



Statutes of the Common Home of Humanity

Statutes of the Common Home of Humanity Association

PREAMBLE

Whereas,

1. The last 11,700 years - the geological Epoch known as the "Holocene" - represent an intangible natural state of dynamic equilibrium of the Earth System as a whole, and represent the most recent interglacial (warm) period of the 2.6 million-year Quaternary oscillations between glacial and interglacial states;
2. These well-defined characteristics of the Earth System are primarily the result of the interactions between the geophysical properties of the planet with the living biosphere, in response to external pressures;
3. Over the last 200,000 to 250,000 years of the modern human species' existence on the planet, the Holocene Epoch represented an unprecedented period of Earth System stability, on which humanity depends for its prosperity and survival;
4. The recent development of Earth System Science provides us with information regarding the biogeophysical structure of the Holocene and its limits, considering it to be the only state of the Earth System that we know with certainty can support complex contemporary human societies;
5. A planet outside this favourable state cannot serve as our "Home";
6. This favourable state of the Earth System is a global and intangible good, legally impossible to divide;
7. The legally indivisible favourable state of the Earth System constitutes one of the most complex challenges for a globalized society that, on the one hand, considers the management of common goods as a technical impossibility that inevitably results in "tragedy" and, on the other hand, considers individual appropriation and division as the only viable governance model;
8. Current social responses to reduce the magnitude of this "tragedy of the commons" on a global scale have so far been marginal and useless, due to the absence of structural intervention at the level of the necessary internal reorganization of global human relations, which is essential for harmonizing the use of this indivisible, finite and intangible common good;
9. We now know that the management of common goods is feasible if certain structural conditions are met that will enable collective action to ensure their preservation and maintenance;
10. The structural conditions for achieving this goal include not only defining the good in question, clearly establishing its boundaries, but also recognizing a legal regime that precisely defines the rules of provision and the rules of use or appropriation;
11. The recent scientific concept of "Planetary Boundaries" (Johan Rockström, Will Steffen, *et al.*) presents a set of biogeophysical processes, supported by scientifically measurable indicators, that define a Holocene-like state of the

- Earth System that we must respect in order to keep the Earth System within that favourable state - The Safe Operating Space for Humankind;
12. The Planetary Boundaries are defined by indicators relating to Climate Change, New Entities (chemical pollution), Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, Atmospheric Aerosol Loading, Ocean Acidification, Modification of Biogeochemical Flows, Freshwater Change, Land Use Change and Biosphere Integrity;
 13. As a *proxy* for this Safe Operating Space for Humankind, a Stable Climate can thus be considered as the result of the good state of this Space, which corresponds to a certain *software* (functional aspect of the Planet) that guarantees a well functioning state of the Planet (distinct from the *hardware*, which will be the physical/territorial/static planet);
 14. With the discovery of the elements that determine and condition the state of the Earth System, it is currently possible to define and delimit this qualitative safe space, which, although intangible, is real. This Safe Operating Space for Humankind defines our most precious global common good, which must be the basis for new ways of organizing and regulating its use, ensuring that it is maintained in the future;
 15. It is equally important to define who owns this new vital value, which has enormous social relevance, since, from a legal point of view, any good that does not belong to anyone cannot be the subject of a legal regime;
 16. Above all, this Safe Operating Space for Humankind, as a global intangible natural good, must be preserved for the society of the present and the future, and it is up to us all to manage it in the interests of humanity, recognizing this good as a vital social value that must be given legal relevance, and as a true common heritage that belongs to all members of the different generations of the human species;
 17. This Safe Operating Space for Humankind, defined by the biogeophysical conditions favourable to the prosperity and continuity of human life, is not compatible with the merely territorial and traditional vision of the current concept of "global commons", since it overlaps with man-made legal abstractions – the political borders;
 18. This is a new situation for the current model of international law and global governance, as it faces an inability to reconcile the overlap of the planet's intangible functional global system with the territorial sovereignty of States;
 19. Private law can provide us with an answer to this impasse, since it promotes the definition of a situation in which an object with a unitary structure and common functional systems can coexist overlapped on individual private fractions - a condominium;
 20. Using an analogy of scales, it can be said that we all live in a planetary-scale condominium, where the Earth System - the common functional structure – exists, overlapped inside and outside the territorial fractions of each State;
 21. In order to successfully organize and manage our planetary condominium, it is therefore necessary to build the **Common Home of Humanity** Association;
 22. The most effective way of organizing global relationships that are established through the use of the same common system, where everyone has the power to influence and impact everyone else, is through a system that aggregates and gives visibility to the different impacts produced by everyone at different scales;

