



ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE RULES OF ASSOCIATION OF
The Pan European Organisation of Personal Injury Lawyers
(latest amendment: _____)

Deed of Amendment: mr. H. Feijen,
civil law notary established at Haarlem.

NAME _____

ARTICLE 1 _____

The name of the Association shall be: _____

THE PAN EUROPEAN ORGANISATION OF PERSONAL INJURY LAWYERS _____

(if abbreviated, also called: PEOPIL). _____

SEAT _____

ARTICLE 2 _____

The Association has its seat in the municipality of AMSTERDAM. _____

OBJECT AND DURATION _____

ARTICLE 3 _____

The Association has the following objects: _____

1. To foster and develop co-operation and networking between lawyers practising in the field of personal injury in all jurisdictions within Europe. _____
2. To promote ease of access to the legal system and legal process for consumers suffering personal injury or in need of the legal services in the field of personal injury law in any part of Europe. _____
3. To foster the role of the legal process in the promotion of safety and higher standards of care for consumers particularly in the workplace, in the manufacture and use of products, in transport, in places of public meeting, in the environment and in health and related services. _____
4. To promote and develop expertise in the practice of personal injury law by education and the exchange of information and knowledge, so as to improve the service for the consumer, to promote higher standards of safety and to encourage the prevention of accidents. _____
5. To review and consider the function of damages and personal injury claims generally in society. _____
6. The promotion of proper and fair compensation for all types of personal injury and access to the legal system by all means including education, the dissemination of information, the advancement of law reform and the administration of justice for the public good, _____ and further to do all that is related to the above in the broadest sense of the term. _____

The Association has been entered into for an indefinite period of time. _____

MEMBERSHIP _____

ARTICLE 4 _____

1. The membership of the association is individual and open to the following categories of persons, regardless of their race, gender, religion or belief: _____

- a. Legal practitioners whose practice includes practice in the field of personal injury law – in any jurisdiction within Europe (hereinafter called "practitioner members") . _____
"Legal practitioner" means any person working in the field of personal injury law and – certified as eligible to practice by the professional body governing or controlling the – right to practise within that person?s jurisdiction. The Executive Board shall determine the criteria for eligibility for membership after consultation with the appropriate _____ professional bodies within any jurisdiction. The Executive Board may require an _____ applicant for membership to produce for inspection their certificate of eligibility to _____ practice. _____
 - b. Academic lawyers working in or for any institution in any of the said jurisdictions who – are interested in the field of personal injury law and who are sympathetic to the objects of PEOPIL (hereinafter called "academic members"). _____
 - c. Regional and National Members who are legal practitioners or academics who _____ practice in the field of personal injury law. Regional and National Member means _____ practioners or academics who only joined a PEOPIL Regional or National Group at a – discounted subscription fee. _____
They shall not be members in the sense of the law and therefore have no rights to _____ vote. Regional and National Members enjoy only limited membership benefits as laid – down in the PEOPIL Bylaws. _____
 - d. Students interested in the objects of PEOPIL (hereinafter called "student members"). – "Student" means any person in full or part time legal education or training. It includes – any such person attending college or other similar institution within Europe or _____ undergoing training with or in the office of any person qualified to practice. Student _____ members shall be no members in the sense of the law and therefore shall have no _____ right to vote within the association. _____
 - e. Legal practitioners, academic lawyers and students as mentioned above in any _____ jurisdiction outside Europe. These members shall be no member in the sense of the – law and therefore shall have no right to vote within the association. _____
2. The Executive Board shall have the right to refuse the membership to a person who in its – opinion does not belong to any of the aforementioned categories or who in its opinion does not adhere to the objects of the association. _____

REGISTER OF MEMBERS _____

ARTICLE 5 _____

The Board shall keep a register that includes the names and addresses of all members. _____

ADMISSION _____

ARTICLE 6 _____

1. The Executive Board shall decide on the admission of members. _____
2. In the case of non-admission as a member the General Board may as yet decide to admit – the member in question. _____

