



NEW BRUNSWICK RISK SHARING POOL

MARCH 2017 OPERATIONAL REPORT

ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Related Bulletin: [F17-028 New Brunswick RSP March 2017 Operational Report](#)

Related Quarterly Valuation Highlights:

[Actuarial Quarterly Valuation Highlights Risk Sharing Pools as at December 31, 2016](#)

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ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS
RSP NEW BRUNSWICK
OPERATIONAL REPORT
MARCH 2017

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1 Summary

1.1 Valuation Schedule (Fiscal Year 2017)

The March 2017 Operational Report incorporates the results of an updated valuation (as at December 31, 2016) – the impact of the implementation of the valuation is discussed in section 1.2. The table immediately below summarizes the implemented valuations and future scheduled valuations for fiscal year 2017.

NEW BRUNSWICK RISK SHARING POOL FISCAL YEAR 2017 – SCHEDULE OF VALUATIONS			
Valuation Date	Discount Rate (per annum)	Operational Report	Description of Changes
Sep. 30, 2016 (completed)	0.52% mfad: 25 bp	Oct. 2016	updated valuation (roll forward): accident year 2016 loss ratio decreased 1.3 points to 74.3%; discount rate decreased by 5 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Dec. 31, 2016 (completed)	1.04% mfad: 25 bp	Mar. 2017	updated valuation: accident year 2016 loss ratio decreased 3.5 points to 70.8%; accident year 2017 loss ratio decreased 2.9 points to 74.2%; discount rate increased by 52 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Mar. 31, 2017		May 2017	update valuation (roll forward):
Jun. 30, 2017		Aug. 2017	update valuation:
Sep. 30, 2017		Oct. 2017	update valuation (roll forward):

Under the proposed schedule for fiscal year 2017, the “off-half” valuation quarters ending March 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017 would not reflect a full valuation update of assumptions, but would rather “roll-forward” key assumptions from the previous valuation.

1.2 New Valuation

A valuation of the New Brunswick Risk Sharing Pool (“RSP”) as at December 31, 2016 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. Additional detail will be provided in an “Actuarial Highlights – Quarterly Valuation” report to be posted to the FA website at the same time as this report.

The valuation implementation impact is summarized in the tables at the top of the next page.

Summary of Impact (\$000s) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at December 31, 2016¹

NB	unfav / (fav) for the month and ytd					
	IMPACT in \$000s from changes in:					
	ults & payout patterns			dsct rate	margins	
	Nominal	apv adj.	sub-tot	apv adj.	apv adj.	TOTAL
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
PAYs	(526)	(46)	(572)	(239)	-	(811)
CAY	(72)	(7)	(79)	(24)	-	(103)
Prem Def	(138)	(18)	(156)	(49)	-	(205)
TOTAL	(736)	(71)	(807)	(312)	-	(1,119)

As indicated in the table above, the incorporation of the new valuation had an estimated **\$1.1 million favourable impact** on the month's net result from operations, subtracting an estimated 46.3 points (see table immediately below) from the **year-to-date Combined Operating Ratio** to end at **66.6%**.

Summary of Impact (% YTD EP) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at December 31, 2016

NB	ytd EP 2,419 (actual)					
	IMPACT unfav / (fav) as % ytd EP from changes in:					
	ults & payout patterns			dsct rate	margins	
	Nominal	apv adj.	sub-tot	apv adj.	apv adj.	TOTAL
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
PAYs	(21.7%)	(1.9%)	(23.6%)	(9.9%)	-	(33.5%)
CAY	(3.0%)	(0.3%)	(3.3%)	(1.0%)	-	(4.3%)
Prem Def	(5.7%)	(0.7%)	(6.4%)	(2.0%)	-	(8.5%)
TOTAL	(30.4%)	(2.9%)	(33.4%)	(12.9%)	-	(46.3%)

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 \$0.7 million overall. This reflects the impact attributable to the change in the selected ultimate loss ratio (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 ultimate loss ratio).

The prior accident years overall showed a \$0.5 million favourable variance, which is attributed to recorded activity process variance. This favourable change is 3.0% of the prior accident years' nominal unpaid balance of \$17.5 million determined at the end of last month (February 2017). As a smaller pool, it is subject to higher levels of process variance, driving volatility in the ultimate selection.

The current accident year and premium deficiency impacts are a result of the changes in the selected loss ratios for accident years **2017** (down 2.9 points from 77.1% to **74.2%**) and for accident year

¹In 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.

2018 (down 4.1 points from 79.1% to **75.0%**). Again, as a smaller pool, one can expect more volatility around projections of current and future expected loss ratios.

