

Constitution of the European Ayurveda Medical Association – EURAMA

Resolution of the General Meeting of 2nd November 2012

PREAMBLE

Ayurveda, the ‘Science of Life’, is the traditional system of medicine and health care of the Indian subcontinent, characterised by unique methods for achieving physical, mental and spiritual health and well-being. Its traditional goal is “to maintain good health in those who are healthy, and to heal disease in those who are sick” (prevention and cure). Ayurveda has been passed down uninterruptedly from India’s Vedic civilisation to the present time, maintaining the original Vedic texts as its source and stable reference. EURAMA fully respects and upholds this precious tradition.

Around 2000 years ago Ayurveda had a significant influence on other systems of medicine throughout the known world at that time. In recent times, however, Ayurveda has been mainly restricted to India. From the 1980s onward, Ayurveda quickly spread all over the world and is now almost a household word in many countries.

Traditionally, the application of Ayurvedic methods of diagnosis and treatment is in the hands of well-trained physicians (“Vaidyas”, knowers of reality).

It is the purpose of EURAMA to establish Ayurveda within Europe as a holistic system of medicine, applied by doctors and Vaidyas for the restoration and maintenance of health in their patients, including all of its diagnostic and therapeutic methods and the utilisation of its pharmacopoeia.

For Europe, our perspective of Ayurveda is its application as “complementary and alternative medicine” (CAM) along with modern medicine and scientific research, especially in areas where modern medicine does not fulfil our expectations concerning safety and efficiency (in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases).

EURAMA is designed to facilitate the creation of a regulatory framework for the safe and legal use of Ayurveda in all the countries of Europe. To achieve this goal, EURAMA will give special emphasis to scientific research and to providing higher education and training for medical professionals, in Ayurvedic theory and clinical practice.

It is our firm belief that through these activities, Ayurveda will gain the position it deserves within the European health care systems. EURAMA invites all doctors, Vaidyas, and scientists – regardless of their education and school of thought within the field of Ayurveda – to participate in this great endeavour.

CONSTITUTION

§ 1 Name, domicile, and area of activity of the Association

- 1) The Association carries the name European Ayurveda Medical Association – EURAMA.
- 2) The Association has its domicile in Vienna, Austria, and extends its activity across all of Europe but may also enter into cooperation with medical associations in non-European countries.
- 3) The Association intends to establish branch associations in its field of activity.
- 4) The financial year of the Association is the same as the calendar year.

§ 2 Purpose of the Association

- 1) The Association pursues, exclusively and directly, charitable goals in the sense of §§ 34 to 37 BAO (Bundes-Abgaben-Ordnung, i.e. Austrian Federal Tax Law), and the Association's activity is not directed towards profit. The means of the Association may only be used for purposes that are compliant with the Constitution of EURAMA. No person may benefit from expenses that are alien to the purposes of the Association, or from disproportionately high remunerations.
- 2) The aim of the Association is to promote and spread Ayurveda, used by doctors and Vaidyas to maintain or restore the health of their patients, in Europe. In doing so, the Association seeks to establish Ayurveda within Europe as a holistic system of medicine, including all of its diagnostic and therapeutic methods and the utilisation of its pharmacopoeia and to make it more easily accessible to the general public. In particular, Ayurveda is to be promoted in Europe as complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases.
- 3) Furthermore, EURAMA intends to promote the safe and legal application of Ayurveda in all European countries, especially by promoting the scientific research of Ayurveda, the establishment of recognised quality criteria and the professionally impeccable vocational education of doctors and medical staff in the theory and clinical practice of Ayurveda on a continuing and advanced level.
- 4) Moreover, EURAMA aims to be a platform for the exchange of information and opinion between all persons who are involved in Europe and beyond with Ayurveda or that take an interest in it, and to act as a mouthpiece for these interests in Europe.
- 5) The Association's goals in particular are:
 - a) To inform the public, authorities and parliamentary as well as other bodies in Europe about the significance of Ayurveda, and to explain the role of consciousness for the understanding of health;
 - b) To inform the public and responsible bodies about the possibilities to maintain or restore the health through Ayurveda;
 - c) To promote the integration of Ayurveda into the European health system and the respective special interest groups at the European Union, at the level of national governments as well of other regional, national and European territorial authorities, but also with non-governmental organisations.
 - d) To initiate whatever steps are necessary to make Ayurvedic preparations and therapies available;
 - e) To promote scientific research and exchange of information in the field of Ayurveda;
 - f) To forge interdisciplinary links between Ayurveda, traditional European therapeutic modalities, and modern medicine within the meaning of integrative medicine;
 - g) To promote training and advanced and continuing education in Ayurvedic medicine and therapy on a high level;
 - h) To promote international dialogue and exchange programmes, especially with Ayurvedic experts and doctors (Vaidyas) from India;
 - i) To promote responsible behaviour of all persons and institutions dealing with Ayurveda;
 - j) To cooperate with other organisations, universities and scientific institutions worldwide who are involved in the scientifically based research and dissemination of authentic Ayurveda.

