



NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL

DECEMBER 2016 OPERATIONAL REPORT

ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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ACTUARIAL HIGHLIGHTS

RSP NOVA SCOTIA

OPERATIONAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2016

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1 Summary

1.1 Valuation Schedule (Fiscal Year 2016)

The December 2016 Operational Report leverages actuarial assumptions consistent with last month (that is, it does not reflect the results of an updated valuation). The table immediately below summarizes the implemented valuations and future scheduled valuations for fiscal year 2017.

NOVA SCOTIA RISK SHARING POOL FISCAL YEAR 2016 – SCHEDULE OF VALUATIONS			
Valuation Date	Discount Rate (per annum)	Operational Report	Description of Changes
Sep. 30, 2016 (completed)	0.51% mfad: 25 bp	Oct. 2016	updated valuation (roll forward): accident year 2016 loss ratio remained at 94.8%; discount rate decreased by 5 basis points; no change to selected margins for adverse deviations
Dec. 31, 2016		Mar. 2017	update valuation:
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 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.

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

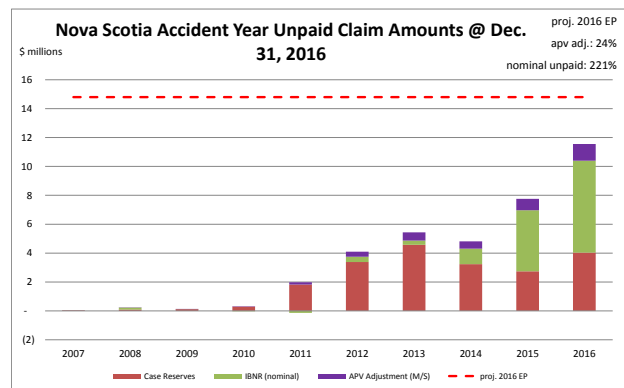
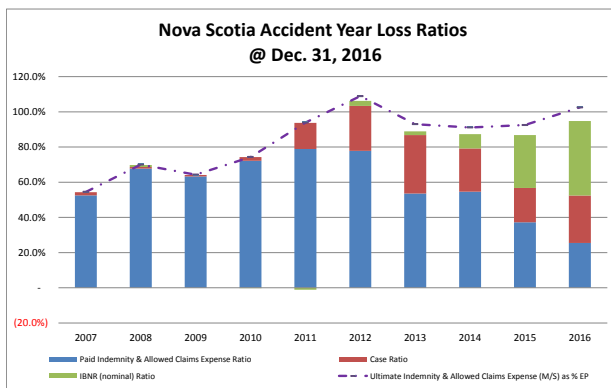
Consideration and assessment of potential impacts of legal decisions and changes in legislation / regulation constitutes a regular part of the valuation process. Descriptions of some of the more recent changes are provided below.

Nova Scotia Bill 86, known as the “**Fair Auto Insurance Reforms**” (FAIR) was introduced on November 9, 2011. FAIR was implemented in two phases. Regulations related to FAIR Phase I

(effective April 1, 2012) was published in the Royal Gazette Part 11, on January 13, 2012. These include provisions for enhanced mandatory benefits under Section B (these include medical, rehabilitation, funeral, death and loss of income benefits), prohibiting premium increases if no claim is made, assistance for volunteer Fire Departments, and periodic review of Auto Insurance Law. FAIR Phase II (effective April 1, 2013) includes provisions for diagnostic and treatment protocols for minor injuries, introduction of direct compensation for property damage, and limited liability and new priority of pay rules for rental companies. With the most recent valuation (September 30, 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 December 31, 2015), impacting the selection of ultimates.

1.4 Current Provision Summary

The charts immediately below show the current levels of claim liabilities¹ 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 2016 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 (\$3.6 million – see table immediately below) represents 24% of the earned premium projected for the full year 2016 (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	20,359	56.2%
ibnr	12,294	33.9%
M/S apv adjust.	3,573	9.9%
M/S total	36,226	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 pool is in case reserves. Approximately 86% of the IBNR balance relates to accident years 2015 and 2016 (see Exhibit B). Approximately 93% of the M/S

¹Claim 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.

total claim liabilities are related to accident years 2012-2016 inclusive (i.e. the most recent 5 accident years) – this is a relatively high percentage, reflecting the relatively recent start time for this pool (2007).