The impacts related to actuarial present value adjustments are split into the impact prior to any change in the selected discount rate and margin changes (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 margins (at the level they were selected). The changes in actuarial present value adjustments are shown in the 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 has an impact on the weighted-average margins for adverse deviations or “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 a favourable change of \$71 thousand in the actuarial present value adjustments, prior to any changes in the selected discount rate and/or margins for adverse deviations (“MfADs”).

Claims payment emergence patterns were updated and cash flows were reviewed against the selected risk-free yield curve, derived from Government of Canada benchmark bond yields monthly series using values for December 2016. Column [4] accounts for the change in the **discount rate** selected (increased 52 basis points to **1.04%**), indicating a favourable impact of \$312 thousand. The impact *related only to claims liabilities* (i.e. PAYS plus CAY) was \$263 thousand (projected \$278 thousand impact at December 31, 2017) – this compares to the \$277 thousand 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 **left unchanged** as well.

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

Liam McFarlane of Ernst & Young LLP is Facility Association’s Appointed Actuary (effective as of June 1, 2013).

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

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 changes are provided below (there have been no changes in these descriptions since last month’s Highlights, other than updating that the most recent valuation is December 31, 2016 and that trends are now based on industry data as at June 30, 2016).

New Brunswick Regulation 2013-37 was filed by the Government of New Brunswick on May 7, 2013, amending Regulation 2003-20 (Injury Regulation), made under the Insurance Act. The Regulation introduced a new Part 2 which applies to all injuries arising from motor vehicle accidents occurring on or after August 1, 2013. The new Part 2 re-defines “minor personal injury”, raises the maximum non-pecuniary damages recoverable by those suffering a “minor personal injury”, and sets out a process for annually indexing the monetary cap for inflation. With the most recent valuation (December 31, 2016), reform adjustments (originally introduced with the June 30, 2014 valuation) were explicitly taken into account with the updated industry trend analysis (completed using industry data as at June 30, 2016), impacting the selection of ultimates.

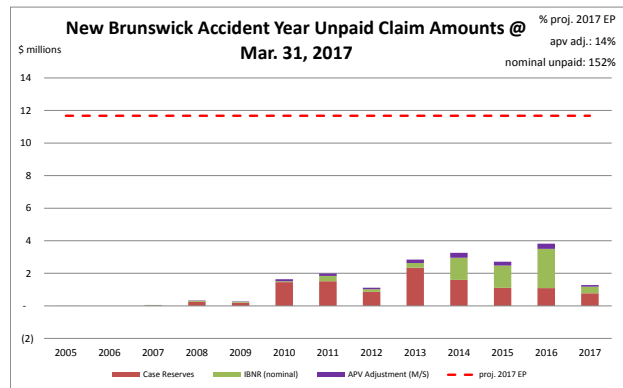
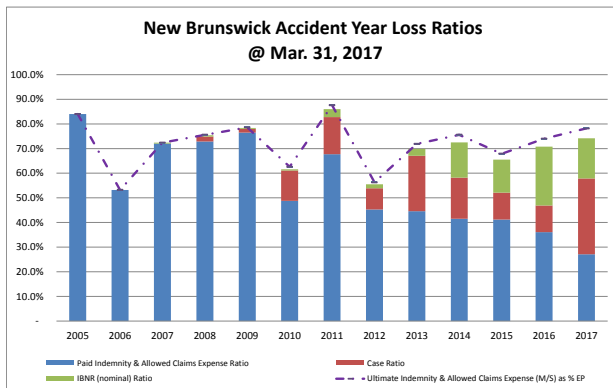
1.5 Harmonized Sales Tax

In the fiscal 2016-17 provincial budget released February 2, 2016, the New Brunswick Finance Minister announced a 2 percentage point increase in the provincial component of the harmonized sales tax (“HST”) effective July 1st, 2016 increasing the combined HST rate in the province from 13% to 15%.

An adjustment for the HST rate increase was included in the updated loss cost trend structures selected using NB PPV Industry 2016-1 data, impacting the selected a priori loss ratios, however, no specific adjustments have been made to the valuation assumptions from the most recent valuation (December 31, 2016).

1.6 Current Provision Summary

The charts immediately below 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 2017 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 (\$1.6 million – see table at the top of the next page) represents 14% of the earned premium projected for the full year 2017 (see the upper right corner of the right chart above). If our current estimates of the nominal unpaid amounts prove

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.

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	11,196	58.0%
ibnr	6,531	33.8%
M/S apv adjust.	1,582	8.2%
M/S total	19,309	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 is in case reserves for this pool. Approximately 43% of the IBNR balance relates to accident years 2016 and 2017 (see Exhibit B). Approximately 72% of the M/S claim liabilities

are related to accident years 2013-2017 inclusive (i.e. the most recent 5 accident years).

