

ASSOCIATION CONTRACT

*LAW N ° 40-484 of July 1, 1901
relating to the association contract
(JOT 1946 - Page 328)*

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies adopted;
The President of the Republic promulgates the law, the content of which follows:

TITLE I^{er} :

Article 1^{er} : Association is the agreement by which two or more people pool, on a permanent basis, their knowledge or their activity for a purpose other than sharing profits. She is governed, as to its validity, by the general principles of the law applied to contracts and obligations.

Article 2 : Associations of persons may form freely without authorization or prior declaration, but they will not have the capacity legal only if they have complied with the provisions of Article 5.

Article 3 : Any association founded on a cause or with a view to an illicit object, contrary to the laws, to good morals, or which would aim to bring attack on the integrity of the national territory and on the republican form of Government, is null and void.

Article 4 : Any member of an association which is not formed for a time determined may withdraw from it at any time, after payment of the contributions due and the current year, notwithstanding any clause opposite.

Article 5 : Any association wishing to obtain the legal capacity provided for by article 6 must be made public by the care of its founders.

The prior declaration is made to the prefecture of the department or to the sub-prefecture of the district the association will have its head office. It will make known the title and the object of the association, the seat of its establishments and the names, professions and addresses of those who whatsoever, are responsible for its administration or management. he receipt will be given.

Three copies of the statutes will be attached to the declaration.

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Associations are required to make known, within three months, all changes in their administration or management, as well as all changes to their statutes.

These modifications and changes are only effective against third parties. from the day they have been declared.

Modifications and changes will also be recorded on a special register which must be presented to the administrative authorities or legal whenever they request it.

Article 6 : Any duly declared association may, without any authorization special, sue, acquire for valuable consideration, possess and administer, apart from state subsidies, departments:

- 1 ° / the contributions of its members or the amounts through from which these contributions were reduced, these sums may be greater than five hundred francs (500 francs);
- 2 ° / the premises intended for the administration of the association and the meeting of his members :
- 3 ° / buildings strictly necessary for the achievement of the goal that she proposes.

Article 7 : In the event of nullity provided for in article 3, the disposition of the association will be pronounced by the civil court, either at the request of any interested party, or at the diligence of the public prosecutor.

In the event of an infringement of the provisions of article 5, the dissolution may

be pronounced at the request of any interested party or the public prosecutor.

Article 8 : Shall be punished with a fine of sixteen to two hundred francs (16 to 200 francs) and, in the event of a repeat offense, a double fine for those who contravened the provisions of Article 5.

Will be punished with a fine of sixteen to five thousand francs (16 to 5,000 francs) and imprisonment for six days to one year, the founders directors or administrators of the association that would have remained or illegally reconstituted after a dissolution judgment.

Will be punished with the same penalty, all persons who have favored the meeting of the members of the dissolved association by consenting to the use a room they have.

Article 9 : In the event of voluntary, statutory or court-ordered dissolution, the property of the association will be vested in accordance with the statutes or lack of statutory provision, according to the rules determined in General Assembly.

TITLE II:

Article 10 : Associations can be recognized of public utility by decree rendered in the form of public administration regulations.

Article 11 : These associations can carry out all acts of civil life that are not not prohibited by their statutes, but they can own or acquire other buildings than those necessary for the purpose they propose. All the securities of an association must be placed in registered securities.

They can receive donations and bequests under the conditions provided by article 910 of the Civil Code and article 5 of the law of February 4, 1901.

The buildings included in a deed of gift or in a testamentary disposition that would not be necessary for functioning of the association are alienated in the time and form prescribed by the decree or order authorizing the acceptance of the donation, the price is paid to the association fund.

They cannot accept a movable or real estate donation with reserve of usufruct for the benefit of the donor.

Article 12 : Those composed mainly of foreigners, those with foreign directors or their headquarters abroad, and whose actions would either distort the normal conditions of the securities or commodities market, or to threaten the security inside or outside the State, under the conditions provided for by the articles 75 to 101 of the penal code, may be dissolved by decree of President of the Republic, returned to the Council of Ministers.

The founders, directors or administrators of the association who would be maintained or reconstituted illegally after the decree of dissolution will be punished by the penalties provided by Article 8 paragraph 2

Done in Paris on 1^{er} July 1901

Signed: **Emile LOUBET**

**L E P RESIDENT OF THE C OUNCIL ,
M INISTER OF I NTERIOR AND C ULTS**

Signed: **Waldeck-Rousseau .**