



NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL

JUNE 2020 OPERATIONAL REPORT

ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

RSP NOVA SCOTIA

OPERATIONAL REPORT

JUNE 2020

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1 Summary

Key Points

- (a) The loss ratios currently being used include an initial assessment of the incurred impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- (b) The month’s Current Accident Year recorded activities were lower than projected; the activity was reviewed and attributed to a reduction in physical damage claims experience in the month further to the valuation assumption update in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.1 Valuation Schedule (Fiscal Year 2020)

The June 2020 Operational Report leverages actuarial assumptions consistent with last month (that is, it does not reflect the results of an updated valuation). The following table summarizes the valuation implementations scheduled for fiscal year 2020.

NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL FISCAL YEAR 2020 – SCHEDULE OF VALUATIONS			
Valuation Date	Discount Rate (per annum)	Operational Report	Description of Changes
Sep. 30, 2019 (completed)	1.46% mfad 25 bp	Oct. 2019	updated valuation (roll forward) : accident year 2019 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 1.0 points to 97.8%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 5 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Dec. 31, 2019 (completed)	1.64% mfad 25 bp	Mar. 2020	update valuation: 2019 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 2.7 points to 100.5%; accident year 2020 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 4.5 points to 103.1%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 18 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Mar. 31, 2020 (completed)	0.62% mfad -25 bp	May. 2020	update valuation (partial roll-forward): accident year 2020 loss ratio <u>decreased</u> 3.5 points to 99.6%; discount rate <u>decreased</u> 102 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Jun. 30, 2020	% mfad -- bp	Aug. 2020	update valuation
Sep 30, 2020	% mfad -- bp	Oct. 2020	update valuation (roll-forward)

Under the proposed schedule for fiscal year 2020, the off-half valuation quarters ending March 31, 2020 and September 30, 2020 would not reflect a full valuation update of assumptions, but would rather roll-forward key assumptions from the previous valuation. However, with disruption in the insurance environment from the COVID-19 pandemic, the valuation quarter ending March 31, 2020 includes a partial update of key assumptions to reflect this impact. Other assumptions are rolled-forward from the previous valuation.

1.2 Appointed Actuary and Hybrid Actuarial Services Model

Mr. Cosimo Pantaleo of Ernst & Young LLP (EY) was appointed as Actuary by the FA Board at its February 18, 2020 meeting.

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.

1.3 Consideration of Recent Legal Decisions and Changes in Legislation / Regulation¹

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.

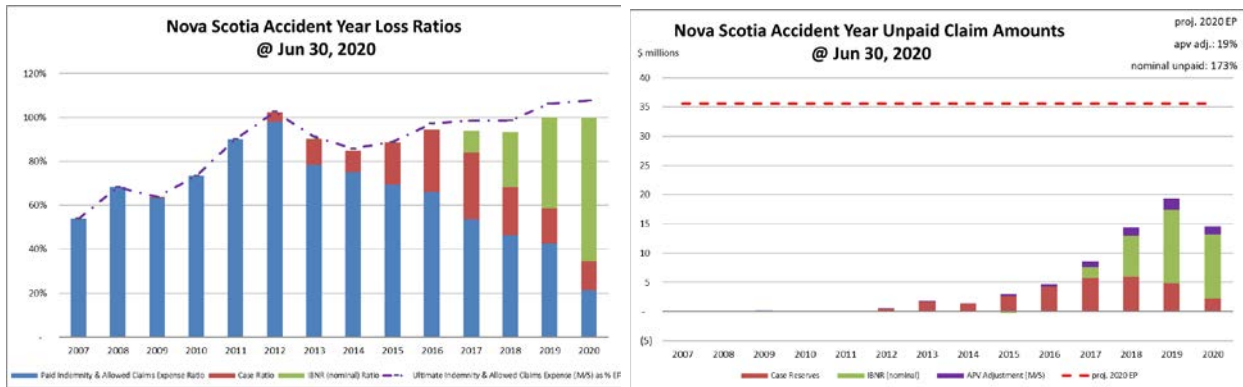
At the current time, no adjustments have been made to our valuation estimates as a result of this decision.

1.4 Current Provision Summary

The following charts show the current levels of claim liabilities² 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 2020 full year earned premium (the red hash-mark line) to provide some perspective.

¹This url to a pdf is to a helpful guide on how bills become laws: <https://www.ola.org/sites/default/files/common/how-bills-become-law-en.pdf>.

