International Board of Environmental Risk Assessors

IBERA
Founded by SETAC

Articles of Association
Authorized NL-ENG translation by Translingua, Wemmel, Belgium on 30 April 2021.
Approved by founders:
By SETAC World council on 21 April 2021 (SWC 2021-04)
By SETAC Europe council on 26 April 2021 (SEC 2021-1c)
By SETAC North America Board of Directors on 28 April 2021

The undersigned:
SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY Inc., non-profit association organized as a IRC 501 (c) (6) organization under US tax law, 229 South Baylen St., 2nd floor, Pensacola, Fl 32502 (US)

SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY NORTH AMERICA inc., Non-profit association organized as a 501 (c) (3) under US tax law, 229 South Baylen St., 2nd floor, Pensacola, Fl, 32502 (US)

SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY EUROPE vzw, Kunstlaan 53-54, 1000 Brussels, Belgium, company number 0861.935.367

declare by this deed to establish a non-profit association, in accordance with the Belgian Code of Companies and Associations, the statutes of which they compile as follows:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

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ARTICLE 1 Name
The non-profit association bears the name: International Board of Environmental Risk Assessors
The short name is: IBERA
The working language of the association is English.

ARTICLE 2 Registered address
The non-profit association's registered address is in the Brussels-Capital Region.
The address of the association is located at Kunstlaan 53-54, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. It can be relocated by the Council, provided that the relocation does not change the language of the statutes. The Council is also authorized to implement such a relocation in the statutes. The Council can set up administrative offices both in Belgium and abroad.

ARTICLE 3 Purpose
3.1. Purpose
The association pursues a disinterested purpose and, under penalty of nullity, does not return directly or indirectly any capital gain to the founders, members, directors or any other person, except in the latter case, for the disinterested purpose specified in the statutes.

The association has the following disinterested general objective: to promote the conduct of scientifically robust and technically advanced assessments of risks from chemical exposure through certification of individuals with demonstrated expertise in Environmental Risk Assessment. While the main focus of the association is on ecological risks from chemicals, the interaction with other stressors and connection with human health is also considered.

The specific goals of the association are:
(a) to promote scientific progress in environmental risk assessment, an area of expertise in environmental sciences
(b) to encourage the education and training of professionals in Environmental Risk Assessment of chemical substances.
(c) to promote the proper application of scientific research in Environmental Risk Assessment of chemical substances
(d) to establish and maintain standards for training, knowledge, skills and expertise for professionals to qualify as a certified specialist in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment.
(e) to offer internationally accepted recognition for such qualified specialists through certification
3.2. Objective
The association pursues its disinterested goal through one or more specific activities which constitute its objective.

The association certifies environmental risk assessors based on excellence standards to ensure that those who successfully achieve these standards honor the profession, are fully capable to function as environmental risk assessors for chemical substances and act with dignity, respect and wisdom.

The IBERA certification covers the following core domains:
1. Environmental risk assessment concepts, principles, and legislative frameworks
2. Fate and behavior of chemicals
3. Exposure assessment of chemicals in the environment
4. Sub-organism level ecotoxicology
5. Organism level ecotoxicology
6. Supra-organism level ecotoxicology
7. Chemical, biological, and ecological monitoring of exposure and effects
8. Statistics and modelling in ecotoxicology and environmental risk assessment
9. Interdisciplinary professional principles and capabilities

The description of these activities is exemplary and not exhaustive.

The association may take all actions to achieve its objective and its disinterested purpose insofar as the income resulting from these actions are spent on the disinterested purpose and in conformity with the objective.

The association does not operate a business or is not involved in transactions of a profitable nature, in the meaning of Article 2,5° of the Belgian Income Tax Code 1992 (ITC92). The non-profit association deals with transactions that exist in a business activity which only incidentally relates to industrial, commercial or agricultural transactions, or which is not carried out according to industrial or commercial methods, in the meaning of Article 182 of the Belgian Income Tax Code.

ARTICLE 4 Duration
The association has been established for an indefinite period but can be dissolved at any time.

TITLE II: MEMBERS
ARTICLE 5 Voting Members
The number of members is unlimited but must be at least nine. At the time of establishment of the association this condition is not yet fulfilled. This condition is to be met no later than 1 year after the establishment of the association.

