

The Statute is attached to the decision of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 16 January 2018 case no. WRMNiE-WROOA-0158-57/2016

Statute of Religious Association "Worshippers of the Sun"

PREAMBLE

Recognizing as the source of faith documented for over 10 000 years the oldest religion of the world, recognizing the Sun as the God of Sun, the representative of all the forms of nature, and 12 constellations as its zodiacal journey across the sky, in order to restore and continue the oldest beliefs, hereby we form a religious association "Worshippers of the Sun".

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1

The name of the religious association is "Worshippers of the Sun", hereinafter referred to as "Religious Association".

Art. 2

The area of activity of the Religious Association is:

- 1) the territory of the Republic of Poland,
- 2) area outside the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of relevant arrangements and in accordance with the applicable international law and regulations.

Art. 3

The seat of the authorities of the Religious Association is the city of Szklarska Poręba, Lower Silesia.

Art. 4

The religious association is organizationally and financially independent from any foreign spiritual and secular authority.

Art. 5

1. The religious association operates on the basis of the Act of May 17, 1989 on guarantees of freedom of conscience and religion (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1153) and this statute.
2. In matters not covered by these Statutes, generally applicable law shall apply.

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CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIVITY AND FORMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

Art. 6

1. The objective of the Religious Association is:
 - 1) proclaiming the doctrine of solar worship, recognizing the Sun as God of the Sun, representative of all forms of nature, through assimilation with the solar cycle;
 - 2) striving to live according to the laws of nature to maintain its balance;
 - 3) organization of cultural activities in the form of permanent classes and exhibitions;
 - 4) educational activity;
 - 5) archiving and restoration of monuments of all cultures;
 - 6) promotion of ecological activities as part of the "cleaning the world" campaign.
2. According to its doctrine, the Religious Association also works to reduce the negative aspects of interpersonal relationships and social life, in particular social exclusion, poverty, homelessness, demoralization and crime.

Art. 7

To achieve its objectives, the Religious Association:

- 1) organizes religious rites according to his doctrine;
- 2) conduct individual and collective teaching of its doctrine;
- 3) organizes meetings, readings, concerts and other events with religious, moral and educational purposes;
- 4) conducts charity activities;
- 5) cooperates with other churches and religious associations in the Republic of Poland and abroad, on the basis of relevant arrangements and international regulations;
- 6) cooperates with particular interested foundations, associations and other organizations for the benefit of man and the common good;
- 7) has the necessary assets;
- 8) runs a business.

CHAPTER III MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION, THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Art. 8

The Religious Association consists of clergy and lay faithful.

Art. 9

1. A member of the Religious Association can be a person who:
 - 1) is of legal age and has full legal capacity
 - 2) voluntarily accepted the doctrine of the Religious Association and submitted a membership declaration

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2. An underage person may become a member of the Religious Association with the written consent of parents or legal guardians.
3. In any case, the decision to become a member is made by the Commune's Superior or the Supreme First.

Art. 10

1. Membership in the Religious Association ceases with:
 - 1) death;
 - 2) exclusion from the Religious Association based on the decision of the Supreme First;
 - 3) a written statement of withdrawal submitted to the Supreme First or the Commune's Superior.
2. The exclusion may be the question of the doctrine of solar worship, violation of moral principles, acting to the detriment of the Religious Association.
3. The decision of the Supreme First can be appealed in the General Assembly.
4. Each member of the Religious Association has the right to voluntarily withdraw from it.

Art. 11

The members of the Religious Association have a duty to live according to the principles of its doctrine and morality and to support the Religious Association by carrying out Commune tasks.

Art. 12

1. Members of the Religious Association are entitled to:
 - 1) participate in religious ceremonies;
 - 2) participate in meetings, lectures, concerts and other events with religious, moral and educational purposes;
 - 3) obtain information about the activities of the religious association and its authorities.
2. Adult members of the Religious Association are also entitled to:
 - 1) participate in the Commune General Assembly;
 - 2) elect and being elected a member of the Commune Committee and the General Assembly.