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

premium liabilities (\$000s)			policy liabilities (\$000s)		
	amt	%		amt	%
unearned prem	7,886	91.9%	claim	32,653	72.9%
prem def/(dpac)	(59)	(0.7%)	premium	7,827	17.5%
M/S apv adjust.	757	8.8%	M/S apv adjust.	4,330	9.7%
M/S total	8,584	100.0%	M/S total	44,810	100.0%

2 Activity During the Month of December 2016

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 Report².

Nova Scotia 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	(2)	(2)	266	40	86	249	351	288
2014	(2)	(2)	272	180	(209)	(219)	63	(39)
2015	(3)	(3)	35	(140)	91	(213)	127	(352)
2016	1,284	(32)	390	39	542	217	932	256
TOTAL	1,278	(39)	963	119	510	35	1,473	154

(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.

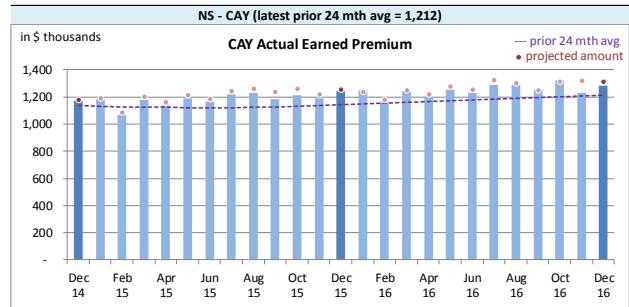
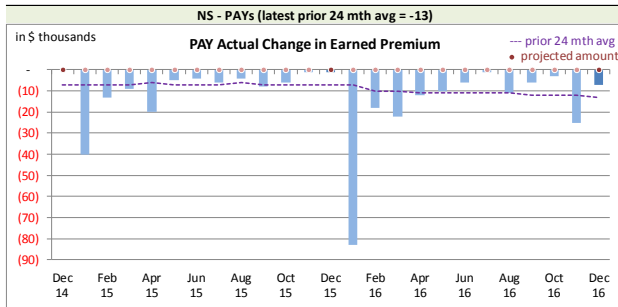
2.1.a Actual vs. Projected (AvsP): Earned Premium

The charts at the top of the next page show actual **earned premium**³ 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.

²There may be rounding differences in values in this document compared with the associated Bulletin and/or Operational Report.

³Premium 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.

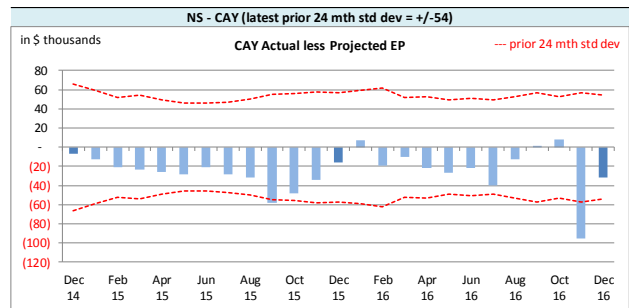
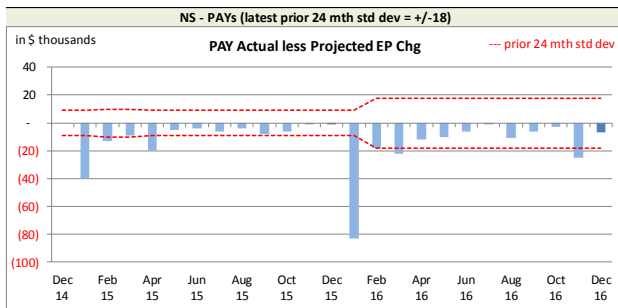
Nova Scotia RSP Actual Earned Premium by Calendar Month



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

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.