The association can have voting and non-voting members. The fullness of membership, including voting rights at the general assembly, belongs exclusively to the voting members. Voting members are those whose name is stated in the membership register that will be kept at the registered address of the association.

The legal provisions apply only to the voting members. Non-voting members are only affiliated to enjoy the activities of the association. They don’t have any voting rights at the general assembly. The accession conditions, the rights and obligations of the non-voting members can be determined by internal regulations.

The term “member” in these statutes explicitly refers to the voting members.

ARTICLE 6 Member categories
6.1 Member categories
The founders are the first voting members. They exercise their mandate in the general assembly until they are replaced in accordance with the requirements below and at the latest 1 year after the establishment of the
Membership is open to any physical person, Belgian or foreign, who meets the following conditions:
(a) Complies with the conditions and qualifications of one of the categories of membership, as defined in these statutes,
b) Supports the purpose and objective of the association, and
c) Promises to abide by these statutes, the internal rules and the decisions of the bodies of the Association.

There are four (4) categories of voting members: Charter members, Diplomates, Emeritus Diplomates and Adjuncts (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "members"). Charter members can also be Diplomates or Emeritus Diplomates, if they also meet the criteria for these categories.

6.2. Charter members.
Persons who have an internationally recognized competence in the specialty of Environmental Risk Assessment of chemical substances. These individuals constitute the Founding Council and are chosen by the SETAC World Council, the governing body of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Inc. (SETAC).

6.3. Diplomates.
Persons seeking recognition as a diplomate must provide proof of their advanced level of education and experience in the area of Environmental Risk Assessment to the Council. The requirements are as follows:

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY:
Demonstrably professionally active in a position in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment.

DIPLOMA AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:
- Have 8 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- Have a BSc in a discipline related to ERA and 6 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- Have an MSc in a discipline related to Environmental Risk Assessment and 5 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- Have a PhD in a discipline related to Environmental Risk Assessment and 3 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- Be an adjunct member (see art. 6.4) and 2 years of extra professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment after having become an adjunct member.

Professional experience may have begun before, during or after the BSc, MSc or PhD program.

SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES (SKA):
- Having successfully passed a certification examination that tests skills, knowledge, and abilities in the field of ERA, at advanced level, and that covers the core domains listed in article 3.2.
--The examination shall be developed by experts in these core domains according to internationally accepted procedures, with oversight of experts qualified in developing such examinations.
- The procedures, examinations and experts shall be approved by the Council.

Diplomate membership automatically expires 5 years after admission

The requirements for the extension of Diplomate membership for 5 additional years are as follows (both requirements need to be fulfilled and need to be evaluated every 5 years):

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY:
be professionally active in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:
demonstrate to remain up to date with developments in the field of Environmental Risk assessment by being regularly involved in professional education, by either receiving, providing or organizing education.
The Council will determine who is qualified as a Diplomate on the basis of fulfilling and remaining to fulfill the requirements for a Diplomate. Diplomates have the right to carry the title "IBERA certified environmental risk assessor" or "IBERA Diplomate".

SETAC Europe Certified Risk Assessors (CRAs) who apply in writing to the Council within 4 years after the establishment of the association will be granted the status of Diplomate without having to undergo the examination required for certification.

The Council may identify other certification programs that are eligible for granting applicants the status of an IBERA Diplomate.

6.3. Adjuncts.
Individuals seeking recognition as an adjunct must provide proof to the Council of their basic level of education and training in the ERA domains No. 1-8 as listed in Article 3.2. The objective of this membership category is to provide international recognition to individuals who have knowledge in Environmental Risk Assessment but have not yet obtained sufficient professional experience to be eligible for diplomate membership and to support especially early career individuals in applying for or growing within professional occupation functions in ERA.

The requirements in the domains of a) current activity, b) Diploma and professional experience and c) Knowledge are the following:

CURRENT ACTIVITY:
- following a PhD training program in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment or one of its core disciplines (see art. 3), OR
- be professionally active in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- seeking to be professionally active in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment

DIPLOMA AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:
- Having 4 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- having a BSc in a field related to Environmental Risk Assessment and 2 years of professional experience in Environmental Risk Assessment, OR
- have an MSc or PhD in a field related to Environmental Risk Assessment

KNOWLEDGE:
Having successfully passed an examination (no longer than 4 years ago) that tests for knowledge at basic level in the domains No. 1-8 listed in article 3.2. The examination shall be developed according to internationally accepted higher education standards by qualified experts in the field of Environmental Risk Assessment. The procedures, examinations and experts shall be approved by the Council.

