

CONSTITUTION of the EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Based on the version of Geneva, 14 July 1969 (initial version) Revised and adopted by Council 27 March 2004, and modified by Council 23 March 2007, and by Council 1 April 2011 and by Council 4-5 April 2014, and by Council on 1-2 April 2016. Revised and adopted by Council 24 November 2023

I GENERAL RULES

Art. 1 Name, Duration, Seat

On September 26, 1968, the EPS held its constitutive assembly at CERN, CH. The first Member Societies to join the EPS were: Austrian Physical Society; Belgian Physical Society; Swiss Physical Society; Physical Section of the Union of Mathematicians and Physicists of Czechoslovakia; Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft; Royal Spanish Physical Society; Finnish Physical Society; Société Française de Physique, Eötvös Loránd (Hungarian) Physical Society, Irish Physical Society, Israel Physical Society, Società Italiana di Fisica, Netherlands Physical Society, Romanian Physical Society, Swedish Physical Society Turkish Physical Society, Academy of Science USSR, The Institute of Physics (UK).

At that time, when European integration was more dream than reality, the establishment of the EPS was a “demonstration of the determination of scientists to make their positive contribution to the strength of European cultural unity”. The EPS continues to play an important role in enhancing communication among physicists in Europe and bringing major issues in physics and science to the attention of the general public and policy makers.

The EPS actively:

- advocates physics research and its contribution to the economic, technological, social and cultural advancement in Europe;
- represents the European physics community, providing independent input into science policy issues in Europe;
- supports the role of physicists to actively engage in the design and implementation of European science policies;
- designs and implements programmes to develop the European physics community and physics research;
- provides a forum for EPS Members to discuss common issues and share best practices;
- engages in activities to reduce European fragmentation in physics research, funding and education;
- cooperates with international physical societies to promote physics, to support physicists worldwide and to foster international collaboration.

The EPS represents all of its members in the framework of the object and purposes of the association. The EPS has a diverse community of people with individual characteristics, for example, gender and gender identity, social and ethnic origin, religion, worldview, age, physical and mental ability.

The EPS respects the diversity of its members. It is committed to their equality and aims at the elimination of disadvantages. For example, it promotes the participation and recognition of women in physics.

1

Under the name of “European Physical Society” (hereinafter the SOCIETY), an association has been organised and incorporated; it is governed by the article 21 and the following of the Local Civil Code (Alsace/Moselle) and by the present constitution. It is registered at the Tribunal d’Instance, Mulhouse.

The SOCIETY exclusively and directly operates on a not-for-profit basis within the meaning “Local Civil Code (Alsace/Moselle), articles 21 to 79 III.

2

Its duration shall be perpetual.

3

Its seat is at F-68100 Mulhouse, France.

Art. 2 Object of the SOCIETY

The object of the SOCIETY is and shall be to contribute to and promote the advancement of physics, in Europe and in neighbouring countries, by all suitable means and in particular by:

- Providing a forum for the discussion of subjects of common interest;
- Providing means whereby action can be taken on those matters which appear desirable to handle on the international level
- Promoting teaching, research and application in the field of physics and its neighbouring fields,
- Promoting the knowledge and understanding of physics and of physical interrelationships,
- Promoting and fostering the scientific exchange of information and opinions among all persons working in the field of physics and those interested in physics,
- To organise and support scientific programmes such as conferences and other forms of scientific meetings,
- To honour outstanding scientific achievements through honours and prizes,
- Promotion of scientific publishing and information,
- Publishing statements concerning issues such as science policy, codes of conduct, ethical standards, inclusiveness in all scientific endeavours, etc.
- Providing specialist information through its own communication activities,
- Public relations work related to the SOCIETIES' objectives
- Promotion of physics-oriented scientific education, training and further education in schools, universities and beyond in the entire field of education,
- Promotion and counselling of young scientists,
- Promoting the interaction of all persons working in the field of physics and those interested in physics in schools, universities, research institutions, industry and business,
- Promoting social inclusion in all fields of science
- To maintain relations with national and international organisations having the same or similar objectives,
- Participation in such organisations, and
- to provide expert advice to legislative and administrative bodies as well as to other public institutions or institutions otherwise committed to the common good.

In order to fulfill its object, the SOCIETY shall act either directly or through its Members or through Divisions and Groups created by its members, or through its Committees and Working Groups or through corresponding or affiliated societies or similar bodies, or through subsidiaries of the SOCIETY.