§ 3 Means to accomplish the objectives of the Association

The objectives of the Association are to be achieved by the non-material and material means specified herein.

- 1) The non-material means are:
 - a) The organisation of meetings of members to reinforce networking and the exchange of experience;
 - b) The organisation of events such as lectures, excursions, exhibitions, presentations, workshops, seminars, symposia, conferences and fund-raisers;
 - c) The establishment of an expert forum to support European Ayurveda doctors, to elaborate a code of ethics and to create accepted quality standards;
 - d) The organisation of training, advanced and continuous education events and the provision of teaching materials;
 - e) The establishment and development of a specialist Ayurvedic library and an electronic database with specialist Ayurveda information;
 - f) The collection and distribution of information in electronic format (online databases) as part of the Association's objectives;
 - g) The application for and conduct of and/or participation in scientific cooperation, projects and studies or the promotion of any of the above;
 - h) The offering of Ayurveda research and education scholarships
 - i) The establishment of an electronic platform to interlink all interested persons and to develop a range of electronic services;
 - j) The establishment of a consultation point acting throughout Europe (online and/or offline) for professional organisations, authorities, medical insurances and the industry in the field of Ayurveda;
 - k) The publication of periodicals and other printed matter of any kind and/or electronic information media of any kind;
 - l) The organisation of focused press and public relations work as part of the Association's objectives;
 - m) The organisation of focused information work to promote decision-making of civil servants and politicians at the European level in line with the Association's objectives;
 - n) The organisation of fund raising measures in line with the Association's objectives;
 - o) The promotion of initiatives of third parties that coincide in content with the Association's objectives.
- 2) The financial means to realise the goals of the Association are raised through:
 - a) Joining fees and membership fees;
 - b) Revenues from activities that are in accord with the purpose and goals of the Association;
 - c) Third-party funds (subsidies) of public bodies, private organisations as well as of natural and legal persons and research grants;
 - d) Donations, collections, general legacies, bequests and other contributions;
 - e) Revenues from non-essential and/or essential auxiliary operations (§ 45 (2) BAO).
 - f) Interest on the assets of the Association.
- 3) If the Association accumulates assets (e.g. due to legacies or inheritances), the members of the Association may not benefit in any way from such assets; the assets may be used exclusively in order to achieve the Association's objectives pursuant to §§ 34 et seqq. BAO.
- 4) The means of the Association may only be used for the objectives defined in the Constitution. This includes the payment of appropriate management costs that are incurred in connection with the Association's objectives.

§ 4 Types of Membership

Members of the Association are subdivided in Ordinary Members, Associate Members, Observing Members, Supporting Member and Honorary Member.

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§ 5 Acquisition of Membership

- 1) Ordinary Members are all organisations and associations from European countries, which are registered as in their respective countries as legal persons, and which represent the interest of medical doctors with a licence to practice medicine in European countries and also have a supplementary qualification in Ayurveda or are undergoing training in this field.
- 2) Observing Members are professional representatives of a national association or organisation of a European country in the sense of § 5.1, which is in the process of being established, or of any such association that is still considering joining EURAMA without having taken such a decision as yet.
- 3) Associate Members are
 - a) organisations and associations that are registered as legal persons according to their respective national laws and that represent natural persons who are licensed to practice professionally as Ayurveda doctors (BAMS or Dr. ayur.) in India or in a country outside of Europe, or who are undergoing training to become such doctors;
 - b) organisations and associations that represent the interests of physical persons who are practising as pharmacists, veterinaries or scientists in other disciplines in a European country according to the relevant provisions of that country and who are involved with the topic of Ayurveda or are in training for practising Ayurveda;
 - c) individuals who are able to make substantial contributions towards achieving the Association's objectives.
- 4) Supporting Members of EURAMA can be organisations and undertakings, irrespective of their legal form and country of origin, as well as individuals who promote the interests of Ayurveda, Ayurveda doctors or persons training to be such doctors in accordance with the Association's objects in particular by means of elevated membership fees.
- 5) Honorary Members are natural persons to whom the General Meeting has awarded honorary membership for their special achievements in promoting EURAMA and/or the objectives of EURAMA.
- 6) For all types of membership — with the exception of honorary membership — the following applies: The intention to join as a member must be expressed in writing. Organisations and associations must include their constitution and a current membership list with their membership application form. The Executive Board decides on the acceptance of members and their classification. The decision is taken by simple majority and is final and binding. Membership may be refused without stating any reasons. Membership only becomes effective upon the written confirmation of the Executive Board and payment of the accession fee or membership fee.

