



Financial Statements

Greater Toronto Hockey League

April 30, 2024

Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Revenue and Expenditures	4
Statement of Changes in Fund Balances	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 11

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Greater Toronto Hockey League

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greater Toronto Hockey League (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2024, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in fund balances, and cash flows for the fifty two weeks then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at April 30, 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the fifty two weeks then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. 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 independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

The logo for Grant Thornton LLP, featuring the company name in a stylized, cursive script.

Mississauga, Canada
June 25, 2024

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Statement of Financial Position

Year then ended April 30

2024

2023

Assets

Current

Cash	\$ 4,420,986	\$ 3,413,412
Accounts receivable	374,755	408,597
Prepaid expenses	<u>296,722</u>	<u>240,977</u>
	5,092,463	4,062,986

Equipment and leasehold improvements (Note 3)	<u>37,049</u>	<u>19,402</u>
	<u>\$ 5,129,512</u>	<u>\$ 4,082,388</u>

Liabilities

Current

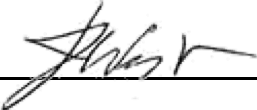
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	\$ 820,517	\$ 397,264
Deferred revenue	756,702	240,513
Loan payable - CEBA (Note 5)	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>
	1,577,219	677,777

Fund balances

Contingency reserve	2,606,184	2,507,991
Legacy fund	915,117	865,628
Special purpose fund	<u>30,992</u>	<u>30,992</u>
	3,552,293	3,404,611
	<u>\$ 5,129,512</u>	<u>\$ 4,082,388</u>

Lease commitments (Note 7)

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Director



Director

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

Year ended April 30	2024	2023
Revenue		
Arena	\$ 7,266,272	\$ 6,433,007
Insurance	1,402,892	1,153,782
Direct team entry	916,000	947,000
Tournaments	424,275	289,864
Clinics	362,477	396,436
Investment income	276,952	180,400
Sponsorship and marketing	217,900	270,063
Legacy Fund	199,268	211,577
Miscellaneous	140,705	49,441
Special Purpose Fund - OTF grant	-	100,000
	11,206,741	10,031,570
Expenditures		
Arena	6,617,236	6,779,499
Salaries, wages, benefits and honoraria	1,612,137	1,398,431
Insurance	1,106,503	905,984
General and administration	1,019,559	878,084
Tournaments	244,722	230,214
Clinics	208,397	125,218
Legacy Fund	149,779	60,342
Marketing	65,793	71,810
Branch member service costs	34,933	70,088
Special Purpose Fund – OTF grant	-	12,500
	11,059,059	10,532,170
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ 147,682	\$ (500,600)

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended April 30

	Contingency reserve	Legacy fund	Special purpose fund	Total 2024	Total 2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,507,991	\$ 865,628	\$ 30,992	\$ 3,404,611	\$ 3,905,211
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>98,193</u>	<u>49,489</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147,682</u>	<u>(500,600)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 2,606,184</u>	<u>\$ 915,117</u>	<u>\$ 30,992</u>	<u>\$ 3,552,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,404,611</u>

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Statement of Cash Flows

Year then ended April 30

2024

2023

Increase (decrease) in cash

Operating

Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures Item not affecting cash	\$ 147,682	\$ (500,600)
Amortization, included in general and administration	<u>16,344</u>	<u>12,365</u>
	164,026	(488,235)
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	33,842	323,214
Prepaid expenses	(55,745)	33,228
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	423,253	(460,028)
Deferred revenue	<u>516,189</u>	<u>(112,798)</u>
	1,081,565	(704,619)

Financing

Repayment of CEBA loan	(40,000)	-
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Investing

Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	<u>(33,991)</u>	<u>(6,697)</u>
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Increase (decrease) in cash	1,007,574	(711,316)
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Cash

Beginning of period	<u>3,413,412</u>	<u>4,124,728</u>
End of period	<u>\$ 4,420,986</u>	<u>\$ 3,413,412</u>

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2024

1. Purpose of the organization

Greater Toronto Hockey League ("GTHL") was incorporated in March 1973 in Ontario with Letters Patent as a not-for-profit corporation. The GTHL is exempt from income tax under Section 149(1) of the Canadian Income Tax Act. The GTHL's mandate is to promote and govern organized minor hockey in the Greater Toronto Area. In addition, the GTHL fosters the development of hockey skills and knowledge of those players, coaches, managers and officials who participate in the GTHL.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") and include the following significant accounting policies where alternatives are available:

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with ASNPO, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the period. The GTHL makes estimates for the allowance for doubtful accounts and the useful life of equipment and leasehold improvements. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

Financial instruments

The GTHL considers any contract creating a financial asset, liability or equity instrument as a financial instrument. The GTHL accounts for the following as financial instruments:

- cash
- accounts receivables
- accounts payable

Financial assets and liabilities obtained in arm's length transactions are initially recorded at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Financial assets and liabilities in related party transactions are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the GTHL regularly assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. Any impairment loss is recognized in the statement of revenue and expenditures. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the improvement provided the asset is not carried at an amount, at the date of the reversal, greater than the amount would have been the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

Equipment and leasehold improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. The GTHL amortizes the cost of equipment and leasehold improvements over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment

5 years Straight-line

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Equipment and leasehold improvements (continued)

Leasehold improvements are recorded over the lesser of 5 years or the term of the lease.