II MEMBERSHIP

Art. 3 Types of Members - Definition

1

The membership of the SOCIETY shall consist of Member Societies, Individual Members, Honorary Members and Associate Members. All members of the SOCIETY shall have the rights and responsibilities as defined by this Constitution and by the By-laws. The procedure for the admission of members is regulated by the By-laws.

2 Member Societies

International and national physics-related societies organised or existing under the laws of the state of their incorporation or of their seat and which, in the SOCIETY's opinion, make a significant contribution to science in Europe may become Member Societies.

3 Individual Members

The following individuals may become Individual Members of the SOCIETY:

- a) individuals who are a member of a Member Society;
- b) individuals who are a member of a society which is not a Member Society but has bi-lateral agreements with the SOCIETY and has been approved as a Collaborating Society.
- c) individuals who have shown by their contribution to science, to education, by their professional activity or otherwise to the SOCIETY's satisfaction, that they can further the object of the SOCIETY;

3.1 The SOCIETY may elect as EPS Fellows Individual Members whose achievements in physics or commitment to the SOCIETY warrants specific recognition.

4 Honorary Members

The SOCIETY may elect individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of physics by independent, original research or have rendered significant services towards the progress of physics as Honorary Members of the SOCIETY.

5 Associate Members

The SOCIETY may admit national or international organisations, research institutes, industrial companies, publishers, universities, similar organisations and individual donors as Associate Members.

Art. 4 Collaborating Societies

The SOCIETY may enter into agreements with other associations, institutions and organisations that have objectives similar to those of the SOCIETY. These bodies shall be known as Collaborating Societies of the SOCIETY.

Art. 5 Obligations and Liability

1

Membership of the SOCIETY implies strict adherence to the Constitution, to the By-laws and to any lawful decision made or to be made by the organs or officers of the SOCIETY.

2

Members of the SOCIETY are not personally liable for the debts and liabilities of the SOCIETY.

3

The SOCIETY is only liable to the extent of its assets.

4

The Members of the SOCIETY, the Members of the Council and the Members of the Executive Committee pursue the objectives of the SOCIETY selflessly. The SOCIETY does not distribute dividends to any Member of the SOCIETY or to any Member of the Council or Member of the Executive Committee. Neither Members of the SOCIETY nor Members of the Council nor Members of the Executive Committee have any claim to the assets of the SOCIETY in the event of their cancellation of their membership in the SOCIETY for any reason, or upon resignation or the dissolution of the SOCIETY.

5

The funds of the SOCIETY shall only be used for the purposes of the Society. No person may claim or be reimbursed for expenses which are outside of the object of the SOCIETY, or are disproportionately high expenses.

Art. 6 Termination of Membership

1

Membership terminates:

- a) on withdrawal;
- b) on death;
- c) on failure to pay membership fees;
- d) on expulsion.

2

The procedure for the termination of membership is regulated by this Constitution and by the By-laws.

III ORGANISATION & STRUCTURE

Art. 7 Organs of the Society

1

The organs of the Society are:

- a) the General Meeting;
- b) the Council;
- c) the Executive Committee;
- d) the Secretariat;
- e) the Auditors.

2

The competence and structure of the organs are defined in the provisions of this Constitution.

Art. 8 Other Bodies of the Society

1

The SOCIETY may establish Divisions that normally focus on specific disciplines of physics.

2

The SOCIETY may establish Groups that normally focus on general issues in physics.

3

The SOCIETY may establish Committees and Working Groups on issues determined by the Executive Committee.

3.1 Common features of Committees and Working Groups

The Executive Committee:

- creates Committees and Working Groups;
- decides the composition of Committees and Working Groups;
- endorses the chairperson of Committees and Working Groups.
- allocates the budget for Committees and Working groups (if any).

Committees and Working Groups are created to explore and advise the Executive Committee on specific issues and report regularly to the Executive Committee.

3.2 Differences between Committees and Working Groups

Committees are created to manage ongoing projects and programmes specified by the Executive Committee and their terms of reference. They report to the Executive Committee at least once a year, and more frequently if requested to do so by the Executive Committee. Committees propose and manage a budget, if necessary to fulfil their Terms of Reference. The Executive Committee decides the budget for Committees. Committees may propose new activities compatible with their Terms of Reference for validation by the Executive Committee. Individuals are invited to become members of Committees on a personal basis. It is possible for Committees to invite individuals who are not members of the EPS to join the Committee after validation by the executive committee.

