# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Moms Against Poverty Burlingame, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Moms Against Poverty (a California nonprofit organization) (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Board of Directors Moms Against Poverty Burlingame, California

(Continued)

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Moms Against Poverty as of December 31, 2018, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 7 - Domestic and Foreign Operation conducted through other entities and Note 9 - Commitments & Contingencies – Foreign Operations: The Organization conducts most of its operations through other agent organizations in foreign countries. Some of these entities are non-profit charitable organizations/NGOs registered under the laws of their country jurisdictions and operating as such locally but are not registered exempt entities with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. This can lead to various internal control challenges. MAP management has consistently been working to address any remaining operational areas still in need of upgrade.

Nicholas + Thobisen autounting

Pleasanton, California February 10, 2022

Nicholas & Robison Accounting License # COR 6072

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2018

# **ASSETS**

Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 202,798
Receivables	7,738
Inventory	39,265
Prepaid Expenses	 13,250
Total Current Assets	263,051
Property and Equipment	
Furniture and Equipment	22,149
Accumulated Depreciation	 (3,191)
Net Property and Equipment	 18,958
Total Assets	\$ 282,009

# LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 13,893
Total Current Liabilities	13,893
Total Liabilities	13,893
Net Assets	
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions Net Assets With Donor Restrictions	268,116
Total Net Assets	 268,116
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 282,009

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Support & Revenue	Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions		Net Assets With Donor Restrictions		 Total
Support & Revenue					
Business and Individual Donations	\$	193,676	\$	294,856	\$ 488,532
In-Kind Donations		120,322		-	120,322
Special Events:					
Special Event Donations		295,404		-	295,404
Special Event Sales		309,841		-	309,841
Less: Cost of Direct Benefit to					
Special Event Donors		(290,291)		-	(290,291)
Net Revenue from Special Events	314,954		-		 314,954
Net Assets Released from Restrictions		836,503		(836,503)	 -
<b>Total Support and Revenues</b>		1,465,455		(541,647)	923,808
Expenses					
Foreign Project Contributions		937,966		-	937,966
U.S. Project Contributions		158,281		-	158,281
Management & General		103,051		-	 103,051
Total Expenses		1,199,298		-	 1,199,298
Change in Net Assets		266,157		(541,647)	(275,490)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year		1,959		541,647	 543,606
Net Assets, End of Year	\$	268,116	\$		\$ 268,116

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Foreign Projects							
		enegal Project	Ira	n Project		rra Leone Project	ambodia Project	al Foreign Projects
Contributions	\$	55,000	\$	695,890	\$	4,960	\$ 86,662	\$ 842,512
Outside Services		-		-		-	-	-
Professional Fees		-		13,579		-	-	13,579
Hosting Conferences and Training		-		-		-	-	-
Travel		-		4,303		-	-	4,303
Supplies		-		-		-	-	-
Telephone and On-line Charges		-		-		-	-	-
Postage		-		-		-	-	-
Printing, Copying and Publishing		-		-		-	-	-
Rent		-		-		-	-	-
Equipment Rental and Repairs		-		300		-	-	300
Insurance		-		-		-	-	-
Advertising		-		11,766		-	-	11,766
Fees and Service Charges		-		419		-	-	419
Salaries and Related Expenses		-		34,942		-	30,145	65,087
Depreciation		_		-		-	 -	 _
Total Functional Expenses	\$	55,000	\$	761,199	\$	4,960	\$ 116,807	\$ 937,966