Equipment and leasehold improvements are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired. The assets are tested for impairment by comparing the net carrying value to their fair value or replacement cost. If the asset's fair value or replacement cost is determined to be less than its net carrying value, the resulting impairment is reported in the statement of revenue and expenditures. Any impairment recognized is not reversed.

Revenue recognition

The GTHL follows the deferral method of accounting for receipts of contributions in the fiscal year if received, or receivable, if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Arena revenue are received as a component of player registrations recognized evenly over the season to which they apply. Direct team entry revenue are recognized evenly over the fiscal year. Insurance revenue is recognized over the term of the underlying insurance policy. Tournament and clinic revenue are recognized when the related event is held. Sponsorship and marketing revenue is recognized evenly over the term of the sponsorship agreement. Deferred revenue relates to revenue received prior to service being performed or the corresponding term of the agreement.

Legacy fund and special purpose fund revenue is recognized when received or receivable and the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection reasonably assured.

Investment and miscellaneous income are recognized as earned.

Where there are contributions of materials and services which would otherwise have been purchased, these are recognized as revenue at fair value at the date of contribution if fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the materials and services are used in the normal course of operations.

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2024

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fund accounting

For financial reporting purposes, the accounts have been classified into the following funds:

Contingency reserve

The objective of the contingency reserve is to maintain funds sufficient to meet both the annual working capital requirements and to ensure that it will be able to continue to operate as a going concern.

Legacy fund

The Legacy fund was established during 2012 as an internally restricted fund with the objective of promotion and development of hockey at a grassroots level. During the year, the GTHL Board of Directors approved funding for a number of initiatives to further enhance the growth of hockey in areas of need through both the GTHL and GTHL Members

Special Purpose Fund

The special purpose fund has been established as an internally restricted fund with the objective to fund special projects outside of the normal operations of the GTHL that promote organized minor hockey in Ontario and Canada and fosters further development of those who participate in the GTHL.

3. Equipment and leasehold improvements

			<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>
Equipment	\$ 155,523	\$ 118,474	\$ 37,049	\$ 19,402
Leasehold improvements	<u>129,175</u>	<u>129,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 284,698</u>	<u>\$ 247,649</u>	<u>\$ 37,049</u>	<u>\$ 19,402</u>

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances owing of \$85,713 (2023 - \$83,477).

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2024

5. Loan payable - CEBA

In prior years, the GTHL obtained the Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”) loan of \$60,000. The loan was interest free and due no later than January 18, 2024 (2023 - December 31, 2023). If the Club was able to pay \$40,000 on or before January 18, 2024 (2023 - December 31, 2023), the remaining \$20,000 would be forgiven. If the loan cannot be repaid by January 18, 2024 (2023 - December 31, 2023), the loan would be converted into a 3-year term loan, with an interest rate of 5% due no later than December 31, 2026.

On January 9, 2024, the GTHL repaid \$40,000 and thus the remaining \$20,000 was forgiven. As the GTHL determined it was likely to meet the conditions required to achieve forgiveness in prior years, the forgivable amount has been recorded as revenue in prior years.

6. Lease commitments

The GTHL leases its office facility and office equipment with lease expiration dates of May 31, 2029 and October 1, 2027, respectively.

The minimum commitment over the next five fiscal years and thereafter is as follows:

2025	\$	135,590
2026		136,089
2027		130,020
2028		125,685
2029		125,685
Thereafter		<u>10,474</u>
	\$	<u>663,543</u>

7. Financial instruments

The GTHL has a risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed with its financial instruments.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet its funding obligation. This risk is mitigated by the GTHL ensuring revenue is derived from qualified sources. Allowance for doubtful accounts as at April 30, 2024 is \$Nil (2023 - \$Nil).

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the GTHL may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they become due. It is management’s opinion that the GTHL is not exposed to significant liquidity risks arising from its financial instruments.

Greater Toronto Hockey League

Notes to the Financial Statements

April 30, 2024

8. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in the current year presentation.
