

NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL

MAY 2021 OPERATIONAL REPORT

ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Related Bulletin: [F2021-046 NS RSP May 2021 Operational Report](#)

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ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

RSP NOVA SCOTIA

OPERATIONAL REPORT

MAY 2021

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1 Summary

Note to members: we are currently reviewing our member reporting requirements and intend to provide the **Actuarial Highlights quarterly instead of the current monthly reporting**, starting with the May 2021 operational reporting and aligned with the valuation schedule; please contact us with any questions or concerns in regards to this matter.

1.1 Valuation Schedule (Fiscal Year 2021)

The May 2021 Operational Report incorporates the results of an updated valuation (as at March 31, 2021) – the impact of the implementation of the valuation is discussed in section 1.2. The following table summarizes the valuation implementations scheduled for fiscal year 2021.

NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL FISCAL YEAR 2021 – SCHEDULE OF VALUATIONS			
Valuation Date	Discount Rate (per annum)	Operational Report	Description of Changes
Sep 30, 2020 (completed)	0.19% mfad ¹ 25 bp	Oct. 2020	update valuation (roll-forward): accident year 2020 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 0.2 points to 87.7%; discount rate <u>decreased</u> 4 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Dec. 31, 2020 (completed)	0.22% mfad 25 bp	Mar. 2021	update valuation: accident year 2020 loss ratio <u>decreased</u> 9.4 points to 78.3% and accident year 2021 loss ratio <u>decreased</u> 8.1 points to 91.3%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 3 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Mar. 31, 2021 (completed)	0.69% mfad 25 bp	May 2021	update valuation (roll-forward): accident year 2021 loss ratio <u>decreased</u> 0.8 points to 90.5%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 47 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Jun. 30, 2021	% mfad -- bp	Aug. 2021	update valuation:
Sep. 30, 2021	% mfad -- bp	Oct. 2021	update valuation (roll-forward):

Under the proposed schedule for fiscal year 2021, the off-half valuation quarters ending March 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021 would not reflect a full valuation update of assumptions, but would rather roll-forward key assumptions from the previous valuation.

¹ The selected interest rate margin is limited to reducing the selected discount rate to 0%; the approach is that if the net impact is negative, the discount rate will be capped at 0%.

1.2 New Valuation

A valuation of the Nova Scotia Risk Sharing Pool (“RSP”) as at March 31, 2021 has been completed since last month’s Operational Report and the results of that valuation have been incorporated into this month’s Report. The valuation was completed by the Facility Association’s internal actuarial group in conjunction with, and approved by, the Appointed Actuary, under the hybrid model for actuarial services.

The valuation implementation impact is summarized in the following two tables, where the abbreviations PAYs refers to prior accident years, CAY refers to the current accident year (2021), and Prem Def refers to premium deficiency / deferred acquisition costs impacts.

Summary of Impact (\$000s) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at Mar. 31, 2021²

NS	unfav / (fav) for the month and ytd					
	IMPACT in \$000s from changes in:					
	ults & payout patterns			dsct rate	margins	TOTAL
	Nominal	apv adj.	sub-tot	apv adj.	apv adj.	
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
PAYs	115	15	130	(586)	-	(456)
CAY	(157)	(19)	(176)	(221)	-	(397)
Prem Def	(137)	62	(75)	(257)	-	(332)
TOTAL	(179)	58	(121)	(1,064)	-	(1,185)

As indicated in the preceding table, the incorporation of the new valuation had an estimated **\$1.2 million favourable impact** on the month’s net result from operations, subtracting an estimated 1.5 points (see following table) from the **year-to-date Combined Operating Ratio** to end at **66.4%**.

Summary of Impact (% YTD EP) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at Mar. 31, 2021

NS	ytd EP 79,302 (actual)					
	IMPACT unfav / (fav) as % ytd EP from changes in:					
	ults & payout patterns			dsct rate	margins	TOTAL
	Nominal	apv adj.	sub-tot	apv adj.	apv adj.	
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
PAYs	0.1%	-	0.2%	(0.7%)	-	(0.6%)
CAY	(0.2%)	-	(0.2%)	(0.3%)	-	(0.5%)
Prem Def	(0.2%)	0.1%	(0.1%)	(0.3%)	-	(0.4%)
TOTAL	(0.2%)	0.1%	(0.2%)	(1.3%)	-	(1.5%)

The impact of the **nominal changes** is shown in column [1] of the two preceding summary tables. The change in the selected nominal ultimates was **favourable by \$0.2 million** overall. This reflects the impact attributable to the changes in the selected ultimate loss ratios (i.e. for each accident year, it is the product of life-to-date earned premium for the accident year and the change in the selected

²In these tables, “PAYs” refers to prior accident years, “CAY” refers to the current accident year, and “Prem Def” refers to the provision for premium deficiency or the deferred policy acquisition asset (as applicable). “Nominal” refers to changes excluding any actuarial present value adjustments, whereas “apv adj.” refers to actuarial present value adjustments.

The columns under the heading “ults & payout patterns” reflect the impact of changes in the valuation selected ultimates and claims payment patterns (i.e. based on unchanged selection of discount rates and margins for adverse deviation). The column “dsct rate” reflects the impact of the change in the selected discount rate and the column “margins” reflects the impact of any changes in selected margins for adverse deviations.

ultimate loss ratio).

The **PAYs** overall showed a **\$0.1 million unfavourable** nominal variance or 0.2% of the PAYs nominal unpaid balance of \$50.8 million determined at the end of last month (February 2021), driven by unfavourable claims development.

The CAY and premium deficiency impacts are a result of the change in the selected loss ratio for accident year **2021** (decreased 0.8 points to 90.5%). This change is driven by lower than expected claims costs year to date, as claims frequency continues to be reduced as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The impacts related to actuarial present value (“apv”) adjustments are split into the impact prior to any change in the selected discount rate and selected margins for adverse deviations or “MfADs” (at the level they were selected i.e. coverage and accident half-year), the impact of then updating the discount rate, and finally the impact of any changes to the MfADs (at the level they were selected). The changes in actuarial present value adjustments are shown in the preceding summary tables in columns [2], [4], and [5].

Column [2] recognizes that changing the nominal selections also changed the unpaid estimates (including changes to the relative mix by government line, which had an impact on the weighted-average MfADs). It also reflects the fact that we updated the projected emergence of claims payments, resulting in a change in the projected cash flows. These changes generated an unfavourable change of \$0.1 million in the actuarial present value adjustments, prior to any changes in the selected discount rate and/or MfADs.

