Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

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Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

To Board of Directors
Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates
Baltimore, Maryland

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates** (Corus), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of **Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates** as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of Corus and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Corus' ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain 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 Corus' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Corus' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

BDO USA, LLP

February 28, 2023

Consolidated Financial Statements

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

September 30,		2022		2021
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	**7,296,057**	$	13,351,106
Investments		**15,372,001**		13,834,788
Grants and contributions receivable		**11,276,381**		9,931,144
Inventory of materials for distribution		**13,267,799**		9,888,488
Advances to subrecipients		**868,700**		1,459,005
Monetization receivable		**-**		1,565,613
Cash surrender value of life insurance contracts		**353,122**		339,951
Other investments		**4,130,579**		2,915,689
Charitable trusts		**828,806**		2,381,958
Other receivables and prepaid expenses		**6,914,902**		4,385,945
Property and equipment, net		**1,096,380**		1,971,970
Operating lease right-of-use assets		**7,232,065**		-
Other assets		**1,219,916**		965,607
Total assets	$	**69,856,708**	$	62,991,264
Liabilities and net assets				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	**14,576,319**	$	13,111,816
Amounts due to subrecipients		**3,399,983**		3,375,906
Refundable advances for program purposes		**4,953,733**		6,699,444
Monetization payable		**-**		1,565,613
Operating lease liability		**7,308,955**		-
Deferred rent and lease incentive		**-**		1,170,713
Debt		**1,765,164**		3,100,935
Total liabilities		**32,004,154**		29,024,427
Commitments and contingencies				
Net assets				
Without donor restrictions				
General		**21,361,556**		23,252,603
With donor restrictions				
Time restricted		**1,312,015**		3,038,276
Purpose restricted		**15,178,983**		7,675,958
Total with donor restrictions		**16,490,998**		10,714,234
Total net assets		**37,852,554**		33,966,837
Total liabilities and net assets	$	**69,856,708**	$	62,991,264

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Activities

Year ended September 30, 2022	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Support:			
Church body support:			
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	**$ 1,016,957**	**$ 448,043**	**$ 1,465,000**
Individuals and congregations:			
Contributions	**27,683,685**	**8,100,018**	**35,783,703**
Bequests	**7,921,354**	**-**	**7,921,354**
	35,605,039	**8,100,018**	**43,705,057**
Institutional donors:			
U.S. Government grants	**46,322,151**	**-**	**46,322,151**
Corporate and other grants	**27,743,314**	**3,011,399**	**30,754,713**
Program service revenue	**436,088**	**-**	**436,088**
	74,501,553	**3,011,399**	**77,512,952**
Total support	**111,123,549**	**11,559,460**	**122,683,009**
Revenue:			
Donated goods and services:			
Donated material resources	**13,536,510**	**-**	**13,536,510**
Contributed services	**24,922**	**-**	**24,922**
	13,561,432	**-**	**13,561,432**
Net assets released from restrictions:			
Satisfaction of program and time restrictions	**5,783,837**	**(5,783,837)**	**-**
Total support and revenue	**130,468,818**	**5,775,623**	**136,244,441**
Expenses:			
Program services	**103,541,024**	**-**	**103,541,024**
Supporting services:			
Management and general	**17,693,639**	**-**	**17,693,639**
Fundraising	**9,990,088**	**-**	**9,990,088**
Total supporting services	**27,683,727**	**-**	**27,683,727**
Total expenses	**131,224,751**	**-**	**131,224,751**
Changes in net assets before investment (loss) gain	**(755,933)**	**5,775,623**	**5,019,690**
Investment (loss) gain, net	**(1,135,114)**	**1,141**	**(1,133,973)**
Total change in net assets	**(1,891,047)**	**5,776,764**	**3,885,717**
Net assets, beginning of year	**23,252,603**	**10,714,234**	**33,966,837**
Net assets, end of year	**$ 21,361,556**	**$ 16,490,998**	**$ 37,852,554**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Activities

Year ended September 30, 2021	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Support:			
Church body support:			
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	$ 1,146,749	$ -	$ 1,146,749
Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod	-	25,000	25,000
	1,146,749	25,000	1,171,749
Individuals and congregations:			
Contributions	21,372,790	2,913,915	24,286,705
Bequests	3,363,806	-	3,363,806
	24,736,596	2,913,915	27,650,511
Institutional donors:			
U.S. Government grants	49,162,828	-	49,162,828
Corporate and other grants	40,000,753	1,627,727	41,628,480
Program service revenue	574,663	-	574,663
	89,738,244	1,627,727	91,365,971
Total support	115,621,589	4,566,642	120,188,231
Revenue:			
Donated goods and services:			
Donated material resources	11,414,298	-	11,414,298
Contributed services	393,282	-	393,282
	11,807,580	-	11,807,580
Net assets released from restrictions:			
Satisfaction of program and time restrictions	1,980,590	(1,980,590)	-
Total support and revenue	129,409,759	2,586,052	131,995,811
Expenses:			
Program services	113,982,422	-	113,982,422
Supporting services:			
Management and general	18,309,183	-	18,309,183
Fundraising	6,929,193	-	6,929,193
Total supporting services	25,238,376	-	25,238,376
Total expenses	139,220,798	-	139,220,798
Changes in net assets before investment gain and loan forgiveness	(9,811,039)	2,586,052	(7,224,987)
Payroll Protection Program loan forgiveness	3,534,500	-	3,534,500
Investment gain, net	716,469	-	716,469
Total change in net assets	(5,560,070)	2,586,052	(2,974,018)
Net assets, beginning of year	28,812,673	8,128,182	36,940,855
Net assets, end of year	$ 23,252,603	$ 10,714,234	$ 33,966,837

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses

Year Ended September 30, 2022	Program Services							Supporting Services			
	Health	Emergencies and Material Resources	Agriculture	Climate Change	Impact Investing	Livelihood	Total Program Services	Management and General	Fundraising	Total Supporting Services	Total Expenses
Salaries	$ 13,330,275	$ 484,157	$ 2,715,831	$ 630,835	$ 33,578	$ 601,225	$ 17,795,901	$ 9,158,230	$ 2,556,614	$ 11,714,844	$ 29,510,745
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	7,504,761	194,526	1,040,402	194,285	5,386	261,338	9,200,698	2,928,286	775,430	3,703,716	12,904,414
Total salaries and related expenses	**20,835,036**	**678,683**	**3,756,233**	**825,120**	**38,964**	**862,563**	**26,996,599**	**12,086,516**	**3,332,044**	**15,418,560**	**42,415,159**
Program expenses:											
Subaward	15,320,271	6,177,085	1,434,793	-	-	1,205,889	24,138,038	375,519	-	375,519	24,513,557
Project expenses	14,855,980	599,043	57,611	198	-	115,546	15,628,378	2,361	-	2,361	15,630,739
Project materials	2,636,178	457,836	335,259	6,449	-	62,792	3,498,514	4,275	-	4,275	3,502,789
Material resources:											
Donated materials (blankets and quilts, medical, etc.)	887,546	10,271,022	-	-	-	-	11,158,568	-	-	-	11,158,568
Purchased materials and cash-related costs	1,870,813	1,431,416	11,162	-	-	-	3,313,391	1,013	1,274	2,287	3,315,678
Retained services	2,593,020	457,853	1,178,982	52,726	128	553,386	4,836,095	1,511,537	1,473,410	2,984,947	7,821,042
Travel and meetings	3,143,272	60,816	398,575	9,755	6,560	50,372	3,669,350	575,885	240,965	816,850	4,486,200
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	1,733,848	44,570	123,967	26,644	2,005	64,091	1,995,125	1,142,182	11,107	1,153,289	3,148,414
Printing, publications and film	324,111	4,760	12,958	2,269	-	3,362	347,460	146,966	2,806,538	2,953,504	3,300,964
Training and conferences	2,043,220	30,495	642,869	27,954	169	58,548	2,803,255	58,811	10,269	69,080	2,872,335
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	1,186,904	63,681	206,344	66,416	3,905	132,807	1,660,057	575,673	154,290	729,963	2,390,020
Communications and postage	657,687	13,227	113,857	7,526	127	24,590	817,014	118,498	1,256,561	1,375,059	2,192,073
Bank and merchant fees	480,939	3,599	9,383	74	171	5,610	499,776	144,682	614,500	759,182	1,258,958
Insurance	95,544	22,745	8,347	4,899	-	6,964	138,499	343,678	-	343,678	482,177
Program materials and other supplies	405,651	4,435	24,858	3,458	508	5,791	444,701	41,488	7,675	49,163	493,864
Depreciation	287,503	220	2,319	92	-	294	290,428	125,314	1,063	126,377	416,805
Membership fees	75,351	145	14,316	1,641	-	299	91,752	62,936	39,765	102,701	194,453
Miscellaneous	1,144,014	-	55,176	9,354	5,480	-	1,214,024	376,305	40,627	416,932	1,630,956
Total expenses	**$ 70,576,888**	**$ 20,321,631**	**$ 8,387,009**	**$ 1,044,575**	**$ 58,017**	**$ 3,152,904**	**$ 103,541,024**	**$ 17,693,639**	**$ 9,990,088**	**$ 27,683,727**	**$ 131,224,751**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses

