

Statutes of the association

International forum for the future of education (IFFE)

§ 1: Name, seat and field of activity

The association bears the name "**International Forum on the Future of Education**". It is based in Gamlitz, Austria and operates all over the world. The establishment of branch associations is intended.

§ 2: Purpose

1. The association is not geared towards profit and pursues exclusively and directly charitable purposes within the meaning of §§ 34ff BAO:
 - a. Promotion of responsible education and culture
 - b. Promotion of local, regional, national and international exchange on educational topics
 - c. Mediation of educational and cultural topics and knowledge
 - d. Working on and exploring education and culture
 - e. Inter- and transdisciplinary research in all areas with relevant impact on learning, teaching and education
 - f. Enrichment of cultural life, especially in the areas of schooling and education

§ 3: Means to achieve the purpose of the association

1. The purpose of the association is to be achieved through the non-material and material means listed in Paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. The following non-material resources are intended to achieve the purpose of the association:
 - a. Conferences and fora
 - b. Lectures and meetings, excursions, discussion evenings
 - c. Organization of cultural and educational events: readings, concerts, exhibitions
 - d. Organization of workshops and seminars

- e. Development and implementation of research projects, studies
 - f. Organization of online events, seminars, discussions, competitions
 - g. Conducting and analyzing surveys
 - h. Organization of competitions
 - i. Production, editing, publishing and distribution of publications, media and media content, offline and online
 - j. Establishment of a library
 - k. Production of sound carriers, catalogs and information material on educational topics on paper and digitally
 - l. Public relations and documentation
 - m. Provision of infrastructure (sound and lighting system ...)
 - n. Cooperation in the implementation of events, projects and the development of publications and materials
3. The association is entitled to use vicarious agents who are bound by instructions, provided that the purpose of the association can be better achieved in this way. The association can also act as vicarious agent for others, provided that the purpose of the association can be better achieved.
4. The necessary material resources are raised by:
- a. Joining fees
 - b. Membership fees
 - c. donate
 - d. Fundraising income
 - e. Crowdfunding income
 - f. Collections
 - g. Building block actions
 - h. Legacies
 - i. Gifts
 - j. Subsidies and grants from public authorities, national and international organizations
 - k. Support from individuals and companies
 - l. other benefits
 - m. Sponsorship
 - n. Flea markets
 - o. Income from events and company-owned activities
 - p. Sales of the club's own publications
 - q. Advertising revenue
 - r. Income from the activity as vicarious agent

§ 4: Types of Membership

1. The members of the association are divided into ordinary, extraordinary and honorary members.
2. Ordinary members are those who fully participate in the association's work. Extraordinary members are those who promote the association's activities primarily by paying an increased membership fee. Honorary members are people who are appointed for special services to the association.

§ 5: Acquisition of membership

1. All physical and legal persons can become members of the association.
2. The management body decides on the admission of full and extraordinary members. The admission can be refused without giving reasons.
3. Until the formation of the association, full and extraordinary members are temporarily accepted by the association's founders, in the case of an already appointed management body by the latter. This membership only becomes effective when the association is established. If a management body is only appointed after the establishment of the association, the definitive admission of full and extraordinary members also takes place by the founders of the association.
4. The appointment as honorary member is made at the request of the board by the general assembly.

§ 6: Termination of Membership

1. Membership expires through death, in the case of legal persons through loss of legal personality, through voluntary resignation and through exclusion.
2. Voluntary resignation can take place at any time.
3. The management body can exclude a member if the member is in arrears with the payment of membership fees for more than six months despite two written reminders and a reasonable grace period. This does not affect the obligation to pay the membership fees that have become due.
4. The management body can also exclude a member from the association due to gross violation of other membership obligations and dishonorable behavior.
5. The revocation of honorary membership can be decided by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Board of Directors for the reasons stated in Paragraph 4

§ 7: Rights and duties of the members

1. The members are entitled to participate in all events of the association and to use the facilities of the association. The right to vote in the general assembly as well as the active and passive right to vote are only available to the ordinary.
2. The members are obliged to promote the interests of the association to the best of their ability and to refrain from anything that could damage the reputation and purpose of the association. They have to observe the association statutes and the resolutions of the association organs. Ordinary and extraordinary members are obliged to pay the membership fee and membership fees on time in the amount decided by the general assembly.

§ 8: Association organs

1. Organs of the association are the general assembly (§§ 9 and 10), the board (§§ 11 to 13), the auditors (§ 14) and the arbitration tribunal (§ 15).

§ 9: General Assembly

1. The ordinary general assembly takes place every two years.
2. An extraordinary general meeting takes place within four weeks on the decision of the management body, the ordinary general meeting or on written and reasoned request of at least one tenth of the members or on request of the auditor.
3. All members are to be invited to the ordinary as well as the extraordinary general assemblies at least three weeks before the date in writing by letter, fax or e-mail to the address last given by the member. The general assembly has to be organized with the provisional agenda. The meeting is convened by the management body.
4. Applications for the general meeting must be submitted in writing to the management body at least two weeks before the date of the general meeting.
5. All members are entitled to participate in the general assembly. Only ordinary members are entitled to vote. Each member has one vote. Legal persons are represented by an authorized representative. The transfer of voting rights to another member by means of a written authorization is permitted.
6. The general assembly has a quorum regardless of the number of voting members present.
7. The elections and resolutions in the general assembly usually take place with a simple majority.
8. A person authorized by the management body (board of directors) to chair the general assembly.