Updated projected cash flows were reviewed against the selected risk-free yield curve, derived from Government of Canada benchmark bond yields monthly series using values for March 2021. Column [4] accounts for the change in the **discount rate** selected (increased 47 basis point to **0.69%**), indicating a favourable impact of \$1.1 million. The impact *related only to claims liabilities* (i.e. PAYs plus CAY) was \$0.8 million at May 2021 – this compares to the \$0.5 million change one would estimate as the impact by interpolation using the interest rate sensitivity table provided in last month’s Actuarial Highlights.

Column [5] accounts for any changes to selected MfADs. The selected **investment rate MfAD** was **left unchanged at 25 basis points** and the selected **claims development MfADs** at the coverage and accident year level were also left unchanged (as per our usual practice, development margins are reviewed with the June 30 valuation).

Consideration was given to recent legal decisions and changes in legislation / regulation as outlined in section 1.4.

1.3 Appointed Actuary and Hybrid Actuarial Services Model

The Annual General Meeting of the members of Facility Association (“FA”) appointed Mr. Cosimo Pantaleo as the Appointed Actuary at its meeting on March 4, 2021.

Facility Association operates under a hybrid model in relation to the management and provision of actuarial services. Under this model, actuarial services are performed by both Facility Association’s

internal staff and its external actuarial consulting firm. The hybrid model approach maximizes the efficiency of resource allocation while providing access to additional expertise and capacity as needed.

1.4 Consideration of Recent Legal Decisions and Changes in Legislation / Regulation

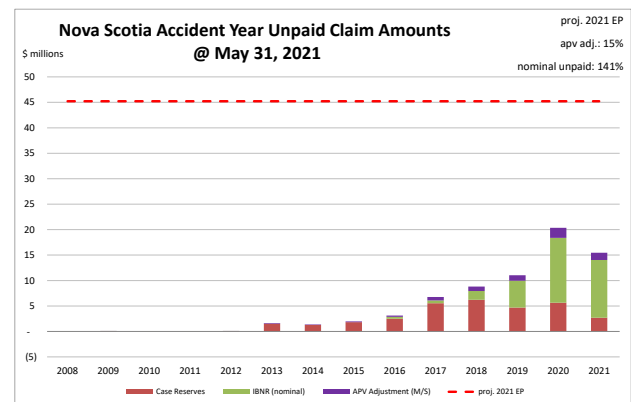
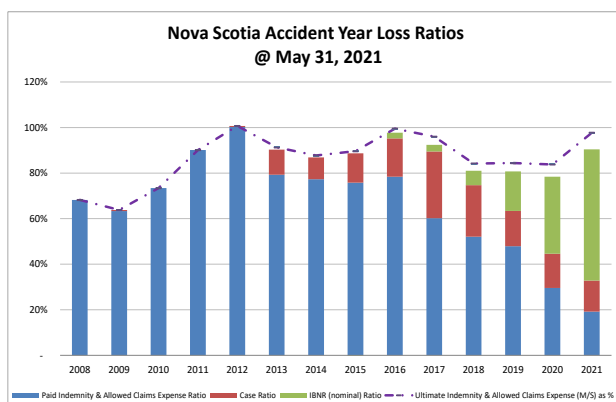
There have been no changes in these descriptions since last month's Highlights.

Consideration and assessment of potential impacts of legal decisions and changes in legislation / regulation constitutes a regular part of the valuation process. Descriptions of some of the more recent (i.e. within the last five years) changes are provided below.

The **Nova Scotia Court of Appeal** confirmed, in a unanimous decision released on **January 18, 2019** in relation to **Sparks v Holland (2019 NSCA 3)**, that future Canada Pension Plan (CPP) disability benefits are deductible from future income loss awards in motor-vehicle accident claims in that province. Sparks sustained injuries as a result of a motor vehicle accident in Nova Scotia and sought damages for personal injuries and loss of income. The decision supported an earlier decision (Tibbets v Murphy, 2017 NSCA 35) that both past and future CPP disability benefits are deductible under section 133A of the Insurance Act. At the current time, no adjustments have been made to our valuation estimates as a result of this decision, and at this point we do not believe this judgment will have a further impact on our valuation results.

1.5 Current Provision Summary

The following charts show the current levels of claim liabilities³ booked by accident year. The left chart displays life-to-date payments, case reserves, IBNR, and the total including actuarial present value adjustments against accident year earned premium. The right chart shows the associated dollar amounts for the components of the claim liabilities and the current projected amount of 2021 full year earned premium (the red hash-mark line) to provide some perspective.



"M/S" refers to "Member Statement" values – that is, actuarial present value adjustments at the selected discount rate.

The current actuarial present value adjustments balance (\$6.8 million – see the following table)

³Claim liabilities refer to provision for unpaid indemnity and allowed claims expenses. Allowed claims expenses are first party legal and other expenses as listed in the RSP Claims Guide. Claims expenses paid through the member company expense allowance are NOT included in this discussion.

represents 15% of the earned premium projected for the full year 2021 (see the upper right corner of the right chart above). If our current estimates of the nominal unpaid amounts prove to match actual claims payments, the actuarial present value adjustments will be released into the net operating result over future periods.

claim liabilities (\$000s)

	amt	%
case	32,017	45.3%
ibnr	31,910	45.1%
M/S apv adjust.	6,764	9.6%
M/S total	70,691	100.0%

The table to the left breaks down the Member Statement (M/S) claim liabilities total into component parts, showing that the majority of the claim liabilities for this RSP is in case reserves. Approximately 75% of the IBNR balance relates to accident years 2020 and 2021 (see Exhibit B).

Approximately 88% of the M/S total claim liabilities are related to accident years 2017-2021 inclusive (i.e. the most recent 5 accident years), and just over 0% is related to accident years 2011 and prior (i.e. prior to the most recent 10 accident years).

The following tables summarize the premium liabilities and the total policy liabilities.

premium liabilities (\$000s)

	amt	%
unearned prem	21,027	98.6%
prem def/(dpac)	(1,444)	(6.8%)
M/S apv adjust.	1,737	8.1%
M/S total	21,320	100.0%

policy liabilities (\$000s)

	amt	%
claim	63,927	69.5%
premium	19,583	21.3%
M/S apv adjust.	8,501	9.2%
M/S total	92,011	100.0%

2 Activity During the Month of May 2021

2.1 Recorded Premium and Claims Activity

The following table summarizes the extent to which premiums and claims amounts recorded during the month differ from projections reflected in the prior month's Operational Report⁴.

Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: Recorded Transaction Amounts (\$ thousands)

Table 01 Accident Year	Earned Premium		Paid Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense		Case increase / (decrease)		Recorded increase / (decrease)	
	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected
Prior	-	-	777	516	(804)	(612)	(26)	(95)
2019	(0)	(0)	167	53	220	275	387	328
2020	(11)	(11)	64	(303)	(141)	(89)	(77)	(392)
2021	3,783	(635)	631	(334)	222	(411)	853	(746)
TOTAL	3,772	(646)	1,639	(69)	(503)	(837)	1,136	(906)

(Recorded transaction amounts exclude IBNR & other actuarial provisions)

Claims transaction activity is generally volatile and changes from one month to the next are anticipated due to this natural "process variance" (i.e. random variation), and this is particularly true

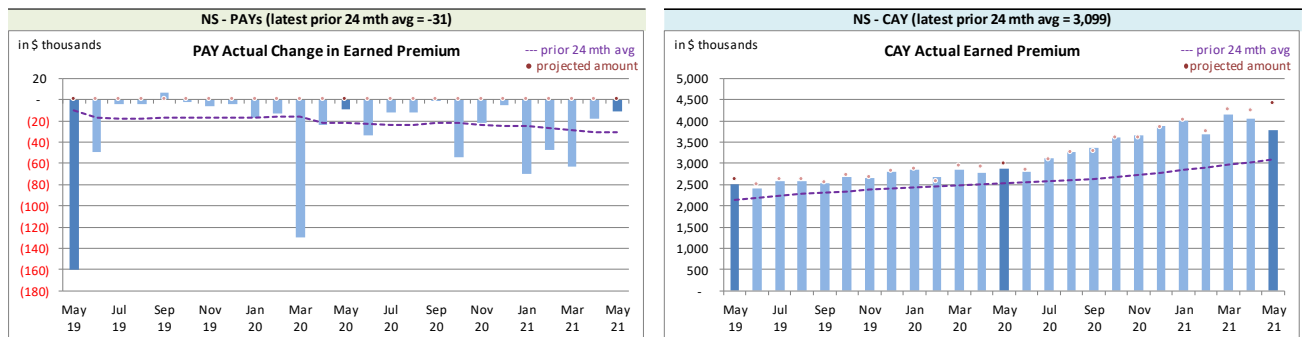
⁴There may be rounding differences in values in this document compared with the associated Bulletin and/or Operational Report.

where volumes are low as found in this RSP. Each month, the projection variances are reviewed for signs of projection bias and to identify potential ways to reduce the level of the variance. Commentary from our review is provided in the sub-sections that follow.

2.1.a Actual vs. Projected (AvsP): Earned Premium

The following charts show actual **earned premium**⁵ activity in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a “prior 24-month average” to show how each month’s actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

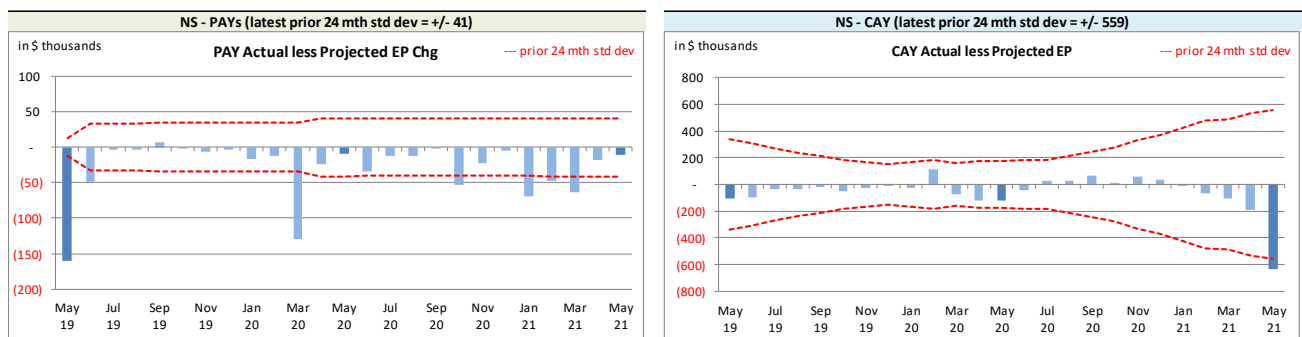
*Nova Scotia RSP Actual **Earned Premium** by Calendar Month*



Earned premium changes during a given calendar month in relation to prior accident years tend to be at modest levels, although relatively high levels generally occur at the beginning of each year.

The associated variance between the actual changes and the projections from the previous month are shown in the following charts. **Earned premium** change projections are all attributed to the current accident year as the projection upload does not accept **earned premium** changes for other accident years. We do not see this limitation as being significant for our purposes, but it does mean that the actual less projection variance will equal the actual **earned premium** change in relation to prior accident years.

*Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs. Projected Summary: **Earned Premium** Variances by Calendar Month*



⁵Premium is earned on a daily basis based on the transaction term measured in days. As a result, months with 31 days earned relatively more than those with 30 days, and February earns the least.

On Latest \$ thousands		
Earned Premium	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg EP Chg (prior 24 mths)	(31)	3,099
std dev	41	559
A-P <> std dev	7	1
% <> std dev	28.0%	4.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	no better	better

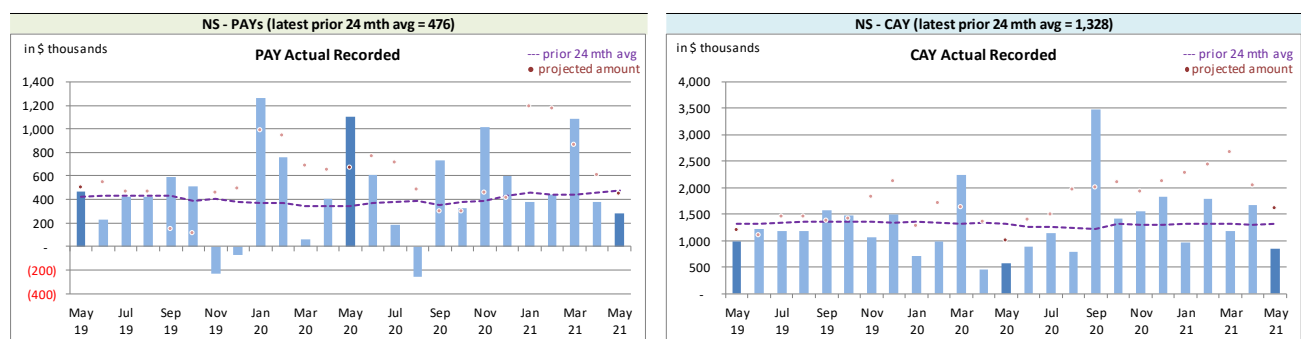
We project **earned premium** changes from known unearned premium balances and projected written premium levels, but upload the total projections as current accident year (CAY). This process has generated prior accident years' (PAYs) bias⁶, with actuals generally lower than projected, although the magnitude is not high relative to monthly premium. In addition to the PAYs' bias, the CAY has

also shown bias⁷, with actuals being generally lower than projected, and while we modified our projections processes in response, bias still exists. Over time, we may consider other projection approaches to address the bias issue, but it is not currently deemed as priority.