23. By recognizing the favourable state of the Earth System - the Safe Operating Space for Humankind - as a heritage that belongs to all generations, current and future, everything we do that alters the quality of this common heritage, whether positive or negative, will cease to be a socio-economic "externality" and will become "internalized" in the organization of societies;
24. This recognition will make it possible to introduce these biogeophysical cycles into the economy, creating the necessary conditions to make biogeophysical cycles compatible with economic and social flows. Introducing the value of nature's work into a new economic model is a structural condition for making it possible to harmonize humanity's economic activity with the functioning of the Earth System;
25. Only through such a structural change, in which the work of nature becomes visible in the economy, will it be possible to trigger the process of evolution from a human community that merely exploits and destroys the Earth System, to a human community that will be its guardian and healer;
26. Only with this structural change will it be possible to build a system that is robust enough to manage the use of Safe Operating Space for Humankind and guarantee the maintenance of our Common Home; this ecological accounting system must ensure that the activities that contribute to its maintenance do not constitute a social and financial loss for those who carry them out, but rather a social and economic benefit for those who carry them out;
27. Economic theory legitimizes the State's intervention/regulation whenever there are market failures, where the laws of competition/efficiency cannot work, as is the case with maintaining the Safe Operating Space for Humankind. Intervention can be carried out in different ways and, whenever possible, the ideal is to eradicate what prevents its natural and efficient functioning, by internalizing the value of the good in question;
28. This management of the use of the Earth System implies not only controlling and penalizing negative impacts, making the true costs to society as a whole economically visible on a global scale (for example, the disruption of biogeophysical cycles), but also recognizing, rewarding and encouraging the maintenance or improvement of functional infrastructures that contribute to the favourable state of the Earth System (maintenance of biogeophysical cycles);
29. It is therefore necessary to build a robust accounting system for the management of the use of favourable conditions on the planet, in which the maintenance of our Common Home does not constitute an economic loss, but makes it possible to generate, from a system of incentives, the perform of benefits and the reduction of negative impacts of the Common System;
30. The main result of the legal recognition of the favourable state of the Earth System as a common heritage will be the existence of a single legal platform where all contributions (positive or negative) to the maintenance of its favourable state are made visible through their economic and social valuation;
31. This open and inclusive accounting system, where all individual and collective impacts, critical to maintaining the favourable state of the Earth System are included, represents a structural condition for the reciprocity and equity necessary to build trust as the structural basis of a new governance system;

In view of the above, the Common Home of Humanity Association (hereinafter referred to as "CHH") is governed by the following Statutes, approved on 13/09/2025.

CHAPTER I

Name, legal status, registered office, scope, term and objectives

Article 1

Name and legal status

1. The "Common Home of Humanity Association", hereinafter referred to as CHH, constituted under the terms of article 157 et seq. of the Portuguese Civil Code, is a non-profit association with legal personality, governed by the applicable laws, these statutes and internal regulations, with an indefinite duration and national and international scope.
2. The Association's head office is at Rua de Ceuta, 118, 5º andar, sala 34 - 4050-190 Porto.
3. The Association may, by means of a proposal from the Board of Directors, approved by the General Assembly, change the location of its headquarters, as well as create delegations or open other forms of representation where it is convenient for the pursuit of its objectives.

Article 2

Objectives

1. The primary objectives of the CHH are as follows:
 - a) Promote an international legal framework that defends the common interests of humanity as a whole, for present and future generations;
 - b) Promote a new model of global governance, a new "Condominium" for all States, which at the same time guarantees the sovereignty of each one for the preservation of life as we know it;
 - c) Contribute to the creation of a global movement for the recognition of Stable Climate as a Common Heritage of Humankind as a legal support capable of sustaining a deliberate activity of restoring the Safe Operating Space for Humankind - the "Functional Aspect" of Planet Earth defined by the Planetary Boundaries;
 - d) Contribute to cooperation for development, in a context of promoting multilateralism, with the aim of building a development and governance model around the management of a Common Heritage of Humankind, as an instrument for building justice, unity and peace;
 - e) Stimulate, facilitate and promote research, education and training, together with its members and partners, in order to produce and disseminate a global conceptual framework that allows the integration of Earth System Science, International Law, Political Science, Economics and other Social Sciences;