The tables immediately below summarize the premium liabilities and the total policy liabilities.

premium liabilities (\$000s)			policy liabilities (\$000s)		
	amt	%		amt	%
unearned prem	4,663	121.4%	claim	17,727	76.6%
prem def/(dpac)	(1,082)	(28.2%)	premium	3,581	15.5%
M/S apv adjust.	259	6.7%	M/S apv adjust.	1,841	8.0%
M/S total	3,840	100.0%	M/S total	23,149	100.0%

2 Activity During the Month of March 2017

2.1 Recorded Premium and Claims Activity

The table immediately below summarizes the extent to which premiums and claims amounts recorded during the month differ from projections reflected in the prior month's Operational Report³.

New Brunswick RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: Recorded Transaction Amounts (\$ thousands)

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	(6)	(6)	286	182	(654)	(570)	(368)	(388)
2015	(3)	(3)	11	(50)	87	128	97	77
2016	(18)	(18)	75	(4)	(215)	(149)	(139)	(152)
2017	860	(32)	386	165	287	8	673	173
TOTAL	833	(59)	758	294	(496)	(583)	263	(290)

(Recorded transaction amounts exclude IBNR & other actuarial provisions)

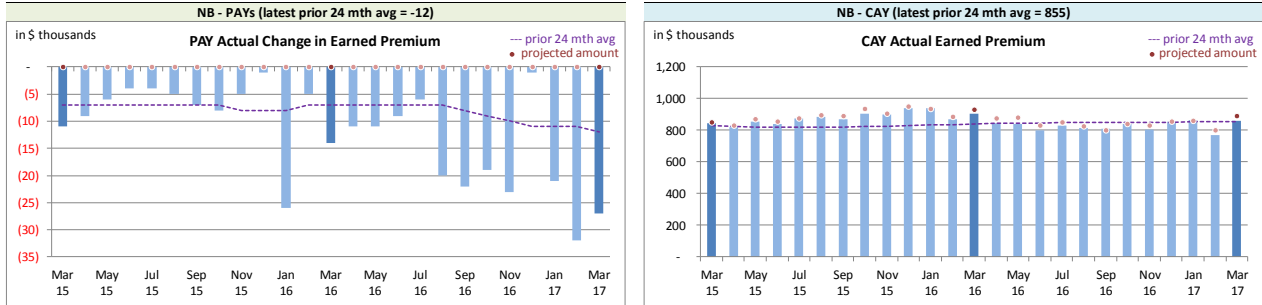
Claims transaction activity is generally volatile and changes from one month to the next are anticipated due to this natural "process variance" (this is particularly true where volumes are low). Each month, the projection variances are reviewed for signs of projection bias and to identify potential ways to reduce the level of the variance. Commentary from our review is provided in the sub-sections that follow.

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

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

The tables immediately below 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.

New Brunswick *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 seem to occur in January each year. The heightened prior accident years’ activity is related to ineligible risks being removed from the RSP based on findings of the FA internal audit team with respect to a recent audit.

The associated variance between the actual changes and the projections from the previous month are shown in the charts immediately below. **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.

New Brunswick *RSP Actual vs. Projected Summary: Earned Premium Variances by Calendar Month*



On Latest \$ thousands		
Earned Premium	PAYS	CAY
Mthly Avg EP Chg (prior 24 mths)	(12)	855
std dev	9	43
A-P <> std dev	14	1
% <> std dev	56.0%	4.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%

We project **earned premium** changes from known unearned premium and projected written premium levels, but upload the total projections as current accident year (CAY). This process has

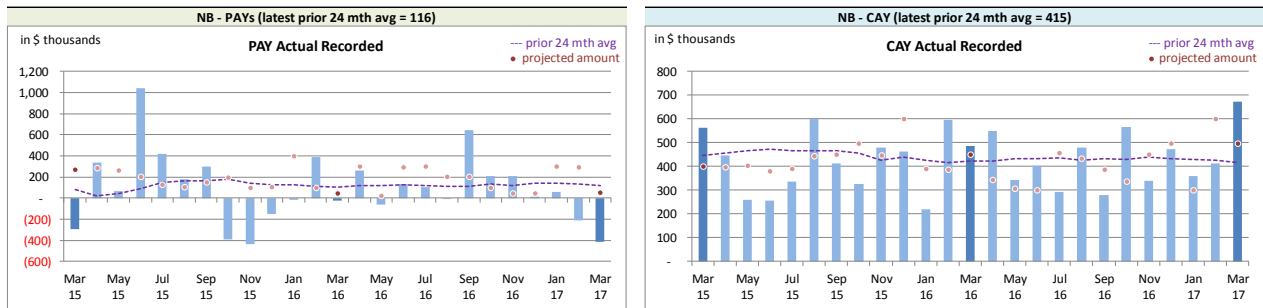
⁴Premium is earned on a daily basis based on the transaction term measured in days. As a result, months with 31 days earned relatively more than those with 30 days, and February earns the least.

