

CHARTER OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (HRA)

1. Name and location

The name of the association is 'Human Rights Association' HRA (İnsan Hakları Derneği – İHD – in Turkish)

The headquarters of the association is in Ankara, Turkey.

2. The objective and principles of the association

a) The objective of the association

The sole objective of the association is to promote activity concerned with human rights and freedoms.

b) Principles of the association:

The Human Rights Association;

- (i) is a non-governmental organisation based on volunteer participation.
- (ii) is completely independent of states, governments and political parties.
- (iii) upholds the principle that human rights are universal in nature and indivisible.
- (iv) opposes all discrimination based on race, ethnicity, language, faith, skin colour, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, political or philosophical views, disability and opposes hate speech and hate crime.
- (v) is unequivocally opposed to capital punishment regardless of geographical location and circumstance.
- (vi) is unequivocally opposed to torture regardless of the individual, geographical location and circumstances.
- (vii) upholds the right to a fair trial for everyone, regardless of geographical location and circumstance.
- (viii) promotes the right to peace and opposes war and militarism.
- (ix) defends freedom of expression unconditionally and without limitation.
- (x) views freedom of opinion and faith as an inviolable right and defends it unconditionally and without limitation. Recognises and defends the rights of conscientious objectors.
- (xi) defends the right to freedom of association.
- (xii) fights for any individual, gender, class, people or nation under oppression, and the right of resistance against oppression and persecution.
- (xiii) upholds right of peoples and nations to self determination.
- (xiv) defends humanitarian law, opposes genocide under any circumstances.
- (xv) defends the right of education in one's own language and the right to access to and provision of public services in one's own language.

The Human Rights Association promotes and defends personal, political, economic, social, cultural rights and the right to solidarity for everyone.

3. Activities of the association:

- a) Researching and documenting human rights practices in Turkey and informing the public and authorities.
- b) Facilitating and undertaking scientific research in the area of human rights, following and publicising the developments in the area, founding research centres to serve this purpose.
- c) Organising panel discussions, conferences, seminars, symposia, meetings and expositions in line with the objectives of the association, opening exhibitions, issuing publications, organising competitions and awards.
- d) Establishing foundations in line with the objectives of the association.
- e) Initiating economic enterprises to realise the objectives of the association in accordance with article 2 of the charter.
- f) Organising documentation and research to ensure that there is no racial, gender, language, religious or political discrimination against those under custody, under arrest or those sentenced and informing the public of the findings.
- g) Cooperating with local and international organisations with the same objectives and opening international branches or representative offices based on general meeting resolutions.

4. Membership

Those who abide by the conditions outlined in the Turkish Law of Associations, who share the objectives and purposes of the association and are willing to work for them can become members of the association. Applications by polygamous people will be refused.

The Central Executive Committee (CEC) may grant honorary membership of the association to those who have contributed significantly to the human rights struggle. Honorary members are welcome to attend board meetings and express their opinion but cannot vote, and are ineligible for membership for the organs of the association.

5. Becoming a member

Those who wish to become members must fill out an application form and submit it to the nearest branch of the association. The branch executive committees are to answer any applications within 30 days and inform the applicant in writing. Once the membership is authorised by the branch, a copy of the membership application form and two photographs of the applicant are sent to headquarters. Headquarters issues an ID card for the member. Membership may be refused, stating the reasons for the decision. Refusal may be challenged at headquarters within 15 days of issue of the decision. Headquarters will then investigate the refusal and reach a decision. The decision by headquarters may be challenged at the General Meeting.

6. Rights and obligations of members

- a) Participation in activities, honouring the principle of equality:
All members of the association have equal rights. The association does not discriminate among its members based on language, race, skin colour, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, family, social group or class. The association cannot grant privileges to

particular members. All members have the right to participate in the activities and management of the association.

b) The right to vote:

Every member is entitled to a single vote at the General Meeting of their registered branch and members have to cast their votes in person. Those delegates elected by branch general meetings in accordance with the charter of the association and the regular delegates are entitled to vote at the General Meeting of the Association. Honorary members are not entitled to vote.

c) Obligations of members:

All members must support the purpose and objectives of the association as outlined in the charter of the association and must avoid behaviour contrary to the principles of the association.

Headquarters determines the initial membership and annual subscription fees. Resigning or disqualified members are to pay for their fees for the duration of their membership.