- f) Proactively develop demonstration projects and local management that create knowledge and experience of managing a governance model around Stable Climate as a Common Heritage of Humankind;
 - g) Carry out deliberate actions to Restore Nature and protect the Safe Operating Space for Humankind, such as encouraging CO₂ removals based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific data, with the aim of reducing the concentration of excess CO₂ in the atmosphere, and promoting its recovery;
 - h) Promote the representation of the interests of current and future generations through the protection of humanity's natural intangible Heritage.
2. CHH shall act with complete independence concerning political, economic or confessional interests, acting in pursuit of the common interest, through positive interventions that promote constructive systemic change on a global scale and the creation of the necessary structural conditions for this.

CHAPTER II

Members

Article 3

Categories of Membership

1. The Association will have an unlimited number of Members, who will be divided into the following Categories:
 - a) **Founders** - natural or legal persons who have signed the Association's constitutive act or who have joined the Association at the proposal of the Installation Committee, up to thirty days before the first General Assembly;
 - b) **Full Members** - legal persons and natural persons over the age of eighteen who are admitted by the General Council under the terms of the Statutes of the Association;
 - c) **Honorary** - natural or legal persons who have carried out activities of great importance to the Association or to the protection of the environment;
 - d) **Youth** - minors aged 14 or over until 18 years old.
2. The granting of Honorary Membership requires approval by the General Assembly on a proposal from the General Council.

Article 4

Members' Rights

1. All Members have the following rights:
 - a) Participate in the General Assemblies;
 - b) Receive information and participate in the Association's activities;
 - c) Attend the facilities and use the services provided by the Association;
2. Only members who have up-to-date membership fees have the right to:
 - a) Vote at the General Assemblies;
 - b) Be eligible for the Association's governing bodies.

Article 5

Duties of Members

1. Members have the following duties:
 - a) Collaborate in the pursuit of the Association's objectives and ensure its good name and prestige.
 - b) Comply with the statutes, regulations and resolutions of the governing bodies.
 - c) Pay the annual membership fees on time.
 - d) Exercise with probity the roles to which they are elected and carry out promptly the tasks for which they are appointed or designated.
 - e) Notify in writing the Association of any changes to their personal details, particularly changes to their address.
2. Youth Members and Honorary Members are exempt from paying membership fees.

Article 6

Admission of Members

1. The General Council decides, on a case-by-case basis, on the admission of Members.
2. Once the application has been approved, the Member's admission becomes effective with the payment of the respective fees, where applicable.
3. A Member may withdraw from the Association at any time by sending written notice to the Board of Directors.

Article 7

Loss of Membership

1. Loss of Membership status:
 - a) Members who have committed acts contrary to the principles and objectives of the Association;
 - b) Members who seriously violate the provisions of these statutes;
 - c) Members who, after three years with the Membership fees in debit, do not regularize the situation within ninety days of being notified to do so.
2. In the case referred to in paragraph 1 a) and b), the General Assembly, on a proposal from the General Council, has the responsibility for the exclusion.
3. In the case referred to in paragraph 1 c), the Board of Directors has the responsibility for the exclusion.
4. In any of the above situations, the member concerned is guaranteed a defence/complaint hearing, and must request a hearing in writing to the Board of Directors, before the loss of Membership is determined.

Article 8

CHH Ambassadors

1. In cases where a particular public figure whose activities are consistent with the causes and objectives promoted by CHH, it is possible to propose by invitation from the General Council, that this individual be granted the status of CHH Ambassador.
2. If the invitation is accepted, that person will be able to use this status in their activities and, whenever possible, support the activities and causes of CHH.

3. This status may be granted to individuals who are or are not members of CHH, for an indefinite period.
4. However, this status may be lost if the conduct of the person in question results in acts contrary to the principles and objectives of the Association.

CHAPTER III

Section I

The Association's Governing Bodies

Article 9

Governing Bodies

1. The Association's governing bodies are the General Assembly, the General Council, the Board of Directors, the Audit Board and the Scientific Council.
2. At the end of their term of office, the members of the governing bodies shall remain in office until the newly elected members are elected and take office.

