

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by BDO USA, P.C., a Virginia professional corporation, and the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.



Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

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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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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 available to be issued.

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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, P.C.

June 20, 2025

Consolidated Financial Statements

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,250,266	\$ 20,131,558
Investments	23,752,411	18,573,032
Grants and contributions receivable	19,992,585	3,413,651
Inventory of materials for distribution	13,688,947	15,672,260
Advances to subrecipients	797,442	408,207
Monetization receivables	10,423,779	-
Cash surrender value of life insurance contracts	376,147	364,869
Other investments	5,258,311	4,648,372
Charitable trusts	933,671	889,401
Other receivables and prepaid expenses, net of allowance for credit losses of \$277,278 and \$0, respectively	4,835,095	8,593,149
Property and equipment, net	1,376,226	1,141,831
Operating lease right-of-use assets	3,205,250	5,483,691
Other assets	1,138,447	1,242,044
Total assets	\$ 109,028,577	\$ 80,562,065
Liabilities and net assets		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 15,547,035	\$ 12,618,695
Amounts due to subrecipients	1,999,207	5,170,107
Refundable advances for program purposes	34,474,923	17,821,896
Monetization liabilities	10,423,779	123
Operating lease liabilities	3,299,186	5,589,146
Debt	981,489	1,190,642
Total liabilities	66,725,619	42,390,609
Commitments and contingencies		
Net assets		
Without donor restrictions		
General	30,207,194	22,822,691
With donor restrictions		
Time restricted	1,368,788	1,375,120
Purpose restricted	10,726,976	13,973,645
Total with donor restrictions	12,095,764	15,348,765
Total net assets	42,302,958	38,171,456
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 109,028,577	\$ 80,562,065

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Activities

<i>Year ended September 30, 2024</i>	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Support:			
Church body support:			
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	\$ -	\$ 1,597,352	\$ 1,597,352
Individuals and congregations:			
Contributions	23,232,646	1,196,812	24,429,458
Bequests	8,075,085	-	8,075,085
	31,307,731	1,196,812	32,504,543
Institutional donors:			
U.S. Government grants	80,877,933	-	80,877,933
Corporate and other grants	27,806,987	6,583,628	34,390,615
Program service revenue	2,503,399	-	2,503,399
	111,188,319	6,583,628	117,771,947
Total support	142,496,050	9,377,792	151,873,842
Revenue:			
Donated goods and services:			
Donated material resources	23,427,572	-	23,427,572
Contributed services	718,800	-	718,800
	24,146,372	-	24,146,372
Net assets released from restrictions:			
Satisfaction of program and time restrictions	12,701,560	(12,701,560)	-
Total support and revenue	179,343,982	(3,323,768)	176,020,214
Expenses:			
Program services	140,724,538	-	140,724,538
Supporting services:			
Management and general	24,512,398	-	24,512,398
Fundraising	9,269,555	-	9,269,555
Total supporting services	33,781,953	-	33,781,953
Total expenses	174,506,491	-	174,506,491
Changes in net assets before investment gain	4,837,491	(3,323,768)	1,513,723
Investment gain, net	2,547,012	70,767	2,617,779
Total change in net assets	7,384,503	(3,253,001)	4,131,502
Net assets, beginning of year	22,822,691	15,348,765	38,171,456
Net assets, end of year	\$ 30,207,194	\$ 12,095,764	\$ 42,302,958