	Program Services							Supporting Services			
Year Ended September 30, 2021	Health	Emergencies and Material Resources	Agriculture	Climate Change	Impact Investing	Livelihood	Total Program Services	Management and General	Fundraising	Total Supporting Services	Total Expenses
Salaries	$ 16,585,284	$ 257,782	$ 4,253,503	$ 938,382	$ 82,151	$ 224,932	$ 22,342,034	$ 8,554,125	$ 2,079,183	$ 10,633,308	$ 32,975,342
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	6,576,852	76,255	961,256	212,542	31,851	68,584	7,927,340	4,533,826	26,270	4,560,096	12,487,436
Total salaries and related expenses	23,162,136	334,037	5,214,759	1,150,924	114,002	293,516	30,269,374	13,087,951	2,105,453	15,193,404	45,462,778
Program expenses:											
Subaward	19,271,003	2,827,986	2,707,585	107,032	-	722,408	25,636,014	-	-	-	25,636,014
Project expenses	9,335,982	506,130	502,041	171,641	1,261,317	45,098	11,822,209	31,670	-	31,670	11,853,879
Project materials	6,659,494	714,558	53,342	-	-	799	7,428,193	-	-	-	7,428,193
Material resources:											
Donated materials (blankets and quilts, medical, etc.)	-	7,297,916	-	-	-	-	7,297,916	-	-	-	7,297,916
Purchased materials and cash-related costs	2,990,395	1,172,773	5,649	-	-	96	4,168,913	662	-	662	4,169,575
Retained services	5,744,448	2,216,576	1,333,082	93,928	6,306	248,704	9,643,044	1,910,553	1,431,551	3,342,104	12,985,148
Travel and meetings	4,688,866	56,097	504,339	8,453	12,684	11,267	5,281,706	199,373	59,831	259,204	5,540,910
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	2,277,746	40,013	367,910	37,355	3,978	32,839	2,759,841	946,431	32,251	978,682	3,738,523
Printing, publications and film	393,574	3,144	14,243	5,817	4	44	416,826	128,572	1,923,611	2,052,183	2,469,009
Training and conferences	1,590,534	3,317	460,600	167,863	8	5,606	2,227,928	61,270	4,310	65,580	2,293,508
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	1,535,738	14,671	209,147	39,100	10,625	14,008	1,823,289	710,863	122,298	833,161	2,656,450
Communications and postage	1,052,368	5,848	231,869	20,598	2,927	10,530	1,324,140	83,591	737,327	820,918	2,145,058
Bank and merchant fees	761,704	4,034	37,566	55	239	3,842	807,440	143,510	429,783	573,293	1,380,733
Insurance	168,995	16,032	13,114	8,635	1,476	4,821	213,073	231,184	-	231,184	444,257
Program materials and other supplies	668,211	4,634	14,817	17,442	1,179	997	707,280	21,498	1,721	23,219	730,499
Depreciation	23,272	5,504	11,257	11,394	158	30	51,615	327,963	7,094	335,057	386,672
Membership fees	135,037	4,823	56,256	-	216	639	196,971	43,529	27,154	70,683	267,654
Miscellaneous	1,885,358	3,391	8,920	8,981	-	-	1,906,650	380,563	46,809	427,372	2,334,022
Total expenses	$ 82,344,861	$ 15,231,484	$ 11,746,496	$ 1,849,218	$ 1,415,119	$ 1,395,244	$ 113,982,422	$ 18,309,183	$ 6,929,193	$ 25,238,376	$ 139,220,798

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended September 30,	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	$ 3,885,717	$ (2,974,018)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash used in operating activities:		
Material aid in-kind shipped	10,376,571	6,941,728
Noncash lease expense	2,406,027	-
Unrealized losses (gains) on investments	1,469,715	(378,823)
Gain on disposition of property and equipment	(21,225)	(11,713)
Depreciation	416,805	386,672
Loss (gain) in equity in investment in Lutheran Center Corporation	152,953	(5,276)
Amortization of bond premium and deferred loan costs	2,045	2,045
Realized losses (gains) on sale of investments	1,380	(46,593)
Forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program loan	-	(3,534,500)
Contributions restricted for long-term investment	(24,922)	(50,000)
Support in-kind	(13,561,432)	(11,807,580)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Grants and contributions receivable	(1,345,237)	(139,033)
Purchased inventory	(194,450)	273,231
Advances to subrecipients	590,305	1,497,165
Other receivables and prepaid expenses, cash surrender value of life insurance contracts and charitable trusts	(988,976)	1,843,013
Other assets	(254,309)	191,748
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,464,503	1,609,249
Amounts due to subrecipients	24,077	2,233,979
Refundable advances for program purposes	(1,745,711)	(8,422,208)
Principal reduction in operating lease liabilities	(2,329,137)	-
Deferred rent and lease incentive	(625,837)	(102,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	(301,138)	(12,492,914)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and sales of investments	10,823,739	13,275,860
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	245,845	11,713
Cash paid for other investments	(1,367,843)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(310,711)	(900,408)
Purchase of investments	(13,832,047)	(4,393,932)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(4,441,017)	7,993,233
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from line of credit	281,524	1,617,130
Proceeds from contributions restricted for long-term investment	24,922	50,000
Principal payments on long-term debt	(147,500)	(132,500)
Repayment on line of credit	(1,289,024)	(1,367,500)
Proceeds (repayment) on line of credit - Charlie Goldsmith	(182,816)	164,222
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,312,894)	331,352
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(6,055,049)	(4,168,329)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	13,351,106	17,519,435
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 7,296,057	$ 13,351,106
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program loan	$ -	$ 3,534,500
Cash payments for interest	$ 37,402	$ 37,406

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. Corus International, Inc.

Organization

On October 1, 2019, Corus International, Inc. (Corus) was formed as the parent company of Lutheran World Relief (LWR) and IMA World Health (IMA) and their subsidiaries. Corus is a Maryland Corporation. At Corus, we believe poverty and health are intrinsically linked. An impoverished family can scarcely afford health care. A sick breadwinner may be unable to earn income. A country unable to invest in medical professionals, facilities, and resources will have weak health systems.

Corus is an ensemble of faith-based organizations working in concert to deliver the holistic, lasting solutions needed to overcome these interrelated challenges. Together with our local partners, we reduce poverty at the same time as improving communities' health.

On October 15, 2018, LWR signed a master agreement with Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc. (d/b/a IMA World Health) (IMA), a Washington D.C. based international church membership non-profit organization that provides health services and build healthy communities around the world. IMA was founded in 1960 as a coalition between Protestant Churches and church-based organizations, with the main goal of providing healthcare to vulnerable and marginalized people in the developing world. IMA's main aim was to provide pharmaceutical and medical assistance to healthcare facilities, refugee centers, and disaster relief programs. IMA intentionally operates as an ecumenical organization, with an emphasis on unity and respect for all faiths and traditions. IMA's activities are funded primarily through United States (U.S.) contracts, grants and contributions.

