GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2025

WITH SUMMARIZED COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

RB | RICH & BANDER

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS
JUNE 30, 2025
(With summarized comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2024)

RICH AND BANDER, LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PETER R. RICH, CPA

JONATHAN A. BANDER, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc.
New York, NY

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc. (a nonprofit organization) which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc. as of June 30, 2025, 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. 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 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, and for 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.

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

79 MADISON AVENUE SECOND FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10016
Tel: (212) 684-2470 Fax: (646) 218-4132 EMAIL: INFO@RICHANDBANDER.COM

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc.'s 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 financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc.'s 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.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc.'s 2024 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated May 14, 2025. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Rich and Bander, LLP

New York, NY
May 13, 2026

GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2025
(With summarized comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2024)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 273,878	$ 217,570
Investments	313	184
Accounts receivable	15,857	16,556
Grants and contributions receivable	2,300	54,495
Prepaid expenses and other assets	666	1,044
Total current assets	**293,014**	**289,849**
Noncurrent assets		
Property and equipment, net	7,545	8,725
Total noncurrent assets	**7,545**	**8,725**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 300,559**	**$ 298,574**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 60,321	$ 34,486
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	7,359	11,200
Due to third parties	22,945	24,547
Total current liabilities	**90,625**	**70,233**
TOTA LIABILITIES	**90,625**	**70,233**
NET ASSETS		
Without donor restrictions	209,934	198,341
With donor restrictions	-	30,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**209,934**	**228,341**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	**$ 300,559**	**$ 298,574**

GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
(With summarized comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2024)

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	2025 Totals	2024 Totals
Revenue and support				
Grants and contributions				
Individuals	$ 311,229	$ -	$ 311,229	$ 242,452
Government	186,510	-	186,510	219,495
Foundations	83,000	-	83,000	107,500
Contributed nonfinancial assets	80,986	-	80,986	66,718
Net assets released from restrictions	30,000	(30,000)	-	-
Total grants and contributions	**691,725**	**(30,000)**	**661,725**	**636,165**
Program service revenue				
Concert performances and service fees	512,770	-	512,770	393,941
Marketing services	47,800	-	47,800	45,603
Project administrative income	54,782	-	54,782	45,191
Total program service revenue	**615,352**	**-**	**615,352**	**484,735**
Other income				
Miscellaneous income	24,144	-	24,144	13,183
Net investment return	165	-	165	106
Total other income	**24,309**	**-**	**24,309**	**13,289**
Total revenue and support	**1,331,386**	**(30,000)**	**1,301,386**	**1,134,189**
Expenses				
Program services	1,068,609	-	1,068,609	1,064,539
Supporting services				
Management and general	224,795	-	224,795	159,819
Fundraising	26,389	-	26,389	49,292
Total expenses	**1,319,793**	**-**	**1,319,793**	**1,273,650**
Change in net assets	11,593	(30,000)	(18,407)	(139,461)
Net assets - beginning of year	198,341	30,000	228,341	367,802
Net assets - end of year	**$ 209,934**	**$ -**	**$ 209,934**	**$ 228,341**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
(With summarized comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2024)

		Supporting Services			
	Program Services	**Management and General**	**Fundraising**	**2025 Total**	**2024 Total**
Artistic and other fees	$ 772,002	$ -	$ 381	$ 772,383	$ 714,098
Salaries and wages	100,534	55,492	23,000	179,026	178,302
Rent	-	80,986	-	80,986	66,718
Production expenses	66,628	-	-	66,628	66,749
Fiscal sponsorship expense	54,682	-	-	54,682	34,428
Marketing and advertising	30,908	280	-	31,188	31,104
Administrative fees	7,388	20,525	-	27,913	44,834
Equipment rental and storage	-	18,803	-	18,803	17,852
Ticket system fees	14,435	612	-	15,047	22,859
Payroll taxes	949	12,130	952	14,031	14,225
Professional fees	60	10,315	-	10,375	10,059
Miscellaneous	9,364	413	-	9,777	14,197
Internet and web hosting	3,810	5,689	-	9,499	5,252
Contributions	5,750	-	-	5,750	864
Telephone and utilities	-	4,559	-	4,559	6,309
Travel	-	3,943	-	3,943	6,114
Office supplies and expenses	544	3,207	-	3,751	13,602
Insurance	-	3,377	-	3,377	1,077
Depreciation	230	2,872	231	3,333	2,828
Subscriptions and professional dues	508	557	1,749	2,814	4,148
Postage and delivery	134	765	76	975	1,550
Meals and entertainment	543	-	-	543	2,230
Bank and credit card charges	140	75	-	215	4,658
Taxes and filing fees	-	125	-	125	125
Repairs and maintenance	-	70	-	70	500
Bad debts	-	-	-	-	8,547
Professional development	-	-	-	-	370
License and permits	-	-	-	-	51
	$ 1,068,609	**$ 224,795**	**$ 26,389**	**$ 1,319,793**	**$ 1,273,650**