²Claim 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.



“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 (\$6.7 million – see the following table) represents 19% of the earned premium projected for the full year 2020 (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	29,395	43.1%
ibnr	32,113	47.1%
M/S apv adjust.	6,682	9.8%
M/S total	68,190	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 73% of the IBNR balance relates to accident years 2019 and 2020 (see Exhibit B). Approximately 90% of the M/S total claim

liabilities are related to accident years 2016-2020 inclusive (i.e. the most recent 5 accident years), and just over 0% is related to accident years 2010 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	18,171	89.2%
prem def/(dpac)	501	2.5%
M/S apv adjust.	1,699	8.3%
M/S total	20,371	100.0%

policy liabilities (\$000s)

	amt	%
claim	61,508	69.5%
premium	18,672	21.1%
M/S apv adjust.	8,381	9.5%
M/S total	88,561	100.0%

2 Activity During the Month of June 2020

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 Report³.

³There may be rounding differences in values in this document compared with the associated Bulletin and/or Operational Report.

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	-	-	378	111	(52)	109	327	221
2018	(7)	(7)	45	(85)	202	166	247	81
2019	(27)	(27)	130	(221)	(97)	(237)	33	(458)
2020	2,794	(40)	580	(183)	309	(309)	889	(492)
TOTAL	2,760	(75)	1,133	(378)	363	(270)	1,495	(648)

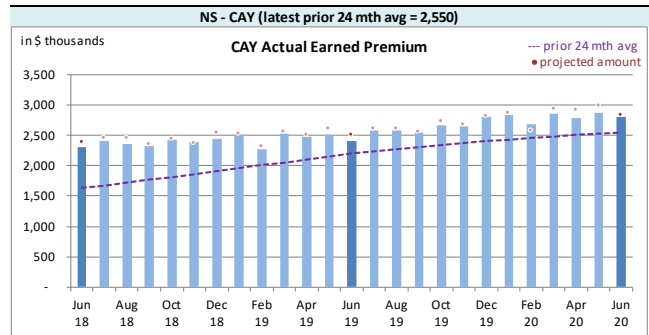
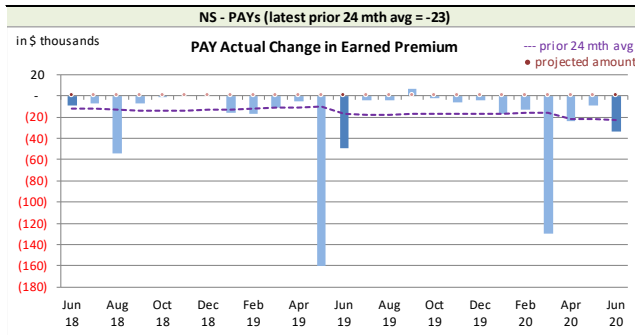
(Recorded transaction amounts exclude IBNR & other actuarial provisions)

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 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**⁴ 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.

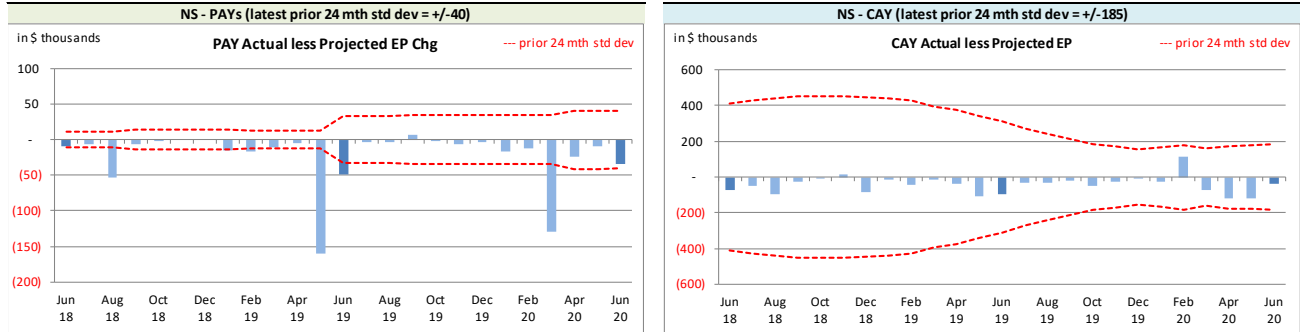
On Latest \$ thousands		
Earned Premium	PAYS	CAY
Mthly Avg EP Chg (prior 24 mths)	(23)	2,550
std dev	40	185
A-P <> std dev	6	-
% <> std dev	24.0%	0.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	better	better

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

⁴Premium 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.

