



AN CHOMHDHÁIL BHLIANTÚIL 2023

2022 TUARASCÁIL AN ARD-STIÚRTHÓRA
AGUS CUNTAIS AIRGID

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CONGRESS 2023

AN CLÁR

DÉ hAOINE, 17 FEABHRA

2.00pm	Delegate Registration opens
2.00pm	Ard Chomhairle meeting
4.00pm	Workshops
6.15pm	Dinnéar
7.30pm	Opening of Congress Adoption of Minutes & Standing Orders
7.40pm	Distribution of ballot papers for election of Uachtarán-tofa
8.00pm	Tuarascáil an Ard-Stiúrthóra
8.30pm	Adoption of Accounts
9.00pm	Consideration of Motions
9.45pm	Announcement of result of ballot followed by Uachtarán-tofa address
10.00pm	Congress adjourns

DÉ SATHARN, 18 FEABHRA

9.30am	Resumption of Congress Oral reports from Workshops
10.45am	Consideration of Motions
12.10pm	YouthReps Report to Congress
12.30pm	Óráid an Uachtaráin
1.00pm	Lón
2.00pm	Resumption of Congress/consideration of remaining Motions
5.00pm	Conclusion of Congress
5.15pm	Ard Chomhairle meeting

UACHTARÁN-TOFA

Ainmniúcháin

Niall Arscáin (Dún na nGall)

Iarlaith Ó Broin (Ard Mhacha)

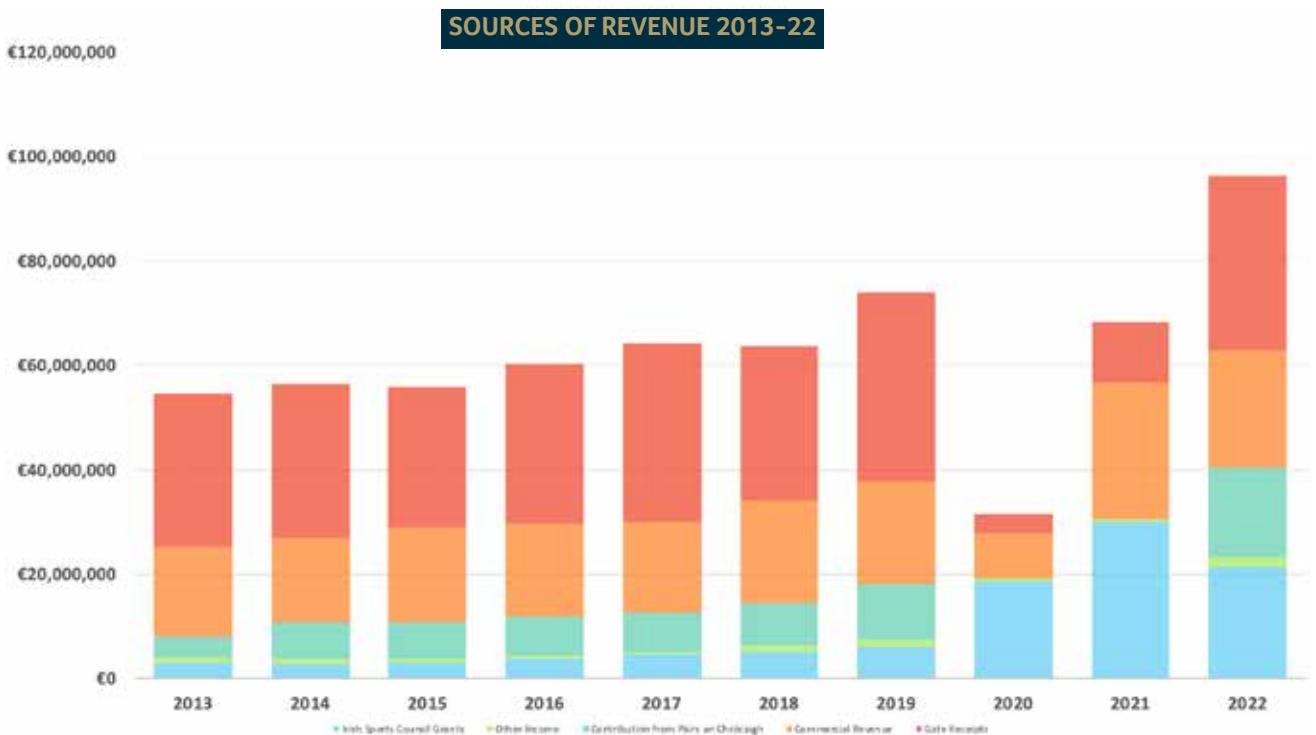
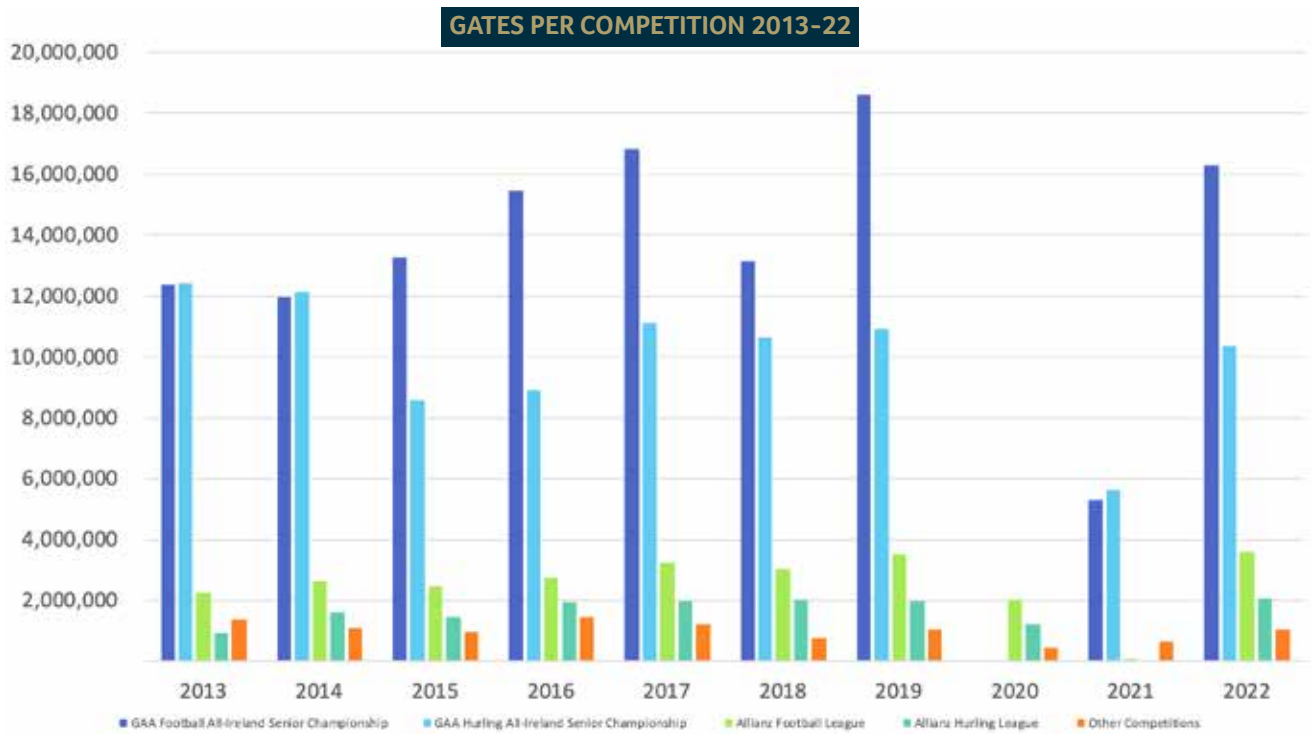
Pádraig Ó Teacháin (Uíbh Fhailí)

STANDING ORDERS

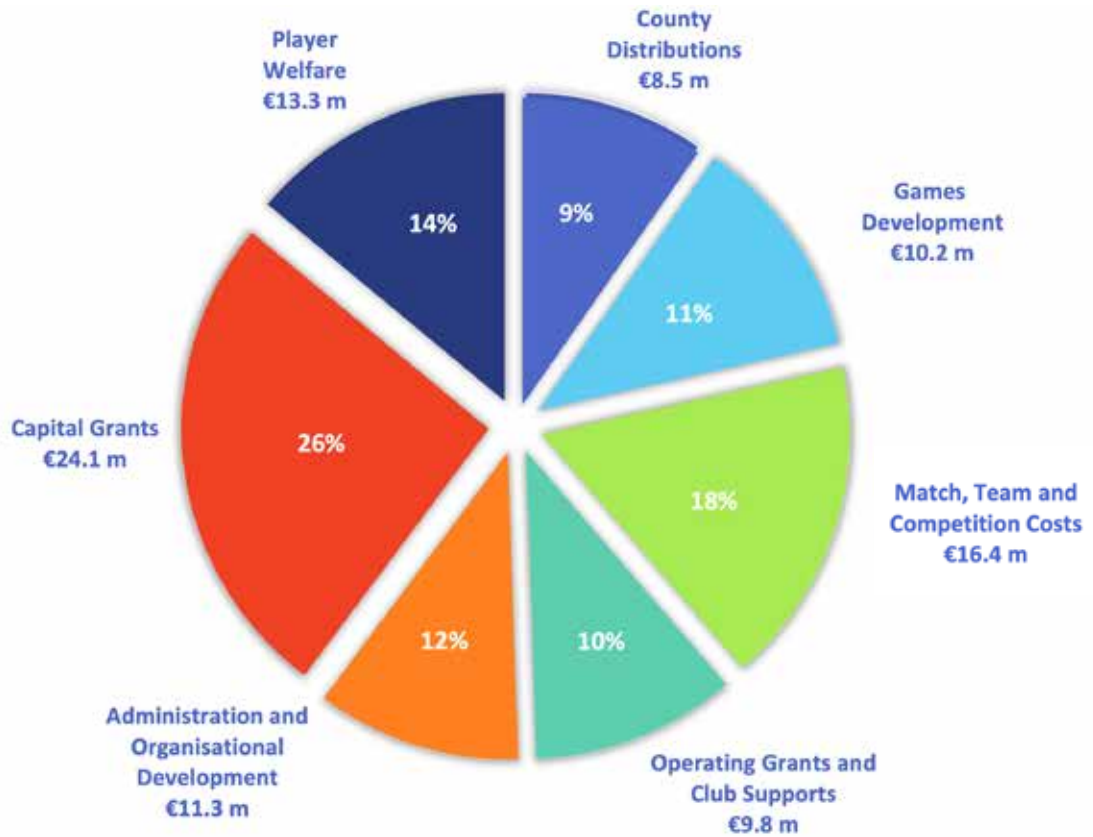
In order that the proceedings of Annual Congress be carried out without delay, the following Standing Orders will be observed:

1. The Proposer of a Resolution or of an Amendment thereto may speak for five minutes, but not more than five minutes.
2. A delegate speaking to a Resolution or of an Amendment must not exceed three minutes. A maximum of two delegates from any one county shall speak on any one motion.
3. The Proposer of a Resolution or an Amendment may speak a second time for three minutes before a vote is taken, but no other delegate may speak a second time to the same Resolution or Amendment.
4. The Cathaoirleach may at any time he considers a matter has been sufficiently discussed call on the Proposer for a reply, and when that has been given a vote must be taken.
5. A delegate may, with the consent of the Cathaoireach, move "that the question be now put", after which when the Proposer has spoken, a vote must be taken.
6. No motion shall be considered, other than that properly before the Congress.
7. A speaker to the Ard-Stiúrthóir's report or to any other general discussion shall not exceed three minutes on any one topic.
8. A suspension of Standing Orders may only be allowed with the approval of two thirds of those present and voting.
9. Where the Congress considers it appropriate, a vote may be by secret ballot.
10. Motions to remove, amend or to temporarily amend/set aside a rule shall be carried by three-fifths of those present, entitled to vote and voting.

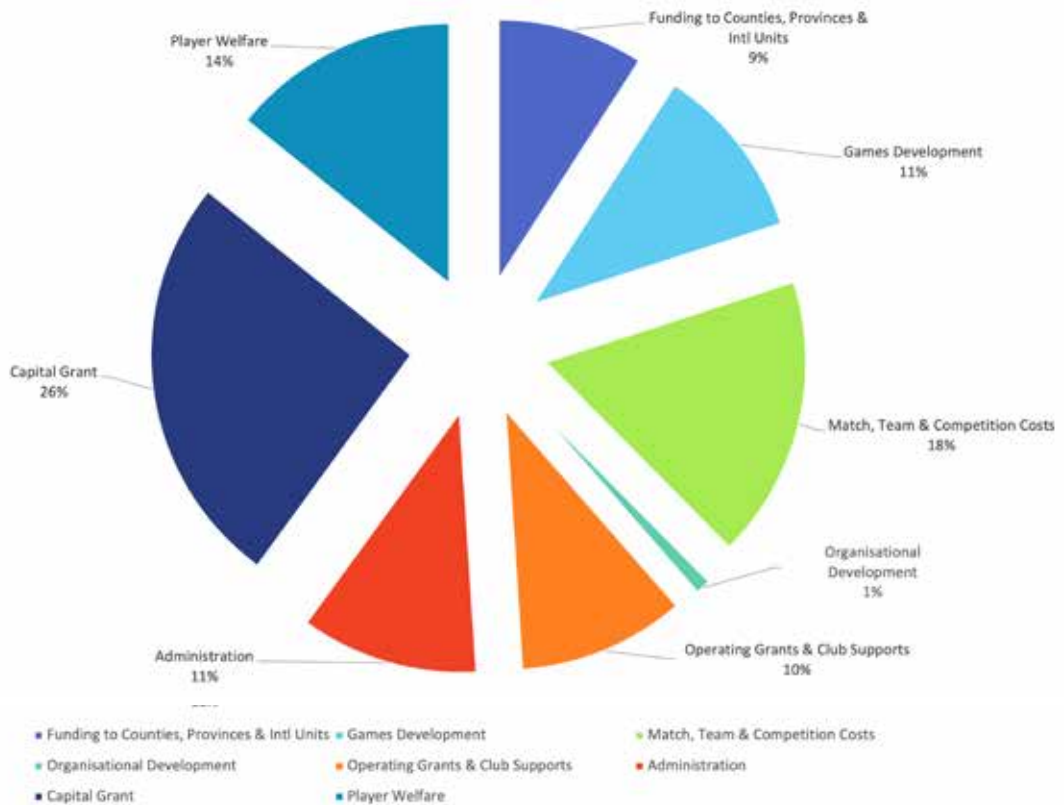
RESULTS AT A GLANCE



CLG COST OVERVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS



EXPENDITURE



INTRODUCTION

Is cúis mhór áthais dom an tuarascáil seo a chur i bhur láthair thar ceann Chumann Lúthchleas Gael. Bliain chinniúnach a bhí i 2022 don Chumann inar éirigh linn ár gcuid cluichí agus ár gcuid imeachtaí a eagrú agus a chur ar siúl arís mar is cóir dóibh a bheith – tar éis cúpla bliain dhúshlánach de bharr na paindéime agus Covid-19.

I am pleased and privileged to report on 2022 as a landmark year for the Association. This was a year in which we fully emerged from the shadow of Covid and saw our games restored to their familiar standing in the lives of players and supporters alike.

The travails of that period are well documented and do not require revisiting at this remove. Suffice to acknowledge and pay tribute to those thousands of members who ensured that we navigated our way safely through the pandemic as an organisation. Of course it is appropriate to pause too, and remember those friends and family who we lost during that most difficult period.

Happily the restrictions which applied to Gaelic games were gradually relaxed as the year unfolded, and we witnessed the welcome return of matches and training as we had previously known them. Club and county facilities were fully reopened and spectators returned to the games in their thousands. People were understandably a little hesitant at first, as evidenced by very early attendance figures, but by the time the Allianz Leagues were in full swing spectators had returned in their thousands, bringing much missed life and colour back to our games and indeed our lives.

In addition Croke Park was reopened as a workplace, welcoming back our staff who had worked so hard to keep the Association functioning and flourishing while working remotely.

All of these steps seem quite distant memories now, which only serves to illustrate how quickly we all resumed normal life and how resilient our Association is.

The task now is to regain any lost ground, and to continue striving to change and improve our Association and our games at every opportunity. Things have already picked up significant momentum in that regard, and it's my privilege to share some of that progress with you on the pages that follow, but more importantly to highlight just a few of the particular areas of focus for the year – and years – ahead.

Tá dul chun cinn mór déanta againn le tamall anuas agus is mór an phribhléid dom cur síos a dhéanamh ar an dul chun cinn sin sa tuarascáil seo. Chomh maith leis sin, tá muid ag súil go mór le tuilleadh dul chun cinn a dhéanamh mar Chumann sna blianta amach romhainn agus tá cur síos againn anseo ar chuid na rudaí atá beartaithe againn.



A YEAR OF RECOVERY AND A CHANGE IN THINKING

Perhaps our single most important achievement of 2022 was to return intact and in a safe and orderly fashion to the games, and standing that we enjoyed in 2019 and previously. However with that done there is no room for resting on our laurels.

The last couple of years have shown us what can be achieved in terms of new thinking, responsiveness and change management. A mere return to the ways things were before seems underwhelming. We have seen and learned new ways of thinking, new ways of approaching issues. Armed with this confidence we will look to substantially reform and improve very many aspects of our organisation.

And on that theme of approaching things differently, what follows here is not, as heretofore, a comprehensive roll-call of every operational sphere of our activity over the last twelve months. Instead it is a more succinct and focussed examination of the key strategic imperatives that lie ahead and some perspectives on how we might best address them.



A YEAR OF CHANGE – CALENDARS AND COMPETITIONS

The most high profile instance of new thinking in the GAA was the revised fixtures calendar which saw its first (almost) full iteration in 2022.

Fixture certainty, fixture congestion and the tension between the club and inter-county calendar have long been points of contention. Successive attempts were made to resolve this issue in recent years, and a wide range of remedies were adopted. Dispensing with replays and introducing a “club window” in April were among the most prominent of these.

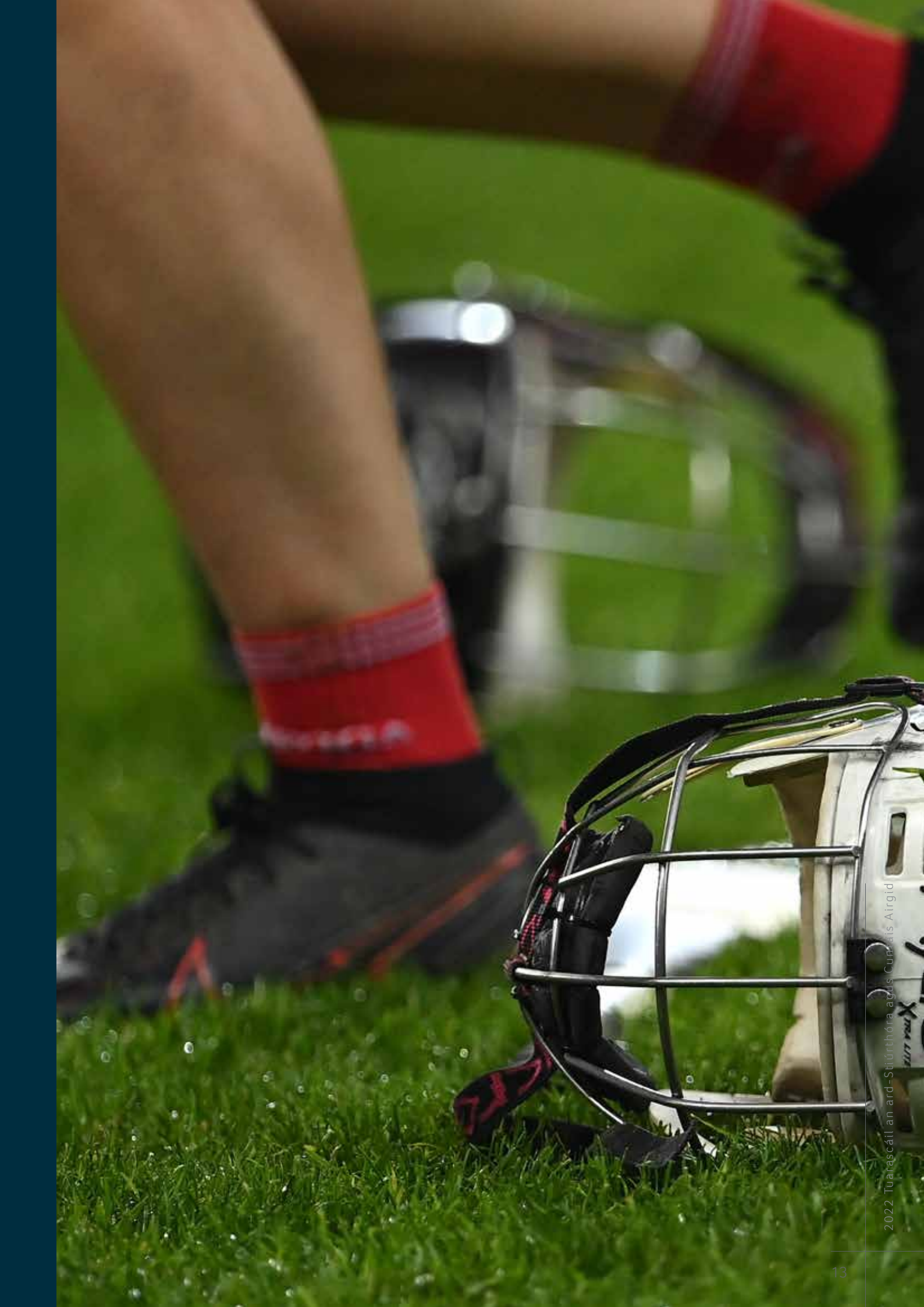
While each measure was well thought out, and typically worked to some degree, a complete solution still seemed out of reach. In particular the concept of a dedicated interval for club fixtures in the middle of the inter-county season was proving very difficult to implement, and of limited value even then. In effect we added two further periods of transition from one grade to another, and in some cases exacerbated the tensions or blurred the demarcation. Here was a case where an incremental approach was not sufficient to solve a fundamental structural problem. Something more fundamental was needed.

When the Covid emergency and its permitted levels of activity demanded clear demarcation between club and county the stakes were higher than ever before. In the most demanding of circumstances we found a solution not just to the immediate public health imperative, but perhaps to our long-term fixture malaise.

Admittedly the charge could be levelled that it took an emergency thrust upon us to arrive at an answer, but nonetheless arrive at it we did, and credit is due to those who had the clarity of thought to plan and deliver it in various guises during the pandemic.

And thus 2022 saw the first full implementation of our newly structured season in what approximated “normal” circumstance.

We in the GAA can sometimes be far too quick to write off new departures without giving them enough time or oxygen. So for that reason I am loathe to declare the new season an unqualified success at this early stage. Remember we are in year one of a three-year trial after all.



Nevertheless I am greatly encouraged. The transition from county to club was orderly and player-centred. For the first time club players were presented with certainty regarding club championship dates. In addition the club championships themselves enjoyed an unprecedented spotlight.

There were downsides, of course. The commitment required of players is significant. Some inter-county players will inevitably have a prolonged club season in the latter part of the year. All the more reason, then, for a robust closed season.

And yes, the inter-county matches certainly come thick and fast, making competitions challenging to promote and placing a burden on would-be spectators and those staging the games.

There were questions raised about how effectively we used the club championship portion of the season in every county. The finality of “Finish on the Day” did not meet with favour in all quarters. We may be able to temper some of these slightly as the trial period unfolds.

I don't, however, envisage a return to the much loved September All-Ireland Finals that we all grew up with. I completely understand the power of tradition, and all that those weekends entailed. However times change and we have to change with them. We have the opportunity now to start building new Summer traditions for a new generation of GAA players and supporters.

I feel strongly that the new shape of the GAA season has a lot to commend it and offers us a solid template upon which to build. Permit me one gripe though... it's not a “split” season – it's just a season.



2022 AR AN bPÁIRC

Peil

The GAA playing season can mean many things to many different people depending on where your allegiance lies and what you hope to get from another calendar instalment of league and championship action.

What it rarely is, is dull or boring and the 2022 offering certainly didn't challenge this assertion.

With Dublin's virtual stranglehold on the game broken in 2021 - by Mayo initially but subsequently Tyrone who would take their champion's mantle - the question for many was whether or not they could rebound after a temporary aberration or whether the changing of the guard might be something more permanent?

It turned out to be something closer to the latter.

The concluding stages of the Allianz Leagues hinted at what might unfold later in the year when Kerry accounted for Mayo in some style on yet another day when David Clifford's skills were laid bare for all to see.

Thankfully it would not be the only time over the remainder of 2022 that we could say this.

Roscommon, Louth and Cavan claimed league titles in divisions two, three and four respectively.

When championship action moved into focus there was no let-up in Kerry's momentum and a strong second half saw them shake off Cork as their main Munster rivals before dealing with the provincial final challenge of Limerick.

Galway's upper hand against Mayo on the provincial circuit continued before they exacted a measure of revenge against Roscommon in the Connacht final for an earlier league final defeat.

Things didn't change considerably in Leinster where Dublin's dominance continued and on the day that mattered most they took Kildare for five goals.



However, not for the first time in recent seasons, it was the Ulster championship that threw up most of the intrigue from the provincial phase of the season.

The stand-out results from the early stages saw Derry dump defending All-Ireland champions Tyrone in some style in Omagh and Donegal account for Armagh.

Derry's star would continue to rise in a titanic final encounter with Donegal that would see the county end a 24 year wait for an Ulster title amidst incredible scenes in Clones.

At this juncture the first ever staging of the Tailteann Cup commanded our attention.

Rarely has the creation of a competition created as much debate over such a prolonged period of time – in part at least due to the delays caused by the pandemic.

The reasons for establishing it remained as strong as they ever had been; to create meaningful games between teams of a similar standard at the height of summer without depriving those same counties of the chance to progress in the top-level championship if their form and results justified it.

The link to the leagues added a further competitive dimension. When you consider we have five tiers in hurling the real talking point around this initiative might have been how did it take us so long to get to two in football – and will two be as many as the game needs into the future?

Regardless, as an Association, we gave an undertaking that we would organise and promote the competition to the best of our ability to show our players, coaches and supporters that we were fully committed to the project. Our competition launch involved a member of every team coming to Croke Park and that event was accompanied by a full marketing campaign. The completion of the inaugural competition was followed by the selection and honouring of a representative team later on during the awards season.

More than anything however, it was the buy-in from our counties whose role I would like to acknowledge in making year one such a success.



The attendances and general interest were a by-product of the standard of football and the importance of a successful first staging of the competition was not lost on anybody.

Sligo's penalty shoot-out victory against Leitrim in Carrick-on-Shannon provided some early drama before Cavan and Westmeath made their way to the final – a curtain raiser to one of our Sam Maguire football semi-finals.

There have been few more fitting goals to win a final than that served up by Kieran Martin after a mazy run into the Davin End goal and the scenes that followed both here and in Mullingar and around Westmeath over the course of that weekend reminded us that embracing silverware can sometimes be the preserve of too few.

With a whittled down qualifier series for the Sam Maguire championship, it was no surprise that Mayo and Armagh were amongst those who made full advantage of the circuitous route, but both would bow out at the last eight stage with Kerry and Galway providing the road blocks.

In terms of new challenges emerging, something had to give on the day that Derry and Galway met in the first semi-final and it was the Connacht champions who advanced.

The second semi-final generated no little intrigue when a Dublin team minus Con O'Callaghan pushed Kerry to the wire after an impressive revival before bowing out to a breathtaking Seán O'Shea winning free kick in injury time.

A final pairing of Galway and Kerry generated no shortage of nostalgia linking back to the turn of the millennium and beyond and rarely has a final turned into a shootout between two supremely gifted footballers on top of their respective games.

Galway's Shane Walsh kicked nine points in a tour de force – including some incredible long-range score taking. Despite ending up on the losing side his performance will surely enter the annals as one of the greatest of all time.



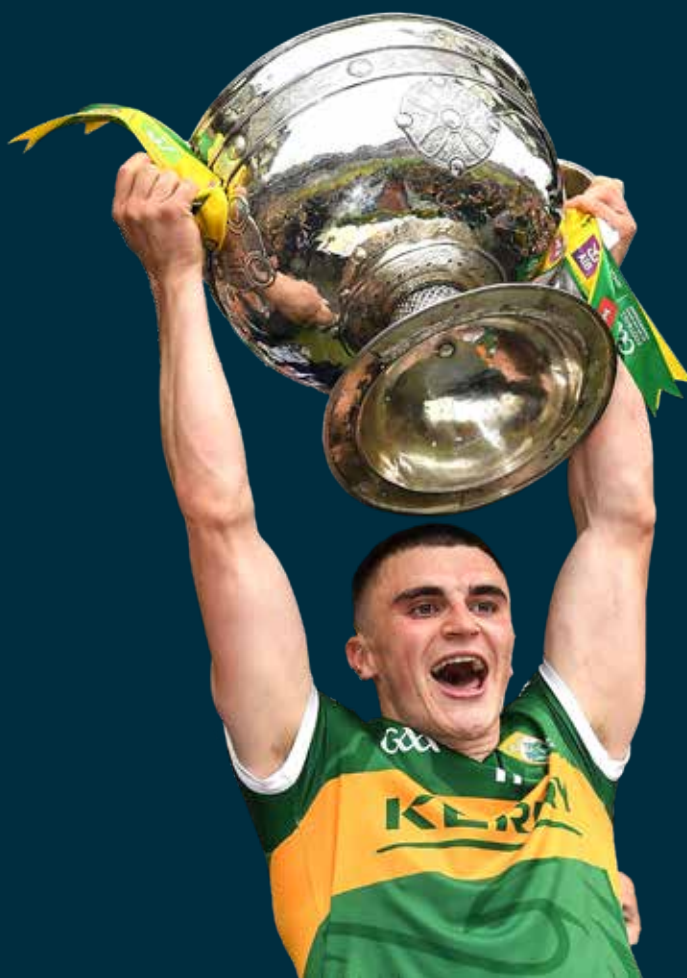
For Walsh, on the other side, see Clifford (David).

Picking up where he left off against Dublin in the semi-final, he once again treated us to the full range of his talents and those around him benefited too from the red alert status that is signaled every time the ball is sent his way.

While Galway started strongly, Kerry got the measure of the challenge in the second half reeling them in and closing the game out.

The earlier than normal finish to the season let some of the most talented players in the game go back to their clubs to carry on their season in local colours, on better pitches and in better weather without the headache of county and club commitments at the same time.

The longer than usual gestation also left us with more time than ever to ponder about what 2023 might bring. The appetite is well and truly whetted.





Iomáint

It's somewhat ironic that as a period of domination in one code came to an end in recent years, another, this one in hurling, has emerged and in no less emphatic fashion.

Limerick's march to the summit last year was a hugely impressive addition to a burgeoning catalogue of achievements that almost makes a mockery of the long drought the county endured before their breakthrough success in 2018.

What has unfolded in the period since is nothing short of remarkable and this group is rightly lauded alongside those other great all-conquering teams down through the decades with their story still not fully told.

That they once again scaled the dizzy heights of the game after a series of stern tests added to the sense of achievement and it's not difficult to marvel at the appetite and motivation of this panel and their management and coaches.

Long before the championship appeared on the horizon it was Waterford who did the early season running in the Allianz Hurling League.

After accounting for Wexford in some style at the semi-final stages – another county that fully shone brightly during the league – Waterford finished off their campaign with an impressive final win over Cork.

