17:1, others have access to the general assembly unless or until the general assembly decides to meet behind closed doors.
- 17.3. Persons authorised to attend are entitled to participate in the general assembly via an electronic communication tool, if this was announced in the call to assemble and as long as they can be identified via the electronic communication tool. They are also directly informed of the contents of the meeting, can participate in deliberations and exercise their right to vote.
- 17.4. Every member of the association who is not suspended is entitled to vote.
- 17.5. Votes are divided as follows:
- (a) member parties in the sense of Article 4(a) that have representation at European, national or regional level each have four votes;
  - (b) member parties in the sense of Article 4(a) that have no representation at European, national or regional level each have two votes;
  - (c) individual members in the sense of Article 4(c) who currently serve as members of the European Parliament, or of a national or regional parliament each have two votes;
  - (d) individual members in the sense of Article 4(c) who currently do not have a mandate at European, national or regional level each have one vote;
  - (e) member parties in the sense of Article 4(b), regardless of having representation at national or regional level, each have one vote;
  - (f) individual members in the sense of Article 4(d) each have one vote;
  - (g) associated bodies in the sense of Article 5 each have one vote;
  - (h) the ECPYouth has two votes.
- 17.6. The number of votes of members from non-EU Member States cannot in aggregate exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total votes cast. If the number of votes of members from non-EU Member States together exceeds twenty percent (20%) of the total number of votes cast, the chair of the general assembly will decide on an alternative division of votes with the understanding that the number of votes of members from non-EU Member States totals twenty percent (20%) of the votes cast.
- 17.7. The number of votes of individual members and associated bodies in aggregate can be no more than forty-nine percent (49%) of the total votes cast. If the number of votes of the individual members and associated bodies together exceeds forty-nine percent (49%) of votes cast, the chair of the general assembly will decide on an alternative division of votes in the understanding that the number of votes of individual members and associated bodies totals forty-nine percent (49%) of the votes cast.
- 17.8. Every member in the sense of Article 4(a), (b), (c) and Article 5 can only submit a vote via a representative with the proper written authorization

- as determined by the president of the general meeting. A written authorization means an electronically registered authorization.
- 17.9. If the board provided the option when calling the assembly, votes that were submitted prior to the general assembly via an electronic communication tool after the meeting was called but no later than thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting are treated in the same way as votes cast during the meeting.

#### **Article 18.**

##### **Presidency – minutes.**

- 18.1. The general assembly is chaired by the president of the association or a substitute. The board can also propose a technical president to the general assembly. This proposal applies to one meeting or a part of the meeting. If the president and substitute are unavailable and a technical president was not proposed, one of the other board members appointed by the board will act as president. If presidency cannot be determined this way either, the general assembly will appoint a president itself.
- 18.2. The discussions of each meeting are recorded in minutes by the secretary or another person appointed by the president. These minutes are then confirmed and signed by the president and the person who recorded them.

#### **Article 19.**

##### **Decision-making by the general assembly.**

- 19.1. The ruling of the president that the general assembly has made a decision, as announced to the meeting, is final. The same applies to the content of a decision made insofar as it involves a vote on a proposal that was not recorded in writing.
- 19.2. If the accuracy of a ruling as referred to in point 1 is disputed immediately after it was announced, a new vote will be held if the majority of the assembly or, if the original vote did not take place by roll-call or by ballot, a person present who is entitled to vote requests it. Any new vote renders the legal consequences of the original vote void.
- 19.3. Insofar as the statutes or the law do not determine otherwise, all decisions by the general assembly are made by an absolute majority of votes cast, taking into account paragraph 10 below.
- 19.4. Blank votes are considered to be indifferent votes.
- 19.5. If nobody receives an absolute majority when electing people, a second vote or, in case of a binding recommendation, a second vote between the recommended candidates will take place. If there is still no absolute majority re-votes will be taken until one person has an absolute majority, unless there was an election between two people and the votes are tied. For reported re-votes (not including the second vote) the vote will always be between the people who received votes previously with the exception of the person who received the least number of votes. If, in the previous vote, the least votes were cast on more than one person, a draw will determine which of these people will no longer be eligible in the next vote. When the vote between two people is tied a draw will decide the winner.