By the end of World War II in 1945, it is estimated that one-fifth of the world's Lutherans were left homeless. Here in the United States, Lutheran churches in at least 20 states mobilized to collect and send aid to Europe through a new agency called Lutheran World Relief, Incorporated (LWR). Over the next decade, LWR would send aid to areas affected by conflict in parts of Asia, and by the 1960's and 1970's, had expanded their operations to include assisting with farming and agriculture initiatives to improve food security in developing nations. Today, LWR operates in East and West Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East, helping some of the world's most vulnerable and economically limited communities build the resilience they need to thrive. LWR is a nonprofit organization incorporated in 1945 in the State of New York.

The joining of LWR and IMA was a natural fit of both organizations missions and values to work in partnership to reach more of the world's most vulnerable.

Nature of Activities

Corus International's significant nature of activities includes the following program and supporting services, which are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities:

Program Services

> ***Health*** programs build integrated, holistic and sustainable health systems that increase access to quality health care, with an emphasis on vulnerable people. These programs are built around designing and implementing innovative and effective technical approaches that demonstrate long-term, measurable improvements and impact on individual and community health.

Emergencies and material resources help communities experiencing poverty and marginalization cope with, and recover from, emergencies in ways that promote lasting improvements in people's living conditions. Corus' humanitarian work responds to both natural disaster and complex emergencies involving conflict. Corus engages in emergency response and material resources projects and our partners conduct distributions of Corus quilts and kits to reach people in need around the world.

Agriculture programs are focused on coffee and cocoa projects that engaged farmers to improve their agricultural production and incomes. By strengthening rural economies through improving agricultural practices and increasing food security, Corus creates lasting impact in poverty reduction, community stability, and resilience.

Climate change programs help communities adapt to changing climates, which is a key element to building resilient communities and strong local economies. Increasing variability in weather patterns lead to an increase in frequency and severity of natural disasters, negatively impacting food production and resilience of economic and environmental systems.

Impact investing is an enterprise-based approach to development. Corus reduces poverty by engaging workers, their households, and communities to sustain and raise incomes, build assets, increase resilience and ultimately access pathways out of poverty. This is done by the establishment, support, and investment in locally based for-profit businesses that seek to deliver needed goods and services in a commercially sustainable manner and create positive social impact and value for impoverished communities.

Livelihood programs help to improve living condition of rural people by achieving substantial and sustained poverty reduction through providing economic empowerment and improving communities' self-reliance, training, and support of entrepreneurship.

Supporting Services

Management and General category include the functions necessary to provide core mission support and proper administrative functioning of Corus' governing board and leadership.

Fundraising includes expenditures which provide the structure necessary to encourage and secure financial resources for Corus' worldwide operations and programs.

The consolidated financial statements also include the following subsidiaries and affiliates:

- Ground Up Investing, LLC (GUI), a wholly owned for-profit affiliate of LWR, formed as a Delaware limited liability company in April 2017. The purpose of this entity is to establish, support and invest in for-profit businesses that seek to deliver needed goods and services to the vulnerable in a commercially sustainable manner and create positive social impact and value for impoverished communities.

- IMA Innovations (Innovations), a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus, is a charitable organization that seeks to develop projects and initiatives to solve public health crises around the world. Innovations works in conjunction with IMA, testing and implementing programs on behalf of IMA, to achieve better health outcomes for people in developing and emergency settings, specifically in Asia and Africa. Innovations is a center where innovative public health and allied programs can be conceived, tested and implemented on behalf of IMA. Innovations pursues creative projects that expand and refine the agency's public health programming while exploring future areas of work. Innovations is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as an organization exempt from federal income taxes pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the IRC). Innovations was incorporated in April 2018 in the District of Columbia.

- Corus Technologies (formerly Charlie Goldsmith Associates Limited) (CT), a wholly owned subsidiary of LWR, was acquired in October 2019. CT is a for-profit organization that was founded in 2011 and is based in the United Kingdom (UK). The main purpose of this entity is to alleviate poverty and promote human development by bringing opportunities through technology to marginalized communities.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies followed by Corus in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements:

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby, revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Consolidation Policy

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Corus and their respective subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, Corus considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Any cash held by investment managers is considered investments, regardless of maturity.

Investments

Investments are reflected at fair market value. Certain other investments are segregated for presentation purposes. Corus' non-segregated investments include some amounts for investment pools which are valued at fair value based on the applicable percentage ownership of the underlying pools' net assets as of the measurement date, as determined by the manager. The manager values securities and other financial instruments on a fair value basis of accounting. The fair value of Corus' investment in such investment pools generally represents the amount Corus would expect to receive if it were to liquidate its investment excluding any redemption charges that may apply. However, the estimated fair values of the assets underlying this investment may include securities for which prices are not readily available and are determined by the fund manager, and, therefore, may not reflect amounts that could be realized upon immediate sale, nor amounts that ultimately may be realized. Accordingly, the estimated fair values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for these investments. Corus may adjust the respective manager's valuation when circumstances support such an adjustment. No such adjustments have been deemed necessary by management at September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Advances To and Amounts Due to Subrecipients

Corus advances grant funds to subrecipients under the terms of its various cost-reimbursable grant agreements and records these amounts as advances to subrecipients. Upon submission of the required financial reports by the subrecipients detailing the amount of funds expended under these grant agreements during each month or quarter and upon approval by Corus personnel, Corus recognizes allowable direct and indirect grant expenses incurred by the subrecipients. Any amounts advanced by Corus more than expenses incurred by the subrecipients are reflected as advances to subrecipients in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position. Any amounts due to subrecipients for expenditures incurred in excess of advances made are reflected in amounts due to subrecipients in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position.

Grants and Contributions Receivable

Grants receivables are comprised of allowable costs in excess of amounts received on federal and foundation grants. Recoverable costs from federal grants are billable when qualifying expenditures are incurred. As these amounts are mainly due from the U.S. Government and foundations, it is anticipated that all receivables are collectible. There was no provision for uncollectible balances on grants receivable as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Contributions receivable are recognized when the donor makes a pledge to Corus that is, in substance, unconditional. Contributions to be received in a future period are discounted to their net present value, using a then commensurate discount rate, at the time the revenue is recorded. Corus uses the allowance method to determine uncollectible promises to give. The allowance is based on prior years' experience and management's analysis of specific pledges made. There was no provision for uncollectible balances on contributions receivable as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Inventory of Materials for Distribution

The inventory consists of donated materials for distribution. The fair value of all the materials (blankets, quilts and various kits) is reviewed and adjusted as needed. Fair value is determined through an annual market study which consists of surveys of purchased prices of similar items at various outlets. The value of inventory is adjusted annually based on the results of the market study. Donated materials are valued at their estimated fair value at the date of receipt and are removed from inventory at the time of distribution at carrying value as of the date of distribution. Inventory balances consist of undistributed items on hand. There was no provision for inventory obsolescence as of September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance Contracts

Corus has entered into life insurance contracts on various individuals. Corus makes premium payments to fund the life insurance policies. The policy holders have assigned the cash surrender value and proceeds from death benefits of the policies to Corus to the extent of Corus' cumulative premium payments.

Charitable Trusts

Charitable trusts consist of charitable remainder unitrust agreements where Corus is not the trustee. These agreements call for Corus to receive a certain percentage of the trust when the trustee agreement has terminated. Corus records the estimated present value of the beneficial interest using risk-adjusted discount rates. The estimated present value of the beneficial interest of the charitable trusts are recorded in the year the existence and information to compute the beneficial interest first become known.

