

THE ARTICLES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

(AS OF THE 8TH OF MAY 2017 PLUS AMENDMENTS IN CLEAN VERSION)

I. Name and Place of Residence of the Association

ARTICLE 1 The Association is named the "European Association of Social Psychology", and is domiciled at Utrecht.

The Association will be governed by the laws of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 2 The Association year coincides with the calendar year, and the financial year of the Association thus runs from 1 January up to and including 31 December.

II. Objects and Means of the Association

ARTICLE 3 The objects of the Association are the promotion and development of empirical and theoretical Social Psychology within Europe and the exchange of information relating to this subject between the European members among themselves and between the Association and other associations throughout the world, with the aim of effecting the objects, also internationally.

ARTICLE 4 The Association strives to attain the objects listed in Article 3 by:

- (a) the organization of meetings,
- (b) the promotion of cooperation in the areas of communication and research, between members among themselves and between members and other scientists,
- (c) the training of social psychologists,
- (d) the publication of manuscripts,
- (e) the promotion of all lawful activities among non-members, insofar as these are relevant to the objects and activities of the Association, as listed in Article 3 hereof,
- (f) the co-operation with other associations and institutions within and outside Europe.

III. The Members of the Association

ARTICLE 5 Membership of the Association is confined to those who may be expected to make an important contribution to the development of empirical and/or theoretical Social Psychology, or to those who have already made such a contribution by way of research and/or authorship of books, articles or other scientific publications.

ARTICLE 6 The procedure for admission to membership is established by the Standing Orders.

- ARTICLE 7 Membership expires with:
- (a) death,
 - (b) removal according to Articles 8, 9 and 10,
 - (c) withdrawal according to Article 11.
- ARTICLE 8 Membership can be removed if the member fails to pay the membership fee for two years or more.
- ARTICLE 9 Membership shall be removed if the member, in the opinion of the Executive Committee:
- (a) affects or harms the reputation of the Association, or
 - (b) behaves in a manner unbecoming to a member and prejudicial to the standing and interests of the Association.
- Specifically included under (a) and (b) of this Article 9 is substantial scientific misconduct by the relevant member.
- ARTICLE 10 If a member fails to comply with the provisions of Articles 8 and 9, the Executive Committee can:
- (a) suspend a member until the following members' meeting dealing with removal – the member will be informed of the suspension,
 - (b) request a member to withdraw from the Association,
 - (c) remove membership if the member refuses to comply with the request referred to in Article 10(b) – the member will be informed of the removal and of the member's right to appeal to the next members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 11 Any member wishing to withdraw membership should notify the Executive Committee in writing at least 30 days before the beginning of the new Association year.

IV. Contributions of the Members

- ARTICLE 12 Members pay an annual contribution set by the Standing Orders.

V. Structure and Functioning of the Association

- ARTICLE 13 The Association has a members' meeting, an Executive Committee, working groups, and committees.

The Members' Meeting

- ARTICLE 14 The members' meeting decides upon the initiative of the Executive Committee with respect to the proposed policy. All members are admitted to the members' meeting. Guests may be invited by the Executive Committee. The member's meeting decides, on the Executive Committee's proposal, on the policy to be conducted.

- ARTICLE 15 Only full members have the right to vote.
- ARTICLE 16 The members' meeting normally takes place once every three years. At a request of ten percent of the full members, an extra-ordinary meeting can be held.
- ARTICLE 17 The agenda of the members' meeting shall always contain the following points:
- (1) the report of the Executive Committee on the activities of the Association,
 - (2) the Treasurer's financial report,
 - (3) the accountant's opinion on the Treasurer's financial report,
 - (4) the budget over the following period of one or more years,
 - (5) the organization of the next members' meeting and the Summer School(s).
- ARTICLE 18 Subject to the other provisions of these Articles, all decisions in the members' meeting are by an absolute majority of the votes validly cast.
- ARTICLE 19 Members' meeting are held in accordance with the rules set in the Standing Orders.

VI. The Executive Committee

- ARTICLE 20 The Executive Committee prepares the members' meeting, carries out the decisions of the members' meeting and electronic voting, and conducts the business of the Association in the periods between members' meetings.
- ARTICLE 21 The Executive Committee is elected by the full members at
- (a) regular or extra-ordinary members' meetings, for both of which votes can also be cast electronically, or by
 - (b) electronic voting.
- ARTICLE 22 Only full members who have been full members of the Association for two years can be elected.
- ARTICLE 23 The election of members of the Executive Committee and their term of office are regulated by the Standing Orders.
- ARTICLE 24 The Executive Committee appoints from among the members of the Executive Committee the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.
- The title 'President' may also be registered at the Dutch Trade Register.
- ARTICLE 25 The Executive Committee promotes the interests of the Association and represents the Association judicially and extra-judicially.