7. Resignation from the association

A member may resign by written request addressed to its local branch.

8. Reasons for expulsion from membership:

- a) verbal or written violation of the purpose and principles of the association
- b) violence towards others especially against women and children
- c) obstructing or hindering the activities of the association through heavy negligence

d) 9. Investigation procedure

If a member of the association carries out an act specified in article 8, an investigation is initiated upon a complaint from the related branch, allowing the member to defend himself. The result, including the opinion of the investigator is to be submitted to headquarters within 30 days. Headquarters must forward all investigation files to the disciplinary committee within 30 days.

The CEC itself may file an application with the disciplinary committee for the disciplinary action. A CEC member appointed by the board then runs the preliminary investigation. The disciplinary committee grants the member a minimum of 7 days to prepare their defence. If the member requests a hearing, a time and date is determined and the member is notified in writing. If the member fails to submit their defence in writing, or is absent at the hearing, the member is deemed to have waived their defence rights and the disciplinary committee prepares its verdict based on the existing file. If the CEC resolves to expel a member based on the report of the disciplinary committee, all duties of the member at the bodies of the association are terminated and a reserve member replaces them. If there aren't adequate reserves to form a body, a general meeting is convened either by the remaining members of the Board or the members of the board of supervisors within a month. If the meeting does not convene, a justice of peace appoints three members to call the general meeting. The remaining board members or the members of the board of supervisors handle all

preparations for the general meeting. The disqualified member can appeal the decision for disciplinary action by the disciplinary committee or expulsion by the CEC. The board must process the appeal at the first general meeting. The decision taken at the general meeting is final.

10. Natural cessation of membership:

Membership is annulled under the following circumstances

- a) the death of the member
- b) the rise of legal obstacles to membership or the loss of legal conditions for membership
- c) having outstanding subscription fees at the end of a 30 day grace period.

The above causes for natural cessation of membership are to be reported to GM by branch executive boards within a month.

11. Parts of the association:

The parts of the association are the following:

1) Headquarters:

- a) Board
- b) Central Executive Board (CEC)
- c) Central Audit Commission
- d) Disciplinary Committee

2) Branch organs

- a) Branch Board
- b) Branch Executive Committee
- c) Branch Audit Commission

GENERAL MEETING BOARD

12. Foundation:

The Board is the highest body of the association. It is comprised of natural delegates and the delegates elected by the branch general meetings.

- a) Natural delegates: the original members of the CEC, Audit Commission and disciplinary committee, branch executives and the natural delegates of the association.
- b) Elected delegates: Each branch elects 3 delegates (regardless of the size of membership) for the General Meeting of the Association. A delegate is elected for every 15 members. Groups smaller than 15 are not represented.

13. Powers and duties:

The General Meeting

- a) elects the bodies of the association (CEC, audit commission and disciplinary committee)
- b) makes changes to the charter of the association,
- c) examines the reports presented at the General Meeting , authorises charges against or the acquittal of various parts of the association, and any relevant changes
- d) reviews the budget prepared by the CEC and approves it as is or with amendments.
- e) determines the focus issues of the following year
- f) authorises the CEC on issues regarding the purchase, sale, mortgage, reversal of mortgage, donation or transfer of real estate or goods required by the association.
- g) organises the international activities of the association, starts or ends its membership in overseas associations or organisations
- h) organises a national or international federation on behalf of the association, starts or ends its membership in existing federations, opens or closes branches overseas and authorises the CEC to execute the proceedings in relation to the above
- i) hears the appeals of expelled members and issues the final verdict
- j) decides on the annulment of the association and the ensuing transfer of assets and funds
- k) carries out the duties of the General Meeting Board as outlined in the Law of Associations and related clauses
- l) decides to open or close branches in cities and towns and authorises the CEC to carry out procedures related to these operations.

14. General meetings:

A general meeting of the association is convened every second October. The date of the General Meeting is determined by the CEC. The bodies of the association are elected for two years.

15. Special general meeting:

The CEC may call a special general meeting of the association if deemed necessary by the CEC or audit commissions or upon a request in writing by at least one fifth of the total number of members of the association.

If a special general meeting is not convened by the CEC within one month upon a request in writing of not less than one fifth of the total number of members or Audit Commission, a justice of peace will appoint three members to convene the General Meeting.