Other Receivables and Prepaid Expenses

These are receivables at either the country office or headquarters offices and with employees or other customers. There was no provision for uncollectible balances on other receivable as of September 30, 2022 and 2021. The prepaid expenses represent costs that Corus has paid cash up front but has not yet incurred the expenses associated with transaction purchase.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment purchased by Corus are recorded at cost or if donated, at fair market value on the date of donation. Corus follows the practice of capitalizing all expenditures for property and equipment over $5,000. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are three to ten years for furniture and equipment and five years for overseas transportation and other equipment. Assets purchased with donor funds are expensed and charged to awards in accordance with approved grant agreements.

Leases

Corus adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, effective October 1, 2021, and elected the optional transition approach to not apply Topic 842 in the comparative period presented. Corus elected the package of practical expedients offered by the new standard in the year of adoption including to (1) not reassess whether any expired or existing contracts are considered or contain leases; (2) not reassess the lease classification for any expired or existing leases; and (3) not reassess the initial direct costs for any existing leases. Corus does not have leases that contain land easements; therefore, this optional practice expedient was not elected. The adoption of Topic 842 resulted in the recognition of operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liability of $9,647,378, and the derecognition of $1,170,713 in deferred rent and lease incentive as of October 1, 2021.

Leases arise from contractual obligations that convey the right to control the use of identified property and equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At the inception of the contract, Corus determines if an arrangement contains a lease based on whether there is an identified asset and whether Corus controls the use of the identified asset. Corus also determines whether the lease classification is an operating or financing lease at the commencement date.

A right-of-use asset represents Corus' right to use an underlying asset and a lease liability represents Corus' obligation to make payments during the lease term. Right-of-use assets are recorded and recognized at commencement for the lease liability amount, adjusted for initial direct costs incurred and lease incentives received. Lease liabilities are recorded at the present value of the future lease payments over the lease term at commencement. The implicit rate for Corus' leases is not readily determinable; therefore, Corus has elected to use a risk-free discount rate at the lease commencement date for all new leases and at the adoption date for all leases existing as of the adoption of Topic 842, to determine the present value of lease payments.

Corus' operating leases typically include non-lease components such as common-area maintenance costs, utilities, and other maintenance costs. Corus has elected to not include non-lease components for the purpose of calculating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities as they are neither fixed nor variable based on an index or rate and are expensed as incurred as variable lease payments.

Corus' lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease. Corus generally uses the base, non-cancellable, lease term when recognizing the right-of-use assets and liabilities, unless it is reasonably certain that Corus will exercise those options. Corus' lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

As a matter of policy, Corus elected to exclude leases with terms of 12 months or less from the statement of financial position date. Lease expense for these short-term leases is recognize on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the lease.

See recently adopted authoritative guidance section for further information regarding the adoption of ASU 2016-02.

Net Assets

Corus reports information regarding their financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets: net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions. As of September 30, 2022 and 2021 and for the years then ended, Corus has recorded activities in the following net assets classes:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions:

Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions and may be expended for any purpose in performing the primary objectives of Corus.

Net assets with donor restrictions:

Net assets subject to stipulations imposed by donors, and grantors. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature; those restrictions will be met by actions of Corus or by the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated the funds be maintained in perpetuity. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resources was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

Financial Instruments and Credit Risk

Corus maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. Corus has not experienced any losses in such accounts. Corus believes it is not exposed to any significant financial risk on cash. Corus manages financial risk by monitoring the financial institutions in which deposits are made.

Corus invests in professionally managed portfolios that contain mutual funds, common stock, fixed income instruments and certain pooled investments. Such investments are exposed to various risks, such as market and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with such investments and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of such investments, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near-term could materially affect investment balances and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of Corus is the U.S. Dollar. The consolidated financial statements and transactions of Corus' foreign operations are generally maintained in the relevant local currency. Where local currencies are used, assets and liabilities are remeasured at the consolidated statements of financial position date using the spot rate as of September 30, 2022 and 2021. For revenue and expense items, translation is performed using the rate of exchange in effect at approximately the date of transaction.

Revenue Recognition

Contributions

Contributions, including unconditional promises to give, are recognized in the period received. Contributions received are available for use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Amounts received that are designated for a future period or are restricted by the donor for specific purposes are reported as contributions with donor restrictions. These contributions also increase net assets with donor restrictions. When a restriction expires (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the consolidated statements of activities and changes in net assets as net assets released from restrictions. Contributions with donor restrictions that are used for the purpose specified by the donor in the same year as the contribution is received are recognized as contributions without donor restrictions.

Contributions are reported at fair value, which is net of estimated uncollectible amounts. Corus uses the allowance method to determine uncollectible, unconditional pledges receivable. The allowance is based on experience as well as management's analysis of specific pledges made, including such factors as prior collection history, type of contribution, and nature of fundraising activity. Contributions to be received after one year, are recorded at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Subsequent changes in this discount resulting from the passage of time are accounted for as contributions in subsequent years.

Conditional promises to give, including those received under multi-year grant agreements are recognized only when the conditions on which they depend are substantially met and the promises become unconditional. A promise is considered conditional only if the donor has stipulated one or more barriers that must be overcome before Corus is entitled to the assets transferred or promised, and there also exists a right of return to the donor of any assets transferred or a right of release of the donor's obligation to honor the promise.

Grants and Contract Revenue

In accordance with FASB ASU 2018-08, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958), Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made,* these arrangements constitute contributions since the donor does not receive commensurate value for the consideration received by Corus; rather, the purpose of an arrangement is for the benefit of the public. Therefore, Corus management concluded that the agreements are conditional due to rights of return/release and barriers to entitlement to funds. Revenue is recognized when the condition is satisfied. Because the nature of conditions is either based on incurring qualifying expenses or satisfying a milestone or other deliverable, the pattern of revenue recognition remained consistent with previous years.

Donated Agricultural Commodities and Other in-Kind Gifts

Under U.S. Public Law 480, Title II, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has provided agricultural commodities to Corus for the purpose of promoting food security and agricultural market development under the Food for Progress Program. Those commodities are sold, and proceeds are used by Corus to carry out programmatic activities. Uncollected sales proceeds are recorded by Corus as monetization receivable with an offsetting monetization liability.

Gift-in-kind revenue is recognized as revenue in circumstances in which Corus has enough discretion over the use and disposition of the items to recognize a contribution. Accordingly, the recognition of gifts-in-kind revenue is limited to circumstances in which Corus takes constructive possession of the gifts-in-kind and Corus is the recipient of the gift, rather than an agent or intermediary. Corus receives in-kind contributions from individuals and faith-based non-governmental organizations, of handmade quilts and kits. These in-kind contributions are recorded at the estimated fair value at the date of receipt by Corus, which is the cost an individual would pay for the items in a retail setting in the United States.

Grant Expenses

Grant expenses are recognized when the expense is paid by the grantee and Corus receives the request for reimbursement for these expenses.

Income Taxes

Corus, LWR, IMA and Innovations are generally exempt from federal income taxes under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the IRC. In addition, contributions to Corus, LWR, IMA, and Innovations qualify for charitable contribution deductions and each entity has been classified as an organization that is not a private foundation. Income received, which is not related to exempt purposes, less applicable deductions, is subject to federal and state corporate income taxes. Corus had no net unrelated business income for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. GUI, Mountain Harvest, Farmers Market Brand are all for-profit entities, which are disregarded entities of LWR, and, as such, there is no provision or liability for income taxes has been included in the consolidated statements of activities. CT is a for profit organization organized in the UK and recognizes tax provision in accordance with the UK tax laws.

Corus follows U.S. GAAP which recognize income tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return only when it is determined that the income tax position will more-likely-than-not be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Corus files tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdictions. Corus believes that income tax filing positions will be sustained upon examination and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material adverse effect on Corus's financial position, results of activities or cash flows. Accordingly, Corus has not recorded any reserves or related accruals for taxes, interest and penalties for uncertain income tax positions on September 30, 2022 and 2021. Corus is open to examination by taxing authorities from its tax year ended September 30, 2019 forward.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The consolidated statements of functional expenses present expenses by function and natural classification. Expenses directly attributable to specific functional area of Corus are reported as expenses of those functional areas. A portion of management and general costs that benefit multiple functional areas (indirect costs) have been allocated across programs and supporting services based on the proportion of the full-time employee equivalents of a program or other supporting service versus the total organizational full-time employee equivalent. Natural expenses attributable to more than one functional expense category are allocated using a variety of cost allocation techniques such as time and effort.

