

Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2022



To the Board of the Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals (the "College"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, 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 College as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the College 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 College'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 College or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



PRAXITY

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 College'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 College's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College 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 15, 2023

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants



Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022

	2022	202
Assets		
Current		
Cash	633,062	586,162
Accounts receivable	350	215
Prepaid expenses and deposits	13,852	13,190
	647,264	599,567
Capital assets (Note 4)	49,865	19,841
Investments (Note 5)	212,929	237,820
	910,058	857,228
Liabilities		
Ситтепт		
Accounts payable and accruals	32,220	21,013
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	314,148	317,150
Deferred grant revenue (Note 7)	•	16,525
	346,368	354,688
Deferred contributions related to capital assets (Note 8)	22,163	-
	368,531	354,688
Commitments (Note 10)		
Net Assets		
Operational reserve fund	128,059	109,592
Special project fund	50,000	50,000
Contingency fund	363,468	342,948
	541,527	502,540
	910,058	857,228

Approved on behalf of the Board

Director

Diractor

Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Statement of Operations For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Operating Fund	Special Projects Fund	Contingency Fund	2022	2021
Revenue					
Registration fees (Note 6)	353,640	_		353,640	333,022
Contributions for capital assets	-	2,463	_	2,463	-
Atlantic conference	_		_	_,	350
Government grants (Note 7)	_		-		15,875
Refresher program	4,950	-	_	4,950	3,716
Other	<u> </u>	-		-	2,748
Total revenue	358,590	2,463	-	361,053	355,711
Expenses					
Amortization	7,488	2,463		9,951	5,938
Awards and honorariums	5,634	_,	-	5,634	4,090
Bank charges and interest	59	-	•	59	490
Consulting	-	-	10,551	10,551	1,898
Conferences	11,265	-		11,265	4,456
Insurance	3,700	_	-	3,700	4,624
Legal fees	10,127	-	•	10,127	13,299
Management fees	4,276	-	-	4,276	4,962
Membership fees	6,023	•		6,023	4,791
Office rent	12,075	-	_	12,075	12,117
Office supplies	3,669	•	_	3,669	2,896
Professional fees	32,091	-	-	32,091	22,220
Salaries and benefits	145,954	_	-	145,954	135,490
Public relations	2,455	-	_	2,455	-
Special projects	-,	880	_	880	20,240
Dues, fees and subscriptions	29,640	•	•	29,640	22,491
Training and education	14,503	-	-	14,503	17,147
	288,959	3,343	10,551	302,853	277,149
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses before other items	69,631	(880)	(10,551)	58,200	78,562
Other items					
Loss on disposal of investments Unrealized (loss) gain on	-	-	-	•	(863)
investments	(25,840)	-	-	(25,840)	9,106
Dividends	6,627	-	•	6,627	7,951
	(19,213)	-	•	(19,213)	16,194
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	50,418	(880)	(10,551)	38,987	94,756

Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Operating Fund	Operational reserve Fund	Special Projects Fund	Contingency Fund	2022	2021
Net assets beginning of period	-	109,592	50,000	342,948	502,540	407,784
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	50,418	_	(880)	(10,551)	38,987	94,756
Fund transfers (Note 9)	(50,418)	18,467	880	31,071	•	-
Net assets, end of period	-	128,059	50,000	363,468	541,527	502,540

Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess of revenue over expenses	38,987	94,756
Amortization	9,950	5.938
Realized loss on disposal of investments	-	863
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	25,840	(9,106)
	74,777	92,451
Changes in working capital accounts	,	02,101
Accounts receivable	(135)	909
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(662)	(10,316)
Accounts payable and accruals	11,208	(8,985)
Deferred revenue	(3,002)	13,835
Deferred grant revenue	(16,525)	16,525
Deferred restricted contribution	22,163	-
	87,824	104,419
Investing		
Purchase of capital assets	(39,974)	(4,934)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	•	21,382
Purchase of investments	(2,897)	(66,975)
Net investment activity	1,947	-
	(40,924)	(50,527)
Increase in cash resources	46,900	53,892
Cash resources, beginning of period	586,162	532,270
Cash resources, end of period	633,062	586,162
Cash resources are composed of:		
Cash	570,826	525,327
Marketable securities	62,236	60,835
	633,062	586,162

For the year ended December 31, 2022

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

Nova Scotia College of Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals (the "College") was established pursuant to the Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Professionals' Act of the Province of Nova Scotia. The College was formed upon the amalgamation of two former organizations effective September 8, 2020. The College is a non-profit organization that collects registration fees and acts as the regulator for Medical Radiation Technologists and Sonographers in Nova Scotia. Under the Income Tax Act of Canada, the College is not subject to income taxes.

2. Fund accounting

Operating Fund

The Operating Fund accounts for the current operations of the College.

Operational Reserve Fund

The purpose of this fund is to build and maintain an adequate level of unrestricted net assets to fulfil contractual obligations in the event of unforeseen shortfalls. The Operational Reserve Fund is not intended to replace a permanent loss of funds or eliminate an ongoing budget gap. The target for the fund is equal to a minimum of six months of average operating costs to a maximum of \$150,000.

Special Projects Fund

The purpose of this fund is to build and maintain an adequate level of unrestricted net assets to fund one-time, nonrecurring projects that will build long-term capacity, such as strategic initiatives or investment in infrastructure. The College intends for the Special Projects Fund, when used, to be replenished. The target minimum of this fund is \$20,000 to a maximum of \$50,000.