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*

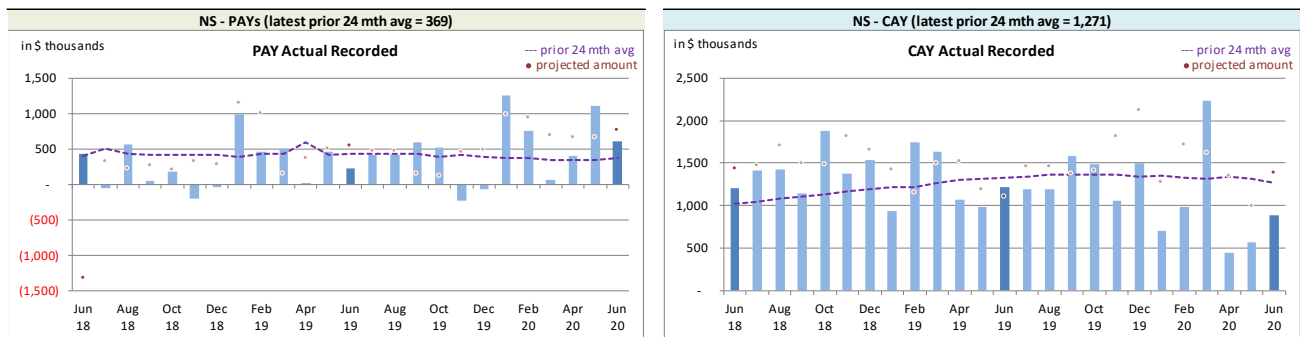


We project **earned premium** changes from known unearned premium balances and projected written premium levels, but upload the total projections as current accident year (CAY). This process has generated prior accident years’ (PAYs) bias⁵, with actuals generally lower than projected, although the magnitude is not high relative to monthly premium. In addition to the PAYs’ bias, the CAY has also shown bias⁶, 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.

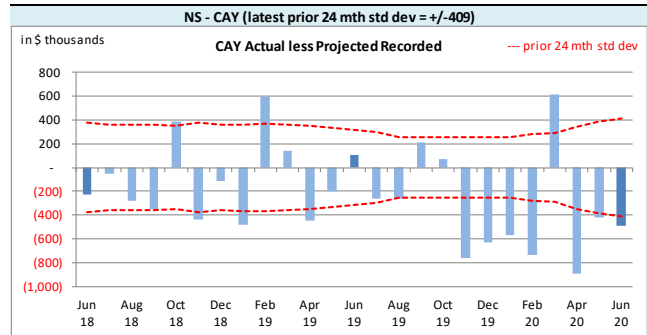
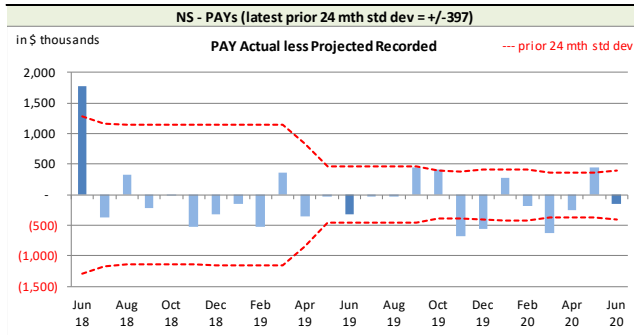
*Nova Scotia RSP Actual **Recorded** by Calendar Month*



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.

⁵The PAYs’ variances will show bias as the projection upload forces all earned premium projections to be attributed to the CAY.