Working groups are created on an ad hoc basis, usually to manage a specific task, or to explore specific new activities. They automatically terminate when the task is completed. Depending on the task, the composition may include representatives of Divisions and Groups, Member Societies, as well as individuals who are not members of the EPS after validation by the executive committee. Working Groups will not be given tasks that are normally undertaken by Divisions and Groups, e.g., creating and awarding prizes.

4

Individual Members may become members of Divisions or Groups

5

The competence, rights, privileges and structure of Divisions and Groups are defined by the provisions of this Constitution and the By-laws. They include the organisation of conferences, meetings and workshops, the proposal of new prizes and awards in accordance with the present constitution and by-laws.

6

Organisational provisions in Divisions and Groups shall be fixed in By-laws of the relevant Division or Group. To the extent where no such provisions are made and adopted by the Division or Group, the provisions of this Constitution are considered as applicable to the internal organisation of a Division or Group. In this case, each member of a Division or Group shall have one vote.

Art. 9 Provisions Common to all Society Bodies

Members of the Council and the Executive Committee may not receive any remuneration for the duties entrusted to them. Only expenses may be reimbursed. Reimbursements are made within the limits of the budget approved by the Council; evidence must be provided and is subject to verification.

IV THE GENERAL MEETING

Art. 10 Structure of the General Meeting

The General Meeting consists of all Members of the SOCIETY.

Art. 11 Competence of the General Meeting

1

The General Meeting is the supreme authority of the SOCIETY.

2

The General Meeting has all such powers as have not been conferred upon the Council or upon another organ under the present Constitution.

3

The General Meeting may be called to take decisions and resolutions in matters relating to modification of the Constitution and By-laws in accordance with article 13.

4

The General Meeting has exclusive authority to dissolve, wind-up or merge the SOCIETY.

Art. 12 Meetings of the General Meeting

1

General Meetings

- a) An Ordinary General Meeting shall be held at least every three years.
- b) Extraordinary General Meetings shall be held: (i) on the discretion of the Executive Committee; (ii) if demanded by the Council; (iii) at the request of at least 20 % of the Individual Members by written notice containing the precise items to be discussed; (iv) if requested by at least 12.5% of Members in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution for amendments to the Constitution proposed by Council.

2 Call for a Meeting

- a) General Meetings shall be called by the Secretary General.
- b) General Meetings also may be called by the Executive Committee if the Secretary General fails to send the call immediately after the request by the Executive Committee.
- c) Summoning of a General Meeting shall be effected in writing to each member or by publishing in EPN or e-EPS stating the place, date, time and agenda of the meeting. All supporting information shall be attached, especially reports of the Executive Committee or Secretary General, annual accounts or draft resolutions. The Secretary General must submit the proposals of the Executive Committee.
- d) Members shall receive three months' notice of the date, venue and preliminary agenda for General Meetings. The final agenda for such General Meeting and all supporting information shall be communicated with three weeks' notice.

3 Place of the Meeting

- a) The Executive Committee shall determine the venue for General Meetings.
- b) The Executive Committee may decide to convene the General Meeting using electronic means, including the organisation as an on-line meeting.

4 Attendance and representation

- a) Individual Members and Honorary Members shall attend in person. Member Societies and Associate Members shall be represented by the person named in writing to the SOCIETY as its representative.
- b) At the opening of a General Meeting a register of attendance shall be completed.
- c) Members present or represented are mentioned in this Constitution jointly as "represented".

5 Chair

The meeting is chaired by the President of the SOCIETY, in their absence by another member of the Executive Committee. In the event that the President has not named the chair in their absence, the Executive Committee shall appoint the chair from amongst its members. The chair of the meeting shall appoint the secretary for the meeting.

6 Quorum and formal requirements

a) The General Meeting has a quorum to pass resolutions if at least 50 Members are present. In the event of fewer than 50 Members being present, another General Meeting with the same agenda shall be convened immediately and be held within three months after the second call. This new General Meeting will have a quorum, irrespective of the number of Members present.

7 Voting

a) Voting in general shall follow the rules set out below under article 13

b) Votes in a General Meeting shall be taken by show of hands unless a secret ballot vote is requested by simple majority. All votes concerning the election of persons shall be by secret ballot unless a vote by a show of hands is requested by unanimous decision of the represented Members.