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	ted States - Projects	Fu	ndraising	nagement General	 Total
Contributions	\$ 137,498	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 980,010
Outside Services	892		74,737	-	75,629
Professional Fees	-		30,000	11,939	55,518
Hosting Conferences and Training	-		-	144	144
Travel	135		5,698	1,787	11,923
Supplies	967		55,789	737	57,493
Telephone and On-line Charges	-		-	3,268	3,268
Postage	-		710	1,378	2,088
Printing, Copying and Publishing	-		8,528	1,034	9,562
Rent	-		26,250	-	26,250
Equipment Rental and Repairs	-		23,988	145	24,433
Insurance	-		-	7,046	7,046
Advertising	10,294		13,105	10,294	45,459
Fees and Service Charges	348		9,981	3,977	14,725
Salaries and Related Expenses	8,147		41,505	60,512	175,251
Depreciation	 -		-	 790	 790
Total Functional Expenses	\$ 158,281	\$	290,291	\$ 103,051	\$ 1,489,589

# MOMS AGAINST POVERTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Change in Net Assets	\$ (275,490)
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to	
Cash Used in Operating Activities	
Depreciation	790
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:	
Receivables	(3,900)
Inventory	(14,936)
Prepaid Expenses	(5,245)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	11,511
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	\$ (287,270)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Acquisition of Office Equipment	(17,789)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(17,789)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	
Loan Payable	(25,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(25,000)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(330,059)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31, 2017	 532,857
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31, 2018	\$ 202,798

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

# Note 1: Organization and Basis of Presentation

Moms Against Poverty (the "Organization") is a California nonprofit, locally-based 501(c)(3) public and charitable organization which was established in 2008. Moms Against Poverty (MAP) is a global non-profit organization with the mission to nurture and educate underprivileged children to their fullest potential, so that one day they can contribute and lead within their own communities and break the cycle of poverty. The organization's work is holistically minded, advancing communities one program at a time toward well-being and self-sufficiency. First, the organization addresses children's basic needs, such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Then, using education and vocational programs, it provides them with the tools and environment they need to thrive and become successful members of their community and the world at large. The organization's programs include <u>education</u>, <u>hunger relief and basic provisions</u>, <u>health and wellness</u>, and <u>orphan care</u>.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting following the standards of accounting and reporting in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*, which is an enhancement to Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 958. Under FASB ASU 2016-14, the Organization is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets; without donor restrictions and with donor restrictions.

- <u>Without Donor Restrictions</u> include those assets over which the Board of Directors has discretionary control in carrying out the operations of the Organization. Under this category, the Organization maintains an operating fund and other funds as designated by the Board for specific purposes. The Organization has elected to report as an increase in without donor restrictions net assets any restricted revenue received in the current period for which the restrictions have been met in the current period.
- <u>With Donor Restrictions</u> include those assets subject to donor restrictions and for which the applicable restrictions were not met as of the end of the current reporting period. These net assets also include assets subject to non-expiring donor restrictions, such as endowments.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements include all necessary adjustments for a fair presentation of the financial position and the results of operations for the period presented.

# Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Organization considers instruments that are guaranteed by the Federal Reserve, can be converted into cash within a short term, and have maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2018, the Organization's bank account exceeded the Federal Deposit Reserve Insurance limit. The Organization had only cash, no cash equivalents.

# Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

# **Revenue Recognition**

Contributions are recognized as revenue when received or unconditionally promised. Contributions are recorded as with or without donor restrictions depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions.

All donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of restriction. 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 statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

# **Distinguishing Contributions from Exchange Transactions**

Exchange transactions are reciprocal transfers, such as purchases of goods and services from another entity. For example, an arts patron who buys tickets to an opera is purchasing goods from that organization. A transfer of assets that is in substance a purchase of goods or services is not a contribution. Revenues resulting from exchange transactions are classified on the statement of activities as "Sales" rather than "Donations" when the potential benefits resulting from a transfer of assets are intended to serve the general public, such that the general public is receiving the primary benefit, that transfer of assets is considered a "Contribution."

# **Special Events**

Contributions may be solicited by special events such as fund-raising dinners or by "sales" of items, for which the price charged is substantially greater than the cost of the items. These special events generate both revenue from the exchange transaction (the "sale" of goods or services) and support from the excess price charged, which represents a contribution. According to FASB ASC 958-220-45-19, the statement of activities should report the *gross* amounts of revenues and expenses from such special events when they are ongoing and major activities.

