



SWISS PARKOUR ASSOCIATION

# Constitution

## 1. Name and location

The Swiss Parkour Association, hereinafter referred to as "SPKA", is an association within the meaning of Art. 60 ff. of the Swiss Civil Code (ZGB) with headquarters in Lucerne, Switzerland. It is politically and denominationally independent.

## 2. Goal and purpose

SPKA is the governing body for parkour, freerunning, and l'art du déplacement in Switzerland. These related sports are hereinafter collectively referred to as parkour.

SPKA seeks to:

- a) promote the Swiss parkour scene;
- b) strengthen the identity and independence of parkour;
- c) cultivate national and international relations;
- d) promote a healthy, respectful and fairplay practice of parkour.

The association does not pursue any commercial purposes and does not seek to turn a profit. Its board members and officers are expected to serve on a voluntary basis.

## 3. Funds

For the pursuit of its stated purpose, the association has the following funds at its disposal:

- membership fees;
- income from events it organises;
- subsidies;
- earnings from service agreements;
- donations and contributions of all kinds.

Changes to the structure or amount of any membership fees are to be approved by the members at a General Meeting.

#### **4. Membership**

Members with voting rights can be either natural persons or legal entities that support the purpose of the association. Every vote is weighted the same, the sizes of legal entities are not considered while voting.

Benefactors without voting rights make an annual donation of their choosing in support of the association's work.

Applications for membership can be submitted at any time via the association's website. The applications are generally considered approved, but the board may reject applications at its discretion without having to provide reasons.

Rejected applicants can appeal the decision to the General Meeting.

#### **5. Termination of membership**

Membership is terminated

- by the resignation, expulsion, or death of natural persons;
- by the resignation, expulsion, or dissolution of legal entities.

#### **6. Resignation and expulsion**

Members may resign from the association at any time by submitting a request to the Board.

The board may expel members that don't respect their obligations to the association or work against the interests of the association. Excluded members can appeal the decision to the General Meeting.

If members fail to pay monies owed to the association despite a reminder, they can be automatically excluded by the board.

## **7. Organs**

The organs of the association are

- a. the General Meeting
- b. the Board
- c. the Auditors

## **8. General Meeting**

The supreme organ of the association is the General Meeting. An ordinary general meeting is held annually.

Members are invited to the general meeting by written notice stating the items on the agenda sent at least 10 days in advance. Calls to meeting may be sent via email.

Agenda items for the general meeting must be submitted to the board in writing within 5 days.

The board or 1/5 of the members may at any time request the convening of an extraordinary general meeting, stating the purpose. The extraordinary meeting must then be held within 4 weeks after receipt of the request.

The ordinary general meeting has the following irrevocable duties and powers:

- a. acceptance of the audit report and approval of the annual financial statements;
- b. elect the board and auditors;
- c. decide further matters placed on the agenda by members or the board;
- d. amend the constitution and by-laws;
- e. decide on the expulsions of members;
- f. decide to dissolve the association and how the proceeds from the liquidation are to be used.

Each properly convened general meeting is quorate regardless of the number of members present.

The members take decisions by a simple majority. In the event of a tie, the chair casts the deciding vote.

The board may authorise members who are not present at the place where the General Meeting is held to exercise their rights by electronic means.

Decisions are to be recorded in the minutes. The board is entitled to approve the minutes. The members have to be provided with the minutes after the approval.

## **9. The Board**

Members are elected to two-year terms of office. Members may be reelected, up to a total mandate of twelve years.

The board manages the on-going business of the association and serves as its external representative.

It may set up working groups (specialist groups).

It may hire or appoint persons to serve the association's objectives and pay them appropriate compensation.

The board enjoys all powers not conferred on another body by law or these by-laws.

The board constitutes itself with the exception of the president.

If no member of the board requires an oral discussion of matters before the board, decisions may be taken by circular (also by email).

Members are expected to work on a voluntary basis, but exceptions may be made. Specifically, people can receive a salary for extraordinary workloads outside of their regular duties. Either way members are entitled to reimbursement of actual expenses.

The board has to be composed of at least 40% of each gender. If despite reasonable efforts, there is an insufficient number of candidates, the available positions may be filled by candidates irrespective of gender.

Members of the board withhold from any decision on matters in which they have a real or apparent conflict of interest.

## **10. Auditors**

The general meeting elects an auditor or a legal entity to check the accounts and carry out an audit by sampling the association's records at least once a year.

The auditor is independent and cannot be member of the board.

The auditors provide their report to the board and to the general meeting for its approval.

The term of office is one year. The auditor may be reelected.

## **11. Authorized signatories**

Two board members must sign on behalf of the association. If the association has only one board member, this board member together with another association member must sign.

## **12. Liability**

The responsibility for the association's debts is limited to its assets and excludes any personal liability of its members.

## **13. Ethics**

The association and its members follow Swiss Olympic's Code of Ethics, Statutes on Ethics in Swiss Sport and Doping Statutes, as well as other documents supplementing them

The Statutes on Ethics are binding on the association, members of its organs, its employees, its members as well as their organs, members, athletes, staff, coaches, doctors and civil servants. SPKA ensures that its members include and apply the Statutes on Ethics.

Suspected breaches of the applicable antidoping and ethics provisions are investigated by Swiss Sport Integrity.

The Swiss Sports Tribunal is responsible for judging and sanctioning any violations of the applicable antidoping and ethics provisions.

## **14. Regulations**

In addition to this Constitution, SPKA implements Regulations adopted by the Board. The Regulations are made public. The General Meeting can make changes to these regulations. In case of conflict, the Constitution prevails.

## **15. Dissolution of the association**

An ordinary or extraordinary general meeting may vote to dissolve the association with 3/4 of the votes of those members present.

The association may merge only with another legal entity based in Switzerland and exempt from tax liability due to its charitable or public purpose.

If the association is dissolved, its profit and capital are donated to another legal entity based in Switzerland and exempt from tax liability due to its charitable or public purpose.

The distribution of the association's assets among the members is excluded. This provision is irrevocable.

# SWISS PARKOUR ASSOCIATION

These by-laws were adopted at the General meeting on 29.11.25 and came into force on this date.

Place, Date: Lucerne, 29.11.25

President:



Jesse Peveril

Board member:



Yann Daout