Article 10

Elections

1. Applications for membership of the governing bodies shall be submitted in a joint list for all bodies covered by the statutes.
2. Elections for the Association's governing bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall take place in the same election.

Article 11

Mandates

1. The mandate of the Members of the General Assembly, Board of Directors and Audit Board, and the members elected to the General Council, is three years, renewable.
2. Unless otherwise decided by the General Assembly, the exercise of the functions of the members of these bodies is not remunerated.
3. Only Members in full enjoyment of their rights may be members of the governing bodies.
4. The members of the Scientific Council are appointed by the General Council for an indefinite period.

Article 12

Duties of conduct of members of the Association's governing bodies

The members of the Association's governing bodies must observe duties of care, revealing availability, technical competence, full knowledge of the Association's activities and the appropriate probity in their functions, as well as duties of loyalty, in defence of the Association's interests and the common interests of the Members.

Section II

The General Assembly

Article 13

Composition and Competences of the General Assembly

1. The General Assembly is the Association's highest decision-making body and is made up of all members enjoying their statutory rights.
2. The General Assembly is made up of a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary.
3. In the event of their absence or impediment, the President of the General Assembly shall be replaced by the Vice-President of the General Assembly or, in the event of his/her absence, shall be chosen from among the members present.
4. It is the responsibility of the President of the General Assembly, or whoever replaces him/her under the terms of the previous paragraph, to convene the General Assembly, direct the proceedings, sign the minutes, swear in the members of the governing bodies within eight days of their election and perform any other duties that the statutes, regulations and the law assigned to him.
5. The Secretary is responsible for assisting the President of the General Assembly, or whoever replaces him/her under the terms of number three, and for drawing up the minutes.
6. The decisions of the General Assembly are taken by a simple majority of the votes of the members present, with the following exceptions:
 - a) Amendments to the statutes of the Association, internal regulations, exclusion of members and dismissal of members of the elected bodies, which require the favourable vote of three-quarters of the members present;
 - b) Termination of the Association, which requires the favourable vote of three-quarters of all members with voting rights, at a General Assembly called specifically for this purpose.
7. The General Assembly meets ordinarily once a year and extraordinarily in the following cases:
 - a) At the initiative of the General Assembly or its President;
 - b) At the request of another Association body;
 - c) At the request of a number of members who have exercised their rights and who account for at least one-fifth of the total number of votes cast by members with the right to vote.
8. The General Assembly is convened at least fifteen days in advance, stating the day, time and place of the meeting, as well as the agenda, by e-mail to all members and publication of a notice on the association's *website*. When the agenda concerns changes to the statutes of the Association or its internal regulations, the calling notice must mention the provisions to be amended, deleted or added and the full text of the new provisions, without prejudice to the fact that the meeting may propose different wordings for the same provisions or decide on changes to other provisions that are necessary as a result of changes to provisions mentioned in the notice.
9. In addition to the competences attributed to it by law and these statutes, the General Assembly is responsible for:

- a) Elect the Association's bodies and the members of the General Council who do not inherently sit on that body;
 - b) Dismiss members of the Association's bodies before the end of their respective terms of office if there is justifiable cause;
 - c) Rule on all appeals against decisions of the General Council;
 - d) Approve the Activities and Accounts Report and the Report of the Audit Board for each calendar year;
 - e) Approve the Budget and Activity Plan for each calendar year;
 - f) Approve Internal Regulations.
10. It is possible for Members to participate remotely in General Assemblies. Taking into account votes that, by their nature, have to be secret, the President of the General Assembly should assess the technical feasibility of this participation for these situations. However, solutions should always be sought that make it possible to exercise the secret vote digitally, for those participating remotely.

Article 14

Voting rights

1. Each category of Member corresponds to the following votes at the General Assembly:
 - a) Individual or collective Founding Member - ten votes
 - b) Honorary Members - five votes
 - c) Individual Full Member - three votes
 - d) Youth Members - three votes
 - e) Collective Full Member – one vote
2. In addition to the favourable vote of three-quarters of the Members present, the amendment of the statutes requires that 50% of the favourable votes be from the Founding Members.
3. Proxy voting is permitted.