# **Using Donor-Restricted Contributions First**

The Organizations often incurs expenses for which both net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions are available. If so, the donor-imposed restrictions are considered to be fulfilled and net assets with donor restrictions are used first unless the expense is directly attributable to another specific outside source of revenue, such as a conditional award from a government agency or private foundation.

# **Property and Equipment**

All acquisitions of property and equipment in excess of \$1,000 and all expenditures for repair and maintenance, renewals, and betterments that materially prolong the useful lives of assets are capitalized. Property and equipment are stated at cost or, if donated, at the approximate fair market value at the time of date of donation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the property and equipment.

Total depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$790.

# Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### Income Tax

The Organization is exempt from Federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and from California Franchise taxes under Section 23701(d) of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The Organization is only required to submit annual federal and state informational returns, therefore, no provision for federal and/or state income taxes are included in the financial statements.

Generally accepted accounting principles provide accounting and disclosure guidance about positions taken by an organization in its tax returns that might be uncertain. Management has considered its tax positions and believes that all of the positions taken by the Organization in its federal and state exempt organization tax returns are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination.

The Organization files information returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the State of California. The Organization's open tax years subject to examination by taxing authorities include 2020, 2019, and 2018. The California state return is subject to an additional year and therefore the 2017 return is open as well.

### **Donated Services**

FASB ASC 958-605-25-16 generally requires the fair value of donated services to be recognized in the financial statements if either the services (a) create or enhance non-financial assets or (b) require specialized skills, performed by people with those skills, and would otherwise be purchased by the Organization.

# **Donated Goods**

Donated good are recognized as in-kind donations on the statement of activities at the fair market value of the goods, at the time of the contribution. Once the goods are contributed to subrecipients, a contribution is recorded and reported as such on the statement of functional expenses.

# Long-Lived Assets

The Organization's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future expected cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or the fair value of the asset, less costs to sell.

### Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could be different from those estimates.

Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the useful lives of property and equipment, and other contingencies. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimates and judgment. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment. Management believes its estimates to be reasonable under the circumstances. The current economic environment has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in those estimates and assumptions. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

### **Recent Accounting Standards**

In September 2020, FASB issued ASU 2020-07, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets,* which will require the value of contributed nonfinancial assets to be reported as a separate line item in the statement of activities, apart from contributions of cash or other financial assets. In addition, nonprofit organizations must disclose gifts-in-kind by category in the notes to the financial statements. FASB ASU No. 2020-07 is effective for annual periods beginning after June 15, 2021, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after June 15, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

In February 2016, the FASB issued amended authoritative guidance on accounting for leases. The new provisions require that a lessee of operating leases recognize, in the statement of financial position, a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The lease liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments, with the right-of-use asset based upon the lease liability. The classification criteria for distinguishing between finance (or capital) leases and operating leases are substantially similar to the previous lease guidance, but with no explicit bright lines. As such, operating leases will result in straight-line rent expense similar to current practice. For short term leases (term of 12 months or less), a lessee is permitted to make an accounting election not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities, which would generally result in lease expense being recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This guidance applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, which will be the Company's fiscal year 2022, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

### Note 3: Net Assets

At December 31, 2018, no net assets were restricted by donors.

### Note 4: In-Kind Contributions

The Organization recognizes donated goods and services as income in the period contributed, and expense in the period the donated good or service benefits. Donated services must create and enhance non-financial assets or require specialized skills (such as professional services which would otherwise need to be purchased if not provided by donation) in order to qualify for recognition in the statement of activities. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Organization received \$72,910 of in-kind income in the form of goods and \$47,412 of in-kind income in the form of services.