Nova Scotia 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)	(13)	1,212	
std dev	18	54	
A-P <> std dev	6	2	
% <> std dev	24.0%	8.0%	
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 generated prior accident years' bias⁴, with actuals generally lower than projected. However, the magnitude is not high relative to monthly

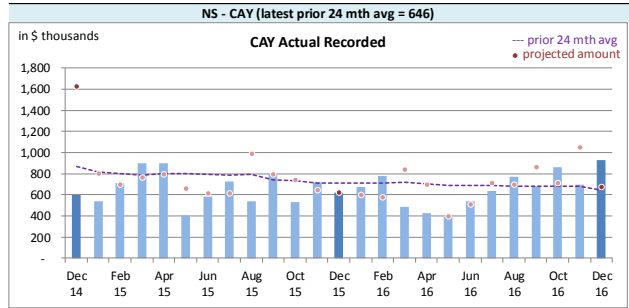
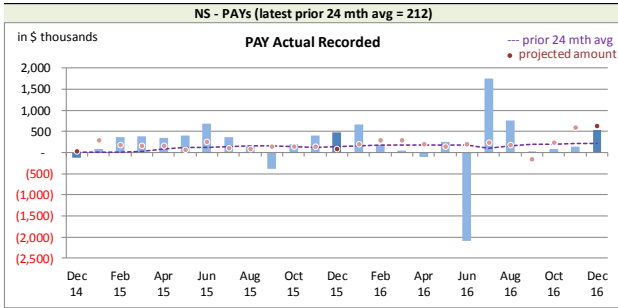
premium, and the variances are within the prior 24-month standard deviation more often than indicated by a normal distribution (see table above). In addition to the prior accident years' bias, the CAY has also shown bias, with actuals being generally lower than projected. Starting with the August 2016 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.

⁴The 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.

2.1.b AvsP: Recorded Indemnity & Allowed Claims Expense

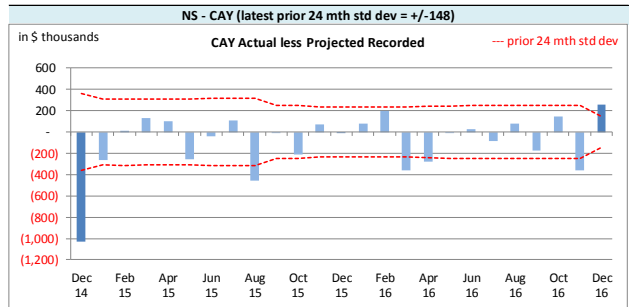
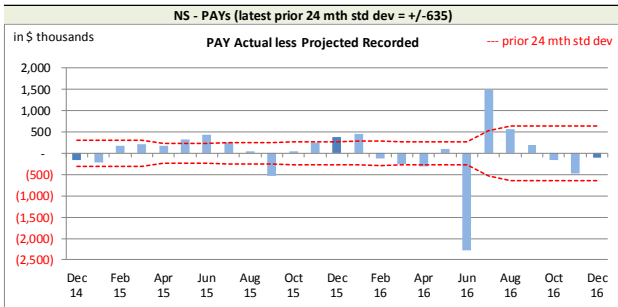
Actual **recorded** activity (**paid** and case reserve changes) over the last 25-month period are shown in the charts immediately below, including the “prior 24-month average” level.

Nova Scotia 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.

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



On Latest \$ thousands		
Recorded	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Recorded (prior 24 mths)	212	646
std dev	635	148
A-P <> std dev	9	6
% <> std dev	36.0%	24.0%
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 that

significant. That said, for prior accident years’ (PAYs) **recorded** variances (left chart above), the percentage of months (36%) with variances in excess of one standard deviation suggests the projection process performs slightly worse than simply projecting based on a 24-month average.

As noted for the past few months, a member is in the process of completing a comprehensive review of their open claims transactions as reported to the FA RSP system. Our review over the three months July-September 2016 noted that correcting transactions were posted to reverse claim closures (and associated case reserve takedowns) posted by this member during the prior month (June 2016). Our investigation and discussion with the member, in conjunction with review by the FA internal audit team, continues to ensure our records are accurate in relation to their own records on their RSP claims portfolio.

