



NEW BRUNSWICK RISK SHARING POOL

OCTOBER 2019 OPERATIONAL REPORT

ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS
RSP NEW BRUNSWICK
OPERATIONAL REPORT
OCTOBER 2019

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1 Summary

Key Points

- (a) The 2019 Q3 valuation was completed and implemented into the results this month, with a \$1.1 million unfavourable impact, or 3.7% of beginning policy liabilities (policy liabilities ended at \$31 million) and 8.3 points of year-to-date earned premium; and
- (b) Transfer counts and associated premium were higher-than-expected during the month (counts were down 1% vs the 27% decrease expected; written premium was up 5% vs the 25% decrease expected).

1.1 Valuation Schedule (Fiscal Year 2019)

The October 2019 Operational Report incorporates the results of an updated valuation (as at September 30, 2019) – the impact of the implementation of the valuation is discussed in section 1.2. The table below summarizes the implemented valuations and future scheduled valuations for fiscal year 2019.

NEW BRUNSWICK RISK SHARING POOL FISCAL YEAR 2019 – SCHEDULE OF VALUATIONS			
Valuation Date	Discount Rate (per annum)	Operational Report	Description of Changes
Sep. 30, 2018 (completed)	2.29% mfad 25 bp	Oct. 2018	updated valuation (roll forward): accident year 2018 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 0.5 points to 74.7%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 42 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Dec. 31, 2018 (completed)	1.93% mfad 25 bp	Mar. 2019	updated valuation: accident year 2019 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 0.9 points to 75.5%; discount rate <u>decreased</u> 36 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Mar. 31, 2019 (completed)	1.44% mfad 25 bp	May 2019	updated valuation (roll forward): accident year 2019 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 1.0 points to 76.5%; discount rate <u>decreased</u> 49 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Jun. 30, 2019 (completed)	1.41% mfad 25 bp	Aug. 2019	updated valuation: accident year 2019 loss ratio <u>decreased</u> 2.9 points to 73.6%; discount rate <u>decreased</u> 3 basis points; selected margins for adverse deviations were updated
Sep. 30, 2019 (completed)	1.43% mfad 25 bp	Oct. 2019	update valuation (roll forward) : accident year 2019 loss ratio <u>increased</u> 0.6 points to 74.2%; discount rate <u>increased</u> 2 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations

Under the proposed schedule for fiscal year 2019, the “off-half” valuation quarters ending March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019 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 Sep. 30, 2019 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 interim Appointed Actuary, under the hybrid model for actuarial services. Additional detail will be provided in an “Actuarial Highlights – Quarterly Valuation” report which we anticipate will be posted to the FA website in December 2019.

The valuation implementation impact is summarized in the tables below and on the next page, where abbreviations PAYs refers to prior accident years, CAY refers to the current accident year (2019), and Prem Def refers to premium deficiency / deferred acquisition costs impacts.

Summary of Impact (\$000s) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at Sep. 30, 2019¹

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	935	81	1,016	(15)	-	1,001
CAY	80	5	85	(6)	-	79
Prem Def	15	-	15	-	-	15
TOTAL	1,030	86	1,116	(21)	-	1,095

As indicated in the table above, the incorporation of the new valuation had an estimated **\$1.1 million unfavourable impact** on the month’s net result from operations, adding an estimated 8.3 points (see table at the top of the next page) to the **year-to-date Combined Operating Ratio** to end at **119.3%**.

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.

Summary of Impact (% YTD EP) of Implementing Result of Valuation as at Sep. 30, 2019

NB	ytd EP 13,189 (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	7.1%	0.6%	7.7%	(0.1%)	-	7.6%
CAY	0.6%	-	0.6%	-	-	0.6%
Prem Def	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.1%
TOTAL	7.8%	0.7%	8.5%	(0.2%)	-	8.3%

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 **unfavourable by \$1.0 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 ultimate loss ratio).

The **PAYs** overall showed a **\$0.9 million unfavourable** nominal variance or 5.9% of the PAYs nominal unpaid balance of \$15.8 million determined at the end of last month beginning, driven by favourable claims development and updates to a priori loss ratios to include more recent data and updated trends. While the valuation implementation impact does differ from the valuation changes themselves (as they apply to different periods), the valuation result by government line provides insight into the relative PAYs nominal changes. As per below, the primary changes were in relation TPL across multiple accident years.

Valuation as at Sep. 30, 2019 – PAYs Nominal Changes by Government Line

New Brunswick RSP - valuation changes in selected ultimate
(favourable) / unfavourable during Quarter

Accident Year	Third Party Liability	Accident Benefits	Other Coverages	Total
2014 & Prior	484	39	7	530
2015	111	(9)	-	102
2016	(50)	2	(1)	(49)
2017	213	14	12	239
2018	141	(21)	(24)	96
TOTAL	899	25	(6)	918

The CAY and premium deficiency impacts are a result of the change in the selected loss ratios for accident year **2019** (increased 0.6 points to **74.2%**); there was no change for accident year **2020** (left at **73.0%**).