16. Notice of general meetings:

CEC will make a list of the members who are eligible to participate in the general meeting. At least fifteen days notice of any general meeting shall be given to eligible members either by advertising the time, place and agenda in a newspaper or by post or e-mail. This notice includes the details of a second meeting in case the meeting cannot convene because a quorum of members is not present. The time between the first and second meetings cannot be less than seven or more than sixty days.

If the meeting cannot convene for a reason other than the absence of a quorum of members, the members are notified of the situation citing the reason for postponing the meeting. The above-mentioned notification procedures are followed. The second meeting has to convene six months after the date of postponement. The members are notified as explained above.

A general meeting cannot be postponed more than once.

17. Venue of the meeting:

General Meetings may only take place in the Association headquarters.

18. Quorum:

A General Meeting convenes when a quorum is present. A quorum is achieved when more than half the members eligible to participate in the meeting are present. If there is no quorum in the first meeting, none is sought in the second. However, the number of members participating in the second meeting cannot be less than double the cumulative number of members of the CEC or the Audit Commission.

19. Proceedings at general meetings:

The general meetings of the association are to be convened at the date and place specified in the notice.

Members who participate in the general meeting shall sign off their names on the list organised by the CEC.

If the quorum specified in article 18 is present, it is noted in the minutes of the proceedings and the chairperson of the Executive Board or one of the members appointed by the chairperson starts the General Meeting of the association. A chairperson and a relevant number of deputies and a secretary are elected to run the meeting.

The meeting is presided by the chairperson of the General Meeting Board. The secretaries keep the minutes and sign it together with the chairperson. All minutes and documents are presented to the CEC at the end of the meeting.

20. Agenda:

General meeting covers a specified written agenda. However, any issues raised by one tenth of the number of members present at the meeting must be included in the agenda.

21. Voting and decision making at general meetings:

Only the members specified in article 12 can participate and vote at the general meeting. Any question requiring a decision at a general meeting, other than a special resolution regarding change of charter or abolition of the association, must be determined by a majority of members who vote at that meeting. Decisions regarding changes to the charter or abolition can only be determined by a two-third majority of members who vote at that meeting. No member of the association can vote on a legal proceeding or dispute involving

their spouse or relatives. The bodies of the association are elected by secret ballot and open counting.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CEC)

22. Appointment:

CEC is comprised of 35 members elected for 2 years. In addition to the main members, 20 reserve members are elected. The CEC is the executive body of the association after the General Meeting. The CEC elects a CEC executive committee within its own members.

23. Powers and duties:

The CEC:

- a) manages and controls the affairs of the association, makes decisions and executes them in accordance with the purposes of the association.
- b) controls the funds of the association, preparation of new budgets and keeping records.
- c) convenes the ordinary and extraordinary General Meetings of the association.
- d) prepares the agenda for the General Meetings.
- e) carries out the opening and closing of branches as determined by the General Meeting.
- f) determines the locations of new representative offices, appointing to the representative offices up to three people and closing the representative offices when necessary.
- g) executes the decisions made at the General Meeting.
- h) establishes and dissolves commissions, committees or secretariat when necessary, appointing and authorising one or more association members to execute the powers of the association.
- i) prepares internal regulations regarding the internal affairs of the association and particularly its commissions and committees.
- j) makes decisions to participate in or withdraw from existing platforms, contributes to the creation of new platforms with other associations, foundations, unions and similar organisations around the same objectives.
- k) executes all the work culminating from the law, charter, internal regulations and General Meeting decisions.
- l) is authorised to organise general or special meetings periodically with branch and representative managers, regional managers and human rights activists whose work it finds useful.

24. CEC meetings:

CEC meetings are held regularly, every two months. A special meeting can be convened at the call of the Chairperson of the Board or at least 7 CEC members. A member is considered to have withdrawn if they miss three meetings in a year without an excuse. At its first meeting, CEC elects 1 chairperson, 1 general secretary, 4 deputy general managers, 4 deputy general secretaries, 1 auditor and the relevant number of regional representatives from its

members and reserve members. The chairperson, deputy chairperson and general secretary may sit up to two terms in succession. The CEC members meet regularly every 15 days, execute the decisions taken by the CEC and take care of business as specified by the charter of the association.

25. Chairperson:

The chairperson represents the association on behalf of the CEC, chairs the CEC and speaks for the association when necessary. The deputy chairperson has the authority and responsibilities of the chairperson in their absence.