Art. 13

Members of the Religious Association of both sexes have equal rights and duties.

Art. 14

The priests of the Religious Association are appointed by the Supreme First with the prior approval of the First Council, expressed by a majority of the members present and voting.

Art. 15

1. A person who jointly meets the following conditions may be appointed to the Religious Association priest:
 - 1) is 21 years old;
 - 2) passed the examination of the doctrine of the Religious Association before the First Council

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- 3) is of impeccable character;
- 4) is a citizen of the Republic of Poland or the European Union.
2. The Religious Association priest has the right to use the title "Sol".
3. The members of the Religious Association who are members of the executive bodies of the Religious Association as a whole and the Commune's Superiors are priests of the Religious Association.

Art. 16

1. A Religious Association priest is established for an indefinite period.
2. A Religious Association priest may be deprived of its status if:
 - 1) his conduct or opinions are obviously inconsistent with the doctrine of the Religious Association, morality and good manners;
 - 2) he grossly violated the provisions of the Statute of the Confessional Association;
 - 3) he ceased to be a citizen of the Republic of Poland or the European Union.
3. The first council decides on the request of the Supreme First about the deprivation of the Religious Association priest of his status for the reasons set out in paragraph 2 points 1 and 2.
4. The decision of the First Council may be appealed to the General Assembly.
5. Deprivation of the religious status of the Religious Association priest for the reason specified in paragraph 2 point 3 takes place upon its occurrence, which is stated by the First Council at the request of the Supreme First.

Art. 17

The powers of the Religious Association priest include:

- 1) proclaiming the doctrine of the Religious Association;
- 2) organizing and presiding over religious rites and prayers;
- 3) providing baptisms, weddings, funerals;
- 4) organizing and conducting charity activities and events for educational, moral and cultural purposes.

CHAPTER IV BODIES OF THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION

Art. 18

1. Legal personality have:
 - 1) Religious Association as a whole;
 - 2) Religious communes.
2. The bodies of legal persons listed in para. 1 are:
 - 1) for the Religious Association as a whole - General Assembly, First Council, Supreme First;
 - 2) for the religious commune – Commune Assembly, Commune Committee, Commune Superior.

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Art. 19

2. The General Assembly consists of delegates of religious communes elected for a three-year term (two from each religious commune), members of the First Council and the Supreme First.
3. The election of delegates to the General Assembly is made by the Commune Assembly on the first Sunday of May.
4. Existing members retain their mandate until new members of the General Assembly are selected.
5. The General Assembly checks the validity of the mandates of its members.

Art. 20

1. The competences of the General Assembly include:
 - 1) making changes to the statute of the Religious Association;
 - 2) consideration of appeals against decisions of the First Council;
 - 3) adoption of the annual report submitted by the Supreme First;
 - 4) appointing and dismissing a member of the First Council who is not a founding member;
 - 5) dissolution of the Religious Association;
 - 6) other matters provided for in the Statute.
2. The General Assembly takes decisions in the form of resolutions adopted by a majority of votes of the present and voting members of the General Assembly, in an open vote, unless the statute provides otherwise.
3. The General Assembly may elect the Supreme First or Second Member of the First Council in the cases specified in art. 24 sec. 5 and 7 of the Statute of the Religious Association of the Worshipers of the Sun.

Art. 21

1. The General Assembly is divided into an Ordinary General Assembly and an Extraordinary General Assembly.
2. The Ordinary General Assembly takes place at the headquarters of the Religious Association once a year on June 21.
3. The Ordinary General Assembly shall be convened by the First Council on the date specified in paragraph 2 at 12.00, regardless of its formal convening.
4. The Extraordinary General Assembly is convened, if necessary, by the Supreme First after consulting the members of the First Council.
5. The Extraordinary General Meeting is valid if all its members have been notified in advance by registered mail about the date and place of the meeting, or if all members of the General Assembly are present and none of them objects to the meeting prior to its commencement.

Art. 22

The General Assembly is chaired by the Supreme First, and in his absence a member of the First Council.