generated prior accident years’ bias⁵, with actuals generally lower than our projections. However, the magnitude is not high relative to monthly premium, and the CAY variances are within the prior 24-month standard deviation more often than indicated by a normal distribution (see tablet at the bottom of the previous page). In addition to the prior accident years’ bias, the CAY has also shown bias, with actuals being generally lower than projected. Starting with the August 2016 projections, we have modified our projections processes in an attempt to account for CAY bias. Over time, we may consider other projection approaches to narrow monthly variance levels further, but it is not currently deemed a priority.

2.1.b AvsP: Recorded Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

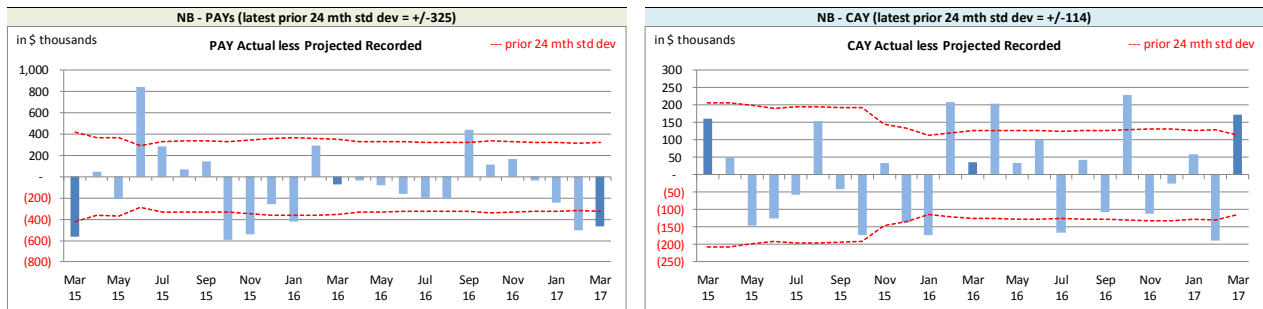
Actual **recorded** activity (**paid** and case reserve changes) over the last 25-month period are shown in the charts immediately below, including the “prior 24-month average” level.

New Brunswick RSP Actual Recorded by Calendar Month



Recorded activity variances from the previous month’s projections are shown in the charts immediately below, including the “prior 24-month standard deviation” levels.

New Brunswick RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: Recorded Variances by Calendar Month



On Latest \$ thousands			
	Recorded	PAYS	CAY
Mthly Avg Recorded (prior 24 mths)	116	415	
std dev	325	114	
A-P <> std dev	8	8	
% <> std dev	32.0%	32.0%	
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%	

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

⁵The prior accident years (PAYS) variances will show bias as the projection upload forces all earned premium projections to be attributed to the current accident year.

that significant. The prior accident years' (PAYs) **recorded** variances (left chart at bottom of the prior page) have fallen outside one standard deviation of the overall period 32% of the time, indicating the projection process is no better than simply projecting from the preceding 24-month average.

The PAYs **recorded** variance for the current month was outside the one standard deviation band. The activity was reviewed and confirmed, with the variances attributed to process variance.