GOTHAM EARLY MUSIC SCENE, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
(With summarized comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2024)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	$ (18,407)	$ (139,461)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Bad debts	-	8,547
Depreciation	3,333	2,828
Unrealized gain on investments	(129)	(47)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Accounts receivable	699	(17,067)
Grants and contributions receivable	52,195	(34,935)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	378	(806)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	25,835	(12,678)
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	(3,841)	2,062
Due to third parties	(1,602)	24,547
Total adjustments	76,868	(27,549)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	58,461	(167,010)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,153)	(6,199)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,153)	(6,199)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	56,308	(173,209)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	217,570	390,779
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 273,878**	**$ 217,570**
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income taxes	$ -	$ -

1) NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Gotham Early Music Scene, Inc. ("the Organization") was incorporated on August 20, 2007 under the laws of the State of New York. The Organization was created to promote and enrich public understanding and appreciation of early music in New York City. The Organization produces concerts, seminars, lectures, master classes, exhibitions, and scholarly forums by New York City-based individuals and organizations. The Organization accepts and solicits public and private contributions to fund these events.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management of the Organization to use estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Organization considers all highly liquid investments, except those held for long-term investment, with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Revenue, Revenue Recognition, and Receivables

Grants and Contributions – Grants (from government and foundations) and contributions (from individuals, corporations, and other sources) are recognized when cash, securities or other assets; an unconditional promise to give; or notification of a beneficial interest is received. Conditional promises to give, that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier, and a right of release/return, are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met.

Grants and contributions receivable – Grants and contributions that are not yet collected are recorded as grants and contributions receivable. Amounts expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Grants and contributions that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. The Organization uses the allowance method to determine uncollectible grants and contributions receivable. The allowance is based on prior years' experience and management's analysis of specific promises made.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Revenue, Revenue Recognition, and Receivables (Cont'd)

Concert performance and service fees – The Organization currently earns fees by implementing a full-fledged professional ticketing system and providing front-of-house services for concerts. The performance obligation of providing these services in exchange for fees is satisfied upon specific performance dates which usually lasts for a day, at a point in time.

Marketing services – The Organization also earns marketing income in two ways: media press releases and newsletter listing. The performance obligation of these services is satisfied upon release of the media press releases and newsletter listing, at a point in time.

Project administrative income – These are recognized once the Organization pays out the contributed funds to the fiscal beneficiary.

All program service revenue amounts received in advance of the satisfaction of the performance obligation are deferred to the applicable period.

Accounts Receivable – Program service revenue earned but not yet received that is expected to be collected within one year are recorded as accounts receivable at net realizable value. The Organization uses the allowance method to determine uncollectible accounts receivable. The allowance is based on prior years' experience and management's analysis of specific accounts receivable.

Contributed Nonfinancial Assets – The value of services, facilities and non-capitalized equipment donated is recorded as contributions with or without donor restrictions and expensed in the year donated. These contributions are valued at the estimated fair value of similar services and materials. A number of volunteers have donated significant amounts of their time to the Organization in connection with its programs. Directors and officers have made a significant contribution of their time to develop the Organization and its programs. These donated services are not reflected in the financial statements since they do not meet the criteria for recognition as contributed services. These donated services do not create or enhance a nonfinancial asset nor require a specialized skill that the contributors have and would typically need to be purchased through donation.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost or, if donated, the fair market value at the date of donation. The Organization's policy is to capitalize expenditures for these items in excess of $500. Depreciation for property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes at rates based on the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Computers and equipment	3-5
Furniture	7

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Investments

The Organization has an investment account at J.P. Morgan to hold donations of stock to the Organization. The Organization keeps the account open with one stock to prevent the opening and closing of the account with each donation.

The Organization records investment purchases at cost, or if donated, at fair value on the date of donation. Thereafter, investments are reported at their fair values in the statement of financial position. Net investment return/(loss) is reported in the statement of activities and consists of interest and dividend income, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses, less external and direct internal investment expenses.