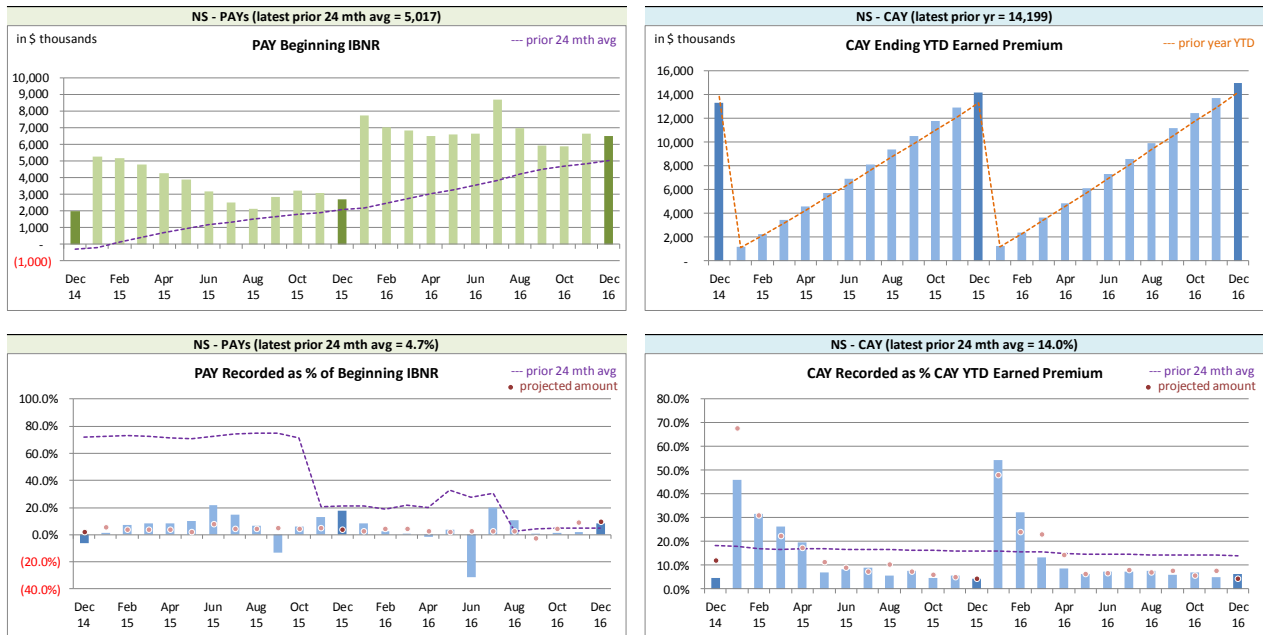
The current accident year (CAY) **recorded** variances (right chart at bottom of previous page), with 24% of months with variances in excess of a 24-month standard deviation suggests the projection process performs better than simply projecting based on a 24-month average. We do not see evidence of bias 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 variance 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 immediately below 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 influence⁵ 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 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 yr accident year (occurs in January); and

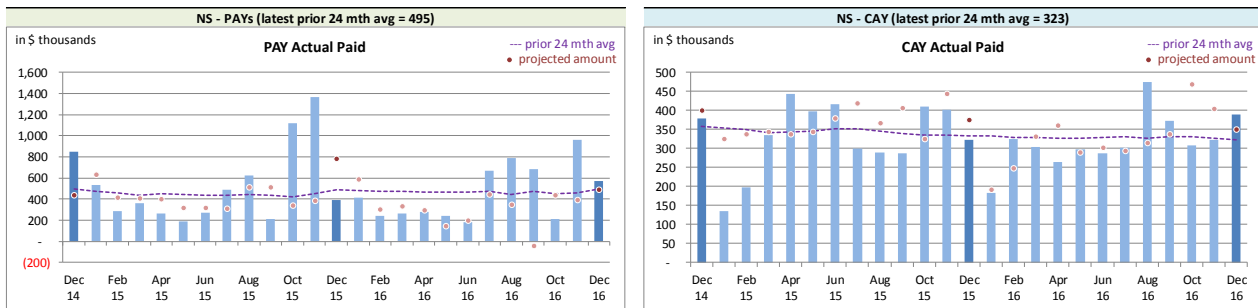
⁵Our recorded activity projections for the prior accident years are based on selected ratios of recorded activity to beginning unpaid balances, whereas the current accident year projections are based on selected ratios of year-to-date IBNR to year-to-date selected ultimate (i.e. selected LR x earned 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 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