⁶We 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 June 2020 has only 2 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)	369	1,271
std dev	397	409
A-P <> std dev	6	14
% <> std dev	24.0%	56.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	better	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, 24% of prior accident

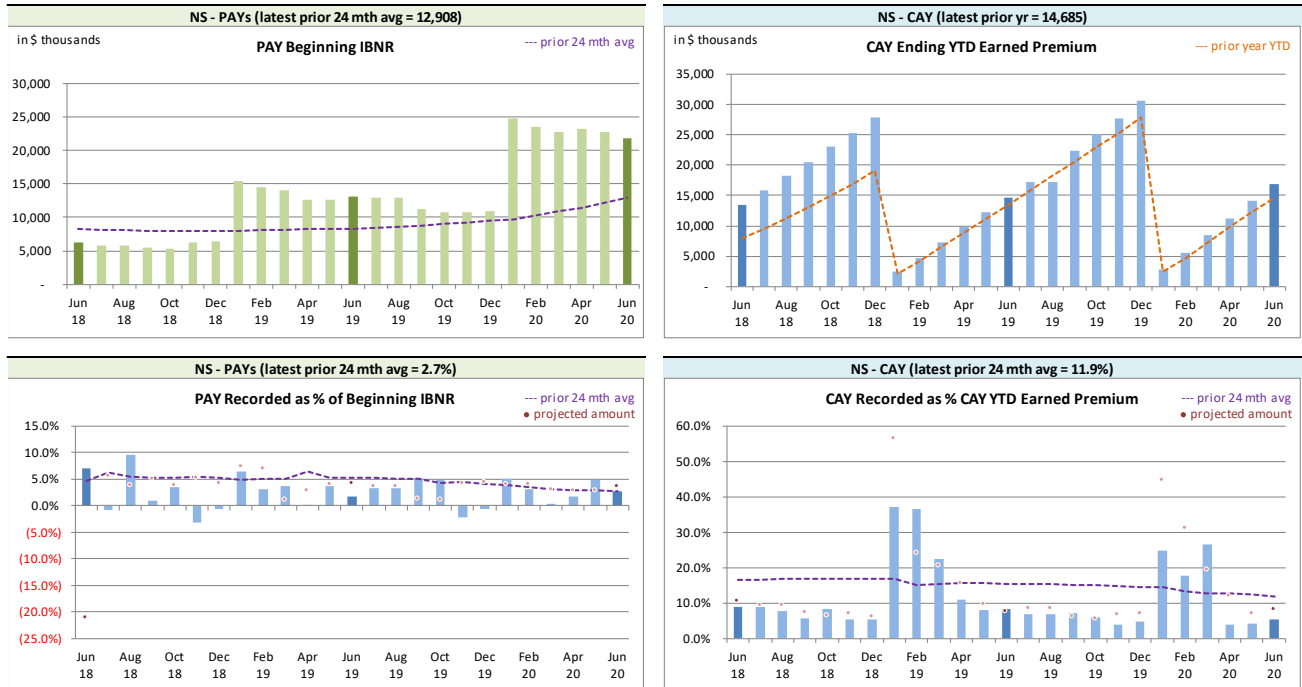
years' (PAYs) **recorded** variances over the last 25 calendar months have fallen outside of one standard deviation of the actual **recorded** amounts (see the preceding table), suggesting the projection process has performed better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming it follows a normal distribution). Bias has been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (7 of 25 variances are positive).

The current accident year (CAY) **recorded** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 56% 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 (7 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 a reduction in written premium and physical damage claims experience in the month further to the valuation assumption update in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 influence⁷ Recorded activity by Calendar Month


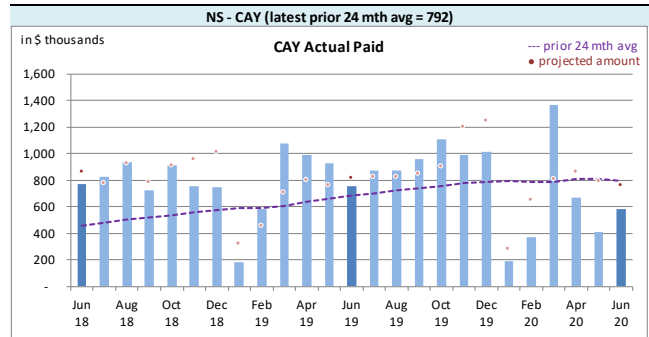
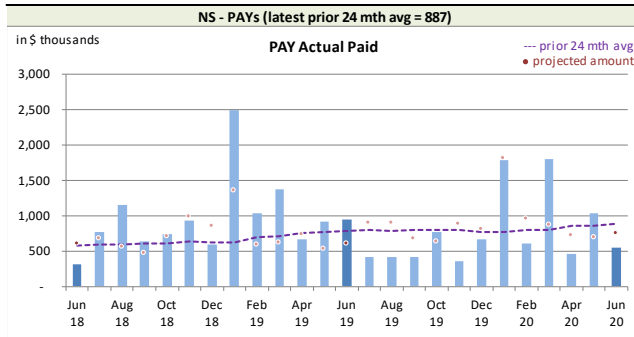
We track PAY beginning IBNR as **recorded** activity comes out of IBNR. Changes in the PAY beginning IBNR (see upper left of the preceding group of charts) occur for several possible reasons:

- 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).