The Council will determine who is eligible as an Adjunct on the basis of compliance with the requirements for an Adjunct. The Adjunct has the right to the title "IBERA Adjunct Environmental Risk Assessor" or "IBERA Adjunct".

Everyone who has completed successfully and no longer than 4 years ago the multiple-choice exam within the SETAC Europe Certification of Environmental Risk Assessors program and has thus demonstrated to have good basic knowledge of the Domains No. 1-8 mentioned in art. 3.2, will be granted the status of IBERA adjunct on the condition of sending a written request to the Council within 4 years after the establishment of the association.

The Council may identify other certification programs that are eligible for applicants to be granted the status of an IBERA adjunct.
6.4. Emeritus diplomats.
A diplomate with a good reputation can qualify for the status of Emeritus diplomat when this person meets the following criteria:
- A diplomate who has been a diplomate for at least ten (10) years.
- A diplomate who can no longer continue to practice ERA as full-time profession, because of official retirement, or exceptional circumstances.

The Council decides by majority of votes about the admission to the status of Emeritus Diplomate membership.

ARTICLE 7 Honorary members
The Council may, under conditions to be determined by it, also include other persons such as honorary members, guardians, support or advisory members to be part of the association. These are non-voting members. Their rights and obligations can be stated in an internal regulation.

ARTICLE 8 Dues
The members are obliged to pay annual membership dues. The membership dues are determined by the Council but shall not exceed 1000 euros. The time of payment is set by the Council.
The Council can urge members to pay their annual membership dues within a specified payment period. The member who does not pay within thirty days of the end of the specified period, is deemed to be resigning.

ARTICLE 9 Resignation
Any member can leave the association at any time. The resignation must be notified by email, ordinary or registered letter to the Council.
Membership is automatically lost if the membership conditions are no longer met.
A member can be excluded at any time by a decision of the general assembly taken according to the procedures for an amendment to the statutes.

ARTICLE 10 Reimbursements
Outgoing or excluded members and their legal successors have no part in the assets of the association and can therefore never receive a refund or reimbursement for contributions made or claim paid receipts.

TITLE III: THE COUNCIL
ARTICLE 11 Composition
The association is governed by a collegiate Council of at least nine (9) and a maximum of twenty-one (21) directors, with the aim of balanced representation of government, business, and academia, but not to the exclusion of other stakeholder groups.
- The Council strives for cultural, geographical, gender and professional diversity with respect to its composition.
- More than 50% of the directors must be diplomates, emeritus diplomates or charter members.
- A minimum of three to a maximum of five directors must be members of SETAC who are nominated by SETAC.
- A maximum of two directors are experts who have knowledge, qualifications or insights deemed useful for achieving the mission of the association, but who are not diplomates, emeritus diplomates, charter members, or nominated by SETAC.

Although the composition of the Council will not meet the above requirements upon incorporation, this condition will be met no later than 1 year after the establishment of the association.
ARTICLE 12 Terms
Directors are appointed by the General assembly for a term of three years. A director can be re-appointed by the General assembly for one consecutive term of three years.

By way of derogation from this, at the establishment of the association, approximately one third of the directors are appointed for three years, one third of the directors are appointed for four years and one third of the directors are appointed for five years, whereby each term hereafter can be renewed for a maximum of two consecutive terms of three years.

If the seat of a director becomes vacant before the end of their mandate, the remaining directors have the right to co-opt a new director to complete that director’s current mandate. The next general assembly must confirm the mandate of the co-opted director. If confirmed, the co-opted director will terminate the mandate of his or her predecessor. If not confirmed, the mandate of the co-opted director ends at the end of the general assembly, without this having affected the regularity of the composition of the Council up to that moment.

ARTICLE 13 Appointments
The directors are appointed by the general assembly.

ARTICLE 14 End of mandate
The mandate of a director ends by removal by the general assembly, by voluntary dismissal, by the expiry of the mandate (if applicable), or by death.