8 Records

a) The course of the General Meeting shall be recorded in minutes, stating the place and date of the meeting, attendees, subjects of the meeting, the nature of the discussion and the resolutions. The minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting and the secretary and be filed together with the register of attendance and powers in the General Meetings Register of the SOCIETY. Copies and extracts shall be certified by the Secretary General. Each Member shall receive a copy of the minutes.

b) The minutes can be contested only in accordance with the rules of the Constitution for the contest of a resolution as set out below under article 13.

Art. 13 Resolutions of the General Meeting

1 Decision making process and resolutions

a) A decision of the General Meeting shall be made as a resolution of the members.

b) As a matter of principle resolutions shall be taken during a General Meeting.

c) Resolutions may also be adopted by proceedings in writing if no statutory provisions require a specific form. Proceedings in writing may be made using electronic means, including on-line meetings, and electronic voting to adopt resolutions, and voting by e-mail.

d) The quorum for resolutions in writing requires at least 20% of the Members entitled to vote in the General Meeting returning valid ballot papers.

e) Notwithstanding the above, any resolution brought by Members according to article 18 requires a vote in which at least 50% of the members participate

f) Any decision about the dissolution of the SOCIETY is not allowed in proceedings in writing but requires attendance at a General Meeting.

g) The term "General Meeting" used in the Constitution or in the By-laws refers equally to a meeting of members or to a consultation or voting in writing, or to a meeting held using electronic means including on-line or voting organised by electronic means including by email.

2 Votes and Majority Requirements

a) Each Member present shall have one vote.

- b) Decisions to dissolve, wind-up or merge the Society require a 2/3 majority.
- c) Resolutions relating to changes to the Constitution require a 2/3 majority, except for modifications to the membership fees, which follow the rules set out in article 17 3.
- d) All other resolutions require a simple majority.

3 Contesting of Resolutions or Minutes

Resolutions or minutes can be contested by a Member within a period of one month after receipt of minutes in writing. If no contestation is received within this period, resolutions or minutes shall be deemed to be accepted.

V THE COUNCIL

Art. 14 Structure of the Council

1

The Council shall be composed of delegates of the members as follows:

Type of member or body; Delegates

- a) Member Societies; 1 (one) per Member Society
- b) Individual Members; 5 (five) in total
- c) Divisions and Groups; 1 (one) per Division or Group
- d) Associate Members; 5 (five) in total

2

Normally the nomination of a delegate shall be made for a term of four years.

3

A former delegate who has served for a total period of four years normally shall not serve again before three years after the end of his/her term as delegate.

4

In case a delegate is unable to execute his/her office for an interim period he/she shall be represented by a substitute to be nominated by the relevant member or body. If the relevant member or body deems necessary, it is free to replace its delegate.

5

The Council shall take office in accordance with the rules set forth in the By-laws.

6

The proceedings for the nomination of the delegates of the different types of members and bodies shall be defined in the By-laws.

7

Members of the Executive Committee cannot be members of the Council except that the President of the Executive Committee shall be the Chairman of meetings of Council, and shall have a casting vote in accordance with article 17.2 e).

Art. 15 Competence of the Council

1

The Council has all such powers as are generally exercised by the General Meeting. In particular, it has the delegated powers to:

- a) Adopt and Modify the Constitution and By-laws;
- b) Adopt, Modify or Annul By-laws for Divisions and Groups;
- c) Elect members to the Executive Committee;
- d) Appoint the auditors;
- e) Accept new Members and elect EPS Fellows and Honorary Members; (Individual Members category 3.3 a) and 3.3 b) shall be accepted upon nomination by the corresponding Member Society or Collaborating Society);
- f) Accept Collaborating Societies;
- g) Expel Members;
- h) Determine the annual Member contributions;
- i) Accept reports of the Executive Committee;
- j) Approve the annual accounts;
- k) Accept gifts to the Society;
- l) Establish or adopt Divisions and Groups.

Art. 16 Meetings of the Council

1

The Council shall meet not less than once a year.

2

A Meeting of the Council shall be held upon the request of 20% of its delegates or upon request of the Executive Committee. Meetings of Council may, upon decision by the Executive Committee, be organised electronically.

3

In a meeting a quorum of the Council shall be the first whole number equal to or greater than 50% of the total number of Delegates in the Council.

4

A Delegate may be represented by another Delegate. A Delegate may not represent more than two other Delegates. The power of representation has to be submitted in writing according to the present constitution and by-laws

4.1 Powers of representation must be received prior to the start of the Council to count towards the quorum of the meeting.