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 summary tables on the two previous pages 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 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 \$86 thousand 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 September 2019. Column [4] accounts for the change in the **discount rate** selected (increased 2 basis point to **1.43%**), indicating a favourable impact of \$21 thousand. The impact *related only to claims liabilities* (i.e. PAYs plus CAY) was \$21 thousand at August 2019 (projected \$18 thousand impact at December 31, 2019) – this compares to the \$13 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 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

Liam McFarlane of Ernst & Young LLP was Facility Association’s Appointed Actuary (effective as of June 1, 2013). Mr. McFarlane has resigned his Appointment to take on a role at a different organization. Mr. Cosimo Pantaleo of Ernst & Young LLP has assumed the Appointed Actuary’s role (effective as of October 24, 2019), pending formal appointment by the Facility Association Board (expected at its December 12, 2019 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.

1.4 Consideration of Recent Legal Decisions and Changes in Legislation / Regulation²

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.

At the current time, there are no specific recent decisions or changes for inclusion here.

²This 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>

1.5 Harmonized Sales Tax

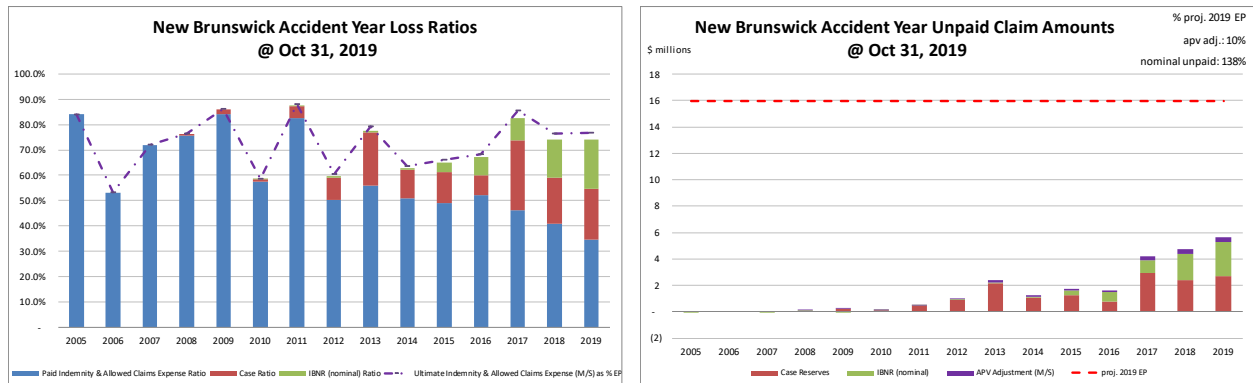
There have been no changes in these descriptions since last month’s Highlights other than updated valuation reference.

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 1, 2016** increasing the combined HST rate in the province from 13% to 15%.

No explicit adjustments have been made to the valuation assumptions from the **most recent** valuation (September 30, 2019), on the basis that current estimates have implicitly incorporated the impact.

1.6 Current Provision Summary

The charts below 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 2019 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 below) represents 10% of the earned premium projected for the full year 2019 (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	15,095	64.1%
ibnr	6,850	29.1%
M/S apv adjust.	1,621	6.9%
M/S total	23,566	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 67% of the IBNR balance relates to accident years 2018 and 2019 (see Exhibit B). Approximately 76% of the M/S claim liabilities

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.

are related to accident years 2015-2019 inclusive (i.e. the most recent 5 accident years), and 2% is related to accident years 2009 and prior (i.e. prior to the most recent 10 accident years).

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

premium liabilities (\$000s)			policy liabilities (\$000s)		
	amt	%		amt	%
unearned prem	9,219	124.3%	claim	21,945	70.8%
prem def/(dpac)	(2,219)	(29.9%)	premium	7,000	22.6%
M/S apv adjust.	419	5.6%	M/S apv adjust.	2,040	6.6%
M/S total	7,419	100.0%	M/S total	30,985	100.0%

2 Activity During the Month of October 2019

2.1 Recorded Premium and Claims Activity

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

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	(1)	(1)	48	(61)	67	112	114	50
2017	(4)	(4)	21	(16)	96	109	117	93
2018	48	48	86	42	(56)	(31)	30	11
2019	1,539	127	656	42	303	80	959	122
TOTAL	1,581	169	811	7	409	269	1,220	276

(Recorded transaction amounts exclude IBNR & other actuarial provisions)

It is unusual to see actual earned premium transactions affecting prior accident years by this time in the calendar year – the prior accident years changes in the month reflect activity undertaken by a member reflecting recent audit findings.