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Activities

<i>Year ended September 30, 2023</i>	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and Revenue:			
Support:			
Church body support:			
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	\$ -	\$ 1,587,094	\$ 1,587,094
Individuals and congregations:			
Contributions	26,950,141	4,610,823	31,560,964
Bequests	3,972,669	-	3,972,669
	30,922,810	4,610,823	35,533,633
Institutional donors:			
U.S. Government grants	73,253,446	-	73,253,446
Corporate and other grants	22,497,237	5,883,850	28,381,087
Program service revenue	48,819	-	48,819
	95,799,502	5,883,850	101,683,352
Total support	126,722,312	12,081,767	138,804,079
Revenue:			
Donated goods and services:			
Donated material resources	19,474,043	-	19,474,043
Contributed services	513,167	19,892	533,059
	19,987,210	19,892	20,007,102
Net assets released from restrictions:			
Satisfaction of program and time restrictions	13,304,471	(13,304,471)	-
Total support and revenue	160,013,993	(1,202,812)	158,811,181
Expenses:			
Program services	138,854,643	-	138,854,643
Supporting services:			
Management and general	10,592,436	-	10,592,436
Fundraising	9,966,366	-	9,966,366
Total supporting services	20,558,802	-	20,558,802
Total expenses	159,413,445	-	159,413,445
Changes in net assets before investment gain	600,548	(1,202,812)	(602,264)
Investment gain, net	860,587	60,579	921,166
Total change in net assets	1,461,135	(1,142,233)	318,902
Net assets, beginning of year	21,361,556	16,490,998	37,852,554
Net assets, end of year	\$ 22,822,691	\$ 15,348,765	\$ 38,171,456

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses

	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
<i>Year Ended September 30, 2024</i>											
Salaries	\$ 15,307,357	\$ 1,010,567	\$ 3,984,303	\$ 578,084	\$ 143,425	\$ 1,021,810	\$ 22,045,546	\$ 13,106,932	\$ 2,180,319	\$ 15,287,251	\$ 37,332,797
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	7,819,075	360,836	1,637,609	208,213	30,219	370,143	10,426,095	1,927,941	755,026	2,682,967	13,109,062
Total salaries and related expenses	23,126,432	1,371,403	5,621,912	786,297	173,644	1,391,953	32,471,641	15,034,873	2,935,345	17,970,218	50,441,859
Program expenses:											
Subaward	30,745,154	3,477,885	739,834	57,547	-	943,407	35,963,827	41,500	-	41,500	36,005,327
Project expenses and materials	21,865,646	1,616,960	495,162	84,568	-	278,755	24,341,091	87	-	87	24,341,178
Material resources:											
Donated materials (blankets and quilts, medical, etc.)	1,326,186	25,068,418	-	-	-	-	26,394,604	-	510,003	510,003	26,904,607
Purchased materials and cash-related costs	1,645,432	390,467	70,313	1,849	39	983,180	3,091,280	33,334	8,566	41,900	3,133,180
Retained services	2,485,213	525,724	1,350,364	78,404	18,024	197,233	4,654,962	3,233,918	1,792,790	5,026,708	9,681,670
Travel and meetings	2,712,113	404,934	778,751	29,863	59,413	81,422	4,066,496	850,040	196,437	1,046,477	5,112,973
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	1,725,975	100,627	134,247	13,963	-	44,506	2,019,318	2,117,137	(75)	2,117,062	4,136,380
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	1,631,105	111,699	504,664	28,777	13,136	33,383	2,322,764	1,269,957	80,216	1,350,173	3,672,937
Training and conferences	1,846,515	29,989	410,417	70,211	-	92,833	2,449,965	81,803	23,760	105,563	2,555,528
Printing, publications and film	165,074	2,082	15,930	14	-	17,092	200,192	153,693	1,960,102	2,113,795	2,313,987
Communications and postage	594,649	34,442	63,276	6,651	205	24,872	724,095	1,577	1,145,012	1,146,589	1,870,684
Bank and merchant fees	393,287	6,751	97,780	334	859	6,243	505,254	11,332	493,598	504,930	1,010,184
Insurance	144,018	31,497	18,109	4,270	387	6,453	204,734	646,438	-	646,438	851,172
Membership fees	46,397	5,686	2,117	-	160	175	54,535	142,284	1,726	144,010	198,545
Depreciation	22,901	45	23,834	7	-	10	46,797	205,346	108	205,454	252,251
Miscellaneous	756,153	46,308	393,667	13,875	-	2,980	1,212,983	689,079	121,967	811,046	2,024,029
Total expenses	\$ 91,232,250	\$ 33,224,917	\$ 10,720,377	\$ 1,176,630	\$ 265,867	\$ 4,104,497	\$ 140,724,538	\$ 24,512,398	\$ 9,269,555	\$ 33,781,953	\$ 174,506,491

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statement of Functional Expenses