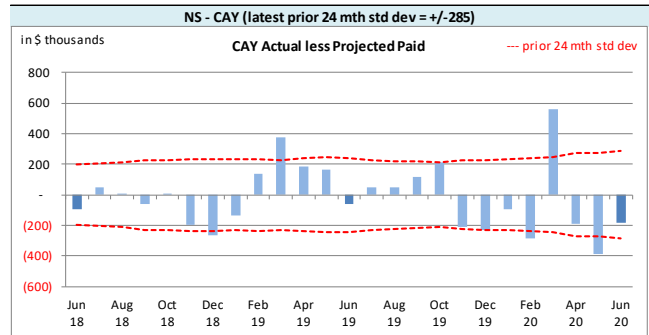
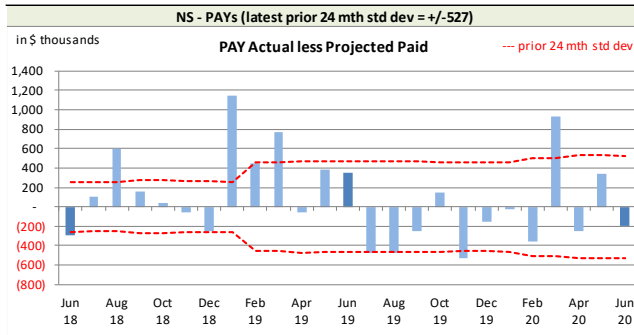
2.1.c AvsP: Paid Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

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.

⁷Our 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	
Mthly Avg Paid (prior 24 mths)	887	CAY 792
std dev	527	285
A-P <> std dev	8	7
% <> std dev	32.0%	28.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	no 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, 32% of the prior accident

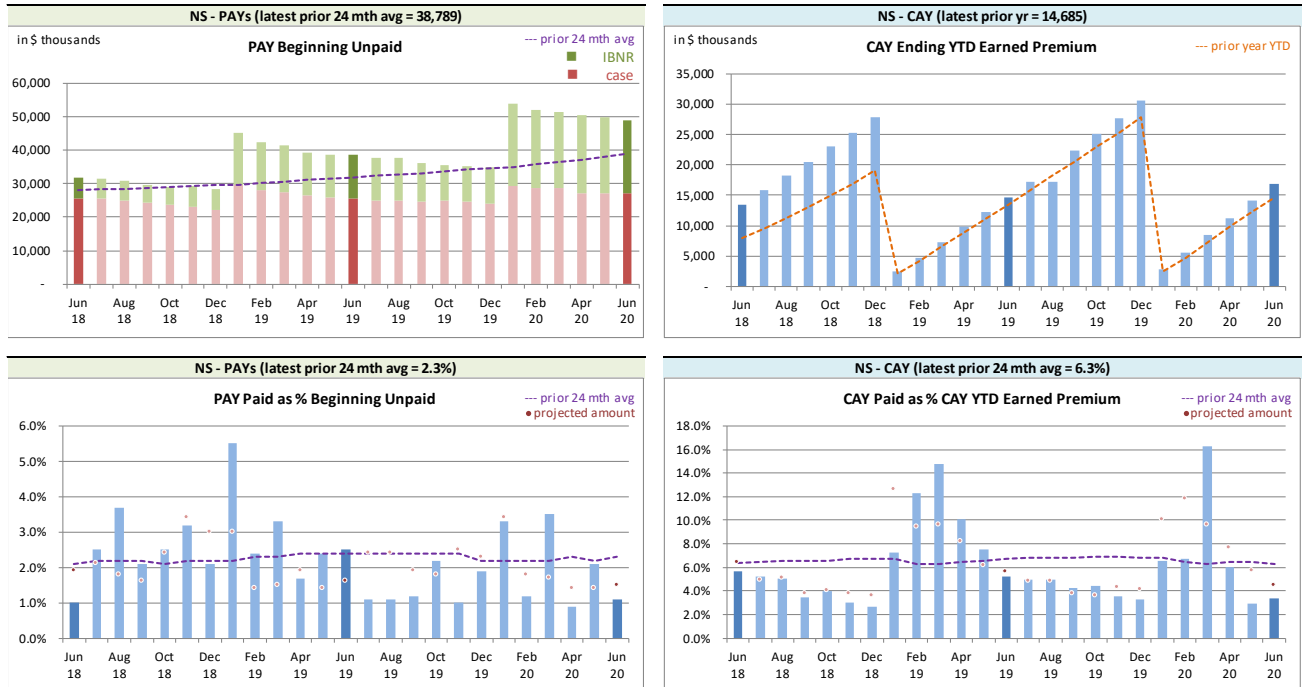
years’ (PAYs) variances over the last 25 calendar months have fallen outside of one standard deviation of the actual **paid** amounts (see preceding table on the left), suggesting the projection process has performed no better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming it follows a normal distribution). Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (12 of 25 variances are positive).