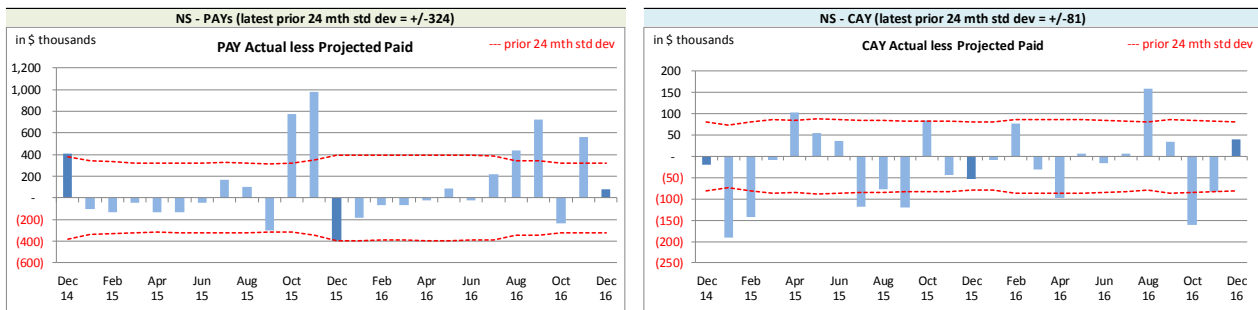
The charts immediately below show actual **paid** activity in each of the most recent 25 calendar months, along with a “prior 24-month average” to show how each month’s actual compares with the average amount of the preceding 24 calendar months.

*Nova Scotia RSP Actual **Paid** by activity 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.

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



On Latest \$ thousands		
Paid	PAYs	CAY
Mthly Avg Paid (prior 24 mths)	495	323
std dev	324	81
A-P <> std dev	7	9
% <> std dev	28.0%	36.0%
norm <> std dev	31.7%	31.7%

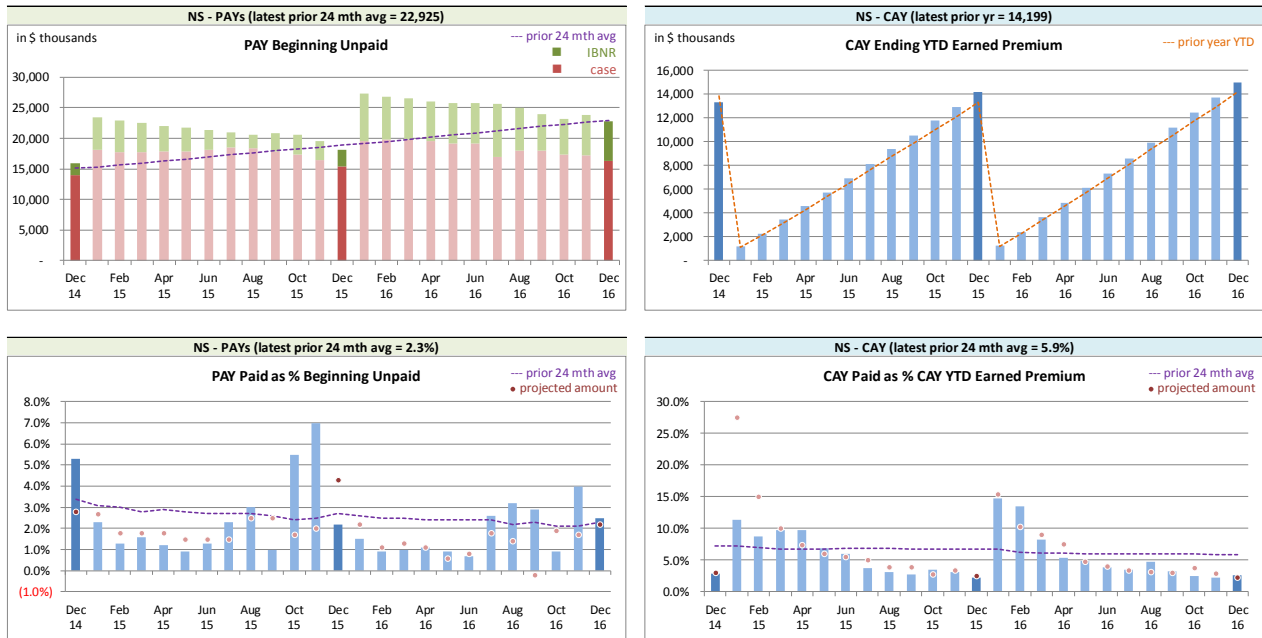
With respect to **paid** indemnity & allowed claims expense activity, caution must be exercised in reviewing the variances as this is a small pool and single claim transactions that are normal course for the business may look “unusual” and generate relatively “significant” variances that in nominal value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