Year Ended September 30, 2023	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	\$ 17,048,553	\$ 437,125	\$ 2,811,349	\$ 735,271	\$ 123,767	\$ 858,183	\$ 22,014,248	\$ 3,891,616	\$ 2,440,669	\$ 6,332,285	\$ 28,346,533
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	9,053,210	139,541	1,018,376	249,947	21,402	391,881	10,874,357	1,719,848	823,516	2,543,364	13,417,721
Total salaries and related expenses	26,101,763	576,666	3,829,725	985,218	145,169	1,250,064	32,888,605	5,611,464	3,264,185	8,875,649	41,764,254
Program expenses:											
Subaward	31,731,924	4,534,635	1,717,745	105,410	28,475	1,677,006	39,795,195	-	-	-	39,795,195
Project expenses and materials	21,752,023	669,488	179,152	161,385	794	295,589	23,058,431	891,835	7,591	899,426	23,957,857
Material resources:											
Donated materials (blankets and quilts, medical, etc.)	1,535,571	17,514,326	-	-	-	-	19,049,897	-	-	-	19,049,897
Purchased materials and cash-related costs	804,856	182,935	4,768	1,233	-	7,623	1,001,415	53	-	53	1,001,468
Retained services	4,274,571	686,195	986,071	55,706	384,951	429,448	6,816,942	1,019,369	1,680,119	2,699,488	9,516,430
Travel and meetings	3,869,335	218,259	530,223	13,737	79,559	94,986	4,806,099	358,675	228,365	587,040	5,393,139
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	2,006,534	30,455	77,704	29,595	2,781	82,852	2,229,921	1,297,141	1,955	1,299,096	3,529,017
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	1,753,368	86,771	202,111	37,771	19,316	38,753	2,138,090	497,692	191,003	688,695	2,826,785
Training and conferences	2,835,969	21,916	172,653	81,499	104	111,675	3,223,816	33,450	29,799	63,249	3,287,065
Printing, publications and film	389,109	1,260	5,024	893	-	108,959	505,245	26,377	2,863,482	2,889,859	3,395,104
Communications and postage	693,911	7,109	46,406	9,433	216	41,085	798,160	87,524	1,133,357	1,220,881	2,019,041
Bank and merchant fees	475,618	1,755	16,753	239	881	5,326	500,572	87,292	474,379	561,671	1,062,243
Insurance	162,256	1,067	5,007	6,001	86	6,055	180,472	415,042	-	415,042	595,514
Membership fees	126,178	256	11,368	-	1,017	1,975	140,794	60,469	40,469	100,938	241,732
Depreciation	21,320	14	58,542	7	-	16	79,899	162,639	98	162,737	242,636
Miscellaneous	-	49,726	1,503,310	75,034	-	13,020	1,641,090	43,414	51,564	94,978	1,736,068
Total expenses	\$ 98,534,306	\$ 24,582,833	\$ 9,346,562	\$ 1,563,161	\$ 663,349	\$ 4,164,432	\$ 138,854,643	\$ 10,592,436	\$ 9,966,366	\$ 20,558,802	\$ 159,413,445

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	\$ 4,131,502	\$ 318,902
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Material aid in-kind shipped	24,452,906	15,698,083
Noncash lease expense	2,278,441	2,803,499
Loss in equity in investment in Lutheran Center Corporation and other investments	1,123,781	230,523
Credit losses	277,278	-
Depreciation	252,251	242,636
Amortization of bond premium and deferred loan costs	2,046	2,046
Realized/unrealized gains on investments	(783,395)	(148,604)
Support in-kind	(24,146,372)	(20,007,102)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Grants and contributions receivable	(16,578,934)	7,862,730
Inventory of materials for distribution	1,676,779	1,904,558
Advances to subrecipients	(389,235)	460,493
Other receivables and prepaid expenses, cash surrender value of life insurance contracts and charitable trusts	3,425,228	(1,891,596)
Other assets	103,597	(22,128)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,928,217	(1,957,501)
Amounts due to subrecipients	(3,170,900)	1,770,124
Refundable advances for program purposes	16,653,027	12,868,163
Principal reduction in operating lease liabilities	(2,289,960)	(2,774,934)
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,946,257	17,359,892
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and sales of investments	1,799,433	8,666,311
Purchase of property and equipment	(486,646)	(288,087)
Cash paid for other investments	(1,733,720)	(607,309)
Purchase of investments	(6,195,417)	(11,718,738)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,616,350)	(3,947,823)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from line of credit	-	11,230,000
Repayment (proceeds) on line of credit - Corus Technologies	(48,699)	80,932
Principal payments on long-term debt	(162,500)	(157,500)
Repayment on line of credit	-	(11,730,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(211,199)	(576,568)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,118,708	12,835,501
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	20,131,558	7,296,057
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 23,250,266	20,131,558
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Noncash operating lease assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities - new leases	\$ -	\$ 1,055,125
Cash payments for interest	\$ 25,134	\$ 67,069