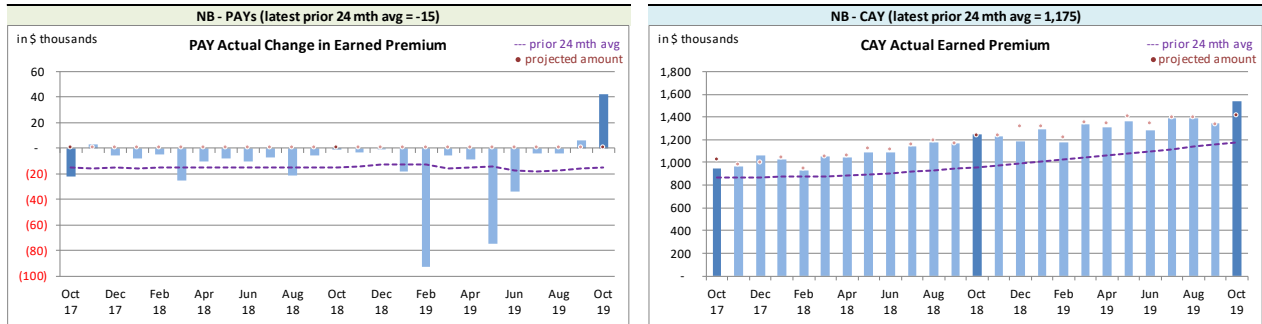
Claims transaction activity is generally volatile and changes from one month to the next are anticipated due to this natural “process variance” (i.e. random variation), and this is particularly true where volumes are low as found in this RSP. Each month, the projection variances are reviewed for signs 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 charts at the top of the next page 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.

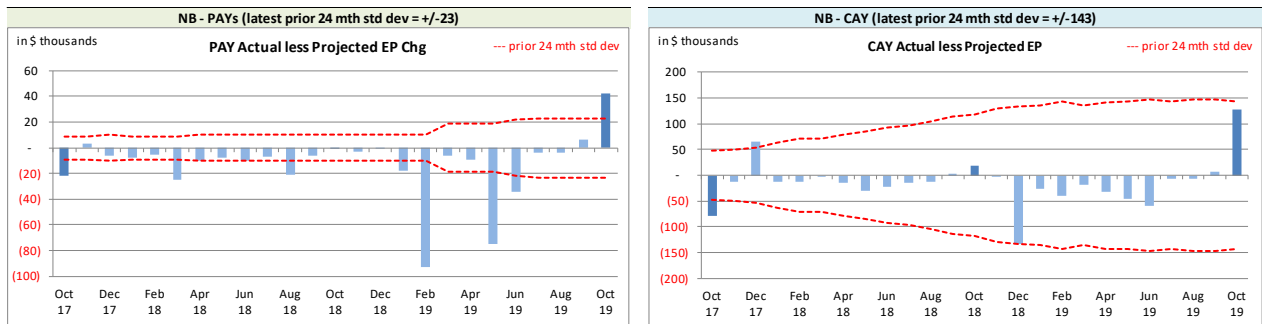
⁴There may be rounding differences in values in this document compared with the associated Bulletin and/or Operational Report.

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.

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 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 charts 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)	(15)	1,175
std dev	23	143
A-P <> std dev	8	2
% <> std dev	32.0%	8.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	no better	better

We project **earned premium** changes from known unearned premium 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 our projections, 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 we have modified our projections processes in response. Over time, we may consider other projection

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 October 2019 has only 5 months where the actual was higher than projected, and as the 95% confidence range is 8 to 17, bias continues to be indicated.

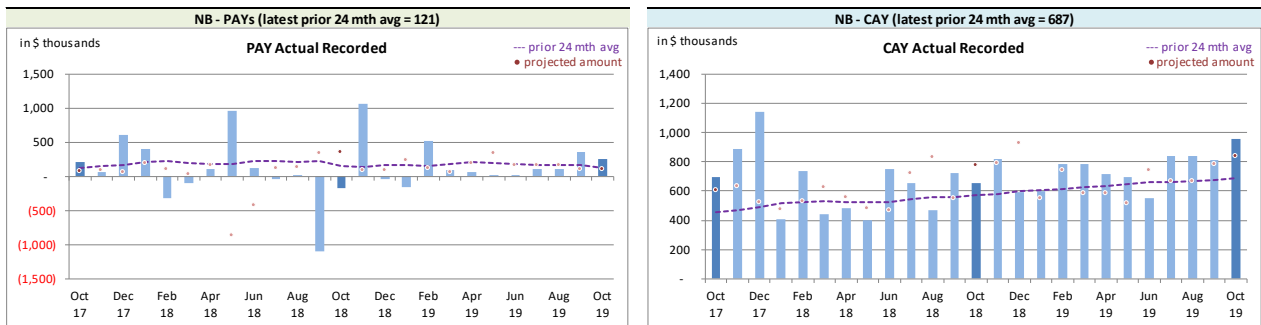
approaches to narrow monthly variance levels further, but it is not currently deemed a priority.