The expenses that are allocated include the following:

Expense	*Method of Allocation*
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	Time and effort
Office supplies	Time and effort
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	Time and effort

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2021 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2022 presentation. The reclassifications have not effect on the previously reported change in net assets.

Recently Adopted Authoritative Guidance

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02. This update, along with related ASU's, establishes a comprehensive leasing standard. These updates require the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position and disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements for lessees and lessors. The new standard applies a right-of-use (ROU) model that requires, for leases with a lease term of more than 12 months, an asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and a liability to make lease payments to be recorded. The guidance also expands the required quantitative and qualitative lease disclosures as well as provides entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new standard. Corus adopted this ASU effective October 1, 2021, using the modified retrospective transition method, under which the amounts in prior periods presented were not restated. For contracts existing at the time of adoption, management elected the practical expedient and did not reassess (1) whether any are or contain leases, (2) lease classification, and (3) initial direct costs.

The adoption resulted to the following:

Recognition of:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	$	9,647,378
Derecognition of:		
Deferred rent and lease incentive (2021)	$	1,170,713

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848)*: *Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*. This ASU provides temporary optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. Corus adopted this ASU effective October 1, 2021, and the adoption did not have impact to the consolidated financial statements. The adoption did not have effect on the change in net assets reported at September 30, 2021.

In September 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-07, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958)*: *Presentation and Disclosures by Not-For-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets*. This ASU requires a not-for-profit organization to present contributed nonfinancial assets as a separate line item in the statement of activities, apart from contributions of cash or other financial assets and requires additional disclosures related to contributed nonfinancial assets. The update enhances the presentation and disclosure of such contributed non-financial assets without changing existing recognition and measurement requirements. Effective October 1, 2021, Corus adopted this standard retrospectively. The adoption did not have significant impact to the consolidated financial statements and did not have effect on the change in net assets reported at September 30, 2021. See Note 13 for disclosures required related to the adoption of this update.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards but Not Yet Adopted

In June 2022, FASB issued ASU 2022-03, *Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions (Topic 820)*. This ASU was issued to clarify the guidance in Topic 820, when measuring the fair value of an equity security subject to contractual restrictions that prohibit the sale of an equity security. The amendments clarify that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring fair value. The amendments also clarify that an entity cannot, as a separate unit of account, recognize and measure a contractual sale restriction. This amendment also requires the following disclosures for equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions: (1) the fair value of equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions reflected in the statement of financial position; (2) the nature and remaining duration of the restriction(s); and (3) the circumstances that could cause a lapse in the restriction(s). ASU 2022-03 is effective date is for fiscal year ends beginning after December 15, 2024 (Corus fiscal year 2025). The ASU should be applied prospectively and any adjustments from adoption should be recognized in earnings and disclosed on the date of adoption. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* ("ASU 2016-13"), which it clarified and updated through the following ASUs (collectively, "ASC Topic 326"):

- ASU No. 2018-19, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses*
- ASU No. 2019-04, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments*
- ASU No. 2019-05, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): *Targeted Transition Relief*
- ASU No. 2019-10, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842): Effective Dates*
- ASU No. 2019-11, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses*
- ASU No. 2022-02, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures*

ASC Topic 326 changes the impairment model for most financial assets measured at amortized cost, as well as certain other instruments, from an incurred loss model to an expected loss model. As a result, companies will be required to recognize credit losses on financing receivables and other financial assets earlier than previously stipulated and for the entire contractual term of an instrument. The update applies to financial assets recorded at amortized cost basis (e.g., loan receivables, trade and certain other receivables, off-balance sheet credit exposures such as loan commitments and financial guarantees) but does not apply to financial assets measured at fair value (e.g., promises to give/pledges receivable; loans and receivables between entities under common control). ASC Topic 326 is effective for Corus' fiscal year 2024. Management continues to evaluate the potential impact of this update.

Corus has assessed other accounting pronouncements issued or effecting during the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and deemed they were not applicable to Corus and are not anticipated to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Investments

Investments consist of the following:

September 30,	**2022**	2021
Money market funds	**$ 7,191,644**	$ 3,320,492
Mutual funds	**2,451,077**	2,706,178
U.S. Treasury and municipal obligations	**2,348,001**	2,848,904
Corporate and foreign bonds	**1,145,648**	1,504,486
Investment pools	**833,739**	1,978,838
Mortgage-backed securities	**716,332**	693,063
U.S. Government agency bonds	**435,665**	573,560
Asset-backed securities	**187,743**	132,808
REIT funds	**62,152**	76,459
	$ 15,372,001	$ 13,834,788

4. Grants and Contributions Receivable

Grant and contributions receivable consist of the following:

September 30,	**2022**	2021
Contributions receivable - General	**$ 2,269,832**	$ 5,172,114
Grants receivables – U.S. Government	**9,006,549**	6,754,861
Total grants and contributions receivable	**$ 11,276,381**	$ 11,926,975

All contributions receivable at September 30, 2022 and 2021 were expected to be collected within twelve-months.

5. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

- **Level 1:** Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date. Listed equities and holdings in mutual funds are types of investments included in Level 1.

- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; Level 2 includes the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Investments which are generally included in this category include corporate loans, less liquid, restricted equity securities and certain corporate bonds, and over-the-counter derivatives.

- **Level 3:** Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investments level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Corus' assessment of the significance of an input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The following table presents Corus' fair value hierarchy for those assets reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position, measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	As of September 30, 2022			
Description	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Money market funds	**$ 7,191,644**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 7,191,644**
Mutual funds:				
Domestic equity	**666,029**	**-**	**-**	**666,029**
International funds	**1,785,048**	**-**	**-**	**1,785,048**
	2,451,077	**-**	**-**	**2,451,077**
U.S. Treasury obligations	**-**	**2,125,962**	**-**	**2,125,962**
Municipal obligations	**-**	**222,039**	**-**	**222,039**
	-	**2,348,001**	**-**	**2,348,001**
Corporate and foreign bonds	**-**	**1,145,648**	**-**	**1,145,648**
Mortgage-backed securities	**-**	**716,332**	**-**	**716,332**
U.S. Government agency bonds	**-**	**435,665**	**-**	**435,665**
Asset-backed securities	**-**	**187,743**	**-**	**187,743**
REIT funds	**-**	**62,152**	**-**	**62,152**
	$ 9,642,721	**$ 4,895,541**	**$ -**	**14,538,262**
Investment pools:				
Pooled trust fund, measured at NAV [(a)]				**833,739**
Total investments				**$ 15,372,001**
Charitable trusts	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 828,806**	**$ 828,806**

(a) *In accordance with U.S. GAAP, certain investments that were measured at net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the line items presented in the consolidated statements of financial position.*

Description	As of September 30, 2021 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds	$ 3,320,492	$ -	$ -	$ 3,320,492
Mutual funds:				
Domestic equity	822,336	-	-	822,336
International funds	1,811,103	-	-	1,811,103
International developed	72,739	-	-	72,739
	2,706,178	-	-	2,706,178
U.S. Treasury obligations	-	2,565,029	-	2,565,029
Municipal obligations	-	283,875	-	283,875
	-	2,848,904	-	2,848,904
Corporate and foreign bonds	-	1,504,486	-	1,504,486
Mortgage-backed securities	-	693,063	-	693,063
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	573,560	-	573,560
Asset-backed securities	-	132,808	-	132,808
REIT funds	-	76,459	-	76,459
	$ 6,026,670	$ 5,829,280	$ -	11,855,950
Investment pools:				
Pooled trust fund, measured at NAV [(a)]				1,978,838
Total investments				$ 13,834,788
Charitable trusts	$ -	$ -	$ 2,381,958	$ 2,381,958

(a) *In accordance with U.S. GAAP, certain investments that were measured at net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the line items presented in the consolidated statements of financial position.*

Mutual funds and money market funds are classified as Level 1 instruments, as they are actively traded on public exchanges and valued based on quoted market prices.

