

Statutes of MSC Hamburg e.V.

Including 2nd addendum

§1 Name and registered office of the association, financial year

- 1) The club bears the name "Motor-Sport-Club-Hamburg' short MSC Hamburg"
- 2) The association is based in Hamburg
- 3) The association should be entered in the register of associations. The name is then provided with the addition "registered association (e. V.)"
- 4) The financial year is the calendar year.

§2 Purpose of the association

- 1) The association aims to maintain and promote motorsport of any kind and in connection with it, the implementation of motorsport and other events .
- 2) The association does not pursue any economic purposes, is independent of commitment and Objective of a party-political, denominational racial or economic nature.
- 3) The association may also operate institutions.

§3 Profit and wealth accumulation

- 1) Any winnings may only be used for the statutory purposes (52). The members do not receive any profit shares and, in their capacity as members, no other donations from the funds of the association..
- 2) The members do not receive any shares of the association's assets upon their departure or dissolution of the association. No person may be favoured by administrative expenses that are alien to the purposes of the association, or by disproportionately high remuneration.

§4 Membership

- 1) Any natural person of full age can apply for membership of the association in writing. With the application for admission, the applicant recognizes the provisions of the statutes and undertakes to support the objectives of the association (52).
- 2) The board decides on the admission to the association. In the event of a tie in the Executive Board, the General Assembly shall decide by a simple majority.
- 3) On the occasion of the following general meeting, the board has to introduce the new member of the general meeting.
- 4) Membership is considered an associate in the first year. Within this year, the members submit written objections to the final membership to the Board of Directors.

- 5) After one year, the Board of Directors shall decide on full membership at its own discretion .
- 6) Membership ends by death resignation or exclusion from the association The Resignation takes place by written declaration of resignation to the Executive Board.
- 7) Upon termination of membership, arrears of contributions are still to be paid and the owner of the association must be delivered properly and on time. .
- 8) Associate members are excluded from the right to vote and to stand as a candidate

§5 Exclusion

- 1) The exclusion can take place if a member has violated the goals and interests of the association...
- 2) remains in arrears with the amount for three months despite a reminder as well
- 3) unexcused absence from three consecutive general meetings.
- 4) The exclusion is made by decision of the board of directors. The member is to be heard before the resolution is passed. It can justify itself in writing to the Board of Directors. This justification must be given within four weeks of being requested by the Board of Directors. If the justification is not given in due time, the Executive Board can decide on the exclusion or a hearing. After exclusion by the executive board, the member can call the general assembly within one month in writing via the executive board for the purpose of reviewing the exclusion. The general assembly decides on the exclusion at the next meeting with a simple majority of votes.

§6 Posts

- 1) The members pay contributions, the amount of which is decided by the general assembly is determined by a simple majority of votes.
- 2) The contribution is an annual contribution. It is also payable in full if membership is terminated in the current contribution year.
- 3) Associate members are subject to subscriptions. Your obligation to contribute begins on a quarterly basis with the quarter of your admission.

§7 Organs of the association

Organs of the association are

- 1) The General Assembly
- 2) The Board of Directors

§8 General meeting

- 1) The ordinary general meeting must be convened at least once a year.

- 2) The convening of the regular general meeting is made in writing by the Board of Directors, observing an invitation period of 6 weeks with simultaneous announcement of the proposed agenda.
- 3) The general assembly elects a leader with a simple voting majority. The general meeting decides on the agenda.
- 4) Extraordinary general meetings are to be convened if the interests of the association require it or if a quarter of all members request it in writing, stating the reasons, from the board. The notice period is two weeks. For carrying out the extraordinary. The general assembly is subject to the same principles as for the ordinary general assembly.
- 5) At the ordinary general meeting, the annual accounts and the annual report must be sent at the same time as the invitation to the resolution on approval and discharge.
- 6) The general assembly appoints two auditors who may not belong to the executive board. They have to examine the annual accounts together and to report verbally to the ordinary general assembly. A written test report must be recorded.
- 7) The auditors have to recommend the general meeting to approve or not to approve the board of directors.
- 8) The Board of Directors has to invite to quarterly meetings. These meetings are considered to be a general meeting in the sense of S 4 Para. 3 and S 5 Para. 4 of the statutes.
- 9) The resolutions of the general meeting are passed with the majority of the votes cast, whereby abstentions do not count. A higher majority required by law and the provisions of Section 11 Paragraph 1 remain unaffected.

§9 The board

- 1) The Executive Board consists of at least five members. It consists of the first chairman, the second chairman and three other members. He gives himself rules of procedure.
- 2) A board of directors within the meaning of S 26 BGB are the 1st and 2nd chairmen. Everyone is authorized to represent alone. Internally, the 2nd chairman may only deputize if the 1st chairman is unavailable.
- 3) The management of current business is based on the provisions of the rules of procedure of the board.
- 4) The Board of Directors is elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. After the end of their term of office, the incumbent members of the Board of Directors remain in office until their successors have been elected and can take up their duties.
- 5) Changes to the Articles of Association that are required by the supervisory, court and financial authorities for formal reasons can be made by the board of directors.

§10 Certification of the resolutions

The resolutions passed in board meetings and general meetings must be recorded in writing and signed by the person chairing the meeting and the minute taker of the meeting.

§11 Dissolution and seizure entitlement

- 1) A three-quarters majority of the members present at the general meeting is required for the decision to change the statutes and for the dissolution of the association. Relevant decisions can only be made after a timely announcement in the invitation.
- 2) If the association is dissolved, the assets go to a charitable organization that has to use them directly and exclusively for charitable purposes. The General Assembly decides on this with a simple majority.
- 3) All resolutions on the use of the association's assets in the event of Dissolution must be communicated to the responsible tax office before it comes into effect.

§12 Special Provisions

The Executive Board is entitled to appoint officers for special individual tasks. The appointment is made by majority decision of the Board of Director.

Hamburg, den 13. März 1983

Gez Dirk Schütte