END OF MEMBERSHIP _____

ARTICLE 7 _____



1. The membership may end in the following manner: _____
 - a. By the death or bankruptcy of the member in question; _____
 - b. By termination by the member; _____
 - c. By termination on behalf of the Association. This may occur if a member no longer _____ complies with the requirements for membership laid down in these articles of _____ association; if he or she does not perform his or her obligations towards the- _____ Association and also if continuation of the membership can not be reasonably _____ demanded from the Association; _____
 - d. By removal. This can only be effectuated if a member acts in contravention of these _____ articles of association, or the regulations or resolutions of the Association or _____ unreasonably harms the Association. _____
 - e. By suspension or disqualification as legal practitioner. _____
 2. Termination on behalf of the Association shall be done by the Executive Board. _____
 3. Termination of the membership by a member shall be done by a written letter of resignation submitted to the General Board and shall be effective per the day on which the letter of _____ resignation is received. _____
Termination by the Association can only occur per the end of the association year and with due observance of a term of notice of at least four weeks. However, the membership can _____ be terminated with immediate effect if continuation of the membership can not be _____ reasonably demanded from the Association or from the member in question. _____
 4. Any termination contrary to the provisions of the first sentence of the preceding article shall result in an ending of the membership per the earliest point of time allowed following on the date per which the termination in question was done. _____
 5. A member shall not be authorized to terminate his or her membership with immediate _____ effect if and when a resolution involving an increase of the financial obligations of the _____ members has been adopted. _____
 6. Removal from membership shall be done by the General Board. _____
 7. A member shall be allowed to appeal to the General Meeting against any resolution to _____ terminate his or her membership by the Association on the ground that continuation of the _____ membership can not be reasonably demanded from the Association or against any _____ resolution to remove him or her from the membership within one month after receipt of the _____ notification of that resolution. For this purpose he or she will be informed of the resolution in writing and with mentioning of motivation as soon as possible. During the term of appeal _____ and pending the appeal the member shall be suspended. _____
 8. If the membership ends during the course of an association year, the member in question _____ shall nevertheless owe the full amount of the annual subscription for the year in question. _____
- ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS _____
- ARTICLE 8 _____
1. The members shall have the obligation to pay an annual subscription that will be _____ determined by the General Meeting. _____



- Different subscriptions may be established for the various categories of members. _____
2. The subscription is due in January of each year. New Members joining the association _____ during the year have to pay a fraction of the full subscription depending on when they _____ joined. The subscription is due within fourteen (14) days after the receipt of the annual _____ invoice. _____
 3. The General Board shall be authorized to grant full or partial dispensation from the _____ obligation to pay a subscription in special cases. _____
 4. A once-only contribution may be required from new members of the association, the height of which shall be established by the General Meeting of Members each year. In the _____ absence of such an establishment the amount shall be nil. _____

ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 9

1. The Association shall have a General Board and an Executive Board. Members of the _____ Boards can be chosen from practitioner and academic members. _____
2. The General Board of the Association shall -as far as reasonably possible consist of as _____ many members as there are areas of jurisdiction in which members of the Association are _____ residing, supplemented by four Board Members that shall hold the positions of president, _____ Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. _____
3. The president, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer jointly constitute the Executive _____ Board and are appointed in their position by the other members of the General Board. No _____ more than two Members of the Executive Board shall be allowed to originate from the _____ same area of jurisdiction, while the president and Vice-President shall have to originate _____ from different areas of jurisdiction. _____
4. The Members of the Executive Board shall be appointed immediately after the appointment of the other Members of the General Board at the annual General Meeting of Members. _____
5. The appointment of the Members of the General Board, not being Members of the _____ Executive Board, shall be done by the annual General Meeting of Members following a _____ binding nomination drawn up by the joint members of each area of jurisdiction, that _____ contains one or more names of members from that area of jurisdiction. The nomination _____ must be submitted timely to the General Board in writing before the meeting. _____
6. If no nomination has been drawn up, then the General Meeting will be free to choose. _____
7. In the case of termination of a Membership of the General Board in the course of a _____ Association year, the Executive Board Members shall appoint a new Member of the _____ General Board. If this appointment is not followed by approval of the Members in the next _____ General Meeting, this Membership will be terminated at the closing of that General _____ Meeting. _____

END OF BOARD MEMBERSHIP - SUSPENSION

ARTICLE 10

1. Each Board Member, once appointed/elected may continue in their post for a period of _____ three years, at which time he or she will be required to stand for re-election or stand down. -
2. Each Board Member may be dismissed or suspended at all times by the General Meeting -



also if he has been appointed for a definite period of time. A suspension that is not followed by a resolution to dismiss within three months shall end by the expiration of that term. _____

3. Each Board Member shall resign at the annual General Meeting of Members at the _____ moment at which the new Board Members have been appointed. _____
Each resigning Board Member may be re-elected. _____
4. In addition the Board Membership shall end in the following manner: _____
 - a. By the ending of the membership of the Association; _____
 - b. By the resignation as a Board Member. _____

POSITIONS IN THE GENERAL BOARD - THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS _____

ARTICLE 11 _____

1. The positions of the Board Members, with the exception of those of the president, Vice- _____ President, Secretary and the Treasurer, shall be established by the General Board. This _____ Board may appoint a deputy for each of them from their midst. _____
One Board Member may hold more than one position. _____
2. The General Board shall meet at least twice a year. The Executive Board shall meet as _____ often as the President or two other Members of the Executive Board deem this desirable. _____
3. Minutes will be kept by the Secretary of all subjects handled at every Board Meeting, that _____ shall be signed by the president and the Secretary. _____
4. Each Board Member shall cast one vote. Resolutions of both the General Board and of the _____ Executive Board shall be adopted by regular majority of votes. If the votes are equally _____ divided, then the vote of the president shall be decisive. _____
5. Further rules with respect to meetings and the adoption of resolutions and also with respect _____ to the duties of the various Board Members may be provided for in Standing Regulations. _____

