PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2021



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA INDEX DECEMBER 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Members of: **Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia** ("the Board"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and the statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at December 31, 2021, and results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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 Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia May 27, 2022

Chartered Professional Accountants

Baker Tuly Novo Scotra Inc



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
License fees		
Dentists	693,052	672,656
Dental assistants	200,690	199,793
Corporation permit fees	76,137	71,978
Disciplinary cost recovery	20,500	12,000
Reinstatement fees	3,129	4,201
Realized gain on sale of investments	44,528	16,443
Unrealized gain on investments	12,743	18,562
Investment income	11,888	24,559
	1,062,667	1,020,192
EXPENSES		
Accounting	7,604	7,389
Amortization	4,406	5,508
Audit and advisory	18,559	14,720
Bad debts	3,932	7,212
Bank and credit card fees	30,723	26,440
Consulting fees	45,631	13,152
Donations	616	715
Functional Committees (Page 15)	33,669	10,279
Grants	22,379	29,436
Insurance	30,097	28,613
Investment fees	5,823	6,087
Legal	158,518	98,086
Office and administration	6,798	4,827
Office supplies and printing	13,574	9,767
Postage	3,865	7,934
Quality assurance inspections	48,113	60,117
Registrar (Page 15)	227,810	217,903
Deputy registrar	26,015	44,275
Rent	82,142	81,045
Repairs and maintenance	3,416	3,518
Software and website	121,542	65,837
Staff expenses (Page 15)	134,743	123,221
Standing Committees and Board of Directors (Page 16)	77,469	450,736
Telephone and internet	8,236	7,443
	<u>1,115,680</u>	1,324,260
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	(53,013)	(304,068



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Unrestricted Net Assets	Restricted Operating Net Assets	2021 \$	2020 \$
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	787,503	128,530	916,033	1,220,101
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(53,013)	(_	53,013) (304,068)
NET ASSETS - end of year	734,490	128,530	863.020	916.033



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	1,218,047	969,678
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	54,120	67,528
Current portion of settlement costs receivable Prepaids	104,938 23,654	32,458 46,244
Current portion of quality assurance inspections	17,905	47,813
	1,418,664	1,163,721
SETTLEMENT COSTS RECEIVABLE (Note 4)	57,060	35,819
INVESTMENTS (Note 5)	317,098	458,645
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 6)	17,627	22,033
QUALITY ASSURANCE INSPECTIONS (Note 7)		17,905
	1,810,449	1,698,123
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	39,642	54,862
Deferred revenue (Note 9)	907,787	727,228
	947,429	782,090
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted net assets	734,490	787,503
Restricted net assets	128,530	128,530
	863,020	916,033
	1,810,449	1,698,123
COMMITMENT (Note 11)		
SIGNIFICANT EVENT (Note 13)		
Approved by the Board		
Terrie Logue Director		



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

		2021 \$		2020 \$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR):				
OPERATING				
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(53,013)	(304,068)
Items not affecting cash				
Amortization		4,406		5,508
Realized gain on sale of investments	(44,528)	(16,443)
Quality assurance inspections		47,813		59,816
Unrealized gain on investments	<u>(</u>	<u>12,743</u>)	(<u>18,562</u>)
	(58,065)	(273,749)
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Account receivable		13,408	(39,612)
Prepaids		22,590	(25,398)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(15,220)	(14,509)
Deferred revenue		180,559		<u> 264</u>
		143,272	(353,004)
INVESTING				
Proceeds on disposal of investments		214,650		263,987
Acquisition of investments	(15,832)	(189,365)
Payment of settlement costs	(134,793)	(82,860)
Repayments on settlement costs receivable		41,072		14,583
		105,097		6,345
CHANGE IN CASH		248,369	(346,659)
CASH - beginning of year		969,678		1,316,337
CASH - end of year		1,218,047		969,678



1. OPERATIONS

The Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia (the "Board") is a incorporated not-for-profit organization. The Board is the regulatory body for the professions of dentistry and dental assisting. The *Dental Act* (1992) and regulations pursuant to the *Act* allows the self-regulation of these professions. The Board sets the requirements for registration and licensure of dentists and dental assistants, maintains Registers for dentists and dental assistants, addresses complaints through its discipline regulations, develops policy and standards for safe dental practice and undertakes quality assurance of licensees through mandatory continuing dental education and dental practice review.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO") and include the following significant accounting policies:

Cash

Cash consists of bank balances held with a financial institution and cash balances held with an investment broker.

