Doane Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

Greater Toronto Hockey League

April 30, 2025

Contents

Doane Grant Thornton

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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, 2025, and the statements of revenue and expenditures, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year 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, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year 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.

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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.

Doane Grant Thornton LLP

Mississauga, Canada
June 27, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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Greater Toronto Hockey League
Statement of Financial Position

April 30	2025	2024
Assets		
Current		
Cash	**$ 4,524,784**	$ 4,420,986
Accounts receivable	**124,069**	374,755
Prepaid expenses	**304,285**	296,722
	4,953,138	5,092,463
Equipment and leasehold improvements (Note 3)	**33,550**	37,049
	$ 4,986,688	$ 5,129,512
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	**$ 445,832**	$ 820,517
Deferred revenue	**745,020**	756,702
	1,190,852	1,577,219
Fund balances		
Contingency reserve	**2,877,513**	2,606,184
Legacy fund	**918,323**	915,117
Special purpose fund	**-**	30,992
	3,795,836	3,552,293
	$ 4,986,688	$ 5,129,512

Lease commitments and contingencies (Note 5)

On behalf of the Board of Directors

_______________ Director _______________ Director

Greater Toronto Hockey League
Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

Year ended April 30	2025	2024
Revenue		
Arena	**$ 7,803,394**	$ 7,266,272
Insurance	**1,487,075**	1,402,892
Direct team entry	**953,000**	916,000
Clinics	**440,927**	380,583
Tournaments	**440,444**	424,275
Sponsorship and marketing	**357,832**	217,900
Investment income	**219,483**	276,952
Legacy Fund	**168,008**	199,268
Miscellaneous	**34,102**	52,997
	11,904,265	11,137,139
Expenditures		
Arena	**6,781,256**	6,624,336
Salaries, wages, benefits and honoraria	**1,870,205**	1,612,137
Insurance	**1,159,054**	1,131,745
General and administration	**961,331**	942,857
Tournaments	**407,024**	242,231
Clinics	**208,902**	192,316
Legacy Fund	**164,802**	149,779
Marketing	**56,143**	65,793
Special Purpose Fund	**30,992**	-
Branch member service costs	**21,013**	28,263
	11,660,722	10,989,457
Excess of revenue over expenditures	**$ 243,543**	$ 147,682

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Greater Toronto Hockey League
Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
Year ended April 30

	Contingency reserve	Legacy fund	Special purpose fund	Total 2025	Total 2024
Balance, beginning of year	$ 2,606,184	$ 915,117	$ 30,992	**$ 3,552,293**	$ 3,404,611
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	271,329	3,206	(30,992)	**243,543**	147,682
Balance, end of year	**$ 2,877,513**	**$ 918,323**	**$ -**	**$ 3,795,836**	$ 3,552,293

Greater Toronto Hockey League
Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended April 30	2025	2024
Increase (decrease) in cash		
Operating		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	**$ 243,543**	$ 147,682
Item not affecting cash		
Amortization, included in general and administration	**15,359**	16,344
	258,902	164,026
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	**250,686**	33,842
Prepaid expenses	**(7,563)**	(55,745)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(374,685)**	423,253
Deferred revenue	**(11,682)**	516,189
	115,658	1,081,565
Financing		
Repayment of CEBA loan	**-**	(40,000)
Investing		
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	**(11,860)**	(33,991)
Increase in cash	**103,798**	1,007,574
Cash		
Beginning of year	**4,420,986**	3,413,412
End of year	**$ 4,524,784**	$ 4,420,986

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 receivable
- 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Leasehold improvements are recorded over the lessor 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.

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

			2025	2024
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	**Net Book Value**	Net Book Value
Equipment	$ 163,438	$ 133,833	**$ 29,605**	$ 37,049
Leasehold improvements	133,120	129,175	**3,945**	-
	$ 296,558	$ 263,008	**$ 33,550**	$ 37,049

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances owing of $1,105 (2024 - $85,713).

5. Lease commitments and contingencies

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 is as follows:

2026	$ 136,089
2027	130,020
2028	125,685
2029	125,685
2030	10,474
	$ 527,953

The GTHL may be subject to litigation related to its operations. It is not possible to determine the merits of claims or potential claims or to estimate the possible financial liability, if any, to the GTHL at this time. Accordingly, no provision has been made for claims or potential claims in the financial statements and any gains or losses, if any, sustained on the ultimate resolution of such claims will be accounted for in the respective resolution period.

6. 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. The allowance for doubtful accounts as at April 30, 2025 is $8,915 (2024 - $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.

7. Comparative figures

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