2.1.b AvsP: Recorded Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

The following charts show actual **recorded** activity (**paid** and case reserve changes), in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a "prior 24-month average" to show how each month's actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

*Nova Scotia RSP Actual **Recorded** by Calendar Month*

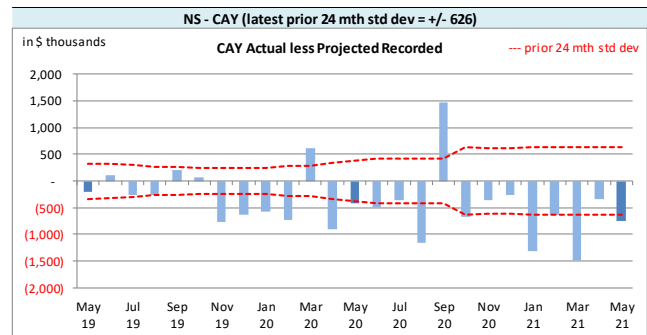
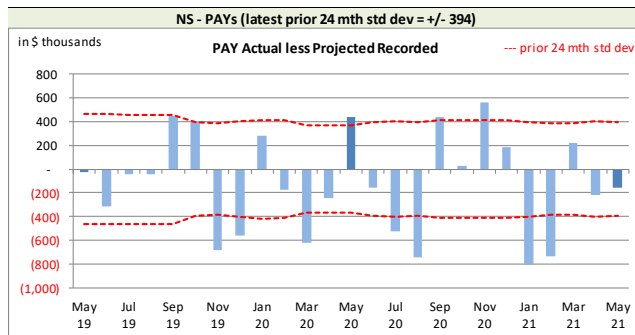


Recorded activity variances from the previous month's projections are shown in the following charts, including the "prior 24-month standard deviation" levels to show how the variances from projection compare with historical standard deviations.

⁶The PAYs' variances will show bias as the projection upload forces all earned premium projections to be attributed to the CAY.

⁷We measure bias based on a 95% confidence range for a binominal distribution with trials based on the range being considered (25 in this case) and 50% probability of success. The rolling 25-month CAY variances at May 2021 has only 7 months where the actuals were higher than projected, and as the 95% confidence range is 8 to 17, bias continues to be indicated.

Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: **Recorded** Variances by Calendar Month



On Latest \$ thousands		
	Recorded	
	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Recorded (prior 24 mths)	476	1,328
std dev	394	626
A-P <> std dev	11	16
% <> std dev	44.0%	64.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	worse	worse

With respect to **recorded** indemnity & allowed claims expense activity, caution must be exercised in reviewing the variances as this is a small pool and single claim transactions that are normal course for the business may look unusual and generate relatively significant variances that in nominal value terms are not that significant in

relative or overall terms. That said, 44% of prior accident years' (PAYs) **recorded** variances over the last 25 calendar months have fallen outside of one standard deviation of the actual **recorded** amounts (see the preceding table), suggesting the projection process has performed worse than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming it follows a normal distribution). Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (9 of 25 variances are positive).

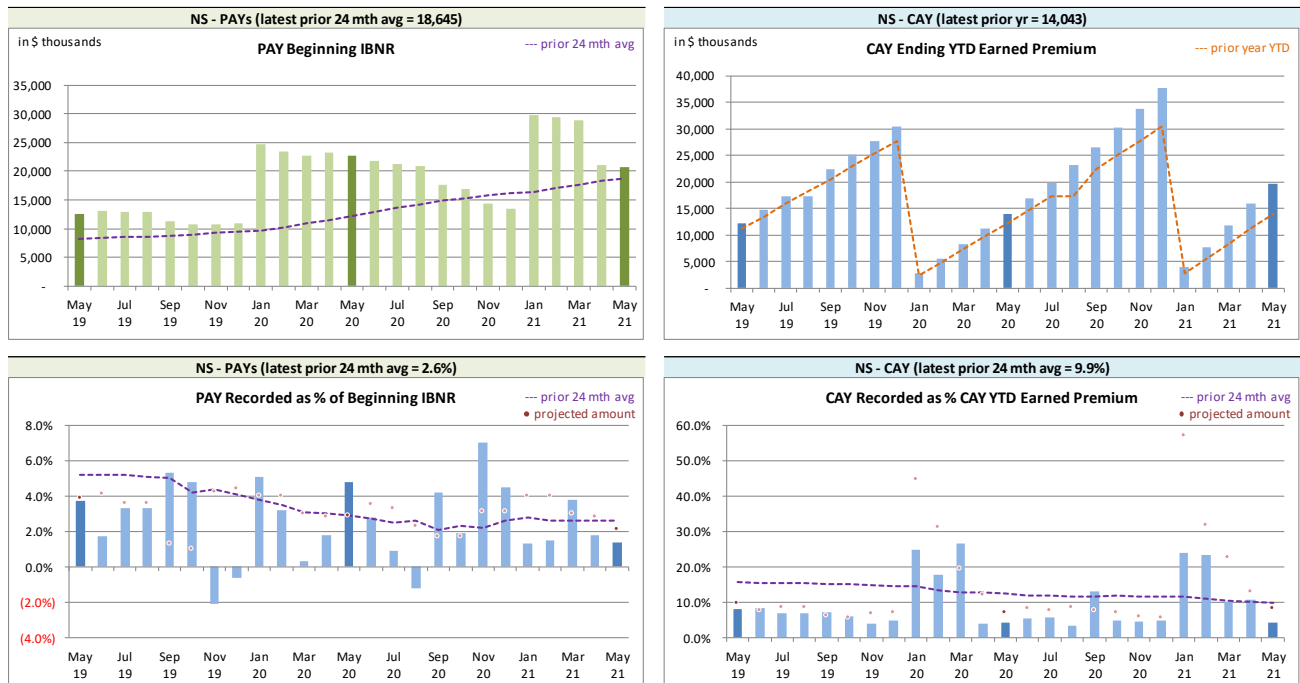
The current accident year (CAY) **recorded** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 64% of the time over the last 25 calendar months (see preceding table on the left), suggesting that the projection process has performed worse than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount. We are considering ways to improve our projection process as a result, but efforts so far have fallen short. Bias has been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (5 of 25 variances are positive).

The CAY **recorded** variance was outside of the one standard deviation band this month (see preceding chart on the right). The lower than projected recorded activity was reviewed, and attributed to process variance.

