GIFT ACCEPTANCE POLICY

Purpose of the Gift Acceptance Policy

Global Trust Partners, hereafter referred to as "GTP," is a not-for-profit entity organized under the laws of the state of Colorado and as a 501(c)(3) organization in the USA. GTP encourages gifts to help further its mission and purpose as outlined in this gift acceptance policy.

The governing board of GTP, staff, and regional facilitators invite current and deferred financial support from individuals, corporations, foundations and other private entities to fuel operations and fulfill our stated purpose. This policy defines the practices governing the acceptance of gifts by GTP and provides guidance to prospective givers and their advisors when making gifts to GTP, so as to facilitate the gift-giving process.

The interests of prospective givers shall be a primary consideration with respect to any gift to GTP. Pressure techniques are not acceptable, and no program, agreement, trust, or contract shall be presented which would benefit GTP at the expense of the givers' best interests and charitable motivations.

GTP encourages financial partnership and will accept unrestricted gifts as well as restricted gifts for specific programs and purposes provided that such restricted gifts are consistent with the stated mission and purpose of GTP and do not violate the terms of its corporate charter or this policy.

Gift Acceptance Committee

It is recognized that certain gifts, including but not limited to those involving unusual funding arrangements, should not be routinely processed, but should be reviewed by the Gift Acceptance Committee, which receives its authority from the governing board of GTP, as described within this policy statement. All final decisions on the restrictive nature of a gift, and its acceptance or refusal, shall be made by the Gift Acceptance Committee.

The Gift Acceptance Committee shall consist of four members: (1) Treasurer of the Board; (2) President / CEO; (3) VP of Partnership & Communications; and, (4) CFO & Strategy Catalyst.

The Gift Acceptance Committee shall meet as needed (in person or via electronic means) with all members present. The types of gifts which will be referred to the Gift Acceptance Committee include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Gifts requiring unusual funding arrangements, or other commitments.
- Gifts of intangible or unusual personal property, including vessels or boats.
- Gifts of non-publicly traded securities.
- Gifts of partnership interests and other non-traditional investments.
- Gifts of real estate as defined further in this policy statement.
- Certain annuity contracts and charitable annuity trusts as defined further in this policy statement.
- Gifts with special restrictions that may be difficult or costly to administer.
- Any gifts that are made anonymously, of unknown origin, or that appear as exceptions to existing guidelines or which fall outside the definition of acceptable gifts as defined by this policy statement.

Current and Deferred Giving

Current Giving—A current gift involves the transfer of money or property by a giver to GTP without receipt of consideration or economic benefit by the giver in return for making the gift. Such gifts are placed at the immediate disposal of GTP and may be either restricted or unrestricted in purpose. Most types of property may be donated to GTP as current gifts, although gifts other than cash and publicly-traded securities must comply with the provisions and guidelines contained within this policy statement. GTP prefers, if possible, that complex gifts from USA-based givers be made through our donor advised fund at National Christian Foundation and internationally through TrustBridge Global. Often the amount of a gift of cash or securities can be increased through a corporate matching program. GTP will pursue such opportunities through our multi-channel communications with constituents.

Deferred Giving—A deferred gift involves the irrevocable transfer of an asset to GTP. The giver generally retains either an income stream or the remainder interest. Current tax laws allow several planning alternatives for deferred gifts, although a giver will not receive charitable tax deductions unless the type of gift selected complies with applicable requirements established by the Internal Revenue Code, or other laws or regulations which govern certain types of deferred gifts. GTP will urge all prospective givers to seek the assistance of personal legal and financial advisors in matters relating to their gifts and the resulting tax and estate planning consequences. Again, GTP prefers, if possible, that complex gifts from USA-based givers be made through our donor advised fund at National Christian Foundation and internationally through TrustBridge Global. Deferred giving programs serve our constituents by:

- Offering opportunities to make gifts during a giver's lifetime to those who desire to retain some income from their capital for themselves and their beneficiaries.
- Enabling givers to make larger gifts during their lifetime than could normally be made.
- Encouraging estate planning by offering lifetime and testamentary gift opportunities available under existing tax laws.