Readers will note the widening of the CAY standard deviation band, reflecting the recent and sustained volume increases and the impact as those increases are earned.

2.1.b AvsP: Recorded Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

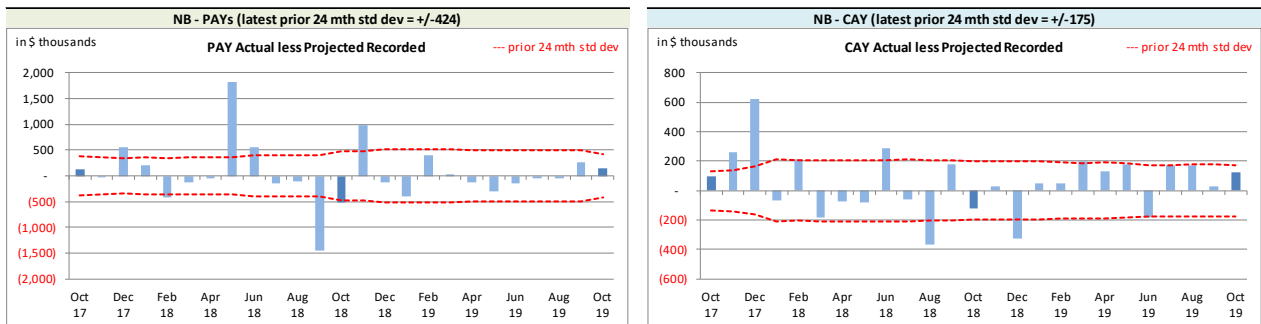
The charts below show actual **recorded** activity (**paid** and case reserve changes), in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a “prior 24-month average” to show how each month’s actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

New Brunswick RSP Actual Recorded by Calendar Month



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

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



On Latest \$ thousands			
	Recorded	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Recorded (prior 24 mths)		121	687
std dev		424	175
A-P <> std dev		7	8
% <> std dev		28.0%	32.0%
norm <> std dev		31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:		no better	no better

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, 28% of the

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 table above), suggesting the projection process has performed no better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming

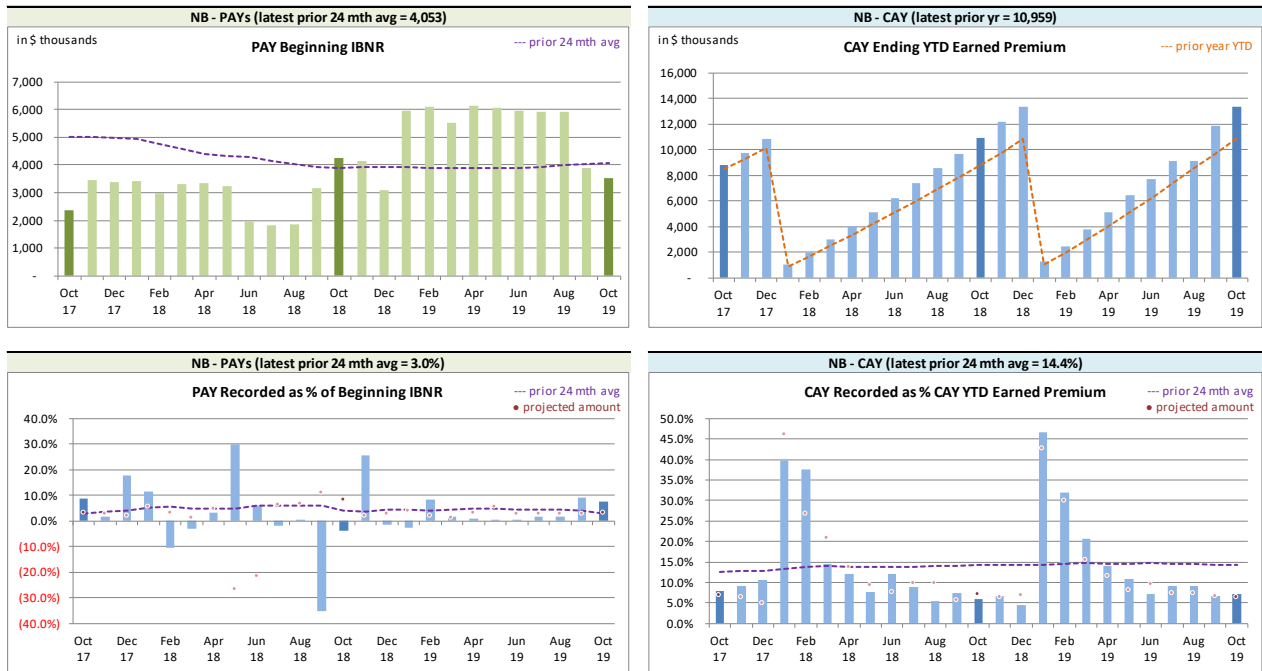
it follows a normal distribution). Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (10 of 25 variances are positive).