significant. With 28% of months with prior accident years (PAYs) **paid** variances in excess of a prior 24-month standard deviation (see chart above), this suggests the projection process has performed not much better than one based simply on a 24-month average. We do not see evidence of bias in the projections.

The current accident year (CAY) **paid** variances (right chart at the bottom of the previous page) do not appear to indicate bias. However, at 36%, the percentage of months with variances in excess of a prior 24-month standard deviation suggests the projection process performs worse than projections based simply on a 24-month average. We also note that actuals have been lower than projected for 11 of the last 18 months (and 4 of those months had a variance outside of a standard deviation). For these months, actuals have been lower than the corresponding months in the prior year, and we also note that the key ratio we use (**paid to ytd earned premium**) has also been “unusually” low. We continue to monitor and look for ways to improve projections.

We have included, for reference, additional charts immediately below 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 influence⁶ 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

⁶Our 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.

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 IBNR⁷, 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 December 2016 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	635	(289)	(123)	(1)	1,256	(6)	1,768	(296)
2014	1,072	37	(52)	2	555	(22)	1,575	17
2015	4,230	350	(105)	(2)	887	18	5,012	366
2016	6,357	(286)	(166)	1	1,321	(9)	7,512	(294)
TOTAL	12,294	(188)	(446)	-	4,019	(19)	15,867	(207)

The IBNR provision is \$0.2 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 premium deficiency liability / (deferred policy acquisition cost asset) included in the December 2016 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 value) before actuarial present value adjustments and in a premium deficiency position (shown as a positive value) after actuarial present value adjustments. Actuarial present value adjustments increase the expected future policy obligations (costs) associated with the unearned premium and cause the write down of the asset

⁷For ease of discussion, “IBNR” is used in place of “provisions for incurred but not recorded (IBNR) and development”.

value and the creation of the liability. The variances indicated are mainly due to 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:	(59)	(3)	757	(63)	698	(66)
balance as % unearned premium:	(0.8%)	(0.1%)	9.6%	(0.1%)	8.8%	(0.2%)
actual unearned premium:	7,886					
less projected:	(644)					

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 loss⁸ 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 expenses⁹, 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 96.1% rather than 94.8% (the valuation ultimate ratio for accident year 2016), 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.)

⁸“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).

⁹Allowed 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	442	3.0%	(1,075)	(7.3%)	(633)	(4.3%)	(71)	(0.1%)
CAY	14,225	96.1%	1,155	7.8%	15,380	103.9%	1,310	(0.1%)
TOTAL	14,667	99.1%	80	0.5%	14,747	99.6%	1,239	(0.3%)

("“% EP” based on 2016 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. 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.

For the current accident year, 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 Nov. 2016	Actual Dec. 2016	Projected Jan. 2017	Projected Feb. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
	2007	5	5	5	5	5
	2008	154	154	152	148	125
	2009	19	18	18	18	17
	2010	20	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
discount rate	2011	379	20	23	24	32
0.51%	2012	766	718	709	698	600
	2013	807	856	845	834	729
interest rate margin	2014	1,672	1,575	1,540	1,510	1,263
25 basis pts	2015	5,145	5,012	4,954	4,879	3,734
	2016	7,134	7,512	7,389	7,278	4,443
	2017	-	-	658	1,408	5,399
	TOTAL	16,101	15,867	16,292	16,801	16,346
	Change		(234)	425	509	