Other league titles were claimed by Westmeath (2A), Derry (2B), Tyrone (3A) and Fermanagh (3B).

There is no doubting the front-loaded nature of the hurling championships, thanks to the round-robin competitions in both Leinster and Munster, but both have been well received and have illuminated recent summers.

When Waterford beat Tipperary on their home patch it appeared that their good early season form might prove the basis of a strong summer campaign but unfortunately for them that is as far as their Munster challenge would go.



2024 Mairascall an Ailí Stúdíóra agus Gairneirí Ailí

It was no surprise that Limerick were very much in the mix, winning their first three games and drawing their last group game against Clare, the team who would emerge as their biggest challengers in Munster.

We are sometimes inclined to engage in hyperbole when it comes to describing the game of hurling but the Munster final offering of 2022 will live long in the memory for its quality and overall entertainment. Rarely have followers of the game been so pleased at the prospect of extra time.

In the end Limerick's class told but not before withstanding a real scare from a well organised and fully committed Clare team.

In the East there was slightly less drama before Kilkenny emerged on top of the pile.

It was Galway who emerged as the early pace setters going on an unbeaten run to qualify for the provincial final where they met a Kilkenny team that squeaked into a final berth ahead of Wexford and Dublin by virtue of superior scoring difference.

The Cats would do enough in the final, running out five-point winners.

Before the All-Ireland series swung into life there was silverware to be presented at other levels of the game and congratulations are due to Antrim, Kildare, Tyrone and Louth as winners of the Joe McDonagh, Christy Ring, Nickey Rackard and Lory Meagher Cups with Antrim and beaten McDonagh Cup finalists Kerry progressing to the preliminary quarter-finals.

Wexford and Cork navigated their way past the challenges of the McDonagh Cup finalists before themselves falling at the next stage to a resurgent Clare and Galway.

Kilkenny produced a trademark performance on their return to action to finally halt Clare's march at the semi-final stage and on the other side of the draw Limerick went toe-to-toe with Galway and emerged intact with three points to spare.

We didn't know it at the time, but this final appearance would be Brian Cody's last as Kilkenny manager having



2022 Tuarascáil an Ard-Stiúthóra agus Cuntais Airgid

taken the reins for the 1999 season and guiding his county to 17 finals, 11 of which ended in victory for his team.

His contribution to the game – at every level – as player and manager, is incalculable and few of us were surprised to learn of his move back into coaching with James Stephens – the truth being, he was never that far removed from that scene even while at the helm with Kilkenny.

As one would expect, sentiment played no part in the final when it came around pitting the two counties against each other for the first time in the final since 2007 – a day not fondly remembered in the Treaty County.

Indeed, while there were few reference points, Kilkenny had been the only team to beat Limerick in straight knock-out championship hurling since their incredible voyage began, winning out by a point in the 2019 semi-final.

This latest instalment was no less intriguing and Limerick were once again pushed all the way before somehow coming up with a way to get the job done.

There were heroic performances in every line of the field for them and there needed to be, such was the ferocity of the examination served up to them.

While Martin Keoghan and Billy Ryan scored goals for Kilkenny once again Gearóid Hegarty dominated proceedings scoring 1-5 on a warm Croke Park summer's day.

It was a fitting and captivating end to a great season of inter-county hurling.

As ever the trophy had not been long presented when talk turns to the inevitable – who might emerge from the pack to dethrone a Limerick team that has carved out so much history for themselves to date.

There are few signs to suggest that the reigning champions are content with their haul so far. That will as ever be borne out on the field of play in the melting pot of testing encounters that are sure to come their way.

It's up to the challengers to reach the standard of excellence that they have set on a consistent basis.

That might be easier said than done.





MATCH OFFICIALS

On the theme of seemingly perennial issues, 2022 was a challenging year for our match officials. But as we have seen with fixtures...with foresight and perseverance we can overcome the most daunting of obstacles.

So while the number of high profile on-field incidents brought into sharp focus the requirement for us to do better at all levels for our referees, I hope too that 2022 will come to be regarded as the year that heralded a call to action on the issue.

We have to actively promote positivity and respect for Officials.

We have to change our collective attitudes and culture.

We have to call out and deal with unwanted behaviour.

We have to ensure our disciplinary procedures are fit for purpose in terms of dealing with infractions and promoting the above messages.

Regarding the first of these imperatives...Uachtarán Larry McCarthy has been very outspoken on this topic and is a powerful advocate for respect for referees at every opportunity. Under his direction we staged the first National "Respect the Referee" day on the weekend of October 22nd and 23rd where referees were invited to attend County Finals taking place on those dates. Patrons will have seen Referee Respect highlighted recently in match day programmes, and a media campaign is underway to highlight the positive message of respect for our referees.

We undertook a survey in December 2022 to assess the effectiveness of the Respect for Referees Campaign. Dr Noel Brick of the University of Ulster is eminent in the field of mental health and sport and will collaborate with us in developing resources, supports and strategies for referees who are confronted with stressful or abusive behaviours. These resources will be accessible to all referees especially at Club level.



RÉITEOIL

2023 will see a record number of GAA matches played at all levels, underlining yet again the necessity for even more referees. We will also shortly publish a new Referee Development Plan to address in particular the challenges of retention and recruitment and build on the encouraging work already underway.

Of course when breaches occur we need to deal with them as effectively as possible. This required a reassessment of our rules concerning infractions against Match Officials and a review of how serious infractions against match officials within the Association are processed. That work has been completed and the fruits are evident in a number of motions before Congress for consideration today. It is important that they are fairly debated and well-received.

We have also undertaken to provide updated training for officers serving on disciplinary committees at all levels who are called upon to deal with such instances, and additional training for match officials to ensure accurate and effective reporting of infractions.

All of the above measures are important – in practical terms and as signals of intent. I think they will make a big difference. However the broader challenges we face around match officials are those concerning culture, attitudes and behaviours. These are the responsibility of all units of the Association, and dare I say all of us individual members.

Abusive behaviour – whether in person or online – is unacceptable and it needs to be called out by all members of the Association. Any player, supporter, official or member who still believes that the interest of their team is best served by abusive behaviour towards a referee, or indeed anybody, is sadly mistaken. If that’s the way you think, and if we can’t convince you otherwise, then please just stay away.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION: AONTAS 2026 – TOWARDS ONE GAA FOR ALL

Probing beneath the immediately apparent problems dealt to us by Covid – matches, finance and so on – perhaps the single most damaging aspect of the Covid emergency for the GAA was the necessity to adopt an extremely short-term perspective. In a rapidly changing environment where the stakes were high and the degree of scrutiny unprecedented the challenge became to merely navigate a safe course through the week ahead. We were learning as we went along, and all of our medium and long-term ambitions and indeed problems receded into the distance.

They didn't go away however. There is an odd degree of reassuring comfort in returning now to those topics, and to considering once again the medium and long-term fortunes of the Association and how best to meet them.

A significant first step in that direction was taken in April 2022 with the publication of our new Strategic Plan, Aontas 2026 – Towards One GAA For All.

The focus in recent years has been on-field reforms, and rightly so. Think football rules, think calendars as previously mentioned. That momentum will continue as it always must. However we have to make sure that our structures and our practices off the field are fit for purpose as well, and that they keep pace with the demands that a thriving games programme puts upon us. The time is right for that appraisal now, and thus a significant part of our attention in the months and years ahead will turn to reforming our capacity.

The Strategic Plan will serve as our guide, our target and our catalyst as we embark upon what I expect to be an era of considerable reform in the years ahead.

GAA
WHERE WE ALL BELONG

ADNTAS 2026
TOWARDS ONE
GAA FOR ALL

GAA Strategic Plan
2022-2026

The main pillars of the plan are

- **Games**
- **People**
- **Clubs and Communities**
- **Communications**
- **Governance**
- **Resources**

The topics of Games, Resources, and Governance are considered in their own right elsewhere in these pages. Similarly I devote space elsewhere to the topic of People when I discuss volunteer effort and staff reform. And even if they are not explicitly referenced as being part of this plan, rest assured that the other topics I report on here are in very many cases highlighted because they are a pivotal element of our strategy going forward.

I will consider the Communications agenda briefly in the context of overall strategy. Our new Communications Strategy is ready for publication after the delays caused by Covid and aligns with the Association's overall strategy for the coming three-years.

The plan is based on four main themes – Better Connection with the GAA Membership and Community; More Strategic and Proactive Communication; Greater Clarity as to who is telling the GAA Story and Modernising Media Engagement.

We intend addressing these areas under the following headings; Deepen the Connection between the GAA and Its Membership and the Wider Community; Enhance and Continue to Promote the Reputation of the GAA; Tell the GAA Story in New and Better Ways.

A new digital content plan will follow this year as we attempt to keep apace with the ongoing advances in technology, not least the proliferation of channels and platforms where many of our young people connect with the GAA and our games and the resourcing challenges that brings.



UP
MAYO

MAYO
FOR
SAM

The popularity of our digital content – and that generated by our many club and county volunteers – underlines the appeal of our games to people of all ages, and one of the tasks we endeavour to meet head on is to compete successfully with professional sports and other leisure pursuits in this space.

The Association's Strategic Plan represents significant commitment on the part of the Association. It is ambitious. There should not be anything in there that surprises anybody, and likewise I do not expect that there are any obvious omissions.

Work on delivery is already underway. Some objectives are on track, some are perhaps lagging behind. I expect that the themes, and the targets, will be mirrored in the plans and ambitions of units at all levels over the course of the next five years and the objectives and targets of all officers and staff. Substantial delivery of the plan will see the Association further develop and evolve to be a stronger organisation for the benefit of all.





BUILDING A SINGLE GAA FAMILY

The primary responsibility of leadership in the GAA is one of stewardship. We are all duty bound to develop the Association for future generations such that it is safely handed on better and stronger than before, with its aims and ethos safeguarded and bolstered.

That is a considerable responsibility, and in 2023 it represents both an opportunity and a risk.

I strongly believe that the future of Gaelic games is as a combined family governing all of our codes. That is the opportunity to be embraced. Indeed I would go so far as to say that if we do not embrace such a vision I seriously question what the long-term future for the GAA might look like.

Changes in our society, changes in our membership, changes in demographics, changes in attitudes all lead to the same incontrovertible conclusion – Gaelic games will be stronger and more vibrant if we combine our best efforts and pursue our common aims jointly.

There is considerable common ground already. Indeed almost everything successful that we have embarked upon in recent years has been undertaken together.

Consider the Player Pathway, Healthy Clubs, Safeguarding, Cúl Camps, Foireann... these have all been joint initiatives and their success bears out the value of collaboration. The appetite is clearly there on the part of the GAA, LGFA and Camogie Association to migrate our relationship from shared projects to a shared formal structure.

It's not a straightforward course though. There are risks and there are pitfalls for all of us. We are currently engaged in a widespread consultation process among our respective members and stakeholders in order to inform how best to progress. Interestingly, while each organisation is clearly committed to the journey ahead our shared view of what that formal structure might look like is still evolving.

In some ways the precise legal nature of the formal structure is secondary. We will have arrived at a structure that works when that body, and the extent that it impinges upon a player or an officer is practically invisible. So whether you are a hurler, a Camogie club officer or a ladies Football referee your engagement with your governing body should be the same, and more importantly better than before.



To quote my colleague Sinéad McNulty, Ard Stiúrthóir of the Camogie Association, ...our members are most interested in combining the sports, not the committee rooms.

Nevertheless the formal structures will be the foundation of our new relationship, and although not particularly exciting – or perhaps even interesting – to most, a solid foundation will stand us in good stead.

Equality is sometimes cited as an imperative here. I completely agree with that, but I want to sound a note of caution. Even within today's GAA, I am very conscious that there are instances where we don't, and cannot, guarantee equality. Counties differ in terms of resources, different codes are given priority in different parts of the country, the lot of the junior club player differs greatly from that of the All Star winner. I know that some of these are the inevitable consequence of an organisation based on competition, but some which should be addressed, irrespective of where our journey with Camogie and Ladies Football takes us. Gender equality is vital, but is one strand of this agenda.

I sometimes detect a slightly lazy assumption that the fortunes of Ladies Football and Camogie will automatically be better in a combined organisation, and I don't necessarily agree. That is to ignore the fact that both womens' codes are extremely well run and are thriving. And by the same token the GAA is not without its deficiencies.

Yes we will undoubtedly be better together, but the process by which we get there will not be simple or straightforward, and the ultimate outcome will not be a magic formula which dispels all of our combined ills. It is important that we are afforded the time and space to pursue our joint future on our own terms, in an orderly and respectful manner and that the outcome is positive and inclusive. We will need time to reassure and perhaps even convince and overcome.

My own ambition is that rather than merely look to combine elements of what we have already we should look to build anew, taking the best elements of each of us and taking the opportunity to discard things that have been holding us back.

We embark upon the process under the stewardship and guidance of Iar-Uachtarán na hÉireann Mary McAleese. The three Associations are indeed fortunate to be able to avail of President McAleese's time and expertise, and under her leadership I have no doubt that a better, stronger more vibrant common organisation for Gaelic games will emerge.

The consultation process will no doubt reach you in the coming weeks and months; please make your voice heard.



THE AGE GRADE DEBATE

In 2022 we undertook a significant study into the experiences of youth players across Gaelic games. This highlighted how our young players play and compete across multiple codes and teams for their clubs, educational institutions, and counties. Players frequently 'play up' for age grade teams above their own. Indeed some 28% of those players playing up were found to be participating in games or training every day during the playing season.

Of course this has long been a fact of life in every GAA club, whether borne out of reasons of necessity in order to field a team, or precocious talent. Where such situations are well managed and the players are minded it is not necessarily an issue. As a governing body however we have a responsibility that such care is mandatory. We must ensure that our young players are not overburdened with training and games, and that there is a well-coordinated programme of games across the various units. We must also guard against the institutional damage of the promotion of the talented younger player resulting in disillusionment and drop-off for his counterpart.

The pitfalls need attention at any age, but the risks are particularly pronounced when it comes to the transition from juvenile to adult. But how best to manage it? And before we consider how best to manage the issue...how do we even define such terms as "juvenile"? "development"? "adult"? "minor"?

What should the final development age grade be? What grade or grades should pertain as a player transitions from development into adult? How should age grades correspond between club and inter-county? To what degree should each county be allowed to determine its own arrangements?

A lot of time and attention was devoted to the topic by the Age Grades Workgroup over the last year, and an unprecedented consultation process embarked upon. As a result we know that this is a topic that everybody cares deeply about. We know more about the complexities involved than we ever did before. But consensus has yet to emerge.

The result is a revised policy for consideration by Central Council and a number of diverse motions on the topic for consideration by Congress. None of which have been determined as I write. So not much clarity as yet. Such is the degree of animation and diversity of views that if not handled correctly this issue could prove divisive and damaging – irrespective of the outcome. There should be no winners or losers, instead a robust policy that we can all believe in, or at least live with.



Clarity will best emerge through leaving aside potential outcomes and getting agreement first of all on the principles that we are seeking to establish or preserve. Only then can we judge specific solutions or ideas against those principles.

It is important to distinguish between inter-county and club solutions. The proposed Central Council policy for clubs is a direct response to the feedback we received and will afford counties the flexibility to manage their own club players and competitions, within agreed parameters, in the manner that suits best locally.

Clearly we must have uniformity at inter-county level though. The danger here is that a return to U18 risks overtraining and overuse injuries for inter county players in that age group.

From my own perspective, I am not particularly wedded to any particular age for what we used to term minor. But whether that turns out to be 17 or 18 I do firmly believe that a “developing” player should not be asked to play at adult level. “De-coupling” is paramount in all this.

The Player Burnout Report, as well as several other papers on the topic, was very clear in its assertion that the more teams and coaches that players in this age group are available for, the greater the threat of overtraining, overuse injuries and player burnout. Without decoupling we risk a return to overtraining injuries and fewer games, with resulting risks for player retention and all of the damage that presents for the GAA.

Much of the progress on fixture certainty in recent years owes its success to the separation of underage from adult, facilitating the orderly advancement of competitions in both without the complications of players overlapping. That progress was hard won and cannot be overstated. We shouldn't undermine it.

So I ask that the issue be carefully considered and that the cause of the young player be placed at the centre of your reasoning. Not the team, the club, the school, the college, the county. Just the player.



REFORMING HR

A core element of the GAA's ethos and identity is the fact that it is proudly a volunteer-led organisation. That body of volunteers is ably supported by an invaluable cohort of staff nationwide. The role of the staff is to enable, to facilitate, to support and to become valued members of teams. We are very fortunate to have a highly committed staff who are dedicated to achieving the very best for the Association.

Correspondingly, the Association has a responsibility to be a good employer providing the best environment, tools, training and supports in order to make working for the GAA as rewarding as possible. And of course to achieve the best results.

In recent years there were indications that we had been somewhat neglecting those responsibilities.

In 2019 the Association commissioned an independent assessment of our HR arrangements at all levels in the Association. This entailed a widespread data gathering exercise, consultation with staff around the country, and appraisal of all of our HR practices, policies and outcomes.

The results posed a number of challenges for us. However before we could consider addressing those Covid intervened and our plans had to be postponed. Emerging from the crisis allowed us to return to this priority in 2022. Thus we embarked this year upon translating the report findings into a project plan, and we began the process of implementing that plan.

The first strand of reform will be to change our employment conditions and practices. At the moment staff are employed by a wide variety of units each with a potentially different approach to such matters, which poses significant challenges for consistency.

Similarly we have a wide diversity of job titles, responsibilities, reporting lines and compensation arrangements. These too will be revisited with a view to simplifying and streamlining current arrangements.

Opportunities for training, education and career development will also be revisited.

Fundamental to all of our ambitions here is the notion that we need to radically reform how our staffing is structured. The GAA operates as a decentralised and devolved organisation, and in many ways that is our strength. However there are some spheres where a more unified and singular approach would serve us better, and the findings of the review suggest that HR is one of those.

This will be a long-term undertaking, but progress has already begun. The recommendations have been adopted, a steering group is in place, and a project team has been assembled under the direction of Project Manager, Mark Dorman.

The project will be undertaken fairly and the objective is not to disadvantage anybody, but rather to make the GAA a better and more productive place to work.



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GOVERNANCE

Governance is a theme which I return to at every opportunity.

The world in which the Association operates continues to become ever more complex and the pressures and demands upon us continue to become ever greater. This makes it essential that we have a robust set of principles and practices with which to govern our operations at all levels.

Those principles and practices derive from our Official Guide of course, but also from our GAA Governance Guide which I hope and expect is becoming familiar to officers everywhere.

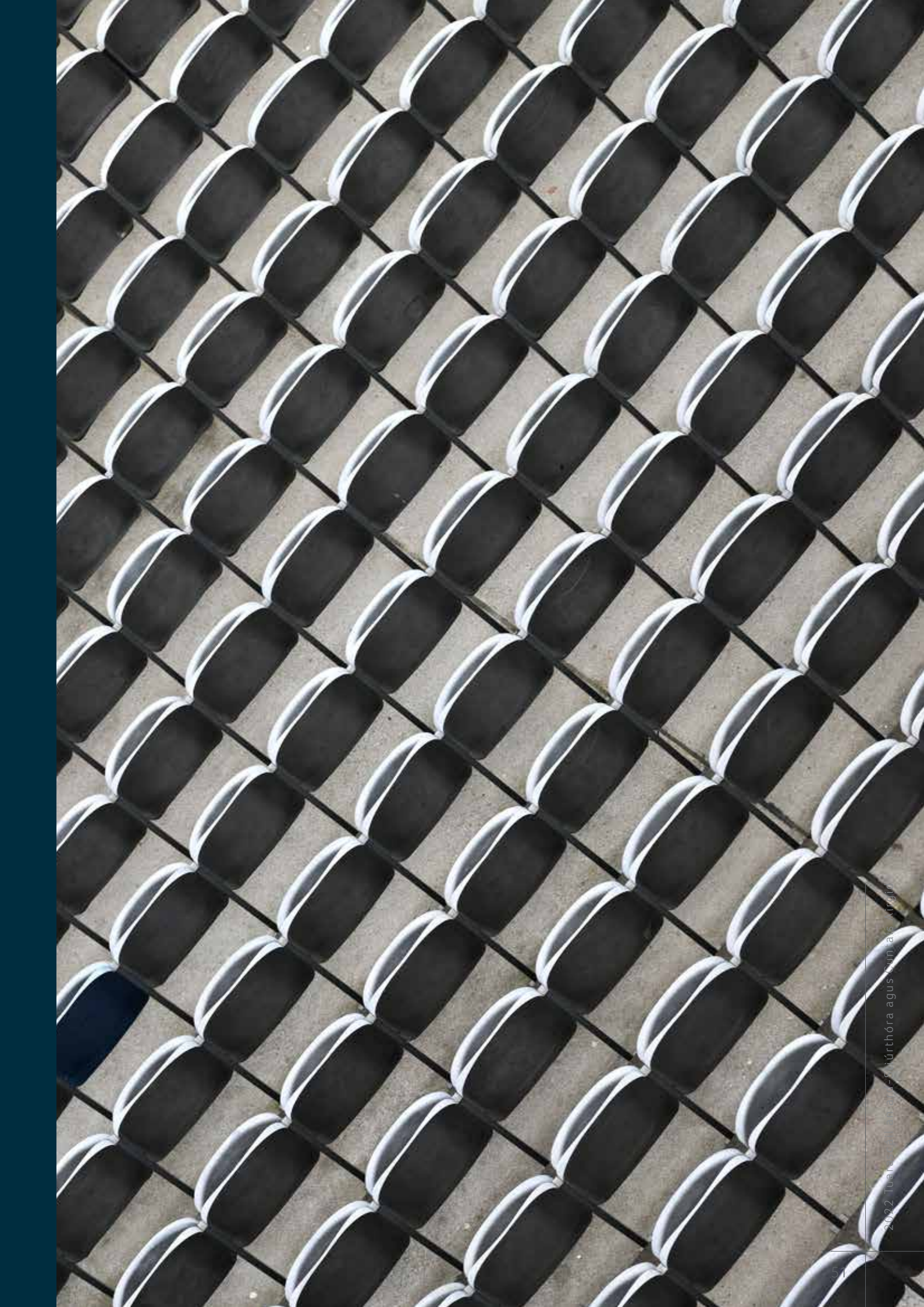
The year just ended saw a number of initiatives undertaken with the aim of improving our governance standards and also of widening the scope of our analysis and improvement programme.

The aforementioned Governance Guide applies to the Association at national level and is based upon the core principles of the Governance Code for Sport which is overseen by Sport Ireland. Like every other sporting organisation, we are required to formally adapt policies and procedures which deliver full compliance with the code. An Coiste Bainistíochta reviewed our provisions again in December 2022 and have recently subsequently submitted the required assurance statement to Sport Ireland.

As signalled in these pages last year, the governance priority in 2022 was the extension of those principles and practices into National Committees, Provincial Councils and County Committees. Our structures at national level have been in place for many years. They have served us extremely well, but it is appropriate that they should be subject to the same reassessment as we wish to apply elsewhere.

Thus the role, function and operations of Coiste Bainistíochta and of Central Council were reviewed during the year. The outcomes are still being compiled and prepared but even at this remove it is clear that a number of very valuable conclusions are apparent. Those conclusions will be formalised in the coming months and a programme of reform and improvements undertaken.

One key governance objective for the sporting sector in general is to progress towards greater gender balance in board membership of bodies that are funded by the state. All NGBs have been tasked with achieving 40% gender representation on their boards by the end of 2023. As documented previously this poses a particular



challenge for the GAA on a number of fronts, however the reforms signalled above may present a roadmap towards achieving such a standard.

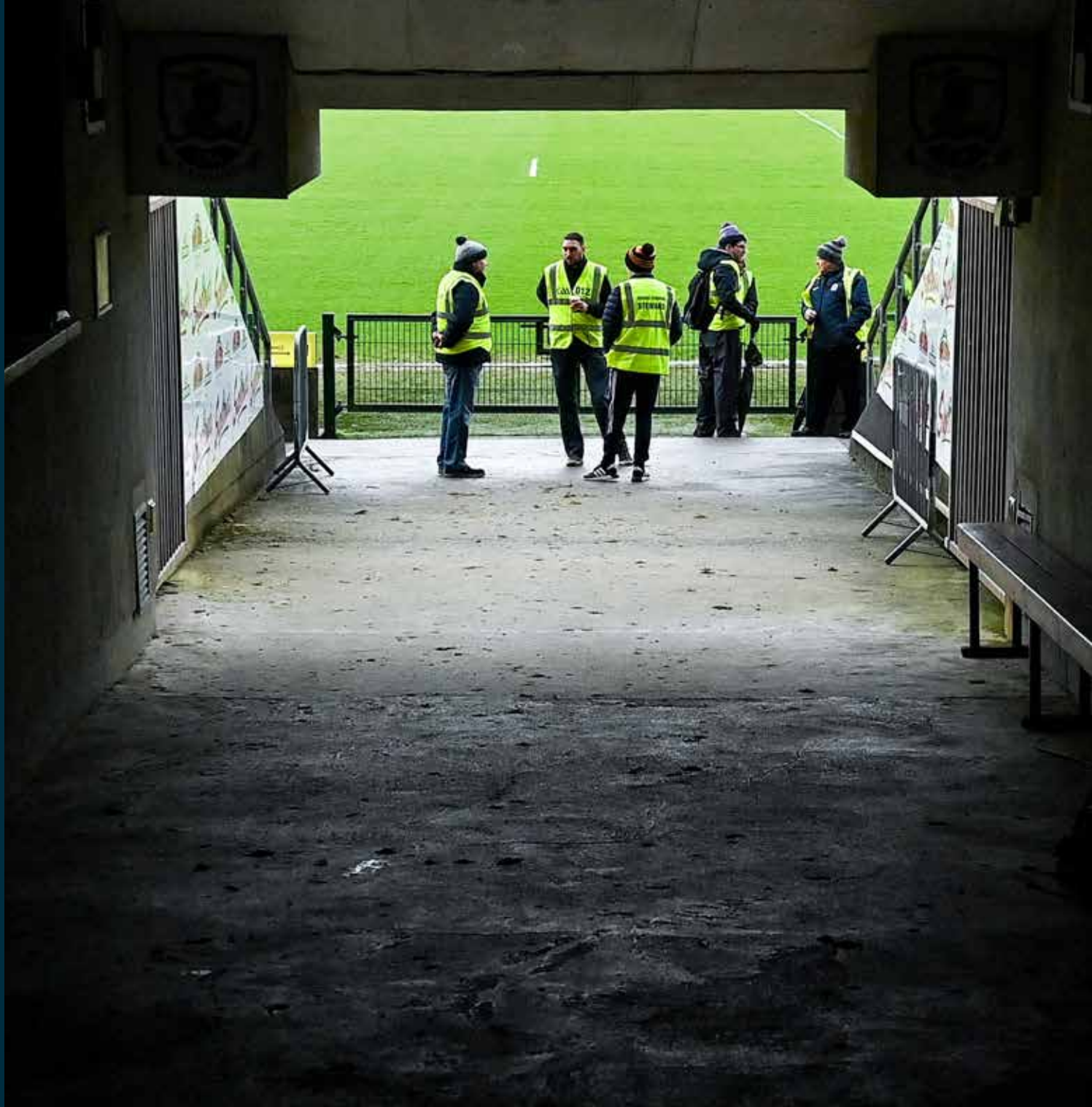
You will recall, too, that Special Congress in October 2021 rules that each county be required to establish an Audit and Risk Committee. Substantial effort was applied both nationally and locally to make this happen in 2022.

The National Finance Committee and National Audit and Risk Committee produced guideline terms of reference and issued these to county boards and organised a series of provincial Audit & Risk Seminars for Provincial/County Officers and Audit & Risk Committees. Speakers at these events included Pádraig Ó Ceidigh, Chairperson National Audit and Risk Committee, Aidan Horan, Director of Governance at Institute of Public Administration, Provincial Chairpersons, members of established Audit and Risk Committees, Ger Mulryan, Finance Director, and Michelle McAleer, Internal Audit Manager.

The focus of each seminar was to meet the new committee members and provide direction on a workplan for the committee. This workplan was based on the results of Governance reviews carried out in Counties and Provincial Councils between 2021 and 2022.

A number of key areas for improvements have already been identified, and these will be the primary focus for 2023. Encouragingly, some 154 people attended the five seminars and 18 county Audit and Risk Committees have thus far been established.

One theme emerging is the need for us all to place more emphasis on Risk Management in the ongoing leadership of the Association. At national level we renewed our assessment and measurement of risk and initiated a new risk register process.



The principal risks identified were

- 1. Breach of child safeguarding legislative requirements**
- 2. Constrained future income streams**
- 3. HR risks arising from recently completed review**
- 4. Failure to recruit or retain volunteers**
- 5. Impact of demographic changes both rural and urban**

The process of replicating the risk management approach and risk register tool is already underway in provinces and counties, and I fully expect some of these themes to emerge there too. Our task then becomes assigning responsibility with those risks, and managing them such that the threat diminishes over time. Not an insignificant task I know.

To repeat a note from last year... good governance is not just about compliance, it is equally about performance. Governance is not an end in itself; it is the means by which we improve everything. So, we will continue to strive for better governance because it will make us better at delivering for our members, players and the public. This is how we ensure that the Association continues to operate to best effect and maintains its pre-eminent place in Irish sport and Irish life.



RESOURCES

2022 proved to be a brighter year for the Association financially, with major Covid restrictions becoming a thing of the past. I must acknowledge here the efforts of all of our Club and County Officers who kept the GAA afloat during such difficult times over the past three years. The ability of all our units to adapt and evolve has laid a foundation that has delivered a positive 2022 which sees us well on the road to financial recovery.

Croke Park Stadium made a record net contribution of €17m to GAA in 2022. This was made possible through a combination of solid match day attendances, continued and strong renewal demand for Premium and Suite term tickets, and of course combined seven very successful concert dates during the year. The Stadium has again demonstrated its versatility and vital importance in delivering income to fund the Association's programmes. Although our resources are considerable and our capacity is recovering, there are some very onerous financial commitments planned for the coming years.

Full planning permission for Casement Park was granted during the year and I hope that the way will shortly become clear for works to commence. Inflationary movement since the original plan was conceived puts the estimated stadium development costs somewhere between Stg€120m and Stg€140m. We have reached full provision for our contracted commitment to the project of €15m. Our investment cannot exceed this amount. However the final funding agreement with the British Government Department of Culture Arts and Leisure remains to be finalised.

We have also committed to invest €48m directly into our Coaching and Games programmes over the next four years (€12m per annum). This is a resounding statement of intent that will equalise the coaching and games funding landscape across the 32 counties over the next four years. This commitment will see annual direct investment in coaching and games increase by over €3m or 25% per annum. The rationale and related reforms are examined elsewhere in these pages, and the Coaching and Games Department at national and provincial level are developing specific plans with each county for how best to invest those funds locally.

Of course these increased investments, among others, require corresponding discipline. In particular I expect that there will be significant pressure on our capacity to invest in capital projects during this same period. The more modest County capital projects will be funded from the new €3m County Ground grant capital scheme launched in 2022.