The current accident year (CAY) **recorded** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 32% of the time over the last 25 calendar months (see table at the bottom of the previous page), suggesting 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 (16 of 25 variances are positive).

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 below related to levels influencing **recorded** activity. Note in particular the increase in the level of PAY 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 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 chart above) 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

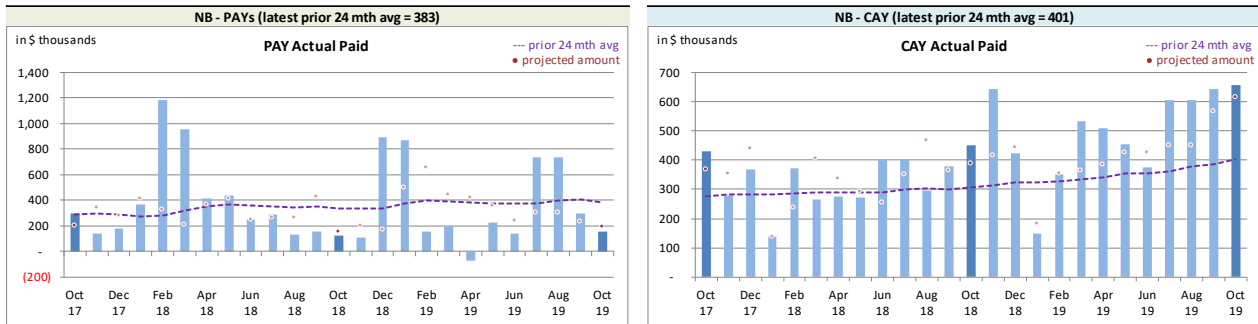
⁸Our recorded activity projections for the prior accident years are based on selected ratios of recorded activity to beginning unpaid balances, whereas the current accident year projections are based on selected ratios of year-to-date IBNR to year-to-date selected ultimate (i.e. selected LR x earned 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.

- 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

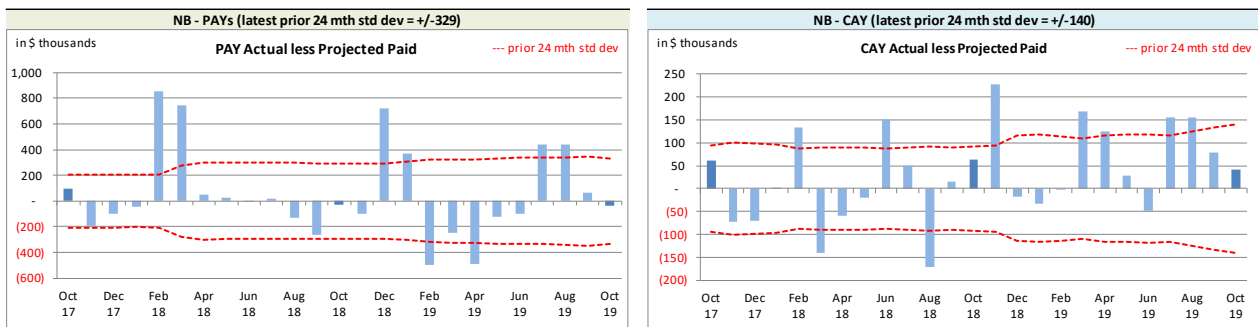
The charts below show actual **paid** activity in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a “prior 24-month average” to show how each month’s actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

New Brunswick RSP Actual Paid activity by Calendar Month



Paid activity variances from the previous month’s projections are shown in the charts below, including the “prior 24-month standard deviation” levels 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)	383	401
std dev	329	140
A-P <> std dev	8	9
% <> std dev	32.0%	36.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%
performance vs 24-mth avg:	no better	no better