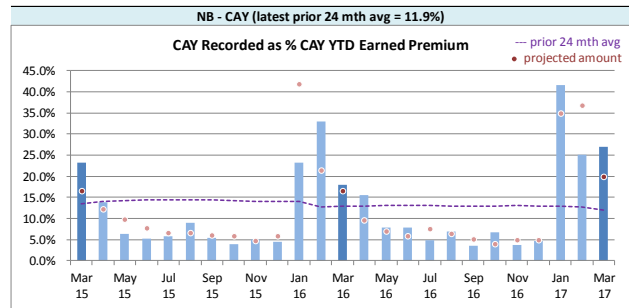
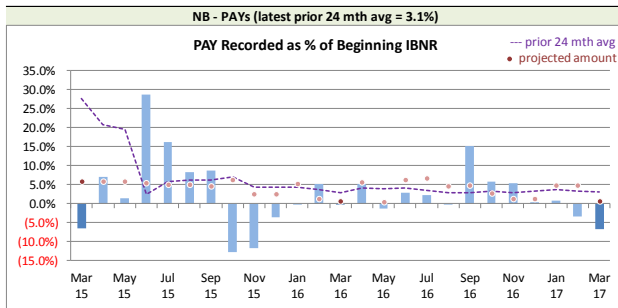
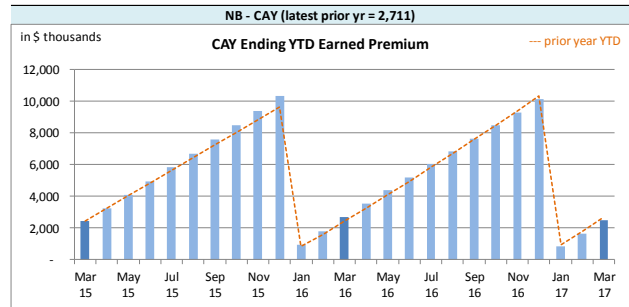
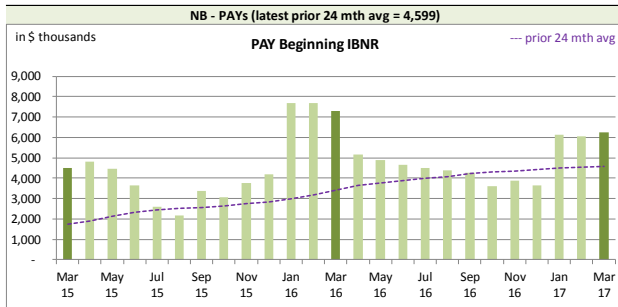
The current accident year (CAY) **recorded** variances (right chart at bottom of the prior page), with 32% outside of one standard deviation, suggests the projection process is also performing no better than projecting simply on a 24-month average. We do not see evidence of bias in the variances.

The CAY **recorded** variance for the current month was outside the one standard deviation band. The activity was reviewed and confirmed, with the variances 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, additional charts at the top of the next page related to levels influencing **recorded** activity. Note in particular the increase in the level of PAYs beginning IBNR over the months. 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).

New Brunswick RSP Levels that influence⁶ Recorded activity by Calendar Month



We track beginning prior accident years’ IBNR as **recorded** activity “comes out of” IBNR. Changes in the prior accident years’ beginning IBNR (see upper left chart above) occur for several possible reasons:

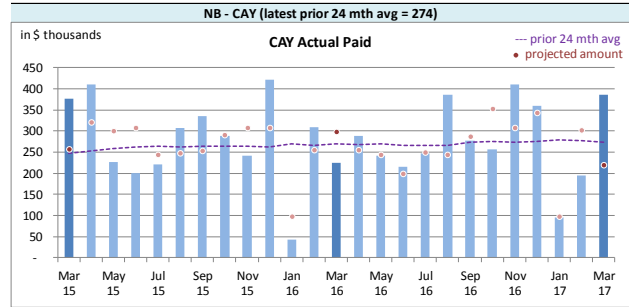
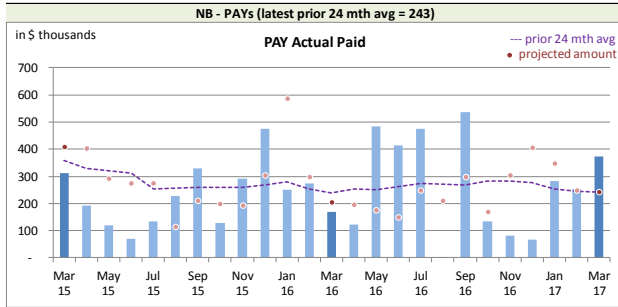
- to offset actual **recorded** activity (through loss ratio matching);
- the annual switchover as a current accident year becomes a prior accident year (occurs in January); and
- when a new valuation is implemented, where the valuation resulted in changes to the selection of prior accident years’ ultimate (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 charts at the top of the next page 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.

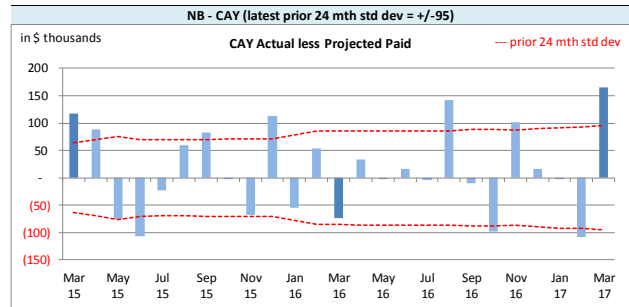
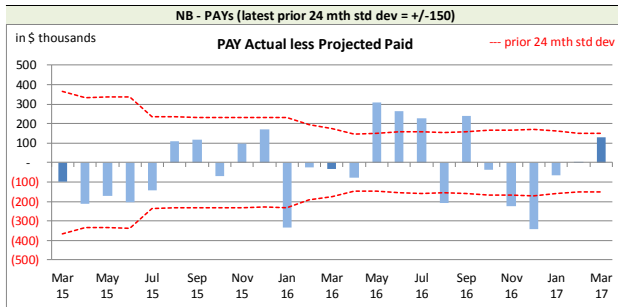
⁶Our recorded activity projections for the prior accident years are based on selected ratios of recorded activity to beginning unpaid balances, whereas the current accident year projections are based on selected ratios of year-to-date IBNR to year-to-date selected ultimate (i.e. selected LR x earned 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.