U.S. Government agency bonds and corporate and foreign bonds are included in Level 2 assets as identical assets are not actively traded. The fair market values are based on quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets in markets that are not active.

The charitable trusts are classified as Level 3 instruments, as there is no market for Corus' interest in the trusts. Further, Corus' asset is the right to receive cash flows from the trusts, not the assets of the trusts themselves. Although the trust assets may be investments for which quoted prices in an active market are available, Corus does not control those investments.

For fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a presorting entity shall provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

The following table provides the required information for Corus as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

Type	**Fair Value September 30, 2022**	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range**
Charitable trusts	**$ 828,806**	**Present Value**	**Discount Rate**	**2.00%**

Type	Fair Value September 30, 2021	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Charitable trusts	$ 2,381,958	Present Value	Discount Rate	2.00%

Corus performs due diligence reviews of the NAV or its equivalent to determine the fair value of certain investments. Corus has assessed factors including, but not limited to, managers compliance with fair value measurements standards, price transparency and valuation procedures in place, the ability to redeem at NAV at the measurement date and the existence of certain redemption restrictions at the measurement date.

The table below details Corus' ability to redeem investment funds valued at NAV or its equivalent as of September 30, 2022:

	Fair Value Estimated Using NAV per Share			
	Fair Value	**Unfunded Commitments**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice Period**
Pooled trust fund	**$ 833,739**	**$ -**	**Daily**	**Unknown**

The table below details Corus' ability to redeem investment funds valued at NAV or its equivalent as of September 30, 2021:

	Fair Value Estimated Using NAV per Share			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Pooled trust fund	$ 1,978,838	$ -	Daily	Unknown

***Pooled Trust Fund*:** In this class the funds endeavor is to achieve long-term return objectives within prudent risk constraints by investing the assets in a diversified portfolio that places a greater emphasis on equity-based and fixed-income investments. The funds target asset allocation ranges are 40% to 80% in U.S. equity securities, 0% to 25% in non-U.S. equity securities, 5% to 45% in investment grade fixed income securities, 0% to 10% in high-yield fixed income securities, 0% to 10% in global real estate securities and 0% to 10% in U.S. inflation-indexed securities with the balance in cash and cash equivalents.

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following:

September 30,	2022	2021
Office furniture and equipment - headquarters	**$ 1,491,808**	$ 2,851,902
Transportation and other equipment – overseas operations	**750,079**	826,581
Computer equipment and software	**686,354**	1,105,525
Office furniture and equipment - overseas	**577,500**	422,080
Office building - overseas	**104,776**	105,855
	3,610,517	5,311,943
Less: accumulated depreciation	**(2,514,137)**	(3,339,973)
Property and equipment, net	**$ 1,096,380**	$ 1,971,970

Depreciation expense was $416,805 and $386,672 for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

7. Other Investments

***Lutheran Center Corporation (LCC) by LWR*:** Corus occupies approximately 49.9% of the office space and common space in the Lutheran Center owned by the Lutheran Center Corporation (LCC). The LCC, a nonprofit organization, was organized to construct and operate the office building, which Corus and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS) occupy. Corus, through its subsidiary LWR, has a 50% interest in LCC and as such, carries its investment in LCC on the equity method. LWR and LIRS are providing monthly payments to LCC under a partial cost sharing agreement, which provides for reimbursement of costs, including interest and depreciation, in operating the building based upon space occupied. The Agreement is for 30 years commencing September 1, 1999, through August 31, 2029, with six renewal options of ten years each. For the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, Corus has recorded occupancy expenses of $561,762 and $407,661, respectively. The recording of depreciation expense as part of the cost share reduces the investment in LCC since LWR has previously provided equity investments in LCC. At September 30, 2022 and 2021, LWR's equity in LCC was $2,079,463 and $2,915,689, respectively. At September 30, 2022 and 2021, LCC assets consisted principally of the building and LCC liabilities were insignificant. The building is subject to a ground lease, which provides for LCC to pay rent of $1 per year for the 50 years to the Christ Lutheran Church, with four optional ten-year extensions.

***Ground Up Investing LLC by LWR*:** On April 4, 2017, Ground Up Investing LLC was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of LWR. Its mission is to reduce poverty through an enterprise-based approach of engaging workers, their households and communities to sustain and raise incomes, build assets, increase resilience and ultimately access pathways out of poverty. This is done by the establishment, support and investment in for-profit businesses that seek to deliver needed goods and services in a commercially sustainable manner and create positive social impact and value for impoverished communities.

Below are the financial results of Ground Up Investing LLC (GUI) included in the consolidated statements of activities. The expenses of GUI represent costs paid by LWR on behalf of GUI.

For the years ended September 30,		**2022**		2021
Salaries and benefits	**$**	**699,545**	$	650,156
Professional fees and retained services		**266,491**		363,104
Subsidy to Mountain Harvest		**106,000**		161,574
Travel		**53,564**		8,697
Bank fees		**1,688**		3,056
Subsidy to Farmers Market Brand		**-**		32,490
Other program expenses		**15,721**		73,378
Total expenses	**$**	**1,143,009**	$	1,292,455

Mountain Harvest - SMC Limited (MH): As of October 2017, LWR's subsidiary Ground Up Investing LLC (GUI) made an investment in MH. MH is a wholly owned coffee production company in Uganda that engages in small scale trade in fair trade, organic, and Rainforest Alliance certified coffee while providing terms to farmers which are more favorable than otherwise available. MH is considered a disregarded entity of LWR.

The consolidated statements of activities include the following operating results for Mountain Harvest:

For the years ended September 30,		**2022**		2021
Revenue from export sales of coffee	**$**	**1,301,664**	$	531,918
Less:				
Cost of goods sold		**(749,337)**		(285,034)
Other operating expenses		**(596,351)**		(585,660)
Interest and taxes		**(38,298)**		(31,569)
Net loss	**$**	**(82,322)**	$	(370,345)

As of September 30, 2022 and 2021, there is an intercompany payable from MH to GUI of $109,041 and $104,285, respectively.

Farmers Market Brand: On January 14, 2021, Corus' President and the Board moved forward to establish a new entity that is registered as a Delaware limited liability under the legal name Farmers Market Brands, LLC (Farmers). Farmers is a wholly owned company under the GUI entity. Farmers was established to improve the quality of engagement between growers and consumers in a way that provides farmers with a greater share of the retail value of their products in support of generating a living income, while at the same time providing the consumers with a high quality, high impact product. In addition, this formation will test and create a new model of development that combines traditional development programming with a business approach to connecting consumers and farmers to maximize impact at the household level.

The consolidated statements of activities include the following operating results for Farmers Market Brand (FMB):

For the years ended September 30,	**2022**	2021
Revenue	**$ 130,109**	$ -
Total expenses	**(97,547)**	(32,490)
Net income (loss)	**$ 32,562**	**$** (32,490)

As of September 30, 2022 and 2021, GUI has made $127,145 and $127,446, respectively, in capital investments into FMB.

IMA Innovations of IMA: Innovations was incorporated in April 2018, in the District of Columbia, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corus. Innovations is recognized as an exempt organization pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the IRC. Innovations is a charitable organization that seeks to develop projects and initiatives to solve public health crises around the world. Innovations works in conjunction with IMA, testing and implementing programs on behalf of IMA to achieve better health outcomes for people in developing and emergency settings, specifically in Asia and Africa. Innovations is a center where innovative public health and allied programs can be conceived, tested and implemented on behalf of IMA.

The consolidated statements of activities include the following operating results for Innovations.