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

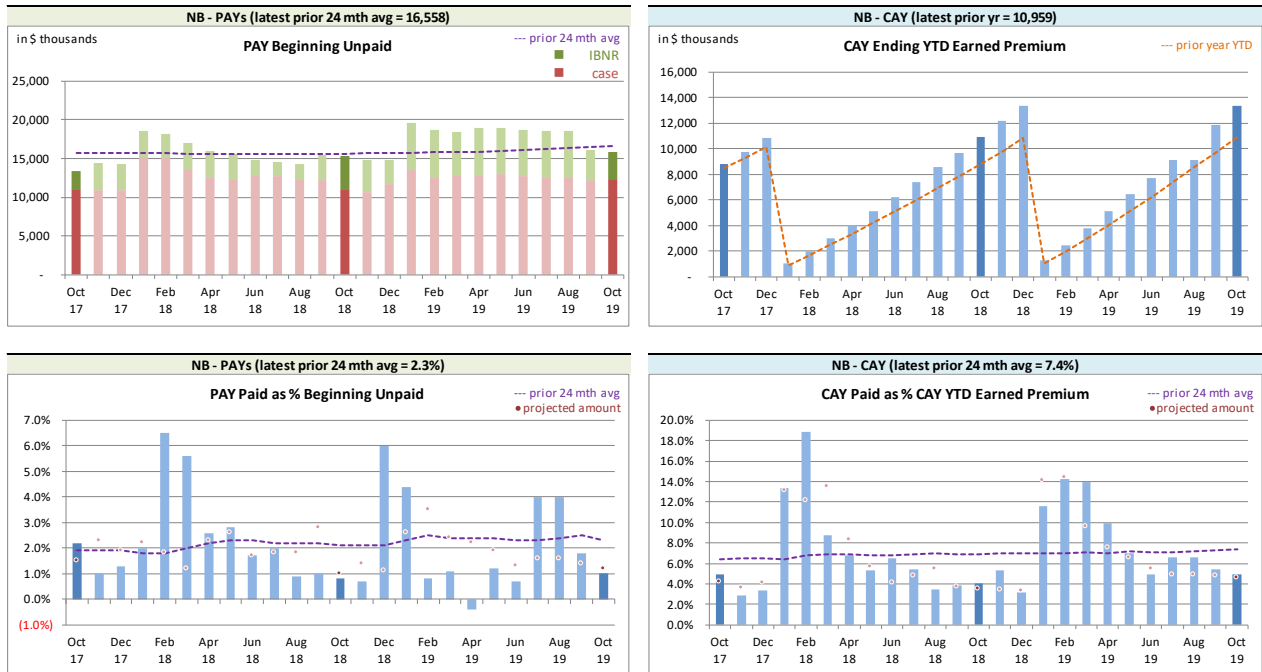
(PAYS) variances over the last 25 calendar months have fallen outside of one standard deviation of the actual **paid** amounts (see table on the left above), suggesting the projection process has performed no better than simply projecting the prior 24-month average amount (assuming a normal distribution). Bias has not been indicated at a 95% confidence level on a rolling 25-month basis (11 of 25 variances

are positive).

The current accident year (CAY) **paid** variances fell outside of one standard deviation 36% of the time over the last 25 calendar months (see table at the bottom of the previous page), 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 (15 of 25 variances are positive).

We have included, for reference, additional charts below related to levels influencing **paid** activity.

New Brunswick 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 chart above) 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).

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.

2.2 Actuarial Provisions

An ultimate loss ratio matching method (described in section 3) was used to determine the month’s 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 table below summarizes variances in provisions included in this month’s Operational Report and the associated one-month projections from last month’s Report.

New Brunswick 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	1,300	531	(232)	(18)	852	67	1,920	580
2017	930	149	(175)	(15)	483	32	1,238	166
2018	1,992	130	(211)	(9)	542	15	2,323	136
2019	2,628	51	(259)	(11)	621	15	2,990	55
TOTAL	6,850	861	(877)	(53)	2,498	129	8,471	937

The IBNR provision is \$0.8 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 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 premium deficiency liability / (deferred policy acquisition cost asset) included in this month’s 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.

¹⁰For 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: 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:	(2,219)	(68)	419	17	(1,800)	(51)
balance as % unearned premium:	(24.1%)	0.1%	4.5%	0.1%	(19.5%)	0.2%
actual unearned premium:	9,219					
less projected:	343					

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 loss¹¹ 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 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 75.2% rather than 74.2% (the valuation ultimate ratio for accident year 2019), 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.)

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.

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	461	3.5%	263	2.0%	724	5.5%	1,020	8.1%
CAY	9,936	75.3%	362	2.7%	10,298	78.1%	1,245	0.1%
TOTAL	10,397	78.8%	625	4.7%	11,022	83.6%	2,265	8.2%

(“% EP” based on 2019 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 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.

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 Sep. 2019	Actual Oct. 2019	Projected Nov. 2019	Projected Dec. 2019	Projected Dec. 2020
	2005	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	2007	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2008	11	11	11	11	10
	2009	(25)	16	16	16	14
	2010	41	29	29	29	25
	2011	123	69	69	68	55
	2012	(519)	124	123	123	101
	2013	289	245	242	239	200
discount rate	2014	217	131	130	130	111
1.43%	2015	398	485	473	457	369
	2016	884	816	792	762	564
interest rate margin	2017	1,101	1,238	1,208	1,157	890
25 basis pts	2018	2,208	2,323	2,213	2,120	1,502
	2019	2,704	2,990	3,079	3,160	2,318
	TOTAL	7,426	8,471	8,379	8,266	9,036
	Change		1,045	(92)	(113)	