§ 6 Termination of Membership

- 1) Membership ceases through loss of legal capacity – or in case of individuals through death –, through voluntary termination of membership, through cancellation of membership, and through expulsion. Voluntary termination of membership can take place at any time; the Executive Board must however be informed of it in writing, and it becomes effective from the date of the postmark. It does not release the member from fulfilling any outstanding obligations he or she may still have towards the Association prior to his or her departure.
- 2) The Executive Board must cancel a membership if after twice being warned the member is more than one year in arrears with payment of the membership fee. Cancellation of membership does not release the member from fulfilling any outstanding obligations he or she may still have towards the Association prior to cancellation.
- 3) The Executive Board can order the expulsion of a member from the Association, as a result of gross violation of the duties of membership or as a result of dishonourable behaviour. An appeal against expulsion can however be made to the General Meeting within two weeks of receiving the decision of the Executive Board. Until the decision of the General Meeting, rights and duties of membership remain suspended.

§ 7 Rights and duties of members

- 1) All members are entitled to use the services of the Association, to participate in the General Meeting — represented by the delegates — and to voice their concerns and table proposals in the General Meeting (right to address the General Meeting and to file proposals). They are entitled to obtain current information and data of the Association. All Ordinary Members and Honorary Members are entitled to vote in the General Meeting and have the right to elect and to be elected.
- 2) The members are obliged to promote the interests of the Association to the best of their abilities, to support the Association in achieving its objectives and to refrain from any action or activity that may impair the reputation or the objectives of the Association. They must acknowledge the Constitution and basic documents of EURAMA and observe the resolutions of the Association's bodies.
- 3) The members are obliged to punctually pay the accession dues and membership fees in the amounts fixed by the General Meeting. Honorary Members are exempt from the duty to pay fees and dues. The membership fees must be paid at the latest on 31 March of each calendar year.

§ 8 The Association's Bodies

The Bodies of the Association are:

- The General Meeting (§ 9 and § 10),
- The Executive Board (§ 11 to 13),
- The Managing Director (§ 14),
- The General Secretary (§ 15)
- The Auditors (§ 16),
- The Arbitration Board (§ 19),
- The Scientific Advisory Board (§ 17) and
- The Commissions or Working Groups (§ 18).

§ 9 The General Meeting

- 1) The General Meeting consists of the delegates of the members (§§ 9.2 f.) and of the Honorary Members.
- 2) Each Ordinary Member of EURAMA appoints up to three delegates from among its members to represent this member in the General Meeting. The number of assigned delegate positions depends on the number of Ordinary Members represented by the respective EURAMA member and is determined by the By-laws of the General Meeting.
- 3) Each Observing, Associate and Supporting Member may send a representative as a delegate to the General Meeting.
- 4) The right of the members to address the General Meeting, to file a proposal in the General Meeting and to elect/be elected are defined in § 7 of this Constitution. Each delegate has one vote in the General Meeting of EURAMA.
- 5) Each delegate of an Ordinary Member and each Honorary Member, who is prevented from voting, may authorise another delegate of an Ordinary Member or an Honorary Member by written proxy to exercise his/her voting right; no Delegate or Honorary Member shall exercise more than one proxy voting right. Each member who is prevented from attending the General Meeting may exercise his/her right to address the General Meeting or to file a proposal in writing.
- 6) The General Meeting can pass resolutions regardless of the number of authorised voting members present, as long as the Meeting has been properly convened according to the Constitution.
- 7) An Ordinary General Meeting takes place once a year.
- 8) An Extraordinary General Meeting is to be called at the decision of the Executive Board, at the decision of the General Meeting, at the written request of at least one tenth of the Ordinary Members, or on the demand of the Auditors. The Extraordinary General Meeting must take place within one month after the decision has been taken, or after the request (demand) has been lodged.
- 9) If necessary, the General Meetings may also take place with the help of telecommunications technology in the form of a telephone or video conference. And furthermore, if so required, individual resolutions may be adopted by written procedure.