26. General secretary:

The General Secretary is responsible for all the correspondence of the association. The duties of the deputy general secretaries are determined at the first meeting of the CEC.

27. General auditor:

The General auditor is the executor of the financial affairs of the association.

CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION

28. Establishment and duties:

The Central Audit Commission is comprised of three members and three deputy members elected from the members of the association. The committee elects the chair and secretary at its first meeting. From those nominated or who apply for membership to the Central Audit Commission, the three with the highest number of votes are the main members and the next three the deputies. Voting is done by secret ballot and open counting. The Audit Commission meets at least every three months to audit the budgetary measures and expenditure organised by the CEC, the accounts and books of the association and warns the board if there are deficiencies. It audits the association financially and administratively. It prepares reports based on audit results and presents them at the Board. The Audit Commission audits the branches and representative offices as determined by the CEC financially and administratively, prepares reports and presents them to the board.

29. Disciplinary committee:

The disciplinary committee consists of 5 main and 5 deputy members. The members of this committee are elected by secret ballot and are classified in accordance with the number of votes each member receives. The disciplinary committee investigates the member cases it receives and delivers a verdict.

30. Disciplinary penalties:

The disciplinary committee investigates the member cases submitted in accordance with article 9 of the charter and delivers the verdict in accordance with article 8.

The disciplinary committee informs the CEC of the names of the members it has resolved to disqualify based on charges defined in article 8a) and 8b) of the charter.

The committee is authorised to issue a warning or a caution in accordance with article 8c) of the charter. If a member receives three cautions, the committee takes the case to the CEC with a request of expulsion.

BRANCHES

31. Foundation of branches:

The association may open branches where it deems necessary based on a board decision. The board authorises the CEC to carry out any relevant procedures. The CEC forms a committee comprising of a minimum of three members, which notifies the relevant authorities at the location of the proposed branch and presents them with three copies of the charter of the association and the relevant papers. Branch founders must reside at the location of the branch.

32. Branch bodies:

Branch bodies consist of branch board, branch executive committee and branch auditory committee.

33. Branch board:

Powers and duties:

The branch board comprises of members registered at the branch. Branch boards have to organise their general board meetings at least two months prior to the general board meeting of the association. Branch general meetings take place between April and June in the year where the Central board meeting takes place. The branch board elects members for the branch board, audit commission and Central board delegates. The elections are carried out with secret ballot and open counting. The main and reserve members are determined by the number of votes received.

34. Powers and duties of the branch board:

7 main and 7 reserve members are elected to the branch board. The board elects a chairperson, a secretary and an auditor. The branches opened by the board convene their own boards within 6 months of opening. A branch board may be convened by a minimum of 4 of its members. Branch board members are to ensure all their activities are in accordance with the charter of the association and decisions taken by the Board and the CEC. Branch boards apply to the CEC for all projects with partial or full sponsorship.

35. Branch audit commission

Three main members and three deputies are elected for the audit commission. The commission elects a chairperson and secretary at its first meeting. The branch audit commission meets every three months to audit the branch administratively and financially, prepares reports and presents them to the board.

Three main and three reserve members are elected for the audit commission. The commission elects a chairperson and secretary from its members at its first meeting. The branch audit commission audits the branch financially and administratively every three months and submits a copy of its report to the Central Audit Commission.

36. Representative offices in towns, cities and regions, international representative offices

The CEC authorises a maximum of 3 members to open representative offices in towns and cities. The CEC informs the local authorities of the name of these members. The CEC elects a suitable number of people among its members for the regional representative offices. The duties and responsibilities of all representative offices of the association are determined by the regulations issued by the CEC.

37. The delegates:

The branches are represented by the delegates elected as defined by article 12.

38. Voting:

If not stated otherwise, all the organs of the association are convened by absolute majority and decisions are made by the absolute majority of participants.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

39. Books and records:

The Board of the association must keep the following records.

- a) Membership register: The IDs of members, their date of entry to the association and the fees they pay are recorded in this book.
- b) Minute register: The minutes are recorded in these registers kept by the Board in date and numerical order and signed by the members.
- c) Document register: Documents sent and received are numbered and recorded in this register in date order.
- d) Income and Expenditure ledger
- e) Plant ledger
- f) Receipt record book

40. Income and goods:

The income of the association comprises of income, fees, donations and any other income. The association may acquire assets and goods to facilitate its work.