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 Nov. 2016	Actual Dec. 2016	Projected Jan. 2017	Projected Feb. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
	54.3%	2007	1	1	1	1	1
	69.8%	2008	132	132	129	126	105
	64.2%	2009	7	7	7	7	7
	74.1%	2010	(5)	(28)	(27)	(26)	(24)
	92.6%	2011	223	(136)	(133)	(130)	(108)
	106.3%	2012	410	370	363	356	291
	88.9%	2013	219	289	283	277	226
	87.3%	2014	1,137	1,072	1,045	1,019	833
	86.9%	2015	4,359	4,230	4,167	4,104	3,120
	94.8%	2016	6,071	6,357	6,262	6,168	3,769
	97.5%	2017	-	-	537	1,162	3,790
		TOTAL	12,554	12,294	12,634	13,064	12,010
		Change		(260)	340	430	

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

EXHIBIT C

Discount Rate & Margins for Adverse Deviations

TABLE EXHIBIT C

	Amounts in \$000s				
	Actual Nov. 2016	Actual Dec. 2016	Projected Jan. 2017	Projected Feb. 2017	Projected Dec. 2017
Premium Liabilities					
(1) unearned premium (UP)	8,432	7,886	8,229	9,044	16,490
FOR MEMBER SHARING					
(2) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	108.4%	108.8%	108.9%	108.9%	111.6%
(3) expected future costs {(1) x (2)}	9,142	8,584	8,960	9,852	18,401
(4) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	710	698	731	808	1,911
Excluding Actuarial Present Value Adjustments					
(5) expected future costs ratio {% of (1)}	98.9%	99.2%	99.3%	99.4%	101.7%
(6) expected future costs {(1) x (5)}	8,335	7,827	8,170	8,985	16,778
(7) premium deficiency / (deferred policy acquisition cost)	(97)	(59)	(59)	(59)	288

EXHIBIT D
Projected Year-end Policy Liabilities

The table below presents the projected policy liabilities as at December 31, 2016, broken down by component.

Nova Scotia 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		
2007	37	1	38	-	-	4	4	42	
2008	99	105	204	(1)	1	20	20	224	
2009	106	7	113	(1)	-	11	10	123	
2010	264	(24)	240	(2)	1	24	23	263	
2011	1,603	(108)	1,495	(15)	7	148	140	1,635	
2012	3,037	291	3,328	(37)	17	329	309	3,637	
2013	4,090	226	4,316	(52)	26	529	503	4,819	
2014	2,858	833	3,691	(41)	18	453	430	4,121	
2015	2,239	3,120	5,359	(64)	32	646	614	5,973	
2016	2,299	3,769	6,068	(91)	42	723	674	6,742	
PAYs (sub-total):	16,632	8,220	24,852	(304)	144	2,887	2,727	27,579	
CAY (2017)	10,701	3,790	14,491	(232)	116	1,725	1,609	16,100	
claims liabilities:	27,333	12,010	39,343	(536)	260	4,612	4,336	43,679	
	Unearned Premium	Premium Deficiency / (DPAC)	Total Provision	discount	investment PfAD	development PfAD	Total apvs	TOTAL*	
premium liabilities:	16,490	288	16,778	(231)	115	1,739	1,623	18,401	
*Total may not be sum of parts, as apvs apply to future costs within UPR									
policy liabilities:			56,121	(767)	375	6,351	5,959	62,080	

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, 2016 from the valuation), followed by the selected discount rate and the associated margin for investment income.

Accident Year	Selected Claims Development MfADs (Sep. 30, 2016)			Total
	Third Party Liability	Accident Benefits	Other Coverages	
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	12.5%	10.0%	11.5%	12.4%
2014	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.4%
2015	12.5%	10.0%	8.9%	12.2%
2016	12.4%	10.0%	8.9%	12.1%
2017	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	12.5%
prem liab	12.0%	10.0%	5.2%	10.7%

