

« SCHOOLCHILDREN OF THE WORLD » CHARITY STATUTES

ARTICLE 1 : NAME, DURATION, HEAD OFFICE

There is between the people who agree or will agree with the present statutes a charity ruled by the law of July 1st 1901 and named : “ Schoolchildren of the world ”.

This charity is created for an unlimited period of time.

The head office is located : Route du Timon CORBELIN 38630.

It can be relocated to any other place by a simple decision of the board committee.

ARTICLE 2 : PURPOSE

This charity has the purpose of helping ; in France and any other country; to finance the school attendance and professional training of young people in need.

ARTICLE 3 : ORGANIZATION

This charity is made up of :

1/ Patrons

Physical or moral persons who, by their financial help, make a child's school attendance possible until he/she starts working.

The amount of a patronage is decided by the board committee.

2/ Benefactors

Persons who financially contribute to the charity (donation), by an amount superior to the annual membership.

3/ Active members

Physical or moral persons taking part or interested in the activities developed by the charity.

Under 18s can be active members as long as they pay the annual membership, they take part in the activities developed by the charity and are allowed to do so by their legal representatives. But they can't be elected to the board committee.

Moral persons can be members of the charity. They are represented by their legal representative or any other person entitled to do so.

Whatever the number of physical persons representing a moral person, it only has one vote on the board committee.

All the members of the charity have a general obligation of discretion. What's more, they commit themselves not to making any public declaration and not acting in any way that could be prejudicial to the public image of the charity.

ARTICLE 4 : ADMISSION OR WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS

Each member of the charity agrees to pay the annual membership.

The amount of the annual membership is decided every year by the board committee and ratified by the ordinary general meeting.

The membership can be cancelled :

- if the annual membership has not been paid.
- by written resignation to the charity president.
- by the board committee in case of serious misdemeanour.
- if a moral person's activity ceases.

ARTICLE 5 : END OF A PATRONAGE

Any patron must give the board committee notice of the end of his/her patronage. Indeed, in order to continue the child's school attendance, it is essential to find another patron as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 6 : FINANCIAL MEANS

- Memberships.
- Patronages.
- Donations.
- Grants (state, regional or local authorities or by any other public institutions or charities).
- Private donations.
- Interest or revenues on goods or securities belonging to the charity.
- Sale of objects related to the charity's purpose.
- Any other legal resources, including commercial resources, dedicated to the charity's purpose.

The charity can organize paying activities related to its purpose such as : meetings, public debates, conferences, concerts and other events of various kinds.

ARTICLE 7 : BOARD COMMITTEE

The charity is ruled by a board committee comprising of a minimum of five members and a maximum of twelve.

Their dismissal during their mandate is only possible with just cause.

It can only be decided in a general meeting taking place according to the conditions of quorum and majority necessary in extraordinary general meetings.

Moral persons are represented by their current legal representatives or any duly entitled person.

The members of the board committee are nominated at the general meeting for a period of three years which can be renewable.

One third of the members of the board committee is to be changed every year.

The election of the new members is held on absolute majority of the present or represented members at the general meeting.

In case of a vacancy of one of the members, the committee temporarily nominates a substitute. His/Her functions will end at the next general meeting and he/she only carries out his/her duties for the remaining period of time left by the departing member.

To be elected to the board committee, you must :

- be a member of the charity.
- be over 18.
- have paid the annual membership.

ARTICLE 8 : EXECUTIVE BOARD COMMITTEE

The board committee chooses among its members :

- one or two president(s).
- one vice-president
- one secretary
- one assistant secretary
- one treasurer
- one assistant treasurer

These six or seven people are the executive committee.

The president(s) represent(s) the charity in all civil actions. He/She can go to court in the name of the charity, either to bring or to defend an action with the authorization of the board. He/She can, under the same conditions, make an appeal and can agree to a settlement.

He/She can be helped or replaced by one or several representatives for a specified purpose.

The vice-president helps the president in his/her functions and replaces him/her when necessary.

The secretary is in charge of all correspondence, of keeping minutes and of keeping registers up-to-date.

The treasurer is to keep an up-to-date record of accounts and is to present them to the board and at the general meetings. He/She makes all payments and receives all sums due to the charity. He/She can transfer the securities in the reserve fund only with the authorization of the board committee.

ARTICLE 9 : MEETINGS OF THE BOARD COMMITTEE

The board committee meets at least once a year and each time it is convened by the president or by at least one third of its members.

Decisions are made with a simple majority of the votes. In case of division of the votes, the president's vote prevails.

Half of the members of the committee are necessary to validate any decision. If the quorum is not reached, a second board committee meeting will be convened with the same agenda. This will be recognized legally whatever the number of members present.

Any member who doesn't come to three consecutive meetings without a valid reason will possibly be considered as resigning.