# Note 5: Furniture and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 2018:

Furniture and Equipment	\$ 22,149
Accumulated depreciation	(3,191)
Net Property and Equipment	\$ 18,958

### Note 6: Loan Payable

The Organization entered into a line of credit (LOC) agreement under a master revolving note with a bank on August 4, 2017. This note has a maximum draw amount of \$250,000 with principal due on demand by the bank at any time. The bank is not under obligation to make any advances under this note at any given time. The note carries various covenants that the Organization is required to meet. The Organization was in compliance with these covenants except for the covenant requiring an annual CPA audited financial statements of the Organization within 120 days of each Organization fiscal year end. Advances are subject to a floating annual interest rate that changes based upon various indexes. As of December 31, 2018, the Organization did not carry a balance owed on this LOC.

#### Note 7: Domestic and Foreign Operation Conducted Through Other Entities

The Organization gives grants and other donations to various organizations (other entities ) that operate in foreign countries and the United States. These entities generally are not registered exempt entities with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. During 2018 the countries/geographical regions these other foreign entity organizations operated in were: Africa, Cambodia, India and Iran.

Operating in multiple foreign locations, with different languages and business customs, through agency organizations makes for a challenging internal control environment. The Organization monitors the agency organizations and their operations with internal staff and volunteers. The Organization generally enters into written agreements with these other entities called "Memorandums of Understanding" (MOU) and "Agency Agreements". These agreements generally lay out MAP's objectives in the applicable country and how the other entity is to spend funds MAP provides as well as reporting obligations. These agreements are, in essence, agency agreements that these other entities will act as MAP's agent in administering the operations and funding by MAP in those areas. The funds provided to and type of agreement with the other entities is listed in the table below.

Organization	Contribution	Type of Agreement
APA Family Support Services	1,270	Memorandum of Understanding
Arroyo Viejo Recreation Center	9,479	Memorandum of Understanding
Association Natangue Senegal	55,000	Memorandum of Understanding
Bryant Early Education School	2,260	Memorandum of Understanding
Burckhalter Elementary	14,909	Memorandum of Understanding
Carver Elementary	3,040	No formal agreement
Families Without Borders	4,960	Memorandum of Understanding
Farallon View Elementary	2,970	Memorandum of Understanding
Frick Impact Academy	3,793	Memorandum of Understanding
IIe Omode	8,749	No formal agreement
Kaleo Christian Fellowship Church	3,160	Memorandum of Understanding
Laura W. Warning Elementary	528	Memorandum of Understanding
Lava Mae	10,000	Memorandum of Understanding
MAP Cambodia	86,662	Memorandum of Understanding
Misssey, Inc	6,363	Memorandum of Understanding
Muhammad University	3,929	No formal agreement
Nikgaman Jamshid	599,885	Agency Agreement
Pledge to Humanity	8,900	Memorandum of Understanding
Selma Olinder Elementary	467	No formal agreement
Loudoun County Public Schools	3,467	Memorandum of Understanding
Total	829,791	

# Note 8: Detail of Restricted Funds by Country

Certain donated funds are restricted to specific country and project usage. Due to shortage in contributions for specific program projects, the Board of Directors may designate unrestricted funds to help with the cost of its programs at various times during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Board of Directors designated \$259,744 of its unrestricted net assets to use for additional expenditures to these restricted funds projects during 2018. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the changes in donor restricted net assets and board designated net assets were as follows:

	Rest	Donor tricted Net Assets, ginning of Year	ar Desig Rece	r Restrictions nd Board mated Funds ived During he Year	Don	eleased from or Restrictions and Board ignated Funds During Year	Restric Assets	aining cted Net , End of ear
Senegal Project	\$	-	\$	55,000	\$	(55,000)	\$	-
Iran Project		519,563		241,636		(761,199)		-
Sierra Leone Project		-		4,960		(4,960)		-
Cambodia Project		22,084		94,723		(116,807)		-
United States - Project Contributions		-		158,281		(158,281)		-
Total	\$	541,647	\$	554,600	\$	(1,096,247)	\$	-