§ 10: Duties of the General Assembly

1. Receipt and approval of the report on activities and finances.
2. Resolution on the budget.
3. Election, appointment and removal of the members of the management body and the auditors; Approval of legal transactions between members of the management body or auditors with the association.
4. Discharge of the management body.
5. Determination of the amount of the membership fee and the membership fee for full and extraordinary members.
6. Resolution on amendments to the statutes and the voluntary dissolution of the association.
7. Consultation and resolution on other matters on the agenda.

§ 11: Board of Directors (management body)

1. The management body consists of three members.
2. The management body is elected by the general assembly.
3. If an elected member resigns, the management body has the right to co-opt another elected member in his place, for which the subsequent approval must be obtained at the next general meeting. If the management body fails at all or for an unpredictably long period of time without self-completion through co-opting, every auditor is obliged to immediately convene an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of electing a new management body. Should the auditors also be incapable of acting or not present, every ordinary member who recognizes the emergency situation must immediately apply to the competent court for the appointment of a curator, who must immediately convene an extraordinary general meeting.
4. The term of office of the management body is 3 years
5. The management body can be convened by any member of the management body.
6. The management body has a quorum if all its members have been invited and at least half of them are present. If the management body consists of only two people, it has a quorum if both members are present.
7. The management body takes its decisions with a simple majority; in the event of a tie, the chairman has the casting vote. If the management body consists of only two people or if only two members of the management body attend the meeting of the management body, it shall take its decisions unanimously.
8. The chair is held by the oldest member of the management body present in years.
9. In addition to death and the expiry of the term of office, the function of a member of the management body expires through dismissal (see Section 11 (9)) and resignation (see Section 11 (10)).
10. The general assembly can remove the entire management body or individual members at any time. The dismissal comes into force with the appointment of the new management body or the new member of the management body.

11. The members of the management body can declare their resignation in writing at any time. The declaration of resignation is to be addressed to the management body, in the case of the resignation of the entire management body to the general meeting.

§ 12: Duties of the board

1. The board is responsible for managing the association. It is the "management body" within the meaning of the Association Act 2002. It is responsible for all tasks that are not assigned to another association body by the statutes. The following matters in particular fall within its scope:
 - a. Establishment of an accounting system that meets the requirements of the association with ongoing recording of income / expenses and keeping a list of assets as a minimum requirement;
 - b. Preparation of the annual budget, the statement of accounts and the accounts;
 - c. Preparation and calling of the General Assembly in the cases of § 9 Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 lit. a - c of these Articles of Association;
 - d. Informing the association members about the association's activities, the association's management and the audited accounts;
 - e. Administration of the association's assets;
 - f. Admission and exclusion of ordinary and extraordinary members of the association;
 - g. Admission and termination of employees of the association.

§ 13: Special duties of individual board members

1. The chairman manages the day-to-day business of the association. The deputy chairmen support the chairman in managing the association's business.
2. The chairman represents the association externally. Written copies of the association and monetary matters (asset dispositions) require the signature of the chairman to be valid. Legal transactions between board members and the association require the consent of another board member.
3. Legal authorizations to represent the association externally or to sign for it can only be granted by the board members named in Paragraph 2.
4. In the event of imminent danger, the chairman is entitled, under his own responsibility, to make arrangements independently, even in matters that fall within the sphere of activity of the general assembly or the board of directors; internally, however, these require subsequent approval by the responsible association body.
5. The chairman chairs the general assembly.
6. If the chairman is unable to attend, his deputy will take the place of the chairman.

§ 14: Auditors

1. Two auditors are elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. Re-election is possible. The auditors may not belong to any body - with the exception of the general assembly - whose activities are the subject of the audit.
2. The auditors are responsible for the ongoing business control as well as the examination of the financial management of the association with regard to the correctness of the accounting and the use of funds in accordance with the statutes. The board of directors has to present the necessary documents to the auditors and to provide the necessary information. The auditors have to report the result of the audit to the board.
3. Legal transactions between auditors and the association require the approval of the general assembly. In addition, the provisions of § 11 Paragraph 8 to 10 apply accordingly to the auditors.

§ 15: Court of Arbitration

1. The association's internal arbitration tribunal is appointed to arbitrate all disputes arising from the association. It is an "arbitration institution" within the meaning of the Association Act 2002 and not an arbitration court according to §§ 577 ff ZPO.
2. The arbitral tribunal is composed of three regular members of the association. It is formed in such a way that a party to a dispute names the board of directors in writing with a member as an arbitrator. Upon request by the board within seven days, the other party to the dispute nominates a member of the arbitral tribunal within 14 days. After being informed by the board within seven days, the nominated arbitrators elect a third full member to chair the arbitral tribunal within a further 14 days. With equality of votes among those proposed lots. The members of the arbitral tribunal may not belong to any body - with the exception of the General Assembly - whose activities are the subject of the dispute.
3. The arbitral tribunal makes its decision after granting a mutual hearing in the presence of all its members with a simple majority. It decides to the best of my knowledge and belief. Its decisions are final.

§ 16: Voluntary dissolution of the association

1. The voluntary dissolution of the association can only be decided in a general assembly and only with a two-thirds majority of the valid votes cast.
2. This general assembly also has to decide on the liquidation - if there are association assets. In particular, it has to appoint a liquidator and make a resolution to whom he or she has to transfer the association assets remaining after the liabilities have been covered. As far as this is possible and permitted, these assets should go to an organization that pursues the same or similar purposes as this association, otherwise social welfare purposes.