Types of Acceptable Gifts

The following types of gifts are acceptable:

- Cash
- Tangible personal property
- Securities
- Real estate
- Remainder interests in property
- Oil, gas and mineral interests
- Bargain sales
- Life insurance policies
- Charitable gift annuities
- Charitable remainder trusts
- Charitable lead trusts
- Retirement plan beneficiary designations
- Bequests
- Life insurance beneficiary designations

The following criteria govern the acceptance of the gift types listed above.

Cash—Cash is acceptable in the form of currency, money orders, checks or electronic transfer (either through a wire transfer to GTP's bank account or by a verified credit card transaction). The postmark date is the gift date for gifts of cash mailed to GTP. Checks should be made payable to "Global Trust Partners."

Tangible personal property—Tangible personal property is property (physical movable property) other than real property (immovable property), which is often defined as property that can be touched. Gifts of vessels or boats are to be directed to GTP. If GTP intends to sell a gift immediately rather than use it, the giver will be informed that IRS rules may limit the amount of the charitable deduction to the giver's cost basis, and the giver will be advised to seek professional financial counsel on the tax consequences of such a donation. Only the Gift Acceptance Committee can approve an agreement to hold property for a specified period of time. Appraisals, at the giver's expense, are required for all gifts for which the giver estimates the fair market value to be $5,000 or more. Extraordinary gifts of tangible personal property will be referred to the Gift Acceptance Committee, which will consider the following factors in reviewing such gifts for acceptance:

- Does the property further the mission and purposes of GTP?
- Is the property marketable, encumbered by debt or can it be used by GTP in furtherance of its stated purpose and mission?
- Are there any restrictions on the use, display or sale of the property?
- Are there any carrying costs, possible adverse legal consequences, or potential liabilities associated with ownership of the property?

Securities—GTP accepts both publicly-traded securities and closely-held securities under the conditions described below:

- *Publicly-traded securities*—These securities are securities regularly traded on a public stock exchange. It is preferred that givers notify any member of the Gift Acceptance Committee and then electronically transfer marketable securities directly to one of GTP's accounts. Transfers made directly to the GTP account can be liquidated almost immediately and with little additional paperwork required from givers. Alternatively, marketable securities may be delivered physically to GTP with the giver's stock power delivered under separate cover. It is GTP's policy to sell all marketable securities on receipt unless otherwise stipulated within the GTP investment policy. Those securities which are determined to be restricted by applicable securities laws will be reviewed by the Gift Acceptance Committee with assistance from legal counsel. The value of the gift will be calculated using the mean share price between the high and low selling prices quoted on the day the stock is transferred to GTP.
- *Closely-held securities*—Acceptance of closely-held securities, which include not only debt and equity positions in non-publicly traded companies but also interests in limited partnerships and limited liability companies, or other ownership funds, must be approved by the Gift Acceptance Committee, with the following factors to be considered: any restrictions on the security that would prevent its conversion to cash, the marketability of the security, and the potential for other undesirable consequences for GTP.

Real estate—Gifts of real estate (immovable property) include developed property and undeveloped property, as well as gifts subject to a prior life interest or agreement. Real estate gifts are to be directed to GTP. Prior to acceptance of real estate, GTP shall require, at the giver's expense, an independent appraisal of the property's fair market value, as well as a Phase I environmental study to ensure that the property has no environmental damage or other environmental issues that would expose GTP to liability. Legal counsel shall issue a written opinion regarding acceptance of the proposed real estate donation for final review and an acceptance decision by the Gift Acceptance Committee. Factors to be considered in acceptance of the property shall include: usefulness of the property for the purposes of GTP; marketability of the property, relative to its condition; any restrictions, reservations, easements, or other limitations associated with the property; carrying costs, such as insurance, property taxes (taking into account that GTP is not eligible for any homestead exemption), mortgages, or notes associated with the property; the results of the environmental study report, and any potential liability for cleanup or restoration of the property that may be imposed under current law to a transferee.