# Note 9: Commitments & Contingencies

# **Foreign Operations**

The Organization gives grants and other donations to various other agent organizations that operate in foreign countries. Some of these entities are non-profit charitable organizations/NGOs registered under the laws of their country jurisdictions and operating as such locally but are not registered exempt entities with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Monitoring the use of these grants and other donations in foreign countries is often challenging due to limited MAP staffing, distance, remote locations, local languages, government regulations, and currency transactions. These monitoring challenges, while generally addressed by the Organization's internal controls, have caused the Organization to have some operational areas still in need of upgrade to meet all regulatory and exemption requirements. MAP management has consistently been working to address any remaining operational areas still in need of upgrade.

The Organization has a license from the US Treasury Department to conduct charitable activities in Iran through March 31, 2023.

# **Management Letter**

The auditors' have issued management an advisory letter with recommendations for enhancing internal controls, restricted asset tracking, management payments, insurance, and supervision of foreign operations.

# Note 9: Commitments & Contingencies (continued)

#### **Budgetary Commitments for Expenditures in 2019**

The Organization's board of directors has made commitments, contingent upon availability of funds, to donate approximately \$1,555,546 to ongoing charitable operations and new projects during 2019. The details of these commitments are contained in the Organization's 2019 budget.

	Board Designated	Budgeted Upon Fund	
	<u>Commitments</u>	Availability	Totals
Iran			
Kerman Girls Orphanage	84,000	-	84,000
Nikgaman Jamshid Project Management	166,000	-	166,000
Roostamahds Daycare Centers	27,500	-	27,500
Farkhondeh Center, Tehran	4,800	-	4,800
School Construction	225,000	-	225,000
Other Projects	123,250	-	123,250
United States			
U.S. Nutrition Outreach Program	229,200	-	229,200
Hygiene Program	93,000	-	93,000
Other Projects	60,000	-	60,000
Cambodia	112,780	-	112,780
Senegal	-	46,000	46,000
Sierra Leone	-	10,000	10,000
India	-	20,000	20,000
Mexico	-	7,000	7,000
Guatemala	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Operations &amp; Management</b>		344,016	344,016
Totals	1,125,530	430,016	1,555,546

#### Note 9: Commitments & Contingencies (continued)

#### **Indemnity Agreement**

The Organization has entered into an Agency agreement with a foreign nonprofit entity (Iran) outlining that this other entity will as MAP's agent be administering funds in Iran according to MAP's direction. This other entity is not a registered exempt entity with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Part of this agreement provides that each party to the agreement will indemnify, defend, protect, hold harmless, and release the other, its officers, agents, and employees from and against any and all claims, loss proceedings, damages, etc.

### Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

The Organization received donor restricted assets during the year to be used for various specific purposes consistent with the Organization's charitable purpose.

#### Lease Commitments

The Organizations leases its office space under a lease requiring monthly payments of \$1,735 with annual increases through February 2031.

Future minimum lease payments for the years ending December 31 are as follows:

Year Ending	Total		
2019	\$	-	
2020		-	
2021	13,	880	
2022	20,	820	
2023	21,4	445	
Thereafter	173,	775	
Total	\$229,	920	

# Note 10: Quantitative Liquidity

FASB ASC 958-205-55-21 requires that the Organization provide a disclosure concerning financial asset liquidly available to meet operational needs in the coming year. See below table with this disclosure:

Financial assets, at year end Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	202,798 7,738	210,536
Less those unavailable for general expenditure within one year, due to		
Board designations	-	1,125,530
Donor restrictions		-
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	_	

### Note 11: Subsequent Events

# **Covid-19 Shutdown and Re-Openings**

Since March 2020, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses have been forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in economic slowdowns. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions. The Organization has determined that these events are non-adjusting current and subsequent events. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Organization for future periods.

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date through February 10, 2022, the date of the auditor's report and when the financial statements were available for issuance, and have determined there have not been any events which require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the accompanying financial statements.