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Art. 23

The right to submit applications and inquiries is available to each member of the General Assembly, unless the statute provides otherwise.

Art. 24

1. The First Council consists of three members.
2. The First Council is headed by the Supreme First.
3. The first member of the First Council is the Supreme First.
4. The Supreme First function performed by the founder, Łukasz Zalega, is lifelong, but can be shortened at his sole request.
5. In the event of resignation from the function of the Supreme First by Łukasz Zalega, the next Supreme First, is appointed by the General Assembly by a majority of 2/3 of the votes present from among the First Council members for a two-year term.
6. The function of the Second member of the First Council, performed by Waldemar Wnęk, is lifelong, but it can be shortened at his sole request.
7. In the event of resignation from the function of the Second Member of the First Council by Waldemar Wnęk, the next Second member is appointed by the General Assembly by a majority of 2/3 of votes present and voting for a two-year term with the possibility of shortening it at the request of the Supreme First approved by the General Assembly.
8. The third member of the First Council is appointed and dismissed by the General Assembly for a two-year term.

Art. 25

The competence of the First Council include:

- 1) applying with a motion to amend the statute of the Religious Association;
- 2) applying for the dissolution of the Religious Association;
- 3) supreme interpretation of the moral doctrine of the Religious Association;
- 4) interpretation of the provisions of the statute;
- 5) watching over the state of the Religious Association, expressing opinions in this matter and formulating desiderata for the Supreme First;
- 6) expressing opinions on matters presented by the Supreme First;
- 7) expressing consent for the creation, abolition and transformation of religious communes;
- 8) other matters provided for in the Statute.

Art. 26

Meetings of the First Council take place every first Saturday of the month at the headquarters of the Religious Association, chaired by the Supreme First with the right to vote.

Art. 27

1. The First Council takes decisions in the form of resolutions by a simple majority, with the presence of a minimum of two members of the First Council, including the Supreme First.
2. If the First Council adopts a resolution in a two-person composition, the Supreme First, whose presence is necessary to approve resolutions, decides.
3. The right to submit requests and inquiries is available to every member of the First Council.

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Art. 28

The powers of the Supreme First include:

- 1) representing the Religious Association externally;
- 2) managing movable and immovable assets of the Religious Association;
- 3) chairing the General Assembly and the First Council;
- 4) undertaking all other activities in accordance with the law, the present statute and the good of the Religious Association, aimed at achieving the goals of the Religious Association;
- 5) creation, abolition and transformation of religious communes, with the prior consent of the First Council;
- 6) performing other functions provided for in the statute.

CHAPTER V RELIGIOUS COMMUNE AND ITS BODIES

Art.29

The Religious commune is the basic organizational unit of the Religious Association on the basis of which the Religious Association realizes its goals.

Art. 30

1. The Religious commune is created, abolished and transformed by the Supreme First, with the prior consent of the First Council.
2. A religious commune is created for at least 5 members of the Religious Association.
3. The boundaries of Religious communes are compatible with the boundaries of poviats, the areas of which they cover.
4. If the Religious commune is abolished, its property remaining after the liquidation becomes the property of the Religious Association.
5. Names of Religious commune are created by adding to the phrase "Religious Community" the name of the town in which this commune is located.

Art. 31

The scope of powers of religious communes:

- 1) celebrating public services, baptisms, weddings, arranging funerals;
- 2) conducting lectures, lectures, trainings, and missionary activities;
- 3) organizing conferences, conventions, camps, tours, assemblies, meetings for children and youth, courses, exhibitions, music concerts, poetic and theater meetings, multimedia presentations;
- 4) running online portals, distributing religious literature and other articles needed for religious practices;
- 5) the possibility to conduct business, social, charitable, cultural and publishing activities.

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Art. 32

1. Each member of the Religious Association belongs to one religious commune appropriate for his place of residence.
2. The commune's superior is a member of the religious commune he leads.
3. The Supreme First is a member of the Religious Commune Szklarska Poręba, during his term of office.
4. The commune's superior keeps a register of its members.