The current accident year (CAY) **paid** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 28% 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 (12 of 25 variances are positive).

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 influence⁸ 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 IBNR⁹, 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.

⁸Our 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.

⁹For ease of discussion, “IBNR” is used in place of “provisions for incurred but not recorded (IBNR) and development”.

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	IBNR		actuarial present value adjustments				IBNR + actuarial present value adjustments	
	Actual	Actual less Projected	Discount Amount		Provisions for Adverse Deviations		Actual	Actual less Projected
			Actual	Actual less Projected	Actual	Actual less Projected		
Prior	1,691	(219)	(195)	-	2,111	(9)	3,607	(228)
2018	6,962	(88)	(195)	(2)	1,650	11	8,417	(79)
2019	12,520	431	(296)	(3)	2,228	25	14,452	453
2020	10,940	451	(264)	(3)	1,643	18	12,319	466
TOTAL	32,113	575	(950)	(8)	7,632	45	38,795	612

The IBNR provision is \$0.6 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.

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 premium deficiency position (shown as a positive amount) prior to and after 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.

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:	501	52	1,699	125	2,200	177
balance as % unearned premium:	2.8%	0.1%	9.4%	-	12.1%	0.1%
actual unearned premium:	18,171					
less projected:	1,335					

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:

- (a) Earned premium to-date
- (b) Ultimate loss¹⁰ ratio per latest valuation
- (c) Estimated ultimate incurred = (a) x (b)
- (d) Recorded indemnity & allowed claims expense to-date
- (e) IBNR = (c) – (d)

4 Calendar Year-to-Date Results

The following table summarizes the calendar year-to-date results for indemnity & allowed claims expenses¹¹, 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 101.0% rather than 99.6% (the valuation ultimate ratio for accident year 2020), 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.)

¹⁰“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).

¹¹Allowed 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	623	3.7%	806	4.9%	1,429	8.6%	(92)	(2.4%)
CAY	16,769	101.0%	1,379	8.3%	18,148	109.3%	3,013	-
TOTAL	17,392	104.7%	2,185	13.2%	19,577	117.9%	2,920	(2.4%)

(“% 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.

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.

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 May. 2020	Actual Jun. 2020	Projected Jul. 2020	Projected Aug. 2020	Projected Dec. 2020
	2007	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	2008	2	2	2	2	2
	2009	11	11	11	11	11
	2010	4	4	4	4	4
	2011	4	4	4	4	4
	2012	47	47	47	46	44
	2013	191	174	171	169	161
	2014	118	115	112	111	106
discount rate	2015	110	16	13	13	20
0.62%	2016	517	424	420	418	369
	2017	2,966	2,811	2,745	2,698	2,471
interest rate margin	2018	8,677	8,417	8,110	7,881	7,052
25 basis pts	2019	14,529	14,452	14,037	13,757	12,609
	2020	10,195	12,319	14,131	15,636	16,908
	TOTAL	37,370	38,795	39,806	40,749	39,760
	Change		1,425	1,011	943	