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- 10) For both Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, the Executive Board must invite all members and include the agenda for the meeting, at least 2 weeks before the meeting.
- 11) Proposals for inclusion on the agenda must be submitted to the Executive Board by letter, or email.
- 12) Valid resolutions – apart from those calling for an Extraordinary General Meeting – can be passed only on topics that appear on the agenda of the meeting.
- 13) In general, elections and resolutions by the General Meeting require a simple majority of valid votes cast. A qualified majority of two-thirds of valid votes cast is required for resolutions by which the Constitution of the Association would be amended, the Association dissolved, or some or all members of the Executive Board asked to stand down before the end of their term of office. If the vote is tied, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.
- 14) The chairperson of the General Meeting is the President, or, in case of his being unavailable, the Vice President. If the Vice President is also unavailable, then the Meeting is chaired by the eldest (i.e. in age) member of the Executive Board present.
- 15) The General Meeting— either upon its own request or upon proposal of the Executive Board — may adopt By-laws in order to regulate its internal affairs.

§ 10 Scope and responsibility of the General Meeting

The following responsibilities are assigned to the General Meeting:

- a) Receiving and approving the Auditors' report and end-of-year accounts,
- b) Resolution concerning the budget,
- c) Election, appointment and removal of the members of the Executive Board and the Auditors,
- d) Approving legal transactions between the auditors and the Association,
- e) Formal approval of the activities of the Executive Board,
- f) Setting an appropriate level for the joining fee and membership fees (Applicant Dues and Fees Schedule),
- g) Conferring and withdrawing Honorary membership,
- h) Deciding on appeals against expulsion of Association members,
- i) Passing resolutions concerning amendments to the Constitution and the voluntary dissolution of the Association,
- j) Discussing and deciding on other items on the agenda.

§ 11 The Executive Board

- 1) The Executive Board comprises at least three but no more than fifteen members, namely:
 - a. the President,
 - b. the Vice President,
 - c. the Treasurer and
 - d. any Additional Members of the Executive Board.
- 2) The Executive Board is elected by the General Meeting for a term of three years. Only Delegates of Ordinary Members of the Association and Honorary Members may be elected as members of the Executive Board. Re-election is permitted. The term of the Executive Board continues at least until the election of the new Executive Board.
- 3) In case of a member of the Executive Board resigning, the Executive Board has the right to co-opt another eligible member of the Association in his/her place, for the remainder of the term of the office of the member who is resigning. Co-option to the Executive Board requires a simple majority of votes cast in the Executive Board, and retrospective approval must subsequently be obtained at the next General Meeting.
- 4) Meetings of the Executive Board are called by letter, fax, or e-mail by the President, or by the Vice-President if the President is unavailable. If the Vice-President is also unavailable for an indefinite period, then any other member of the Executive Board may call meetings of the Executive Board.
- 5) Meetings of the Executive Board take place either by members meeting together physically, or telephonically in the form of conference telephone call or video conference.
- 6) For resolution passed in the Executive Board meetings, a protocol must be set up.