Art. 33

1. The Ordinary Commune Assembly is held at the headquarters of the religious commune on the first Sunday of May each year.
2. Ordinary Commune Assembly is called by the commune's superior by public announcement at least two weeks before its date.
3. If the commune's superior does not convene an Ordinary Commune Assembly within the time specified in the statute, this obligation passes to the oldest member of the commune committee.

Art. 34

1. Extraordinary Commune Assembly may be called due to the good of the religious commune by the superior of the commune after public announcement one week before its planned date.
2. If it is necessary to appoint a superior of the commune or in the event of any premises for appeal, an extraordinary Commune Assembly is convened by the oldest member of the Commune Committee.

Art. 35

The Commune Assembly is chaired by the person who convened it in accordance with the statute of the Religious Association.

Art. 36

1. The right to participate in the Commune Assembly is vested in every adult member of the religious commune.
2. Each participant of the Commune Assembly has the right to submit requests and queries.

Art. 37

1. The competences of the Commune Assembly include:
 - 1) appointing, at the request of the Committee, the Commune's Superior;
 - 2) in the cases specified in the statute, the dismissal of the Commune's Superior;
 - 3) appointing and dismissing members of the Commune Committee;
 - 4) choosing delegates for the General Assembly;
 - 5) acceptance of annual reports of the Commune's Superior;
 - 6) expressing consent to the sale of the real estate of a religious commune;
 - 7) deciding on other matters provided for in the statute.
2. The Commune Assembly makes decisions in the form of resolutions by a majority of votes present and voting, unless the statute provides otherwise.
3. The commune's superior is elected by way of a resolution adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the currently voting members of the Commune Assembly.

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4. The dismissal of the Commune's Superior takes place at the request of the Commune Committee by way of a resolution adopted by a majority of 2/3 of votes present and voting by the members of the Commune Assembly.

Art. 38

1. The commune committee consists of at least three and not more than seven faithful, being members of the religious commune and the Commune's Superior.
2. The number of members of the Commune Committee is specified in the resolution of the Commune Assembly for the term of office of the Commune Committee.
3. Members of the commune committee are appointed by the ordinary Commune Assembly for a three-year term.
4. The mandate of members of the Commune Committee shall expire upon the election of new members in accordance with the statute of the Religious Association.
5. Elected candidates are those who received the highest number of votes at the Commune Assembly.

Art. 39

1. Members of the Commune Committee may be dismissed before the end of the term on the basis of a resolution of the Commune Assembly adopted by a 2/3 majority of votes present and voting, if they act to the detriment of the religious commune or the Religious Association, or have committed gross violation of the statute.
2. Members of the Commune Committee perform their functions until the new members of the Commune Committee are elected.

Art. 40

1. The commune committee meets for meetings at the seat of the commune no less frequently than every second Saturday of the month.
2. Meetings of the Commune Committee are convened by the Commune's Superior, unless the statute provides otherwise.
3. If the Commune's Superior does not call the commune committee meeting within the time specified in the statute, or if there is a vacancy in the position of the Commune's Superior, this obligation passes successively to the oldest member of the commune committee.
4. The meeting of the Commune Committee is chaired by a person authorized to convene it.
5. If the subject of the meeting is the appointment or dismissal of the Commune's Superior, the debates are chaired by the oldest current member of the Commune Committee.

Art. 41

The competence of the Commune Committee belongs to:

- 1) applying for appointment or dismissal of the Commune's Superior;
- 2) expressing opinions on matters presented by the Commune's Superior;
- 3) expressing consent to the ordinance by the religious commune and taking out a property obligation;
- 4) applying to the Commune Assembly with the application regarding the adoption of the annual report of the Commune's Superior;
- 5) performing other functions provided for in the statute.

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Art. 42

1. Decisions of the Commune Committee are made in the form of resolutions adopted by a majority of votes of the members of the Commune Committee present and voting, unless the statute provides otherwise.
2. In the event of an equal number of votes, the vote of the person who presides over the proceedings of the commune committee prevails.
3. Each member of the Commune Committee has the right to submit requests and inquiries.

