

Community rules translated

1§ Business name and domicile

The operating name of the cooperative is Skutsi - nature conservation and cultural heritage cooperative and domiciled in Helsinki.

2§ Public benefit purpose and field of operation of the cooperative

The purpose of the cooperative is to act for public benefit and to make a profit as a non-profit organization whose business is to practice nature conservation, nature restoration, as well as local cultures and folklore related information, skills and services, and to produce, offer and convey sustainable development in accordance with the cooperative's principles.

The cooperative can also provide the following services:

- Environmental services.
- Species mapping related services.
- Musical services
- Handicrafts and arts, products and services.
- Communication services
- Landscaping, planning and implementation services, forest clearing, forest management and other forestry related services.
- New and repair construction, hosting, property maintenance, building design and other construction industry services.
- Social and healthcare services related to natural and alternative treatments.
- Restaurant, catering, etc. services, as well as kiosk and accommodation services.
- Video and photography industry services.
- Entertainment program services, video, film, podcast and television production, among others.
- Tourism industry services.
- Business services.
- Agricultural services.
- Business environment and waste management design and implementation services.
- Competitive sports, exercise and field guide services and related equipment and equipment rental services.
- Manufacturing industry subcontracting services.
- Employment agency and workforce of white-collar workers rental services for various tasks.
- Illustration services and graphic design.
- New media services
- Interior services and textile design
- Language translation and interpretation services.
- Archiving services
- Natural products collection.
- Planning related to all the above-mentioned fields and product manufacturing.
- For all the above tasks related training, teaching, consulting, publishing and scientific research activities.
- The procurement, purchase and sales tasks in all the above fields as well as import and
- export tasks and representations, agencies and marketing tasks.

The cooperative can engage in real estate, machinery and equipment rental business. The cooperative's services can also be used by non-members. The cooperative can buy and own real estate and

securities and trade in them. Cooperative-owned properties are primarily for nature restoration and conservation. The cooperative's board defines the properties directed decisions, which, however, must not jeopardize the properties' natural values or weaken their natural state. Real estate can be implemented by decision of the board belonging to restoration, nature conservation and other management measures, but they must not endanger the real estate, natural values or substantially weaken their natural state.

3§ Applying for and starting membership

A membership of the cooperative is applied for in writing from the board. The cooperative's board decides on the approval of the application or the approval procedure and the conditions for approval.

Membership begins when the application is admitted.

4§ Termination of membership

A member can resign from the cooperative by giving notice in writing for the cooperative. Notice of resignation is considered to be delivered to the cooperative when it has been communicated to a member of the board, the CEO or to another who has the right alone or together with another trade name. (A member may leave the cooperative only after two years after the membership starts.)

If a member does not comply with the rules responsibilities or has neglected one arising from membership obligations, the member can be dismissed from the cooperative. If a member despite warnings from the cooperative violates the regulations in the rules, causes the cooperative considerable damage or otherwise acts intentionally against the cooperative's interest, the member can be dismissed from the cooperative.

A written notice of the grounds for dismissal must be provided to the member and at least one month from the decision-making board meeting prior to the meeting. The notification must be delivered to the member's address indicated in the membership list or to an otherwise known address to the cooperative. The dismissed member has the right to demand that the dismissal decision be postponed to be decided in the cooperative meeting. A written statement regarding the transfer of the request must be submitted to a member of the board, to the managing director or registered office within one month from when the dismissal decision has been notified in writing to the dismissed person's address indicated in the membership list or another address known by the cooperative. The board has a right to its own even on the member's own initiative regarding the transfer of the matter to the cooperative's meeting for decision. The dismissed person may criticize the dismissal decision in court made in the cooperative's meeting.

5§ Return of share

At the end of the membership or termination of the share to the member, the amount entered from the share to the share capital is returned in this way and with them under the conditions stipulated in Chapter 17, §§ 1 and 2 of the Cooperatives Act.

6§ List of members

The board must maintain an alphabetical list of members and former members of the cooperative as is prescribed in the Cooperatives Act. If the shares of the cooperative can be subscribed by others than members, such owners must also be entered in the list. The list of members, important information and the list of members publicity is regulated in the Cooperatives Act.

7§ The right of non-members to use the cooperative's services

The cooperative can also offer its services to non-members, unless the board decides otherwise.

8§ Share and share entry

A member must take one share. The share's nominal value (share payment) is 250 euros, the amount of which the members must pay together in installments to the bank account designated by the cooperative within 30 days starting from acceptance as a member. From the share to the cooperative, the cooperative decides on the subscription price to be paid and the terms of payment meeting or the board of the cooperative authorized by the cooperative's meeting. The unit's subscription price may differ from the nominal value of the unit. However, the subscription price must always be at least one share's nominal value.

The subscription price of the share is entered in its entirety into the share capital. The unit's subscription price is at least an equal amount to the unit payment significant to the share capital.

9§ Support shares and subsidy shares

A cooperative member or other person has the right to receive subsidies or subsidy shares, the issue of which is decided by cooperative meeting or by the board authorized by cooperative meeting. Support shares and subsidy shares do not provide voting rights, nor in the event of liquidation the right to the sum of shares and share distributions to the net assets remaining after the amount. Subsidies and support shares have the same right to surplus as membership with the required shares. New shares and shares of the subscription price, as well as the time and method of their execution must be determined in the decision of the cooperative meeting.

10§ Surplus

The cooperative does not distribute the surplus. As a non-profit organization, it uses the purpose of its activities to produce the corresponding social good either by developing its own activities or by donating the purpose of its activities accordingly.