The method for establishing IBNR adjusts automatically for changes in **earned premium** and **recorded** claims activity level (see sections 2.2 and 3).

We have included, for reference, the following charts related to levels influencing **recorded** activity. Note in particular the increase in the level of PAY beginning IBNR. Part of this will be as a response to valuations and showing up as a beginning IBNR change one month after the valuation is implemented (i.e. April, June, September, and November), and part will also reflect the maturity level of the RSP.

Nova Scotia RSP Levels that influence⁸ Recorded activity by Calendar Month



We track PAY beginning IBNR as **recorded** activity comes out of IBNR. Changes in the PAY beginning IBNR (see upper left of the preceding group of charts) occur for several possible reasons:

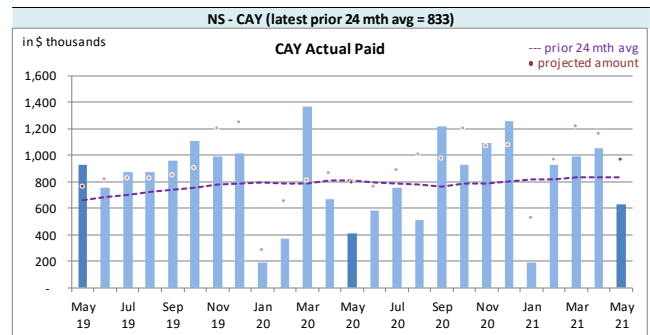
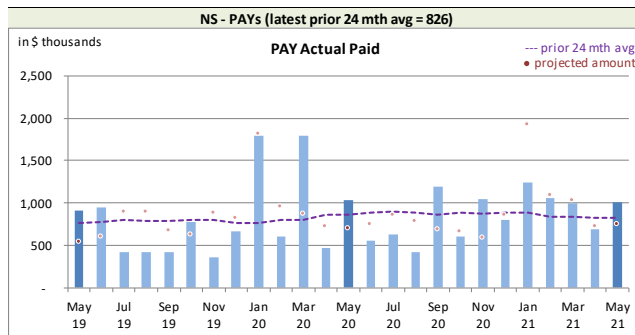
- to offset actual **recorded** activity (through loss ratio matching);
- the annual switchover as a CAY becomes a PAY (occurs in January); and
- when a new valuation is implemented, where the valuation resulted in changes to the selection of PAYs' ultimates (will show up as a beginning IBNR change one month after the valuation is implemented, i.e. the change will generally show in April, June, September, and November).

2.1.c AvsP: Paid Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

The following charts show actual **paid** activity in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a "prior 24-month average" to show how each month's actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

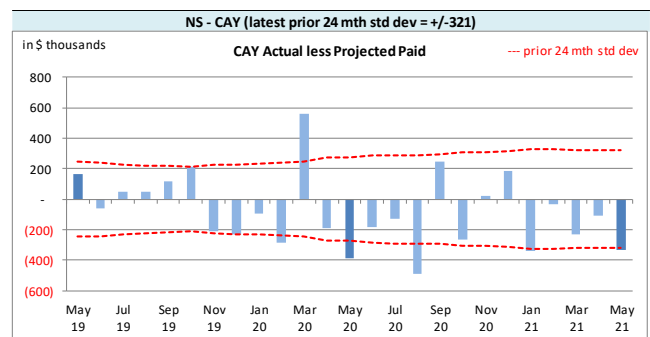
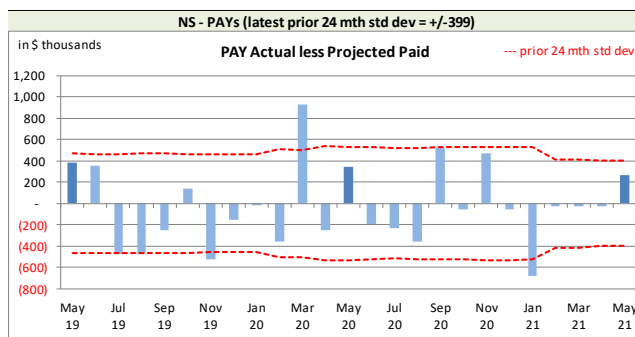
⁸Our recorded activity projections for the prior accident years are based on selected ratios of recorded activity to beginning unpaid balances, whereas the current accident year projections are based on selected ratios of year-to-date IBNR to year-to-date selected ultimate (i.e. selected LR x earned premium), deriving year-to-date recorded as selected ultimate less IBNR. In both cases, the ratio selection is based on our review of the more recent recorded activity and recent AvsP analyses.

Nova Scotia RSP Actual **Paid** by activity Calendar Month



Paid activity variances from the previous month's projections are shown in the following charts, including the "prior 24-month standard deviation" levels to show how the variances from projection compare with historical standard deviations.

Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: **Paid** Variances by Calendar Month



On Latest \$ thousands			
	Paid	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Paid (prior 24 mths)		826	833
std dev		399	321
A-P <> std dev		5	8
% <> std dev		20.0%	32.0%
norm <> std dev		31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:		better	no better

With respect to **paid** indemnity & allowed claims expense activity, caution must be exercised in reviewing the variances as this is a small pool and single claim transactions that are normal course for the business may look unusual and generate relatively significant variances that in nominal value terms are not that significant in relative or

overall terms. That said, 20% of the prior accident years' (PAYs) variances over the last 25 calendar months have fallen outside of one standard deviation of the actual **paid** amounts (see preceding table on the left), suggesting the projection process has performed better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming it follows a normal distribution). Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (8 of 25 variances are positive).

The current accident year (CAY) **paid** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 32% of the time over the last 25 calendar months (see the preceding table), suggesting that the projection process has performed no better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount. Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (9 of 25 variances are positive).

The CAY **paid** variance was just outside of the one standard deviation band this month (see preceding chart on the right). The lower than projected recorded activity was reviewed, and attributed to

process variance.

We have included, for reference, the following charts related to levels influencing **paid** activity. Both case and IBNR increases contribute to the increase of PAY beginning unpaid. This is somewhat expected, given the maturity level of the RSP.

Nova Scotia RSP Levels that influence⁹ Paid activity by Calendar Month



We track the PAY beginning unpaid balance (case and IBNR) as **paid** activity comes out of the unpaid balance. Changes in the PAY beginning unpaid balance (see upper left of the preceding group of charts) occur for several possible reasons:

- to offset actual **paid** activity (may reduce case or IBNR or both);
- the annual switchover as a CAY becomes a PAY (occurs in January); and
- when a new valuation is implemented, where the valuation resulted in changes to the selection of PAYs' ultimates (will show up as a beginning unpaid balance change one month after the valuation is implemented, i.e. the change will generally show in April, June, September, and November).