Section III

The General Council

Article 15

Composition and Designation of the General Council

1. The General Council is made up of 19 members with the following composition:
 - a) Five members, including Founders, Full Members or Honorary Members, elected on a list to be presented to the General Assembly;
 - b) The President of the General Assembly;
 - c) The President of the Audit Board;
 - d) Five Members of the Board of Directors;
 - e) Two Co-Chairs of the Scientific Council;
 - f) The Executive Director, whenever this function exists;
 - g) One representative of future generations;
 - h) One Youth Member;
 - i) One CCH Ambassador;
 - j) One Honorary Member;

2. The President of the General Council shall be elected from among the Members elected on a list at the General Assembly, who do not belong to any other associative body, and shall be chosen by vote among all the members of the General Council at the first meeting of a new mandate. Whenever necessary, the president has the casting vote.
3. The appointment of the members referred to in points g), h), i), and j) of paragraph 1, shall be made by invitation on a co-appointment basis, addressed by the General Council to personalities of recognized merit, whether or not external to the Association. In the case of the representative of the future generations, they should represent a youth movement or a juvenile Association, preferably of a global nature.
4. Regardless of the form or methods used for appointment, the members of the General Council do not represent individual interests, but those of the Common Home of Humanity as a whole.

Article 16

Competences of the General Council

1. The General Council is responsible for:
 - a) Monitor the implementation of the Association's Activity Plan and Budget;
 - b) Issue binding opinions on any matter relating to the implementation of the Activities Plan;
 - c) Approve internal regulations proposed by the Board of Directors for submission to the General Assembly;
 - d) Approve the admission of Members and exemption from payment of fees on a case-by-case basis;
 - e) Mediate and manage conflicts, and in this context apply the necessary measures provided for in the internal regulations;
 - f) Choose, invite and appoint the members of the Scientific Council, at the proposal of any of its members, promoting and supporting its activity;
 - g) Request opinions from the Scientific Council, whenever deemed necessary;
 - h) Approve the adjustment of strategies and priorities, at the proposal of the Board of Directors.

Article 17

Meetings and Deliberations of the General Council

1. The General Council meets, in principle, once every semester.
2. The General Council must be convened by its President, or by the Board of Directors in the event of the latter's impossibility.
3. Decisions of the General Council are taken by a simple majority of those present, with the President having the casting vote.
4. The General Council cannot deliberate unless more than half of its members are present.
5. Digital participation in General Council meetings is possible. When there are votes that, by their nature, must be secret, participation via digital means must ensure that the voting process respects this condition.

Section IV

Article 18

The Scientific Council

1. The Scientific Council is made up of a variable number of members, invited by the General Council.
2. Given CHH's interdisciplinary objectives, the Scientific Council will have two Co-Chairs, one for the Natural Sciences and the other for the Human Sciences.
3. Invitations to join the Scientific Council are made on the basis of the scientific curriculum of the invitees and are addressed to renowned scientists.
4. The mandate of the members of the Scientific Council is lifelong, only losing this status by one's own decision or by resolution of the General Council by a qualified majority of two-thirds.

Article 19

Competences of the Scientific Council

1. The Scientific Council meets whenever convened at the initiative of one of its Co-Chairs or at the request of the Board of Directors or the General Council, to issue opinions on certain matters.
2. The Scientific Council's mission is to support, accompany and evaluate the work of CHH, guaranteeing the scientific quality of the association's activity.
3. To assist in its tasks, the Scientific Council may create permanent or temporary committees, with defined missions, composition and deadlines.

Section V

The Board of Directors

Article 20

Composition and Competences of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors is the body responsible for the day-to-day administration and management, legal representation and coordination of the Association's external representation, and is made up of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and two or four members.
2. The Board, within the scope of pursuing the Association's statutory purposes, is responsible for:
 - a) Represent the Association before other national and international entities;
 - b) Direct the Association's activities, in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly;
 - c) Implement the general lines of action approved by the General Council;
 - d) Organize or promote all activities that are appropriate;
 - e) Sign and fulfil agreements, protocols and contracts;
 - f) Organize and supervise the Association's services, including hiring people;

- g) Acquire, dispose of or encumber any assets, subject, in the case of properties, to prior favourable opinions from the Audit Board and the General Council;
- h) Draw up the Activities Plan and Budget for each financial year and submit them to the General Assembly;
- i) Draw up the Activity Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts for the previous year and submit it, together with the Report of the Audit Board, to the General Assembly for approval and voting at its ordinary meeting in the first quarter of each year;
- j) Draw up proposals for the Association's internal regulations;
- k) Decide whether or not to create the position of Executive Director, and if so, appoint the holder of that position.