41. Transactions burdening the association with debt:

All transactions debiting the association and all expenditure exceeding 1,000.00TL require the signatures of the auditor as well the signatures of the chairperson and the General Secretary. Sums under 1,000.00 TL may be authorised by a single signature of the chairperson, General Secretary or Auditor.

42. Receipts and vouchers:

The income of the association is recorded on a receipt book. Its expenditures are documented as well. These documents are to be preserved for 5 years. The association safe has an amount of cash determined by the CEC.

Membership fees are collected by the branches. 20% of all the fees are forwarded to headquarters by the 20th day of each month.

INTERNAL AUDIT OF THE ASSOCIATION

43. The association may be audited internally by General Meeting, the Board and Audit Commission or an independent commission. These internal audits do not free the Auditory Commission of its duties.

The audit commission must audit the association at least once each year. The board or the Executive Committee are also authorised to carry out an internal audit or employ an independent audit commission.

Methods of borrowing money

44. The board may authorise the association to borrow money in order to carry out its activities and achieve its goals. This may happen by acquiring goods and services on account or by borrowing cash. The borrowings must not exceed the income of the association and may not be a quantity which the association would struggle to pay back.

45. Changing the charter of the association:

The charter of the association can be changed with the written proposal of the executive board or one fifth of its members and the 2/3 of the participating members in the General Meeting.

46. The abolishment of the association:

The General Meeting can make the decision for the abolishment of the association. The charter requires that at least 2/3 of the members entitled to participate in the General Meeting are present at the initial meeting.

If the majority is not attained this way, an invitation is issued for a second meeting. The number of members participating cannot be less than double the number of members of the executive board and the audit commission. The decision for the abolishment of the association may only be taken if the 2/3 of the members are present.

47. Liquidation of assets and funds after abolishment:

Once the General Meeting decides to abolish the association, it appoints a commission with three members for the liquidation of the assets and funds after the abolishment of the association. The commission determines the liabilities and assets of the association, pays the debts and takes in any monies the association is owed. The General Meeting which decides

on the abolishment of the association decides where the assets and funds of the association will be transferred.

48. Regulations

The CEC issues the regulations regarding General Meeting and elections, financial, organisational and commissions, the working principle of audit and disciplinary committees, representative offices, international representative offices, awards and any other relevant areas.

49. Matters not mentioned

Matters not mentioned in this charter will be dealt with the articles of the Law of Associations.

PROVISIONAL CLAUSE 1:

The amendment to article 24 of the charter enabling the chairperson, deputies or the general secretary to sit for two consecutive terms has been valid since the 16th ordinary General Meeting of November 24th-25th 2012.

This charter has been confirmed by the document 5253/4721 issued by the Directorate of Associations of the Office of the Governor of Ankara dated 9th of May 2013.

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Basis:

1. This charter is based on article 36 of the Charter of the Human Rights Association.

Purpose:

2. This document regulates the establishment and function of the representative offices to promote works carried out in accordance with the purposes and principles outlined in the charter of the Human Rights Association.

Scope:

3. The scope of this charter is the regulation of the principles and methods for the establishment, appointment, duties, responsibilities, ways of working, income and expenses, and auditing of the various representative offices of the association.

4. Definitions of terms mentioned in this charter:

Branch: A branch is a subsidiary of the association formed on the basis of a decision made either at HRA General Meeting or CEC (as authorised by the Board) in accordance with the

Law of Associations and the charter of the HRA. Branches have no legal entity and work under headquarters.

Local authority: The governor or other local authority of the representative office.

Regional Representative offices: Offices responsible for coordination between headquarters and various representative offices in towns and cities. They have no legal entity and report to headquarters.

City Representative offices: Offices which report to the headquarters, and are not legal entities, which function in cities without branches.

Town Representative offices: These are established in the towns within the cities where HRA branches operate. These units report to the Headquarters and they are not legal entities.