For the members of the association, a director’s mandate ends in the event of loss of membership.

For directors who are delegates of SETAC (nominated by SETAC as defined in art. 11), the mandate ends if they are no longer a SETAC member.

The removal of directors by the general assembly is decided by 2/3 majority of the votes of the present and represented members of the general assembly. Abstentions and invalid votes are not counted in the assessment.

ARTICLE 15 Resignation
A director who resigns voluntarily must do so in writing (by email, by ordinary or registered letter) to the Council. This dismissal takes effect immediately unless the number of directors would no longer meet the requirements as defined in art. 11. In the latter case, the Council must meet to either co-opt a director within a reasonable period of time (in which case the next general assembly must confirm the co-optation), or convene a general assembly within a reasonable period of time to replace the director concerned with a new director.

In the first-mentioned case, the resignation takes effect at the moment of co-optation, and in the second-mentioned case, the resignation takes effect at the moment that a replacement director is appointed by the general assembly.

ARTICLE 16 Quorum and proxies
The Council represents the association, including legal representation.

The Council is authorized to perform all acts that are necessary or useful for the realization of the purpose or objective of the association, except those for which according to the law only the general assembly is authorized. It acts as plaintiff and defendant in all legal proceedings and decides whether or not to use legal remedies.

The Council exercises its powers as a body.
At the meetings of the Council, a director can be represented by another director. A director can represent a maximum of two other directors.

The Council can only validly deliberate and decide if at least half of the directors is present or represented. The decisions are taken by simple majority of the votes cast by the directors present and represented. In the event of a tie, the vote of the president (see article 22) or the vote of the person replacing the president is decisive. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into consideration.

The Council meetings can take place with the help of electronic means of communication through which the members can communicate with each other simultaneously during the meeting.

ARTICLE 17 Conflict of interest
When the Council must take a decision or decide on an operation that falls under its authority, whereby a director has a direct or indirect interest of property of a financial nature that conflicts with the interests of the association, the director must inform the other directors before the Council takes a decision.

The director with a conflict of interest may not participate in the deliberations of the Council on these decisions or transactions, nor on the vote in that regard. If the majority of directors have a conflict of interest, then the decision or transaction is up to the general assembly, after which the Council, after approval by the general assembly, may continue to execute them.

The conflict-of-interest regulation does not apply when decisions made by the Council relate to customary transactions that take place under conditions that are normally applied to similar transactions on the market.

ARTICLE 18 Decisions in writing
In exceptional circumstances, the decisions of the Council can be taken in writing by unanimous decision of all directors, with the exception of any statutorily excluded decisions. The decisions taken in this way are recorded in the report of the next meeting. The motives that support the choice for written decision making are included.

ARTICLE 19 Meetings
The Council is convened by the President or by two directors. The Council is required to meet at the request of at least one fifth of the directors.

The directors are invited by email or regular or registered letter at least seven days before the meeting.

The meetings of the Council are chaired by the President. If the President is absent, the meeting is chaired by the Vice-President and in his or her absence by a substitute, designated among the directors.

ARTICLE 20 Minutes
Minutes are taken of each meeting and those are signed by the chairman of the meeting and the directors who make a request.

ARTICLE 21 Internal rules
The Council issues all internal regulations that it considers necessary and useful. If applicable, the latest approved version is available at the registered office of the association.

ARTICLE 22 Officers
The Council can delegate its representation in and out of court to one or more directors.

The Council appoints from among its directors a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer and every other function that is necessary for the proper functioning of the association. The duration of these mandates is decided by the Council at the time of appointment but shall not exceed 3 years per appointment.
The office of these authorized persons can be terminated:
a) on a voluntary basis by the authorized person himself or herself by means of a written resignation letter to the Council (by email, ordinary or registered letter)
b) by removal by the Council. The decision in this regard by the Council must be made known to the person concerned.
c) due to loss of mandate as director.

ARTICLE 23 Legal representation
Without prejudice to the general authority of representation of the Council as a body, the association can be legally represented out of court by the joint action of two directors and in court by the President or by a director appointed by the Council for this purpose.

ARTICLE 24 Proof of authority
Directors who act on behalf of the association in accordance with Article 23 do not need to show proof of any decision or authorization.