Remainder interests in property, or Retained Life Estate Gift (RLE)—GTP will accept a remainder interest in a personal residence, farm, or vacation property subject to the provisions regarding the acceptance of real estate outlined previously in this policy document. The giver or other named beneficiary may continue to occupy the real property for the duration of the stated life or the term of the agreement. Expenses for maintenance, real estate taxes, and any property indebtedness are to be paid by the giver or life beneficiary. At the death of the giver or life beneficiary, as applicable, GTP may use the property or reduce it to cash. All procedures for evaluating proposed gifts of real property, outlined elsewhere in this document, apply to proposed RLEs as well. Givers are strongly encouraged to have all documents related to a proposed RLE reviewed by their own legal counsel.

Oil, gas and mineral interests—GTP may accept such interests upon review and recommendation of the Gift Acceptance Committee. Factors to be considered in review of the proposed donation include: any extended liabilities or other considerations that make receipt of the gift inappropriate, whether the proposed gift is a working interest and any current or potential exposure to environmental liability or cleanup or restoration obligations under relevant law.

Bargain sales—GTP will enter into a bargain sale arrangement only when the bargain sale furthers its stated mission and purposes. A bargain sale is a sale of property for less than its fair market value. Some givers are willing to sell their property for an amount equal to their cost basis. The giver then recovers the giver's investment and receives a charitable deduction for the appreciated portion. All bargain sales must be reviewed by the Gift Acceptance Committee and approved by a vote of the executive committee the governing board of GTP. Factors used in determining the appropriateness of the transaction include: the results of an independent appraisal, obtained at the giver's expense, substantiating the value of the property, whether GTP will assume any debt with the property, the marketability of the property for sale within 12 months of receipt, and carrying costs associated with the property during the holding period prior to sale.

Life insurance policies—"Global Trust Partners" or "GTP" must be named both beneficiary and irrevocable owner of an insurance policy before a life insurance policy can be recorded as a gift. The gift shall be valued at its interpolated terminal reserve value (cash surrender value) on the date of receipt. Should the giver contribute future premium payments, GTP will include the entire amount of the additional premium payment as a gift in the year the payment is made. If the giver elects not to continue to make gifts to cover premium payments on the life insurance policy, the Gift Acceptance Committee shall decide whether to continue to pay the premiums, convert the policy to paid-up insurance, or surrender the policy for its current cash value. No insurance products and no insurance companies or agents are endorsed by GTP for use in funding gifts to GTP. GTP does not furnish givers' names to third parties for the purpose of marketing life insurance to givers or for any other purpose.

Charitable Gift Annuities—A charitable gift annuity (CGA) is a contractual arrangement between a giver and GTP for which GTP accepts a transfer of cash, cash equivalents, or publicly-traded securities from the giver in return for periodic payments to the giver and/or one other named beneficiary for life. Upon the death of the giver (and/or, if applicable, the other named beneficiary), the balance of the principal is retained by GTP. A portion of the annual payment is tax-free income to the giver, being considered return of principal. Since the gift annuity is part gift, in addition to the purchase of the annuity, the giver is allowed an income tax deduction. Givers will be advised to seek legal and financial counsel regarding tax deductibility and similar matters. The annuity is secured by all of GTP assets, and the rate of return used by GTP and stated in the annuity contract is determined from tables provided by the *American Council on Gift Annuities*. The ACGA rates factor the age of the giver and/or beneficiary at the time of the gift and are actuarially calculated to provide that approximately fifty percent (50%) of the market value of each gift will remain at the death of the last annuitant. GTP may only enter into CGA contracts with minimum funding of $20,000 and minimum age for life income beneficiaries of 60 and the approval of the Gift Acceptance Committee

Contracts involving a deferred gift annuity also require approval of the Gift Acceptance Committee. No more than two life income beneficiaries will be permitted for any gift annuity. Gifts of real estate, personal property or any other illiquid asset in exchange for any charitable gift annuity must be approved by the Gift Acceptance Committee. The tables published by the *American Council on Gift Annuities* will be used for contractual rates unless an exception is granted by the Gift Acceptance Committee. Upon the death of the giver and/or other named beneficiary, the funds representing the remaining principal contributed in exchange for the gift annuity will revert to an account for the purpose specified by the giver; or, if no such purpose is specified, the fund shall revert to the unrestricted use of GTP. Gift annuity contracts are governed by the laws of the state in which the giver resides.