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Notes to the 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.

Corus believes 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 local partners, Corus helps reduce poverty at the same time as improving communities’ health.

LWR was formed after the end of World War II in 1945, when it was 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 this new agency. 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.

IMA (also d/b/a IMA World Health), is 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.

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.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

In conjunction with agriculture programs, Corus has **Climate change** programs to 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. GUI made investments to the following two entities:

Mountain Harvest - SMC Limited (MH) - In October 2017, 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.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Farmers Market Brand - On January 14, 2021, Corus' established a new entity that is registered as a Delaware limited liability under the legal name Farmers Market Brands, LLC (FMB) and a wholly owned company of GUI. 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.

- **Corus Solutions**, formerly IMA Innovations ("**Solutions**"), 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. Solutions 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. Solutions 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"). Solutions 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 its 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.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 (see Note 7 for further information). 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, 2024 and 2023.

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, 2024 and 2023.

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, 2024 and 2023.

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, 2024 and 2023.

Corus International, Inc. and Affiliates

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

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, net of an allowance for credit losses. Corus pools its financial assets based on similar risk characteristics in estimating expected credit losses. The credit losses are based on the type of customers, aging of the outstanding receivable, historical collection trends, expected collections, collateral and credit rating. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that collectability of specific amounts is uncertain those balances and the allowance are adjusted accordingly. Corus recognized credit losses of \$277,278 and \$0 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Leases (Operating Lease Right-of-Use Assets and Operating Lease Liabilities)

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 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 consolidated statements of financial position date. Lease expense for these short-term leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the lease.

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, 2024 and 2023 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.

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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, 2024 and 2023. For revenue and expense items, translation is performed using the rate of exchange in effect at approximately the date of transaction.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue accounted for in accordance Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 958: *Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*, are accounted for as follows:

Contributions and Bequests

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.

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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.

U.S. Government Grants and Corporate and Other Grants

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.

Corus recognizes revenue in accordance with the FASB ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Corus recognizes revenue to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that consistent with the consideration to which entities expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Corporate and Other Grants

Certain arrangements with corporate and other grants are not considered to be contributions, but rather revenue earned related to services rendered under ASC 606. Revenue on these contracts is recognized over time based on costs incurred (cost-based input method). Based on the nature of the services provided in the contract, Corus uses judgment to determine based on the input model that best depicts the transfer of control over time. For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, Corus recognized revenue from contracts of \$2,597,831 and \$106,257, respectively.

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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 Solutions 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 Solutions 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, 2024 and 2023. GUI, MH, and FMB 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' 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, 2024 and 2023. Corus is open to examination by taxing authorities from its tax year ended September 30, 2021 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:

<i>Expense</i>	<i>Method of Allocation</i>
Occupancy costs, HQ and overseas	Time and effort
Program materials and other supplies	Time and effort
Cost of equipment, supplies and maintenance	Time and effort

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Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which provides new guidance on the measurement of current expected credit losses (CECL) on financial instruments. The new guidance has replaced the incurred loss methodology of recognizing credit losses on financial instruments with a methodology that estimates the expected credit loss on financial instruments and reflects the net amount expected to be collected on the financial instrument. Corus adopted this ASU effective October 1, 2023. The adoption did not have a material impact on Corus' consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In June 2022, the 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 2026). 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 March 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-02, *Codification Improvements - Amendments to Remove References to the Concept Statements*. This update contains amendments to the codification that remove references to various Concepts Statements. In most instances, the references are extraneous and not required to understand or apply the guidance. In other instances, the references were used in prior Statements to provide guidance in certain topical areas. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 (Corus fiscal year 2026). Early adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740), Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. This requires organizations to provide additional, disaggregated disclosures for income taxes paid, along with information about income from continuing operations before income tax expense on a disaggregated basis. Certain other disclosure requirements were eliminated. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025 (Corus fiscal year 2027). Early adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