2.2 Actuarial Provisions

An ultimate loss ratio matching method (described in section 3) was used to determine the month's

⁹Our paid projections for the prior accident years are based on selected ratios of paid to beginning unpaid balances, whereas the current accident year projections are based on selected ratios of year-to-date paid to year-to-date selected ultimate indemnity (i.e. selected LR x earned premium). In both cases, the ratio selection is based on our review of the more recent recorded activity and recent AvsP analyses.

IBNR¹⁰, and factors were applied to the nominal unpaid claims liability (case plus IBNR) to determine the discount amount (shown as a negative value to indicate its impact of reducing the liability) and the Provisions for Adverse Deviations. The loss ratios and the factors used to determine the current month's provisions and projections were based on the applicable valuation.

The following table summarizes variances in provisions included in this month's Operational Report and the associated one-month projections from last month's Report.

Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: IBNR and APV Amounts (\$ thousands)

Table 02

Accident Year	actuarial present value adjustments							
	IBNR		Discount Amount		Provisions for Adverse Deviations		IBNR + actuarial present value adjustments	
	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected
Prior	2,593	407	(263)	(174)	2,535	(32)	4,865	201
2019	5,251	(600)	(169)	(118)	1,263	(46)	6,345	(764)
2020	12,725	460	(368)	(260)	2,344	34	14,701	234
2021	11,341	8	(309)	(208)	1,731	(61)	12,763	(261)
TOTAL	31,910	275	(1,109)	(760)	7,873	(105)	38,674	(590)

The IBNR provision is \$0.3 million higher than projected from last month, counterbalancing the recorded claims activity and adjusting for the earned premium variance impacts indicated in section 2.1, and due to the impact of valuation implementation.

Exhibit G shows the accident year IBNR amount change from last month to this month broken down into:

- (i) the change projected last month;
- (ii) the additional change due to variances in earned premium (because we apply a loss ratio to earned premium in determining ultimate level) and/or recorded claims (as IBNR is calculated as ultimate less recorded) differences; and
- (iii) the additional change due to valuation implementation impacts (as applicable)

The variances associated with (ii) above are discussed in sections 2.1.a and 2.1.b.

The following table summarizes the variances in the provisions for premium deficiency liability / (deferred policy acquisition cost asset) included this month's Operational Report and the one-month projections from last month's Report. This RSP is in a deferred policy acquisition costs position (shown as a negative amount) prior to the actuarial present value adjustments, while in a premium deficiency position (shown as a positive amount) after the actuarial present value adjustments. Actuarial present value adjustments increase the liability value as the adjustments increase the expected future policy obligations (costs) associated with the unearned premium. The variances noted are mainly driven by the unearned premium variance, and the impact of valuation implementation.

¹⁰For ease of discussion, "IBNR" is used in place of "provisions for incurred but not recorded (IBNR) and development".

Nova Scotia RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: Premium Deficiency / (DPAC) Amounts (\$ thousands)

Table 03

	Premium Deficiency / (Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs)		actuarial present value adjustments		Premium Deficiency / (DPAC) including actuarial present value adjustments	
	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected
balance:	(1,444)	96	1,737	(552)	293	(456)
balance as % unearned premium:	(6.9%)	(0.7%)	8.3%	(0.9%)	1.4%	(1.6%)
actual unearned premium:	21,027					
less projected:	(3,888)					

3 Ultimate Loss Ratio Matching Method

An “ultimate loss ratio matching method” continues to be applied to the current month and two projected months shown in the Operational Reports, with IBNR determined by accident year as follows:

- Earned premium to-date
- Ultimate loss¹¹ ratio per latest valuation
- Estimated ultimate incurred = (a) x (b)
- Recorded indemnity & allowed claims expense to-date
- IBNR = (c) – (d)

4 Calendar Year-to-Date Results

The following table summarizes the calendar year-to-date results for indemnity & allowed claims expenses¹², including IBNR.

In calculating the amounts as percentages of earned premium, the calendar year-to-date earned premium has been used, which includes not only the earned premium associated with the current accident year, but also earned premium adjustments related to prior accident years. Specifically, the current accident year (CAY) ratio in the table is 91.5% rather than 90.5% (the valuation ultimate ratio for accident year 2021), as the calendar year-to-date earned premium includes prior accident year earned premium adjustments. (Note that the ratios in this table may differ slightly from those shown in the Nova Scotia RSP Summary of Operations due to rounding.)

¹¹“Loss” here refers to indemnity and allowed claims expenses, but does not include the claims expense allowance included in member company overall expense allowances (“Expense Allowance” in the Operational Report).

¹²Allowed claims expenses are first party legal and other expenses as listed in the RSP Claims Guide. Claims expenses paid through the member company expense allowance are NOT included in this analysis.

Nova Scotia RSP Calendar Year-to-Date Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense Summary (\$ thousands)

Table 04	YTD Nominal Values		YTD actuarial present value adjustment		YTD Total		Change from Prior Month YTD	
	Amount	% EP	Amount	% EP	Amount	% EP	Amount	LR pts
PAYs	(6,689)	(34.4%)	(1,870)	(9.6%)	(8,559)	(44.0%)	(579)	6.8%
CAY	17,810	91.5%	1,422	7.3%	19,232	98.8%	3,386	(2.1%)
TOTAL	11,121	57.1%	(448)	(2.3%)	10,673	54.8%	2,807	4.7%

("% EP" based on 2020 calendar year-to-date earned premium; ratios may not total due to rounding)

In general, prior accident years (PAYs) changes from last month are due to the release of the actuarial present value adjustments with claims payments, except when valuations are implemented. The loss ratio change year-to-date in Table 04 reflects not only changes in the prior accident year levels, but also the increase in the calendar year-to-date earned premium with an additional month's earned premium, and due to the impact of valuation implementation.

For the current accident year (CAY), changes in the year-to-date total reflects the additional month's exposure and regular changes to actuarial present value adjustments as the year ages, and due to the impact of valuation implementation.

5 Current Operational Report – Additional Exhibits

Section 6 provides exhibits pertaining to the actuarial provisions reflected in the current month's Operational Report.

IBNR (including actuarial present value adjustments) presented in section 6, Exhibit A, were derived on a discounted basis, and therefore reflect the time value of money and include an explicit provision for adverse deviations in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada.

IBNR presented in section 6, Exhibit B, does NOT include any actuarial present value adjustments. The "Total IBNR" from this exhibit is shown in the Operational Report as "Undiscounted IBNR".