DUTIES OF BOARD MEMBERS - REPRESENTATION _____

ARTICLE 12 _____

1. With due observance of the limitations according to these articles of association, the _____ General Board shall be charged with the general administration of the Association, while _____ the Executive Board shall be charged with the more day-to-day run of affairs. _____
2. The Executive Board shall be authorized to have carried out under its responsibility certain _____ parts of its duties by commissions that are appointed by this Board. _____
3. The Association is represented in and out of court by: _____
 - a. Either jointly by the complete Members of the Executive Board and by the complete _____ Members of the General Board; _____
 - b. Or by the Executive Board; _____
 - c. Or by the president together with the Vice-President or the Secretary, or with the _____ Treasurer; _____
 - d. Or by two other Members of the Executive Board. _____

ANNUAL REPORT - RENDERING ACCOUNT _____

ARTICLE 13 _____

1. The association year shall run from January the first up to and including December the _____ thirtyfirst. _____



2. The General Board shall have the obligation to keep such registration of the capital ——— situation of the Association that its rights and obligations can be known by these notes at — all times. _____
3. At a General Meeting to be held within six months after the end of the financial year (unless this period is extended by the General Meeting), the General Board shall issue its annual — report and shall render account, under submission of a balance sheet and a list of income — and expenses, of the administration conducted in the past financial year. After expiration of the term every member may demand that this account is rendered by the General Board — before a court. _____
4. Every year the General Meeting shall appoint from its midst a commission of at least two — persons, who are not allowed to be Board Members. This commission shall investigate the — account rendered by the General Board and shall report its findings to the General — Meeting. _____
5. If the investigation of the account rendered requires special bookkeeping knowledge, then — the commission of investigation may have itself assisted by an expert. The General Board — shall have the obligation to provide the commission with all information that is desired by it, to show it upon its request the cash register and the values and to allow it to inspect the — books and documents of the Association. _____
6. The mandate of the commission can be revoked at all times by the General Meeting, but — only by the appointment of another commission. _____
7. The General Board shall have the obligation to keep custody of the documents mentioned — in the paragraphs 2 and 3 for a period of ten years. _____

GENERAL MEETINGS

ARTICLE 14

1. In the Association the General Meeting shall have all powers and authority that have not — been assigned by law or by the articles of association to the General Board. _____
2. Every year, a General Meeting - the Annual Meeting- shall be held within six months after — the end of the financial year (unless this period is extended by the General Meeting). _____
At this Annual Meeting the following matters, inter alia, shall be handled: _____
 - a. The annual report and the account as mentioned in article 13, together with the report from the commission mentioned there; _____
 - b. The appointment of the commission mentioned in article 14 for the next association — year; _____
 - c. The filling of vacancies, if any; _____
 - d. Proposals from the General Board or from the members, announced in the letter of — convocation for the meeting. _____
3. Other general meetings shall be held as often as the General Board deems them desirable.
4. In addition the General Board shall have the obligation to convoke a general meeting upon — the written request of such a number of members as is authorized to cast one tenth of the — votes within a term of no longer than four weeks. If the request is not complied within — fourteen days, the requesting members themselves may convoke that meeting by _____



convocation in accordance with article 18 or in a medium that is accessible to all members.

VENUE, ADMISSION AND RIGHT TO VOTE

ARTICLE 15

1. As much as possible the venue of the general meeting shall rotate over the various areas — of jurisdiction from which the members are originating. _____
2. All members of the Association shall be admitted to the general meeting. _____
Suspended members shall not be admitted. _____
3. The General Board shall decide which other persons will be admitted. _____
4. Each practitioner and academic member of the Association that has not been suspended — shall have one vote. The student members and the members in jurisdictions outside _____ Europe and Regional and National Members shall have an advisory vote. _____
5. A member may have his or her vote cast by another member entitled to vote who has been given power of attorney to do this. One member can only act as an attorney for one other — member. _____

CHAIRMAN - MINUTES

ARTICLE 16

1. The general meetings shall be chaired by the president of the Association or by the Vice- — President. In the absence of the president and the Vice-President one of the other Board — Members, to be appointed by the General Board, shall act as chairman. If in this way no — chairman will be appointed either, then the meeting itself will provide a chairman. _____
2. The Secretary or another person appointed for this by the chairman shall keep minutes of — all subjects discussed at each meeting, that shall be signed by the chairman and by the — keeper of minutes. The members who convoke the meeting may have an official report — drawn up of the subjects handled. _____

