SMITH, SYKES, LEEPER & TUNSTALL LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

BARRIE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

APRIL 30, 2020

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ACCOUNTING | TAX | ADVISORY

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the directors of, Barrie Women's Hockey Association.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Barrie Women's Hockey Association, which comprise of the financial position as at April 30, 2020 and April 30, 2019 and the statements of changes in net assets, operations and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Barrie Women's Hockey Association as at **April 30, 2020** and **April 30, 2019** and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years 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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association 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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association'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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Barrie Women's Hockey Association's financial reporting process.

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.



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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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association'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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association'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 Barrie Women's Hockey Association 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.

Smith, Sykes, Leeper & Tunstall LLP

Barrie, Ontario April 26, 2021. CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS Licensed Public Accountants



BARRIE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET APRIL 30, 2020

		2020	((Note 8) 2019	
<u>ASSETS</u>					
CURRENT ASSETS Cash Accounts receivable Inventory Prepaid expenses Current portion of loan receivable	\$	69,976 40,851 22,670 8,733 5,000	\$	30,037 31,495 43,042 33,329 2,221	
		147,230		140,124	
Loan receivable (Note 3)		15,000		0	
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)		19,805		19,203	
	\$	182,035	\$	159,327	
CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued expenses Deferred fees and deposits Government remittances payable	\$	21,507 0 649 22,156	\$	15,332 25,765 42 41,139	
NET ASSETS					
Invested in property, plant and equipment (Note 5)		19,805		19,203	
Unrestricted net assets	_	140,074	_	98,985	
		159,879		118,188	
	\$	182,035	\$	159,327	

Approved on Behalf of the Board,

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BARRIE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2020

-	Invested in Property, plant					Invested in			Invested in			Invested in Property, plant			 2019
	_	equipment		restricted		Total	Total								
Net assets, beginning of the year	\$	19,203	\$	98,985	\$	118,188	\$ 111,494								
Excess of revenues over expenditures		0		41,691		41,691	6,694								
Changes in net assets invested in propplant and equipment (Note 5)	erty,	602		(602)		0	0								
NET ASSETS, END OF THE YEAI	R \$	19,805	\$	140,074	\$	159,879	\$ 118,188								

BARRIE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2020

	2020	2019
EVENUES		
Registration Fees	\$ 430,290	\$ 422,182
Rep Team Fees	306,845	372,346
Tournaments	175,043	165,598
Promotional apparel, net of expenditures (Note 6)	18,373	20,842
Clinics	17,695	20,105
Sponsors and donations	12,010	9,839
Interest	2,854	2,019
	963,110	1,012,931
XPENDITURES		
Ice rentals	551,810	642,908
Tournaments	120,660	118,187
OWHA league and insurance fees	52,719	53,216
Office and miscellaneous	40,505	34,223
Clinics	40,146	38,725
Equipment and supplies	28,488	26,681
Referees	20,075	26,344
Amortization	19,881	20,413
Office Rent	18,033	16,046
Wages and benefits	16,285	13,318
Professional fees	9,559	9,477
Team pictures	3,158	2,808
Advertising and promotion	100	0
Trophies	0	3,891
	921,419	1,006,237
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES FOR		
THE YEAR	\$ 41,691	\$ 6,694

BARRIE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2020

	2020	(Note 8) 2019
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)		
OPERATIONS		
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the year Items not requiring an outlay of cash:	\$ 41,691	\$ 6,694
Amortization	19,881	20,413
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(352)	(248)
	61,220	26,859
Changes in operating working capital		
Accounts receivable	(9,356)	(14,787)
Inventory	20,372	(2,618)
Prepaid expenses	24,596	4,901
Current portion of loan receivable	(2,779)	2,221
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,175	451
Deferred fees and deposits	(25,765)	(124,965)
Government remittances payable	607	(104)
	13,850	<u>(134,901)</u>
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATIONS	75,070	(108,042)
INVESTING		
(Increase) in loan receivable	(15,000)	0
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(20,745)	(7,216)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	614	564
CASH (USED FOR) INVESTING	(35,131)	(6,652)
NET CHANGE IN CASH POSITION	39,939	(114,694)
Cash position, beginning of the year	30,037	144,731
CASH POSITION, END OF THE YEAR	\$ 69,976	\$ 30,037

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Organization -

The Organization was incorporated December 16, 1994 under the Canada organizations Act as an organization without share capital. The object of the organization is to promote, foster and encourage the development of women's hockey.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations (ASNPO) and include the following significant accounting policies:

Use of estimates -

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations (ASNPO) 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 revenue and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment; and the valuation allowances for accounts receivable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash consists of cash on deposit, cheques issued and outstanding, and deposits outstanding.

Financial instruments -

The Organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost include cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued expenses. There are currently no financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial assets measured at cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of any write-down is recognized in net income. Any previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. Any reversal is recognized in net income. There are no impairments in the current year.

Prepaid expenses -

Included in prepaid expenses are costs incurred to determine the rep teams for the following season. These costs include tryout ice, referee and other related costs which will be expensed when the rep teams have been determined.