ARTICLE 25 Authorized representatives
For special actions, the Council may appoint one or more authorized representatives, whether or not among its directors, who act individually or jointly as appropriate. The authorized representatives or representatives acts or act within the limits of the special mandate, as determined by the Council.

ARTICLE 26 Executive committee
The Council may appoint an Executive Committee that is responsible for daily management of the Association. The Council is responsible for supervision of the Executive Committee.

The daily management includes both the actions and the decisions that do not extend beyond the needs of the daily life of the association, if the actions and decisions that either for reason of their lesser importance or because of their urgency, do not justify the intervention of the Council.

The appointment of Executive Committee members is made by the Council.

The term of office of a member of the Executive Committee can end:
a) on a voluntary basis by a member of the executive committee itself by a written resignation (by email, ordinary or registered letter) to the Council
b) by removal by the Council. The decision in this regard by the Council must be made known to the person concerned.

ARTICLE 27 Quorum
The Executive Committee exercises its powers as a body. The Executive Committee can only validly deliberate and decide if the majority of the Executive Committee members are present. The decisions are taken by a simple majority of the votes cast by those present. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into consideration.

The association can be legally externally represented with regard to daily management by an individual Executive Committee member.

TITLE IV: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 28 Composition
The General assembly is composed of all voting members and is chaired by the President
of the Council. If the President is absent, the meeting is chaired by the Vice-President, and in absence of the Vice-President by a member who is also a director and who is appointed at the General assembly itself.

A member can be represented by another member at the General assembly. A member, however, can only represent one other member. Each member has only one vote on the General assembly.

The council may allow members to participate remotely in the deliberation of the general assembly, via an electronic means of communication. If the council provides this possibility, the procedures for remote participation shall be specified upon invitation to the meeting. Notwithstanding the provisions in Title IV of these Articles of Association and except in case of amendment of the articles of association, the general assembly can adopt resolutions by writing without convening and without deliberation, subject to unanimous agreement by all members.

ARTICLE 29 Powers
Only the general assembly is authorized for:
- the amendment of the statutes, except in cases where the Council is competent, as stipulated in the Belgian Code of Companies and Associations,
- the appointment and dismissal of directors,
- the determination of the remuneration of directors in the event a remuneration is being granted,
- the appointment and dismissal of the auditors and the determination of their remuneration,
- the discharge to the directors and auditors as well as the establishment of the association claim against the directors and auditors,
- the approval of the budget and the annual accounts,
- the voluntary dissolution of the association,
- the exclusion of a member from the association,
- the conversion of the non-profit organization into an international non-profit organisation, into a cooperative society recognized as a social enterprise or into a social enterprise,
- making or accepting, without compensation, a contribution of the whole of assets and liabilities in the context of an acquisition process
- all cases in which these statutes require it.

ARTICLE 30 Meetings
The General assembly is validly convened by the Council whenever the law or the purpose or objective of the association requires. The authority to decide to convene the General assembly is reserved for the Council.

ARTICLE 31 Members request
The Council is obliged to convene the General assembly when 1/5th of the members requests for it by ordinary or registered letter to the Council in which the agenda items are mentioned. The General assembly is held at the latest on the fortieth day after this request.

ARTICLE 32 Invitation
In order to be valid, the invitations to the General assembly must be signed or sent by a person who is designated by the Council to do so. All members, the directors and, where appropriate the auditors, must be invited in writing (by email, ordinary or registered letter) at least twenty-one days before the meeting.

ARTICLE 33 Agenda
The invitation to the General assembly, which states the place, date and time of the meeting, contains the agenda of the General assembly that has been agreed upon by the Council. Every topic that is proposed by 1/20th of the members must also be added to the agenda. However, such topic must be handed over to the Council by email or ordinary letter or registered letter at least five days before the General assembly. Topics that are not on the agenda cannot be treated in any way.

ARTICLE 34 Quorum
Subject to the mandatory provisions of the law and the statutes, the resolutions shall be taken as follows: by
simple majority of the votes cast by the present and represented members, provided that 1/3rd of the members are present or represented.

However, if the number of voting members of the association is more than one hundred (100), the quorum will be thirty-three (33) plus one (1) additional member per ten (10) voting members above one hundred (100).

