Stichting Ashoka Nederland

Amsterdam

Financial statements 2021/2022

BALANCE SHEET AT AUGUST 31

(after appropriation of net income)

ASSETS

	31-08-2022 €	<u>31-08-2021</u> €
Fixed assets	1,207	1,623
Current assets		
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income Trade Receivables	10,770	90,711
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	71,115	14,401
	81,885	105,112
Cash and banks	284,597	345,760
- were were the second	20.,001	0.0,700

367,689 452,495

LIABILITIES

	31-08-2022 €	31-08-2021 €
Reserves and funds		
Other reserves	202,830	201,648
Current liabilities and accruals		
Accounts payable	17,408	30,124
Taxes and social security charges	8,337	8,046
Amounts due to related parties	59,667	24,475
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	79,447	188,202
	164,859	250,847

367,689 452,495

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	ACTUAL <u>2021/2022</u> €	BUDGET <u>2021/2022</u> €	ACTUAL 2020/2021 €
Income Individual contributions and donations Corporate contributions and donations Government contributions and donations Foundation contributions and donations	68,000 164,513 0 199,645	108,000 201,636 0 169,835	86,000 114,986 0 862,065
Income from fundraising	432,158	479,471	1,063,051
Various income			
Other income	37,042	0	67,335
Total income	469,200	479,471	1,130,386
Expenditure Expenditure on goals	358,402	380,859	1,026,167
<u>Fundraising</u>	21,923	15,822	6,101
Management and administration	87,693	63,290	24,402
Total expenditure	468,018	459,971	1,056,670
Net result	1,182	19,500	73,716
Appropriation of net result Added to: other reserves	1,182		

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standards for Fundraising Institutions (RJ 650). This guideline requires that costs are allocated not only to the costs of fundraising and the achievement of the organization's goals (projects and programs, providing support to partners, lobbying and advocacy, popular campaigning, and public information & marketing) but also to:

- · Management and administration costs.
- Costs of generating income, disaggregated into costs of direct fundraising, expenditure on joint campaigns, expenditure on third-party campaigns and costs of securing government grants.

The financial statements cover the period from September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022 for Stichting Ashoka Netherland, p/o Cesar Domelahof 10, 3544 MJ Utrecht, Netherlands (KvK 62191780).

Activities

Stichting Ashoka Netherland identifies and supports the world's leading social entrepreneurs, learns from the patterns in their innovations, and mobilizes a global community that embraces these new frameworks to build an "Everyone a changemaker world." As part of Ashoka's global network, we work in programs across the globe, building and amplifying towards a global movement via our core strategy:

- 1. Searching, Selecting & Supporting leading Social Entrepreneurs
- 2. Organising for Changemaking
- 3. Activating all (young) people to be Changemakers

Stichting Ashoka Netherland runs both local and Global activities that support this strategy. However, we are changing our default setting from country-led strategies to one Europe-led strategy. Local work remains essential because it is the foundation of our success. But most of team architecture and decision-making will move to pan-European teams and level in an improved shared decision-making model. We will be building on what is already achieved on country level in the past decades, which we regard as a logical evolution of our organisation. Our activities will evolve as these changes are implemented.

Going concern

The accounting principles applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of results in these financial statements assume continuity of the company.

The uncertain world we are in due to wars and conflicts, the resulting energy crisis, rising inflation and economic uncertainly, has a major impact on society, people's lives and way of living, as well as on the operational and financial performance of organisations and the assessment of the possibility of maintaining continuity. Management has taken solid measures for people and customer relations to continue the operational activities and monitor financial results and liquidity as best as possible. Besides the current expectations in result, management is positive and confident about the results / liquidity and cash position in relation to its continuity. The liquidity is sufficient to cover a potential decrease of turnover as result of increasing inflation, the long-term effects of the pandemic, recent wars and conflicts that threaten stability and security.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the financial statements at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted to the closing rate of the functional currency on the balance sheet date. The translation differences resulting from settlement and conversion are credited or charged to the income statement unless hedge-accounting is applied.

Non-monetary assets valued at historical cost in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Non-monetary assets valued at fair value in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the date on which the fair value was determined.

Translation differences on intragroup long-term loans that effectively constitute an increase or decrease in net investments in a foreign operation are directly recognized in equity as a component of the legal reserve for translation differences.

Translation differences on foreign currency loans contracted to finance a net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in the legal reserve for currency translation differences if, and when such loans effectively hedge the exchange rate exposure on that net investment in a foreign operation.

Estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Stichting Ashoka Nederland make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary to provide the transparency required under Book 2, article 362, paragraph 1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Related parties

Stichting Ashoka Nederland is part of the worldwide network of Ashoka (see www.ashoka.org for all country offices). Transactions with related parties are disclosed if they have not been entered into at arm's length. Disclosed are the nature and amounts involved with such transactions, and other information that is deemed necessary for an insight into the transactions.

Subsequent events

Events that provide further information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date and that appear before the financial statements are being prepared, are recognized in the financial statements.

Events that provide no information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date are not recognized in the financial statements. When those events are relevant for the economic decisions of users of the financial statements, the nature and the estimated financial effects of the events are disclosed in the financial statements.

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

General

Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Unless presented otherwise at the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are presented at face value.

Income and expenses are accounted on accrual basis. Result is only included when realized on the balance sheet date. Losses originating before the end of the financial year are considered if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

Receivables

Receivables are included at face value, less any provision for doubtful accounts. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

Cash and banks

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value and are readily available.

Current liabilities, accruals, and deferred income

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at the amortized cost price.

When there are no premiums, discounts or transaction costs, the amortized cost is equal to the nominal value.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

General

With due consideration to the accounting policies for the valuation of assets and liabilities outlined above, net income is defined as the difference between (i) income from fundraising, the share of revenues from joint campaigns and third-party campaigns, government grants, other income and (ii) expenditure in the context of the goal of building an 'Everyone a changemaker world' (inclusive of imputed costs), the costs of generating income, and the management and administration costs. Income and expenditure are attributed to the year to which it relates, and expenditure is recorded at historical cost unless indicated otherwise.

Income from fundraising

Income from fundraising is recognized in the year to which the item of income relates. Non-recurring items of income are recognized in the year in which they are received. Gains arising from inheritances, legacies, bequests, etc. are recognized in the year in which the amount involved can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on goals

Expenditure on the achieving the goals include expenses to select and support fellows, expenses to set up changemaker programs to build changemaker skills and partnership to set up and collaborate in changemaker alliances.

Costs of fundraising

The costs of fundraising include the direct and indirect costs of recruiting and maintaining relationships, measured at historical cost.

Management and administration

The management and administration include the costs of the Board of Directors, the financial accounting function, the general secretariats, and the controllers and all costs indirectly allocated thereto, to the extent that these cannot be allocated directly to the goals and generation of income.

Employee benefits/pensions

Employee benefits are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which the employee services are rendered and, to the extent not already paid, as a liability on the balance sheet. If the amount already paid exceeds the benefits owed, the excess is recognized as a current asset to the extent that there will be a reimbursement by the employees or a reduction in future payments by the Company.

For benefits with accumulating rights, sabbatical leave, profit-sharing and bonuses the projected costs are considered during the employment. An expected payment resulting from profit-sharing and bonus payments is recognized if the obligation for that payment has arisen on or before the balance sheet date and a reliable estimate of the liabilities can be made. Contributions received as a result of a life-course savings scheme ('levensloopregeling') are taken into account in the period in which the contributions are due.

If a benefit is paid in case of non-accumulating rights (e.g., continued payment in case of sickness or disability), the projected costs are recognized in the period in which such benefit is payable. For existing commitments at the balance sheet date to continue the payment of benefits (including termination benefits) to employees who are expected to be unable to perform work wholly or partly due to sickness or disability in the future, a provision is recognized.

The recognized liability relates to the best estimate of the expenditure necessary to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The best estimate is based on contractual agreements with employees (collective agreement and individual employment contract). Additions to and reversals of liabilities are charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in euro's)

CURRENT ASSETS

	31-08-2022	31-08-2021
<u>Trade receivables</u> Nominal value*	10,770	90,711
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income Revenue to be invoiced Deposit Prepaid expenses	69,717 0 1,398 71,115	13,740 0 661 ————————————————————————————————
Cash and banks ING-bank current account ING-bank saving accounts	121,909 162,688 ———————————————————————————————————	62,434 283,326 ————————————————————————————————————

The current assets are used for the daily operation and for funding the objectives of the foundation.

All claims have a maturity shorter than one year (< 1 year).

^{*}Trade receivables / Nominal value: EUR 0 of this total amount refers to a receivable from a related party.