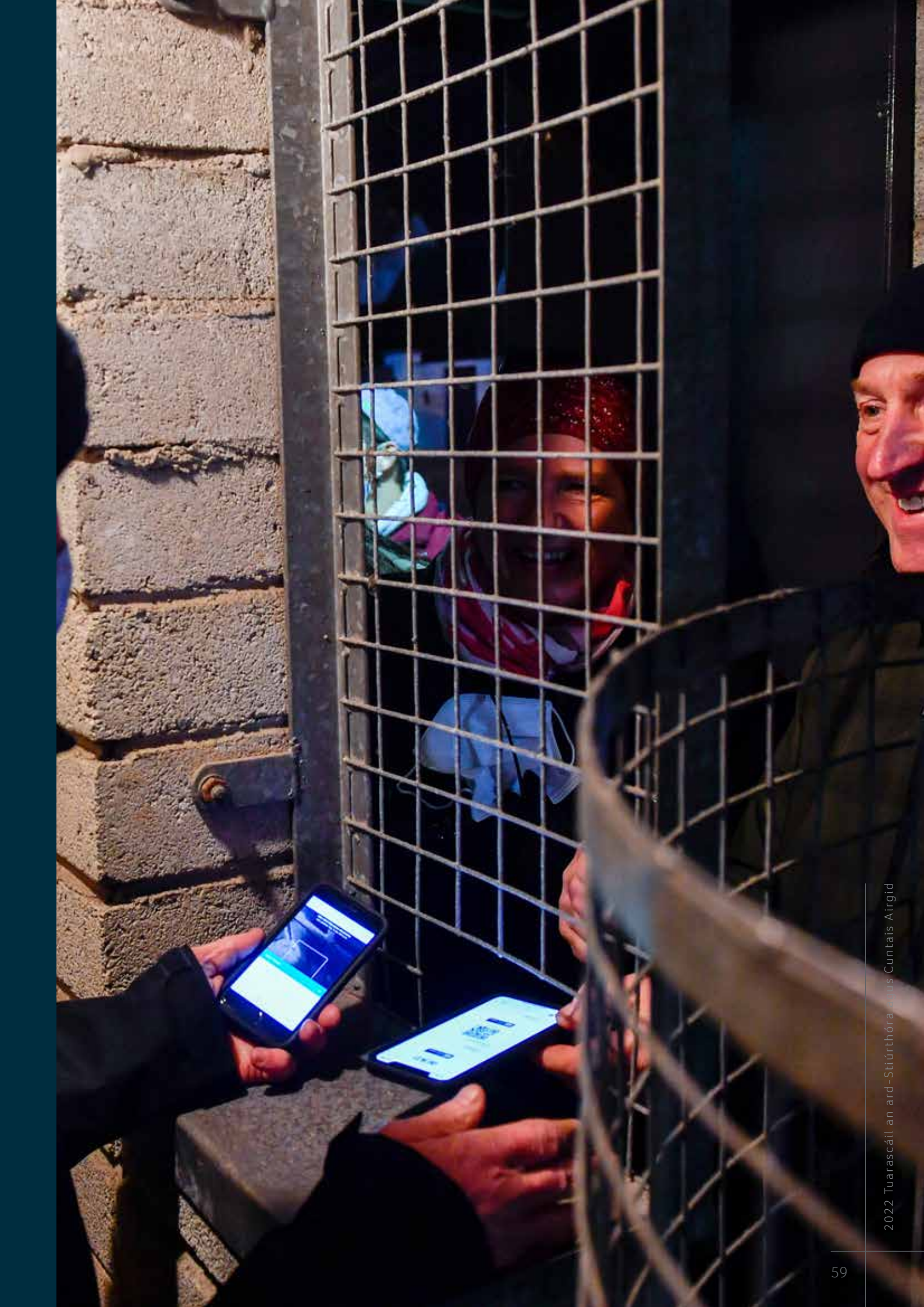


Current and anticipated levels of building costs and land acquisition costs mean that our traditional approach to funding large scale projects will rapidly become obsolete. We simply will not be able to generate sufficient levels of reserves each year and so some new thinking is required. We plan to explore alternative long-term funding options in 2023 including centralised lines of loan credit. Currently contemplated projects such as Walsh Park, St Conleth's Park, Páirc Tailteann, Casement Park and Gaelic Park in New York, will take priority here.

Thoughts of inflation lead me to consider gate receipts and ticket prices. There were over 1.9 million tickets sold for Inter County fixtures in 2022. This is comfortably in line with 2019 and pre Covid levels and reinforces the notion that we are firmly back on solid ground again. Thank you to everybody who contributed to that effort.

All 2022 league and Championship tickets were either prepurchased online or bought in person at local SuperValu or Centra Stores. That was a new initiative and it worked well – eliminating the cash burden on our voluntary stewards and treasurers and also offering a greater degree of revenue assurance. There were drawbacks however, and in that regard we are introducing an upgraded version of our retail application which will now facilitate the purchase of Student and OAP tickets from SuperValu and Centra stores.

The predominant ticketing message for next year however is that we do not intend to increase admission prices. Despite the cost increases that are manifest everywhere in the economy at the moment our intention remains to offer access to our games at the most affordable levels wherever possible.



COACHING

You know of course that games development and coaching are central to everything that is important in the GAA. The new thinking that I have alluded to elsewhere will also apply in this area.

We are entering a period of reform in terms of decision making, resource allocation and policy development. At the same time we need to renew and reaffirm our commitment to that which has worked well for us up to now.

Youth Participation

The benefits of sport participation have been demonstrated across a range of physical, mental, and social domains. Like all sporting organisations we have a duty to provide and legislate for full participation and this is something we will focus on as we roll out programmes and associated educational supports in the year ahead.

Today's children often play multiple sports. When policies differ between, and indeed within sports it leads to confusion and frustration for players, parents and coaches alike. So we will be promoting the notion that all sporting organisations adopt a common approach towards child and youth development. Interestingly, the Swedish Sports Confederation recently decided to reaffirm youth sports from the perspective of the rights of the child. On the 1st of January 2020, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child became law in Sweden and therefore enshrined the child into youth sport. Perhaps consideration of a similar approach here could bear fruit?

Go Games

This planning that I mention above will be applied in particular to the vital area of recruiting and retaining young players at the start of their Gaelic games journey. And the rights of the Gaelic games playing child are most fundamentally expressed in the maxim that everybody gets to play. Every child should get fair and meaningful time on the pitch, irrespective of the stage or pace of their development. That is Go Games.

The Go Games model and the philosophy which underpins it has been one of our greatest successes in recent times. Since its inception in the 2000's this has been the catalyst for huge increase in participation. So much so that our child participation numbers have placed a challenge on us to provide ever more playing opportunities in the 13-17 age bracket. Worryingly, however that philosophy is coming under threat of late. Like all things of value in the Association it cannot be taken for granted but must be bolstered and protected.



In too many instances, however, we are failing to live up to our creed. Too much ‘meaning’ is being assigned to games for the 7-11 age cohort. Where blitzes and fun predominated, we now see the emergence of leagues for such age groups. We also have the growing emergence of unofficial tournaments which are being treated like All-Irelands for children as young as 10 years of age or younger. We hear of the “best” children playing while others are left on the sideline.

The damage that this does to children, families, clubs and the Association is profound. A recent audit by the Child Safeguarding Committee on behalf of Sport Ireland found that 46% of clubs (718 clubs out of the 1559 club submissions) reported complaints by parents over lack of playing time for their children as one of the main issues brought to the attention of the Club Children’s Officer or the relevant Committee Club Children’s Officer. In 30 of the 32 counties of Ireland the ‘lack of playing time for children in our clubs’ was the main complaint or breach of the Code of Behaviour (Underage) that our clubs reported.

Take reassurance from the fact that experience of juvenile Gaelic games is still hugely positive for the overwhelming majority. The instances I mention are not widespread. But take care as well. We need to be on our guard and arrest the creeping competitiveness. Central Council took action on this as recently as last December with a renewed Go Games policy which I know will have an impact this year.

As players progress into competition there are challenges too. We must ensure that we retain as many youth players as possible. For instance post-primary school enrolments indicate that the size of this cohort is increasing, and we will need to work harder and smarter to attract and hold on to these young people.

Coach Development

Building on our groundbreaking Coaching Study in 2021 which had over 11,500 respondents, we have begun the process of evolving our learning opportunities to meet the needs of coaches. We have pioneered the design of ‘core modules’ in cooperation with the LGFA and Camogie Association. These will be three-hour practical workshops aimed at developing coaching skills and will enable participants to dip in and out as their time permits, and determine their own engagement, while earning credits for their time and learning.

Further collaboration is evidenced in the new Introduction to Coaching Gaelic games and Child Safeguarding Course which is currently being piloted. This will offer a more integrated, coherent, and streamlined offering for volunteers beginning their coaching and safeguarding journey across the three Associations (LGFA, Camogie Association and the GAA) in line with statutory requirements.



Games Development Funding

Early in 2022 we committed to the introduction of a new funding model for Coaching and Games Development. In a new departure the funding allocated to counties will be multi-annual and guaranteed for a period of four years. Outside of Olympic Sports very few sporting bodies take this committed approach. We hope this will help counties to plan better and reduce uncertainty around available funding. We've begun the process of engaging with counties to put plans in place to identify where their investment needs are. So I urge counties to take their time and work with relevant national and provincial bodies to get this right.

At a strategic level this was the first time that games development funding has been brought into focus since the Strategic Review Committee Report back in 2003. In the interim what emerged was an 'application' led process and this caused frustration and questions of fairness and transparency. We wanted to get away from this and thanks to the expertise involved this has been achieved. Of course, people will still question things. But what we have now should be viewed as a first-generation model and one we will in time, with the advantage of additional funding, be able to enhance.

The funding will be intrinsically linked to the new HR structure and we all should be mindful of costs in this regard, and this will of course be a factor in the rollout of the model. The Central Games Development Committee is keen that a percentage of funding is ringfenced to support the Association's strategic objective of club self-sufficiency and sustainability and this is something we must commit to and ensure our many thousands of volunteers are supported for their endeavours.

With this investment and new planning approach we are giving counties ownership to plan for the next four years - but all of us as stakeholders must deliver on a return on investment and above all ensure we have policy alignment.



Policy Formulation and Decision Making

Specifically we need to promote an evidence-informed approach to decision making, and policy development. Embedding such a culture will ensure that our policies and programmes are fit for purpose, and meet the needs of members of all ages, grades and abilities throughout the Association.

In 2022, we launched a significant study into the experiences of youth players across Gaelic games. This Youth Participation study aimed to understand our young players (aged 13 – 19), their participation across our games, the other sports, and physical activities that they undertake, their experience of taking part in Gaelic games, and their future intentions towards participation and volunteering. While the final report is still being compiled, initial data suggests that our young people are hugely engaged in Gaelic games. They also volunteer in other areas with their clubs, be that in coaching, refereeing, or other roles. Overwhelmingly, they intend to keep participating in Gaelic games.

Consider too that as the Foireann membership system matures it will also prove to be a key data resource for us.

Consequently, in 2023 we plan to roll out a model incorporating a variety of information, including census data from the CSO and NISRA, enabling us to model current and future demographic and participation trends to enhance decision making around areas such as participation, volunteer development and facility requirements.



Garascáil an ard-Stiúrthóra agus Cuntais Airgid

A NEW BROADCASTING LANDSCAPE

Our priority will always be to attract patrons to our venues to enjoy the match in person. That will never change. Of course, not everybody can get to every game, and the nature of our competitions and the appeal of the games mean that very many matches attract a huge proportion of neutral interest. We have a duty to make games available to viewers at home as well, and we have partnered very successfully with a number of diverse television broadcasters to deliver this very effectively in recent years.

This year that priority is no different, but our means of delivering upon it will change dramatically. We established GAAGo, a joint venture partnership with RTÉ some years ago in a bid to offer high quality and affordable live Gaelic games viewing to the Irish diaspora, and it proved to be an immediate success.

When attendance at matches was prohibited for health reasons in 2020 we recognised a need to respond by making games available to view at home, and to an extent that we had never before entertained. That meant restructuring our arrangements with broadcast partners to accommodate new schedules and competition formats, and it also meant renegotiating contracts to allow for local games to be streamed live by local partners. We were very fortunate to meet with full cooperation and understanding on both fronts and renewed our contracts for a period of one year in order to get us through the pandemic before we needed to reassess.

The third element of our response was to change the focus of GAAGo from an international to a domestic service and to stream games in Ireland for the first time.

Each of these strategies proved successful to the extent that the means by which our supporters watch games at home has now changed irrevocably, and live streaming of matches is now here to stay. Not surprisingly we have experienced something of a related retraction in the mainstream sports broadcast market in Ireland at the same time.

All of these circumstances combined to make us reflect on the future shape of our broadcast arrangements, and prompted us to make a very significant departure.



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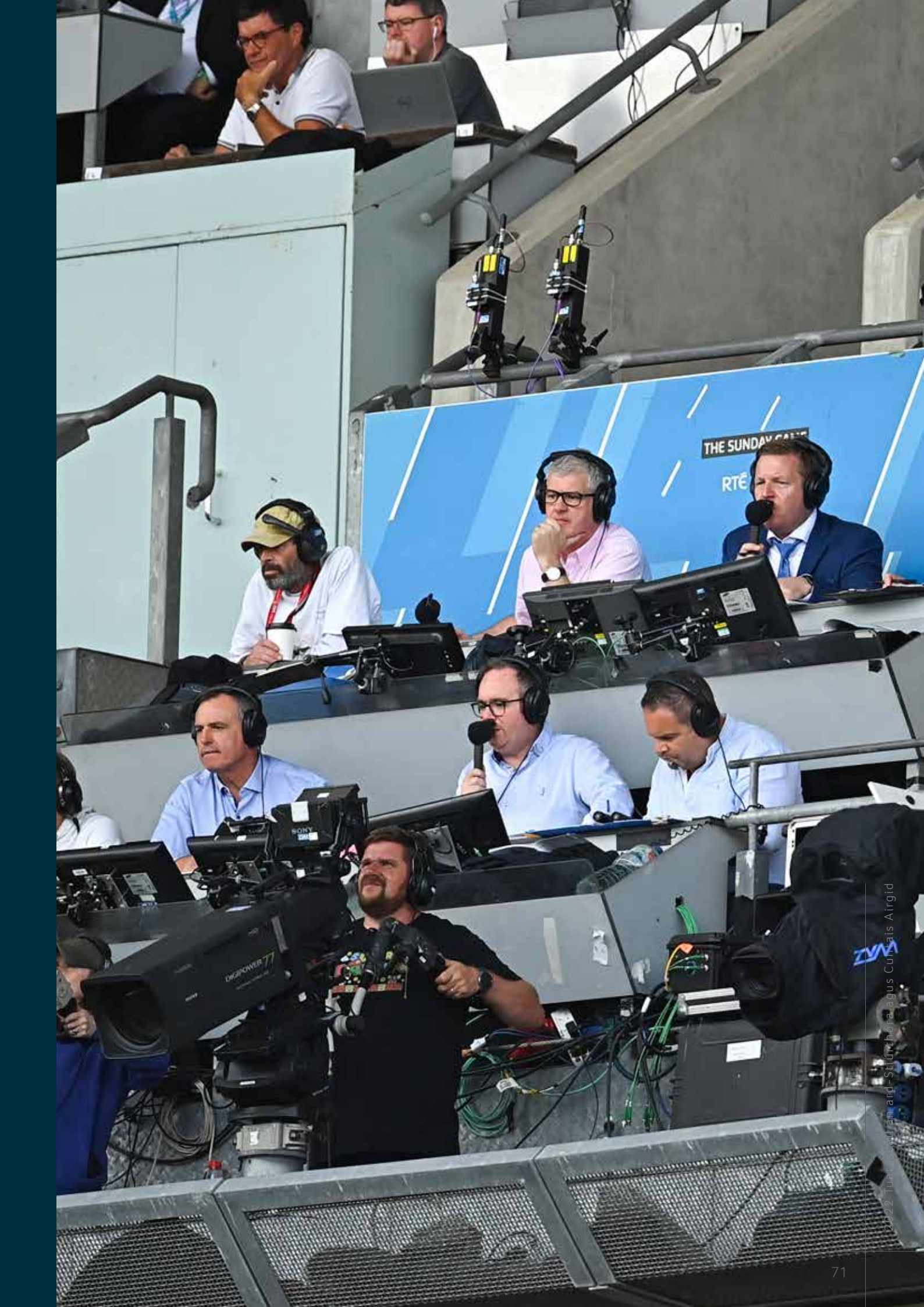
From 2023 to 2027 we will for the first time broadcast games ourselves via GAAGo. This will give us complete flexibility and control over match selection, scheduling and how we promote our games.

There will be a subscription fee, however the subscriptions will be very flexible and the cost will be relatively modest. For the first time we will be able to make discounted rates available to GAA members and for GAA clubs. We will also be able to give exposure to games, teams and competitions which might not have presented a viable commercial proposition to our previous broadcast partners.

Our objective in all of this is to maximize exposure of our games, on our own terms, and to earn a revenue sufficient to cover our costs and generate a fair commercial return. The venture is not without its risks of course. We must maintain production standards comparable with other broadcasters and other sports. We must continue to secure talented hosts, commentators and analysts. Both of these come at a cost, and our revenues are not contractually guaranteed but must be earned match by match.

Nevertheless those risks are manageable, and are worth taking as a necessary element of guiding the Association towards the next step in its evolution.

Watching Gaelic games in 2023 will be very different, and very exciting, however you choose to watch.



THE SUNDAY GAME
RTÉ

A SUSTAINABLE GAA

As the GAA strives to pursue its aims in an increasingly demanding environment we find that we are under pressure on many fronts.

Our ambitions are lofty but our resources are finite. I have touched on resources in the financial sense in the previous pages – and I will return to that in a moment – but resources mean many things, and in our case a significant limiting factor is time. The time that volunteer officers, players, parents and so on can devote to Gaelic games in a crowded day or week. Similarly we find ourselves competing for public attention and media profile in an ever-crowded media landscape.

We need to reflect on what we are trying to achieve and consider whether that is really where we want to go. Consider too how best we can achieve these aims with the resources we have. We need to restore that balance. Our goal should be to arrive at an Association, and constituent clubs, who prosper within a framework of sustainability.

This is a theme I have referred to previously. I revisit it here because it is vital, and our progress is not encouraging.

Some years ago I offered elsewhere a picture of what I think a sustainable GAA might look like:

- A year demarcated more clearly, with defined rest periods
- The burden on county players' time is lessened, with a lower proportion of training to games
- County players fielding regularly for their clubs
- Clubs retaining a higher proportion of juveniles making it through to adult grades
- Clubs are self-sustaining in terms of coaches and team managers, with outside managers the exception rather than the rule
- Reduced financial pressure on counties and clubs
- Reduced stress on officers
- The pressure centrally to fund the games is lessened as well, relaxing our commercial focus and allowing us to provide more for the future
- Organisational structures that better reflect the needs of the modern organisation and that better equip counties to manage the scale and complexity of issues they face
- A less onerous burden for volunteers means more enjoyment, more ambition
- More (and new) people attracted to offer up their time



I am sure you have your own perspective on what might be included here. Or omitted. But my general sense is that we all want to see an Association which holds true to its core ideals and values, while at the same time seeking to renew itself for a vibrant and relevant future. All of our more specific objectives and targets . . . growth in numbers, social impact, playing standards and so on . . . should all follow from that.

I acknowledge that some of these causes have advanced, and some others I have flagged in these pages already when setting out ambitions for the year ahead. But some aspirations remain distant. If there is a common theme to this report it is that we have to make progress on all of the fronts I mention in order to achieve a better Association.

Let me turn to one specific issue. Ironically for a not-for-profit organisation, much of our pressures manifest themselves in money. The challenge for every county treasurer is balancing the books each year. The financial demands of teams are growing year on year and 2023 will be no different. With every extra cost, there is a requirement to fund this through additional fundraising, sponsorship, or other sources.

The size and cost of backroom personnel of senior intercounty teams is becoming simply unsustainable. The values of the Association are being eroded with each paid addition to the backroom team and voluntary roles are in danger of becoming a thing of the past.. We need to support our treasurers more vigorously on this matter.

Dispiritingly, a lot of our pressures are self-inflicted, and this is one such instance. The solution is in our own hands. 2023 needs to be the year when we focus on a sustainable level of cost for preparing teams. And thus a bit more progress on my “list”.



OUR ETHOS AND DISCIPLINE

The single most enduring aspect of the GAA is, or should be, our ethos. That is what defines us at the most fundamental level, and which informs our strategy, our culture, our plans and ultimately our actions.

So when I argue the need for sustainability, I know that an unflinching core ethos that we all believe in, adhere to and advance together is the best way to achieve that. Unfortunately, consideration for our ethos is often lacking, and this is no more evident than in matters of discipline.

We still struggle at all levels to accept responsibility for on-field actions, and a culture of challenging proposed penalties around disciplinary matters, often based on technicalities, prevails.

While we all accept that referees, like players or managers, make mistakes, and that the Disciplinary system should allow for this, it is much harder to accept proposed suspensions being overturned on procedural technicalities, as is so often the case.

Our rules provide that “A Referee’s Report, including any Clarification thereto, shall be presumed to be correct in all factual matters and may only be rebutted where unedited video or other compelling evidence contradicts it”; case law as established through the DRA concurs: “The player must provide compelling evidence which contradicts the referee’s report, not just provide an ‘alternative’ or ‘reasonable’ explanation of what has occurred, but rather must be so convincing as to ‘compel’ the conclusion that the Referee’s Report is factually wrong.” I am not convinced this bar is being met in some of the cases I am aware of in recent years. Indeed, the number of Hearing requests at all levels has increased in recent years and the pressure that is being put on the Disciplinary system will become unsustainable unless this changes.

We must therefore try to change the culture within the Association. As I mentioned above, Congress will consider several motions around the disciplinary system and the proposed changes are designed to strengthen the likelihood of penalties being accepted while also updating procedures used in certain circumstances.

**GIVE
RESPECT
GET
RESPECT**

Our games. Our choice.

Among the effects these motions will have, if passed, will be the following:

- Penalties for infractions committed by Team Officials, which were on a match ban basis, would change to a combination of a time-based suspension and match bans.
- Any type of physical interference by a Team Official with an Opposing Player or Team Official would move from a Category IIIa Infraction to the more serious Category IVa Infraction.
- The effect of a suspension for Team Officials would be more meaningful and include no communication with their team during a time-based suspension and on match day for a match-based suspension.
- The maximum suspension that could be issued to an individual would be increased from 96 weeks to 240 weeks.
- Penalties for infractions committed by Team Officials at Underage games (U17 and under) would be doubled.
- Penalties would be issued to the Secretary & Chairperson of the relevant unit for breaches of suspensions by Team Officials.
- Where a Player or Team Official is reported for a Category VI Misconduct at Games by Players Infraction or Category Va Misconduct at Games by Team Officials Infraction at any level and requests a hearing, the hearing would be heard by the Central Hearings Committee rather than the County Hearings Committee.
- The minimum penalty available to Hearings Committees would be doubled unless the Hearings Committee is satisfied that the Defending Party's request for a hearing, and their submission to the Hearings Committee, is not frivolous or vexatious and is not solely based on procedural or technical arguments. In such event, the Hearings Committee may, in its sole discretion, impose a minimum penalty as provided by rule.
- The Hearings Committee would be required to provide a reason if they decide to find an infraction not proven.
- Provincial Secretaries would again become full members of the CCCC for disciplinary Cases (this is designed to help address the resource issues around presenting cases).

It will be interesting in the first instance to see if Congress is happy to approve these proposed changes, and should they do so, whether they can begin to make the inroads we hope for on the prevailing culture around on field discipline.



CONCLUSION

In many ways the year just ended was a year of restoration. When we were called upon to respond to the most trying of circumstances during Covid our units and our members were not found wanting. The challenge in 2022 was to get back up and running again, and we saw the fruits of that throughout the Association. Enthusiasm for the games was undiminished.

Not content with simply restoring what we were before, we set about raising the GAA bar ever higher. It was a year of progress on so many fronts. We saw new advances with IT and the Foireann membership system. Our safeguarding regime continues to set the standard for sporting organisations. We pioneered a new sliotar which will become familiar to you all during the forthcoming Allianz Leagues. On the community front we introduced a new Gaelic games Green Club Toolkit and the Irish Life GAA Healthy Clubs programme scaled new heights with up to 450 clubs involved.

Consider too the success of the Kellogg's GAA Cúl Camps, Táin Óg and Cúchulainn hurling and the further blossoming of the games overseas.

The GAA is in a healthy state on and off the field, and the roll call of new ventures and horizons is too wide and varied to expound upon here. But you see and know the impact.

The challenges outlined in this report are presented to you not as response to any crisis, but in a spirit of reaching ever higher to ensure that the games we love continue to enjoy a special standing in Irish life, and that your team, your committee, your club, your county continues to thrive.

I wish to thank sincerely everybody who gave their time to the GAA in the past year. Your efforts make our Association stronger, and make your community a better place.

I hope that your GAA continues to be a source of fulfilment and enjoyment for you. I hope too that we can rely upon your renewed commitment in 2023. With that energy behind us I know that the year ahead will be a successful one for the Association and all of its members.

Ar aghaidh leis an obair.





ANOTHER GREEN LETTER DAY FOR LIMERICK

There comes a stage on the trajectory of all great teams where speculation and conjecture increases about how far they might be from their natural tipping point or the peak of their powers.

Where Limerick are at on their own graph remains to be seen.

What is not up for debate is that this current

crop of Limerick hurlers, expertly guided by their management team, joined the pantheon of special teams who have made a massive contribution to the game.

Many of us engage in the futile pursuit of comparing and contrasting top teams of different eras, arguing over fitness, skillsets and patterns of play and the differences between one generation and the next.



Where Limerick sit in that discussion has yet to be fully unfurled and therein lies the attraction of continuing to follow closely, chapters in their journey that have yet to be written.

If the successes recorded by multi-title winning teams don't quite blur into each other they differ and stand out for noteworthy reasons.

Will anything ever equal the county's breakthrough success of 2018 and the last gasp cling-on operation to fend off a remarkable Galway comeback?

Probably not; but the 2022 offering stands on its own two feet for many reasons not least because the team was back doing what it does best in front of their passionate supporters at venues filled to the brim.

Kilkenny's involvement in the 2022 final – and it ending up being Brian Cody's swansong – undoubtedly added further to the sense of achievement basked in by the victors, not least because the bee-striped Leinster men pushed the contest to the limit before falling away in the concluding stages.

When you factor in the absence of the talismanic Cian Lynch in the line up of the defending champions, the team's ability to turn up on the big days and deliver when it matters most, will in time become a reflective hallmark of what must surely be the greatest team to emerge from that part of Munster?

Not for the first time in recent seasons hurling stole the limelight in the earlier part of the year with the quick-fire round-robin fixtures of the two provincial championships demanding our attention.

Unbeaten Galway topped the charts in Leinster thanks in no small part to a narrow win over Kilkenny in Salthill on a day when Henry Shefflin and his former manager Cody famously pitted their wits against each other.

The Cats squeaked into the Leinster final ahead of Wexford and Dublin by virtue of scoring difference where they would exact a measure of revenge against the team that had triumphed in Pearse Stadium only weeks earlier.



If the Leinster final failed to ignite, the Munster championship built steadily towards a final crescendo that will live long in the memory.

Waterford's impressive league winning form deserted them after an opening round win over Tipperary and their season ended sooner than anyone could have predicted.

There were no such problems for either Clare or Limerick who blazed a trail through the provincial campaign unbeaten, only dropping a point – against each other as it happens – in Ennis.

It was right and fitting that they should face off in the provincial decider – a game for the ages, the status of which was further illuminated by the fact that it was played in a Thurles deluge.

In an epic that required extra-time and was level on 14 occasions, Limerick were forced to dig deep into their reserves of stamina and mental strength to withstand an admirable Clare onslaught exemplified by an exquisite last gasp equalising sideline cut from the imperious Tony Kelly at the end of normal time.

As is so often the case, the contest was in the end settled by a goal – this one from the hurl of Gearóid Hegarty – and it would not be his last vital contribution to another memorable season.

If observers have been harbouring the idea that Limerick were in anyway on the slide, this performance provided context and perspective and the physique and conditioning of their players was quite literally laid bare in the Semple Stadium dressing room in a jubilant winners' picture that adorned the national newspapers the following day.

Before the All-Ireland series swung into life at Liam MacCarthy Cup level, the early season hurling titles went to Antrim (Joe McDonagh), Kildare (Christy Ring), Tyrone (Nickey Rackard) and Louth (Lory Meagher).

With Cork and Wexford making full use of the qualifier route, both advanced to quarter-final berths proper on the back of wins over McDonagh Cup winners Antrim and Kerry respectively before themselves succumbing to Galway and Clare in tight encounters.



There was no shortage of intrigue with the semi-finals with Clare and Galway both bringing form and promise to their respective jousts with Kilkenny and Limerick.

Kilkenny addressed that emphatically in the Saturday semi-final when the Banner challenge fell disappointingly flat.

Galway's tenacity and athleticism saw them cause Limerick plenty of problems the following day, but the absence of a real attacking fluency dented their chances of pushing the reigning champions any closer than the three-point winning margin that separated them in the end.

Before the senior final came into sharp focus the Electric Ireland Minor Hurling final produced the most dramatic of finishes as Tipperary broke Offaly hearts to snatch a late win at Nowlan Park.

Earlier in the season Kilkenny had claimed the oneills.com U20 hurling championship pipping Limerick by a point at Semple Stadium.

The senior line-up also pitted Limerick against Kilkenny, the only team to beat them in straight knock-out championship hurling since their breakthrough and over the course of the incredible and captivating voyage that has followed.

To what extent that controversial 2019 one-point defeat to Kilkenny still rankled is unknown and while those of us outside the camp used it as a reference point, it didn't dominate the thoughts or utterances of Limerick in the build-up to the July 17 decider.

The three in-a-row chasers once again dined out on their penchant for turning up on the big calendar days and none moreso than Gearóid Hegarty whose 1-5 was hugely instrumental in fueling their challenge.

As expected, Kilkenny proved to be resolute, sticking to the task and asking questions of John Kiely's men that few others managed to pose, helped by two second-half goals from Martin Keoghan and Billy Ryan.





For all that, Limerick absorbed everything the Cats threw at them and matched and surpassed it.

Level heading into the final quarter, thanks to the contribution of some inspired Kilkenny substitutions, the ultimate questions were asked of the champions and the answers were found to mark another green letter day for the county at a venue they have long come to savour.

A first ever three in-a-row; a fourth All-Ireland title in five years and the first team in 84 years to record four consecutive Munster championships.

It takes some doing.

And the scary prospect for the chasing pack; with talented starlets starting to put their hands up for game time, who would dare suggest they're anywhere near finished?



ALL THAT GLITTERS... IS GREEN AND GOLD

For all that was unique and novel about the 2022 season, it ended with a very traditional feeling as Kerry carried off the Sam Maguire and hailed the crowning of a new football monarch for the Kingdom. But as majestic as Kerry and David Clifford were, there was so much more to our season than that.

Truth be told, there was apprehension as much as anticipation as the year dawned and the full impact of the split season and a new Tailteann Cup championship arrived on the landscape. There was the giddiness too, of being able to come out in force again after the restrictions of two Covid-blighted years.

Annual reviews of the GAA season have followed a familiar pattern where football has struggled to emerge out from under the shadow of a hurling championship which has evolved a field to the point where we are truly spoilt and expect half a dozen or more epic contests, and last season was another thrilling instalment for the ancient art.





But football more than held its own in 2022 in terms of new teams, new stars and above all competitive matches right to the last as the destination of the Sam Maguire and the debuting Tailteann Cups hung in the balance.

The signs that this was to be no ordinary football year were there on opening night when future All-Ireland quarter-finalists Armagh were fully deserving 2-15 to 1-13 winners over future relegation condemned Dublin at Croke Park in Allianz League Division 1.