Article 21

Representation of the Association

1. The Association is formally represented, actively and passively, in and out of court, by the President of the Board of Directors or, in his/her absence or impediment, by a Vice-President or, in the absence or impediment of both, by any member of the Board, appointed for that purpose.
2. The Association is bound in one of the following ways:
 - a) By the signatures of the President, two members of the Board of Directors, or the Executive Director and one member of the Board of Directors;
 - b) By the signature of a proxy with special powers delegated by the Board of Directors for this purpose.

Article 22

Board Meetings

1. The Board meets ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily whenever the President or the Vice-president who replaces him, in his/her absence or impediment, or at least two of its members so request.
2. The Board of Directors can take valid decisions as long as the majority of its members are present.
3. The Board's decisions are taken by an absolute majority, with the President having the casting vote.
4. The minutes of the Board meetings shall be drawn up.

Article 23

Executive Director

1. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive Director to conduct the operational and support in the definition of the strategy of the Association's activities, on a full-time or part-time basis, namely:
 - a) Participate in all Board meetings, without the right to vote, contributing to the discussion by providing information arising from his/her duties;
 - b) Support the Board in the Association's financial management processes;

- c) Take responsibility for fundraising and the Association's development efforts;
 - d) Ensure the leadership and management of the team of employees and collaborators, promoting a positive work culture, in accordance with the Social and Environmental Responsibility Charter approved at the General Assembly;
 - e) Represent the Association in relations with several *stakeholders*;
 - f) Conduct the development, implementation and evaluation of the Association's programmes, projects and initiatives;
 - g) Act in external representation at events, conferences and media relations, in conjunction with the Board of Directors;
 - h) Work closely with the Board of Directors to ensure the governance of the Association in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.
2. The duties of the Executive Director may be remunerated, as decided by the Board of Directors;
3. When an Executive Director is in office at the time a new Board of Directors takes office, the Board of Directors must formally vote on whether or not he/she should be reappointed.

Section VI

The Audit Board

Article 24

Composition

The Audit Board is composed of a President, a Secretary and a Rapporteur.

Article 25

Competences

The Audit Board is responsible for:

- a) Oversee the administrative and financial actions of the Board of Directors, review reports and accounts, issue opinions on the accounts and monitor the legality of the Board of Directors' actions;
- b) Participate, through one of its members without the right to vote, in meetings of the Board of Directors or of the General Council where matters within its competence are discussed. This participation stems from an invitation extended to the President of the Audit Board by the President of the respective body;
- c) Give an opinion in response to any consultation submitted to it by the Board of Directors or the General Council;
- d) Carry out other duties determined by the General Law.

Article 26

Meetings

- 1. The Audit Board shall meet ordinarily at least twice a year to assess the Association's activities and accounts and draw up its opinions, and extraordinarily whenever its President calls it to do so.
- 2. The decisions of the Audit Board are taken by a majority vote of its members present, with the President having the casting vote.

CHAPTER IV

General Provisions

Article 27

Replacement of members of the Association's bodies

1. In the event of any member of an Association governing body ceasing to hold office due to incapacity, resignation, dismissal, disciplinary or other proceedings, before the end of the period for which they were elected or appointed, a replacement may be appointed until the next General Assembly, by decision of the General Council, on a proposal from the Board of Directors.
2. In the event of the President of the Board of Directors leaving office, a mid-term election must be held before the end of the current three-year term, at an Extraordinary General Assembly to be held within a maximum of sixty days.
3. In the event of the resignation or dismissal of more than half of the members of any of the Association's governing bodies, a mid-term election must also be held until the end of the current three-year term, at an Extraordinary General Assembly to be held within a maximum of sixty days from the date of resignation or dismissal.

Article 28

Financial Year

The Association's financial year coincides with the calendar year.

Article 29

Terms of liquidation

1. It is the exclusive competence of the General Assembly that is convened to deliberate on the dissolution of the Association, appointing liquidators and establishing the procedure to be followed with regard to liquidation in accordance with the legislation in force.
2. In the event of the dissolution and liquidation of the Association, the balance resulting from its assets, once liabilities have been met, shall revert to the purposes decided by the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the Law.