The ultimate loss ratios detailed in section 6, Exhibit B, refer to the estimates derived on the basis of various actuarial methodologies applied to the experience of the Nova Scotia Risk Sharing Pool for the purposes of the most recent quarterly valuation. As discussed in section 3, IBNR reflected in the current month's Operational Report was derived as the difference between the estimated ultimate for the claims amount (i.e. earned premium x ultimate loss ratio) and the associated current recorded amounts (life-to-date payments plus current case reserves).

6 EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed below are provided on the pages that follow:

EXHIBIT A	IBNR for Member Sharing – includes Actuarial Present Value Adjustments
EXHIBIT B	IBNR
EXHIBIT C	Premium Liabilities
EXHIBIT D	Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities
EXHIBIT E	Discount Rate & Margins for Adverse Deviations
EXHIBIT F	Interest Rate Sensitivity
EXHIBIT G	Components of IBNR Change During Month

EXHIBIT A

IBNR for Member Sharing – includes Actuarial Present Value Adjustments

TABLE EXHIBIT A

		Amounts in \$000s							
IBNR + M/S actuarial present value adjustments	Accident Year	Actual Apr. 2021	Actual May. 2021	Projected Jun. 2021	Projected Jul. 2021	Projected Aug. 2021	Projected Sep. 2021	Projected Oct. 2021	Projected Dec. 2021
	2008	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	2009	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	2010	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2011	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2012	(19)	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
	2013	137	136	135	133	131	131	127	125
	2014	120	115	114	112	111	110	107	105
	2015	186	118	116	113	111	110	108	106
discount rate	2016	331	630	623	614	608	594	581	555
0.69%	2017	1,415	1,229	1,199	1,179	1,161	1,112	1,092	1,032
	2018	2,579	2,612	2,550	2,509	2,466	2,410	2,370	2,260
interest rate margin	2019	7,182	6,345	6,197	5,982	5,812	5,650	5,589	5,237
25 basis pts	2020	14,826	14,701	14,280	13,995	13,713	13,558	13,295	12,559
	2021	10,230	12,763	15,121	17,448	18,746	19,644	20,343	20,930
	TOTAL	37,003	38,674	40,360	42,110	42,884	43,343	43,636	42,933
	Change		1,671	1,686	1,750	774	459	293	

Please see Exhibit G, page 1 for Components of Change during Current Month

EXHIBIT B

IBNR

TABLE EXHIBIT B

	Amounts in \$000s								
Ultimate Loss Ratio	Accident Year	Actual Apr. 2021	Actual May. 2021	Projected Jun. 2021	Projected Jul. 2021	Projected Aug. 2021	Projected Sep. 2021	Projected Oct. 2021	Projected Dec. 2021
68.2%	2008	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
63.8%	2009	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
73.4%	2010	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
90.1%	2011	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
100.7%	2012	(23)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
90.3%	2013	(14)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
86.8%	2014	(6)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
88.4%	2015	(32)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)	(44)	(43)	(41)
97.7%	2016	61	367	363	359	355	344	337	317
92.4%	2017	670	544	528	517	507	492	483	464
81.0%	2018	1,590	1,721	1,669	1,636	1,603	1,555	1,524	1,450
80.8%	2019	5,910	5,251	5,114	4,920	4,772	4,629	4,583	4,272
78.5%	2020	12,580	12,725	12,343	12,096	11,854	11,735	11,500	10,820
90.5%	2021	8,898	11,341	13,431	15,510	16,516	17,143	17,573	17,677
	TOTAL	29,643	31,910	33,409	34,999	35,568	35,860	35,963	34,965
	Change		2,267	1,499	1,590	569	292	103	

Please see Exhibit G, page 2 for Components of Change during Current Month

EXHIBIT C

Premium Liabilities

TABLE EXHIBIT C

	Amounts in \$000s							
Premium Liabilities	Actual Apr. 2021	Actual May. 2021	Projected Jun. 2021	Projected Jul. 2021	Projected Aug. 2021	Projected Sep. 2021	Projected Oct. 2021	Projected Dec. 2021
(1) unearned premium (UP)	24,053	21,027	22,106	23,810	23,985	23,774	23,384	18,491
FOR MEMBER SHARING								
(2) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	102.5%	101.4%	102.2%	103.0%	103.8%	104.7%	105.6%	107.5%
(3) expected future costs {(1) x (2)}	24,650	21,320	22,585	24,524	24,901	24,880	24,685	19,886
(4) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	597	293	479	714	916	1,106	1,301	1,395
Excluding Actuarial Present Value Adjustments								
(5) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	93.3%	93.1%	93.8%	94.6%	95.4%	96.1%	97.0%	98.8%
(6) expected future costs {(1) x (5)}	22,452	19,583	20,744	22,526	22,872	22,852	22,672	18,265
(7) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(1,601)	(1,444)	(1,362)	(1,284)	(1,113)	(922)	(712)	(226)

EXHIBIT D

Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities

The table below presents the projected policy liabilities as at December 31, 2021, broken down by component.

Nova Scotia		Projected Balances as at Dec. 31, 2021 (\$000s)									
ending 2021		nominal values			actuarial present value adjustments (apvs)						
Acc Yr	Case	IBNR	Total Unpaid	discount	investment PfAD	nominal development PfAD	development PfAD discount	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL	
2008	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	
2009	60	5	65	-	-	7	-	7	7	72	
2010	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2011	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2012	58	3	61	(1)	-	6	-	6	5	66	
2013	1,379	(4)	1,375	(14)	6	138	(1)	137	129	1,504	
2014	1,143	(2)	1,141	(11)	5	114	(1)	113	107	1,248	
2015	1,650	(41)	1,609	(18)	6	161	(2)	159	147	1,756	
2016	2,282	317	2,599	(29)	10	260	(3)	257	238	2,837	
2017	4,588	464	5,052	(61)	20	616	(7)	609	568	5,620	
2018	5,760	1,450	7,210	(101)	36	887	(12)	875	810	8,020	
2019	4,501	4,272	8,773	(149)	53	1,079	(18)	1,061	965	9,738	
2020	5,362	10,820	16,182	(324)	113	1,990	(40)	1,950	1,739	17,921	
PAYs (sub-total):	26,783	17,288	44,071	(708)	249	5,258	(84)	5,174	4,715	48,786	
CAY (2021)	14,388	17,677	32,065	(705)	257	3,784	(83)	3,701	3,253	35,318	
claims liabilities:	41,171	34,965	76,136	(1,413)	506	9,042	(167)	8,875	7,968	84,104	
	Unearned Premium	Premium Deficiency / (DPAC)	Total Provision	discount	investment PfAD	nominal development PfAD	development PfAD discount	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL*	
premium liabilities:	18,491	(226)	18,265	(342)	126	1,873	(36)	1,837	1,621	19,886	
*Total may not be sum of parts, as apvs apply to future costs within UPR											
policy liabilities:			94,401	(1,755)	632	10,915	(203)	10,712	9,589	103,990	

EXHIBIT E

Discount Rate & Margins for Adverse Deviations

The tables below present selected margins for adverse development by coverage (the total is a weighted average, based on the unpaid claims projection for December 31, 2021 from the valuation), followed by the selected discount rate and the associated margin for investment income.