By April, the campaign ended with Kerry and David Clifford dancing a jig through Mayo for an emphatic 3-19 to 0-13 victory to claim the Allianz Div. 1 crown. It was a taste of what was to come for the Kingdom but, sadly for the western warriors, not the first time in 2022 that Croke Park was a bridge too far.

Roscommon went through Division 2 unbeaten and edged out fellow table toppers Galway in the cup decider. Only one point behind them, Derry had also put down a marker. Louth saw off Limerick in Allianz Division 3 with Westmeath not far off them and not finished having a good year either. In Division 4, dream 2020 provincial champs Cavan and Tipp clinched promotion with the Breffni Blues taking the silverware and with Sligo having also been well in the hunt.

Defending All-Ireland and Ulster champions, Tyrone started out with an impressive 2-17 to 2-10 win over Fermanagh in Ulster - but they had no answer to the high tempo Derry who swept them aside and got better as the hurdles got bigger - taking down Monaghan and then Donegal to give the Oak Leaf County a first Anglo Celt since 1998.

After relegation, Dublin used Leinster to regroup and their 5-17 to 1-15 demolition of Kildare in the provincial final had them back as contenders.

In Munster, Kerry kept Cork firmly at arm's length and then had too much for a Limerick team who had an excellent season and had made history when they had seen off Clare on penalties (4-1) in a championship first before seeing off Tipp in the semi-finals.

Meanwhile in Connacht, there was a high noon feel to the opening day clash of Galway and Mayo. When the dust settled, Padraic Joyce's men edged a gripping battle 1-14 to 0-16. The chance was there to make the most of the opportunity - which they did - eventually ousting the Rossie's 2-19 to 2-16 in a high scoring final.

The only thing that would ultimately make the Tailteann Cup a success was buy in from the competing counties. To their credit, they delivered, and it translated onto the field where competitiveness resulted in extra-time and penalties on occasion needed to separate teams.

TV coverage and Croke Park dates and a specific All-Star scheme were important add-ons, but the foundations had to be built on matchplay. The last four of Cavan, Westmeath, Sligo and Offaly were wholehearted supporters and enjoyed long seasons before D Day fell to a meeting of Westmeath and Cavan.

It was one of the games of the year as Westmeath came from behind and a 67th minute goal from veteran



super sub Kieran Martin proved the difference and clinched a 2-14 to 1-13 score line. The throngs that greeted the returning champions home to the Lake County was fully merited. If tús maith- leath na hoibre is indeed true, then the competition has had the desired effect.

In parallel to this the hunt for Sam Maguire was being whittled down. With only two rounds of qualifiers now, the chances for redemption and margins for error were slim. The early highlights saw Mayo stage another heroic stand in Castlebar against Monaghan while Armagh heaped more misery on Tyrone.

Later, a Cork team who had once flirted with relegation to Division 3 survived a shoot-out with Clare, Mayo dispatched Kildare but the big results saw Clare enjoy a memorable 2-15 to 1-17 win over Roscommon while Armagh stunned Donegal 3-17 to 0-16 – a match that was to be the great Michael Murphy's last inter-county outing.

Things ratcheted up significantly at the quarter-finals stage. Dublin blitzed Cork and Derry easily accounted for gallant Clare. The following day there was an end of an era feel as Kerry confidently saw off Mayo 1-18 to 0-13. Earlier, Galway and Armagh had produced a footballing epic. On the field of play it finished 2-21 to 3-18 after extra-time and required penalties which Galway confidently bossed 4-1. However, while the football deserved to live long in the memory - it was overshadowed by the shameful scenes which erupted as the teams left the field after normal time.

The drama continued in the semi-finals as Damien Comer blasted 2-2 to steer Galway into a first final since 2001 as they saw off Derry 2-8 to 1-6. In the second semi-final Kerry and Dublin made a fresh deposit into the memory bank of footballing gold that has distinguished this rivalry above all others.

For all the heights they have scaled and the six in a row of All-Irelands claimed, when the history of this Dublin dominance is written, this game, while a defeat, will enjoy a special chapter. James McCarthy's Dubs dug deep to chase down a Kerry side who were determined to finally break their sky blue hoo-doo. A poachers finish from Seán O'Shea and 0-6 from David Clifford were crucial in a thrilling battle that was only decided when Seán O'Shea split the Hill 16 posts with a mesmerising last kick off the deck from distance.





We had a final for the traditionalists in Kerry v Galway and they too, did not disappoint.

With Shane Walsh throwing off the shackles and having the game of his life and ably assisted by midfielder Cillian McDaid, Galway made sure the game was well in the balance with 10 minutes to go. But Kerry had nine different scorers en route to bagging 0-20 with five Galway men getting them to 0-16. This depth in the Kingdom's resources was the difference down the final stretch.

This and the fact that it was the coming of age for David Clifford that the Fossa hero has had destined for him. Since his juvenile days, his Kerry future has been mapped out and the dial of expectation and pressure cranked up repeatedly and often unfairly.

It could so easily have been too much too soon. But to his credit, and with the benefit of his play-making brother Paudie available to telepathically prime him for opportunities, Clifford could not and would not be grounded and soared whenever Kerry needed him most.

His 2022/23 season will long be talked about – a season when, with the exception of the Sigerson Cup, he won every other competition he played in with club and county. In 34 games across county, club, divisional and college he amassed 20-187. Not only that, he did it while performing the skills of the game to the absolute zenith of his abilities.

In announcing that there was still 20 minutes left in the great 1977 All-Ireland semi-final between Dublin and Kerry, commentator Micheál O'Hehir exclaimed 'hallelujah' at the prospect. We can well say the same in considering that David Clifford is just turned 24 years of age.

Our confidence for what the future holds for football is helped in no small part by the class on display when Galway avenged two previous defeats to Mayo to shock their neighbours 0-15 to 0-9 in the Electric Ireland All-Ireland minor final. Similarly, in the EirGrid U20 decider, Ruairí Cavanagh followed in the footsteps of his famous dad Peter in helping Tyrone to a 1-20 to 1-13 victory over Kildare – a competition that had also seen a brilliant Connacht title claimed by Sligo.

Sam Maguire is currently in the Kingdom and Westmeath as Tailteann Cup champions have won the right to be part of that field in 2023. If 2022 is a guide, then we can expect a crowded list of very capable contenders who can challenge for the season ahead.





TICKET ALLOCATION BREAKDOWN

	2021	2022
OVERALL CAPACITY	40000	82006
County Allocations	29995	58110
Provinces	250	360
Overseas	284	480
Ard Chomhairle & Iar Uachtarán	380	771
Camogie	38	140
Ladies Football	24	100
Rounders & Handball	54	212
Sponsors	400	1221
Press	126	254
TV & Radio	42	74
Schools and Educational Bodies	532	2224
3rd Level	50	240
Croke Park Residents	30	200
Match Officials and National Referees panel	148	148
Health Bodies & Sport Ireland	60	60
Match Day/Vertigo/Minor Teams	148	148
Staff & Sub committees	354	520
Jubilee Teams	0	142
Mini Games	0	188
Term Tickets	2385	2381
Season Tickets	0	3505
Number available for distribution	35300	71478
Premium & Corporate	4700	10528
TOTAL	40000	82006



ASSISTING INJURED PLAYERS

€8M was spent assisting 6606 players recover from injury.

€1m returned to clubs via a rebate of the loss of wages levy.

2022 HURLING FINALS RESULTS



Date	Competition	Stage
17/07/2022	GAA Hurling All-Ireland Senior Championship	Final
04/06/2022	Joe McDonagh Cup	Final
21/05/2022	Christy Ring Cup	Final
21/05/2022	Nickey Rackard Cup	Final
21/05/2022	Lory Meagher Cup	Final
22/05/2022	oneills.com GAA Hurling All-Ireland U20 Championship	Final
30/04/2022	GAA Hurling All-Ireland U20B Championship - Richie McElligott Cupa	Final
03/07/2022	Electric Ireland GAA Hurling All-Ireland Minor Championship	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Hurling League Roinn 1	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Hurling League Roinn 2A	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Hurling League Roinn 2B	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Hurling League Roinn 3A	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Hurling League Roinn 3B	Final
12/02/2022	AIB GAA Hurling All-Ireland Senior Club Championship	Final
05/02/2022	AIB GAA Hurling All-Ireland Intermediate Club Championship	Final
05/02/2022	AIB GAA Hurling All-Ireland Junior Club Championship	Final



Result					Referee	
KILKENNY	2	26	1	31	LIMERICK	Colm Lyons
ANTRIM	5	22	4	24	KERRY	Sean Stack
KILDARE	2	29	0	19	MAYO	Michael Kennedy
ROSCOMMON	0	19	1	27	TYRONE	Colm McDonald
LONGFORD	3	14	3	27	LOUTH	Caymon Flynn
KILKENNY	0	19	0	18	LIMERICK	Thomas Walsh
DOWN	2	15	0	15	ROSCOMMON	Tarlach Conway
OFFALY	1	16	1	17	TIPPERARY	Shane Hynes
CORK	1	23	4	20	WATERFORD	Liam Gordon
DOWN	1	17	5	19	WESTMEATH	Kevin Jordan
DERRY	1	23	2	15	SLIGO	Colum Cunning
TYRONE	2	21	2	19	ARMAGH	Caymon Flynn
FERMANAGH	2	18	1	17	LONGFORD	Tarlach Conway
BALLYGUNNER	2	17	1	19	SHAMROCKS	James Owens
KILMOYLEY	1	11	0	16	NAAS	Chris Mooney
BALLYGIBLIN	1	18	0	22	MOONCOIN	Brian Keon





CLUB PITCHES

More than 500 Clubs received funding towards the improvement of their pitches and club facilities, with €3m spent in total.





CÚL CAMPS

142,800 children attended a Kellogg's GAA Cúl Camp in 2022 including 2,000 children with special needs catered for specifically

2022 FOOTBALL FINALS RESULTS



Date	Competition	Stage
24/07/2022	GAA Football All-Ireland Senior Championship	Final
09/07/2022	Tailteann Cup	Final
10/07/2022	GAA Football All-Ireland Junior Championship	Final
14/05/2022	EirGrid GAA Football All-Ireland U20 Championship	Final
08/07/2022	Electric Ireland GAA Football All-Ireland Minor Championship	Final
03/04/2022	Allianz Football League Roinn 1	Final
03/04/2022	Allianz Football League Roinn 2	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Football League Roinn 3	Final
02/04/2022	Allianz Football League Roinn 4	Final
12/02/2022	AIB GAA Football All-Ireland Senior Club Championship	Final
06/02/2022	AIB GAA Football All-Ireland Intermediate Club Championship	Final
06/02/2022	AIB GAA Football All-Ireland Junior Club Championship	Final



						Result	Referee
KERRY	0	20	0	16	GALWAY		Seán Hurson
CAVAN	1	13	2	14	WESTMEATH		Barry Cassidy
KILKENNY	3	12	1	9	NEW YORK		Barry Tiernan
KILDARE	1	14	1	20	TYRONE		Liam Devenney
GALWAY	0	15	0	9	MAYO		Niall Cullen
KERRY	3	19	0	13	MAYO		Noel Mooney
ROSCOMMON	1	20	0	22	GALWAY		Niall Cullen
LOUTH	1	14	0	12	LIMERICK		Brendan Griffin
CAVAN	2	10	0	15	TIPPERARY		John Hickey
KILCOO	2	8	0	13	KILMACUD		Sean Hurson
STEELSTOWN BRIAN OG'S	3	14	2	5	TRIM		Barry Judge
GNEEVGUILLA	1	6	0	11	KILMEENA		Séamus Mulhare



SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CLUB

Opportunity for your GAA Club
to raise up to €20,000

NATIONAL CLUB DRAW

More than €1m was raised for units in the National Club Draw with all costs and prizes paid by Central Council and more than €14m raised since 2008





GAA COACHING

350 GAA coaches employed promoting our games in schools and clubs nationwide



SOCIAL MEDIA

More than 1 million followers of the GAA across social media platforms





Cumann Lúthchleas Gael

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2022



Ráitis Airgeadais

For Year Ended 30 September 2022

CLÁR ÁBHAR

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CENTRAL COUNCIL FINANCES IN 2022

Central Council consolidated surplus - €6.7m (2021: €1.9m)

A new “Split Season”, the full return of spectators at our games, a record number of Concerts held in Croke Park, significant cost inflation, and the gradual return to normal life, all combined to deliver a positive 2022 financial year for the Association. Two All-Ireland finals played in July marked the conclusion of a very successful but condensed Intercounty league and championship season. Club competitions took over at this point through a newly extended window that previously would have been seen as impossible to deliver – “maybe” one of the very few positive outcomes to emerge from a turbulent 2020 and 2021. All of which has seen Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council return a consolidated surplus of €6.7m (2021: €1.9m) reflecting an increase of €4.8m on last year.

Entities included within this consolidated surplus are Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, Croke Park Stadium, CLG Injury Benefit Fund, CLG Insurance Fund, a number of smaller affiliated bodies, and the Association’s 50% joint venture shares of GAAGO Ltd, Le Cheile Promotions Ltd and the new National Handball and Croke Park Community Centre CLG.

County and Provincial results which are reported independently of these numbers have also returned positive financial results in 2022. The collective 32 counties recorded a surplus of €9m, with the four provincial councils reporting a combined surplus of €2.5m.

In overall terms, this produces a combined surplus at Central Council, Provincial and County level of €18.2m (2021: €13.5m)*** for 2022 and highlights the financial resilience and general good health of our units following a successful year both on and off the field.

*** (Individual GAA clubs results are not included in these combined numbers)

Individual Association Entities

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael – Surplus €2.4m (2021: €7.1m)

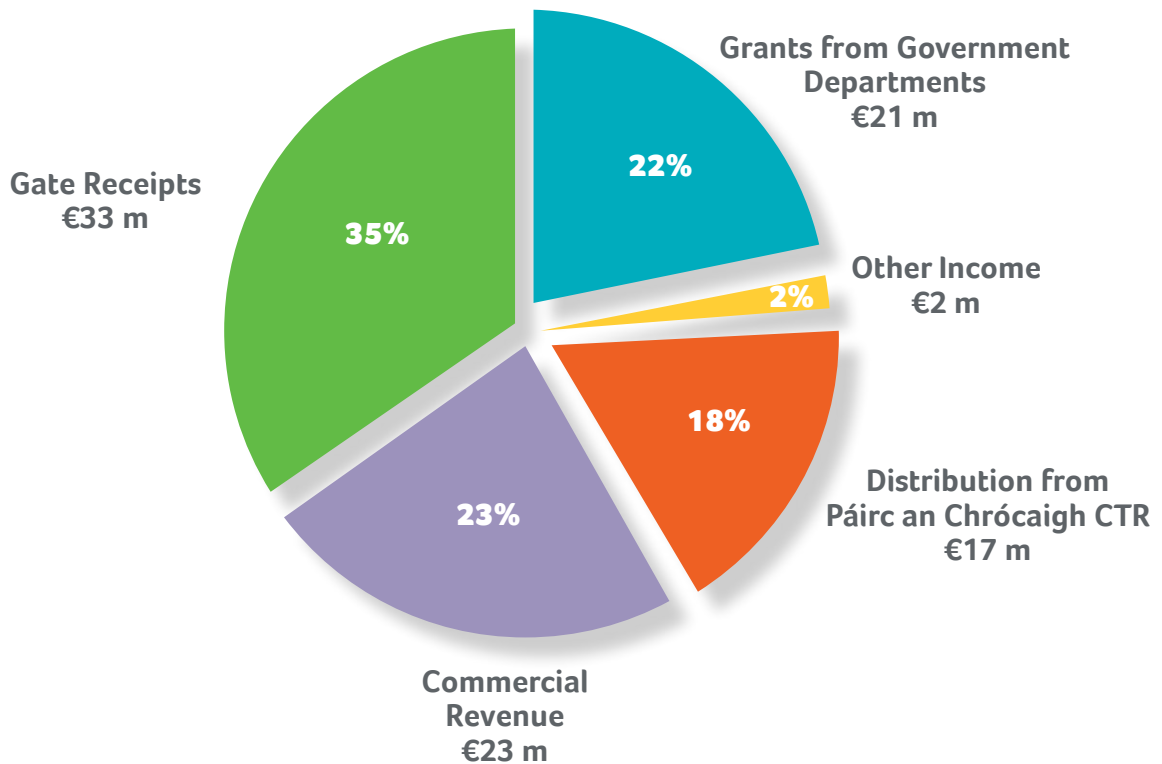
Games and related revenues of €96m (2021: €68m) has seen the welcome return to a normal GAA income pattern in 2022 contrasting the much maligned previous two years results. Gate receipts of €33m, Commercial Income €22m and a record distribution from Croke Park Stadium of €17m have facilitated the return of:

1. Regular match day supports for Intercounty teams.
2. The full restoration of coaching and games grants.
3. The reintroduction of capital infrastructure grants at both Club and County level
4. All operational grants

Over €21m in state funding and supports were received during the year. €14.2m of this being direct pass-through income (€8.2m in Intercounty male and female player grants and €6m received for onward distribution to our clubs under a 2022 Government Covid Club support resilience scheme).

The balance of state funding is made up of €3.5m in National Governing Body Covid rescue funding brought forward from last year, €2.5m in coaching and games grant funding along with Department of Foreign Affairs, community, and healthy club grants.

CLG SOURCES OF REVENUE 2022



Commercial and media revenues aligned with normal contract terms. Our expiring media rights deal was extended into 2022 for a one-year term. All our commercial partners reaffirmed their continued support for our games despite the reduced calendar footprint and media exposure that the split season now presents. On the flip side with the new “Club” window now fully open, this will, over time offer new and exciting opportunities to further promote and enhance these competitions with our commercial partners.

Summary of CLG Revenues

	Schedule	2022	2021
Gate Receipts	A	33,369,674	11,668,729
Commercial Income	B	22,456,877	26,183,305
State Funding	C	21,376,234	29,786,689
Croke Park Distribution		17,000,000	-
Other Income	D	1,925,371	630,779
TOTAL REVENUE		96,128,156	68,269,502

* A further breakdown of these revenue lines are included in the referenced Schedules to the Financial Statements on pages 184 and 185.

Attendances and Competition Gate Receipts

Just shy of 1.4m spectators attended games run under the auspices of Central Council during the year. It was great to hear supporters back at our games along with the rekindling of local rivalries up and down the country. 2022 attendances returned to levels last seen in 2019. There were four full houses in Croke Park, the two football semi-finals along with the two All-Ireland finals. There were calls for the reintroduction of replays following the enthralling Galway Armagh football championship quarter-final that could only be settled by penalty kicks – Any such proposal on replays would have strong sporting merit with the ancillary financial benefits that accrue being reinvested back into funding our units and games programmes. That said, we should continue to give the new split season model its full three-year trial before making definite judgements.

	Sam Maguire	Liam MacCarthy	Allianz Football League	Allianz Hurling League	Tailteann Cup	Other Competitions	Total
Games	15	7	116	98	16	99	351
Attendance	441,992	226,672	403,087	205,907	37,602	75,833	1,391,093
Average Attendance	29,466	32,382	3,475	2,101	2,350	766	3,963
Gate Receipts €	15,849,037	10,336,914	3,604,829	2,044,831	465,628	1,068,436	33,369,674

Expenditure

Cost lines have remained tightly controlled during 2022. Ticketing costs being variable have increased in line with the return of match day ticket sales and attendances, wages and salaries are back to full cost as a direct result of the cessation of government wage subsidy supports. Player mileage costs remain high due to the majority of players now choosing to travel independently to training sessions. A return to car-pooling is a necessity to dampen the wider impact these increased mileage costs will have on counties. The revised 2023 player charter seeks to try and address this cost challenge with a new two-tier mileage rate model, which includes a new and innovative car-pooling mileage rate.

Croke Park Stadium – Surplus €1m (2021: deficit (€5.9m))

Croke Park Stadium reopened its doors again to a full match day fixture calendar with the added bonus of securing an unprecedented series of seven stadium concerts over the course of the year - (two “Ed Sheeran” & five “Garth Brooks”). These seven concerts aligned with the continued strong demand for premium and suite level ticket renewals, the welcome return of conference and events activity combined with the stable rental income delivered from the Croke Park Hotel have all combined to produce a Croke Park Stadium operating surplus of €18.4m in 2022. This in turn has afforded the stadium board the ability to propose a record level of distribution back to CLG of €17m.

All stadium operational costs remain challenged from inflationary factors; utility costs have increased by 300% to €2.3m. This is a combination of a 150% increase in unit energy rates along with the return to normal stadium usage during the year.

The phased purchase and onward sale of Clonliffe College was completed in October 2022. The net acquisition has delivered a 10 acre site to be retained for playing pitches along with a half-acre site with full planning permission for a new hotel. Planned work schedules remain on hold for both of these projects but will be reviewed again by the stadium board in quarter three, 2023.

CLG Player Injury Fund – Surplus €2m (2021 €0.8m)

The return of normal gate receipt contributions, along with club subscriptions and a release of older claim provisions has resulted in an exceptional surplus of €2m in the Player Injury fund for 2022. The Injury fund is now very well reserved at €8.3m and a decision has been taken by the National Finance Management Committee and endorsed by An Coiste Bainistíochta to:

1. Repay in full the 2020 Injury Fund Adult Team levy charged to all clubs.
2. Increase the injury fund claim threshold limit from €4,500 to €5,200.

The repayment of the levy will see €1m redistributed directly back to clubs and will be credited in the form of a rebate against each clubs upcoming 2023/24 renewal.

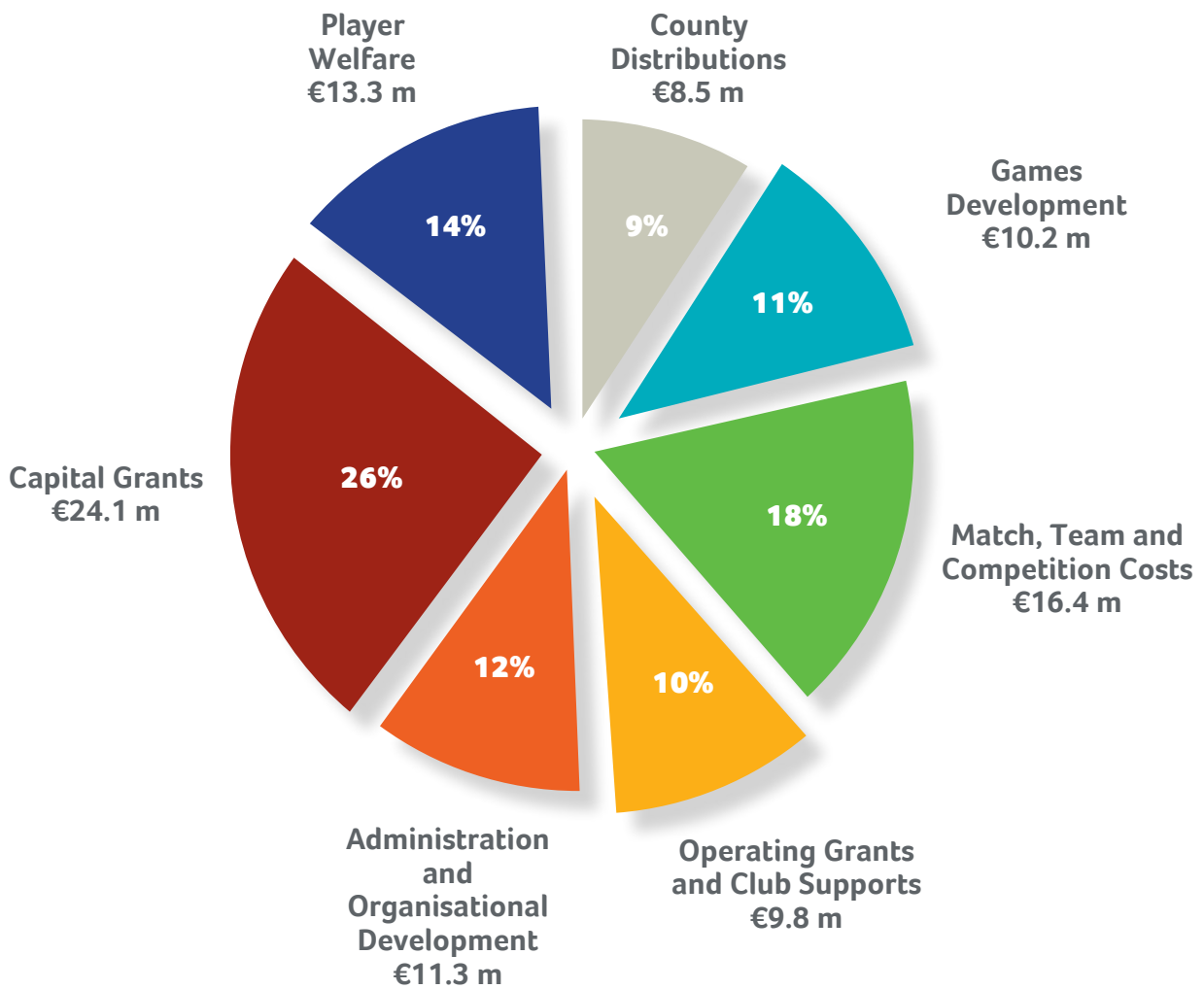
The increase to the claim threshold limit to €5,200 is estimated to cost the fund an additional €400k per annum. This new claim limit will also be backdated to cover all new injuries sustained from 1 June 2022. The player injury fund remains both self-funded and self-administered, and is not an insurance policy. Premiums collected annually from clubs traditionally average up to €6m with both the Central and Provincial Councils contributing €2m from their championship gate receipts to support the fund.

CLG Insurance Fund – Surplus €0.2m (2021: €0.1m)

As in prior years the Association’s annual insurance premium is recharged across all its constituent units. A small surplus is retained annually to allow administration costs to be met. We have recently agreed a new two-year Association-wide insurance policy with Allianz. This will see club and county insurance premiums remain at current levels for the next two years (subject to any exceptional claims being made against the policy).

As an Association we have a duty of care and need to continuously manage our GAA facilities from an insurance perspective. This includes keeping our grounds in a safe and well-maintained state, keeping up to date cleaning, maintenance, and incident records. There is also an obligation on our members to be willing to assist our insurers with the defence of all claims, as third-party slips, trips and falls have cost the Association over €10m in the last five years. Continued improvements in each of these areas will keep us safe in the knowledge we are doing all we can to keep future premium increases to a minimum.

CLG COST OVERVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS



Match, Team and Competition Costs - €16.4m (2021: €12.6m)

The single biggest cost incurred each year is the direct cost of staging our games. The largest component of this cost is venue rental paid to the host venue. With the return of attendances, the traditional % of gate receipts venue rental model for championship matches was reintroduced. €8m (2021: €4m) was paid out to venues for hosting championship games during the 2022 season. Match day team grants, player mileage and nutrition support of €5.1m, were all restored to normal levels replacing the direct subventions that government funding has assisted with over the past two years.

County Distributions - €8.5m (2021: €6m)

The annual league and related pool distribution scheme returned and saw €3.1m, distributed back to counties (2021: nil) from the Allianz leagues. The traditional €185k annual distribution to counties was restored along with Provincial grants for their championships. Support for our overseas units remains strong with €200k in central grants awarded during 2022 to these units.

Games Development €10.2m (2021: €5.7m)

The primary focus remains on the retention and support of all our coaches employed across the Association. The annual spend on coaching and games across the 32 counties in 2022 was €8.7m. We receive €2.5m in grants from Government to offset some of these costs. (These grants are recorded separately under State funding in our revenue lines.)

A new four-year coaching and games investment plan commenced in October 2022 and will see Central Council increase its annual investment by over €3m to €12m per annum directly into coaching and games. This will equate to an investment of €48m in total over a four-year term from 2023 to 2026.

This increased investment will see the rollout of a new coaching and games strategic plan on a county-by-county basis. All plans must be aligned to both National and Provincial games strategies but can and will be tailored to individual county specific needs. The new funding model will level the playing field in coaching and games investment across all counties. Funding allocation under this new investment model has been based on the following four pillars across each county:

1. Number of Clubs
2. Number of Teams
3. Number of registered Players
4. Participation % v County Population

One of the GAA's flagship juvenile events, is the annual summer Cúl Camp programme which saw almost 143,000 children attending the weeklong summer camps. Each camp demonstrating all that is positive and fun about GAA activity, while teaching and improving the core skills of football, hurling and camogie to boys and girls under the tuition of vetted coaches in a safe environment.

Player Welfare including GPA €13.3m (2021: €4.6m)

Last year saw the commencement of a new four-year GAA/GPA agreement. This agreement reflects a continued 15% commitment to the GPA from centrally generated commercial income streams. In 2022 this amounted to €3.4m. Separately, €788k was paid to the GPA under a joint venture agreement through the company Le Cheile Promotions Ltd. The GAA's reinvestment back into the GPA, allows for the provision of player development, education, and health programmes along with career advice and future pathway planning for our players.

Other player welfare initiatives include an allocation of €1.4m from Central Council gate receipts to the player injury fund along with the payment of bursaries to support college placements for players.

Also included under this heading is €8.2m in direct pass-through Government grant funding for intercounty players both male and female. Government player grants are allocated to intercounty panels based on the agreed number of participation weeks over the course of a season. The onward funding distribution is overseen by a joint committee with representatives from the GAA, GPA, LGFA and the Camogie Association.

Operating Grants and Club Supports €9.8m (2021: €9.7m)

The GAA "Club" family including LGFA, Camogie and Handball club units were allocated €6m in Covid support funding from Sport Ireland during the year. This amount was augmented with a further €500k from our central

reserves and was redistributed to our clubs in the form of a second round of insurance rebate grants. It should be noted that not all clubs chose to apply for this grant funding in 2022. This is clear evidence of the stronger resilience that some of our clubs were able to demonstrate and has in turn allowed the award of increased insurance credits to some of our more financially challenged clubs.

Other operating grants include support for county and provincial administration costs in the day-to-day running of their affairs along with the provision of bookkeeping services to some of our smaller counties. Grants of €1.5m were allocated to affiliated bodies and sister organisations representing a return to normal levels of commitment to these much valued and related bodies.

Capital Grants €24.1m (2021: €12.9m)

The current Central Council capital grant policy can be classified under four headings:

1. The delivery of approved “Large Scale Infrastructure Projects” at both County and Provincial level.
2. The provision of a Centre of Excellence and training facility in every county.
3. A commitment to grow Association investment to €5m for Club infrastructure projects by 2026.
4. New grant support for the upgrade and improvement of existing County Grounds and Centres of Excellence under a new 2022 grant programme.

This new grant programme is aimed at supporting smaller capital improvement projects such as:

- a. The installation or retrofit of floodlights.
- b. Access and improvement works to grounds for people with disabilities.
- c. Ground upgrade works that are designed to improve health and safety aspects and the general comfort and experience of our players and spectators.

With a strong operating surplus delivered in 2022, funding was allocated to capital projects under each of the headings above as follows:

Central Council through a joint funding agreement signed in 2013 placed on the record its financial commitment to the redevelopment of Casement Park. Following the granting of full planning permission and the challenge of judicial reviews resolved during 2022, the Association was able to fully provide its historic contracted commitment of Stg€15m.

This is a bold statement of intent for the project and moves the GAA to the project’s next phase which will be to secure the balance of the project’s funding in line with prior Government commitments and agreements.

Full grant provisions were also made during the year for county ground projects in Waterford, Kildare, and Meath along with the remaining €1.5m commitment for Gaelic Park in New York.