11§ Use of own capital

The cooperative does not distribute funds from the unrestricted equityfund to its members or to its unit and share owners. The share refund amount is based on the subscription price paid and the share to be calculated for the amount entered in the share capital for return of available equity. Maximum return amount is the amount paid for the subscription price. The reduction of share capital and reserve fund may not be used for distributing funds to members or unit and share owners. When a member acquires or redeems their own share or shares, the compensation to be paid may not exceed the subscription price paid by them, and the acquisition or redemption may not take place of share capital or by reducing the share capital.

12§ Distribution of the cooperative's assets upon dissolution of the cooperative and when removed from the register

Support shares and subsidy shares do not give the right to shares and to what remains after the total amount of the shares' distributions to net assets. The share of the net assets that will be distributed to the unit or share is up to a maximum of the subscription price paid to the cooperative to the cooperative capital or the amount recorded in the share capital. Shares and share dividends the net assets remaining after the total amount are donated to an object that serves the cooperative's general purpose.

The aforementioned restrictions on the distribution of assets and net assets determination, the definition of the rights to it and the provisions on sharing also apply to removal from the register.

13§ Grants, donations and legacies

The cooperative can accept grants, donations and inheritances.

14§ Fees collected by the cooperative for its services

The prices of goods or services purchased by the cooperative from its members or procured for its members are decided by the board. Pricing criteria are decided by cooperative meeting.

15§ Meeting of the cooperative

Cooperative members use their decision making power according to the law or the rules in relevant matters at cooperative meetings. A member can participate in the cooperative's meetings with the help of a communication connection or other technical aid. The condition is that the right to participate and vote counting correctness can be determined at a regular cooperative meeting in a manner comparable to the procedure to be followed. When convening a cooperative meeting, the content of the meeting, the meeting invitation, time and manner of invitation, as well meeting documents are distributed.

Chapter 5 of the Cooperatives Act is followed in keeping and sending regulations. The publication of a meeting invitation to the cooperative's meeting can also be decided by the board, distributed among the members in general in a circulating newspaper, notified by email address or by other electronic means.

16§ The actual meeting of the cooperative

The actual cooperative meeting must be held every six months.

The meeting must decide:

- on confirming the financial statements
- on using the surplus shown in the balance sheet
- granting discharge from liability to board members and to the CEO
- on the number of board members
- elect the necessary board members
- if necessary, auditor and deputy auditor or operations inspector and their deputy

§ 17 Member's right of initiative

The member has the right to receive in writing what is within the competence of the cooperative's meeting in the matter to be discussed at the cooperative meeting. It is required no later than two weeks before the meeting invitation.

§ 18 Board

The cooperative's board consists of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of eight (8) members. The term of a board member begins within the end of the accounting period and at the end of the selection meeting and ends closest to the next one at the actual cooperative meeting to elect a new board in the second year. The board chooses a chairman from among its members at the first election of the next meeting.

19§ Board meetings

The chairman of the board is responsible for the meeting of the board if necessary. The chairman must call a meeting of the board if a board member demands it. If not the chairman of the board despite the requirement does not call a meeting, the invitation of the meeting can be delivered to a board member, if at least half of the board members accept the summons.

Members of the cooperative other than board members may be present in the meeting. The cooperative's membership must be notified of the time of the board meetings at least two weeks prior to the meeting.

§ 20 Decision making by the board

The board has a quorum when more than half of its members are present. However, a decision must not be made if not all board members have the opportunity to participate in the proceedings. The opinion of more than half will be the decision of the board of those present. If the votes are tied, it is decided based on the vote of the chairman. If the votes are tied in the chairman's election, the election will be decided by lot.

Minutes of the board meeting must be drawn up, which are signed by one member of the board in addition to the chairman of the board. A member of the board and the CEO have the right to have their dissenting opinions recorded in minutes. The minutes must be numbered consecutively and kept in a reliable manner.

21§ Duties of the Board

The board must act carefully to promote the interest of the cooperative. The board takes care of the cooperative's administration and operations of proper organization (general authority). The board is responsible for making sure that the cooperative's accounting and financial management is organized appropriately. The board can refer a matter to be decided by cooperative meeting that falls under the board's general authority. The board or a member of the board may not comply with the cooperative's decision made in a meeting or the board that is against the Cooperative Act invalid as a violation of the cooperative's rules.

22§ Representation of the cooperative

The cooperative is represented and its business name is written by the board of directors the chairman and at least one board member, two together. In addition, the board can grant the right to write the business name to the nominee to a person in such a way that they are entitled to write the business name together with a member of the board. The board can also decide on issuing a power of an attorney.

§ 23 Accounting period and financial statement

The fiscal year of the cooperative is the calendar year. Financial statements are to be prepared from each financial year. The financial statements must be given to the auditor at least one month before the meeting with the income statement and balance sheet presented for confirmation.

§ 24 Auditor and operational auditor

One auditor and deputy auditor are elected for the cooperative, if required by the auditing act. The auditor's term of office starts with the selection and ends the following year as the second year of the new one for the selection of the auditor. The cooperative must be elected by cooperative meeting. If the cooperative does not have an auditor, an operational inspector and deputy operational inspector are chosen in this stead.

§ 25 Changing the cooperative's rules

A cooperative meeting decides on rule changes. The decision is valid if supported by members with at least two thirds of the votes cast, unless it is within the Cooperatives Act or the rules do not stipulate a higher qualified majority.