For the year ended September 30,	**2022**	2021
Revenue	**$ 13,106,748**	$ 10,914,808
Total expenses	**(10,802,750)**	(10,751,874)
Net income	**$ 2,303,998**	$ 162,934

Corus Technologies: LWR acquired CT in October 2019. CT serves as a technical consulting firm in the Corus portfolio. CT delivers cost effective, innovative approaches to technology. Using technology to get basic services to the most vulnerable and economically limited communities. CT contributes to the national availability of basic services, particularly education, in several African fragile and conflict-affected states, by supporting effective public administration systems, and in particular by supporting the decentralization of resources, making host government and partner resources flow efficiently and sustainably to local government, schools and clinics, and individuals.

The consolidated statements of activities include the following operating results for CT.

For the years ended September 30,	**2022**	2021
Revenue	**$ 2,497,621**	$ 1,616,249
Total expenses	**(2,930,267)**	(2,282,907)
Net loss	**$ (432,646)**	$ (666,658)

8. Debt

Debt payable, consists of the following:

September 30,		2022		2021
Bond payable	$	**1,299,163**	$	1,457,337
Bond issuance costs, net		**(33,999)**		(39,220)
		1,265,164		1,418,117
Other debt				
IMA line of credit		**500,000**		1,500,000
CT Covid-19 term loan		**-**		182,818
		-		1,682,818
	$	**1,765,164**	$	3,100,935

Bond Payable

On July 26, 2007, LWR and LIRS borrowed $5,805,000 through the issuance of Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 (2007 Bonds) through the Maryland Economic Development Corporation. The 2007 Bonds were issued to advance refund the Maryland Economic Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2000 (2000 Bonds) issued by the Maryland Economic Development Corporation. In addition, proceeds of the 2007 Bonds were used to pay a portion of the issuance costs of the 2007 Bonds. LWR and LIRS are jointly and severally liable for the 2007 Bonds and as such, each has recorded 50% of the outstanding debt and related issue costs. If LIRS is unable to pay off their portion of the outstanding debt, LWR will be liable. LCC, as owner of Lutheran Center, has guaranteed the repayment of the debt. LWR and LIRS must maintain a joint leverage ratio (cash and investments to annual debt service) of 5-to-1 or approximately $2,250,000.

The 2007 Bonds were issued as Serial Bonds maturing April 1 in the years 2008 through 2029 and have annual mandatory sinking fund provisions, which began in 2008. The 2007 Bonds bear interest at 5.25% per annum. Deferred loan costs in the amount of $113,106 were incurred in connection with the issuance of the 2007 Bonds and Corus capitalized 50% of these costs, which are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. Long-term debt on the 2007 Bonds at September 30, 2022 and 2021 amounting to $1,265,164 and $1,418,117, respectively, included in the debt as shown on the consolidated statements of financial position, net of unamortized bond premium of $21,663 and $24,837, respectively, and deferred loan costs of $33,999 and $39,220 as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In conjunction with the issuance of the 2007 Bonds, a Debt Service Reserve Fund was created in the amount of $443,238 and LWR has recorded 50% of these funds. Funds in the Debt Service Reserve Fund may be withdrawn by the Trustee to make the principal or interest payments of the 2007 Bonds if the other funds available for the purpose are inadequate. Included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial position at September 30, 2022 and 2021 is $224,570 and $224,734, for LWR's 50% interest in the Debt Service Reserve Fund.

Principal payments under the terms of the 2007 Bond indenture are as follows:

Date	LWR Portion	LIRS Portion	Total
April 1, 2023	$ 157,500	$ 157,500	$ 315,000
April 1, 2024	162,500	162,500	325,000
April 1, 2025	172,500	172,500	345,000
April 1, 2026	180,000	180,000	360,000
April 1, 2027	192,500	192,500	385,000
Thereafter	412,500	412,500	825,000
	1,277,500	1,277,500	2,555,000
Bond premium	21,663	21,663	49,674
	$ 1,299,163	$ 1,299,163	$ 2,598,326

Interest on the 2007 Bonds for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, amounted to $33,534 and $82,163, respectively. Payments of principal and interest are partially funded by the other tenant in the Lutheran Center through allocation of building costs based upon space occupied.

LWR was in compliance with its bond covenants for the year ended September 30, 2022. To address the administrative filing default that occurred for the year ended September 30, 2021, the administrative filing requirement was amended by both parties from audited consolidated financial statements being filed 120 days after the close of the fiscal year to filing within 190 days after the close of the fiscal year. No other covenants were amended.

Other Debt

Other debt items include a revolving $5.0 million line of credit that IMA has with the PNC Bank. This line of credit (LOC) is used from time to time to ensure that IMA can provide program funds to the field regularly and there are no delays in program implementations. The nature of some of IMA grants and terms of reimbursement or subgrant advances are unpredictable and do not always coincide with country office cash needs so IMA can draw on the LOC, and then repay amounts owed as soon as the cash is received from grantors. As of September 30, 2022, IMA had drawn $0.5 million of the available line of credit. The outstanding balance was repaid on November 28, 2022.

CT's Covid-19 term loan consisted of a bounce-back loan from UK Government. The loan interest rate was 2.5% as of September 30, 2021. The Covid -19 term loan was repaid during the year ended September 30, 2022.

9. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions are restricted for the following purposes:

September 30,	**2022**	2021
Subject to the passage of time:		
Contribution's receivable and deferred gifts	**$ 1,312,015**	$ 3,038,276
Subject to expenditures for specified purposes:		
Ukraine Emergency Response	**6,031,025**	-
Covid-19 response funds	**2,356,614**	-
World of Good	**1,082,268**	1,520,503
Nepal Earthquake Response	**692,210**	549,185
Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies	**675,296**	-
Flood Response Transboundary Communities	**608,301**	564,994
Evangelical Lutheran Church Association (ELCA)	**448,043**	-
Caribbean Hurricanes	**353,953**	351,606
Haiti 2021 Earthquake	**167,671**	594,052
Beirut Emergency Response	**57,269**	374,160
Millions More	**53,359**	207,362
Agriculture	**-**	683,829
Tropical Disease Prevention S. Sudan	**-**	541,077
Other temporarily restricted funds	**1,250,349**	886,565
	13,776,358	6,273,333
Endowments (perpetual in nature):		
Endowments restricted for perpetuity (see Note 11)	**1,402,625**	1,402,625
Total purpose restricted	**15,178,983**	7,675,958
	$ 16,490,998	$ 10,714,234

10. Net Assets Released from Restrictions

Net assets were released from donor restrictions, by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purposes or by the occurrence of other events specified by donors as follows:

Years Ended September 30,	**2022**	2021
Expiration of time restrictions	**$ 1,726,261**	$ -
Agriculture	**683,829**	-
Tropical Disease Prevention S. Sudan	**541,077**	-
World of Good	**438,235**	170,064
Haiti 2021 Earthquake	**426,381**	-
Beirut Emergency Response	**316,891**	-
Millions More	**154,003**	144,360
Covid-19 response funds	**-**	522,947
Caribbean Hurricanes	**-**	225,610
Middle East Program	**-**	129,706
Other international programs, relief and development	**1,497,160**	787,903
	$ 5,783,837	$ 1,980,590

11. Endowment Funds

The Board of Directors of Corus has interpreted the New York-enacted version of Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds, absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. Corus has interpreted UPMIFA as requiring the preservation of the fair value of original donor-restricted contributions as of the date of the gift, absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Committee classifies as net assets with donor restrictions (a) the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment, (b) the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment, and (c) accumulations to the permanent endowment made in accordance with the direction of applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund.

In accordance with UPMIFA, Corus considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted cash contributions:

- The purpose of Corus and donor-restricted endowment fund;
- The duration and preservation of the fund;
- General economic conditions;
- The possible effect of inflation and deflation;
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments;
- Other available financial resources;
- Investment policies.