€3m was allocated to Club Infrastructure projects with the intention to further increase this amount next year, while a similar amount of €3.1m was allocated under the “new” County Ground and Centre of Excellence grant programme.

Future Surpluses and Balance Sheet Reserves

Traditionally Central Council has distributed or allocated the majority of its annual surplus back across the Association in the form of grants and supports. Our current reserve policy seeks to retain a minimum amount annually to strengthen our balance sheet. This will over time place us in a stronger position to deal with future uncertainty or income interruptions as they arise. It will separately ensure that vital projects, initiatives, and games programmes continue to be supported even in challenging times.

In this regard Coistí Bainistíochta at a consolidation level has approved the retention and transfer of the retained surplus of €6.1m onto the Balance Sheet at the year-end.

Next Year - 2023

The current outlook for 2023 is positive. We enter year two of the new Club & County split season trial. With it comes a significantly increased number of championship fixtures in both the All-Ireland Football and Tailteann Cup series. Counties will incur increased team preparation costs, and this will put additional pressure on fundraising requirements and local resources. With the anticipation that gate revenues will hold up from these new additional fixtures, a further round of financial support grants for counties may be forthcoming from this enhanced income stream.

Our ticket prices will remain unchanged for all Championship fixtures in 2023. League admission prices have increased marginally but remain €2 below 2019 price levels. Children will continue to enjoy free admission to the vast majority of Allianz league fixtures, and this in turn will hopefully inspire the next David Clifford, Emma Duggan, TJ Reid or Shauna Healy to grace our playing fields.

There will be continued development of all our ticketing processes as we strive to improve our supporter's journey to every game. Student and senior citizen tickets can now be purchased across the Supervalu and Centra network of stores. Despite some initial challenges, our advance ticket purchase policy has proven to be a success and will continue to see increases in gate receipts across club and county championships for the majority of counties who embrace this approach. This journey we are on should always consider our members who are less online or IT literate. Local arrangements can and should always be put in place to accommodate these patrons at our games.

A new GAA/RTÉ joint venture media partnership and streaming platform will take over a set of GAA broadcasting rights packages from Sky TV for Championship 2023. This platform will see GAAGO become available to a much wider audience across the Island of Ireland. It is an online subscription service dedicated to all things GAA. It will also allow a much more flexible and dynamic fixture schedule to showcase our games during the condensed intercounty season. The ultimate financial return from this new venture will be defined by the final number of subscribers secured. It forms part of a five-year deal that will see GAAGO invest and aim to deliver an offering that will rival and surpass other media rights and sport providers.

Conclusion

The GAA at every level has demonstrated a huge resilience to the challenges presented over the past couple of years. Our volunteer ethos has allowed games at every level to continue and flourish despite the obvious challenges. All our volunteers are without doubt the single most valuable asset within our Association, and it is these people we need to safeguard, protect and encourage as the administration burden of running the country's largest sporting organisation evolves and grows.

2022 has seen the establishment of thirty-two county and four provincial Audit and Risk Committees. These committees will over time prove to be an invaluable safeguard and assurance mechanism for all our members and volunteers. Each new Audit and Risk Committee can and will bring invaluable advice, knowledge, guidance, and a level of professional oversight to county and provincial committees, and can also assist their related club units, as they deal with the challenges of running their affairs to the highest standards.

Audit and Risk Committees can also provide a very real opportunity to increase sources of income and sponsorship revenues for units, as with good governance, transparency and a high level of compliance standards, businesses will be encouraged to invest greater sums safe in the knowledge that their sponsorship / investment will be accurately represented and appropriately accounted for.

Our collective financial strength, knowledge and expertise is due as always to the endless dedication of all our club and county treasurers nationwide as well as all those who administer our games. Their role is a difficult but an extremely valued one. The Association is also indebted to the members of the Financial Management Committee and Audit & Risk Committee for their ongoing commitment, hard work, insight, advice and expertise.

It is with special thanks to all my colleagues in Croke Park along with the countless volunteers who provide their time, dedication, hard work, energy, and expertise, that I am pleased to report positively on Central Council's financial results for 2022.

I look forward to dealing with and reporting on both the challenges and opportunities that 2023 will no doubt present, safe in the knowledge that our Balance Sheet remains strong and reassured that we have navigated a return path back to normal GAA activity.

Gearóid Ó Maoilriain
Stiúrthóir Airgeadais



Cumann Lúthchleas Gael

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2022



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is required to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and of the surplus or deficit of the group for that year. In preparing those financial statements Management is required to:

1. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
2. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
3. state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
4. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue its activities.

Management are responsible for ensuring adequate accounting records are kept which correctly explain and record the transactions of the group and enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the group to be determined with reasonable accuracy and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the group's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael's group financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the group's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30 September 2022 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland").

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in reserves for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)").

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL - CONTINUED

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Management Responsibilities set out on page 132, management are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Management are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 are responsible for assessing the group'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 intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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 consolidated financial statements.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the Central Council, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin
1 February 2023



- The maintenance and integrity of the GAA website is the responsibility of management; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Revenue			
Gate receipts		33,369,674	11,668,729
Box, premium and catering		34,693,426	6,088,275
Sponsorship and media		22,720,381	26,935,713
Insurance and Injury Funds premiums		12,604,504	9,342,392
Stadium hire		6,198,412	590,239
State funding		21,376,234	29,786,689
Other Income		7,809,542	3,036,767
		<u>138,772,173</u>	<u>87,448,804</u>
Cost of sales			
Match day costs		(9,671,123)	(8,646,444)
Stadium costs		(11,041,258)	(2,841,005)
Concessions		(15,057,438)	(1,726,186)
		<u>(35,769,819)</u>	<u>(13,213,635)</u>
Gross contribution		103,002,354	74,235,169
Indirect costs			
Cost of injury and insurance funds		(12,167,746)	(9,304,188)
Museum		(698,411)	(458,100)
Operating costs		(3,911,306)	(8,515,465)
Marketing costs		(1,245,380)	(470,720)
Depreciation		(8,934,404)	(8,459,859)
		<u>(26,957,247)</u>	<u>(27,208,332)</u>
Operating surplus		<u>76,045,107</u>	<u>47,026,837</u>
Exceptional Item		-	(119,696)
Share of results in Joint Ventures	7	478,194	301,979
Interest payable		(59,653)	(70,756)
Taxation	5	(317,786)	(262,153)
		<u>76,145,862</u>	<u>46,876,211</u>
Operating surplus after interest, taxation and exceptional item			
Distributions to GAA units		(13,630,559)	(11,816,595)
Games development		(22,764,735)	(11,185,178)
Grants to units		(33,039,015)	(21,953,188)
		<u>(69,434,309)</u>	<u>(44,954,961)</u>
Net surplus		<u>6,711,553</u>	<u>1,921,250</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Net surplus for the year / period		6,711,553	1,921,250
Actuarial (loss) / gain in respect of pension schemes	14	<u>(592,000)</u>	<u>458,000</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year / period		<u>6,119,553</u>	<u>2,379,250</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance as at 31 October 2020	110,918,791	110,918,791
Surplus for the period	1,921,250	1,921,250
Actuarial gain in respect of pension scheme	458,000	458,000
Balance as at 30 September 2021	113,298,041	113,298,041
Surplus for the year	6,711,553	6,711,553
Actuarial loss in respect of pension scheme	(592,000)	(592,000)
Balance as at 30 September 2022	119,417,594	119,417,594

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	135,101,001	128,403,367
Investment in Joint Venture	7	6,752,862	6,242,691
		<u>141,853,863</u>	<u>134,646,058</u>
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	106,188,304	84,693,811
Inventory	9	1,835,327	957,424
Receivables	10	75,260,145	81,132,861
		<u>183,283,776</u>	<u>166,784,096</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables within one year	11	(129,859,527)	(120,421,916)
		<u>53,424,249</u>	<u>46,362,180</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>195,278,112</u>	<u>181,008,238</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Payables due after one year	12	(43,738,119)	(40,327,047)
Deferred term ticket revenue	13	(33,263,399)	(28,881,150)
		<u>(77,001,518)</u>	<u>(69,208,197)</u>
Pension surplus	14	1,141,000	1,498,000
		<u>119,417,594</u>	<u>113,298,041</u>
Net assets			
		<u>119,417,594</u>	<u>113,298,041</u>
Represented by:			
Retained Earnings		<u>119,417,594</u>	<u>113,298,041</u>

Uachtarán:



Ard Stiúrthóir:



Date: 30 January 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year / period	6,711,553	1,921,250
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,934,404	8,459,859
- Net investment in joint venture	(510,171)	(178,350)
- Release of deferred grants	16,353	12,714,103
- Movement in pension	(949,000)	(185,000)
- Interest payable	59,653	70,756
- Disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,309,316	-
- Tax payable	317,786	262,153
- Tax refunded / (paid)	112,886	(1,946,311)
- (Increase) / Decrease in inventory	(877,903)	1,313,997
- Decrease / (Increase) in receivables	5,872,716	(85,230)
- Increase in payables	27,800,979	11,701,780
	<u>48,798,572</u>	<u>34,049,007</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(16,244,426)	(1,449,926)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan repayment	(11,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Interest paid	(59,653)	(70,756)
	<u>(11,059,653)</u>	<u>(1,070,756)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>21,494,493</u>	<u>31,528,325</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year / period	<u>84,693,811</u>	<u>53,165,486</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year / period	<u>106,188,304</u>	<u>84,693,811</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Consolidated Statement of Income, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the consolidated statements of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael for the financial year ended 30 September 2022.

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is an unincorporated Association. The governing body of the Association is Ard Chomhairle (Central Council). The Association's principal activities and objectives are contained in the Report of An Coiste Bainistíochta. This report is included in the financial statements of Cumann Luthchleas Gael Central Council on page 82.

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is deemed to be a public benefit entity (PBE) in accordance with FRS 102.

Going Concern

The entities financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council. In assessing going concern the Management have considered budgets and forecasts for the foreseeable future and the impact of severe but plausible downside scenarios. The Management are satisfied that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the Association.

2. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires Management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

Scope of financial statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Cumann Lúthchleas Gael and all its subsidiaries.

These financial statements reflect the activities of Central Council - Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR and subsidiaries, Insurance Fund, Injury Benefit Fund, Injury Benefit Fund – Britain, Musaem CTR, Comhairle Liathróid Láimhe na hÉireann, Comhairle Iarbhunscoileanna, Cumann na mBunscol, Cluiche Corr na hÉireann, Interfirms, Comhairle Ardoideachais CLG and Comhairle Talamhíocht referred to as "the group" or "the Association".

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

The results of subsidiary and associated undertakings acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings account from the date of their acquisition or up to the date of their disposal.

Joint arrangements

In accordance with FRS 102 Section 15 - 'Associates and joint ventures', the Group's share of the results and net assets of joint arrangements, which are entities in which the Group holds an interest on a long term basis and which are jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other ventures under a contractual arrangement but does not have the substance of a joint venture, are accounted for on the basis of proportionate consolidation from the date on which the contractual agreements stipulating joint control are finalised and are derecognised when joint control ceases. The Group combines its share of the joint arrangement's individual income and expenses and assets and liabilities on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Group's financial statements. Joint arrangements which are not entities are accounted for on a consistent basis.

Gate receipts

Gate income is stated gross. Income from term tickets is credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of the annualised value of each term ticket scheme.

Commercial revenue

Commercial revenue relates to income earned from sponsorship and broadcasting of the tournaments and events run by Cumann Lúthchleas Gael. The revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreements entered into between Cumann Lúthchleas Gael and the individual sponsors and media partners.

Deferred term ticket revenues

These schemes are amortised in accordance with the policies detailed below. Any surplus left in the fund at the end of the schemes will be recognised at the termination of the schemes.

Corporate facilities

Income from corporate facilities is credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in equal annual instalments over the term of the packages.

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Finance costs incurred during the construction period of property, plant and equipment that are directly attributable to the construction of those assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than land, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis, as follows:

Land	Nil
Buildings	2.5 - 3%
Equipment	20%
Machinery, fixtures and fittings	33%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

Assets in the Course of Construction

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments

Where there is objective evidence that recoverable amounts of an asset is less than its carrying value the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the Directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those qualifying assets, until such time as the qualifying assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the financial year in which they are incurred.

Grants

Grants receivable and payable are included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are approved in principle.

Concessionary loans

Concessionary loans are loans made or received between public benefit entities below the prevailing market rate of interest that are not repayable on demand and are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the public benefit entity.

Concessionary loans advanced and received are initially recognised in the Balance Sheet at the amount received or paid. In subsequent years, the carrying amount of concessionary loans in the financial statements shall be adjusted to reflect any accrued interest payable or receivable and any amounts received or paid.

To the extent that a loan that has been made is irrecoverable, an impairment loss shall be recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-Monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date of the valuation. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Capital grants

Capital grants are recognised when: Central Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; performance related conditions are achieved and the amount has been reliably estimated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade receivables, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

Other financial liabilities

Trade payables are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Retirement benefits

The Council operates both defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements. The defined benefit arrangement provides benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Council, being invested under trust. Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they fall due and any contributions outstanding at the financial year end are included as an accrual in the Balance Sheet.

FRS 102 requires that scheme assets are valued at fair value and scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit method. Net scheme assets and liabilities are required to be shown on the face of the Balance Sheet as a pension surplus or deficit as appropriate.

Actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are carried out at each Balance Sheet date in relation to defined benefit plans, using the projected unit credit method, to determine the schemes' liabilities and the related cost of providing benefits.

Current service cost and net interest cost are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they arise. Past service cost, which can be positive or negative, is recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a plan are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Remeasurement on retirement benefits obligation, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of any plan assets. Defined benefit assets are also recognised in the Balance Sheet but are limited to the present value of available refunds from, and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

Taxation

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael and a number of subsidiaries are exempt from Corporation Tax. The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred taxation of non-exempt activities is calculated on the differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is provided at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation.

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

3. Employees and Remuneration

The average monthly number of employees working for the Association during the year / period was:

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
Management	14	14
Games Promotion, Welfare and Development	59	55
Finance, HR, Administration and IT Support Staff	25	21
Croke Park Stadium and Museum	54	58
	<u>152</u>	<u>148</u>

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Wages and Salaries	8,141,972	5,258,642
Employer PRSI	785,840	272,100
Employer pension costs	855,822	922,974
Redundancy costs	386,015	878,766
	<u>10,169,649</u>	<u>7,332,482</u>

Employment wage subsidy receipts of €716,263 (2021: €2,650,742) were received during the year/period.

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is a volunteer led organisation and relies substantially on services provided by its members across the country and further afield. It is not possible to quantify the value of these services carried out by the Association's members and volunteers. All of the amounts stated above were treated as an expense of the Association in the financial year / period. No amounts were capitalised into assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. Judgement and key sources of uncertainty

Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Impairment of receivables

The Association trades with a large and varied number of entities on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of entities. The Association uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. If the financial conditions of these receivables were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. See Note 10 for the carrying amount of trade and other receivables.

Capital and Other Provisions

The provision includes amounts for capital grants payable to GAA units' projects. All amounts provided for have been ratified by the Financial Management Committee and Coiste Bainistíochta. Contributions to long term capital projects which are in early stages of project development have been provided for on the basis of funds available. Where performance related conditions are set, expenditure is recognised in line with these.

Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and equipment represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The Directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives Management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial period. See Note 6 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. Taxation	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
(a) Analysis of charge in the year / period		
<i>Current tax:</i>		
Irish corporation tax	499,284	29,561
(Over) / Under provision in respect of prior period	(181,498)	232,592
Tax charge	<u>317,786</u>	<u>262,153</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charges

The tax assessed for the financial period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland (12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Surplus before taxation	76,463,648	47,138,364
Surplus by 12.5% (2021: 12.5%)	9,557,956	5,892,296
Differences between capital allowances and depreciation	178,900	143,851
Additional tax arising on surplus chargeable at 25%	83,819	76,560
Expenses not deductible	8,172	2,846
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(9,329,563)	(6,085,992)
(Over) / Under provision in respect of prior period	(181,498)	232,592
Tax on surplus	<u>317,786</u>	<u>262,153</u>

(c) Circumstances affecting current and future tax charges

The total taxation charge in future years will be affected by any changes to the corporation taxation rates in Ireland.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

6. Property, plant and equipment	Land and Buildings	Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Refurbishment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 30 September 2021	200,318,629	34,006,028	52,335,343	3,824,846	290,484,846
Additions	13,516,004	2,077,982	505,241	145,199	16,244,426
Disposals	(1,001,500)	(307,816)	-	-	(1,309,316)
At 30 September 2022	<u>212,833,133</u>	<u>35,776,194</u>	<u>52,840,584</u>	<u>3,970,045</u>	<u>305,419,956</u>
Depreciation					
At 30 September 2021	77,804,717	30,265,725	50,725,836	3,285,201	162,081,479
Charge for the year	4,870,029	2,909,213	1,025,024	130,138	8,934,404
Disposals	(389,112)	(307,816)	-	-	(696,928)
At 30 September 2022	<u>82,285,634</u>	<u>32,867,122</u>	<u>51,750,860</u>	<u>3,415,339</u>	<u>170,318,955</u>
Net book value					
At 30 September 2021	122,513,912	3,740,303	1,609,507	539,645	128,403,367
At 30 September 2022	<u>130,547,499</u>	<u>2,909,072</u>	<u>1,089,724</u>	<u>554,706</u>	<u>135,101,001</u>

7. Investment in Joint Ventures

The carrying value of the group's investment in joint ventures, the National Handball and Croke Park Community Centre CLG (NHCCC), GAAGO Media Limited and Le Chéile were as follows:

	2022	2022	2022	2022	2021
	€	€	€	€	€
	NHCCC	GAAGO	Le Chéile	Total	Total
At beginning of year	5,573,247	669,444	31,977	6,274,668	5,817,081
Transactions during year:					
Transfer of Property	-	-	-	-	247,260
Element attributable to joint venture partner	-	-	-	-	(123,629)
Share of (losses) / profits	(35,212)	592,969	263	558,020	351,177
Share of Taxation	-	(79,793)	(33)	(79,826)	(49,198)
At end of year	<u>5,538,035</u>	<u>1,182,620</u>	<u>32,207</u>	<u>6,752,862</u>	<u>6,242,691</u>

8. Cash and equivalents

Included in cash and cash equivalents is €400,000 (2021: €600,000) held in fixed term deposit accounts, which has specific conditions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

9. Inventory	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Work in Progress	1,756,515	842,424
Stock	78,812	115,000
	<u>1,835,327</u>	<u>957,424</u>

Work in Progress represents:

- (a) Pitch turf of €790,951, held at the stadium pitch farm.
 (b) Interest costs capitalised of €277,478 and other costs of €688,086 relating to the acquisition of property in Clonliffe, Drumcondra, Dublin 3. The capitalisation rate used was 1.7%.

10. Receivables	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Receivables and Prepayments	23,322,153	35,346,219
Amounts due from GAA units (within one year)	5,954,958	2,677,555
Amounts due from GAA units (after more than one year)	362,634	6,695,022
Development Fund receivables	45,620,400	36,414,065
	<u>75,260,145</u>	<u>81,132,861</u>

All trade receivables are due within the Association's normal terms, which vary between on demand and ninety days. Trade receivables are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

Amounts advanced to GAA units as part of the Development Fund scheme at 30 September 2022 are €45,620,400 (2021: €36,414,065). The average repayment term on these loans is 9 years. Interest accrues at a rate of 1.9%.

11. Payables within one year	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Payables and accruals	48,871,792	51,909,580
GAA payable and accruals	18,007,762	13,283,125
Bank Loans	1,000,000	1,000,000
Funds on deposit from GAA units	42,551,564	35,802,740
Term tickets < 1 year (note 13)	12,275,898	10,010,837
Deferred income	7,152,511	8,415,634
	<u>129,859,527</u>	<u>120,421,916</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

12. Payables amount due after one year	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Capital and other provisions	26,210,184	8,633,237
Bank Loans	1,000,000	12,000,000
Claims and expenses accrued	16,527,935	19,693,810
	<u>43,738,119</u>	<u>40,327,047</u>

Capital and other provisions include amounts for capital grants payable to GAA unit's projects. All amounts provided for have been ratified by the Financial Management Committee and Coiste Bainistíochta. Contributions to long term capital projects which are in early stages of project development have been provided for on the basis of funds available. Where performance related conditions are set, expenditure is recognised in line with these.

Repayments of €1 million will arise on the bank loans during the year ending 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2024. The bank loans are secured by a debenture from Gambetto Limited, Brindare Limited and Clonliffe Property Investments Limited including a fixed charge over certain leasehold interests and a floating charge over its other assets and undertakings. The loans are also secured by a fixed charge over Páirc an Chrócaigh's interest in a hotel property and also land at Clonliffe.

13. Deferred term ticket revenue	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
At beginning of the year/period	38,891,987	36,424,093
Subscriptions during the year/period	20,804,055	13,660,603
Transfer to Covid Credit in payables and accruals	-	(10,394,720)
Transfer to Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(14,156,745)	(797,989)
	<u>45,539,297</u>	<u>38,891,987</u>
Term tickets < 1 year	12,275,898	10,010,837
Term tickets > 1 year	33,263,399	28,881,150
	<u>45,539,297</u>	<u>38,891,987</u>

14. Pensions

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael operates both a defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements. The defined benefit pension is closed to future accrual. The Assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Association, being invested under trust. The Central Council's share of the contributions to the schemes is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The defined benefit arrangement is a group scheme and provides benefits based on final pensionable pay. A full valuation of the defined benefit arrangement was carried out on 1 January 2019. An updated valuation was carried out on 30 September 2022 by a qualified independent actuary using the Projected Unit Method for valuing the pension liabilities. This involves assessing the amount required at the Balance Sheet date, based on the assumptions made, to provide for all benefits accrued to that date, allowing for assumed future increases in the accrued benefit to retirement. Such increases were in line with salary increases. In arriving at the valuation

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

14. Pensions - continued

rate certain assumptions were made by the actuary. The valuation includes assumptions with regard to the return on various asset classes.

The defined benefit plan exposes the Association to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, investment risk, inflation risk and mortality risk.

Interest rate risk

The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the discount rate which is derived from the interest yield on high quality corporate bonds at the Balance Sheet date. Market conditions in recent years have resulted in volatility in discount rates which has significantly impacted the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Such changes lead to volatility in funding requirements for the plan.

Investment risk

The net surplus represents the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation. When assets return a rate less than the discount rate this results in a reduction in the net surplus. Currently the plan has a diversified portfolio of investments in equities, bonds and other types of investments. External investment consultants periodically conduct an investment review and advise on the most appropriate asset allocation taking account of asset valuations, funding requirements, liability duration and the achievement of an appropriate return on assets.

Inflation risk

A significant proportion of the defined benefit obligation is linked to inflation. An increase in inflation rates will increase the defined benefit obligation. A portion of the plan assets are inflation-linked debt securities which will mitigate some of the effects of inflation.

Mortality risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligation.

The significant assumptions are summarised in the table below:

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
Assumptions		
Discount rate	3.70%	1.05%
Inflation	2.60%	1.80%
Rate of increase in deferred benefits	2.60%	1.80%
Salary escalation	2.80%	2.00%
The mortality assumptions used were:		
Longevity at age 65:		
Male	23.0	23.0
Female	25.3	25.2

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

14. Pensions - continued

The fair value of the assets in the pension scheme as a whole and the liabilities of the scheme were as follows:

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
Equities	1,503	1,167
Bonds	351	5,488
Property	39	68
Cash	20	-
Alternate assets	39	137
Total fair value of pension scheme assets	<u>1,952</u>	<u>6,860</u>
Present value of retirement benefit obligation	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(5,362)</u>
Net retirement benefit surplus	<u>1,141</u>	<u>1,498</u>

The movements in the defined benefit schemes' obligation during the financial year were:

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at 1 October	(5,362)	(5,681)
Current service cost	(92)	(125)
Interest expense	(36)	(34)
Benefits paid out	3,784	-
<i>Re-measurements</i>		
Experience gain on schemes' liabilities	430	142
Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	465	336
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at 30 September	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(5,362)</u>

The movements in the schemes' assets during the financial year were:

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
Fair value of plan assets at 1 October	6,860	6,536
Expected return on plan assets	54	40
Actuarial loss on assets	(1,487)	(20)
Employer contributions	309	304
Benefits paid	(3,784)	-
Fair value of plan assets at 30 September	<u>1,952</u>	<u>6,860</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

14. Pensions - continued

The expense recognised in the Income Statement is as follows:

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
Defined benefit scheme:		
Current service cost	92	125
Net interest expense	(18)	(6)
Death in service cost	3	3
Total expense relating to defined benefit plans	<u>77</u>	<u>122</u>

The costs in respect of the defined benefit contribution scheme were €334,000 (2021: €664,000). The total retirement benefit costs of the group for the period amounted to €411,000 (2021: €768,000). The contribution rate in respect of the defined benefit arrangement was 40% of pensionable salaries.

15. Related party transactions

The following balances were outstanding with related parties at the year end:

	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Trading balances due to GAA units	(18,007,762)	(13,283,125)
Funds on deposit from GAA units	(42,551,564)	(35,802,739)
Balances due from GAA units	<u>51,937,992</u>	<u>45,786,642</u>

Key Management Personnel

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael's key Management personnel comprises the members of An Coiste Bainistíochta and the senior executive staff members who manage the affairs and business of the Association. An Coiste Bainistíochta currently comprises 16 volunteer members and two non-voting members who are employees of the Association. None of the volunteer members of An Coiste Bainistíochta receive remuneration for their services.

	2022	2021
Senior Executive Team	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

15. Related party transactions - continued

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Salaries	1,943,241	1,486,926
Employer PRSI	206,016	164,550
Employer Pension costs	207,645	192,314
	<u>2,356,902</u>	<u>1,843,790</u>

All employee remuneration of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is subject to full oversight by An Coiste Bainistíochta and specifically its Remuneration Committee. The Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Remuneration Committee has a delegated responsibility for the implementation of the Association's remuneration policy, including the determination of the remuneration package of the Ard Stiúrthóir and the Senior Executives of the Association.

16. Financial instruments

The analysis of the carrying amounts of the financial instruments of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael required under section 11 of FRS 102 is as follows:

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Receivables	29,639,745	44,718,796
Cash and cash equivalents	106,188,304	84,693,811
Deposit and loan scheme	45,620,400	36,414,065
	<u>181,448,449</u>	<u>165,826,672</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Payables and accruals	65,399,127	71,603,390
GAA payables and accruals	18,007,762	13,283,125
Bank Loans	2,000,000	13,000,000
Funds on deposit from GAA units	42,551,563	35,802,740
	<u>127,958,452</u>	<u>133,689,255</u>

17. Contingent liabilities

The company is party to a loan agreement with Bank of Ireland, Cork County Board and Páirc Uí Chaoimh CTR, regarding the financing of the redevelopment of Páirc Uí Chaoimh Stadium, Cork. A liability to Bank of Ireland of €21.056m (2021: €21.8m) has been recognised by Cork County Board as at 30 September 2022. The borrowings are secured by a negative pledge in respect of all the assets of Cork County Board and Páirc Uí Chaoimh CTR and an assignment of grant funding. The Directors do not anticipate that any loss will be incurred by Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR as a result of this loan agreement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

18. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

At 30 September 2022, capital commitments of €28.7m existed in relation to the purchase of 9 acres at Clonliffe College, Dublin 3.

Capital commitments of €3.2m existed in relation to a contract entered into with Dublin City Council regarding the development of community lands and facilities on the Croke Villas site. This site is adjacent to the Cusack stand side of the stadium. The payment of the committed amount is subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) Operational commitments

State Grants in the amount of €63.5 million are repayable under certain circumstances.

19. Events since the Balance Sheet date

There have been no significant events between the Balance Sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements.

20. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved on 30 January 2023.



Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2022



MANAGEMENT AND OTHER INFORMATION

Baill den Choiste Bainistíochta

Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh (Nua-Eabhrac) (Uachtarán)
Seán Ó hÓráin (Áth Cliath) (Iar Uachtarán) **
Seán Ó Murchú (Sligeach)
Nollaig Ó Suilleabháin (An Bhreatain)
Seán S. Ó Cearbhaill (An Ciarraí)
Éamonn Ó Coinn (Cill Chainnigh)
Áine Ní Lunaigh (Áth Cliath)
Pól Ó Súilleabháin (Áth Cliath)
Liam Ó Loineacháin (Luimneach)**
Oilibhéar Ó Geallagáin (An Cabhán)**
Pádraig Ó Teacháin (Uíbh Fhailí)
Pádraig Mac Niocláis (Maigh Eo)
Pól Ó Duagáin (Ard Mhacha)
Siomón Ó Maolrunaí (An Clár)**
Mairtín Ó Colmáin (Cill Mhantáin)
Eibhlín Ní Ruairc (Cumann Peile Gael na mBan)
Sinéad Mc Nulty (Cumann Camógaíochta)
Ciarán Mac Lachlainn (Tír Eoghan)*
Gearóid Ó Riain (Tiobraid Árann) *
Breandán Ó Tóibín (Port Láirge)*
Tomás Ó Riain (Ard Stiúrthóir)
Gearóid Ó Maoilriain (Stiúrthóir Airgeadais)

Ard-Stiúrthóir

Tomás Ó Riain

* (term commenced February 2022)

** (term expired February 2022)

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER INFORMATION

Solicitors

Reddy Charlton Solicitors
12 Fitzwilliam Street
Dublin 2



Bankers

AIB
Lower Drumcondra Road
Dublin 9



Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1



REPORT OF AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA

An Coiste Bainistíochta ('Management Committee' or Management) present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022. 2021 comparatives are for 11 months to 30 September 2021.

Reporting entity

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is an unincorporated Association. The governing body of the Association is Ard Chomhairle (Central Council).

Principal activities

The principal activity of Ard Chomhairle Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is the promotion and development of Gaelic Games in Ireland and internationally. Ard Chomhairle governs and administers the national competitions in football and hurling at all grades - principal among which are the Allianz Football and Hurling Leagues and the All-Ireland Series in both codes.

Provincial and County competitions are administered by the respective Provincial Councils and County Committees, the financial results of which are not reflected in these statements.

Subsidiary companies

Ard Chomhairle owns and controls 100% of Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR, the financial results of which are reported separately.

Ard Chomhairle also directly controls the following activities, the financial results of which are also reported separately hereafter: Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Insurance Fund; Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Fund; Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Fund – Britain

Financial review

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council's (CLG) income for the year was €96.1m (2021: €68.3m). This represents a €27.8m or 41% increase on the prior period 2021. Direct investment in Gaelic Games exceeded €88.9m (2021: €53m) in the current period despite the challenges Covid-19 presented in the earlier part of the financial year. The combination of these income and expenditure levels has meant that CLG will be reporting a net surplus of €2.4m (2021: surplus: €7.1m) for the current financial year.

Analysis of income

Total CLG revenue for 2022 amounts to €96.1m. The primary sources of income in 2022 are:

Gate receipts €33.4m (2021: €11.7m) an increase of €21.7m on the prior period. 2022 gate income is back to pre-Covid levels with full attendances being permitted from February 2022 onwards. In 2021 the majority of games were played with restricted or no attendances permitted.

Commercial Income at €22.4m has decreased on 2021 by €3.8m (2021: €26.2m). The year-on-year reduction is a direct result of the latter rounds of two All-Ireland championships having taken place within the 2021 financial year.