Contract Balances

Contract assets are recognized when the Organization has satisfied a contract obligation but must satisfy other performance obligations before being entitled to payment, or when the Organization has the right to bill a customer before satisfying any or some of the performance obligations. Contract liabilities are recognized when the Organization has an obligation to perform services to a customer for which the Organization has received advanced consideration or when payment is due prior to satisfying any or some of the performance obligations. The Organization does not have opening balances for contract assets and liabilities or such balances for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Net Assets

Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor- or grantor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions – Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor (or certain grantor) restrictions.

Net Assets With Donor Restrictions – Net assets subject to donor- (or certain grantor-) imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. The Organization reports contributions restricted by donors as increases in net assets without donor restrictions if the restrictions expire (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished) in the reporting period in which the revenue is recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, 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.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Fiscal Sponsorship Activities

The Organization acts as a fiscal sponsor for several entities. As a fiscal sponsor, the Organization agrees to pass assets (cash) received from donors to an entity or individual specified by those donors.

For comprehensive fiscal sponsorship arrangements, the Organization administers all donated funds and earned income received on behalf of the fiscal beneficiary and retains control and discretion over the distribution the funds. Accordingly, the funds received and related expenses are included in the income and expenses of the Organization.

For pre-approved grant relationship arrangements, the Organization's policy is to recognize the cash received and an offsetting liability, "Due to Fiscally Sponsored Projects," until the funds are ultimately distributed to the ultimate beneficiary, at which time the liability is removed from the Organization's books.

Marketing and Advertising Costs

Marketing and advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributable to one or more program or supporting functions of the Organization. Therefore, these expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. The expenses that are allocated include salaries and wages, rent, portion of administrative fees, marketing and advertising, equipment rental and storage, payroll taxes, portion of office supplies and expenses, telephone and utilities, depreciation, and insurance, which are allocated on the basis of estimates of time and effort.

Income Tax Status

The Organization is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is also exempt from state income taxes. However, any unrelated business income may be subject to taxation. Currently, the Organization has no obligation for any unrelated business income tax.

The Organization's Forms 990, *Return of Organizations Exempt from Income Tax*, for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, generally for three years after they were filed.

The Organization has evaluated its current tax positions and has concluded that as of June 30, 2025, the Organization does not have any significant uncertain tax positions for which a reserve would be necessary.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Leases

The Organization determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception. Leases are included in right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. ROU assets and lease liabilities reflect the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term, and ROU assets also include prepaid or accrued rent. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Organization does not report ROU assets and leases liabilities for short-term leases (leases with a term of 12 months or less). Instead, the lease payments of those leases are reported as lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Organization applied the practical expedient for short-term lease arrangements. The Organization does not have any leases that meet the criteria for recognition under ASC 842.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Organization operates in the nonprofit industry and its accounts receivables are primarily derived from program service revenues. At each statement of financial position date, the Organization recognizes an expected allowance for credit losses. In addition, also at each reporting date, this estimate is updated to reflect any changes in credit risk since the receivable was initially recorded. The allowance estimate is derived from a review of the Organization's historical losses based on the aging of receivables. This estimate is adjusted for management's assessment of current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts regarding future events, and any other factors deemed relevant by the Organization.

The Organization believes historical loss information is reasonable starting point in which to calculate the expected allowance for credit losses as the Organization's portfolio segment(s) have remained constant since the Organization's inception. As of June 30, 2025 no allowance for credit losses has been recognized.

The Organization writes off receivables when there is information that indicates the debtor is facing significant financial difficulty and there is no possibility of recovery. If any recoveries are made from any accounts previously written off, they will be recognized in income or an offset to credit loss expense in the year recovery, in accordance with the entity's accounting policy election. For the year ended June 30, 2025, no write offs were made.

Comparative Data

The amounts shown for the year ended June 30, 2024 in the accompanying financial statements are included to provide a basis for comparison with 2025 and present summarized totals only. Accordingly, the 2024 totals are not intended to present all information necessary for a fair presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such information should be read in conjunction with the Organization's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, from which the summarized information was derived.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On December 14, 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The amendments in ASU 2023-09 require greater disaggregation of income tax disclosures related to the income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. In addition, the amendments require: (1) disclosure of income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign; and (2) disclosure of income tax expense (or benefit) from continuing operations disaggregated by federal (national), state, and foreign. There are also disclosure requirements that are to be eliminated upon adoption of the amendments. For entities other than public business entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. Early adoption is permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The amendments are to be applied on a prospective basis and retrospective application is permitted.