ARTICLE 26 Without prejudice to Article 25, the Executive Committee can delegate part of its duties to one or more members.

ARTICLE 27 The Executive Committee can be assisted from time to time by one or more experts who are not members of the Association, or by committees other than those envisaged in Articles 28 and following.

VII. The Committees

ARTICLE 28 The Executive Committee can, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 25, delegate all preparatory organization of scientific meetings, conferences, congresses, symposia, and seminars, in whole or in part (and whether that committee acts alone or in co-operation with others) to one or more ad hoc committees duly established for such purposes.

The Executive Committee can delegate administrative work regarding managing the Association and for the organisation of meetings and congresses, by hiring the professional services of persons or organisations.

ARTICLE 29 The Executive Committee can, for the promotion of cooperation with other associations in the field of empirical and theoretical social psychology, appoint full members to represent the Association in international, contact, consultation, and co-operation committees and grant these full members special powers, without prejudice to Article 25.

ARTICLE 30 The Executive Committee can, without prejudice to Article 25, delegate its duties either wholly or partially to one or more committees, which committees are composed of full members and are specified in the Standing Orders.

ARTICLE 31 The members' meeting can itself appoint other committees in addition to those referred to in Articles 28, 29, and 30.

VIII. The Finances

ARTICLE 32 The income of the Association consists of:

- (1) members' contributions,
- (2) contributions of supporting associations and institutions,
- (3) donations and legacies,
- (4) the proceeds of publications,
- (5) subsidies,
- (6) interest, and
- (7) other legal profits.

ARTICLE 33 The Treasurer bears specific responsibility for the financial management, in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders.

ARTICLE 34 The financial management shall be audited by an independent accountant appointed by the Executive Committee, and the accountant's report will be discussed at each ordinary members' meeting.

ARTICLE 35 The Association can establish one or more funds for research or for other activities related to the Association's objects. The Association can also participate in the activities of other national or international associations or institutions whose objects are similar or relevant to those of the Association.

IX. Articles and Standing Orders

ARTICLE 36 The Articles are established by the members' meeting. Votes in this regard can also be cast electronically within a period of ultimately 20 days preceding the members' meeting.

ARTICLE 37 Changes to the Articles can be proposed by the Executive Committee or by at least 25% of the members eligible to vote.

ARTICLE 38 A proposal by the Executive Committee to change the Articles must be notified in writing to the full members at least 20 days before the members' meeting.

ARTICLE 39 Any proposed change requires a majority of at least 2/3 of the validly cast votes and at least 20 validly cast votes in favour.

ARTICLE 40 The Articles cannot be changed outside a members' meeting by a written ballot, but electronic votes cast on a change to the articles to be voted on at the members' meeting do not constitute a written ballot.

ARTICLE 41 Changes to the Articles shall not come into force before a notarial deed has been drawn up.

ARTICLE 42 Matters not regulated by the Articles, and those regarding the financial management, can be regulated in the Standing Orders.

ARTICLE 43 The Standing Orders shall not contain regulations in conflict with the Articles.

ARTICLE 44 The Standing Orders shall be established:

(a) by the members' meeting, for which votes can also be cast electronically, or by

(b) electronic voting.

ARTICLE 45 Changes to the Standing Orders can be proposed by the Executive Committee or by at least 25% of the members eligible to vote.

ARTICLE 46 Changes to the Standing Orders require an absolute majority of votes, and at least 16 validly cast votes in favour.

ARTICLE 47 In any situation not provided for in the Articles or the Standing Orders, the Executive Committee decides.

X. The Dissolution of the Association

ARTICLE 48 The Association can be dissolved by an absolute majority of the validly cast votes of the members' meeting.

ARTICLE 49 A motion for the dissolution of the Association shall be in the same manner as a motion to change the Articles.

ARTICLE 50 The Association shall not be dissolved if 20 or more members eligible to vote present at the members' meeting wish to maintain the Association.

ARTICLE 51 If dissolution takes place, the Social Psychology section of the "International Union of Psychological Science" will determine how the assets of the Association will be applied for the development of empirical and theoretical social psychology.