4.2 Powers of representation must be received prior to any vote concerned by the power of representation.

5

Additional provisions on the structure and the organisation of the Council may also be defined in By-laws.

Art. 17 Resolutions of the Council

1 Decision making process and resolutions

- a) A decision of the Council shall be made as a resolution of the Delegates.
- b) Resolutions shall be taken during a Council meeting
- c) Resolutions of the Council may also be adopted by proceedings in writing if no statutory provisions require another specific form. However, no decision concerning an amendment of the Constitution may be made by the Council in writing.
- d) The quorum for resolutions in writing requires at least 75% of the Delegates to return valid ballot papers; the number of votes allocated to those members is irrelevant for purposes of determining the quorum.

2 General Votes

For all matters other than determining membership fees, Delegates have votes as follows:

Votes Per Council Delegate

- a) Delegates of Member Societies corresponding to a total membership of
 - 1 - 1 000; 1
 - 1 001 – 2 000; 2
 - 2 001 – 5 000; 3
 - 5 001 – 10 000; 4
 - 10 001 - 20 000; 5
 - 20 001 - 30 000; 6
 - 30 001 - 40 000; 7
 - Greater than 40 000; 8
- b) Delegates of Individual Members; 2
- c) Delegates of Divisions or Groups in total corresponding to a total membership of (Members in the relevant Division or Group)
 - 50 - 200; 1
 - 201 - 400; 2
 - 401 - 750; 3
 - Greater than 750; 4
- d) Delegates of Associate Members; 2
- e) The President of the Society shall have a casting vote in case of a tie.

3 Votes in decisions on financial contributions of members

- a) In decisions on membership fees for Individual Members and Member Societies, the Delegates of these members have votes equal to the total units assessed according to the By-laws. The votes attributed to Individual Members in this paragraph will be distributed equally among the Individual Member Delegates. Delegates of Divisions and Groups and Delegates of Associate Members have no vote in decisions on fees of Individual Members and Member Societies.
- b) In decisions on fees of Associate Members the voting rules as under article 17.2 shall apply.

4 Majority Requirements

- a) All decisions of the Council require simple majority unless specifically stated in the Constitution to be otherwise.
- b) Resolutions on the amendment of the Constitution or the By-laws require a qualified majority of at least 2/3 of the votes cast in accordance with article 17.2
- c) Resolutions on membership fees for Individual Members and Member Societies require a qualified majority of at least 3/4 of the votes cast in accordance with article 17.3
- d) Resolutions on the extension of the terms of office of members of the Executive Committee in accordance with article 19.8 of the Constitution require a qualified majority of at least 2/3 of the votes cast in accordance with article 17.2

Art. 18 Special Proceedings on Constitution

1

Any proposal of amendment of the Constitution proposed by the Executive Committee shall be sent to all members of the SOCIETY at least two months before the meeting of the Council, which shall decide upon such a proposal.

2

The Secretary General shall communicate such decision without delay to all members of the SOCIETY by such methods of communication satisfying the principle of wide dissemination as the Council may decide.

3

If within 30 days of such communication the Executive Committee or 15% of the existing Members of the SOCIETY request the relevant decision to be submitted to a decision of the General Meeting the Secretary General must organise such a consultation.

4

The ballot in this case of the General Meeting shall be made in writing. In writing includes electronic means of communication, including electronic votes.

VI THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Art. 19 Structure of the Executive Committee

1

The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Council.; It shall be composed as follows:

- a) a President who shall also be the President of the SOCIETY and the Chairman of the Council;
- b) a Vice-President, or President elect; article 19 3
- c) 1 Member from each Member Society with an effective membership greater than or equal to 10,000
- d) 3 Members elected from Member Societies other than those in article 19. 1 c)
- e) 4 Members elected from Divisions and Groups
- f) 1 Member elected from Individual Members
- g) 1 Member elected from Associate Members

2

In addition to the President and Vice-President, the Executive Committee shall have the following officers:

- a) a SOCIETY Secretary
- b) a SOCIETY Treasurer.

3

The President shall be in office for a term of two years. They shall serve as President-elect for one year prior to taking up the office of President. They will normally also serve for one further year as Vice-President following completion of the term as President. No person may serve more than one term as President.

4

Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for a term of two years, for a maximum of two terms.

5

Any break in continuity of service in the Executive Committee shall be for a minimum period of four years. This provision does not apply to any member of the Executive Committee nominated as President-elect.