The agenda of the meetings is decided by the president, except when the committee meets on demand of at least three quarters of its members.

The board committee can ask, in an advisory capacity, for the help of people likely to give information about a subject on the agenda.

Minutes of each meeting are taken and signed by the president and the secretary.

The minutes mustn't contain blanks or crossings-out and must be written on numbered and signed sheets and kept in a special book.

ARTICLE 10 : POWERS OF THE BOARD COMMITTEE

The board committee holds the authority to run the charity, except in those areas where the rights have been directly given to the general meeting members and its executives.

The board committee overlooks the management of the executives who can at any time be asked to justify their actions.

The board can delegate a part of its powers to the executives and to the president.

The executives and the president can be given the board's powers to ensure the good running of the charity.

The board committee can forbid the president or the treasurer from doing something they are entitled to do, according to the statutes, if it considers this act inadvisable.

It allows the president and the treasurer to carry out all the necessary purchases, transfers or rentals.

What's more, the board can appoint from among its members or outside, as long as there is one member present, any commission : its role, powers and duration. These commissions will be in charge of dealing with a precise issue. They will put their suggestions to the board which, alone, makes decisions and will see to their enforcement.

The board can establish internal rules for any part of the charity. All members of the charity will have to go by these rules.

ARTICLE 11 : ACCOUNTS

A book of income and expenses will be kept up-to-date.

ARTICLE 12 : GENERAL MEETINGS

The general meeting is composed of all the charity members who have paid their membership. All must accept its decisions.

There can be ordinary or extraordinary general meetings.

The ordinary general meeting is held once a year.

The extraordinary general meeting can be convened in exceptional circumstances by the president, with the agreement of the board committee, or on written request to the secretary by at least half of the charity members eligible to vote. In this case, the meeting must be held within 30 days after the request has been made.

For all meetings, invitations must be sent at least two weeks in advance by simple mail and they must give the agenda.

ARTICLE 13 : ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS

The ordinary general meeting gets the report of the board committee's action and of the treasurer's accounts. It decides whether they should be validated.

An attendance sheet is signed and verified by the board executives.

The ordinary general meeting can appoint one or several competent people outside the board to check the accounts.

It votes the annual budget. It makes decisions on any questions related to the running of the charity and allows the board committee to take any necessary measures related to the charity's objectives which are not contrary to the 1901 law ; should the powers given to them by the statutes be insufficient.

The ordinary general meeting can only discuss matters which appear on the agenda. It can discuss matters whatever the number of members present, the outcome being decided by the majority. The president's vote prevails in case of division of the votes. All members entitled to vote, present or by proxy, cast their votes by raising their hands. There must be an absolute majority.

The deliberations of the ordinary general meeting are written by the secretary in a book and signed by the president and the secretary.

The minutes give the number of members present at the ordinary general meetings.

The secretary can deliver certified true copies.

ARTICLE 14 : EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

It makes decisions on all submitted demands.

It is the only one allowed to change the charity statutes and to order the prorogation or dissolution of the charity, or its merging with any other charity with similar objectives, or its affiliation to any union of charities.

It is composed of present members and/or represented members, having the right to vote in the meetings.

An attendance sheet is signed and verified by the board executives.

Decisions are made by an absolute majority of present or represented members. Voters should raise their hands to cast their votes. Secret voting can be asked for by the board committee or by at least five present members.

The deliberations of the extraordinary general meeting are written by the secretary in a book and signed by the president and the secretary.

The minutes give the number of members present at the ordinary general meetings.

The secretary can deliver certified true copies.

ARTICLE 15 : DISSOLUTION

A special general meeting is convened to make a decision regarding the dissolution of the charity.

In case of voluntary statutory dissolution or judicial dissolution, the ordinary general meeting decides what should be done with the charity's patrimony, without being able to give members of the charity anything but their contributions.

It chooses public organizations or private ones, which share the same objectives as the charity being dissolved, to whom will be given the remaining sums after all debts and charges have been paid, including those relating to its liquidation.

It nominates one or several members of the charity who have been given all necessary powers to ensure the liquidation procedure.

ARTICLE 16 : FORMAL PROCEDURES

The president, in the name of the board committee, is in charge of carrying out formal procedures of declaration and publication defined by the law of July 1st 1901 and by the decree of August 16th 1901.

The board can give any person it chooses mandate to carry out formal procedures of declaration and publication defined by the law of July 1st 1901 and by the decree of August 16th 1901.

ARTICLE 17 : LITIGATIONS

The court of justice competent in any actions concerning the charity is the one where the head office is situated even if it concerns contracts agreed by its establishments in other areas.

I accept the conditions described above,

Date :

Current President,

Current Treasurer,

Current Secretary,