If this number is not reached, a second meeting can be convened, as defined in these articles, at which valid decisions can be made regardless of the number of attendees. This second meeting is not allowed to be held within 15 days after the first meeting.

In contrast to the previous, in the event of a tie vote, the vote of the President or of the person who is at that moment the chair of the meeting will be decisive. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into account.

ARTICLE 35 Amendments
Amendments to the statutes can only be decided by the General assembly, except in the cases in which the Council is authorized, as stipulated in the Code of Companies and Associations. Such amendments can only be decided by the General assembly if that amendment is precisely stated in the invitation to the General assembly and when at least 2/3rd of the members is present or represented. If this number is not reached then a second meeting can be convened, as determined by these statutes, at which a valid decision can be made, regardless of the number of members present. This second meeting may not be held within 15 days following the first meeting.

In addition, for every amendment to the statutes, a majority of 2/3rd of the present or represented votes is required, also at the second general assembly. A change of the purpose or objective of the association can only be decided by a majority of 4/5th of the presented or represented votes. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 36 Dissolution
In the event of voluntary dissolution of the association, the same rules apply as those described for changing the purpose or objective of the association (see art. 35).

ARTICLE 37 Exclusion
When a member is excluded, the same rules apply as those described for changing the statutes (see art. 35).

If a member is excluded, this point must also be indicated in the invitation to the General assembly and the member has the right to be heard.

ARTICLE 38 Compensation
For determining the amount of compensation that must be paid to directors or the auditors, a 2/3rd majority vote must be reached among the present and represented members. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 39 Minutes
Decisions taken by the General assembly are noted by the secretary or by the executive director and included in a register that is signed by the chairman of the meeting and that is held available for the members. In the absence of the secretary or executive director, the chairman of the meeting appoints someone else to serve as secretary of the meeting.

Minutes are made of each meeting, which are signed by the members who so wish. The minutes can be viewed by members and interested third parties at the seat of the association.
TITLE V: ACCOUNTS AND BUDGETS

ARTICLE 40 Financial year
The association's financial year runs from January 1 to December 31. The first financial year starts from the date of incorporation until 31 December 2021.

The Council closes the accounts for the previous financial year and prepares the budget for the next financial year. Both are submitted for approval to the annual General assembly, which is held within six months of the closing date of the financial year.

TITLE VI: DISSOLUTION

ARTICLE 41 Dissolution
Except in cases of judicial dissolution and dissolution by operation of law, only the General assembly can decide to dissolve the association, but only if 2/3rd of the members is present or represented at the General assembly and if a majority of 4/5th of the votes present or represented agrees to voluntarily dissolve the association. The proposal for voluntary dissolution of the association must be explicitly stated on the agenda of the general assembly.

If less than 2/3rd of the members is present or represented at this General assembly, then a second general assembly can be convened that can validly deliberate regardless of the number of members present or represented but still a majority of 4/5th of those votes present or represented must agree to dissolve the association voluntarily. Abstentions and invalid votes are not taken into consideration.

In the event of voluntary dissolution, the General assembly, or failing that, the court, appoints one or more liquidators.

The General assembly also determines their authority and the settlement conditions, within the limits of and subject to compliance with the relevant legal provisions.

If several liquidators are appointed, each liquidator is individually authorized to perform all acts that are necessary or useful for the liquidation of the association. They can each individually represent the association to third parties in the context of their liquidation assignment.

After settling the liabilities, the assets will be transferred to SETAC, a non-profit organization based in the United States, in Pensacola, Florida. In the case SETAC is unable to accept the remaining funds of the association, the general assembly will designate one or several other organizations that are legally recognized in their country, established and functioning for similar purposes as the association as the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the remaining resources of the association.

ARTICLE 42 Jurisdiction
For all matters that are not explicitly mentioned or regulated in these statutes, the Belgian Law of Companies and Associations is applicable

Prepared and adopted at the founding meeting of .../.../...

In Brussels,

SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY Inc., non-profit association organized as a 501 (c) (6) under US tax law, represented by Albertus T.C. Bosveld, Global Executive Director,
SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY of NORTH AMERICA inc., non-profit association organized as a 501 (c) (3) under US tax law, represented by Greg Schieffer, Executive Director,

SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY EUROPE vzw, represented by Michelle Bloor, President.