LIABILITIES

Reserves and funds

Other reserves*	2021/2022	2020/2021
Balance as at September 1	201,648	127,932
Appropriation of result financial year	1,182	73,716
Balance as at August 31	202,830	201,648

^{*}Reserves and Funds / Other reserves: reserve is freely available to be spent in accordance with the mission of Stichting Ashoka Nederland.

CURRENT LIABILITIES**

CURRENT LIABILITIES**	31-08-2022	31-08-2021
Accounts payable*	47.400	00.404
Trade creditors	17,408	30,124
Taxes and social security charges		
Wage tax	8,337	8,046
Amounts due to related parties		
Ashoka Global	59,667	24,475
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income		
Personnel Expenses	53,660	23,006
Audit/Administration expenses	21,099	25,082
Holiday allowance	4,688	4,181
Other liabilities	0	1,452
Deferred income	0	40,624
Philips Underspent	0	93,857
	79,447	188,202

^{*}The Accounts payable include an amount of \in 15,508 with a residual term of more than one year. This amount refers to Related Parties.

**No interest and guarantees have been agreed.

Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no contingent assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Amounts in euro's)

ACTUAL 2021/2022	BUDGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL 2020/2021
68,000	108,000	86,000
164,514	201,636	114,986
0	0	0
199,645	169,835	862,065
432,159	479,471	1,063,051
37,042	0	67,335
37,042	0	67,335
469,201	479,471	1,130,386
	68,000 164,514 0 199,645 ————————————————————————————————————	68,000 108,000 164,514 201,636 0 0 199,645 169,835

Explanation of the difference in revenue between budget and actual numbers FY22:

- Corporate Contributions In budget FY22, it was expected that the Changemaker TMF Group corporate partnership would renew in FY22, however, delays were encountered that pushed the timeline to FY23.
- Foundation Contributions In FY22 we raised and additional € 30,000 for Bioregional Weaving Labs formerly known as the Weaving for a Thriving Planet program.
- Individual Contributions (ASN) The FY22 budget included 5 ASN renewals and the ambition to onboard 2 new ASN, of these 3 ASN renewed and only one new ASN was onboarded. Feedback indicates that the current economic uncertainty was a factor for not renewing.

Expenditure

Expenditure on goals

Expenditure on goals	A OTHAL	DUDGET	ACTUAL
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL
	2021/2022	2021/2022	2020/2021
Accelerating Health Access Programme (Philips)	93,647	40,354	778,947
Accelerating Health Access Programme (ASPire)	23,186	23,060	0
Bioregional Weaving Labs (MAVA)	2,216	2,468	17,485
Bioregional Weaving Labs (Montagu)	7,109	12,367	29,622
Bioregional Weaving Labs (Hoge Dennen)	164,900	150,000	60,486
Bioregional Weaving Labs (Other expenses)	27,393	100,726	0
Changemaker Companies partnerships (TMF)	20,276	40,354	10,058
Changemaker Companies partnerships (J&J)	16,300	0	0
Changemakers Companies partnerships (other)	3,375	11,530	0
Biodiversity - Corporate Partnership FY21	0	0	53,748
Future of Democracy Programme	0	0	11,730
Fellowship Integration	0	0	5,250
Fellow Covid-19 Response	0	0	25,486
Weaving Education	0	0	6,930
Other	0	0	26,423
- -	358,402	380,859	1,026,167
<u>Fundraising</u>	21,923	15,822	6,101
Management and administration	87,693	63,290	24,402
Total expenditure	468,018	459,971 	1,056,670

Explanation of the difference in expenditures between budget and actual numbers FY22:

- Accelerating Health Access program (Philips) The difference has to do with the closing of the
 grant and realignment of revenue that was available to spend and allocated to Stichting Ashoka
 Nederland.
- Accelerating Health Access program (ASPire) The small difference is due to additional overheads allocated to the program.
- Bioregional Weaving Labs (MAVA) The difference is caused by a small adjustment to the calculation of staff costs.
- Bioregional Weaving Labs (Montagu) The difference is due to the increased expenses in FY21 and consequently less was available to spend in FY22. This is the final settlement of this fund.
- Bioregional Weaving Labs (Hoge Dennen) In FY22 the Hoge Dennen program attracted additional funds and there was a remaining balance from FY21 that was brought forwards (some funds were not spent in FY21 due to postponed in-person activities due to COVID-19), meaning that equal amounts of expenditure could be expended.
- Bioregional Weaving Labs (Other expenses) The difference is due to not reaching the
 expected revenue amounts to match the budgeted level of spending. Control measures were
 implemented and spending reduced on this expense line to ensure that the overall budget would
 balance.
- Changemaker Companies partnerships (TMF) The difference is due to the TMF Year 2
 partnership renewal not coming to fruition in FY22 and the expenses under this program were
 contributed to the FY21 allocation that were carried froward.
- Changemaker Companies partnerships (J&J) The Johnson & Johnson partnership was a newly acquired unforeseen revenue in FY22 to cover the costs of Changemaker Companies program. The full expense allocation for the partnership were expended in FY22 and the partnership is now closed.
- Changemakers Companies partnerships (other) The amount of expenses allocated to this in FY22 were anticipated to be covered by new revenue streams and in essence the Johnson & Johnson partnership above accounts for this and the associated expenditure. Overall, the Changemaker Companies expenses were under the allocated combined budgets and this is due to the expenses also being covered by the Accelerating Health Access program (Philips).