Corus has assessed other accounting pronouncements issued or effecting during the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, and deemed they were not applicable to Corus and are not anticipated to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Investments

Investments consist of the following:

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Money market funds	\$ 13,869,909	\$ 10,169,020
U.S. Treasury and municipal obligations	2,934,212	2,390,630
Mutual funds	2,853,068	2,567,888
Investment pools	1,417,792	968,662
Mortgage-backed securities	1,130,822	1,065,583
Corporate and foreign bonds	1,117,586	1,015,232
U.S. Government agency bonds	179,867	133,458
Asset-backed securities	166,800	201,197
REIT funds	82,355	61,362
	\$ 23,752,411	\$ 18,573,032

4. Grants and Contributions Receivable

Grants and contributions receivable consist of the following:

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Contributions receivable - General	\$ 8,202,659	\$ 1,504,012
Grants receivables - U.S. Government	11,789,926	1,909,639
Total grants and contributions receivable	\$ 19,992,585	\$ 3,413,651

All grants and contributions receivable at September 30, 2024 and 2023 were expected to be collected within twelve-months.

5. Fair Value Measurements

FASB 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

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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:

Description	As of September 30, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds	\$ 13,869,909	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,869,909
U.S. Treasury obligations	-	2,769,484	-	2,769,484
Municipal obligations	-	164,728	-	164,728
	-	2,934,212	-	2,934,212
Mutual funds:				
Domestic equity	968,105	-	-	968,105
International funds	1,884,963	-	-	1,884,963
	2,853,068	-	-	2,853,068
Mortgage-backed securities	-	1,130,822	-	1,130,822
Corporate and foreign bonds	-	1,117,586	-	1,117,586
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	179,867	-	179,867
Asset-backed securities	-	166,800	-	166,800
REIT funds	-	82,355	-	82,355
	\$ 16,722,977	\$ 5,611,642	\$ -	22,334,619
Investment pools:				
Pooled trust fund, measured at NAV ^(a)				1,417,792
Total investments				\$ 23,752,411
Charitable trusts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 933,671	\$ 933,671

(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.

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Description	As of September 30, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds	\$ 10,169,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,169,020
U.S. Treasury obligations	-	2,223,699	-	2,223,699
Municipal obligations	-	166,931	-	166,931
	-	2,390,630	-	2,390,630
Mutual funds:				
Domestic equity	755,203	-	-	755,203
International funds	1,812,685	-	-	1,812,685
	2,567,888	-	-	2,567,888
Mortgage-backed securities	-	1,065,583	-	1,065,583
Corporate and foreign bonds	-	1,015,232	-	1,015,232
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	133,458	-	133,458
Asset-backed securities	-	201,197	-	201,197
REIT funds	-	61,362	-	61,362
	\$ 12,736,908	\$ 4,867,462	\$ -	17,604,370
Investment pools:				
Pooled trust fund, measured at NAV ^(a)				968,662
Total investments				\$ 18,573,032
Charitable trusts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 889,401	\$ 889,401

(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.

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

U.S. Treasury and municipal obligations, corporate and foreign bonds, mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Government agency bonds, asset-backed securities, and REIT funds 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.

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The following table provides the required information for Corus as of September 30, 2024 and 2023:

Type	Fair Value September 30, 2024	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Charitable trusts	\$ 933,671	Present Value	Discount Rate	2.00%

Type	Fair Value September 30, 2023	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Charitable trusts	\$ 889,401	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, 2024:

	Fair Value Estimated Using NAV per Share			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Pooled trust fund	\$ 1,417,792	\$ -	Daily	Unknown

The table below details Corus' ability to redeem investment funds valued at NAV or its equivalent as of September 30, 2023:

	Fair Value Estimated Using NAV per Share			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Pooled trust fund	\$ 968,662	\$ -	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. Since February 2021, the funds target asset range of permissible investments are from 0% to 50% for all equity securities, 50% to 100% in fixed income securities, and from 0% to 30% in cash and cash equivalents.