Investments

Investments consist of mutual funds and fixed income investments which are recorded at fair value.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided for using the following rates and methods over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment

20%

Diminishing balance

One half year's amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

Quality assurances inspections

Quality assurance inspections are related to the inspection of radiographic equipment used in dentistry practice. The inspections are recorded at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful life of 5 years.



2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund accounting

Unrestricted Net Assets

The Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia is to maintain a level of unrestricted net assets that is not to exceed one year's operating expenses. When the unrestricted net asset balance exceeds this amount at the end of the fiscal year, additional amounts will be allocated to the restricted net assets.

Restricted Net Assets

The Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia is to acquire and maintain a level of restricted net assets to a minimum of one year's operating expenses of approximately \$800,000 to be available equally for legislative activity, disciplinary activity, program expenses and facility expenses. The restricted net assets shall be accumulated at a rate of between 10 and 20 percent of the budgeted operating expenses for the upcoming year. The restricted net assets will be made available to meet the financial demands of the Board due to unforeseen events including operating deficits relating to legislative or disciplinary activity, establishing new or expanded programs and facility upgrades.

Revenue recognition

The Board recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as the related services are provided and collection is reasonably assured. Licensing fees received in advance of the membership year to which they related are recorded as deferred revenue. Investment income is recognized on an accrual basis as it is earned.

<u>Income taxes</u>

The Board is a non-profit organization under section 149.1(1) of the Income Tax Act, and, as such, is exempt from income taxes. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the accounts for income taxes.

Financial instruments

Measurement of financial instruments

The Board initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value.

The Board subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value.



2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Changes in fair value are recognized in operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable.

Financial assets measured at fair value include investments.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment

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

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used when accounting for items and matters such as the useful life of assets, allowance for doubtful accounts and accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	2021 \$	202 \$)
	Accounts receivable Allowance for doubtful accounts	65,263 (<u>11,143</u>)	74,7 (7,2	
		54,120	67,5	<u> 28</u>



4.	SETTLEMENT COSTS RECEIVABLE	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Settlement costs receivable	161,998	68,277
	Less current portion	104,938	32,458
		57,060	35,819

During the year, the Board entered into a settlement costs receivable agreement with one dentist to cover the costs of courses mandated to be completed before the dentist can resume practice. The amounts receivable are unsecured, bear interest at 2.5% annually and have fixed monthly repayment terms for 21 months. Settlement costs receivable due within the next two years is as follows:

		2022 2023	104,938 57,060		
5.	INVESTMENTS			2021 \$	2020 \$
	Canadian - fixed income f Canadian - mutual funds	funds		114,183 202,915	163,753 294,892
				317,098	458,645
6.	CAPITAL ASSETS	Cost \$	Accumulated Amortization \$	Net 2021 \$	Net 2020 \$
	Office equipment	73,534	55,907	17,627	22,033
7.	QUALITY ASSURANCE	E INSPECT	TIONS	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Quality assurance inspects	ions		17,905	65,718
	Less current portion			<u>17,905</u>	47,813
					17,905



8.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILI	TII	ES		
			2021 \$		2020 \$
	Trade payables Accrued liabilities Government remittances		22,342 15,400 1,900		43,277 11,432 153
			39,642		54,862
9.	DEFERRED REVENUE		2021 \$		2020 \$
	Balance - beginning of year Amounts recognized as revenue Amounts received related to future periods	(727,228 727,228) 907,787	(726,964 726,964) 727,228
		_	907,787		727,228
	Deferred revenue is comprised of license fees as follows:		2021 \$		2020 \$
	Dentists Dental assistants Corporation permit fees		751,768 64,939 91,080		592,005 65,879 69,344
		_	907,787		<u>727,228</u>

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks and concentrations

The Board is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments. The following analysis provides a measure of the Board's risk exposure and concentrations at December 31, 2021.