Combined State Funding of €21.3m includes €9.5m (2021: €16.2m) of Covid-19 support under the Government's 2021 Resilience Programme for sport. Also included in this revenue line is a sum of €10.6m (2021: €2.1m) received from Sport Ireland to support the GAA's coaching and games development programmes along with pass through Intercounty player welfare grants. Other state grants of €434k (2021: €230k) were received from the Department of Foreign Affairs in support of specific international Gaelic Games projects and initiatives. Grants were also received from the HSE, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications and DES Associates in relation to Community and Health projects.

Páirc an Chrócaigh Stadium company returned a surplus for the year and approved its largest single distribution to CLG of €17m (2021: Nil) in 2022.

REPORT OF AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA - CONTINUED

Analysis of expenditure

CLG expended €10.9m directly on the staging of matches and competitions during the year (2021: €6.5m). With the welcome return of gate receipts there was a return to the normal venue rental model based on a percentage of gate income.

Funding and operating subsidies distributed to provinces, counties and clubs during the year amounted to €13.5m (2021: €12m). This funding was directly subvented from the gate and commercial income generated. These distributions are similar and in line with the 2019 levels of support.

Direct investment in games, community and organisational development was €11.1m (2021: €7.2m). The figures for games development is back to pre-Covid levels and this amount also includes costs associated with the GAA's Community and Healthy department.

CLG's administration and operating costs were €10.3m (2021: €8.1m). Marketing costs of €1.3m (2021: €400k) were incurred during the year to promote our games and encourage supporters back to matches. IT support costs have decreased year on year to €600k (2021: €900k) while the impact of capitalised IT costs has seen depreciation increase to €1.3m (2021: €1m).

Capital investment and operational grant funding to units and related organisations was €33.9m (2021: €22.6m). €20.4m of this relates to combined infrastructure grants for Casement Park, Walsh Park, St Conleth's Park, Páirc Tailteann and Gaelic Park in New York. €9.5m (2021: €6.3m) was distributed directly to clubs in the form of €6.5m in Club covid supports in the form of a club insurance rebate along with the restoration of €3m in club infrastructure grants.

CLG reinvested €83m (2021: €56m) into all levels of the game in 2022. This investment represents 86c in every euro of revenue generated during the year.

In 2022, a total of €88.9m (2021: €53m) was distributed to County Boards and other GAA units to aid in the development of Gaelic Games.

Net result

CLG's surplus for the year is €2,456,107 (2021: €7,099,902). No financing or related interest costs have been incurred in the current or previous financial year.

Balance Sheet

CLG has net assets of €2,312,833 (2021: €448,726) at the end of the year.

Post Balance Sheet events

No significant events occurred since the Balance Sheet date which requires disclosure in the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a significant impact on Central Council's long term performance. Central Council's senior Management team review existing risks and identify new risks on a monthly basis. Suitable controls are put in place and action plans are established to mitigate risks. These risks and uncertainties and the related controls and plans are monitored by the Audit and Risk Committee (see below) on a regular basis and reported to An Coiste Bainistíochta.

REPORT OF AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA - CONTINUED

Disclosure of information to auditors

The members of Management in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- As far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Association's auditors are unaware; and
- He/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a member of Management in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information to establish that the Association's auditors are aware of that information.

Equal opportunities

Central Council actively promotes equal opportunities in voluntary officership and in employment and welcomes involvement from all sections of the community. We are committed to treating all officers and employees fairly regardless of race, religion or religious belief, gender, sexual orientation, disability or age.

Member Consultation

Central Council places considerable value on engagement with Association members and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as members and on the various factors affecting the performance of Central Council. A similar commitment applies to employees. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, a club consultation programme, internet and intranet, and various periodic electronic publications.

Charitable donations

Central Council made charitable donations of €100,000 (2021: Nil) during the period.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Core Principles of the GAA

The GAA is a community based volunteer organisation promoting Gaelic games, culture and life-long participation. We are dedicated to ensuring that our family of games and our values enrich the lives and members, our families and the communities we serve.

We welcome everybody to be a part of our Association, and we strive to listen to and respect the views of all and to operate with integrity at all times. We are accountable in all matters and at all times to our membership.

The Association

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is an Unincorporated Association comprised of constituent units and individual members. The operation of the Association is governed by the Official Guide - a detailed constitution which sets out the structure and rules for both the administration of the organisation and the playing of the games.

Congress

The supreme authority within Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is the Congress. This body meets annually and is comprised of 291 delegates representing counties and other units of the organisation. Among the powers of Congress is the sole authority to enact, amend, or rescind rules in the Official Guide.

Uachtarán

The Uachtarán is elected by Congress for a three year term and his role and responsibilities are governed by the Official Guide.

Ard Chomhairle

In between annual Congresses, the supreme governing body of the Association on an ongoing basis is Ard Chomhairle (Central Council). It controls the national competitions, and its jurisdiction extends over the

REPORT OF AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA - CONTINUED

Association in all matters. Ard Chomhairle is comprised of 52 delegates elected by the member units to serve a specified term.

An Coiste Bainistíochta

An Coiste Bainistíochta comprises twelve voting members, being the Uachtarán, the chairpersons of the five provincial councils, one elected representative each of Connacht, Leinster, Munster and Ulster and two elected representatives of Congress. The six non-voting members of An Coiste Bainistíochta are the Ard Stiúrthóir and the Stiúrthóir Airgeadais, two external appointees, a representative from Cumann Peil na mBan and Cumann Camogíochta.

An Coiste Bainistíochta meets on a monthly basis to review the financial performance of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council entity and to determine long-term objectives and strategies. An Coiste Bainistíochta is supplied with Management accounts and other relevant information.

The elected representatives are subject to re-election at least every three years. The externally appointed members are appointed for a term of three years.

There is a clear division of responsibility between the roles of An Coiste Bainistíochta and Ard Chomhairle. An Coiste Bainistíochta is empowered to appoint sub-committees, incorporating independent membership, as it considers appropriate.

Included among the sub-committees appointed by An Coiste Bainistíochta are the following groups which are charged with providing oversight in specific areas:

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of Central Council's system of internal control. Such a system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. Central Council has established an Audit and Risk Committee with a mandate to provide independent oversight on the following matters across Central Council's operations:

- Governance, including risk Management and internal control;
- External and Internal audit arrangements;
- The appropriateness of financial reporting.

The Audit and Risk Committee's remit includes all operations and activities undertaken by Central Council and constituent units of the Association.

The Audit and Risk Committee comprises an independent chairman Pádraig Ó Ceidigh, Brian Conroy, Colin Morgan, Mike O'Donoghue, Paul O'Sullivan and Shannon Quinn. The Audit and Risk Committee met 6 times during the year, with one meeting dedicated to reviewing and approving the financial statements of the Association.

The Audit and Risk committee reviews reports prepared by Management, commissions internal audits on Central Council's system of internal controls and risk Management and challenges the external audit report to specifically support the integrity of the financial statements. The Audit and Risk Committee also reviews, and where necessary challenges, the judgements of Management in relation to the integrity of the financial statements.

The Audit and Risk Committee will increasingly strive to replicate the control environment, standards and structures which pertain at Ard Chomhairle level in all constituent units.

REPORT OF AN COISTE BAINISTÍOCHTA - CONTINUED

Financial Management Committee

The Financial Management Committee oversees and monitors the financial performance of the Association and all of its units. The committee reviews the financial accounts and budgets of counties and reports to An Coiste Bainistíochta. The committee also oversees the Ard Chomhairle Development fund and is required to appraise and approve all borrowings and property transactions undertaken by units.

Membership of the committee is Peadar Ó hUaine (Cathaoirleach), Máirtín Ó Broin, John Joe O Carroll, Ned Quinn, Seán Ó Ceallaigh, Micheál Ó Cuirtn, Aileen Pierce, Niall Arscáin, Seamus O Domhnaill, Raymond McKeown, Liam Twohig, Gearóid Ó Maoilriain and Dáithí Ó Conalaín.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by the Uachtarán, and is further comprised of Tomás Ó Riain, Liam Ó Catháin, Padraig O Ceidigh, Martin Freyne and Paul O'Sullivan. Central Council's Remuneration Committee is responsible for advising An Coiste Bainistíochta on the pay and terms and conditions of members of senior Management. In discharging its duties, the Central Council's Remuneration Committee takes independent advice where appropriate.

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is required to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council and of the surplus or deficit of the Council for that period. In preparing those financial statements Management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Council will continue its activities.

Management are responsible for ensuring adequate accounting records are kept which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Council and enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the Council to be determined with reasonable accuracy and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Council and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the GAA website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEIL CENTRAL COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements.

We have audited the financial statements, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the statement of income and retained earnings and statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in reserves for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") including ISA (Ireland) 800.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of Central Council in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we draw attention to the fact that the accounting policies used and disclosures made are not intended to, and do not, comply with the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland insofar as it relates to the fact that certain activities are excluded as described in note 2.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on Central Council's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to Central Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEIL CENTRAL COUNCIL - CONTINUED

Reporting on other information - continued

material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Management Responsibilities set out on page 164, management are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they have been properly prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements and for determining that the basis of preparation and accounting policies are acceptable in the circumstances.

Management are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 are responsible for assessing Central Council'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 intend to liquidate Central Council or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

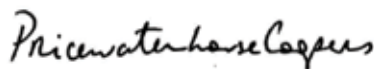
https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council as a body and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of Central Council, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin
1 February 2023



- The maintenance and integrity of the GAA website is the responsibility of management; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Schedule	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Revenue			
Gate receipts	A	33,369,674	11,668,729
Commercial revenue	B	22,456,877	26,183,305
State funding	C	21,376,234	29,786,689
Other income	D	18,925,371	630,779
		<u>96,128,156</u>	<u>68,269,502</u>
Direct costs			
Match day costs	E	(10,929,288)	(6,562,886)
Competition costs	F	(412,928)	(288,002)
		<u>(11,342,216)</u>	<u>(6,850,888)</u>
Gross contribution		84,785,940	61,418,614
Indirect costs			
Team costs	G	(5,092,765)	(5,767,893)
County distributions	H	(8,537,794)	(6,048,702)
Games development	I	(10,211,712)	(5,660,330)
Organisational development	J	(933,766)	(1,529,817)
Player welfare	K	(13,314,675)	(4,636,283)
Administration costs	L	(10,365,106)	(8,094,499)
		<u>(48,455,818)</u>	<u>(31,737,524)</u>
Operating surplus		36,330,122	29,681,090
Funding activities			
Operating grants	M	(9,750,938)	(9,682,281)
Capital grants – Casement Park	N	(14,000,000)	-
Capital grants - Other	N	(10,123,077)	(12,898,907)
		<u>(33,874,015)</u>	<u>(22,581,188)</u>
Surplus for the year /period		<u>2,456,107</u>	<u>7,099,902</u>

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Net surplus for the year / period		2,456,107	7,099,902
Actuarial (loss)/gain in respect of pension scheme	12	<u>(592,000)</u>	<u>458,000</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year /period		<u>1,864,107</u>	<u>7,557,902</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>12,436,902</u>	<u>12,285,427</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	6	75,406,471	70,305,596
Cash and cash equivalents	7	<u>54,920,548</u>	<u>41,659,586</u>
		130,327,019	111,965,182
Current liabilities			
Payables within one year	8	<u>(113,624,061)</u>	<u>(113,798,418)</u>
Net current assets / (liabilities)		16,702,958	(1,833,236)
Total assets less current liabilities		29,139,860	10,452,191
Payables after more than one year	9	(27,968,027)	(11,501,465)
Pension surplus	12	<u>1,141,000</u>	<u>1,498,000</u>
Net assets		<u>2,312,833</u>	<u>448,726</u>
Represented by:			
Retained Earnings		<u>2,312,833</u>	<u>448,726</u>

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Retained surplus €	Total €
Balance at 1 October 2020	(7,109,176)	(7,109,176)
Surplus for the period	7,099,902	7,099,902
Actuarial gain in respect of pension scheme	458,000	458,000
Balance at 30 September 2021	<u>448,726</u>	<u>448,726</u>
Surplus for the year	2,456,107	2,456,107
Actuarial loss in respect of pension scheme	(592,000)	(592,000)
Balance at 30 September 2022	<u>2,312,833</u>	<u>2,312,833</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year / period	2,456,107	7,099,902
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,342,276	1,057,575
Movement in pension	(949,000)	(185,000)
Release of deferred grant	-	12,714,103
Capital Grants provided	17,300,000	-
Interest payable	14,367	276,127
Decrease in stock	-	1,562,313
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables	(5,100,875)	2,158,303
Decrease in payables	(318,396)	(2,498,988)
Cash flows from operating activities	14,744,479	22,184,335
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,469,150)	(803,948)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(14,367)	(276,127)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,260,962	21,104,260
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year / period	41,659,586	20,555,326
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year / period	54,920,548	41,659,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Central Council Cumann Lúthchleas Gael (excluding certain activities as set out in the basis of preparation section in note 2) for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael is an unincorporated association. The nature of the association's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Report of the Choiste Bainistíochta on pages 160 to 164.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the Association.

2. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the association's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These financial statements contain the activities of the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael and have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 with the exception of the exclusion of certain income, expenses, assets and liabilities of the Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Funds, the Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Insurance Fund and Liathróid Láimhe CLG na hÉireann. Consolidated financial statements of the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, which include all activities and entities that are controlled by the Central Council are prepared and available in the GAA Annual Report and on the Association's website.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial period. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are disclosed in note 4.

The accounting period is for the year to 30 September 2022. The comparative period is 11 months to 30 September 2021.

Going Concern

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing going concern management has considered budgets and forecasts for the foreseeable future and the impact of severe but plausible downside scenarios. Management is satisfied that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Gate receipts

Gate income is stated gross. Income from term tickets is credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of the annualised value of each term ticket scheme.

Income from corporate packages is recognised in the financial statements of Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR.

Commercial revenue

Commercial revenue relates to income earned from sponsorship of the tournaments and events run by Central Council. The revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreements entered into between Central Council and the individual sponsors and media partners.

Grants

Grants receivable and payable are included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are approved in principle.

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Finance costs incurred during the construction period of property, plant and equipment that are directly attributable to the construction of those assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than land, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis, as follows:

Computer equipment	33% straight line
Office furniture and equipment	20% straight line
Land and buildings	2% straight line

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments

Where there is objective evidence that recoverable amounts of an asset is less than its carrying value the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2. Accounting policies - continued

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the Council which is considered by Management to be a single cash generating unit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

Concessionary loans

Concessionary loans are loans made or received between public benefit entities below the prevailing market rate of interest that are not repayable on demand and are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the public benefit entity.

Concessionary loans advanced and received are initially recognised in the Balance Sheet at the amount received or paid. In subsequent years, the carrying amount of concessionary loans in the financial statements shall be adjusted to reflect any accrued interest payable or receivable and any amounts received or paid.

To the extent that a loan that has been made is irrecoverable, an impairment loss shall be recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date of the valuation. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade receivables, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

Other financial liabilities

Trade payables are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

Retirement benefits

Central Council operates both defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements. The defined benefit arrangement provides benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of Central Council, being invested under trust. Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they fall due and any contributions outstanding at the financial year end are included as an accrual in the Balance Sheet. Where sufficient information is not available to account for defined benefit multi-employer plans as defined benefit plans, they are treated as defined contribution plans and are accounted for accordingly.

Actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are carried out at each Balance Sheet date in relation to defined benefit plans, using the projected unit credit method, to determine the schemes' liabilities and the related cost of providing benefits.

Current service cost and net interest cost are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they arise. Past service cost, which can be positive or negative, is recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a plan are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Re-measurement on retirement benefits obligation, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of any plan assets. Defined benefit assets are also recognised in the Balance Sheet but are limited to the present value of available refunds from, and reductions in future contributions to, the plan.

Capital grants

Capital grants are recognised when: Central Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; performance related conditions are achieved, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

3. Employees and Remuneration

The average monthly number of employees working for the Association during the year was:

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
Management	11	11
Games Promotion, Welfare and Development	59	51
Finance, HR, Administration and IT Support Staff	25	20
	<u>95</u>	<u>82</u>
	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Wages and Salaries	5,550,989	3,355,513
Employer PRSI	545,987	202,077
Employer Pension costs	427,109	715,785
Redundancy Costs	372,015	376,967
	<u>6,896,100</u>	<u>4,650,342</u>

Employment wage subsidy receipts of €439,435 (2021: €1,668,070) were received during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Impairment of receivables

The Association trades with a large and varied number of entities on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of entities. The Association uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. If the financial conditions of these receivables were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. See Note 6 for the carrying amount of trade and other receivables.

Capital Grants Payable

The provision includes amounts for capital grants payable to GAA unit projects. All amounts provided for have been ratified by the Financial Management Committee and Coiste Bainistíochta. Contributions to long term capital projects which are in early stages of project development have been provided for on the basis of budgeted funds available. Where performance related conditions are set, expenditure is recognised in line with these.

5. Property, plant and equipment

	National centre of excellence €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 October 2021	12,626,753	8,570,392	21,197,145
Additions in year	-	1,469,150	1,469,150
Disposals	-	(307,816)	(307,816)
At 30 September 2022	<u>12,626,753</u>	<u>9,731,726</u>	<u>22,358,479</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2021	1,322,347	7,564,770	8,887,117
Disposals	-	(307,816)	(307,816)
Charge for year	211,203	1,131,073	1,342,276
At 30 September 2022	<u>1,533,550</u>	<u>8,388,027</u>	<u>9,921,577</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2021	11,304,406	1,005,622	12,285,427
At 30 September 2022	<u>11,093,203</u>	<u>1,343,699</u>	<u>12,436,902</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

6. Receivables

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Receivables and prepayments	11,724,278	24,518,954
Amounts due from GAA units (within one year)	17,699,159	2,677,555
Amounts due from GAA units (after more than one year)	362,634	6,695,022
Development fund receivables	45,620,400	36,414,065
	<u>75,406,471</u>	<u>70,305,596</u>

All trade receivables are due within the Association's normal terms, which is thirty days. Trade receivables are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

Amounts advanced to GAA units as part of the Development Fund at 30 September 2022 are €45,620,400 (2021: €36,414,065). The average repayment term on these loans is 9 years. Interest accrues at a rate of 1.9%.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Included in cash and cash equivalents is €400,000 (2021: €600,000) held in fixed term deposit accounts, which has specific conditions.

8. Payables

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Payables and accruals	13,880,756	14,873,419
GAA payables and accruals	45,733,193	51,096,006
Funds on deposit from GAA units	52,803,114	45,861,502
Term tickets fund (note 9a)	833,439	833,439
Taxes and other liabilities	373,559	1,134,052
	<u>113,624,061</u>	<u>113,798,418</u>

The repayment terms of trade payables vary between on demand and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade payables.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Other amounts included within payables not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Funds are held on deposit for GAA units. Interest accrues at a rate of 1.9% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

9. Payable amounts due after one year

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Capital grants payable to GAA units (Note 9b)	26,041,889	8,741,888
Term tickets fund (Note 9a)	1,926,138	2,759,577
	<u>27,968,027</u>	<u>11,501,465</u>

Capital and other provisions include amounts for capital grants payable to GAA units projects. All amounts provided for have been ratified by the Financial Management Committee and Coiste Bainistíochta. Contributions to long term capital projects which are in early stages of project development have been provided for on the basis of funds available. Where performance related conditions are set, expenditure is recognised in line with these.

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
(a) Term Ticket fund		
At beginning of period	3,593,016	4,391,005
Transfer to Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(833,439)	(797,989)
At end of period	<u>2,759,577</u>	<u>3,593,016</u>
Due within one year	833,439	833,439
Due after one year	<u>1,926,138</u>	<u>2,759,577</u>
	<u>2,759,577</u>	<u>3,593,016</u>
(b) Capital grants payable to GAA units		
At beginning of year / period	8,741,888	10,219,016
Additional grants awarded	17,887,275	500,000
Payments	(587,274)	(1,977,128)
At end of year / period	<u>26,041,889</u>	<u>8,741,888</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

10. Related party transactions

Ard Chomhairle, Cumann Lúthcleas Gael controls Páirc an Chrocaigh CTR (“PCT”) and Musaem Cumann Lúthchleas Gael CTR (“Musaem”). Transactions between Ard Chomhairle and PCT resulted in net income to Ard Chomhairle amounting to €9,878,399 (2021: €2,032,065 to Páirc an Chrócaigh).

Transactions between Central Council and Musaem resulted in net income to Musaem of €150,000 (2021: €Nil) with €150,000 outstanding at 31 September 2022 (2021: €Nil).

Transactions between Central Council and GAA Comhairle Liathróid Láimhe resulted in net income to GAA Comhairle Liathróid Láimhe amounting to €300,000 (2021: €350,000).

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
The following balances were outstanding with related parties at the year /period end:		
Amounts (payable to)/receivable from related parties		
Receivable from / (Payable to) PCT and subsidiaries	16,310,270	(7,162,437)
Funds on deposit from GAA units	(52,803,114)	(45,861,502)
Balances due to GAA units	(45,733,193)	(51,096,006)
Balances due from GAA units	<u>63,682,193</u>	<u>45,786,642</u>

11. Taxation

The Association is exempt from Income Tax under the provisions of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

12. Pensions

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael operates both a defined benefit and defined contribution pension arrangements. The defined benefit pension is closed to future accrual. The Assets of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Association, being invested under trust. The Central Council’s share of the contributions to the schemes is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The defined benefit arrangement is a group scheme and provides benefits based on final pensionable pay. A full valuation of the defined benefit arrangement was carried out on 1 January 2019. An updated valuation was carried out on 30 September 2022 by a qualified independent actuary using the Projected Unit Method for valuing the pension liabilities. This involves assessing the amount required at the Balance Sheet date, based on the assumptions made, to provide for all benefits accrued to that date, allowing for assumed future increases in the accrued benefit to retirement. Such increases were in line with salary increases. In arriving at the valuation rate certain assumptions were made by the actuary. The valuation includes assumptions with regard to the return on various asset classes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

12. Pensions - continued

The defined benefit plans expose the Association to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, investment risk, inflation risk and mortality risk.

Interest rate risk

The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the discount rate which is derived from the interest yield on high quality corporate bonds at the Balance Sheet date. Market conditions in recent years have resulted in volatility in discount rates which has significantly impacted the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Such changes lead to volatility in funding requirements for the plan.

Investment risk

The net surplus represents the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation. When assets return a rate less than the discount rate this results in a reduction in the net surplus. Currently the plans have a diversified portfolio of investments in equities, bonds and other types of investments. External investment consultants periodically conduct an investment review and advise on the most appropriate asset allocation taking account of asset valuations, funding requirements, liability duration and the achievement of an appropriate return on assets.

Inflation risk

A significant proportion of the defined benefit obligation is linked to inflation. An increase in inflation rates will increase the defined benefit obligation. A portion of the plan assets are inflation-linked debt securities which will mitigate some of the effects of inflation.

Mortality risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligation.

	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
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The significant assumptions are summarised in the table below:

Assumptions

Discount rate	3.70%	1.05%
Inflation	2.60%	1.80%
Rate of increase in deferred benefits	2.60%	1.80%
Salary escalation	2.80%	2.00%

The mortality assumptions used were:

Longevity at age 65:		
Male	23.0	23.0
Female	25.3	25.2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

12. Pensions - continued

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
The fair value of the assets in the pension scheme as a whole and the liabilities of the scheme were as follows:		
Equities	1,503	1,167
Bonds	351	5,488
Property	39	68
Cash	20	-
Alternate assets	39	137
Total fair value of pension scheme assets	<u>1,952</u>	<u>6,860</u>
Present value of retirement benefit obligation	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(5,362)</u>
Net retirement benefit surplus	<u>1,141</u>	<u>1,498</u>

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
The movements in the defined benefit schemes' obligation during the financial year were:		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at 1 October	(5,362)	(5,681)
Current service cost	(92)	(125)
Interest expense	(36)	(34)
Benefits paid out	3,784	-
<i>Re-measurements</i>		
Experience gain on schemes' liabilities	430	142
Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	465	336
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at 30 September	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(5,362)</u>

	30 September 2022 €000	30 September 2021 €000
The movements in the schemes' assets during the financial year were:		
Fair value of plan assets at 1 October	6,860	6,536
Expected return on plan assets	54	40
Actuarial loss on assets	(1,487)	(20)
Employer contributions	309	304
Benefits paid	(3,784)	-
Fair value of plan assets at 30 September	<u>1,952</u>	<u>6,860</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED**12. Pensions - continued**

The expense recognised in the Income Statement is as follows:	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €000	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €000
Defined benefit scheme:		
Current Service cost	92	125
Net interest expense	(18)	(6)
Death in service cost	3	3
- Settlement loss	-	-
Total expense relating to defined benefit plans	<u>77</u>	<u>122</u>

The costs in respect of the defined benefit contribution scheme were €334,000 (2021: €664,000). The total retirement benefit costs of the group for the period amounted to €411,000 (2021: €768,000). The contribution rate in respect of the defined benefit arrangement was 40% of pensionable salaries.

13. Financial instruments

The analysis of the carrying amounts of the financial instruments of Central Council required under section 11 of FRS 102 is as follows:

	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
- Receivables	29,786,071	33,891,531
- Cash and cash equivalents	54,920,548	41,659,586
- Development fund loans	<u>45,620,400</u>	<u>36,414,065</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- Payables and accruals	13,880,757	14,873,419
- GAA payables and accruals	45,733,193	51,096,006
- Development fund deposits	<u>52,803,114</u>	<u>45,861,502</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

14. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

At 30 September 2022, there were no capital commitments.

(b) Operational and financial commitments

Central Council are party to financing arrangements which are not expected to give rise to a financial outflow.

At 30 September 2022, there were no operational commitments.

15. Post Balance Sheet events

There are no significant events affecting the Association subsequent to the year end.

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved on 30 January 2023.

UNAUDITED SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
A Gate receipts		
All-Ireland Football Championship	15,897,945	4,899,435
All-Ireland Hurling Championship	9,920,194	5,215,521
Allianz Football League	3,604,829	83,943
Allianz Hurling League	2,044,831	33,522
Other Competitions	1,068,436	638,319
Term Tickets Amortised	833,439	797,989
	<u>33,369,674</u>	<u>11,668,729</u>
B Commercial revenue		
Media coverage	15,308,196	16,808,628
Sponsorship	6,489,412	9,041,112
Licensing fee	389,269	333,565
Royalties	270,000	-
	<u>22,456,877</u>	<u>26,183,305</u>
C State funding		
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme One*	3,500,000	10,500,000
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme *	-	9,000,000
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme Three*	6,000,000	5,200,000
Players Eligible Expenses Scheme*	8,224,591	-
Youth Field Support*	2,499,404	2,233,979
Government of Ireland – Emigrant Support Programme**	434,508	232,710
Sport Ireland Capital Grants*	356,000	-
Department of Communications, Environment & Climate	100,000	-
Local Authority Grant – Water Board	8,000	7,000
Dormant Account Funding*	68,540	108,000
Grant Consiel EU	(1,079)	-
Health Service Executive and HOSP	140,000	-
DES Associates – CITES	46,270	-
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme One 2020*	-	2,000,000
Healthy Ireland Lights Up*	-	505,000
	<u>21,376,234</u>	<u>29,786,689</u>

* The sponsoring department for these grants is the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaelteacht, Sport and Media. These are administrated through Sport Ireland.

In December 2021 €14m in 2021 Government Covid Support Funding for National Governing Bodies was received by CLG. €3.5m of this support has been recognised in the 2022 year end accounts. The balance of this funding €10.5m was recognised in the 2021 financial statements.

**The sponsoring department for these grants is the Department of Foreign Affairs.

UNAUDITED SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022 - CONTINUED

Details of 2022 Government Grants as required by Circular 13/2014

	Year of Grant Award	Total Grant Award	Amount Included 2022 Financial Statements	Monies received in period	Grants due & deferred at Period end
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme One	2021	14,000,000	3,500,000	14,000,000	-
Covid 19 Resilience Scheme Others	2021	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Player Eligible Expenses Scheme	2021	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Youth Field Support	2021	2,389,653	305,136	1,194,827	-
Government of Ireland: ESP	2021	211,391	52,848	-	-
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	2021	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Government of Ireland: ESP	2022	467,874	381,660	467,874	86,214
Player Eligible Expenses Scheme	2022	5,224,591	5,224,591	3,544,000	1,680,591
Youth Field Support	2022	2,389,653	2,194,268	1,194,827	1,194,826
Sport Ireland Capital Grant	2022	356,000	356,000	356,000	-
Sport Ireland Research Grant/DA	2022	68,540	68,540	68,540	-
Health Service Executive	2022	90,000	90,000	90,000	-
Health Service Executive – HOSP	2022	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Local Authority Water Board	2022	8,000	8,000	3,000	-
Association Cites Region	2022	46,270	46,270	46,270	-
Grant Consiel EU - Clawback	2019	-	(1,079)	-	-
Total		34,401,972	21,376,234	30,115,338	2,961,631

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
D Other income		
Registration fees	1,051,576	551,499
Net interest	(14,367)	(276,127)
Income from Pairc an Chrócaigh CTR	17,000,000	-
Fines	3,401	900
Other income	884,761	354,507
	18,925,371	630,779
E Match day costs		
Venue rental	8,049,595	4,003,731
Match officials	373,890	23,095
Venue expenses	264,560	287,695
Ticketing costs	1,616,237	844,406
Insurance fund	258,506	5,873
Other	366,500	1,398,086
	10,929,288	6,562,886

UNAUDITED SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
F Competition costs		
Medals and trophies	346,017	275,051
Awards ceremonies and trips	66,911	12,951
	<u>412,928</u>	<u>288,002</u>
G Team costs		
Team expenses	2,377,493	2,550,536
Players mileage	1,972,948	1,901,245
Players nutrition	742,324	1,316,112
	<u>5,092,765</u>	<u>5,767,893</u>
H County distributions		
Annual distributions	<u>5,362,354</u>	<u>5,964,092</u>
Competition distributions		
Allianz Football League	2,124,220	18,000
Allianz Hurling League	1,023,988	3,000
	<u>3,148,208</u>	<u>21,000</u>
Commercial distributions		
Royalties	27,232	63,610
	<u>8,537,794</u>	<u>6,048,702</u>
I Games development		
Deployment of personnel*	4,183,128	2,193,393
Provincial games managers	211,956	137,692
County projects	650,950	6,000
Féiles	98,274	96,576
Cumann na mBunscol	68,000	68,000
Cúl Camps	35,493	50,421
Educational projects	497,824	109,022
National Games Development Centre	357,253	317,127
Other games development	138,214	50,816
Coaching conference	70,328	1,706
Games Development Equipment	74,864	-
	<u>6,386,284</u>	<u>3,030,753</u>
Hurling development		
Deployment of personnel*	1,195,454	844,383
National and regional projects	77,185	210,375
	<u>1,272,639</u>	<u>1,054,758</u>
Dublin games development**	<u>1,081,146</u>	<u>715,000</u>
Other development		
International dimension**	1,364,173	783,345
Referees development	107,470	76,474
	<u>1,471,643</u>	<u>859,819</u>
	<u>10,211,712</u>	<u>5,660,330</u>

* Sport Ireland Grant Assisted

** Part funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs

UNAUDITED SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022 - CONTINUED

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
J Organisation development		
Membership programme	496,573	21,557
Officer training programme	11,410	189,573
Intercultural strategy	85,414	69,662
	<u>593,397</u>	<u>280,792</u>
Other programmes		
Healthy Club Programme ***	257,344	1,135,185
Child Protection Programmes	7,080	937
Youth initiatives	-	1,565
	<u>264,424</u>	<u>1,137,687</u>
Coiste na Gaeilge		
Scór na nÓg and Scór Sinsear	30,892	38,000
Costaisí Cultúrtha	45,053	73,338
	<u>75,945</u>	<u>111,338</u>
	<u>933,766</u>	<u>1,529,817</u>
*** Part funded by the Health Service Executive and Sport Ireland		
K Player welfare		
Injury scheme	1,436,912	641,252
Initiatives and programmes	3,653,172	3,995,031
Sport Ireland contribution to player welfare (eligible expenses)*	8,224,591	-
	<u>13,314,675</u>	<u>4,636,283</u>
* Sports Ireland Grant assisted		
L Administrative costs		
Marketing	1,241,715	410,640
Staff and pension costs	4,929,303	4,301,762
Rent and insurance	87,990	67,806
Depreciation	1,342,275	1,057,575
Communications	706,246	659,545
IT costs	572,320	876,699
Professional fees	652,118	371,112
Conferences and travel	613,489	337,117
Office admin and sundry expenses	219,650	12,243
	<u>10,365,106</u>	<u>8,094,499</u>

UNAUDITED SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022 - CONTINUED

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
M Operating grants		
Covid Support Grant	6,522,666	6,283,503
Provincial council grants	250,640	37,840
	<u>6,773,306</u>	<u>6,321,343</u>
Related bodies		
Cumann Peil Gael na mBan	266,841	743,278
An Cumann Camógaíochta	258,747	343,278
Cumann Cluichí Corr na hÉireann	30,000	30,000
Comhairle Liathróid Láimhe na hÉireann	300,000	350,000
National Handball Centre Croke Park	250,000	-
	<u>1,105,588</u>	<u>1,466,556</u>
Educational bodies		
Comhairle Iar-bhunscoileanna	250,000	180,000
Comhairle Ard Oideachais	85,000	-
Comhairle Colaistí Talamhaíochta	10,000	-
	<u>345,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>
Other operating grants		
Inter firms' council	10,000	-
County & Province: administration & accounting grants	1,163,321	1,600,929
Museum CLG	150,000	-
Club draw	114,970	65,665
Other grants and donations	88,753	47,788
	<u>1,527,044</u>	<u>1,714,382</u>
	<u>9,750,938</u>	<u>9,682,281</u>
N Capital grants		
Capital grant – Casement Park*		
Casement Park redevelopment grant	14,000,000	-
Capital grant – Other		
County infrastructure	5,617,275	169,363
Release of deferred infrastructure grant awards	-	12,714,103
Club infrastructure	3,000,000	9,000
Overseas infrastructure	1,500,000	-
Funding expenses	5,802	6,441
	<u>10,123,077</u>	<u>12,898,907</u>

* A joint legal agreement has been entered into by Central Council, Ulster Council and the UK Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure. As part of this agreement Central Council's commitment is stg £15m (€17.6m) to support the redevelopment costs of Casement Park. This commitment is now fully provided for.