*New Brunswick RSP Actual **Paid** activity by Calendar Month*



The charts immediately below show the actual less projected **paid** variances for the last 25 calendar months, along with bands for the “prior 24-month standard deviations” to show how the variances from projection compare with historical standard deviations.

*New Brunswick RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: **Paid** Variances by Calendar Month*



On Latest \$ thousands		
Paid	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Paid (prior 24 mths)	243	274
std dev	150	95
A-P <> std dev	8	10
% <> std dev	32.0%	40.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%

With respect to **paid** indemnity & allowed claims expense, 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.

That said, the prior accident years’ (PAYs) **paid** variances (left chart above) do not seem to indicate bias. At 32%, the percentage of months with variances outside of the experience period’s standard deviation suggests the projection process performs no better than projecting simply on average values.

The current accident year (CAY) **paid** variances (right chart above) do not appear to show bias, but at 40%, the percentage of months with variances falling outside of the experience period’s standard deviation suggests the projection process is performing worse than simply projecting a 24-month average.

The CAY **paid** variance for the current month was outside the one standard deviation band. The activity was reviewed and confirmed, with the variance attributed to process variance.

We have included, for reference, additional charts at the top of the next page related to levels influencing **paid** activity.

New Brunswick RSP Levels that influence⁷ Paid activity by Calendar Month



We track beginning prior accident years’ unpaid balance (case and IBNR) as **paid** activity “comes out of” the unpaid balance. Changes in the prior accident years’ beginning unpaid balance (see upper left chart above) occur for several possible reasons:

- to offset actual **paid** activity (may reduce case or IBNR or both);
- the annual switchover as a current accident year becomes a prior accident year (occurs in January); and
- when a new valuation is implemented, where the valuation resulted in changes to the selection of prior accident years’ ultimate (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 IBNR⁸, 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 table immediately below summarizes variances in provisions included in the March 2017 Operational Report and the associated one-month projections from last month’s Report.

⁷Our 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.

⁸For ease of discussion, “IBNR” is used in place of “provisions for incurred but not recorded (IBNR) and development”.

New Brunswick RSP Actual vs Projected Summary: IBNR and APV Amounts (\$ thousands)

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	2,351	773	(229)	(117)	1,150	10	3,272	666
2015	1,364	(640)	(72)	(30)	312	(71)	1,604	(741)
2016	2,409	(215)	(119)	(49)	440	(39)	2,730	(303)
2017	407	(270)	(42)	(16)	142	(35)	507	(321)
TOTAL	6,531	(352)	(462)	(212)	2,044	(135)	8,113	(699)

The IBNR provision is \$0.4 million lower than projected last month, counterbalancing the recorded claims activity and adjusting for the earned premium variance impacts indicated in section 2.1, and due to the 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 table at the top of the next page summarizes the variances in the provisions for deferred policy acquisition cost asset included in the March 2017 Operational Report and the one-month projections from last month's Report. This RSP is in a deferred policy acquisition cost asset position (shown as a negative amount) prior to and after actuarial present value adjustments. Actuarial present value adjustments decrease the asset 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 due to the valuation implementation.

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

	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:	(1,082)	(73)	259	(90)	(823)	(163)
balance as % unearned premium:	(23.2%)	(3.0%)	5.6%	(1.4%)	(17.6%)	(4.4%)
actual unearned premium:	4,663					
less projected:	(321)					

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 loss⁹ 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 table at the top of the next page summarizes the calendar year-to-date results for indemnity & allowed claims expenses¹⁰, 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 76.7% rather than 74.2% (the valuation ultimate ratio for accident year 2017), 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 New Brunswick RSP Summary of Operations due to rounding.)

New Brunswick 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	(584)	(24.2%)	(367)	(15.2%)	(951)	(39.3%)	(867)	(34.0%)
CAY	1,853	76.7%	100	4.1%	1,953	80.8%	588	(5.3%)
TOTAL	1,269	52.5%	(267)	(11.0%)	1,002	41.5%	(279)	(39.3%)

(“% EP” based on 2017 calendar year-to-date earned premium; ratios may not total due to rounding)

The prior accident years (PAYs) changes from last month are due to the release of the actuarial present value adjustments with claims payments and due to the valuation implementation. The loss ratio change year-to-date 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 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 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.

⁹“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).

¹⁰Allowed 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.

