

## **Chapter I: Declared Associations (Articles 1 to 7)**

### **o Article 1**

The declaration provided for in Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Law of July 1, 1901 is made by those who, in any capacity, are in charge of the administration or management of the association.

Within a period of one month, it is made public by them by means of the insertion in the Official Journal of an extract containing the date of the declaration, the title and object of the association, as well as the indication of its registered office.

The extract is reproduced by the prefect in the prefecture's collection of administrative acts.

### **o Article 2**

Any person has the right to take communication without traveling to the secretariat of the prefecture or sub-prefecture, of the statutes and declarations as well as documents informing of amendments to the statutes and changes in the administration or management. He may even have them delivered at his own expense, at the expense of the dispatch or extract.

### **o Article 3**

Statements relating to changes in the administration or management of the association shall include the following statement:

1° Changes in the persons in charge of the administration or management ;

2° The new establishments founded;

3° The change of address in the locality where the registered office is located;

4° Acquisitions or disposals of the premises and buildings specified in Article 6 of the Law of 1 July 1901; a descriptive statement, in the case of acquisition, and an indication of the acquisition or disposal price must be attached to the declaration.

### **o Article 4**

For the department of the Seine, the declarations and the deposits of annexed documents are made at the prefecture of police.

### **o Article 5**

The receipt of any declaration contains a list of the attached documents; it is dated and signed by the prefect or his delegate or by the sub-prefect.

### **o Article 6**

Amendments to the articles of association and changes in the administration or management of the association are recorded in a register kept at the registered office of any registered association; the dates of receipts relating to amendments and changes are mentioned in the register.

The presentation of the said register to the administrative or judicial authorities, at their request, is made without going to the registered office.

#### **o Article 7**

Unions of associations with a central administration or management are subject to the foregoing provisions. They shall also declare the title, object and headquarters of the associations of which they are composed. Within three months, they shall make known the new member associations.

### **Chapter III: Provisions common to declared associations and associations recognized as being in the public interest (Articles 14 to 15)**

#### **o Article 14**

If the articles of association have not provided for the conditions of liquidation and devolution of the property of an association in the event of dissolution, by whatever means, or if the general assembly which pronounces the voluntary dissolution has not taken a decision in this respect, the court, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office, appoints a curator. This curator causes, within the time limit determined by the court, the meeting of a general assembly whose mandate is solely to rule on the devolution of property; he exercises the powers conferred by article 813 of the Civil Code on the curators of vacant estates.

#### **o Article 15**

When the general assembly is called upon to pronounce on the devolution of assets, whatever the mode of devolution, it cannot, in accordance with the provisions of article 1 of the law of July 1, 1901, attribute to the associates, apart from the resumption of contributions, any share of the association's assets.