GTP reserves the right to reject any annuity contract proposals from states where the regulations are deemed overly burdensome or when excessive compliance costs would be required.

Charitable Remainder Trusts—GTP accepts designation as remainder beneficiary of charitable remainder trusts with the approval of the Gift Acceptance Committee. A charitable remainder trust (CRT) is an irrevocable trust created during the life of the giver or through the giver's will or trust (a testamentary CRT). The CRT must provide that a specified amount (not less than 5%) of the trust's value is paid to one or more beneficiaries on an annual or more frequent basis. At least one beneficiary must be non-charitable. GTP may serve as trustee for CRTs for which at least 50% of the remainder is irrevocably designated to GTP.

There are two alternatives for CRTs. One is a *unitrust (CRUT),* which pays a fixed percentage of trust assets (not less than 5%) determined annually. The other is an *annuity trust (CRAT),* which pays a fixed annuity and requires that an amount not less than 5% of the initial fair market value of trust assets be paid at least annually to the named income beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Charitable Remainder Unitrust (CRUT)—The primary feature of a CRUT is that it can be for life or a specified term of years, after which the trust assets pass to GTP. Only assets of the trust may be used to satisfy the commitment to the giver; assets of GTP are not involved. Under current tax law, the charitable remainder of a unitrust must equal more than 10% of the unitrust's fair market value when it is funded in order to qualify as a CRUT. Givers may make subsequent additions to the unitrust during their lifetime or by bequest upon their death. The CRUTs acceptable to GTP are the basic form of a unitrust, termed a "straight unitrust." A straight unitrust provides for payment to the giver and/or beneficiary quarterly an amount equal to a set percentage of the fair market value of the assets of the trust, valued annually. The percentage is determined by the giver at the time the trust is created, is stated in the trust, and is irrevocable. If annual income and capital gain do not equal the committed percentage, principal is used to make up the difference. If there is an excess, it is added to the principal.

Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust (CRAT)—This type of trust shares many common features with the unitrust, the primary difference being the manner used to calculate the payment to the income beneficiary. The unitrust provides for a payout that varies with each annual valuation; however, the annuity trust provides for fixed payments based upon the fair market value on the date the trust is established. Another difference is that additional contributions cannot be made to an annuity trust. With a CRAT, the giver irrevocably transfers assets to the trust, and the trustee pays the giver, or the specified beneficiaries, a fixed dollar amount annually for life or for a predetermined term not to exceed twenty (20) years. This payout must equal at least five percent (5%) of the fair market value of the assets placed in the trust when it is created. Income in excess of the annual payment is added to the principal. If the income in any one year is less than the annual payment, the difference comes from principal.

Charitable Lead Trusts—GTP may accept designation as the income beneficiary of a charitable lead trust with the approval of the Gift Acceptance Committee. A charitable lead trust is a form of split-interest gift. A lead trust is similar to a charitable remainder trust, although the qualified charity receives the income interest with the remainder interest passing to the giver or some other designated beneficiary. Because of the complexity of split-interest deduction rules, GTP will advise prospective givers in writing to rely upon the giver's legal, financial and tax advisors in determining whether to pursue the gift of a charitable lead trust to GTP. In general, GTP will not accept appointment as trustee of a charitable lead trust. Exceptions can only be granted by the Gift Acceptance Committee, after a thorough review of the circumstances.

Retirement plan beneficiary designations—Givers and supporters of GTP will be encouraged to name the "Global Trust Partners" as beneficiary of their retirement plans, including Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and qualified pension and profit sharing plans. Givers may wish to make their spouse the primary beneficiary, in which case GTP may be designated as secondary or contingent beneficiary. Such designations will be recorded as gifts to GTP at such time that they become irrevocable. When the receipt of funds is not due until a future date, the present value of the expected cash inflow of beneficiary funds is recorded as a gift at the time the designation becomes irrevocable. Gifts from retirement plans may be established by sending a new beneficiary designation to the giver's plan administrator.