Contingency Fund

The purpose of this fund is to build and maintain an adequate level of unrestricted net assets to support legal and investigative costs of the complaints process. The College intends for the Contingency Fund, when used, to be replenished. The target minimum of this fund is \$50,000 to be built to a maximum of \$500,000.

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada and include the following significant accounting policies:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks and funds held in an investment savings account.

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution plus all costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Amortization is provided using the declining balance and straight-line methods at rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment Website and software

Rate 55 % 5 years

Revenue recognition

Registration fees

The College follows the deferral method of accounting for registration fees and student fees. Registration fees and student fees are considered unrestricted contributions and are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year to which they relate, if the amounts to be received can be reasonably estimated, and collection is reasonably assured.

Conference fees

The College follows the deferral method of accounting for conference sponsorship and registration fees. Conference sponsorship and registration fees are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which the conference is held, if the amounts to be received can be reasonably estimated, and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment and other income

Unrestricted investment income and other income is recognized as revenue in the period earned when collection is reasonably assured.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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 contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates are used when accounting for items and matters such as allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, useful lives of property and equipment, deferred revenue and certain accrued liabilities.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary.

Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in the earnings in the years in which they become known.

Financial instruments

The College recognizes its financial instruments when the College becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value, including financial assets and liabilities originated and issued in a related party transaction with management.

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the College may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The College has not made such an election during the period.

The College subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of revenues and expenditures.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in the excess of revenues over expenses for the current period. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Financial asset impairment

The College assesses impairment of all of its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The College groups assets for impairment testing when there are sufficient indicators of impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, the College determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year. If so, the College reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in current year excess of revenues over expenses.

The College reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the excess of excess in the year the reversal occurs.

The College reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the excess of excess in the year the reversal occurs.

Transaction costs

The College recognizes its transaction costs in the statement of revenues and expenses in the period incurred. However, financial instruments that will not be subsequently measured at fair value are adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments with prices quoted in an active market are measured at fair value while those that are not quoted in an active market are measured at cost less impairment.

Employee benefits

The College's employee benefit program consists of an RRSP matching program for the Executive Director; contributions are matched by the College at 50% to maximum of \$5,000 annually.

Government assistance and contributions

Restricted contributions for the purchase of capital assets are accounted for as deferred contributions and are amortized on the same basis as the amortization of the related assets. Contributions for the purchase of capital assets that are not being amortized is recognized as a direct increase in net assets in the period when the related capital assets are purchased.

Restricted contributions related to current expenses are recorded as revenue in the period the expenses are incurred, when ultimate collection is reasonably assured.

Unrestricted contributions are recorded when received or receivable as revenue of the operating fund.

Government assistance is recorded in the financial statements as revenue when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with all conditions necessary to obtain the assistance, the amount is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

For the year ended December 31, 2022

16,525

(24,625)

8,100

32,400

(15,875)

Capital assets				
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2022 Net book value	2021 Net book value
Computer equipment Website and software	3,928 65,223	2,451 16,835	1,477 48,388	438 19,403
	69,151	19,286	49,865	19,841
Investments				
			2022	2021
Investments - fair value				
Fixed Income			152,886	170,190
Equities			60,043	67,630

These investments have a carrying value of \$223,381 (2021 - \$224,424).

6. Deferred revenue

7.

Registration fees

Opening balance

Grant funds received

Grant funds included in revenue

Grant funds included in deferred contributions

Registration fees are for a 12 month period which runs January 1 to December 31, which are collected in the previous fiscal period. The College defers and recognizes the revenue into the statement of revenues and expenses based on the months that fall within the fiscal year.

Deferred revenue is comprised of the following:

	2022	2021
Opening balance	317,150	303,314
Provincial registration fees collected during the year	351,088	347,758
Registration fees refunded	(450)	(900)
Provincial registration fees included in revenue	(353,640)	(333,022)
Ending balance	314,148	317,150
Deferred grant revenue		
	2022	2021

Ending balance		-	16,525

For the year ended December 31, 2022

8. Deferred restricted contributions

Deferred government grants in the amount of \$16,525 and grant revenues received in the current year of \$8,100 were used for purchase of capital assets. The grant funds are considered restricted contributions held for capital assets and are to be recognized into revenue over the useful life of the computer software of 5 years.

	2022	2021
Grant funds deferred from prior year	16,526	_
Grant funds received in the current year	8,100	-
Restricted contributions recognized into revenue	(2,463)	
Ending balance	22,163	-

9. Fund transfers

During the year, the board approved the following transfers from the Operating Fund: \$880 to the Special Projects Fund, \$31,071 to the Contingency Fund, and \$18,467 to the Operational Reserve Fund.

The amounts due to the Operational Reserve Fund, Special Projects Fund and Contingency Fund from the Operating Fund are non-interest bearing and have no set terms of repayment.

10. Commitments

The College's total obligation for the next fiscal year, assuming renewal of current agreement, for an operating lease for occupied premises with a lease term of 12 months, exclusive of realty taxes and other occupancy charges, is \$12,075.

11. Financial instruments

The College, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the College is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Concentration of 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. The College's main credit risks relate to its cash, investments and accounts receivable. The College is exposed to concentration risk on its cash and investments held with financial institutions. To minimize this risk the College holds its cash and investments with high quality Canadian financial institutions. The College provides credit to its registrants in the normal course of its operations.

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 College is mainly exposed to other price risk.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The College is exposed to other price risk through its investments.