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 Sep. 2019	Actual Oct. 2019	Projected Nov. 2019	Projected Dec. 2019	Projected Dec. 2020
	84.0%	2005	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	53.2%	2006	-	-	-	-	-
	72.0%	2007	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	76.3%	2008	4	4	4	4	4
	86.1%	2009	(43)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	58.4%	2010	32	20	20	20	18
	87.5%	2011	81	31	31	31	24
	59.7%	2012	(547)	49	49	49	41
	77.5%	2013	112	71	70	69	54
	62.8%	2014	131	46	46	46	38
	64.9%	2015	285	369	358	344	272
	67.4%	2016	784	720	698	670	479
	82.5%	2017	805	930	902	866	638
	74.1%	2018	1,881	1,992	1,892	1,816	1,245
	74.2%	2019	2,374	2,628	2,696	2,758	2,032
		TOTAL	5,893	6,850	6,756	6,663	7,268
		Change		957	(94)	(93)	

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

EXHIBIT C
Premium Liabilities

TABLE EXHIBIT C

	Amounts in \$000s				
	Actual Sep. 2019	Actual Oct. 2019	Projected Nov. 2019	Projected Dec. 2019	Projected Dec. 2020
Premium Liabilities					
(1) unearned premium (UP)	9,011	9,219	8,937	8,523	7,934
FOR MEMBER SHARING					
(2) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	80.4%	80.5%	80.3%	80.1%	82.2%
(3) expected future costs {(1) x (2)}	7,243	7,419	7,180	6,830	6,524
(4) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(1,768)	(1,800)	(1,757)	(1,693)	(1,410)
Excluding Actuarial Present Value Adjustments					
(5) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	75.8%	75.9%	75.8%	75.6%	77.6%
(6) expected future costs {(1) x (5)}	6,833	7,000	6,774	6,444	6,155
(7) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(2,178)	(2,219)	(2,163)	(2,079)	(1,779)

EXHIBIT D

Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities

The table below presents the projected policy liabilities as at December 31, 2019, broken down by component.

New Brunswick		Projected Balances as at Dec. 31, 2019 (\$000s)									
ending 2019		nominal values			actuarial present value adjustments (apvs)						TOTAL
Acc Yr	Case	IBNR	Total Unpaid	discount	investment PfAD	nominal development PfAD	development PfAD discount	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL	
2005	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	
2008	76	4	80	(1)	-	8	-	8	7	87	
2009	249	(4)	245	(5)	1	25	(1)	24	20	265	
2010	89	20	109	(2)	-	11	-	11	9	118	
2011	443	31	474	(11)	2	47	(1)	46	37	511	
2012	875	49	924	(19)	3	92	(2)	90	74	998	
2013	2,123	69	2,192	(53)	9	219	(5)	214	170	2,362	
2014	1,074	46	1,120	(31)	6	112	(3)	109	84	1,204	
2015	1,227	344	1,571	(47)	8	157	(5)	152	113	1,684	
2016	782	670	1,452	(57)	10	145	(6)	139	92	1,544	
2017	2,790	866	3,656	(165)	26	450	(20)	430	291	3,947	
2018	2,244	1,816	4,060	(195)	32	491	(24)	467	304	4,364	
PAYs (sub-total):	11,972	3,905	15,877	(586)	97	1,757	(67)	1,690	1,201	17,078	
CAY (2019)	3,118	2,758	5,876	(288)	47	676	(33)	643	402	6,278	
claims liabilities:	15,090	6,663	21,753	(874)	144	2,433	(100)	2,333	1,603	23,356	
	Unearned Premium	Premium Deficiency / (DPAC)	Total Provision	discount	investment PfAD	nominal development PfAD	development PfAD discount	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL*	
premium liabilities:	8,523	(2,079)	6,444	(199)	31	572	(18)	554	386	6,830	
policy liabilities:			28,197	(1,073)	175	3,005	(118)	2,887	1,989	30,186	

*Total may not be sum of parts, as apvs apply to future costs within UPR

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, 2019 from the valuation), followed by the selected discount rate and the associated margin for investment income.

**Selected Claims Development MfADs (Sep. 30,
2019)**

Accident Year	Third Party Liability Margins	Accident Benefits Margins	Other Coverages Margins	Total Margins
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%	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%	8.7%	10.0%
2017	12.5%	10.0%	10.7%	12.3%
2018	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.1%
2019	12.3%	10.0%	5.6%	11.5%
2020	11.7%	10.0%	5.1%	9.2%
<u>prem liab</u>	<u>11.7%</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>9.2%</u>