- 19.6. In case the votes are tied regarding a proposal that does not involve an — election of people, the proposal is rejected. —
- 19.7. All votes shall be cast verbally, unless the president or one of the people- entitled to vote demands a balloted vote, which involves unsigned folded- notes. Decision-making by acclamation is also an option unless one of — the people entitled to vote demands a vote by roll call. —
- 19.8. A unanimous vote from all members, even if they are not present at the — meeting, has the same power as a decision from the general assembly — provided that it occurred with foreknowledge of the board. —
- 19.9. Valid decisions can be made regarding all relevant topics – including — proposals to change the statutes or to dissolve – as long as all members- are present or represented in the general assembly, and provided they — are passed unanimously, even if no call was made or it did not take — place in the prescribed way or if any other regulation regarding the — calling to and organisation of an assembly or related formalities were not observed. —
- 19.10. A decision is only valid when it was made in an assembly in which at — least one quarter (1/4th) of the members was present. —

#### **Article 20.**

##### **Calling the general assembly.**

- 20.1. The general assembly is called by the board. The call will take place in — writing or electronically by sending a readable, reproducible invitation to — the email addresses of the members. The term for the call should be at — least seven (7) days. —
- 20.2. The call will include the topics to be discussed, without prejudice to that — determined in Article 21. —
- 20.3. In the call, the board can propose that one of the topics on the agenda is- shared exclusively with the members. This type of proposal cannot — involve topics as described in Article 17:4. —
- 20.4. If the option exists to attend the general assembly and vote via an — electronic communication tool, this will be stated in the call. —

#### **Article 21.**

##### **Changes to statutes.**

- 21.1. The statutes of the association cannot be changed except by a decision — made by the general assembly, for which the call stated that a change of statutes would be proposed during the assembly. —
- 21.2. Those who made the call to a general assembly to discuss a change of — statutes must allow the members an insight by providing a statement of — the proposal, including a written description of the proposed change, at a suitable location from at least five days before the assembly until after — the day on which the general assembly took place. The aforementioned — statement must also be sent to all members. —
- 21.3. A decision to change the statutes requires at least two-thirds of the votes cast in an assembly in which at least two-thirds of the members are — present or represented. If less than two-thirds of the members are — present or represented, a second assembly will be called and held within four weeks in which the proposal, as discussed in the previous — assembly, is decided on regardless of the number of members present —

or represented, provided that there is a majority of at least two-thirds of —  
the votes cast. —

- 21.4. A change of statutes is not implemented until a notarial deed has been —  
drawn up. Any board member is authorised to execute the deed, in —  
accordance with the decision of the general assembly. —

**Article 22.** —

**Dissolution.** —

- 22.1. The association can be dissolved by a decision from the general —  
assembly. That determined in Article 21:1, 21:2 and 21:3 applies —  
correspondingly. —

- 22.2. If the dissolved association has a positive bank balance, the funds will be  
given to a 'public benefit organisation' (ANBI), as referred to in Article 5b-  
of the Dutch General Tax Act (or a substitute thereof) with a similar goal, -  
or an international charity that is exclusively or almost exclusively —  
focused on the public benefit and has a similar goal. —

**Article 23.** —

**Association regulations.** —

- 23.1. The general assembly can determine association regulations. —  
23.2. Household regulations may never violate the law – even when it does not  
involve compulsory law – nor the statutes. —

**Article 24.** —

**Association.** —

The association with full legal capacity, established under Dutch law, called —  
Sallux, and registered in the Dutch Trade Register under number 51012030, is —  
associated with ECPP and will act as its only European political association under  
EU regulation No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council on the —  
statute and funding of European political parties and European political —  
foundations. —