

## Translation of the Statutes of

"VIDE4Y - Association for Intercultural Dialogue and Education"

(This is a translation. The legally binding version is the one drafted in the original German language.)

### § 1 Name, Headquarters, and Scope of Activities

1. The association is named "VIDE4Y – Association for Intercultural Dialogue and Education."
2. The association is headquartered in Vienna, with activities extending across Austria and abroad.
3. The establishment of branch associations is not intended.

### § 2 Purpose

The association is non-profit and pursues exclusively and directly charitable purposes in accordance with §§ 34 ff of the Federal Fiscal Code (BAO), specifically:

- The development and support of national and international integration, educational, and youth projects that promote peaceful, respectful, and sustainable coexistence in Austria despite differences in origin, culture, religion, or beliefs.
- The promotion of peace-building intercultural dialogue by supporting international volunteer programs and internships.

### § 3 Activities and Resources for Fulfilling the Association's Purpose

1. The following activities are planned to fulfill the association's purpose:
  - Educational offerings such as lectures, excursions, discussion evenings, expert and information events, conferences, workshops, seminars.
  - International meetings for the exchange of thoughts, ideas, and approaches.
  - National, regional, and local initiatives to expand and strengthen intercultural coexistence.
  - Maintaining and expanding contacts and information exchanges with other national and international organizations active in integration, education, and youth projects.
  - Participation in youth exchange programs (e.g., Erasmus).
  - Cultivating and expanding contacts with organizations involved in volunteer and internship placements.
  - Producing, publishing, distributing publications, media, and media content.
  - Organizing cultural events like readings, concerts, exhibitions.
  - Public relations work and documentation.

The association is entitled to use agents and paid services from others and may, per § 40a Z 1 BAO, pass on resources if this better fulfills the association's purpose. The association may also serve as an agent for others if this better serves its purpose.

2. The required funds will be obtained from:

- Admission fees
- Membership dues
- Donations
- Income from fundraising
- Crowdfunding
- Bequests
- Gifts
- Grants and subsidies
- Support from individuals and businesses
- Sponsorship
- Revenue from events
- Sale of association publications

#### § 4 Types of Membership

1. Membership is categorized into regular and extraordinary members.
2. Regular members actively participate in the association's life. Extraordinary members do not actively participate but support the association through higher membership dues.

#### § 5 Acquiring Membership

1. Membership is open to all individuals, legal entities, and partnerships with legal capacity.
2. The governing body decides on the admission of regular and extraordinary members and may reject applications without explanation.
3. Prior to the association's formation, provisional membership is granted by the founders; after formation, by the governing body. Membership becomes effective upon the association's formal establishment.

#### § 6 Termination of Membership

1. Membership ceases upon death, loss of legal personality for entities, voluntary withdrawal, or expulsion.
2. Members may withdraw at any time by notifying the governing body in writing.

3. The governing body may expel a member in arrears of dues despite two written reminders with an extended payment period of six months.
4. Expulsion may also occur for gross breaches of member duties or behavior detrimental to the association.
5. Members may appeal expulsions to the internal arbitration tribunal under § 15. Rights are suspended, but obligations continue, until a final decision.

#### § 7 Rights and Duties of Members

1. Members may attend all association events and use its facilities. Voting rights and eligibility for office are granted to regular members only.
2. Members must promote the association's interests and avoid actions damaging its reputation or purpose. Both regular and extraordinary members are required to pay admission fees and dues as determined by the general assembly.

#### § 8 Association Bodies

The association's bodies include:

1. General Assembly (see §§ 9 and 10),
2. Governing Body (see §§ 11–13),
3. Auditors (see § 14), and
4. Arbitration Tribunal (see § 15).

#### § 9 The General Assembly

1. The ordinary general assembly convenes annually.
2. An extraordinary general assembly may be convened:
  - by resolution of the governing body or the general assembly,
  - upon request by one-tenth of members, or
  - upon request of the auditors within four weeks.
3. All members must be notified at least three weeks prior to an assembly, including a provisional agenda.
4. Proposals must be submitted in writing to the governing body at least one week in advance.
5. All members may attend; however, only regular members may vote. Legal entities are represented by authorized individuals.
6. The general assembly may make decisions regardless of the number of members present.
7. Decisions are made by a simple majority, with two-thirds required for statute amendments or dissolution.
8. A designated person from the governing body chairs the assembly.

9. Assemblies may be held as virtual or hybrid meetings, ensuring accessible participation for all members.

#### § 10 Responsibilities of the General Assembly

The general assembly is responsible for:

1. Approving activity and financial reports,
2. Adopting the budget,
3. Electing and dismissing governing body members and auditors,
4. Authorizing transactions between governing body members or auditors and the association,
5. Discharging the governing body,
6. Setting fees and dues,
7. Amending statutes or dissolving the association,
8. Deliberating other agenda items.

#### § 11 Governing Body

1. The governing body consists of a chairperson and a secretary.
2. The governing body is elected by the general assembly.
3. The governing body may appoint new members if vacancies arise until the next general assembly.
4. Terms are two years; re-election is allowed.
5. Meetings require attendance of both members and unanimous decisions.
6. Virtual or hybrid meetings are permissible, ensuring accessible participation.

#### § 12 Duties of the Governing Body

The governing body manages the association and handles:

1. Accounting and record-keeping,
2. Annual budgeting and reporting,
3. Informing members,
4. Convening assemblies,
5. Asset management,
6. Membership admissions and dismissals,
7. Hiring and terminating employees.

#### § 13 External Representation

1. The chairperson manages day-to-day affairs and represents the association externally.

2. Legal authorization for external representation is handled by the governing body.
3. Certain transactions require additional approval from an uninvolved governing body member.
4. In urgent matters, the governing body may act autonomously but must seek assembly approval afterward.

#### § 14 Auditors

1. Two auditors are elected for two-year terms, with re-election allowed.
2. Auditors are responsible for regular and end-of-year financial audits.
3. The audit report must confirm compliance with statutory financial practices.
4. Transactions between auditors and the association require general assembly approval.

#### § 15 Arbitration Tribunal

1. An internal arbitration tribunal resolves disputes arising within the association.
2. Composed of three impartial regular members, each party nominates one member, who in turn appoints a third.
3. Decisions are final within the association.

#### § 16 Voluntary Dissolution

1. The association may be dissolved by a two-thirds majority in the general assembly.
2. If assets remain, an executor is appointed to manage liquidation.
3. The final governing body must notify authorities within four weeks of dissolution.

#### § 17 Use of Association Assets upon Termination

1. Upon dissolution or loss of charitable status, remaining assets are to be used for charitable or religious purposes as per §§ 34 ff of the BAO, ideally for organizations with similar goals.
2. For associations eligible for donations, remaining assets must support the objectives outlined in § 2.