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- 7) Irrespective of the number of participants, the Executive Board shall have a quorum to adopt resolutions after expiry of 15 minutes after opening the meeting, provided that all members of the Executive Board have been properly convened.
- 8) Passing resolutions by circulating the members, i.e. without a meeting, is possible as long as no member of the Executive Board opposes this way of taking decisions.
- 9) The Executive Board takes decisions by simple majority. In the case of equal votes, the chairperson's vote is decisive.
- 10) The President chairs the meeting of the Executive Board. If he/she is unavailable, the Vice President becomes the chairperson. If he/she too is unavailable, then the meeting is chaired by the eldest Executive Board member taking part.
- 11) The function of a member of the Executive Board ceases through death, expiry of term of office (s. § 11.2), revocation as a Delegate (s. § 11.12), dismissal (s. § 11.13) or resignation (s. § 11.14).
- 12) Members of the Executive Board shall be elected as individuals. Upon withdrawal of the appointment of a delegate by an Ordinary Member, the delegate's function as a member of the Executive Board shall expire. The recall shall only become effective upon the election or co-option (see § 11.3) of a successor.
- 13) The General Meeting can at any time, with a 2/3 majority of votes cast, relieve the entire Executive Board or individual Executive Board members of their functions. The General Meeting can decide that such removal should take force immediately or on the election of the new Executive Board or Executive Board members.
- 14) Members of the Executive Board may announce their resignation at any time, in writing. Letters of resignation of individual Executive Board members are directed to the Executive Board, whereas the resignation of the entire Executive Board is directed to the General Meeting. Resignation takes effect only on the election or co-option (s. § 11.3) of a successor.
- 15) In order to regulate its affairs more closely, the Executive Board can set its own rules of internal procedure.

§ 12 Activities and responsibilities of the Executive Board

As the managing body in the sense of the Austrian Association Act (VerG), the Executive Board has the duty of managing the Association. It is responsible for all tasks that are not specifically assigned by the Constitution to some other of the Association's bodies. The following matters in particular fall within its territory of influence:

- a) Drawing up the annual budget, and producing the financial report and year-end accounts.
- b) Calling and preparing the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings,
- c) Management of the Association and its assets,
- d) Admission and expulsion of Association members, and cancellation of membership,
- e) Engaging and dismissing employees of the Association,
- f) Appointment of the Managing Director, and
- g) Negotiating and concluding all contracts relevant to the Association, including any insurance contracts that may be important to the Association.

§ 13 Special obligations of individual members of the Executive Board

- 1) The President represents the Association towards the outside world.
- 2) Within the Association, the following applies:
 - a) The President conducts the ongoing business of the Association. He/she chairs the General Meeting and the meetings of the Executive Board. In case of danger arising from delays, he/she is authorised to make arrangements on his/her own responsibility, even in matters that fall within the territory of influence of the General Meeting or of the Executive Board; such actions, however, require the retrospective approval by the appropriate body of the Association.
 - b) Written documents of the Association must be signed by i) the President or ii) the Vice President and countersigned by another member of the Executive Board. In financial matters, written documents of the Association must be signed by i) the President or ii) the Vice President and countersigned by the Treasurer.
 - c) Legal authority to represent the Association or to act on behalf of the Association can be given exclusively by those Executive Board members named in the previous point.

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- d) The Vice President has the job of supporting the President in the conduct of the Association's business. He is required to take minutes at the General Meeting and at Executive Board meetings.
 - e) The Treasurer is responsible for the proper financial conduct of the Association.
 - f) The Vice President, the Treasurer and the other members of the Executive Board may act only if the President himself/herself is unavailable; this does not, however, diminish the effectiveness of the actions of the Deputies.
- 3) The members of the Executive Board shall not be remunerated for their work. To the extent that the members of the Executive Board are entrusted with work that substantially exceeds their honorary activities for the Association, they are entitled to charge these services (like every other member) to the Association on the basis of a contract for works or services, provided a quote for the prospective costs was submitted in advance and the Executive Board has passed an approving resolution to this effect.

§ 14 The Managing Director

- 1) The Executive Board may appoint a Managing Director and entrust the Managing Director with managing the affairs of the Association. The Managing Director shall be an employee of the Association. He/she shall serve in this capacity for an undefined period as part of a permanent employment.
- 2) The Managing Director shall act independently within the scope of the approved annual budget, the annual programme and the authorisations and instructions issued to him/the by the bodies of the Association. He/she shall manage the Secretariat, be responsible for the running of the current affairs of the Association and shall have sole signatory powers in this regard. His/her tasks and powers shall be governed by "By-laws for the Management" issued by the Executive Board.
- 3) He shall be the point of contact for the bodies of the Association, participate in the meetings of the bodies of the Association — unless excluded in specific situations — and report in the meetings of the Executive Board and to the General Meeting about his/her activities.

§ 15 The General Secretary

- 1) The Executive Board may optionally appoint an individual to act as General Secretary. The General Secretary shall be elected by the Executive Board by a simple majority of votes. Only persons who are licensed to practice as a doctor with a qualification in Ayurveda and who are members of an Ordinary Member of EURAMA may be elected to serve as the General Secretary.
- 2) The term of office of the General Secretary shall be defined upon appointment by the Executive Board and may also be for an indefinite period of time.
- 3) The General Secretary shall advise the Executive Board, assist the President in attending appointments and may act as special envoy for the Association for specific issues defined by the Executive Board and may conduct negotiations with third parties.