Cumann Lúthchleas Gael

Unaudited Financial Statements Distribution Tables



NET INCOME FROM COMPETITIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Gate Receipts	Match Day and Competition Costs	GAA Injury Benefit Fund & Insurance	Team Expenses / Comp Distributions	Net Income / Cost
	€	€	€	€	€
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	15,857,615	4,029,752	703,738	512,983	10,611,142
HURLING CHAMPIONSHIP	10,336,913	2,722,957	365,719	404,680	6,843,557
ALLIANZ FOOTBALL LEAGUE	3,604,829	1,316,844	318,375	1,969,610	0
ALLIANZ HURLING LEAGUE	2,044,831	550,984	225,067	1,268,780	0
U20 FOOTBALL	79,513	26,776	4,771	11,382	36,584
U20 HURLING	93,662	13,863	5,620	6,040	68,139
MINOR FOOTBALL	125,746	3,275	7,545	24,770	90,156
MINOR HURLING	255,725	12,310	15,344	18,600	209,471
TAILTEANN CUP	465,628	59,988	27,938	312,275	65,427
JOE McDONAGH CUP	50,870	40,419	2,152	254,865	(246,566)

NET INCOME FROM COMPETITIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Gate Receipts	Match Day and Competition Costs	GAA Injury Benefit Fund & Insurance	Team Expenses / Comp Distributions	Net Income / Cost
	€	€	€	€	€
CHRISTY RING CUP	32,646	45,289	1,931	169,672	(184,246)
NICKEY RACKARD CUP	4,206	43,202	211	128,012	(167,219)
LORY MEAGHER CUP	1,940	39,337	185	127,600	(165,182)
U21 B HURLING	1,370	7,645	82	22,500	(28,857)
JUNIOR FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	-	18,549	-	104,000	(122,549)
SENIOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS	309,355	145,254	18,561	143,886	1,654
INTERMEDIATE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS	51,180	36,220	3,071	74,384	(62,495)
JUNIOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS	53,645	37,356	3,219	93,362	(80,292)
TOTAL	33,369,674	9,150,020	1,703,529	5,647,401	16,868,723

PAYMENTS TO CLUB, COUNTIES AND PROVINCES 2022

	Rent	Basic Distribution	Competition Distribution	Team & Player Expenses	Games Development	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Total Outlay
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
ULSTER		350,000			377,617	15,000	720,000	1,462,617
CONNACHT	1,750	350,000			163,669	295,000	420,000	1,230,419
MUNSTER		350,000			230,133	15,000	870,000	1,465,133
LEINSTER		350,000			266,243	15,000	1,020,000	1,651,243
BRITAIN		50,000			360,521			410,521
ANTRIM	17,324	185,000	62,738	86,813	293,514	30,000	84,550	759,939
ARMAGH	101,709	185,000	150,983	44,674	114,517	30,000	20,000	646,883
CARLOW	8,902	185,000	45,078	98,887	108,023	30,000		475,890
CAVAN	33,660	185,000	47,250	135,818	105,375	30,000		537,103
CLARE	36,143	185,000	90,072	150,233	120,888	30,000		612,336
CORK	160,907	185,000	236,749	133,734	196,250	30,000		942,640
DERRY	13,885	185,000	62,066	87,372	171,754	30,000	13,565	563,642
DONEGAL	35,479	185,000	94,821	90,381	182,550	30,000	20,000	638,231
DOWN	19,459	185,000	51,874	76,650	87,592	30,000	20,000	470,575
DUBLIN	20,401	185,000	162,723	96,069	1,086,251	30,000	13,491	1,593,935
FERMANAGH	13,370	185,000	44,862	51,569	88,292	30,000	20,000	433,093
GALWAY	43,494	185,000	186,780	313,755	153,348	30,000		912,377
KERRY	77,374	185,000	202,191	237,163	160,196	30,000	7,322	899,246
KILDARE	53,293	185,000	122,900	104,322	286,262	30,000	2,128	783,905
KILKENNY	42,358	185,000	96,351	223,876	101,925	30,000		679,510
LANCASHIRE		30,000	41,736	65,245				136,981
LAOIS	22,658	185,000	44,717	48,921	138,625	30,000	40,000	509,921

PAYMENTS TO CLUB, COUNTIES AND PROVINCES 2022

	Rent	Basic Distribution	Competition Distribution	Team & Player Expenses	Games Development	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Total Outlay
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
LEITRIM	23,971	185,000	48,826	85,008	102,535	30,000	19,461	494,801
LIMERICK	58,246	185,000	145,805	230,480	124,588	30,000		774,119
LONDON	6,000	185,000	31,060	137,929		30,000		389,989
LONGFORD	7,977	185,000	36,250	57,558	108,365	30,000		425,150
LOUTH	21,891	185,000	51,802	81,693	215,775	30,000		586,161
MAYO	175,449	185,000	180,275	160,607	109,408	30,000	18,581	859,320
MEATH	19,131	185,000	68,477	72,641	302,852	30,000	241,018	919,119
MONAGHAN	69,467	185,000	110,381	40,823	98,542	30,000	20,000	554,213
NEW YORK		105,000		189,500	90,000			384,500
OFFALY	30,905	185,000	72,148	88,517	119,325	30,000		525,895
ROSCOMMON	111,444	185,000	95,984	120,397	117,282	30,000		660,107
SLIGO	9,863	185,000	49,822	113,404	110,664	30,000	8,911	507,664
TIPPERARY	125,392	185,000	78,669	58,778	145,442	30,000		623,281
TYRONE	39,379	185,000	109,017	75,594	98,542	30,000	20,000	557,532
WARWICKSHIRE	4,500	30,000	19,253	83,587				137,340
WATERFORD	17,324	185,000	165,129	85,980	124,088	30,000		607,521
WESTMEATH	8,085	185,000	42,247	149,343	98,173	30,000	18,248	531,096
WEXFORD	56,617	185,000	133,239	66,499	189,504	30,000		660,859
WICKLOW	8,265	185,000	56,114	76,503	203,396	30,000		559,278
CROKE PARK	7,170,449							7,170,449
OVERSEAS		224,000			307,515			531,515
TOTAL	8,666,521	7,944,000	3,238,389	4,020,323	7,459,541	1,330,000	3,617,275	36,276,049

*Club Team Expenses are included in County figures.

Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR and Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 30 September 2022



DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Labhrás Mac Carthaigh
Tomás Ó Riain
Seán Ó hOráin
Padraig Ó Céidigh
Thomas Gray
John Murphy
Patrick Gilroy
Pat Teehan

Secretary and Registered Office

Peadar Mac Cionnaith
Páirc an Chrócaigh
Baile Átha Cliath 3

Solicitors

Reddy Charlton Solicitors
12 Fitzwilliam Place
Dublin 2



Bankers

AIB Bank
Lower Drumcondra Road
Dublin 9



Bank of Ireland
Drumcondra Road
Dublin 9



Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1



TUARASCÁIL STIÚRTHÓRA STAID AN CHRÓCAIGH

I am pleased to report a spectacular set of results for the 12-month period, October 2021 to September 2022. The key highlights are

- Consolidated group profit, before interest, tax, CLG distribution and exceptional items is €18.4m. This sets a new stadium record. For the comparative period 2021, we recorded a loss of €5.4m. Note the comparative period is 11-months due to the change in the 2021 reporting year end.
- The 2022 consolidated Group turnover at €52.4m, represents a 374% increase on 2021 at €11.1m an increase of €41.3m
- The distribution to CLG for the year at €17m represents, a new stadium record. For comparative purposes there was no distribution in 2021.
- The key positive variant during the period was undoubtedly the impact of concerts. The seven concerts contributed €7.6m during the period. As such it is important to recognise that our results are exceptional and that 2023 will return to more modest achievements.
- Notably, there were some significant negative variances during the 2022 period on 2021, principally, rates – whereby we are now paying full rates post the Covid-19 moratorium and utility bills have been up in excess of €1.3m on the most comparative period, 2019.

At this point it is useful to familiarise the reader with our group structure. The companies that make up our consolidated group are as follows,

- Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR. The principal stadium trading company. For the first time in 3 years, PCT posted an operating surplus before interest, distributions, and exceptional items, at €15.9m for the period 2022. The comparative figure for 2021 was a deficit of €4.5m.
- Brindare Ltd. This company is responsible for income and expenditure associated with our meeting and events business. The business recorded a 55% improvement in room hire, and food and beverage revenues returned to commissionable thresholds.
- Gambetto Ltd./ Mercury Investments Ltd./ Croke Park Motors Ltd./ Lauris/ Clonliffe Property Investments Ltd.– are vehicles we use to hold our property assets. As expected, rental income for the 12-month period 2022 at €2.1m was marginally higher than the comparative 11-month 2021 period at €1.9m.
- National Handball and Croke Park Community Centre CLG – we hold a 50% interest in this JV in respect of the new handball centre to the East of the stadium. During the period, PCT share of the of the joint venture, NHCPCC, losses for the year were €35K.
- For completeness two other companies Le Cheile Promotions Ltd and Musaem CLG CTR, are related by common Directors but do not form part of the consolidated figures.

As mentioned, our strong results are a result of holding an unprecedented seven concerts in the stadium. The first set was presented by the superstar Ed Sheeran who delivered his phenomenal one man show in April. Interestingly, this event was the largest outdoor event in Ireland since the ending of Covid -19 restrictions. In truth, all our systems and those of the supporting agencies showed signs of rustiness as we all reconnected to the myriad of issues involved in hosting a major international event. But reconnect we did, and all parties celebrated delivering an incident free double bill. For all of us involved, fans included, it was a welcome return to normality.

Experience from the Ed Sheeran concerts certainly made the rest of the season run very smoothly. A key learning was the importance of interagency cooperation which delivered exemplary results in terms of transport, coach parking, stadium access and more engaged community consultation. Everything led to a very slick operation for the five Garth Brooks concerts in September. The two weekends were a cathartic experience, expunging all the baggage from the 2007 debacle. Of course, the country music legend, Garth Brooks didn't disappoint, delivering five, full octane and very emotional performances.

At this point I would like to draw attention to the local community. Our concert programme this year was a significant imposition on the local area. Whilst we put in place a number of ameliorations, we still left a footprint. It is a credit to the local community that they tolerated the concert series and in many ways gifted the city an opportunity to reopen in a joyous fun way. None of us should take this support lightly.

TUARASCÁIL STIÚRTHÓRA STAID AN CHRÓCAIGH - CONTINUED

2022 was a welcome return to match day normality together with the introduction of a new split season, the staging of the inaugural Tailteann Cup and the hosting of additional Camogie and LGFA fixtures. At the outset no one knew what the public reaction would be and thankfully, a newfound freedom to mingle and a fixtures reshuffle were embraced wholeheartedly by our patrons.

Whilst comparisons between periods are difficult with several fixtures behind closed doors in 2021, nevertheless they are indicative of positive trends.

In total we hosted 67 matches over 33 match days in 2022 with an average attendance of 26,936 compared with 53 matches over 31 match days with an average attendance of 16,277 in 2021.

Central council fixtures for 2022 delivered rental income of €7.2m up €5m on 2021 at €2.2m. There were 25 match days in 2022 with a combined attendance of 683K compared with 14 match days in 2021, attended by 188K people.

For the provincial championship, there were 3 match days. In 2021 we had 9 match days including the novel Ulster Football Final and Connacht Football Final. Whilst a combination of sporting fixture clashes impacted on the Leinster Final, the overall rental revenues for the Leinster Championship increased modestly by 24K period on period.

Rental revenues from the National leagues really demonstrated the enthusiasm of patrons for live events. Total income at €349K across an attendance of 104K told us very clearly we were back to normal.

Across all our activities, matches, conferences, concerts, museum visitors and special events we welcomed close to 1.5m people.

Concerts will always grab the headlines but an important contributor to our overall performance is revenue derived from the sale of premium seats and suites. This revenue is amortised against matches held and therefore recognised income was dormant during the pandemic. With the stadium only in partial usage, despite all the attendant vagaries of COVID-19, changes to our season and economic uncertainty our customer base has remained very loyal.

Total revenues at €13.8m for 2022 dwarf 2021 at €2.6m as a consequence of our amortisation policy. Behind these figures though we are heartened to note that premium seat renewals are running at 93% conversion and all suites are sold.

Our conference and events business also got a bounce from the national reopening. In total we hosted 1,427 meeting events, with close to 80,000 attendees. Interestingly 4,000 of whom attended Christmas parties in December.

Alongside our regular activities we welcomed back the Muslim community for EID on July 9th, a logistical challenge as the prayers were followed by our All-Ireland semi-finals. We also configured the stadium to become an international polling centre for the Brazilian Presidential elections. We continued as a vaccination centre, concentrating all our activity on the Hogan side as the National Handball Centre opened fully for handball and community use. In support of the humanitarian crisis around the world, we supported the efforts of the Department for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth to convert properties we own to the south of the stadium for refugees and over Christmas, we also welcomed, albeit temporarily, several Ukrainian families displaced by the ongoing war in their country.

All of this activity and some unwanted weather records brought enormous challenges for the pitch team. January was one of the driest months on our records with less than 14mm of rainfall. February was unusually wet, 84mm, July extremely dry only 21mm. August was the busiest month of the year with almost 100 hours of pitch use recorded across Camogie finals, LGFA finals, Go Games Days and sponsor days. On one Go Games Day we recorded 31mm of rainfall in an hour. Freakish. We had a 70% return after Ed Sheeran and a 100% return after Garth Brooks. All the turf was sourced sustainably from our own farm in Naul, North County Dublin. The farm is operated and maintained by the

TUARASCÁIL STIÚRTHÓRA STAID AN CHRÓCAIGH - CONTINUED

same team that delivered an exceptional surface despite bizarre weather and incredible usage levels. To be fair they are some of the unsung heroes behind our exceptional figures.

Our cost base continues to be well managed. Total administration costs for the 12-month 2022 at €11.7m are up €4.1m on the 11-month 2021 at €7.6m. There is a difficulty looking at direct comparisons as 2021 benefited from the Covid wages subsidy scheme, a stadium rates waiver and spectators were limited or not permitted. However, what is of concern are utility costs, i.e. water, light and heat. At €2.3m for 2022, this represents an increase of €1.4m or 183% on the comparative 2021 figure of €0.8m.

We continued to maintain our high sustainability benchmark and we were pleased to pass all our ISO recertification during the year. We continue to be proud of our zero to landfill position and during the year we have reinvigorated our biodiversity plan and our contribution to the All-Ireland pollination plan. As our weather systems continue to set adverse records, hottest summer, driest spring, torrential rainfall, storm after storm, we recognise that we cannot continue to sit on our laurels. So, for 2023 it is our intention to take a leadership position and to set new benchmarks for the stadium operation. It is our objective to review our food and beverage offerings to offer patrons choices of low carbon footprint options. In addition, capturing the ingenuity of our chef team we will continue to develop +20km and +50km menus. We will also seek to connect our farm more innovatively with our kitchens. Additionally, we will continue to investigate the feasibility of solar power and the advantages from a more intricate water harvesting system.

Though it is not part of our consolidated accounts, I would like to draw attention to the GAA Museum. COVID-19 was particularly hard on cultural facilities that need visitors to survive. The Museum has bounced back grandly. In a year when the Skyline rooftop tour celebrated its 10th anniversary, the Museum returned to profitability and was listed in the Top 10 Visitor attractions in Ireland by Trip advisor.

From time to time we win awards, but this year we were proud to be presented with an Age Friendly Charter for the worlds first "Age Friendly Stadium". Our customer care team deserve full credit for this wonderful accolade. Looking forward to 2023, we recognise we will not have the benefits of a spectacular concert season and consequently our forecast outturn is more modest. Even so we recognise the need for some upgrades. During the year we renewed our hospitality partnership with Aramark and together we will commence an investment programme into our food and beverage stations. We also recognise that with capex activity effectively furloughed during COVID-19, parts of the stadium are beginning to look tired and we have planned a refurbishment programme to address these areas particularly on the Cusack stand. Our focus on sustainable Management will continue. To that end, we hope to set new benchmarks in stadium best practice.

I referenced the pitch team for special mention but in truth the whole team came together to deliver a stellar performance. The team is a big choir. I include cleaners, security, mechanical and electrical operators, our events and hospitality team, accounts, marketing, and of course our voluntary stewards, DCC and the statutory services. There are no walk-on parts.

I am grateful for the agility, ingenuity, and continued support of my Management team. The Pandemic years were not easy. Wit and good humour have kept us intact.

Our volunteer board of Directors continued to maintain our high standards, and this is reflected in the breath and detail of the annual report.

Finally, a shout to my colleagues in CLG. We exist for the games, and they are in good hands.

Peadar Mac Cionnaith
Stiúrthóra Staid an Chrócaigh

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of Páirc An Chrócaigh CTR ("PCT") submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Results for the year

The group surplus for the year is €963,151 (2021: Deficit of €5,916,625).

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group consists of the administration, Management, commercial exploitation and ongoing upkeep and redevelopment of Croke Park Stadium.

Review of the business performance and future developments

The Directors report a group surplus for the year of €963,151 (2021: Deficit of €5,916,625). There was a distribution of €17,000,000 to Ard Chomhairle in 2022 (2021: Nil).

Analysis of revenue

Consolidated group turnover for 2022 was €52.4m (2021: €11.1m), this represents an increase of 374% on the prior period. The key drivers of this turnover include:

Match Day Stadium Rental of €8.0m, from thirty-three match days (2021: €2.6m from thirty one match days). The stadium rental income was also greatly enhanced by the hosting of seven concerts in 2022.

Premium and suite term ticket revenues have delivered a combined €13.8m during the year, (2021: €2.6m). This increase is primarily driven by the fact that premium and suite term ticket revenues were not amortised in 2021 due to the impact of Covid. There is ongoing strong demand for premium and suite seating throughout the stadium.

Our "Meetings and Events" and "Catering" divisions delivered a combined turnover of €19.3m (2021: €2.8m). The large increase is due to the return to normal conference and catering activities following the Covid impacted years.

Other income streams include property rental from the Croke Park hotel and other property assets along with a portfolio of stadium advertising and preferred supplier revenues. Other income also includes pitch turf sales generated from the stadium farm which is located in north county Dublin.

Expenditure

The return to normal trading activities, post pandemic, has led to an increase to the cost base versus the prior period. Croke Park hosted thirty-three match days and seven concerts during year to 30 September 2022 and this has led to an increase in stadium and administration expenses. Costs included under this heading include stadium repairs and upkeep, ground and pitch maintenance, along with match and event day operational costs. The match schedule has also led to an increase in the staff and security cost line.

Full stadium property rates resumed from 1 April following a Covid related waiver period. The energy crisis has had a severe impact on the stadium energy bill. Heat, light and power increased by 183% to €2.3m (2021: €0.8m). Day to day cost control measures have been implemented to reduce energy consumption across the stadium campus.

The primary capital project completed during 2022 was the purchase of 11 acres at Clonliffe for €12.7m.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - CONTINUED

Balance Sheet

In 2019, Páirc An Chrócaigh agreed to purchase 31 acres of land at Clonliffe, Dublin 3 from Saint Laurence O'Toole Diocesan Trust. The purchase is being executed on a phased basis and concluded after the year end. As of 30 September 2022, 23 acres have been transferred and payments of €66.5m have been made to the Trust.

In December 2019, Páirc an Chrócaigh contracted to sell 19 acres at Clonliffe College to the international property development company, Hines. As of 30 September 2022, 10 acres have been sold to Hines.

Directors

The Directors of the holding company at the year end are listed on page 198. The Directors all served for the entire financial period.

Directors' interests

There has been no contract or arrangement with the group during the year in which a Director of the group was materially interested and which was significant in relation to the group's business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the group's future operating surplus and financial position:

Covid 19 risk

Management will continue to monitor the situation with regards to Covid-19 in order to take the necessary steps to mitigate the impact on operations.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect deficits due to inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people or systems.

Loss of revenue

Loss of revenue, customers and key staff are the main risks that could affect the group's financial position.

Economic risk

Economic risk is the risk of direct or indirect deficits due to external events. The risk has been minimised by continuous monitoring of the market and competitors, adequate insurance cover and regular Management review of the business.

The group has insurances and structures to limit these risks and the board of Directors regularly review, reassess and proactively limit the associated risks.

Accounting records

The measures that the Directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Páirc An Chrócaigh, Baile Átha Cliath 3.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - CONTINUED

Audit committee

The group's ultimate parent and controlling party is Ard Chomhairle (Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council). The PCT group falls within the remit of the audit committee of Ard Chomhairle (Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council).

Directors' compliance statement

The directors, in accordance with Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the company's compliance with certain obligations specified in that section arising from the Companies Act 2014, and Tax laws ('relevant obligations'). The directors confirm that:

- a compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the company's policies with regard to such compliance;
- appropriate arrangements or structures that are, in the directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations has been put in place, including reliance on the advice of one or more than one person employed by the company or retained by it under a contract for services, being a person who appears to the directors to have the requisite knowledge and experience to advise the company on compliance with its relevant obligations; and
- a review has been conducted, during the financial period, of the arrangements and structures that have been put in place to secure the company's compliance with its relevant obligations

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- As far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Events since the end of the financial period

There have been no significant events between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements.

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution that they be re-appointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at the end of the financial year and the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PÁIRC AN CHRÓCAIGH CTR

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael's group financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the group's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30 September 2022 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland").

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in reserves for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)"). Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PÁIRC AN CHRÓCAIGH CTR - CONTINUED

REPORTING ON OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Management Responsibilities set out on page 2, management are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Management are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 are responsible for assessing the group'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 intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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 consolidated financial statements.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PÁIRC AN CHRÓCAIGH CTR - CONTINUED

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the Central Council, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



Paul O'Connor
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

1 February 2023

- The maintenance and integrity of the GAA website is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months to 30 September 2022 €	11 Months to 30 September 2021 €
Revenue	4	52,371,314	11,059,461
Cost of sales		<u>(15,057,438)</u>	<u>(1,760,224)</u>
Gross surplus		37,313,876	9,299,237
Administration expenses		(11,667,786)	(7,608,735)
Depreciation	11	<u>(7,270,288)</u>	<u>(7,094,233)</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)	5	18,375,802	(5,403,731)
Interest payable and similar expense	7	<u>(59,653)</u>	<u>(70,756)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before exceptional items		18,316,149	(5,474,487)
Exceptional item	8	-	(119,696)
Share of results in Joint Venture	9	<u>(35,212)</u>	<u>(60,363)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before Tax		18,280,937	(5,654,546)
Taxation	10	<u>(317,786)</u>	<u>(262,079)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before distribution		17,963,151	(5,916,625)
Distribution to Ard Chomhairle		<u>(17,000,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Retained surplus/(deficit) for the year/period		963,151	(5,916,625)
Retained Earnings at start of the year/period		<u>104,007,293</u>	<u>109,923,918</u>
Retained Earnings at end of the year/period		<u>104,970,444</u>	<u>104,007,293</u>

The group had no recognised gains and deficits other than its reported result for the current and prior period. Consequently, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income has not been prepared.

The group has no movement in equity during the current or prior period, except as noted above. Consequently, a consolidated statement of changes in equity has not been prepared.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months to 30 September 2022 €	11 Months to 30 September 2021 €
Revenue			
Rents for matches:			
Central council		7,169,312	2,187,545
Provincial councils		479,193	455,239
National leagues		349,219	7,186
Corporate facilities		13,822,476	2,631,659
Hire of facilities		8,388,000	816,500
Property rents		714,231	607,389
Advertising space		263,504	241,687
Other revenue		1,585,010	108,450
		<u>32,770,945</u>	<u>7,055,655</u>
Cost of sales		(1,222,589)	-
Gross surplus		<u>31,548,356</u>	<u>7,055,655</u>
Stadium and administration expenses		(5,044,989)	(3,522,416)
Staff costs and security		(2,417,930)	(2,192,555)
Rent and rates		(657,971)	(72,384)
Heat, light and power		(2,342,469)	(829,132)
Insurances		(387,552)	(312,285)
Community funding		(39,274)	(88,699)
Marketing expenses		(18,949)	(34,012)
Depreciation	11	(4,712,330)	(4,452,868)
		<u>(15,621,464)</u>	<u>(11,504,351)</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit) before interest		15,926,892	(4,448,696)
Interest receivable and similar income		562,109	528,299
Impairment of intercompany receivables		(66,669)	(47,984)
Surplus/(Deficit) before exceptional item		16,422,332	(3,968,381)
Exceptional item	8	-	(123,629)
Share of results in Joint Venture	9	(35,212)	(60,363)
Surplus/(Deficit) before distribution		16,387,120	(4,152,373)
Distribution to Ard Chomhairle		(17,000,000)	-
Retained deficit for the year/period		(612,880)	(4,152,373)
Retained Earnings at start of the year/period		92,617,965	96,770,338
Retained Earnings at end of the year/period		<u>92,005,085</u>	<u>92,617,965</u>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	2022 €	2021 €
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	121,904,074	115,163,241
Investment in joint venture	9	5,538,035	5,573,247
Financial assets	12	2	2
		<u>127,442,111</u>	<u>120,736,490</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	13	16,178,127	18,816,364
Inventory	14	1,756,515	842,424
Cash and cash equivalents	18	45,415,996	41,044,954
		<u>63,350,638</u>	<u>60,703,742</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables - amounts falling due within one year	15	(53,485,045)	(39,311,366)
		<u>9,865,593</u>	<u>21,392,376</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>137,307,704</u>	<u>142,128,866</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Payables - amounts falling due after one year	16	(32,337,260)	(38,121,573)
		<u>104,970,444</u>	<u>104,007,293</u>
Net assets			
		<u>104,970,444</u>	<u>104,007,293</u>
Represented by:			
Retained earnings		<u>104,970,444</u>	<u>104,007,293</u>

On behalf of the board

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	2022 €	2021 €
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	89,620,944	81,257,290
Investment in joint venture	9	5,538,035	5,573,247
Financial assets	12	330,854	330,854
		<u>95,489,833</u>	<u>87,161,391</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	13	35,852,830	43,185,604
Cash and cash equivalents	18	35,227,945	22,664,220
		<u>71,080,775</u>	<u>65,849,824</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables - amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(43,228,263)</u>	<u>(34,271,677)</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>27,852,512</u>	<u>31,578,147</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
		123,342,345	118,739,538
Payables - amounts falling due after one year	16	<u>(31,337,260)</u>	<u>(26,121,573)</u>
Net assets			
		<u>92,005,085</u>	<u>92,617,965</u>
Represented by:			
Retained earnings		<u>92,005,085</u>	<u>92,617,965</u>

On behalf of the board

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	12 Months to 30 September 2022 €	11 Months to 30 September 2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Retained surplus/(deficit) for the year/period		963,151	(5,916,625)
Adjustments for:			
Investment in joint venture		-	123,629
Share of results in joint venture		35,212	60,363
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		7,270,288	7,094,233
Interest payable		59,653	70,756
Taxation charge		317,786	262,079
Tax refunded/(paid)		112,886	(1,946,311)
Decrease in receivables		2,638,237	1,513,924
(Increase) in Inventory		(914,091)	(133,316)
Increase in payables		18,958,694	8,594,869
		<u>29,441,816</u>	<u>9,723,601</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(14,623,509)	(639,790)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		612,388	-
		<u>(14,011,121)</u>	<u>(639,790)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayment		(11,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Interest paid		(59,653)	(70,756)
		<u>(11,059,653)</u>	<u>(1,070,756)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>4,371,042</u>	<u>8,013,055</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period		<u>41,044,954</u>	<u>33,031,899</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	18	<u>45,415,996</u>	<u>41,044,954</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Consolidated and Company Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the Consolidated Financial Statements of Páirc an Chrócaigh ('PCT') for the financial year ended 30 September 2022. The comparative period is 11 months ended 30 September 2021.

PCT is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is Páirc an Chrócaigh, Baile Atha Cliath 3, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Going Concern

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. In assessing going concern the directors and Management have considered budgets and forecasts for the foreseeable future and the impact of severe but plausible downside scenarios. The directors are satisfied that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the group financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies below.

Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The group is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ard Chomhairle (Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council). As the group is part of this consolidation, the company is a qualifying entity and has taken advantage of the below available disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities:

- (i) Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose key Management personnel compensation in total.

The exemption contained within Sections 33.7 and 33.11 of FRS 102 has been availed of in the preparation of these financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries consolidated on the acquisition basis.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount **2.**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, and rental income net of discounts or transaction costs allowed by the Group and net of value added taxes.

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis and recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in line with underlying contracts.

Government grants

Grants are recognised using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as the related expenditure is incurred.

Exceptional items

The group classifies certain one-off changes or credits that have a material impact on the group's financial results as "exceptional items". These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the group.