6

Members of the Executive Committee shall take part, ex officio, in the meeting of the Council. They shall have no voting right (except the President who shall have a casting vote in accordance with article 17 2 e)).

7

Executive Committee members should attend in person to meetings of the Executive Committee. In the event that an Executive Committee member is unable to attend in person, she / he may also join remotely if accepted by the President. In this event, the person shall count toward the quorum and shall have voting rights.

8

In exceptional circumstances as defined in the bylaws of the association, Council, upon proposal by the Executive Committee, may extend the terms of office of Executive Committee Members, including the President and Vice-President one time only for a maximum of 1 year. The majority requirements in this case are determined by article 17. 4 d)

Art. 20 Competence of the Executive Committee

1

The Executive Committee governs and represents the SOCIETY and shall have general charge of all matters of interest to the SOCIETY.

2

The Executive Committee is empowered to:

- a) fulfill the object of the SOCIETY as it is defined in article 2
- b) administer the assets and property of the SOCIETY;
- c) summon the meetings of the Council and of the General Meeting;
- d) organise ballots and consultations as necessary;
- e) appoint committees entrusted with special tasks within the general framework of the SOCIETY;

- f) sponsor and supervise divisions and groups and committees and working groups organised within the SOCIETY by its members in accordance with the By-laws;
- g) appoint delegates or representatives of the SOCIETY to scientific Conferences or meetings;
- h) carry out decisions of the Council and of the General Meeting;
- i) present to the Council or to the General Meeting as necessary annual and other reports and a financial report together with the auditor's report;
- j) appoint the Secretary General as an employee of the SOCIETY and determine their annual remuneration.
- k) negotiate terms and conditions with physics related societies for the purpose of conferring Collaborating Society status;
- l) Create working groups, which may include Members of the SOCIETY, representatives from Divisions, Groups and Committees to assist the Executive Committee and foster better integration of Members of the SOCIETY in developing and implementing activities of the SOCIETY;
- m) fulfill any other tasks which may be delegated to it by the General Meeting.

Art. 21 Representation of the SOCIETY

1

The SOCIETY is bound by the signature of its President or, should the President be prevented from signing, of the Vice-President or President-elect together with the signature of another member of the Executive Committee.

2

Should the President of the Society be unable to fulfill their obligations as President, or should the SOCIETY find itself without a President, the Executive Committee shall have the right to elect an Acting President from among its members who shall remain in office until the next Council meeting.

Art. 22 Organisation of the Executive Committee

The details of the organisation of the Executive Committee are set forth in the By-laws.

VII SECRETARIAT

Art. 23 Administration of the SOCIETY

1

The Secretariat is the administrative body of the SOCIETY.

2

The Secretariat is directed by the Secretary General who shall be responsible for the administrative matters of the SOCIETY. The Secretary General establishes the minutes containing the deliberations and decisions of the General Meeting, the Council and the Executive Committee. The Secretary General shall perform the duties assigned to him or her in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee on its behalf and with its authority.

3

The details of the organisation of the Secretariat are set forth in the By-laws.

VIII AUDITORS

Art. 24 Appointment and Responsibility

1

The Council appoints a firm of statutory auditors, who shall report on the accounts of the SOCIETY. The Council may also appoint at its discretion two individuals from among its members to act as auditors. These auditors may at all times require that the books and all relevant documents or reports be presented to them and they may examine the cash and financial situation.

2

The statutory auditors may be re-elected.

IX RESOURCES

Art. 25 Resources, Funds, Bodies

1

The resources of the SOCIETY consist of:

- a) dues paid by members;
- b) possible gifts, bequests and legacies;
- c) subsidies or grants which may be awarded to it by public or private bodies;
- d) any other resources which may derive from its own activities.

2

In order to fulfill its purpose and to secure its functioning, the SOCIETY may at all times constitute or organise separate or independent funds or bodies and give them an appropriate legal structure.

3

The details of the annual dues and the units are set forth in the By-laws.

Art. 26 Financial Year

The financial period shall be the calendar year

X WINDING-UP OF THE SOCIETY

Art. 27 Procedure and Assets

1

The winding-up of the SOCIETY may be decided only by an extraordinary General Meeting, formally summoned for this special occasion.

2

In the event of the SOCIETY being wound up; No member of the SOCIETY may be declared to be the beneficiary of any part of the assets. Any assets which remain after all debts have been discharged shall be transferred to the not-for-profit association The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) or to a similar global body or bodies with similar aims to the SOCIETY which are not themselves members of the SOCIETY.