§ 16 The Auditors

- 1) The General Meeting elects the two auditors for the duration of the Executive Board's term of office. Their re-election is allowed.
- 2) The auditors may not belong to any other body – excepting the General Meeting – whose activity is the object of their official inspection.
- 3) The Auditors are responsible for the ongoing supervision of the Association's business and verification of the Association's financial conduct, concerning correct accounting practice and the proper use of funds according to the Association's Constitution.
- 4) Legal transactions between the Auditors and the Association require the approval of the General Meeting.
- 5) Apart from that, the Auditor is subject to the rules contained in Points § 11.1 (expiry of term of office), § 11.13 (dismissal) and § 11.14 (resignation).

§ 17 Scientific Advisory Board

- 1) The Executive Board may establish a Scientific Advisory Board. Distinguished persons from the world of research, teaching, and medical practice can be elected to the Scientific Advisory Board. Through their involvement, such individuals are in a particularly favourable position to promote the goals of the Association

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as laid out in § 2 of this Constitution.

- 2) Election to the Scientific Advisory Board takes place through the Executive Board or the General Meeting; in either case a simple majority of cast votes is required. Members of the Scientific Advisory Board must not be Ordinary Members of the Association.
- 3) The Scientific Advisory Board supports and advises the Executive Board and can make recommendations to the General Meeting.
- 4) The Executive Board may propose By-laws for the Scientific Advisory Board; the Scientific Advisory Board must consent to the By-laws. In the event of disagreement, the General Meeting shall decide the matter at its next meeting with simple majority.

§ 18 Commissions or Working Groups

For work on specialised themes, the Executive Board can appoint Commissions and their members. This requires a simple majority of votes cast. Each Commission must include a member of the Executive Board. Each Commission is self-constituted and can set its own rules of internal procedure. Commissions can co-opt experts who are not members of the Association.

§ 19 The Arbitration Board

The Arbitration Board decides in any disputes arising within the Association.

- 1) The Arbitration Board is made up of three Delegates to the General Meeting. Also Honorary Members could be appointed to the Arbitration Board.
- 2) The way it is formed is that each disputant, within two weeks, puts forward through the Executive Board the name of one eligible person (see § 19.1) as arbitrator. Within a further two weeks, these named arbitrators then choose by majority vote a third eligible person (see § 19.1) to be chairperson of the Arbitration Board. In case of equal votes, the President decides from those who were proposed.
- 3) The members of the Arbitration Board may not belong to any Body – excepting the General Meeting – whose activity is an object of the dispute.
- 4) Before making its decision, the Arbitration Board must allow both parties a full hearing. Its decision is made in the presence of all its members, by simple majority vote. It decides according to the best of its knowledge and belief. Within the Association, decisions of the Arbitration Board are final.

§ 20 Voluntary Dissolution of the Association

- 1) Voluntary dissolution of the Association can be decided only at an Extraordinary General Meeting called for this purpose, and only with the form of majority laid down in § 9.13 of the Constitution.
- 2) This General Meeting must also decide on the winding up of the Association – if the Association has assets. The Meeting must appoint a liquidator. The liquidator shall notify in writing the registry and supervisory authority about the voluntary dissolution within four weeks after the relevant resolution.
- 3) Any assets of the Association still remaining in the case of dissolution or in the event of the frustration of the privileged purpose of the Association may not in any way benefit the members of the Association. The assets of the Association remaining after full settlement of all outstanding obligations must be assigned in full to one or more organisation(s) specified by this General Meeting and who is/are recognised as not for profit within the meaning of the BAO legal person and that pursues the same or similar objectives as EURAMA; such organisations shall be obliged to use these assets exclusively for non-profit purposes in accordance with §§ 34 et seqq. BAO and of § 4a no. 3 of the Income Tax Act (EStG).

§ 21 Entry into force, Place of Jurisdiction

- 1) These Constitution shall become effective upon adoption by the General Meeting, but shall enter into force upon positive conclusion of the registration procedure with the registry and supervisory authority.
- 2) Place of jurisdiction shall be Vienna.