Expenditure on goals

Expenditure on goals accounts for 77.62% of total income (2020/2021: 90.78%). Expenditure on goals accounts for 77.82% of total expenditure (2020/2021: 97.11%).

Cost of fundraising / management and administration

The expenses of fundraising accounts for 4.67% of total income (2020/2021: 0.54%).

The expenses of management and administration accounts for 17.45% of the total income (2020/2021 2.16%).

The variance between FY22 and FY21 is largely owing to the significant drop in project costs associated the completion of the Accelerating Health Access program (Philips) in FY21, whilst other expenses remained the same. The expenditure allocation table details the variances over both years.

Expenditure allocation

Cost Category	Expenditure on goals	Fund Raising	Management and administration	Actuals FY22	Actuals FY21
Communication	2 117	02	272	2.502	1 410
Communication	2,117	93	372	2,582	1,418
Office Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Office/Other	22,910	2,632	10,527	36,069	30,916
Personnel	243,532	6,758	27,033	277,323	289,225
Project Cost	89,842	12,440	49,761	152,043	735,111
End Total	358,401	21,923	87,693	468,018	1,056,670

Average number of employees

The average number of employees during the year, converted to full-time equivalents, was in 2021/2022: 2.9 (2020/2021: 3.5).

The average number of employees broken down by activity, was as

follows:	2021/2022	2020/2021
Director	1.8 (FTE)	1
Finance / Operation / HR		1
Youth Years		1
Venture & Fellowship		
Community building		
Communication		
Program Manager	0.2 (FTE)	1
Partnership Manager	0.9 (FTE)	
Total	2.9 (FTE)	4

Remuneration of (former) directors and supervisory directors

In 2021/2022 an amount of €157.330 for the remuneration of the directors (1,8 FTE contract) was charged to the foundation. There was one acting Director and one acting Co-Director in 2021/2022.

Proposed appropriation of the result

The operating result 2021/2022 of € 1.182 should be added to the other reserves. This proposal has been incorporated in these financial statements.

Signing of the financial statements

Clarice Ramalho Clarice Ramalho (Mar 6, 2023 09:38 GMT)	M Schouten (Mar 6, 2023 10:57 GMT+1)
C. Ramalho	M.S. Schouten
Jamy Goewie (Mar 6, 2023 11:32 GMT+1)	
I Goewie	

III OTHER INFORMATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The board of directors of Stichting Ashoka Nederland

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2021/2022 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2022 of Stichting Ashoka Nederland based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Ashoka Nederland as at 31 August 2022 and of its result for 2021-2022 in accordance with the 'RJ-Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende instelling' (Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Fundraising organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

The financial statements comprise:

- 1. the balance sheet as at 31 August 2022;
- 2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2021/2022; and
- 3. the notes comprising of a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting Ashoka Nederland in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information, in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information consists of:

- Annual report;
- other information

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

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We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, in accordance with RJ-650 Fondsenwervende instelling.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the 'RJ-Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende instelling' (Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Fundraising organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board). Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.



We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence
 that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
 forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control:
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Utrecht, February 7, 2023

RSM Netherlands Accountants N.V.

A.M. Hofman MSc RA

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Final Audit Report 2023-03-06

Created: 2023-03-06

By: Karen Mitchell (kmitchell@ashoka.org)

Status: Signed

Transaction ID: CBJCHBCAABAAI_J9HLz801EizfHM8AYAqD3WM9E-LB_e

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- Document e-signed by Jamy Goewie (jamy@shapingimpact.group)
 Signature Date: 2023-03-06 10:32:24 AM GMT Time Source: server
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