Bequests—A bequest is a gift of cash, property, or other asset made in a giver's will or living trust. Bequests may provide for a specific dollar amount in cash, specific securities, specific articles of tangible property, or a percentage of the residual of the estate. Givers and supporters of GTP will be encouraged to make bequests to GTP in their wills and trusts. The givers and supporters will be advised to name the legal entity of the "Global Trust Partners" specifically in their wills and trusts. Bequests may be given as unrestricted gifts or gifts restricted to a purpose or program designated by the giver. Givers may also establish, by bequest, a testamentary charitable remainder trust or unitrust. The bequest can be arranged so as to provide a life income for a designated beneficiary or beneficiaries. If such a gift is made by will, the principal will pass to GTP only after the death of the life income beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Life insurance beneficiary designations—Givers and supporters of GTP will be encouraged to name "Global Trust Partners" as beneficiary or contingent beneficiary of their life insurance policies. Such designations will be recorded as gifts at the time the designation becomes irrevocable. The value of the gift to be recorded shall be the present value of the beneficiary amount expected to be received.

Other property—Property not otherwise described above, whether real or personal, of any type (including copyrights, trademarks, royalties, servitudes, easements or other incorporeal rights) may be accepted only after review and approval by the Gift Acceptance Committee.

Use of Legal Counsel

GTP shall seek the advice of legal counsel in matters relating to acceptance of gifts when appropriate. Such matters include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Closely held stock transfers that are subject to restrictions, buy-sell agreements or other arrangements that limit the marketability of the securities.
- Arrangements and documents pertaining to such arrangements where GTP is named as Trustee.
- Gifts involving bargain sales or documents requiring GTP to take or refrain from taking some action or assume an obligation.
- Transactions with potential conflicts of interest that may invoke IRS or other legal sanctions.

Gifts from Outside the USA

As GTP works globally and encourages financial partnership from outside the USA, all international givers are advised to notify the President/CEO, the VP of Partnership & Communications, and/or the CFO & Strategy Catalyst before making their gift in order to maximize the possibility of the tax deductibility of their contribution to GTP in their own country. GTP has made such arrangements with organizations in a growing list of countries, so international givers are advised to contact GTP before making gifts from outside the USA.

Miscellaneous Provisions

It will be the responsibility of the giver to secure an appraisal when appropriate and engage the advice of independent legal and financial counsel for all gifts made to GTP. In situations where advisors retained by GTP prepare documents or render advice in any form to GTP and a giver, it shall be disclosed in writing to the giver that the professional involved is in the employ of GTP and is not acting on behalf of the giver. Any documents or advice rendered in the course of the relationship between GTP and the giver should be reviewed by counsel of the giver prior to completion of the gift.

GTP will produce materials to educate and inform prospective givers and their advisors about the various forms of giving. GTP pays no fees or commissions of any kind to any party as consideration for directing a gift to GTP, nor does GTP endorse any professional or fiduciary services.

The CFO & Strategy Catalyst will make sure that GTP responsibly files the required IRS Form 8282 upon the sale or disposition of any property sold or otherwise disposed of within two years of receipt by GTP when the charitable deduction value of the item is greater than $5,000. It is understood that GTP must file this form within 125 days of the date of sale or disposition of the asset.

Revisions to the Gift Acceptance Policy

These policies have been reviewed by the Finance & Audit Committee for submission to the governing board of GTP by the Partnership & Communications Committee. Except as otherwise stated within these written policies, the Gift Acceptance Committee must put forth any revisions to the provisions of this policy. The Gift Acceptance Committee will periodically review these policies and make recommendations for revisions to Partnership & Communications committee for submission to the governing board of GTP. Any changes in these written policies require approval of the governing board of GTP.

Approved by board on 15 October 2019.