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

EXHIBIT B

IBNR

TABLE EXHIBIT B

Amounts in \$000s

IBNR	Ultimate Loss Ratio	Accident Year	Actual May. 2020	Actual Jun. 2020	Projected Jul. 2020	Projected Aug. 2020	Projected Dec. 2020
	53.9%	2007	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	68.3%	2008	2	2	2	2	2
	63.8%	2009	5	5	5	5	5
	73.4%	2010	4	4	4	4	4
	90.1%	2011	4	4	4	4	4
	102.2%	2012	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	90.2%	2013	20	22	22	22	20
	84.9%	2014	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
	87.1%	2015	(135)	(217)	(215)	(213)	(195)
	94.1%	2016	31	(58)	(56)	(53)	(48)
	94.0%	2017	2,093	1,940	1,882	1,844	1,671
	93.4%	2018	7,216	6,962	6,684	6,483	5,762
	99.9%	2019	12,580	12,520	12,144	11,901	10,864
	99.6%	2020	9,046	10,940	12,523	13,803	14,260
		TOTAL	30,858	32,113	32,988	33,791	32,338
		Change		1,255	875	803	

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	Actual	Projected	Projected	Projected
	May. 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Dec. 2020
(1) unearned premium (UP)	16,283	18,171	18,645	19,778	22,758
FOR MEMBER SHARING					
(2) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	111.3%	112.1%	112.9%	113.7%	117.7%
(3) expected future costs {(1) x (2)}	18,130	20,371	21,041	22,496	26,776
(4) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	1,847	2,200	2,396	2,718	4,018
Excluding Actuarial Present Value Adjustments					
(5) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	102.1%	102.8%	103.4%	104.3%	107.8%
(6) expected future costs {(1) x (5)}	16,618	18,672	19,286	20,620	24,540
(7) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	335	501	641	842	1,782

EXHIBIT D

Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities

The table below presents the projected policy liabilities as at December 31, 2020, broken down by component.

Nova Scotia		Projected Balances as at Dec. 31, 2020 (\$000s)									
ending 2020		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	
2007	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	
2008	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
2009	62	5	67	(1)	-	7	-	7	6	73	
2010	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2011	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2012	523	(4)	519	(5)	2	52	(1)	51	48	567	
2013	1,498	20	1,518	(17)	8	152	(2)	150	141	1,659	
2014	1,204	(6)	1,198	(12)	5	120	(1)	119	112	1,310	
2015	2,508	(195)	2,313	(21)	7	231	(2)	229	215	2,528	
2016	3,647	(48)	3,599	(36)	14	443	(4)	439	417	4,016	
2017	5,378	1,671	7,049	(85)	35	860	(10)	850	800	7,849	
2018	5,743	5,762	11,505	(173)	69	1,415	(21)	1,394	1,290	12,795	
2019	4,867	10,864	15,731	(267)	110	1,935	(33)	1,902	1,745	17,476	
PAYs (sub-total):	25,430	18,078	43,508	(617)	250	5,215	(74)	5,141	4,774	48,282	
CAY (2020)	11,052	14,260	25,312	(506)	202	3,012	(60)	2,952	2,648	27,960	
claims liabilities:	36,482	32,338	68,820	(1,123)	452	8,227	(134)	8,093	7,422	76,242	
	Unearned Premium	Premium Deficiency / (DPAC)	Total Provision	discount	investment PfAD	nominal development PfAD	development PfAD discount	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL*	
premium liabilities:	22,758	1,782	24,540	(412)	170	2,521	(43)	2,478	2,236	26,776	
*Total may not be sum of parts, as apvs apply to future costs within UPR											
policy liabilities:			93,360	(1,535)	622	10,748	(177)	10,571	9,658	103,018	

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, 2020 from the valuation), followed by the selected discount rate and the associated margin for investment income.

Selected Claims Development MfADs (Mar. 31,
2020)

Accident Year	Third Party Liability Margins	Accident Benefits Margins	Other Coverages Margins	Total 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	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.3%
2017	12.5%	10.0%	8.9%	12.2%
2018	12.5%	10.0%	10.6%	12.3%
2019	12.5%	10.0%	9.1%	12.3%
2020	12.4%	10.0%	5.5%	11.9%
2021	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.5%
<u>prem liab</u>	<u>12.0%</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>

discount rate: 0.62%
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, 2020 from the latest valuation date (projections in exhibits A to D are to Dec. 31, 2020, and are based on more up-to-date information). We have included the most recent valuation selection (0.62%), the prior valuation assumption (1.64%) and the prior fiscal year end valuation assumption (1.46%) for comparative purposes. A 25 basis point margin for investment return adverse deviation is used in all scenarios presented.