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Finance costs incurred during the construction period of property, plant and equipment that are directly attributable to the construction of those assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than land, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis, as follows:

Land	nil
Buildings	2.5 - 3%
Equipment	20%
Machinery, fixtures and fittings	10 - 20%

Assets in the Course of Construction

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost. These assets are not depreciated until they are available for use.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments

Where there is objective evidence that recoverable amounts of an asset is less than its carrying value the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the Directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those qualifying assets, until such a time as the qualifying assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in surplus or deficit in the financial year in which they are incurred.

Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less provisions for impairment in value.

Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Inventory are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

Joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, interest in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost. The group's share of joint ventures post acquisition gains or deficits after tax are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The group's share of joint ventures post acquisition movement in reserves is recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade receivables, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

Other financial liabilities

Trade payables are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Deferred term ticket revenues and corporate facilities

Advance sales of term tickets and corporate packages are initially recognised in the Balance Sheet as deferred revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. Accounting policies - continued

Revenue from corporate facilities is credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in equal annual instalments over the term of the packages.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the Balance Sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date of the valuation. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Retirement benefit obligations

The group operates a defined contribution pension arrangement. Obligations to the defined contribution plan are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as they fall due and any contributions outstanding at the financial year end are included as an accrual in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

The parent company is exempt from corporation tax. The charge for taxation is based on the surplus for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the group's taxable surpluses and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and deficits in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is provided at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and deficits in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation.

3. Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and equipment represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The Directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives Management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible assets subject to depreciation at the financial period end date was €121,904,074 (2021: €115,163,241).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. Turnover – Group	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
Rent for Matches	7,997,724	2,649,970
Corporate Facilities	13,822,476	2,631,659
Conference & Catering Services	19,346,897	2,765,976
Hire of Facilities	5,370,000	-
Property Rents	2,074,650	1,861,079
Advertising & Preferred Suppliers	1,787,557	932,327
Other turnover	1,972,010	218,450
	<u>52,371,314</u>	<u>11,059,461</u>

5. Operating surplus/(deficit) - Group	12 Months to 30 September 2022	11 Months to 30 September 2021
	€	€

The operating surplus/(deficit) has been arrived at after charging:

Directors' remuneration	-	-
Deficit on disposal of investment in Government Bonds	-	17,777
Depreciation	7,270,288	7,094,233
Auditors remuneration – company statutory audit services	30,000	30,000
Auditors remuneration – group statutory audit services	78,000	78,000
Auditors remuneration – group tax compliance services	22,500	19,400
Auditors remuneration – group tax consultancy services	-	600
	<u>-</u>	<u>600</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

6. Employees and remuneration - Group

**12 Months to
30 September 2022
No.**

**11 Months to
30 September 2021
No.**

The average monthly number of employees working for the group during the period was:

Maintenance & Grounds staff	9	9
Marketing and administration	24	28
Management	6	5
	<u>39</u>	<u>42</u>

**12 Months to
30 September 2022
€**

**11 Months to
30 September 2021
€**

Wages and salaries	1,913,107	1,515,088
Employer PRSI	178,932	65,814
Retirement benefit costs	165,188	179,117
Redundancy costs	4,000	284,909
	<u>2,261,227</u>	<u>2,044,928</u>

All the amounts stated above were treated as an expense of the group in the financial year. No amount was capitalised into assets.

Employment wage subsidy receipts of €203,706 (2021: €746,868) were received during the year.

7. Net interest payable and similar expense - Group

**12 Months to
30 September 2022
€**

**11 Months to
30 September 2021
€**

Interest payable	59,653	70,756
Total interest payable and similar expense	<u>59,653</u>	<u>70,756</u>

8. Exceptional items - Group

The nature of the exceptional deficit is as follows:

**12 Months to
30 September 2022
€**

**11 Months to
30 September 2021
€**

Surplus on land dealing	-	3,933
Establishment of joint venture	-	(123,629)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(119,696)</u>
Exceptional tax charge	-	(983)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

9. Investment in Joint Venture - Group and Company

The carrying value of the group's investment in a joint venture, the National Handball and Croke Park Community Centre CLG, was as follows:

	2022 €	2021 €
At beginning of year/period	5,573,247	5,509,979
Transfer of property	-	247,260
Element attributable to joint venture partner	-	(123,629)
Share of joint venture deficits	(35,212)	(60,363)
At end of year/period	<u>5,538,035</u>	<u>5,573,247</u>

10. Taxation - Group

	12 Months to 30 September 2022 €	11 Months to 30 September 2021 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the year/period		
<i>Current tax:</i>		
Irish corporation tax	499,284	29,487
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(181,498)	232,592
Total current tax charge	<u>317,786</u>	<u>262,079</u>

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed for the financial period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland (12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	12 Months to 30 September 2022 €	11 Months to 30 September 2021 €
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation	<u>18,280,937</u>	<u>(5,654,546)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) by 12.5% (2021:12.5%)	2,285,117	(706,818)
<i>Effects of</i>		
Differences between capital allowances and depreciation	178,900	143,851
Additional tax arising on surpluses chargeable at 25%	83,819	76,560
Expenses not deductible	8,172	2,846
Tax effect of non-taxable income/non relieved losses	(2,056,724)	513,048
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(181,498)	232,592
Tax on results for the year/period	<u>317,786</u>	<u>262,079</u>

(c) Circumstances affecting current and future tax charges

The total taxation charge in future years will be affected by any changes to the corporation taxation rates in Ireland.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

11. Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost - Group:				
At 1 October 2021	187,165,317	24,037,112	50,578,265	261,780,694
Additions in year	13,516,004	602,264	505,241	14,623,509
Disposals in year	(1,001,500)	-	-	(1,001,500)
At 30 September 2022	<u>199,679,821</u>	<u>24,639,376</u>	<u>51,083,506</u>	<u>275,402,703</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2021	76,238,182	21,498,094	48,881,177	146,617,453
Charge for year	4,648,558	1,743,591	878,139	7,270,288
Disposals in year	(389,112)	-	-	(389,112)
At 30 September 2022	<u>80,497,628</u>	<u>23,241,685</u>	<u>49,759,316</u>	<u>153,498,629</u>
Net book value				
At 30 September 2021	<u>110,927,135</u>	<u>2,539,018</u>	<u>1,697,088</u>	<u>115,163,241</u>
At 30 September 2022	<u>119,182,193</u>	<u>1,397,691</u>	<u>1,324,190</u>	<u>121,904,074</u>
	Land and buildings	Machinery, fixtures and fittings	Total	
	€	€	€	
Cost - Company:				
At 1 October 2021		148,520,574	50,578,264	199,098,838
Additions in year		13,183,132	505,240	13,688,372
Disposals		(1,001,500)	-	(1,001,500)
At 30 September 2022		<u>160,702,206</u>	<u>51,083,504</u>	<u>211,785,710</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2021		68,960,371	48,881,177	117,841,548
Charge for year		3,834,191	878,139	4,712,330
Disposals		(389,112)	-	(389,112)
At 30 September 2022		<u>72,405,450</u>	<u>49,759,316</u>	<u>122,164,766</u>
Net book value				
At 30 September 2021		<u>79,560,203</u>	<u>1,697,087</u>	<u>81,257,290</u>
At 30 September 2022		<u>88,296,756</u>	<u>1,324,188</u>	<u>89,620,944</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

12. Financial assets	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Shares in:				
Gambetto Limited	2	-	2	-
Lauris Limited	2	-	2	-
Brindare Limited	2	-	2	-
Croke Park Motors Limited	330,841	-	330,841	-
Le Cheile Promotions Limited	2	2	2	2
Mercury Investments Limited	3	-	3	-
Clonliffe Property Investment Ltd	2	-	2	-
	<u>330,854</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>330,854</u>	<u>2</u>

All of the above subsidiaries are 100% owned by the parent company.

Le Cheile Promotions Limited is 100% owned by the parent company and has net assets of €64,416 at 30 September 2022. The operational and financial policies are controlled by Cumann Lúthchleas Gael and as such the results for Le Cheile Promotions Limited have not been consolidated.

13. Receivables	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Trade receivables and prepayments	11,548,070	14,321,380	9,440,374	10,286,526
Other Debtors	-	100	-	100
VAT	-	-	-	45,890
Corporation Tax	-	51,837	-	52,858
Related party balances	<u>24,304,760</u>	<u>1,804,810</u>	<u>33,745,230</u>	<u>8,430,990</u>
	<u>35,852,830</u>	<u>16,178,127</u>	<u>43,185,604</u>	<u>18,816,364</u>

All receivables are due within one year. All trade receivables are due within the group's normal terms, which vary between on demand and ninety days. Trade receivables are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts. Related party balances are repayable on demand.

14. Inventory	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Work in Progress	<u>-</u>	<u>1,756,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>842,424</u>

Work in Progress represents:

(a) Pitch turf of €790,951, held at the stadium pitch farm.

(b) Interest costs capitalised of €277,478 and other costs of €688,086 relating to the acquisition of property in Clonliffe, Drumcondra, Dublin 3. The capitalisation rate used was 1.7%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

15. Payables – amounts due within one year	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Trade payables and accruals	10,201,314	16,032,768	18,871,690	20,626,544
Deferred income	15,942,460	18,508,758	15,177,397	17,535,635
Related party balances	16,869,736	16,875,527	79,596	-
Bank Loans (Note 16)	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Taxes	214,753	1,067,992	142,994	149,187
	<u>43,228,263</u>	<u>53,485,045</u>	<u>34,271,677</u>	<u>39,311,366</u>

The repayment terms of trade payables vary between on demand and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade payables. Related party balances are repayable upon demand.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Other amounts included within payables not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade payables includes an amount of €6.3m (2021: €16.5m) owed to premium and suite customers in relation to compensation for the pandemic disruption to the stadium event calendar.

(a) Other creditors including tax and social insurance comprise:	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Corporation tax	-	250,000	-	3,222
PAYE	103,566	103,566	74,526	74,526
PRSI	58,192	58,192	32,823	32,823
Other taxation	52,995	656,234	35,645	38,616
	<u>214,753</u>	<u>1,067,992</u>	<u>142,994</u>	<u>149,187</u>

16. Payables - amounts due after one year	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Deferred term ticket revenue	31,337,260	31,337,260	26,121,573	26,121,573
Bank Loans	-	1,000,000	-	12,000,000
	<u>31,337,260</u>	<u>32,337,260</u>	<u>26,121,573</u>	<u>38,121,573</u>

Repayments of €1m will arise on the bank loans during the year ending 30 September 2023 with the remaining balance being repayable in 2024. The bank loans are secured by a debenture from Gambetto Limited, Brindare Limited and Clonliffe Property Investments Limited including a fixed charge over certain leasehold interests and a floating charge over its other assets and undertakings. The loans are also secured by a fixed charge over Páirc an Chrócaigh's interest in a hotel property and also land at Clonliffe.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

17. Deferred term ticket revenue	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
At beginning of year/period	35,298,971	35,298,971	32,033,089	32,033,089
Subscriptions during year/period	<u>20,804,055</u>	<u>20,804,055</u>	<u>13,660,602</u>	<u>13,660,602</u>
	<u>56,103,026</u>	<u>56,103,026</u>	<u>45,693,691</u>	<u>45,693,691</u>
Transfer to Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(13,323,306)	(13,323,306)	-	-
Covid Credit	-	-	(10,394,720)	(10,394,720)
At end of year/period	<u>42,779,720</u>	<u>42,779,720</u>	<u>35,298,971</u>	<u>35,298,971</u>
Shown within:				
Amounts due within one year	11,442,460	11,442,460	9,177,398	9,177,398
Amounts due after one year	<u>31,337,260</u>	<u>31,337,260</u>	<u>26,121,573</u>	<u>26,121,573</u>
	<u>42,779,720</u>	<u>42,779,720</u>	<u>35,298,971</u>	<u>35,298,971</u>

18. Cash and cash equivalents	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Cash in bank and on hand	<u>35,227,945</u>	<u>45,415,996</u>	<u>22,664,220</u>	<u>41,044,954</u>

19. Ultimate controlling party

The group's ultimate parent and controlling party is Ard Chomhairle (Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council), which is the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Ard Chomhairle's Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained from Páirc an Chrócaigh, Baile Átha Cliath 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

20. Related party transactions

Transactions between PCT and Ard Chomhairle resulted in a net expense to PCT amounting to €9,878,399 (2021: net income: €2,032,065). PCT and Ard Chomhairle are subject to common control.

PCT group and Musaem Chumann Lúthchleas Gael CTR are related by way of common Directors. PCT provided net funding of €109,690 (2021: €101,063) to Musaem Chumann Lúthchleas Gael CTR during the year.

The group has availed of the exemption contained within Section 33.11 of FRS 102 in respect of disclosure of transactions with entities within the PCT group.

The following balances were outstanding with related parties at the period end:

Amounts receivable/(payable to) from related parties	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Ard Chomhairle	(16,869,736)	(16,733,399)	7,082,875	7,162,404
Other PCT Subsidiaries	23,255,176	-	26,016,399	-
Musaem CLG CTR	675,391	1,294,280	565,701	1,245,480
Le Cheile Promotions Ltd.	-	-	-	21,000
National Handball and Croke Park Community Centre Ltd	374,193	368,402	659	2,106
	<u>7,435,024</u>	<u>(15,070,717)</u>	<u>33,665,634</u>	<u>8,430,990</u>

A distribution of €17,000,000 has been paid to Central Council in relation to the period ended 30 September 2022 (2021: Nil).

21. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

At 30 September 2022, capital commitments of €28.7m existed in relation to the purchase of 9 acres at Clonliffe College, Dublin 3.

Capital commitments of €3.2m existed in relation to a contract entered into with Dublin City Council regarding the development of community lands and facilities on the Croke Villas site. This site is adjacent to the Cusack stand side of the stadium. The payment of the committed amount is subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) Operational commitments

State Grants in the amount of €63.5 million are repayable under certain circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

22. Contingent Liabilities

The company is party to a loan agreement with Bank of Ireland, Cork County Board and Páirc Uí Chaoimh CTR, regarding the financing of the redevelopment of Páirc Uí Chaoimh Stadium, Cork. A liability to Bank of Ireland of €21.1m (2021: €21.8m) has been recognised by Cork County Board as at 30 September 2022. The borrowings are secured by a negative pledge in respect of all the assets of Cork County Board and Páirc Uí Chaoimh CTR and an assignment of grant funding. The Directors do not anticipate that any deficit will be incurred by Páirc an Chrócaigh CTR as a result of this loan agreement.

23. Financial instruments

The analysis of the carrying amounts of the financial instruments of the company required under section 11 of FRS 102 is as follows:

	2022 Company €	2022 Group €	2021 Company €	2021 Group €
Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment				
Investment in subsidiaries	330,854	2	330,854	2
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables and prepayments	11,548,070	14,321,380	9,440,374	10,286,526
Other Debtors	-	100	-	100
Related party receivables	24,304,760	1,804,810	33,745,230	8,430,990
Cash and cash equivalents	35,227,945	45,415,996	22,664,220	41,044,954
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Trade payables and accruals	10,201,314	16,032,768	18,871,690	20,626,544
Bank loans	-	2,000,000	-	13,000,000
Related party payables	16,869,736	16,875,527	79,596	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

24. Events since the Balance Sheet Date

There have been no significant events between the Balance Sheet date and the date of approval of these financial statements.

25. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved on 30 January 2023.



Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Insurance Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2022



OTHER INFORMATION

Insurance Brokers

Marsh Ireland
Adelaide Road
Dublin 2



Loss Adjustors

Allianz
Allianz House
Elm Park
Dublin 4



Bankers

AIB Bank
Lower Drumcondra Road
Dublin 9



Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1



PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Insurance Fund is a separately administered fund established to provide unified, appropriate, and cost-effective insurance covers for all units of the Association based in Ireland. The fund acts as an arranger in procuring necessary insurances on an annual basis and collects monies from all units in order to settle premium costs.

The fund is operated under the auspices of Central Council but the accounts are maintained and audited separately in order to facilitate transparency and performance evaluation.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is required to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund and of the surplus or deficit of the Fund for that period. In preparing those financial statements Management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the fund will continue its activities.

Management are responsible for ensuring adequate accounting records are kept which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Fund and enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the Fund to be determined with reasonable accuracy and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Insurance Fund's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements.

We have audited the financial statements, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") including ISA (Ireland) 800.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we draw attention to the fact that the accounting policies used and disclosures made are not intended to, and do not, comply with the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland insofar as these financial statements are limited to the activities as set out in note 2.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL - CONTINUED

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Management Responsibilities set out on page 234, management are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they have been properly prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements and for determining that the basis of preparation and accounting policies are acceptable in the circumstances.

Management are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 are responsible for assessing the fund'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 intend to liquidate the fund or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

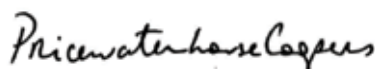
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council as a body and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of Central Council, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin



1 February 2023

- The maintenance and integrity of the GAA website is the responsibility of management; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Income		
Premium income	6,208,580	4,730,617
Gates receipts levy	258,506	5,873
Investment income	98,428	88,402
	<u>6,565,514</u>	<u>4,824,892</u>
Expenditure		
Insurance premium expense	(6,179,352)	(4,719,617)
Claims and expenses	(218,455)	(20,498)
	<u>(6,397,807)</u>	<u>(4,740,115)</u>
Surplus for the year / period	167,707	84,777
Reserves at start of the year / period	<u>925,194</u>	<u>840,417</u>
Reserves at end of the year / period	<u>1,092,901</u>	<u>925,194</u>

The fund had no recognised gains and losses other than its reported surplus for the current and prior period. Consequently, a Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been prepared.

The fund has no movement in reserves during the current or prior period, except as noted above. Consequently, a statement of changes in reserves has not been prepared.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Current assets			
Receivables	5	<u>9,807,535</u>	<u>10,897,415</u>
Liabilities			
Claims and expenses		(6,873,067)	(7,999,641)
Other payables		<u>(1,841,567)</u>	<u>(1,972,580)</u>
		<u>(8,714,634)</u>	<u>(9,972,221)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,092,901</u>	<u>925,194</u>
Represented by:			
Reserves		<u>1,092,901</u>	<u>925,194</u>

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Aims and objectives

The objective of the fund is to provide insurance cover to units of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael. The risks covered are employer's liability and public liability. The fund also facilitates the collection and payment of premiums in respect of a group property insurance policy.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements comprise the activity of the Insurance Fund established by the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael in operating a centralised arrangement of insurance for units within the Association and have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 with the exception of the exclusion of certain income, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael. Consolidated financial statements of the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, which include all activities and entities that are controlled by the Central Council are prepared and available in the GAA Annual Report and on the Association's website.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial period. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are disclosed in below.

The accounting period is for the year to 30 September 2022. The comparative period is for 11 months to 30 September 2021.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting policies set out below.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are stated in Euro (€).

Contributions

Contributions from units of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael are determined by Coiste Bainistíochta and are reflected in the financial statements on an accruals basis. The contribution from national leagues and All-Ireland football and hurling qualifier series are allocations from gate receipts.

Claims and expenses

Claims settled during the year and related expenses in addition to a provision for outstanding claims are reflected in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Funds on deposit and interest

Funds on deposit are made up of an amount on deposit with Central Council. Funds with third parties are held by Central Council and interest is apportioned to the Insurance Fund based on the intercompany balance and the average rate of return of the market.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction. The monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. The resulting differences are dealt with in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Provision for outstanding claims

Provision is made in accordance with reserve valuation of claims made as determined by scheme administrators, or to the limit of the Association's liability where claims in excess of the limit are underwritten by insurers.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported profits, assets and liabilities. Assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following areas:

Provision for claims and expenses:

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation.

3. Taxation

The Association is exempt from Income Tax under the provisions of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. Surplus for year / period	Year Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
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The surplus has been arrived at after charging:

Auditors' remuneration (including VAT)	5,000	5,000
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5. Receivables	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
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Receivable from Ard Chomhairle	4,054,111	5,332,892
Funds on deposit in Ard Chomhairle	5,233,894	5,135,447
Other receivables	519,530	429,076
	9,807,535	10,897,415

6. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved on 30 January 2023.

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2022



PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Fund is entirely self-funded and was established for the purpose of assisting members in respect of otherwise unrecoverable expenses incurred following accidental injury sustained in the course of playing and/or participating in official supervised training for Gaelic Games.

The fund's income is solely derived from within the Association, in the form of team subscriptions paid by member units and levies collected from gate receipts of the four provincial councils and Central Council matches.

These monies are made separately available to qualifying members to partly defray otherwise unrecoverable expenses via an approved scale of benefits and a formal claims approval process which is independently administered.

The fund is operated under the auspices of Central Council, but the accounts are maintained and audited separately in order to facilitate transparency and performance evaluation.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is required to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund and of the surplus or deficit of the Fund for that period. In preparing those financial statements Management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the fund will continue its activities.

Management are responsible for ensuring adequate accounting records are kept which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Fund and enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the Fund to be determined with reasonable accuracy and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Management are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Injury Benefit Fund's financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements.

We have audited the financial statements, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the statement of income and retained earnings for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") including ISA (Ireland) 800.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we draw attention to the fact that the accounting policies used and disclosures made are not intended to, and do not, comply with the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland insofar as these financial statements are limited to the activities as set out in note 2.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CUMANN LÚTHCHLEAS GAEL CENTRAL COUNCIL - CONTINUED

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Management Responsibilities set out on page 245, management are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they have been properly prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 2 to the financial statements and for determining that the basis of preparation and accounting policies are acceptable in the circumstances.

Management are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 are responsible for assessing the fund'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 intend to liquidate the fund or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs (Ireland) 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

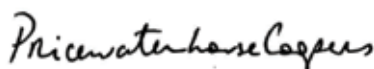
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This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the members of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Central Council as a body and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the Central Council, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin



1 February 2023

- The maintenance and integrity of the GAA website is the responsibility of management; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 202

	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022 €	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021 €
Income		
Team contributions	5,703,971	4,428,077
Gate receipts levy	2,098,865	824,950
Interest income	89,643	80,512
	<u>7,892,479</u>	<u>5,333,539</u>
Expenditure		
Claims and expenses	(5,454,521)	(4,220,339)
Administration fees	(309,999)	(335,507)
	<u>(5,764,520)</u>	<u>(4,555,846)</u>
Surplus for the year / period	2,127,959	777,693
Reserves at start of the year / period	<u>6,179,928</u>	<u>5,402,235</u>
Reserves at end of the year / period	<u>8,307,887</u>	<u>6,179,928</u>

The fund had no recognised gains and losses other than its reported result for the current and prior period. Consequently, a Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been prepared.

The fund has no movement in reserves during the current or prior period, except as noted above. Consequently, a statement of changes in reserves has not been prepared.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	NOTE	30 September 2022 €	30 September 2021 €
Current assets			
Receivables	7	<u>33,342,292</u>	<u>31,291,650</u>
Liabilities			
Claims and expenses		(17,803,147)	(18,219,605)
Injury Benefit Fund - Britain		(1,537,364)	(1,534,244)
Deferred Income		(3,989,188)	(4,734,168)
Other payables		<u>(1,704,706)</u>	<u>(623,705)</u>
		<u>(25,034,405)</u>	<u>(25,111,722)</u>
Net assets		<u>8,307,887</u>	<u>6,179,928</u>
Represented by:			
Retained Earnings		<u>8,307,887</u>	<u>6,179,928</u>

Uachtarán:  Labhrás Mac Cárthaigh

Ard Stiúrthóir:  Tomás Ó Riain

Date: 30 January 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Aims and objectives

The objective of the fund is to provide benefits to players on teams registered with the fund who incur accidental injury while playing Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball or Rounders in the course of an official game or training session. The fund's income is derived wholly from team contributions and a proportion of gate receipts and investment income.

2. Operation of fund

Claims on the fund are processed by an independent claims handler, DWF Limited, who are engaged as fund administrators and are responsible for the operation of the fund. Benefits paid and expenses incurred are reimbursed from the fund.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements reflect the separate activity of the Injury Benefit Fund established by the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael to provide injury benefits to participants in official games and training sessions and have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 with the exception of the exclusion of certain income, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael. Consolidated financial statements of the Central Council of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, which include all activities and entities that are controlled by the Central Council are prepared and available in the GAA Annual Report and on the Association's website.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial period. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in below.

The accounting period is for the year to 30 September 2022. The comparative period is for 11 months to 30 September 2021.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the accounting policies set out herein.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

Reporting currency

The financial statements are stated in Euro (€).

Team contributions

Team contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Provision for claims

Provision for outstanding claims is made in accordance with reserve valuation of claims as determined by the fund administrators and other constructive liabilities.

Funds on deposit and interest

Funds on deposit are made up of an amount on deposit with Central Council. Funds with third parties are held by Central Council and interest is apportioned to the Injury Benefit Fund based on the intercompany balance and the average rate of return of the market.

Rebates

Where rebates are granted these are applied to the period to which the rebate is earned.

Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction. The monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported at the rates of exchange ruling at the period end. The resulting differences are dealt with in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported profits, assets and liabilities. Assumptions include, but are not limited to, the following areas:

Provision for claims and expenses:

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation.

4. Taxation

The Association is exempt from Income Tax under the provisions of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

5. Related party transactions

Ard Chomhairle, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael collected monies on behalf of Injury Benefit Fund – Ireland and claims for injuries were paid by Ard Chomhairle on behalf of the fund. The balance at the end of the period due to Injury Benefit Fund – Ireland, from Ard Chomhairle is €22,014,423 (2021: €23,521,040). Injury Benefit Fund Ireland in turn manage the affairs of Injury Benefit Fund Britain and the balance due to Injury Benefit Fund – Britain from Injury Benefit Fund – Ireland at the end of the financial year is €1,537,364 (2021: €1,534,244).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

6. Surplus	12 Months Ended 30 September 2022	11 Months Ended 30 September 2021
	€	€
The surplus has been arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	5,000	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

7. Receivables	30 September 2022	30 September 2021
	€	€
Intercompany receivable from Ard Chomhairle	22,014,423	23,521,040
Funds on deposit in Ard Chomhairle	5,017,657	4,923,296
Other receivables	6,156,827	2,687,540
Due from fund administrator	153,385	159,774
	<u>33,342,292</u>	<u>31,291,650</u>

8. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved on 30 January 2023.

GAA INJURY BENEFIT FUND- INJURY SUMMARY REPORT OCTOBER 2021 - SEPTEMBER 2022

INJURY	ADULT FOOTBALL	YOUTH FOOTBALL	ADULT HURLING	YOUTH HURLING	TOTAL
ABDOMINAL	51	2	11	1	65
ANKLE	431	48	181	17	677
ARM	47	20	22	11	100
BACK	119	28	50	5	202
CHEST	21	3	7	0	31
COLLAR BONE	61	28	55	10	154
EAR	2	1	5	2	10
ELBOW	36	10	6	3	55
EYE	9	1	10	1	21
FACIAL	36	9	15	3	63
FINGER	80	28	123	23	254
FOOT	91	6	50	2	149
HAND	106	20	125	13	264
HEAD	74	19	37	9	139
HEART/ANGINA/ RESPIRATORY	5	0	1	0	6
HIP	116	24	46	2	188
INTERNAL ORGAN	2	0	3	1	6
JAW	33	4	11	1	49
KNEE	1,303	217	515	71	2,106
LEG	300	58	122	28	508
NECK	11	2	8	4	25
NOSE	49	4	4	2	59
RIB	19	4	12	0	35
SHOULDER	373	52	172	20	617
TEETH	93	36	79	11	219
TESTICLES	11	0	1	2	14
THIGH	257	19	62	4	342
THUMB	23	7	44	9	83
TOE	6	1	4	1	12
WRIST	74	32	37	10	153
TOTAL	3,839	683	1,818	266	6,606

INJURY SUMMARY REPORT SPLIT BY PROVINCE	
CONNACHT	925
LEINSTER	2,179
MUNSTER	1,718
ULSTER	1,784
TOTAL	6,606

TEAM REGISTRATIONS - OCTOBER 2021 - SEPTEMBER 2022

County	Adult Football	Adult Hurling	U21/ U20 Football	U21/ U20 Hurling	Youth Football	Youth Hurling	Total Adult	Total U21 / U20	Total Youth	Total Teams
ANTRIM	66	47	18	13	210	175	113	31	385	529
ARMAGH	71	9	1	1	250	48	80	2	298	380
CARLOW	38	18	13	8	130	84	56	21	214	291
CAVAN	69	5	17	0	277	23	74	17	300	391
CLARE	57	80	18	24	172	234	137	42	406	585
CORK	240	210	67	44	1153	994	450	111	2147	2,708
DERRY	60	9	5	2	248	72	69	7	320	396
DONEGAL	78	14	28	5	313	69	92	33	382	507
DOWN	89	22	8	3	294	70	111	11	364	486
DUBLIN	193	128	26	21	735	528	321	47	1263	1,631
FERMANAGH	41	5	1	1	121	23	46	2	144	192
GALWAY	104	111	5	35	445	447	215	40	892	1,147
KERRY	105	25	20	5	375	101	130	25	476	631
KILDARE	96	32	20	4	558	292	128	24	850	1,002
KILKENNY	21	108	0	32	66	333	129	32	399	560
LAOIS	74	56	18	14	171	134	130	32	305	467
LEITRIM	49	3	14	0	137	14	52	14	151	217
LIMERICK	70	94	34	36	359	382	164	70	741	975
LONGFORD	37	5	4	0	154	25	42	4	179	225
LOUTH	68	4	13	1	430	48	72	14	478	564
MAYO	85	11	17	2	499	66	96	19	565	680
MEATH	111	45	41	16	470	179	156	57	649	862
MONAGHAN	63	9	1	0	232	39	72	1	271	344
OFFALY	52	49	13	15	135	140	101	28	275	404
ROSCOMMON	58	13	17	4	178	52	71	21	230	322
SLIGO	47	7	15	0	179	56	54	15	235	304
TIPPERARY	78	133	33	48	402	501	211	81	903	1,195
TYRONE	89	5	1	0	309	40	94	1	349	444
WATERFORD	61	83	23	25	298	364	144	48	662	854
WESTMEATH	58	31	1	1	212	123	89	2	335	426
WEXFORD	87	96	23	19	288	305	183	42	593	818
WICKLOW	68	25	2	3	249	110	93	5	359	457
TOTAL	2,483	1,492	517	382	10,049	6,071	3,975	899	16,120	20,994

The Central Council of the GAA wishes to place on record its appreciation for the help in the promotion of our games received from the following sponsors



eir, AIB and SuperValu as the official sponsors of the GAA Football All-Ireland Senior Championship



Bord Gáis Energy, Centra and Very as the official sponsors of the GAA Hurling All-Ireland Senior Championship



official sponsor of the GAA Football and GAA Hurling Leagues



official sponsor of the GAA Football and Hurling All-Ireland Junior, Intermediate and Senior Club Championships



official sponsor of the GAA All-Ireland Minor Championships



official sponsor of the GAA Cúl Camps



official sponsor of the GAA Football U20 All-Ireland Championship and Official Timing Partner of the GAA



official sponsor of the GAA Hurling U20 All-Ireland Championship



official energy partner to the GAA



official sponsor of GAA Hawk-Eye



official Technology Partner to the GAA



official sponsor of GAA Statistics



official sponsor of GAA Third Level Competitions



official sponsor of GAA Féile Peile na nÓg and GAA Féile na nGael

Masita GAA All-Ireland Post Primary Schools Championships



official sponsor of GAA All-Ireland Post Primary Schools Championships

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