On December 13, 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Crypto Assets* (Subtopic 350-60): *Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets.* The amendments in ASU 2023-08 require that the Organization measure crypto assets at fair value in the statement of financial position each reporting period and recognize changes from remeasurement in net income. The amendments also require that the Organization provide enhanced disclosures for both annual and interim reporting periods to provide financial statement users with relevant information to analyze and assess the exposure and risk of significant individual crypto asset holdings. In addition, fair value measurement aligns the accounting required for holders of crypto assets with the accounting for entities that are subject to certain industry-specific guidance (such as investment companies) and eliminates the requirement to test those assets for impairment. The amendments in ASU 2023-08 are effective for all organizations for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for both interim and annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance.

The Organization is currently evaluating the effect that these updates will have on its financial statements.

3) LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY

Financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of the statement of financial position date, comprise the following:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 273,878
Investments	313
Grants and contributions receivable	2,300
Accounts receivable	15,857
Total	$ 292,348

As part of the Organization's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due.

4) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Organization uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures of investments that are classified as available-for-sale on a recurring basis. The Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The disclosures required under this Topic have been included in this note.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB ASC establishes 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 measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Organization has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONT'D)

Determination of Fair Value

Under the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB ASC, the Organization bases its fair value on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is the Organization's policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables, and Accounts Payable

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Investments in Equity Securities

Investments in equity securities that are classified as available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis using quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities. If quoted market prices are not available for comparable securities, fair value is based on quoted bids for the security or comparable securities.

Assets Measured and Recognized at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the amounts of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025:

Investment Type	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity securities	$ 313	$ 313	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 313	$ 313	$ -	$ -

5) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable totaled $15,857 at June 30, 2025. These balances arise from routine operating activities and are expected to be collected within one year. Management has evaluated the collectability of these amounts and determined that no allowance for credit losses is necessary.

6) GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

Grants and contributions receivable totaled $2,300 at June 30, 2025. These amounts represent unconditional promises to give and are expected to be collected within one year. Based on its assessment of donor credit risk, the Organization determined that no allowance for doubtful accounts was required.

7) INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following at June 30, 2025:

	Cost basis	Fair value
Equity securities	$ 94	$ 313
Total	$ 94	$ 313

Investment returns consist of the following for the year ended June 30, 2025:

Interest and dividends	$ 12
Unrealized gain	117
Total	$ 129

8) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following is a summary of property and equipment less accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2025. Depreciation expense for the year then ended was $3,333.

Computers and equipment	$ 22,863
Furniture	643
	23,506
Less: accumulated depreciation	15,961
	$ 7,545

9) MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

For the year ended June 30, 2025, marketing and advertising expense was $31,188.

10) NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

Net assets with donor restrictions were fully released during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purpose or by occurrence of the passage of time or other events specified by the donor as follows for the year ended June 30, 2025:

Expiration of time restrictions:	$ 30,000
Total restrictions released	$ 30,000

11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Organization occupies a 1,044 square-foot residential space that is owned by one of the Organization's board members. The Organization is not charged rent. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Organization has recognized $80,986 as both contributed nonfinancial assets and rent expense which represents the estimated fair market value of the space as determined by Management.

12) REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The following table disaggregates the revenue from the Organization's revenue from contracts with customers based on the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations for the year ended June 30, 2025:

Revenue recognized at a point in time:	
Concert performances and service fees	$ 512,770
Marketing services	47,800
Project administrative income	54,782
Total revenue recognized at a point in time	615,352
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$ 615,352

13) CONTRIBUTED NONFINANCIAL ASSETS

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Organization received the following contributed nonfinancial assets that have been reflected at fair value in the statement of activities:

Donated office space (refer to Note 10)	$ 80,986
Total	$ 80,986

14) CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

The Organization maintains its cash balances at a major financial institution. The balances, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of June 30, 2025, uninsured bank balances amounted to $64,876. The Organization has not experienced any losses on such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk regarding its cash balances.

The Organization maintains its investment balances at a major financial institution. The investment balances are insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") up to $500,000 per customer. The SIPC does not protect investors from market risk. At June 30, 2025, the Organization has no uninsured investment balances.

14) CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK (CONT'D)

During the year-ended June 30, 2025, the Organization received approximately 78% of its total grants and contributions from three donors. As of June 30, 2025, 100% of the grants and contributions receivable is from a government donor. The concentration from the contributors does not make the Organization vulnerable to a risk of severe near-term impact because the Organization only spends money according to the amount received from the contributors and other revenue.

15) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 13, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management is not aware of any material subsequent events.