\$ Format: \$000s

Actuarial Present Value of Provisions at Various Discount Rates - Dec. 31, 2020 projected Unpaid								
AY	0.00%	0.12%	0.62%	1.12%	1.62%	2.12%	1.64%	1.46%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	59	59	58	58	58	57	58	58
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	425	425	423	419	416	412	416	417
2013	1,118	1,118	1,110	1,101	1,091	1,082	1,091	1,094
2014	621	621	617	612	607	603	607	609
2015	2,229	2,229	2,216	2,199	2,183	2,167	2,182	2,188
2016	3,748	3,748	3,724	3,693	3,663	3,634	3,662	3,673
2017	7,033	7,032	6,978	6,909	6,842	6,776	6,839	6,864
2018	12,389	12,385	12,273	12,130	11,991	11,855	11,986	12,036
2019	18,480	18,474	18,277	18,025	17,781	17,545	17,772	17,860
2020	27,992	27,980	27,639	27,203	26,779	26,371	26,761	26,915
Total	74,094	74,071	73,315	72,349	71,411	70,502	71,374	71,714
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

Dollar Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption								
AY	0.00%	0.12%	0.62%	1.12%	1.62%	2.12%	1.64%	1.46%
Total	779	756	-	(966)	(1,904)	(2,813)	(1,941)	(1,601)
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

Percentage Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption								
AY	0.00%	0.12%	0.62%	1.12%	1.62%	2.12%	1.64%	1.46%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009	1.7%	1.7%	-	-	-	(1.7%)	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	0.5%	0.5%	-	(0.9%)	(1.7%)	(2.6%)	(1.7%)	(1.4%)
2013	0.7%	0.7%	-	(0.8%)	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	(1.7%)	(1.4%)
2014	0.6%	0.6%	-	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.3%)	(1.6%)	(1.3%)
2015	0.6%	0.6%	-	(0.8%)	(1.5%)	(2.2%)	(1.5%)	(1.3%)
2016	0.6%	0.6%	-	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(1.7%)	(1.4%)
2017	0.8%	0.8%	-	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(2.9%)	(2.0%)	(1.6%)
2018	0.9%	0.9%	-	(1.2%)	(2.3%)	(3.4%)	(2.3%)	(1.9%)
2019	1.1%	1.1%	-	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(4.0%)	(2.8%)	(2.3%)
2020	1.3%	1.2%	-	(1.6%)	(3.1%)	(4.6%)	(3.2%)	(2.6%)
Total	1.1%	1.0%	-	(1.3%)	(2.6%)	(3.8%)	(2.6%)	(2.2%)
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end 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 Prior Month Actual Amount	Sum of Projected Change	Sum of Change Due to AvsP Variances	Sum of Change Due to Valuation Implementation	Sum of Total Change	Sum of % Total Change	Sum of Current Month Final Amount
2007	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
2008	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
2009	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
2010	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2011	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
2012	47	-	-	-	-	-	47
2013	191	(1)	(16)	-	(17)	(8.9%)	174
2014	118	(1)	(2)	-	(3)	(2.5%)	115
2015	110	(1)	(93)	-	(94)	(85.5%)	16
2016	517	(18)	(75)	-	(93)	(18.0%)	424
2017	2,966	(113)	(42)	-	(155)	(5.2%)	2,811
2018	8,677	(181)	(79)	-	(260)	(3.0%)	8,417
2019	14,529	(530)	453	-	(77)	(0.5%)	14,452
2020	10,195	1,658	466	-	2,124	20.8%	12,319
Grand Total	37,370	813	612	-	1,425	3.8%	38,795

EXHIBIT G

Page 2 of 2

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

RSP		Nova Scotia						IBNR - in \$000s
AccountCode Desc		IBNR - Undiscounted						
AccYear	Values							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	Sum of Total Change	Sum of % Total Change		
2007	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	
2008	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
2009	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
2010	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2011	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2012	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	
2013	20	-	2	-	2	10.0%	22	
2014	(3)	-	(3)	-	(3)	100.0%	(6)	
2015	(135)	1	(83)	-	(82)	60.7%	(217)	
2016	31	(2)	(87)	-	(89)	(287.1%)	(58)	
2017	2,093	(105)	(48)	-	(153)	(7.3%)	1,940	
2018	7,216	(166)	(88)	-	(254)	(3.5%)	6,962	
2019	12,580	(491)	431	-	(60)	(0.5%)	12,520	
2020	9,046	1,443	451	-	1,894	20.9%	10,940	
Grand Total	30,858	680	575	-	1,255	4.1%	32,113	