1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventory -

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and market value. Market value is considered the replacement value or estimated realizable value, whichever is lower.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs of purchase comprise the purchase price, import duties and non-recoverable taxes and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods.

Income taxes -

The organization is not subject to federal or provincial income taxes pursuant to exemptions accorded to not-for-profit organizations in the income tax legislation.

Leases -

Leases are classified as either capital or operating leases. A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to the ownership of property is classified as a capital lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are expensed as incurred. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and an obligation are recorded at an amount equal to the lesser of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the property's fair value at the beginning of such lease. Assets recorded under capital leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets on commencement of use of the related assets.

Donated Services -

The organization is dependent on the voluntary services of many individuals. Since these services are not normally purchased by the organization and because of the difficulty in estimating their fair value, these services are not recorded in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition -

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deferred and amortized into revenue at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related property, plant and equipment.

Fees, tournaments, sponsorship, apparel sales and clinic revenues are recognized when earned, collection is reasonably assured and all significant obligations have been fulfilled.

Interest income is recognized when earned and collection is reasonably assured.



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2. FINANCIAL RISKS AND CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The Organization is exposed to the following risks related to its financial assets and liabilities:

Credit risk -

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the entities to which the Organization sells may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations. This risk is mitigated by proactive credit management policies that include regular monitoring of the debtors' payment history. The Organization provides credit to its customers in the normal course of business. The main customer base is focused on the Barrie area, where other revenues from tournaments may come from customers within central Ontario. Actual exposure to credit losses has been minimal in prior years and there has been no change to the risk exposure from 2019. At year-end, the allowance for doubtful accounts is \$0 (2019 - \$0).

Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued expenses, coupon liabilities. The Organization expects to meet these obligations as they come due by generating sufficient cash flow from operations. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2019.

Market risk -

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Foreign currency risk -

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Organization is not exposed to currency risk. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2019.

Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Organization is not currently exposed to interest rate risk. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2019.

Other price risk -

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Organization is not exposed to other price risk.



3. LOAN RECEIVABLE

The loan receivable supports the Intermediate AA team, is non-interest bearing and repayable over four years in \$5,000 increments.

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>
Total receivable	\$ 20,000	\$	2,221
Less: current portion	\$ 5,000 15,000	\$ <u></u>	2,221 0

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Cost		cumulated ortization		Net 2020		Net 2019
Rep sweaters	\$	43,189	\$	31,247	\$	11,942	\$	10,554
PWHL sweaters		2,644		2,644		0		1,322
Development stream sweaters		7,295		5,472		1,823		3,647
Leasehold improvements		800		57		743		0
Tryout sweaters		2,686		1,791		895		1,343
Hockey equipment		4,149		1,549		2,600		84
Office furniture and equipment	_	12,133	_	10,331	_	1,802	_	2,253
	\$_	72,896	\$	53,091	\$_	19,805	\$_	19,203

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided annually at rates calculated to write-off the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Rep sweaters - 3 year straight line basis PWHL sweaters - 2 year straight line basis Development stream sweaters - 4 year straight line basis

Leasehold improvements - Straight line over the term of the lease

Tryout sweaters - 6 year straight line basis Hockey equipment - 3 year straight line basis Office furniture and equipment - 20% declining balance



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5. NET ASSETS INVESTED IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The net assets invested in property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

Change in net assets invested in property, plant and equipment \$_____602

The net assets invested in property, plant and equipment consis	013 01 11	2020	,•		<u>2019</u>
Net book value of property, plant and equipment	\$_	19,805		\$_	19,203
The changes in net assets invested in property, plant and equipment of the changes in net assets invested in property, plant and equipment of the changes in net assets invested in property, plant and equipment of the changes in net assets invested in property, plant and equipment of the changes in net assets invested in property.	ment is	calculated	as f	ollo	ws:
Purchase of property, plant and equipment Amortization Net book value of property, plant and equipment sold	\$	20,745 (19,881) (262)		\$	7,216 (20,413) (317)

6. PROMOTIONAL APPAREL, NET OF EXPENDITURES

Promotional apparel consists of inventory purchased and sold throughout the year. The Organization works to provide apparel on a cost recovery basis to it's membership:

\$ (13,514)

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>
Apparel sales	\$ 106,067	\$	132,544
Apparel inventory expensed in the year	 (87,694)	_	(111,702)
	\$ 18,373	\$	20,842

7. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Organization has entered into a lease for its premises and a facility use contract with minimum aggregate annual payments for the next six years follows:

2021	\$ 21,470
2022	\$ 44,607
2023	\$ 45,398
2024	\$ 46,509
2025	\$ 25,874
2026	\$ 24,463

8. RESTATEMENT

Various amounts have been restated to conform with this year's financial statement presentation.

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9. COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The situation is constantly evolving, and the measures put in place are having multiple impacts on local, provincial, national and global economies.

Subsequent to year-end, the Organization's business model has proven to be flexible allowing it to accommodate changes and maintain both liquidity and it's net asset base.

It is uncertain how long these COVID-19 conditions will last and what economic impact they will have on the Organization's operations and ongoing cash flows.