It is management's opinion that the Board is not exposed to significant currency or price risks from its financial instruments. The risks arising on financial instruments are limited to the following:



10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Board to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, accounts receivable and investments. The Board holds its cash and investments in reputable financial institutions and therefore believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Board is exposed to credit risk from customer accounts receivable. The Board believes this credit risk is minimized as the balance for accounts receivables are related to professionals and professional corporations which are required to practice. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Board is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Board has sufficient working capital to fund operations and fulfill obligations as they become due.

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Board is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed rate financial instruments. Fixed rate instruments subject the Board to a fair value risk. There was no significant change in exposure from the prior year and it is management's opinion that the risk is low.



11. COMMITMENT

The Board leases a premise with terms ending June 30, 2024. The annual rent consists of minimum rent, other operating costs and common area costs. The minimum lease payments for each of the next three years are as follows:

	\$
2022	47,839
2023	47,839
2024	23,919

12. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

13. SIGNIFICANT EVENT

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 21, 2020, Dr. Robert Strang, the Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Province of Nova Scotia ordered, under the Health Protection Act, that dentists could no longer practice dentistry unless it was deemed necessary to perform an emergency dental procedure in the best interest of the patient's health.

The COVID-19 Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia Re-opening Plan for Dentistry Phase 3 Comprehensive Care was approved by the Chief Medical Officer of Health to allow dentists and dental assistants to provide patient care. Dental offices re-opened in June 2020 and have remained open through 2021 using COVID-19 Protocols.

There were no significant Board expenses incurred through 2021 relating to the pandemic outside regular operations including revisions to the Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia Re-opening Plan for Dentistry and communications with registrants. The market value of the investment account on December 31, 2021 was \$579,569 which includes investments of \$317,098 and cash of \$262,471. At year end the Board's asset mix was 45% cash and cash equivalents, 20% fixed income and 35% equities. The cash and cash equivalents are money market funds which have not seen any short-term volatility.

While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic. The duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic remains unknown at this time and the Board is unable to reliably predict the financial impact should the situation deteriorate.



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 UNAUDITED

FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEE EXPENSES	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Botox Committee	1,400	-
Complaints Committee	13,938	7,910
Continuing Education Committee	200	1,669
Dental Practice Review Committee	1,531	700
Discipline Committee	15,800	-
Registration Appeal Committee	800	
	33,669	10,279
REGISTRAR EXPENSES	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Annual dues	3,943	2,857
Meetings	4,251	5,242
Salary and benefits:	,	,
Salary	188,493	189,873
Employer expenses - CPP and EI	8,904	4,096
Health, life and disability	1,571	4,443
RRSP employer contribution	20,648	11,392
	<u>227,810</u>	217,903
STAFF EXPENSES	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Meetings	6,301	3,092
Professional development	968	1,032
Salary and benefits	700	1,002
Salary	107,117	104,651
Employer expenses - CPP and EI	7,484	6,937
Health, life and disability	3,191	2,897
RRSP employer contribution	9,682	4,612
	134,743	123,221



PROVINCIAL DENTAL BOARD OF NOVA SCOTIA SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 UNAUDITED

STANDING COMMITTEES AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS EXPENSES

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Board expenses	70,425	67,867
COVID-19 expenses	-	378,394
Human Resource Committee	5,294	-
Legislative Amendment	<u> 1,750</u>	4,475
	<u>77,469</u>	450,736