discount rate: 0.51%
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, 2016 from the latest valuation date (projections in exhibits A to D are to Dec. 31, 2017 and based on more up-to-date information). We have included both the current valuation selection (0.51%), the prior valuation assumption (0.56%) and the prior fiscal year end valuation assumption (0.70%) 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, 2016 projected Unpaid								
AY	0.01%	0.51%	1.01%	1.51%	2.01%	2.51%	0.56%	0.70%
2007	31	31	31	31	31	30	31	31
2008	202	201	200	199	198	197	201	201
2009	122	121	121	120	119	118	121	121
2010	282	280	278	275	273	270	280	279
2011	2,310	2,295	2,270	2,245	2,221	2,197	2,293	2,285
2012	3,958	3,932	3,888	3,845	3,803	3,762	3,928	3,916
2013	5,210	5,178	5,123	5,068	5,016	4,965	5,173	5,157
2014	5,073	5,039	4,979	4,921	4,865	4,810	5,033	5,016
2015	7,596	7,532	7,423	7,315	7,212	7,111	7,522	7,491
2016	11,090	10,988	10,813	10,641	10,476	10,316	10,970	10,921
Total	35,874	35,597	35,126	34,660	34,214	33,776	35,552	35,418
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

Dollar Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption								
AY	0.01%	0.51%	1.01%	1.51%	2.01%	2.51%	0.56%	0.70%
Total	277	-	(471)	(937)	(1,383)	(1,821)	(45)	(179)
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

Percentage Impact Relative to Valuation Assumption								
AY	0.01%	0.51%	1.01%	1.51%	2.01%	2.51%	0.56%	0.70%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	(3.2%)	-	-
2008	0.5%	-	(0.5%)	(1.0%)	(1.5%)	(2.0%)	-	-
2009	0.8%	-	-	(0.8%)	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	-	-
2010	0.7%	-	(0.7%)	(1.8%)	(2.5%)	(3.6%)	-	(0.4%)
2011	0.7%	-	(1.1%)	(2.2%)	(3.2%)	(4.3%)	(0.1%)	(0.4%)
2012	0.7%	-	(1.1%)	(2.2%)	(3.3%)	(4.3%)	(0.1%)	(0.4%)
2013	0.6%	-	(1.1%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)	(4.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.4%)
2014	0.7%	-	(1.2%)	(2.3%)	(3.5%)	(4.5%)	(0.1%)	(0.5%)
2015	0.8%	-	(1.4%)	(2.9%)	(4.2%)	(5.6%)	(0.1%)	(0.5%)
2016	0.9%	-	(1.6%)	(3.2%)	(4.7%)	(6.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.6%)
Total	0.8%	-	(1.3%)	(2.6%)	(3.9%)	(5.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.5%)
	curr - 50 bp	curr val assumption	curr + 50bp	curr + 100bp	curr + 150bp	curr + 200bp	prior val assumption	prior fyr end assumption

6.1.a.1 EXHIBIT G

Page 1 of 2

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

RSP Nova Scotia
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			
2007	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
2008	154	(4)	4	-	-	-	154
2009	19	(1)	-	-	(1)	(5.3%)	18
2010	20	-	(23)	-	(23)	(115.0%)	(3)
2011	379	(16)	(343)	-	(359)	(94.7%)	20
2012	766	(36)	(12)	-	(48)	(6.3%)	718
2013	807	(29)	78	-	49	6.1%	856
2014	1,672	(114)	17	-	(97)	(5.8%)	1,575
2015	5,145	(499)	366	-	(133)	(2.6%)	5,012
2016	7,134	672	(294)	-	378	5.3%	7,512
Grand Total	16,101	(27)	(207)	-	(234)	(1.5%)	15,867

6.1.a.2 EXHIBIT G

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

RSP Nova Scotia
AccountCode Desc IBNR - Undiscounted

IBNR - in \$000s

AccYear	Values				Sum of Total Change	Sum of % Total Change	Sum of Current Month Final Amount
	Sum of Prior Month Actual Amount	Sum of Projected Change	Sum of Change Due to AvsP Variances	Sum of Change Due to Valuation Implementation			
2007	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2008	132	(3)	3	-	-	-	132
2009	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
2010	(5)	-	(23)	-	(23)	460.0%	(28)
2011	223	(13)	(346)	-	(359)	(161.0%)	(136)
2012	410	(29)	(11)	-	(40)	(9.8%)	370
2013	219	(18)	88	-	70	32.0%	289
2014	1,137	(102)	37	-	(65)	(5.7%)	1,072
2015	4,359	(479)	350	-	(129)	(3.0%)	4,230
2016	6,071	572	(286)	-	286	4.7%	6,357
Grand Total	12,554	(72)	(188)	-	(260)	(2.1%)	12,294