discount rate: 1.43%
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, 2019 from the latest valuation date (projections in exhibits A to D are to Dec. 31, 2019, and are based on more up-to-date information). We have included the most recent valuation selection (1.43%), the prior valuation assumption (1.41%) and the prior fiscal year end valuation assumption (2.29%) 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, 2019 projected Unpaid							
	0.43%	0.93%	1.43%	1.93%	2.43%	2.93%	1.41%	2.29%
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	79	78	78	77	77	76	78	77
2009	225	223	222	220	219	217	222	219
2010	109	108	107	106	106	105	107	106
2011	469	465	462	458	454	451	462	455
2012	876	870	863	857	851	845	864	853
2013	2,244	2,225	2,206	2,188	2,170	2,153	2,207	2,175
2014	1,153	1,141	1,130	1,120	1,109	1,099	1,131	1,112
2015	1,636	1,619	1,602	1,585	1,569	1,553	1,602	1,573
2016	1,565	1,543	1,522	1,502	1,481	1,462	1,523	1,487
2017	4,157	4,089	4,024	3,960	3,898	3,838	4,026	3,915
2018	4,691	4,610	4,532	4,456	4,383	4,312	4,535	4,403
2019	6,850	6,728	6,612	6,498	6,388	6,283	6,616	6,419
Total	24,054	23,699	23,360	23,027	22,705	22,394	23,373	22,794
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

AY	Dollar Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption							
	0.43%	0.93%	1.43%	1.93%	2.43%	2.93%	1.41%	2.29%
Total	694	339	-	(333)	(655)	(966)	13	(566)
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

AY	Percentage Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption							
	0.43%	0.93%	1.43%	1.93%	2.43%	2.93%	1.41%	2.29%
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	1.3%	-	-	(1.3%)	(1.3%)	(2.6%)	-	(1.3%)
2009	1.4%	0.5%	-	(0.9%)	(1.4%)	(2.3%)	-	(1.4%)
2010	1.9%	0.9%	-	(0.9%)	(0.9%)	(1.9%)	-	(0.9%)
2011	1.5%	0.6%	-	(0.9%)	(1.7%)	(2.4%)	-	(1.5%)
2012	1.5%	0.8%	-	(0.7%)	(1.4%)	(2.1%)	0.1%	(1.2%)
2013	1.7%	0.9%	-	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	0.0%	(1.4%)
2014	2.0%	1.0%	-	(0.9%)	(1.9%)	(2.7%)	0.1%	(1.6%)
2015	2.1%	1.1%	-	(1.1%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)	-	(1.8%)
2016	2.8%	1.4%	-	(1.3%)	(2.7%)	(3.9%)	0.1%	(2.3%)
2017	3.3%	1.6%	-	(1.6%)	(3.1%)	(4.6%)	0.0%	(2.7%)
2018	3.5%	1.7%	-	(1.7%)	(3.3%)	(4.9%)	0.1%	(2.8%)
2019	3.6%	1.8%	-	(1.7%)	(3.4%)	(5.0%)	0.1%	(2.9%)
Total	3.0%	1.5%	-	(1.4%)	(2.8%)	(4.1%)	0.1%	(2.4%)
	curr - 100 bp	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

EXHIBIT G

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

RSP **New Brunswick**
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
2005	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
2008	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
2009	(25)	-	(2)	43	41	(164.0%)	16
2010	41	-	-	(12)	(12)	(29.3%)	29
2011	123	-	-	(54)	(54)	(43.9%)	69
2012	(519)	4	(13)	652	643	(123.9%)	124
2013	289	(3)	3	(44)	(44)	(15.2%)	245
2014	217	(2)	(84)	-	(86)	(39.6%)	131
2015	398	(15)	(4)	106	87	21.9%	485
2016	884	(57)	53	(64)	(68)	(7.7%)	816
2017	1,101	(29)	(95)	261	137	12.4%	1,238
2018	2,208	(21)	23	113	115	5.2%	2,323
2019	2,704	231	(24)	79	286	10.6%	2,990
Grand Total	7,426	108	(143)	1,080	1,045	14.1%	8,471

EXHIBIT G

Page 2 of 2

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

RSP		New Brunswick						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		
2005	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2007	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	
2008	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
2009	(43)	-	(2)	41	39	(90.7%)	(4)	
2010	32	-	-	(12)	(12)	(37.5%)	20	
2011	81	(1)	1	(50)	(50)	(61.7%)	31	
2012	(547)	5	(12)	603	596	(109.0%)	49	
2013	112	(1)	1	(41)	(41)	(36.6%)	71	
2014	131	(1)	(84)	-	(85)	(64.9%)	46	
2015	285	(11)	(7)	102	84	29.5%	369	
2016	784	(55)	51	(60)	(64)	(8.2%)	720	
2017	805	(24)	(97)	246	125	15.5%	930	
2018	1,881	(19)	24	106	111	5.9%	1,992	
2019	2,374	203	(29)	80	254	10.7%	2,628	
Grand Total	5,893	96	(154)	1,015	957	16.2%	6,850	