5. HRA is authorised to open representative offices in regions, cities or towns in line with the regulations outlined in its charter and the HRA The Law and Regulation of Associations (no.5253)

6. Regional representatives, establishment, appointment period

- a) Establishment, appointment and term: The CEC appoints a maximum of 3 people from its members (including the reserves) as regional representatives. The regional representatives are named after the regions in which they are located. The regional representatives are appointed for two years and are naturally annulled when the HRA General Meeting takes place. The same person could be reappointed as the regional representative after the end of the period. If there is more than one regional representative, they may create a division of labour to carry out their jobs. The expenses of the regional representatives are paid in the amounts agreed upon at the first meeting of the branch and city representatives. The regional representatives submit the expenditure of the related branch to Headquarters on a monthly basis.
- b) Duties, responsibilities and work methodology
 - (i) The regional representative office expresses opinions and makes suggestions to enable the branches, city or town representatives to work within the law and charter.
 - (ii) They ensure that the regional and city representatives produce a monthly report on human rights violations and forward them to the regional representatives which are then compiled and presented to Headquarters.
 - (iii) They facilitate effective communication and coordination between branches, representative offices and Headquarters. They organises annual work programs in their regions.
 - (iv) They coordinate organisation and regional general assemblies and make suggestions to branches about organisation, coordinate the Branch General Meetings and act as an advisory body to branches to facilitate activities.
 - (v) They facilitate the participation of branches in regional and central activities.
 - (vi) They organise quarterly regional meetings where tangible issues are discussed.

(vii) They may organise a committee for research and investigation regarding the social events or human rights violations in the region for local documentation and investigation.

7. City representatives – Establishment, appointment and period, city representatives, foundation and appointment periods, duties, responsibilities and methods:

- a) Establishment – appointment and period: Once the CEC determines a need for the establishment of a branch in cities where there is no representative offices, a city representative committee is formed with a minimum of, maximum of 5 people. The view of the regional representative offices is also taken into consideration. City representatives start their work when after written authorisation by headquarters. Once they are appointed, they are also furnished with information regarding member records and the branch they will work under for accounting purposes. The working period of city reps is 2 years and terminates once the HRA branch General Meetings terminate. The same reps whose period of work had terminated may be reappointed. If the CEC determines that city reps had been acting against the principles and purposes outlined in the association's charter, or their membership is annulled, these people are replaced regardless of the remaining period. The newly appointed city reps work until the regular General Meeting. Local authorities are notified of the CEC decisions re. the appointment and dismissal of city representatives in writing.
- b) Methods, duties and powers:
 - (i) State representatives may hire venues on behalf of the branch they are attached to once they have enough funds and the number of members in the state exceeds 50.
 - (ii) State representatives elect an auditor and a state representative at the first meeting. The other state representatives act as state board members.
 - (iii) State representatives organise activities within the law and regulations, usually undertaken by branches. The votes of the state representatives are of equal value and the decisions are made by a majority of votes.
 - (iv) The income of city representative offices comprises of donations and membership fees. The collection of fees and accounts are managed by the city representative accountant and recorded in the operation ledger authorised by the branch.
 - (v) All members are recorded in the member register in the branch they are governed by.
 - (vi) The annual membership fees of the members recorded by the city representatives are kept in the accounts books together with income and expenditure by the ruling branch. All financial documents are received on behalf of the related branch. At the end of every month, all income and expenditure ledgers are sent to the ruling branch together with the relevant documentation. Auditing is done by the branch. The headquarters share of membership fees is forwarded to headquarters.

8. Town representatives – Establishment, appointment, term of office and method

- a) Establishment, appointment and term of office: The CEC may open town representative offices governed by a branch, with the approval of the branch in question. Headquarters appoints a member residing in that town as the town representative on the recommendation the branch in question. The term of office is two years until the natural

General Meeting of the ruling branch. The representative may be reappointed at the end of term of office. In the case of a branch representative losing the membership conditions or if acting against the principles and purposes outlined in the charter, the appointment may be withdrawn by the CEC on the advice of the branch and replaced. The term of office is until the natural General Meeting.

b) Method, duties and powers:

The town representative;

- (i) Facilitates the communication between the members in the town and the branch.
- (ii) It is responsible for the participation of the members in the town in branch or central activities.
- (iii) It advises the branch of appropriate potential members.
- (iv) Collects membership fees and donations from members in town, and forwards them to the branch. It is a financial subordinate of the branch.
- (v) It represents the HRA in town.
- (vi) It informs the branch of human rights violations in the town and works within the boundaries and methods determined by the branch.

IN EFFECT AND EXECUTION

9. This charter has been in effect since the 24th May 2014 authorised by decision number of the CEC dated 11th May 2014.

10. The articles of this charter are executed by the HRA headquarters.