Corus has adopted investment and spending policies for endowment assets that attempt to provide a predictable stream of funding to programs supported by its endowment while seeking to maintain purchasing power of the endowment assets.

Earnings on the endowment fund are considered restricted and may be subsequently released from restriction at management's discretion up to a spending rate of 7%, as permitted by New York UPMIFA.

Endowment fund activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, consists of the following:

	Without Donor Restrictions	**With Donor Restrictions**	**Total**
Endowment net assets, beginning of year	**$ -**	**$ 1,402,625**	**$ 1,402,625**
Investment income	**-**	**30,968**	**30,968**
Endowment draw	**-**	**(30,968)**	**(30,968)**
	$ -	**$ 1,402,625**	**$ 1,402,625**

Endowment fund activity for the year ended September 30, 2021, consists of the following:

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Endowment net assets, beginning of year	$ -	$ 1,352,625	**$ 1,352,625**
Investment income	-	8,109	**8,109**
Endowment draw	-	(8,109)	**(8,109)**
Contributions	-	50,000	**50,000**
	$ -	$ 1,402,625	**$ 1,402,625**

12. U.S. Government Grants

Corus has entered into grant agreements with the U.S. Government for various programs. The expenditures, which include interest earned used to support program purposes, are as follows:

Years ended September 30,	**2022**	2021
Relief and other programs		
U.S. Agency for International Development	**$ 37,779,309**	$ 33,415,264
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance	**3,077,166**	9,454,904
U.S. Department of Agriculture	**4,919,171**	6,292,660
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	**546,505**	-
	$ 46,322,151	$ 49,162,828

During the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, $18,056 and $38,530, respectively, of interest earned on grant funds expended is included in the expenditures above as the program income was used for programmatic purposes.

13. Contributed Non-Financial Assets

Corus received contributed non-financial assets in the form of donated material resources such as blankets and quilts kits for babies and school children along with pro-bono legal services to support programs. These contributed services meet the criteria for revenue recognition under FASB ASC 958-605-25, *Contributed Services,* at the fair value of such materials and services and are reported as donated goods and services on the consolidated statements of activities.

The value of contributed non-financial assets, without donor restrictions, received were as follows:

Years ended September 30,		**2022**	2021
Type of service	***Valuation Techniques***		
Donated Material Resources (blankets and quilts)	Rates based on fair market value for items, if purchased	**$ 6,127,380**	$ 4,710,825
Donated Material Resources (school supply kits, baby carekits)	Rates based on fair market value for items, if purchased	**7,409,130**	6,703,473
Legal network (pro-bono legal services)	Hourly rates per service provider by types of services provided by the law firm	**24,922**	393,282
		$13,561,432	$ 11,807,580

14. Retirement Plan

Employees of Corus based in the United States or whom are Ex-Patriates are enrolled in the defined contribution pension plan (Corus 403(b) Plan) made available and administered by Portico Benefits. Contributions to the Corus 403(b) Plan are based upon earnings for all eligible employees and are accrued and funded on a current basis. Retirement benefits expense was $1,922,660 and $1,917,771 for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Employees who are not based in the United States are provided comparable benefits through various plans and arrangements permitted within the country of employment.

IMA sponsored a retirement plan in accordance with Section 403(b) (the 403(b) Plan) of the IRC. IMA's employees are eligible to participate in the 403(b) Plan if they have been credited with 1,000 or more hours of service during any consecutive 12-month period. Under the 403(b) Plan, eligible employees may make pretax contributions up to the limits established by the IRC. All employer contributions are discretionary. The employer contributions are fully vested. During the year ended September 30, 2021, the IMA pension plan was rolled over into the Corus 403(b) Plan.

As of October 1, 2017, LWR established a non-qualified deferred compensation plan, a 457(f) Plan (the 457(f) Plan). The purpose of the 457(f) Plan is to provide supplemental retirement benefits for a select group of management employees of LWR. Employer contributions under the 457(f) Plan for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was $0 and $39,393, respectively and the liability, including interest, is $26,695 and $150,820, as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

15. Liquidity and Availability of Resources

The following reflects assets as of the consolidated statements of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the consolidated statements of financial statement date. Amounts not available include amounts set aside for satisfaction of donor restrictions or pledged contributions that will not be received within the next year.

September 30,	**2022**	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 7,296,057**	$ 13,351,106
Investments	**15,372,001**	13,834,788
Grants and contributions receivable, net	**11,276,381**	9,931,144
Other receivables less prepaid expenses	**3,687,406**	1,329,655
Total financial assets available within one year	**37,631,845**	38,446,693
Less amounts unavailable for general expenditures within one year, due to:		
Net assets with donor restrictions	**(16,490,998)**	(10,714,234)
Total financial assets available to management for general expenditures within one year	**$ 21,140,847**	$ 27,732,459

Corus maintains a policy of structuring its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition, Corus invests cash in excess of the semi-monthly requirements in short-term investments.

To help manage unanticipated liquidity needs, IMA has a committed line of credit of $5,000,000, which it could draw upon (see Note 8).

16. Commitments and Contingencies

Corus has entered into loan guarantee agreements with certain banks and not-for-profit microfinance institutions (MFIs) overseas in order to facilitate credit for various partner organizations. Under these agreements, LWR would be jointly responsible with the banks and MFIs for non-payment by the borrowers. The terms of these guarantees are generally over the life of the outstanding loans, and Corus expects the guarantee program to continue indefinitely. Amounts of legally restricted collateral funds deposited with financial institutions administering certain loans that are included in cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2022 and 2021 are $0 and $784,390, respectively. Corus' exposure to losses on current and future guarantees is limited to these legally restricted and internally designated funds as Corus will not guarantee funds in excess of these amounts. Corus guarantee agreements with local banks and MFI's ended during 2022.

In the course of normal business operations, Corus is faced with routine legal matters. In the opinion of management, all matters are adequately covered by insurance or the costs have been accrued. U.S. government grants and contracts are subject to audit by various governmental agencies. Management believes, any potential disallowed costs would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

Operating Leases

Corus International, Inc. and affiliates have non-cancellable lease arrangements for corporate headquarters, as well as field offices and various office equipment which expire at various dates from fiscal year 2023 to 2027. Effective October 1, 2021, all lease agreements are accounted for under Topic 842; for the year ended September 30, 2021, all leases were accounted for under the previous lease standard.

Under adoption of Topic 842, and as discussed in Note 2, Corus elected numerous practical expedients with respect to leases existing as of October 1, 2021.

Rental payments under these leases include base rental amounts for the terms of each lease unless the lease contains variable costs based (e.g. utilities, real estate taxes, operating expenses such as common area maintenance, water, and insurance) on an index or rate. If a lease does include indexed or variable costs at a specific rate, Corus include those costs as part of operating lease expense.

Other leases contain variable costs for expenses which are not based on an index or rate. These variable lease payments are determined based on actual expenses incurred by the lessor and passed to Corus on a periodic basis. Corus expense these non-lease components as incurred.

For leases that contain an option to extend to an additional period, management evaluated whether it is reasonably certain that Corus would, in fact, extend the lease. If Corus was not reasonably certain that a lease would be extended, the additional term was not included in the determination of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. If Corus was reasonably certain that a lease would be extended, the additional term was included in the determination of right-of-use asset and liability.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, Corus recognized the following:

Year ended September 30,	2022
Operating lease expense	$ 2,527,069
Variable lease expense	621,345
	$ 3,148,414

The weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate related to Corus lease liabilities as of September 30, 2022:

Weighted average remaining lease term	3.08 years
Discount rate	1.48%

Aggregate remaining maturities of lease liabilities as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year ending September 30,	
2023	$ 2,553,190
2024	2,134,176
2025	1,403,407
2026	1,211,548
2027	203,879
	7,506,200
Less: Imputed interest	(197,245)
	$ 7,308,955

17. Subsequent Events

Corus evaluated subsequent events through February 28, 2023, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. There were no transactions or events, that required adjustment to or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements except for matter described in Note 8.