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6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following:

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Office furniture and equipment - headquarters	\$ 1,329,756	\$ 1,329,756
Transportation and other equipment - overseas operations	1,209,578	1,199,384
Computer equipment and software	995,846	686,354
Office furniture and equipment - overseas	884,601	717,641
Office building - overseas	110,856	110,856
	4,530,637	4,043,991
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,154,411)	(2,902,160)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 1,376,226	\$ 1,141,831

Depreciation expense totaled \$252,251 and \$242,636 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, Corus has recorded occupancy expenses of \$518,091 and \$530,438, 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, 2024 and 2023, LWR's equity in LCC was \$3,124,886 and \$3,239,947, respectively. At September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, GUI 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.

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Below are the financial results of GUI included in the consolidated statements of activities. The expenses of GUI represent costs paid by LWR on behalf of GUI.

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 1,786,591	\$ 4,600,872
Total expenses	(2,067,551)	(1,432,137)
Net income	\$ (280,960)	\$ 3,168,735

Included in total expenses is current expected credit losses of \$277,278 and \$0 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. There were intercompany transactions between GUI and LWR of \$1,497,740 and \$3,015,675, respectively, which were eliminated in the consolidation.

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

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Revenue from export sales of coffee, other	\$ 1,616,661	\$ 1,616,490
Total expenses	(1,459,031)	(1,639,540)
Net income/(loss)	\$ 157,630	\$ (23,050)

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, there is an intercompany payable from MH to GUI of \$779,625 and \$1,600,626, respectively.

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

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 143,974	\$ 294,203
Total expenses	(140,972)	(264,705)
Net income	\$ 3,002	\$ 29,498

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, GUI has made an aggregate investment of \$136,815 and \$145,000, respectively, in capital investments into FMB.

Corus Solutions, formerly IMA Innovations (Solutions): Solutions is a charitable organization that seeks to develop projects and initiatives to solve public health crises around the world. Solutions 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. Solutions is a center where innovative public health and allied programs can be conceived, tested and implemented on behalf of IMA.

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

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 5,700,130	\$ 11,519,671
Total expenses	(7,505,193)	(11,395,759)
Net (loss)/income	\$ (1,805,062)	\$ 123,912

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.

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 2,042,186	\$ 2,922,538
Total expenses	(2,407,081)	(3,809,005)
Net income	\$ (364,895)	\$ (886,467)

8. Debt

Debt payable, consists of the following:

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Bond payable	\$ 972,815	\$ 1,138,489
Bond issuance costs, net	(23,559)	(28,779)
	949,256	1,109,710
Other debt		
Corus Technologies term loans	32,233	80,932
	32,233	80,932
	\$ 981,489	\$ 1,190,642

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 CT 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

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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, 2024 and 2023 amounting to \$949,256 and \$1,109,710, respectively, included in the debt as shown on the consolidated statements of financial position, net of unamortized bond premium of \$15,315 and \$18,489, respectively, and deferred loan issuance costs of \$23,559 and \$28,779 as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023 is \$224,750 for both years, for LWR's 50% interest in the Debt Service Reserve Fund.

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

<i>Date</i>	LWR Portion	LIRS Portion	Total
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
April 1, 2028	202,500	202,500	405,000
April 1, 2029	210,000	210,000	420,000
	957,500	957,500	1,915,000
Bond discount	15,315	15,315	30,360
	\$ 972,815	\$ 972,815	\$ 1,945,630

Interest on the 2007 Bonds for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, amounted to \$25,134 and \$67,069, 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.

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Covenant Non-compliance

LWR was in compliance with all covenants related to the bonds payable with the exception of an administrative default of a requirement to provide final consolidated audited statements no more than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year for both years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. Because of this noncompliance, the bonds payable are callable on demand. However, LWR has not been notified of any impending request for repayment of the outstanding bonds payable. LWR is still in compliance with the financial covenants contained in the loan agreement in consideration of the bond payable being considered a current liability.

Other Debt

Other debt items include a revolving \$5.0 million line of credit facility that IMA has access to 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. During the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, IMA withdrew money from LOC totaling \$0 and \$11.2 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, IMA had no outstanding balance of the available line of credit.

