

Statutes of "Little Flower" Association

Primary Goal: Welfare and promotion of underprivileged children and women in India

§ 1 Name, Registered Office, Business Year

1. The association bears the name "Little Flower: Promotion of Children and Women in India e.V." and is entered in the register of associations of the Berlin District Court.
2. The seat of the association is Berlin.
3. The business year of the association is the calendar year.

§ 2 Purpose and Tasks

1. The association promotes development aid, health care and the education of children and women, in particular in the state of Tamil Nadu in India.

Funding is provided, for example, by the following projects:

- Perumalmalai: Montessori preschool and tutoring for children of disadvantaged villagers.
- Uppuparai: A small health center is maintained with a nurse in the assigned place of settlement for refugees from Sri Lanka.
- PEARL: name for three different activities in Paramakudi.

On the one hand support for children of poor families in the bottom castes in the form of supplementary lessons to cope with the state school.

In addition, the care of a village of bird hunter families by social workers to provide information about hygiene, nutrition, education and the implementation of a joint savings project.

In addition, the training of vulnerable women as seamstresses and their support in reflecting on their social position.

- Arranging sponsorships and, to a small extent, one-off emergency aid in the event of family accidents, such as the death of a parent, loss of food supply (e.g. destruction of the food base, destruction of the home or similar).

As far as possible, funding is provided to help people help themselves in India. The project is supervised and controlled by members of the association.

The inclusion of further projects with the same purpose is not excluded. The purpose of the articles of association is also realized through the procurement of funds through contributions, donations and events that serve to promote the funded purpose.

2. The association pursues exclusively and directly non-profit purposes in the sense of the section »tax-privileged purposes« of the tax code.
3. The association represents the interests and interests towards other organizations, institutions, bodies and in public in the sense of the association's goals.

§ 3 Use of Funds

1. The association is selflessly active; it does not primarily pursue commercial purposes.
2. The funds of the association may only be used for the statutory purposes. In this capacity, the members receive no benefits from the funds of the association. No person may benefit from expenses that are alien to the purpose of the association or from disproportionately high remuneration.
3. Annual reports are to be drawn up for the individual projects and submitted at the time of the general meeting in accordance with Section 6 No. 1 of the Articles of Association. If a final accountability report for the past financial year is not available at this time, it must be submitted by the following general meeting at the latest.

§ 4 Membership

1. Any natural or legal person can become a member of the association. A membership fee is not charged.
2. The board decides on the application for admission. The association is not obliged to announce any reasons for a rejection. A written notification will be sent about the admission.
3. Membership expires upon death, resignation, or expulsion of the member.
4. The resignation takes place by a written declaration to the board.
5. A member who has violated the interests of the association to a considerable extent can be expelled from the association by decision of the board. The member concerned must be heard in person or in writing before the expulsion. If the member requests an appointment, he must explain this to the board in writing within one month of being heard. The general assembly decides on the appointment with a simple majority. If the member does not exercise the right to appeal within the time limit, he submits to the exclusion resolution.

§ 5 Organs of the Association

The bodies of the Association are the General Meeting and the Executive Board.

§ 6 The General Assembly

1. The general assembly is the highest decision-making body of the association and must be convened at least once a year (annual general assembly).
2. An extraordinary general meeting can be called by the board if the interests of the association so require. It is to be convened upon written request and stating the purpose and reasons of at least one third of the members entitled to vote.
3. The board invites all members to the general meeting within a reasonable period of time (at least two weeks) by announcing the agenda in writing or by e-mail, even without a signature.

4. The general meeting elects the board of the association and an auditor. It can adopt guidelines for association work, to which the board is bound.

The general assembly is also responsible for:

- a) decision on the projects to be funded and approval of the budget,
- b) receiving the executive board's report,
- (c) receiving the auditor's report,
- d) granting discharge,
- e) passing resolutions on applications received.

A properly convened general assembly is quorate regardless of the number of members present. This must be pointed out in the invitation.

The general assembly can only be managed by a member of the board authorized to represent the company within the meaning of § 26 BGB, unless the general assembly determines otherwise.

The General Assembly must approve resolutions relating to borrowing by a simple majority.

A protocol is to be made of all resolutions of the general assembly. The minutes are signed by the chairman of the meeting and the secretary.

§ 7 The Board of Directors

1. The management lies with the board. This consists of:

- a) the chairman
- b) the 2nd chairperson
- c) one or two assessors

Individual board members perform the following special functions:

- a) Treasurer
- b) Secretary
- c) Responsible for public relations

A board member can perform several of these functions.

The meetings of the Board of Directors are to be convened by the Chairman as required.

The decisions of the board are made by a majority of the members participating in the decision-making process.

2. The chairperson and the deputy chairperson form the board authorized to represent the company within the meaning of § 26 BGB; They represent the association judicially and out of court.

The chairperson and the deputy chairperson are each authorized to represent the individual. Decisions relating to a financial volume of more than EUR 1.250 require the approval of the chairperson and the deputy chairperson.

3. The general assembly elects the board of directors of the association as well as an auditor for a period of two years, with the proviso that their posts continue until the election is carried out.

4. The simple majority of the votes cast is decisive for all votes. In the event of a tie, the vote of the chairperson decides; if he is prevented from doing so, the vote of the deputy chairperson.

The votes are made by hand signals or, if an objection is raised, in writing and in secret.

5. The liability of the board members is limited to intent and gross negligence.

§ 8 Auditing

The annual statement and the cash register are checked annually by an auditor elected by the general assembly and who may not belong to the board. His / her report is to be presented to the general assembly.

§ 9 Amendment of the Statutes

An amendment to the articles of association can only be decided with a $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) majority of the votes cast at a general meeting to which an invitation was also given, including this item on the agenda. The decided amendment to the statutes is to be entered in the register of associations.

An amendment to the articles of association that endangers the recognition of charitable status must be identified as such when the members are convened in accordance with Section 6 No. 3 so that it is effective.

§ 10 Dissolution of the Association

A dissolution of the association can only be decided with $\frac{3}{4}$ (three quarters) majority of the votes cast at a general meeting.

The application for this must be announced in accordance with Section 9 above.

If the association is dissolved or canceled or if its previous purpose no longer exists, the association's assets may only be transferred to other tax-privileged domestic corporations with a similar purpose. The decision on the use of the assets in the event of dissolution is only made after the approval of the responsible tax office.

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