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 New Brunswick 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 Feb. 2017	Actual Mar. 2017	Projected Apr. 2017	Projected May. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
	2005	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	2006	12	-	-	-	-
	2007	50	49	48	47	40
	2008	28	89	88	86	77
	2009	64	78	77	76	67
	2010	236	181	179	176	162
	2011	295	474	467	459	407
discount rate 1.04%	2012	366	245	242	239	212
	2013	(48)	500	493	487	436
	2014	1,636	1,658	1,614	1,599	1,386
interest rate margin 25 basis pts	2015	2,372	1,604	1,534	1,515	1,280
	2016	3,054	2,730	2,603	2,584	2,124
	2017	592	507	716	1,133	1,417
	TOTAL	8,655	8,113	8,059	8,399	7,606
	Change		(542)	(54)	340	

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 Feb. 2017	Actual Mar. 2017	Projected Apr. 2017	Projected May. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
	84.0%	2005	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	53.2%	2006	11	-	-	-	-
	72.4%	2007	45	45	44	43	36
	75.4%	2008	4	62	61	60	53
	78.4%	2009	41	56	55	54	47
	61.5%	2010	90	54	53	52	45
	86.1%	2011	98	324	318	312	270
	55.5%	2012	263	162	159	157	136
	69.9%	2013	(248)	288	282	279	243
	72.5%	2014	1,296	1,362	1,321	1,308	1,124
	65.5%	2015	2,024	1,364	1,296	1,283	1,091
	70.8%	2016	2,637	2,409	2,289	2,278	1,917
	74.2%	2017	489	407	587	973	1,047
		TOTAL	6,748	6,531	6,463	6,797	6,007
		Change		(217)	(68)	334	

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

EXHIBIT C

Premium Liabilities

TABLE EXHIBIT C

	Amounts in \$000s				
	Actual Feb. 2017	Actual Mar. 2017	Projected Apr. 2017	Projected May. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
Premium Liabilities					
(1) unearned premium (UP)	4,725	4,663	4,926	5,188	7,449
FOR MEMBER SHARING					
(2) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	86.7%	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%	83.1%
(3) expected future costs {(1) x (2)}	4,095	3,840	4,058	4,277	6,191
(4) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(630)	(823)	(868)	(911)	(1,258)
Excluding Actuarial Present Value Adjustments					
(5) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	79.7%	76.8%	76.8%	76.9%	77.5%
(6) expected future costs {(1) x (5)}	3,764	3,581	3,785	3,990	5,776
(7) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(961)	(1,082)	(1,141)	(1,198)	(1,673)

EXHIBIT D
Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities

The table below presents the projected policy liabilities as at December 31, 2017, broken down by component.

New Brunswick ending 2017		Projected Balances as at Dec. 31, 2017 (\$000s)							
		nominal values			actuarial present value adjustments (apvs)				TOTAL
Acc Yr	Case	IBNR	Total Unpaid	discount	investment PfAD	development PfAD	Total apvs		
2005	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)	
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007	9	36	45	(1)	-	5	4	49	
2008	230	53	283	(5)	1	28	24	307	
2009	187	47	234	(4)	1	23	20	254	
2010	1,336	45	1,381	(25)	6	136	117	1,498	
2011	1,410	270	1,680	(35)	8	164	137	1,817	
2012	804	136	940	(22)	6	92	76	1,016	
2013	2,136	243	2,379	(52)	12	233	193	2,572	
2014	1,497	1,124	2,621	(63)	13	312	262	2,883	
2015	846	1,091	1,937	(56)	14	231	189	2,126	
2016	332	1,917	2,249	(76)	18	265	207	2,456	
PAYs (sub-total):	8,787	4,960	13,747	(339)	79	1,489	1,229	14,976	
CAY (2017)	3,316	1,047	4,363	(157)	35	492	370	4,733	
claims liabilities:	12,103	6,007	18,110	(496)	114	1,981	1,599	19,709	
	Unearned Premium	Premium Deficiency / (DPAC)	Total Provision	discount	investment PfAD	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL*	
premium liabilities:	7,449	(1,673)	5,776	(146)	33	528	415	6,191	
*Total may not be sum of parts, as apvs apply to future costs within UPR									
policy liabilities:			23,886	(642)	147	2,509	2,014	25,900	

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, 2017 from the valuation), followed by the selected discount rate and the associated margin for investment income.