CT term loans consist of a commercial bank loan with HSBC in the UK for \$31,445 as of September 30, 2024 of which was paid in 2024. The loan is repayable within 72 months from the date of the drawdown and interest rate on this loan was 2.5% as of September 30, 2024. In addition, CT has an outstanding Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) support Bounce-back loan (BBL) from the UK Government for \$32,233 and \$49,487 as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, at an annual interest rate of and 5.5% and 2.5%, respectively. The outstanding BBL loan amount will be repaid in January 2027. Interest expense paid on these loans were de minimis.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

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

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Subject to the passage of time:		
Contributions receivable and deferred gifts	\$ 1,368,788	\$ 1,375,120
Subject to expenditures for specified purposes:		
Ukraine Emergency Response	2,279,057	3,093,281
Evangelical Lutheran Church Association (ELCA) Annual Fund	1,600,132	440,502
World of Good	1,011,355	1,167,543
The End Fund - Tropical Disease Prevention S. Sudan	751,616	682,158
ELCA - Agriculture Support for Farmers Ukraine	411,879	420,362
John Templeton Foundation	346,805	723,744
Caribbean Hurricanes	335,650	335,650
Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Response Funds	209,650	299,590
Nepal Earthquake Response	207,531	436,539
Growing Hope Globally (GHG)	201,339	-
Middle East General Intervention Funds and Mobile Clinics	196,435	200,818
Corus World Health	196,025	274,121
Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies (MACP)	174,839	522,192
Clinton Health Access Initiative(CHAI) - Campaign Digitization in the Democratic Republic of Congo	150,257	-
Circle of Service Foundation - Ukraine Humanitarian Response	120,145	-
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Partner Agreement	112,174	220,963
Flood Response Transboundary Communities	105,341	319,213
Turkey Earthquake Response	68,776	1,274,720
Osprey Foundation COVID 19 Vaccine Equity	896	721,688
Center for Disaster Philosophy (CDP) - Food Security in Ukraine	-	644,903
Haiti 2021 Earthquake	-	126,103
Other temporarily restricted funds	844,449	666,930
	9,324,351	12,571,020
Endowments (perpetual in nature):		
Endowments restricted for perpetuity (see Note 11)	1,402,625	1,402,625
Total purpose restricted	10,726,976	13,973,645
	\$ 12,095,764	\$ 15,348,765

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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:

<i>Years Ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
ELCA Annual Fund	\$ 2,067,597	\$ 1,094,635
Turkey Earthquake Response	1,240,568	980,266
Ukraine Emergency Response	1,038,205	4,021,378
UNFPA	936,868	1,290,653
MACP	897,353	965,363
End Fund - Tropical Disease Prevention S. Sudan	736,126	810,253
Osprey Found Covid 19 Vaccine Equity	720,792	1,055,900
CDP - Food security in Ukraine	644,903	355,097
ELCA - Agriculture Support to Farmers in Ukraine	508,484	-
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	530,336	-
John Templeton Foundation	474,031	376,256
Moroccan Earthquake Response	401,513	-
World of Good	287,552	209,895
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	272,843	-
Nepal Earthquake Response	229,009	255,671
Contributions to Congregational Tenant Based Program	213,871	-
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	178,580	-
Clinton Health Access Initiative	175,194	-
Later-Day Saint Charities	161,416	-
Haiti 2021 Earthquake	126,103	84,472
Expiration of time restrictions	30,014	36,315
Middle East Program	4,392	235,835
Osprey Foundation (Private)	-	198,029
Other international programs, relief and development	825,810	1,334,453
	\$ 12,701,560	\$ 13,304,471

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.