Accident Year	Selected Claims Development MfADs (Mar. 31, 2021)			
	Third Party Liability	Accident Benefits	Other Coverages	Total
	Margins	Margins	Margins	Margins
2007	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2008	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2009	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2010	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2011	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2012	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2013	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2014	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2015	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2016	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2017	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.2%
2018	12.5%	10.0%	9.5%	12.3%
2019	12.5%	10.0%	9.4%	12.3%
2020	12.5%	10.0%	8.5%	12.3%
2021	12.4%	10.0%	5.4%	11.8%
2022	12.1%	10.0%	5.1%	10.4%
prem liab	12.1%	10.0%	5.1%	10.4%

discount rate: 0.69%
margin (basis points): 25

EXHIBIT F

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The tables below present sensitivity to the member statement claims liability as projected to Dec. 31, 2021 from the latest valuation date (projections in exhibits A to D are to Dec. 31, 2021, and are based on more up-to-date information). We have included the most recent valuation selection (0.69%), the prior valuation assumption (0.22%) and the prior fiscal year end valuation assumption (0.19%) for comparative purposes. A 25 basis point margin for investment return adverse deviation is used in all scenarios presented.

\$ Format: \$000s

AY	Actuarial Present Value of Provisions at Various Discount Rates - Dec. 31, 2021 projected Unpaid						
	0.00%	0.19%	0.69%	1.19%	1.69%	2.19%	0.22%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	51	51	50	50	50	50	51
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	47	47	47	46	46	45	47
2013	956	955	949	943	936	930	955
2014	810	810	805	799	794	789	810
2015	1,521	1,521	1,509	1,497	1,485	1,473	1,520
2016	2,128	2,128	2,113	2,096	2,080	2,064	2,128
2017	5,182	5,180	5,141	5,098	5,055	5,013	5,180
2018	7,565	7,561	7,493	7,418	7,345	7,272	7,561
2019	9,890	9,885	9,776	9,657	9,540	9,426	9,885
2020	18,645	18,635	18,395	18,137	17,882	17,634	18,635
2021	37,396	37,373	36,842	36,269	35,708	35,164	37,369
Total	84,191	84,146	83,120	82,010	80,921	79,860	84,139
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption

AY	Dollar Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption						
	0.00%	0.19%	0.69%	1.19%	1.69%	2.19%	0.22%
Total	1,071	1,026	-	(1,110)	(2,199)	(3,260)	1,019
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption

AY	Percentage Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption						
	0.00%	0.19%	0.69%	1.19%	1.69%	2.19%	0.22%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	2.0%	2.0%	-	-	-	-	2.0%
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	(2.1%)	(2.1%)	(4.3%)	-
2013	0.7%	0.6%	-	(0.6%)	(1.4%)	(2.0%)	0.6%
2014	0.6%	0.6%	-	(0.7%)	(1.4%)	(2.0%)	0.6%
2015	0.8%	0.8%	-	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	0.7%
2016	0.7%	0.7%	-	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.3%)	0.7%
2017	0.8%	0.8%	-	(0.8%)	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	0.8%
2018	1.0%	0.9%	-	(1.0%)	(2.0%)	(2.9%)	0.9%
2019	1.2%	1.1%	-	(1.2%)	(2.4%)	(3.6%)	1.1%
2020	1.4%	1.3%	-	(1.4%)	(2.8%)	(4.1%)	1.3%
2021	1.5%	1.4%	-	(1.6%)	(3.1%)	(4.6%)	1.4%
Total	1.3%	1.2%	-	(1.3%)	(2.6%)	(3.9%)	1.2%
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption

EXHIBIT G

Page 1 of 2

Components of Member Statement IBNR (i.e. “Discounted”) Change During Month

RSP Nova Scotia
AccountCode Desc IBNR - Discounted

M/S IBNR - in \$000s

AccYear	Values				Sum of Total Change	Sum of % Total Change	Sum of Current Month Final Amount
	Sum of Prior Month Actual Amount	Sum of Projected Change	Sum of Change Due to AvsP Variances	Sum of Change Due to Valuation Implementation			
2008	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
2009	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
2010	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2011	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2012	(19)	-	(1)	29	28	(147.4%)	9
2013	137	(2)	(3)	4	(1)	(0.7%)	136
2014	120	(1)	5	(9)	(5)	(4.2%)	115
2015	186	(3)	(83)	18	(68)	(36.6%)	118
2016	331	(4)	146	157	299	90.3%	630
2017	1,415	(28)	(45)	(113)	(186)	(13.1%)	1,229
2018	2,579	(63)	22	74	33	1.3%	2,612
2019	7,182	(73)	(334)	(430)	(837)	(11.7%)	6,345
2020	14,826	(359)	420	(186)	(125)	(0.8%)	14,701
2021	10,230	2,794	136	(397)	2,533	24.8%	12,763
Grand Total	37,003	2,261	263	(853)	1,671	4.5%	38,674

EXHIBIT G

Page 2 of 2

Components of IBNR (i.e. “Undiscounted”) Change During Month

RSP Nova Scotia
AccountCode Desc IBNR - Undiscounted

IBNR - in \$000s

AccYear	Values				Sum of Total Change	Sum of % Total Change	Sum of Current Month Final Amount
	Sum of Prior Month Actual Amount	Sum of Projected Change	Sum of Change Due to AvsP Variances	Sum of Change Due to Valuation Implementation			
2008	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
2009	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
2010	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2011	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2012	(23)	-	(1)	27	26	(113.0%)	3
2013	(14)	-	(4)	14	10	(71.4%)	(4)
2014	(6)	-	4	-	4	(66.7%)	(2)
2015	(32)	-	(41)	28	(13)	40.6%	(45)
2016	61	(1)	144	163	306	501.6%	367
2017	670	(20)	(49)	(57)	(126)	(18.8%)	544
2018	1,590	(48)	42	137	131	8.2%	1,721
2019	5,910	(59)	(328)	(272)	(659)	(11.2%)	5,251
2020	12,580	(315)	385	75	145	1.2%	12,725
2021	8,898	2,435	165	(157)	2,443	27.5%	11,341
Grand Total	29,643	1,992	317	(42)	2,267	7.6%	31,910