Accident Year	Selected Claims Development MfADs (Dec. 31, 2016)			Total
	Third Party Liability	Accident Benefits	Other Coverages	
2005	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
2006	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
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%	5.0%	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	12.5%	10.0%	10.1%	12.2%
2015	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.3%
2016	12.5%	10.0%	11.7%	12.2%
2017	12.4%	10.0%	6.0%	11.7%
prem liab	11.8%	10.0%	5.1%	9.7%

discount rate: 1.04%
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, 2017 from the latest valuation date (projections in exhibits A to D are also to Dec. 31, 2017, but are based on more up-to-date information). We have included both the current valuation selection (1.04%), the prior valuation assumption (0.52%) and the prior fiscal year end valuation assumption (0.52%) 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, 2017 projected Unpaid							
	0.54%	1.04%	1.54%	2.04%	2.54%	3.04%	0.52%	0.52%
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2007	33	32	32	32	32	31	33	33
2008	201	200	198	197	195	194	201	201
2009	175	174	172	171	170	168	175	175
2010	1,134	1,124	1,114	1,105	1,096	1,087	1,134	1,134
2011	1,455	1,440	1,426	1,412	1,398	1,385	1,455	1,455
2012	774	765	757	749	741	733	774	774
2013	1,905	1,885	1,864	1,845	1,826	1,807	1,906	1,906
2014	2,518	2,488	2,459	2,431	2,404	2,378	2,519	2,519
2016	3,451	3,395	3,340	3,287	3,236	3,186	3,453	3,453
2017	5,740	5,639	5,542	5,447	5,356	5,268	5,744	5,744
Total	19,894	19,614	19,342	19,081	18,827	18,579	19,903	19,903
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

AY	Dollar Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption							
	0.54%	1.04%	1.54%	2.04%	2.54%	3.04%	0.52%	0.52%
Total	280	-	(272)	(533)	(787)	(1,035)	289	289
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

AY	Percentage Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption							
	0.54%	1.04%	1.54%	2.04%	2.54%	3.04%	0.52%	0.52%
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	3.1%	-	-	-	-	(3.1%)	3.1%	3.1%
2008	0.5%	-	(1.0%)	(1.5%)	(2.5%)	(3.0%)	0.5%	0.5%
2009	0.6%	-	(1.1%)	(1.7%)	(2.3%)	(3.4%)	0.6%	0.6%
2010	0.9%	-	(0.9%)	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	(3.3%)	0.9%	0.9%
2011	1.0%	-	(1.0%)	(1.9%)	(2.9%)	(3.8%)	1.0%	1.0%
2012	1.2%	-	(1.0%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)	(4.2%)	1.2%	1.2%
2013	1.1%	-	(1.1%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)	(4.1%)	1.1%	1.1%
2014	1.2%	-	(1.2%)	(2.3%)	(3.4%)	(4.4%)	1.2%	1.2%
2016	1.6%	-	(1.6%)	(3.2%)	(4.7%)	(6.2%)	1.7%	1.7%
2017	1.8%	-	(1.7%)	(3.4%)	(5.0%)	(6.6%)	1.9%	1.9%
Total	1.4%	-	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(4.0%)	(5.3%)	1.5%	1.5%
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	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 **New Brunswick**
AccountCode Desc **IBNR - Discour**

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			
2005	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
2006	12	-	-	(12)	(12)	(100.0%)	-
2007	50	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(2.0%)	49
2008	28	-	(3)	64	61	217.9%	89
2009	64	(1)	3	12	14	21.9%	78
2010	236	(4)	4	(55)	(55)	(23.3%)	181
2011	295	(5)	248	(64)	179	60.7%	474
2012	366	(5)	(37)	(79)	(121)	(33.1%)	245
2013	(48)	1	24	523	548	(1,141.7%)	500
2014	1,636	(16)	128	(90)	22	1.3%	1,658
2015	2,372	(27)	(73)	(668)	(768)	(32.4%)	1,604
2016	3,054	(21)	138	(441)	(324)	(10.6%)	2,730
2017	592	236	(218)	(103)	(85)	(14.4%)	507
Grand Total	8,655	157	215	(914)	(542)	(6.3%)	8,113

EXHIBIT G

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

RSP **New Brunswick**

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			
2005	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
2006	11	-	-	(11)	(11)	(100.0%)	-
2007	45	(1)	1	-	-	-	45
2008	4	-	(3)	61	58	1,450.0%	62
2009	41	(1)	3	13	15	36.6%	56
2010	90	(2)	2	(36)	(36)	(40.0%)	54
2011	98	(2)	268	(40)	226	230.6%	324
2012	263	(3)	(37)	(61)	(101)	(38.4%)	162
2013	(248)	2	25	509	536	(216.1%)	288
2014	1,296	(13)	126	(47)	66	5.1%	1,362
2015	2,024	(20)	(79)	(561)	(660)	(32.6%)	1,364
2016	2,637	(13)	138	(353)	(228)	(8.6%)	2,409
2017	489	188	(198)	(72)	(82)	(16.8%)	407
Grand Total	6,748	135	246	(598)	(217)	(3.2%)	6,531