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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, 2024, 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	-	70,767	70,767
Endowment draw	-	(70,767)	(70,767)
	\$ -	\$ 1,402,625	\$ 1,402,625

Endowment fund activity for the year ended September 30, 2023, 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	-	60,183	60,183
Endowment draw	-	(60,183)	(60,183)
	\$ -	\$ 1,402,625	\$ 1,402,625

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12. U.S. Government Grants

Corus has entered into grant agreements with the U.S. Government for various programs and recognized revenues as follows:

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Relief and other programs		
U.S. Agency for International Development	\$ 71,808,018	\$ 67,227,074
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance	1,830,938	100,661
U.S. Department of Agriculture	6,647,039	5,224,415
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	591,938	701,296
	\$ 80,877,933	\$ 73,253,446

Corus expended federal expenditures of \$82.1 million and \$72.7 million for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, of which, \$1,311,784 and \$64,763 of interest earned (reported in the investment gain on the consolidated statements of activities) on grant funds is included in the federal expenditures 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, received were as follows:

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
<u>Type of service</u>	<u>Valuation Techniques</u>	
Donated Material Resources (blankets and quilts)	Rates based on fair market value for items, if purchased	
	\$ 8,873,532	\$ 5,950,662
Donated Material Resources (school supply kits, baby carekits)	Rates based on fair market value for items, if purchased	
	14,554,040	13,523,381
Pro-bono legal services and marketing services	Hourly rates per service provider by types of services provided by the firms	
	718,800	533,059
	\$ 24,146,372	\$ 20,007,102

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14. Retirement Plan

Employees of Corus based in the United States including U.S. Citizens and U.S. Permanent Residents based abroad are enrolled upon employment in a qualified defined contribution pension plan (Corus 403(b) Plan). Corus also maintains a non-qualified defined contribution (Corus 457(b) Plan) for a select group of U.S. management employees. Both plans are administered by One America. Contributions to the plans are based upon earnings for all eligible employees and are accrued and funded on a current basis. Retirement benefits expense was \$1,866,149 and \$1,943,340 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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.

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.

<i>September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,250,266	\$ 20,131,558
Investments	23,752,411	18,573,032
Grants and contributions receivable	19,992,585	3,413,651
Other receivables less prepaid expenses	1,934,125	5,541,173
Total financial assets available within one year	68,929,387	47,659,414
Less amounts unavailable for general expenditures within one year, due to:		
Net assets with donor restrictions	(12,095,764)	(15,348,765)
Total financial assets available to management for general expenditures within one year	\$ 56,833,623	\$ 32,310,649

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).

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16. Commitments and Contingencies

Contingencies

Corus' generates revenues from prime contracts or subcontracts for which the U.S. government is the ultimate customer. Changes in federal government budgetary priorities, domestic and international economic conditions and political circumstances, among other factors, could impact the status of Corus' current contracts and Corus' ability to win new or follow-on contract awards. In the event of unilateral early termination by the customer or expiration without renewal, the loss of one or more of Corus' significant contracts could have a material and adverse impact on Corus' future financial results.

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 2025 to 2028.

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.

Corus recognized lease expenses for the following:

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Operating lease expense	\$ 2,416,356	\$ 2,518,082
Variable lease expense	1,697,636	1,010,935
	\$ 4,113,992	\$ 3,529,017

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The weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate related to Corus lease liabilities:

<i>For the years ended September 30,</i>	2024	2023
Weighted average remaining lease term	1.98 years	2.86 years
Discount rate	1.92%	1.92%

Aggregate remaining maturities of lease liabilities as of September 30, 2024, are as follows:

<i>Year ending September 30,</i>	
2025	\$ 1,822,733
2026	1,299,165
2027	228,762
2028	13,085
	3,363,745
Less: Imputed interest	(64,559)
	\$ 3,299,186

17. Subsequent Events

Corus evaluated subsequent events through June 20, 2025, 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 other than as noted below.

On January 27, 2025, an Executive Order concerning the Reevaluation and Realignment of United States Foreign Assistance Programs initiated a 90-day “pause” on new funding obligations to facilitate a review by the new administration. Prior to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements, Corus received termination notices for six of its grants which includes four direct awards and two subawards. The unused funds from these six grants amount to approximately \$5.7 million as of September 30, 2024 which was considered conditional revenues. As of April 30, 2025, the current accounts receivable balance for these terminated awards is \$1.8 million which is in process for collection with termination settlement/final billings. Management is currently assessing the implications of these terminations on the projected decrease in grants and contracts revenue, as well as the corresponding program expenses for the year ending September 30, 2025. Management believes that the loss of federal grant revenue from these six grants does not pose a material risk to Corus’ financial position as of September 30, 2024.