Art. 43

1. The Commune's Superior is appointed by the commune meeting at the request of the Commune Committee from among members of the Confederation for a five-year term.
2. The candidate selected is the candidate who received the largest number of votes of the Commune Assembly.
3. The Commune's Superior perform his functions until the new Commune's Superior is elected.

Art. 44

The competences of the Commune's Superior include:

- 1) representing the religious community externally;
- 2) on the terms specified in the statute, keeping all matters belonging to the religious community and managing its assets;
- 3) convening and chairing the Commune Assembly and the Commune Committee;
- 4) admission of new members of the religious commune;
- 5) organizing and conducting worship and rites in the religious community;
- 6) preaching on the forum of the religious commune the doctrine of the Religious Association and its moral principles;
- 7) organizing and managing charity and events for educational, moral and cultural purposes in the religious commune;
- 8) performing other functions provided for in the statute of the Religious Association.

Art. 45

The Commune's Superior loses office before the end of the term of office, if he:

- 1) dies;
- 2) resigns from office;
- 3) takes the office of the Supreme First;
- 4) is dismissed by virtue of a resolution of the Commune Assembly at the request of the Commune Committee after a three-time, ineffective admonition, but not earlier than one year after the election of the Commune's Superior.

Art. 46

The Commune's Superior may be dismissed on application after three unsuccessful reminders, if:

- 1) acts to the detriment of a religious commune or the Association
- 2) contradicts the doctrine of the Religious Association;
- 3) grossly violates moral principles;
- 4) grossly violates the provisions of the Statute of the Religious Association.

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CHAPTER VI FINANCES AND PROPERTY OF THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION

Art. 47

1. The sources of income of the Religious Association are:
 - 1) donations in cash and in kind;
 - 2) donations, national and foreign inheritances;
 - 3) income from events and public collections;
 - 4) subsidies from domestic and foreign institutions, enterprises, social organizations, religious associations and private individuals;
 - 5) income from business activity;
 - 6) other sources, in accordance with the law.
2. The Religious Association is represented externally by the Supreme First.
3. In order to incur property liabilities on behalf of the Religious Association, the cooperation of two members of the First Council is required.

Art. 48

1. The sources of income of the communes of the Religious Association are:
 - 1) donations in cash and in kind;
 - 2) donations, national and foreign inheritances;
 - 3) income from events and public collections;
 - 4) subsidies from domestic and foreign institutions, enterprises, social organizations, religious associations and private individuals;
 - 5) income from business activity.
2. The Commune's Superior is entitled to represent the religious community externally.
3. To incur property liabilities on behalf of a religious commune, subject to art. 41 point 3 of these Statutes, are authorized:
 - 1) up to PLN 100,000 (in words: one hundred thousand zlotys) - Commune's Superior together with the Supreme First or Commune's Superior with one of the members of the First Council;
 - 2) above PLN 100,000 (say: one hundred thousand zlotys) - Commune's Superior together with three members of the first council.
4. After preparing the quarterly financial statements, 10% of the value of income obtained by the commune, within 30 days from the approval of the financial statements, must be submitted to the disposal of the Religious Association.
5. Quarterly financial statements are approved by the Commune's Superior together with the Supreme First within 7 days after the end of a given quarter, i.e. 7 days from 31.03. - I Quarter, 30.06. - II Quarter, 30.09 - III Quarter, 31. 12 - IV Quarter.

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CHAPTER VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 49

1. Amendments to the statute of the Religious Association are made by the General Assembly by a majority of two thirds of votes present and voting.
2. The right to submit a request to amend the statute is vested in a group of at least one quarter of the General Assembly members and the First Council.

Art. 50

1. The dissolution of the Religious Association is based on the resolution of the General Assembly adopted by a majority of four fifths of the present and voting voices.
2. The liquidator of the Religious Association is the Supreme First, unless the resolution of the General Assembly provides otherwise.
3. After the dissolution of the Religious Association, its property is transferred to scientific research related to the solar cult.