The contents of the minutes or of the official report are notified to the members. _____

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL MEETING

ARTICLE 17

1. The judgement of the president pronounced at the general meeting that a resolution has — been adopted by the general meeting is decisive. _____
The same applies to the contents of a resolution adopted in as far as a proposal not laid — down in writing was voted on. _____
2. However, if immediately after the pronouncement of the judgement mentioned in paragraph 1 the correctness of it is disputed, then a new vote will take place, if the majority of the — meeting or, if the original vote was not done by poll or by ballot, a member who is present — and entitled to vote, desires this. By this new vote the legal consequences of the original — vote become null and void. _____
3. In as far as not provided for otherwise by law or by the articles of association, all _____ resolutions of the general meeting shall be adopted with absolute majority of the votes — cast. _____
4. Blank votes shall be deemed as not to have been cast. _____
5. If in the case of an election of persons no one has obtained the absolute majority, new —



votes shall take place until either one person has obtained the absolute majority or there has been a vote between two persons and the votes are equally divided. In the new votes mentioned above the vote shall always be between the person, who collected votes in the preceding vote, but with the exception of the person, who collected the fewest votes upon the occasion of that preceding vote.

If upon that preceding vote more than one person collected the fewest number of votes, then a lot will be drawn to decide which of those persons will be excluded from the new votes.

If the votes are equally divided at a vote between two persons, the vote of the chairman of the meeting shall be decisive.

6. If the votes on a proposal that does not concern the election of persons are divided, the vote of the chairman of the meeting shall be decisive.
7. All votes shall be oral votes, unless the chairman deems a vote by ballot desirable or if one of the members entitled to vote desires this before the vote.
Votes by ballots shall be done by means of unsigned, closed ballots. A resolution can be adopted by acclamation, unless a member entitled to vote desires a vote by poll.
8. A unanimous resolution of all members, on the condition that it was adopted in writing, shall have, on the condition that it was adopted with prior knowledge by the General Board, the same validity and power as a resolution adopted by a general meeting.
9. As long as all members are present or represented at a general meeting, valid resolutions can be adopted, on the condition that is done by general vote, with respect to all subjects that are discussed - therefore also with respect to a proposal to amend the articles of association or to dissolve the association - even if no convocation took place or the convocation was not done in the prescribed manner or if any other prescription with respect to the convoking or holding of meetings or formalities related to these has not been complied with.

CONVOCAATION OF A GENERAL MEETING

ARTICLE 18

1. General meetings are convoked by the General Board. The convocation is done in writing addressed to the addresses of the members according to the register of members as mentioned in article 5, but may also take place by convocation in the association magazine or by electronic communication (e.g. E-mail). The term for convocation is one month.
2. In the letter of convocation the subjects to be handled shall be mentioned, without prejudice to the provisions of article 17 paragraph 9.

AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE 19

1. An amendment can only be made to the articles of association of the Association if made by a resolution of a general meeting that has been convoked with the mentioning of the information that there a proposal for amendment of the articles of association will be discussed, except in cases as provided for in article 17 paragraph 9.
2. The persons convoking the general meeting for the discussion of a proposal for the



amendment of the articles of association must place a copy of that proposal in which the — proposed amendment is quoted word by word at an appropriate place for inspection by the members at least five days before the meeting until after the end of the day on which the — meeting is held. In addition a copy as mentioned above shall be sent to all members or — shall be printed in the association magazine in which a convocation is published. —

3. a. A resolution to amend the articles of association shall require at least two thirds of the - votes cast at a meeting at which at least two thirds of the members are present or — represented. If, at such a meeting, two thirds of the members are not present or — represented, then the Executive Board are entitled to hold a postal ballot in — accordance with sub-paragraph b. —
- b. An electronic ballot may be held in respect of the whole membership. — A resolution shall be carried where at least two thirds of the votes cast are cast in — favour of the resolution. Notice of the intention to hold an electronic postal ballot of the membership and when the ballot shall take place will be circulated by e-mail to the — membership at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the electronic ballot. —
4. An amendment of the articles of association shall only be effective after a deed of this has - been drawn up by a civil law notary. Every Board Member shall be authorized to have this - deed executed. —

DISSOLUTION —

ARTICLE 20 —

1. The Association may be dissolved by a resolution of the general meeting. The provisions of the paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the preceding article similarly apply. —
2. The General Meeting of Members shall decide on the destination of the positive balance — remaining after the liquidation simultaneously with the resolution to dissolve, it being — understood that the destination may only concern a non-commercial purpose. —

STANDING REGULATIONS —

ARTICLE 21 —

1. The general meeting may establish Standing Regulations. —
2. The Standing Regulations are not allowed to be in contravention of the law, also where — containing no mandatory law, nor of the articles of association. —

