Financial statements

IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan

for the year ended December 31, 2023
and the period of 333 days ended December 31, 2022

KALEIDO

The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the subscribers of
the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan (the "Plan"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the statements of net income and comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to contracts and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the period of 333 days ended December 31, 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Plan as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the period of 333 days ended December 31, 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report of Fund Performance.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management Report of Fund Performance prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Plan or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Plan's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte LLP[1]

Quebec City, Quebec
March 21, 2024

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[1] CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A149702

Statements of financial position

(in thousand of Canadian $)

	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets			
Cash		**352**	414
Sales pending settlement		**10**	-
Dividends receivable		**14**	5
Interest receivable		**331**	94
Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) receivable	9	**2,003**	2,324
Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) receivable		**2,996**	2,253
Investments	4, 9	**60,336**	25,435
		66,042	30,525
Liabilities			
Purchases pending settlement		**12**	406
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6	**173**	277
Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) refundable		**7**	-
		192	683
Net assets attributable to contracts		**65,850**	29,842

Approved by

[François Lavoie] Chairman of the Board of Directors

[Albert Caponi] Chairman of the Audit and Risk Management Committee

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statements of net income and comprehensive income
for the years ended December 31
(in thousand of Canadian $)

	Notes	**2023**	2022 (for 333 days)
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Interest income for educational assistance payments		**1,194**	126
Dividends		**136**	12
Realized gain (loss) on disposal of investments		**90**	(6)
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments		**1,526**	(71)
		2,946	61
Operating expenses			
Brokerage fees		**6**	1
U.S. tax expenses		**3**	1
Portfolio management fees		**53**	4
Trustee fees		**1**	-
Custodian fees		**23**	5
Administration fees	7	**721**	80
Independent Review Committee fees		**1**	-
		808	91
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to contracts		**2,138**	(30)

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Statements of changes in net assets attributable to contracts
for the years ended December 31
(in thousand of Canadian $)

	Subscribers savings	EAP account	Income on savings	CESG	QESI	Incentive income	Total
Net assets as at December 31, 2022	22,326	-	(20)	5,282	2,264	(10)	29,842
Net income and comprehensive income	-	(66)	1,765	-	-	439	2,138
Increase							
Subscribers savings	32,550	-	-	-	-	-	32,550
Transfers between plans	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Grants received from the government	-	-	-	7,552	3,206	-	10,758
Transfers from other promoters	-	-	-	69	21	-	90
	32,550	-	-	7,627	3,227	-	43,404
Decrease							
Refund of savings at maturity	(7,713)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,713)
Grants returned to the government	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)
Transfers to other promoters	-	-	-	(7)	(1)	-	(8)
Grants and income on grants	-	-	(55)	(1,237)	(506)	(8)	(1,806)
	(7,713)		(55)	(1,244)	(514)	(8)	(9,534)
Net assets as at December 31, 2023	**47,163**	**(66)**	**1,690**	**11,665**	**4,977**	**421**	**65,850**

Statements of changes in net assets attributable to contracts
for the years ended December 31
(in thousand of Canadian $)

	Subscribers savings	EAP account	Income on savings	CESG	QESI	Incentive income	Total
Net assets as at 1 February, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income and comprehensive income	-	-	(20)	-	-	(10)	(30)
Increase							
Subscribers savings	22,377	-	-	-	-	-	22,377
Transfers between plans	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Grants received from the government	-	-	-	5,242	2,253	-	7,495
Transfers from other promoters	-	-	-	44	11	-	55
	22,377	-	-	5,287	2,264	-	29,928
Decrease							
Refund of savings at maturity	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	(51)
Grants and income on grants	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
	(51)		-	(5)	-	-	(56)
Net assets as at December 31, 2022	**22,326**	**-**	**(20)**	**5,282**	**2,264**	**(10)**	**29,842**

Statements of cash flows
for the years ended December 31
(in thousand of Canadian $)

	2023	2022 (for 333 days)
Cash flows from operational activities		
Income received		
Interest	**956**	32
Dividends	**130**	1
	1,086	33
Operating expenses paid		
Brokerage fees	**(6)**	(1)
U.S. tax expenses	**(3)**	(1)
Portfolio management fees	**(41)**	-
Trustee fees	**(1)**	-
Custodian fees	**(24)**	-
Administration fees	**(600)**	(48)
Independent Review Committee fees	**(1)**	-
	(676)	(50)
Other operational activities		
Disposal of investments	**59,745**	12,863
Acquisition of investments	**(93,436)**	(37,963)
	(33,691)	(25,100)
Net cash flows used in operational activities	**(33,281)**	(25,117)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Savings received	**32,323**	22,363
Savings advance	**-**	250
Savings paid to other promoters	**(10)**	-
Refunds of savings to subscribers	**(7,713)**	(51)
CESG received	**7,934**	2,962
QESI received	**2,485**	11
Incentives and income on incentives paid	**(1,751)**	(5)
Income on savings paid	**(55)**	-
Transfers between plans	**6**	1
Net cash flows from financing activities	**33,219**	25,531
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**(62)**	414
Cash, beginning of year	**414**	-
Cash, end of year	**352**	414

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Par value	Security	Maturity	Rate (%)	Cost	Carrying amount
Short-term investments					
13,991	Cash		-	13,991	13,991
100	Cash sweep		-	98	98
150	BCI QUADREAL REALTY	12 Mar 2024	1.056	149	149
580	IVANHOE CAMBRIDGE II INC	12 Dec 2024	2.296	561	565
150	LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED	10 Jun 2024	3.918	148	149
Total - Short-term investments				14,947	14,952
Bonds					
Bonds issued or guaranteed by a Canadian province					
170	PROV OF ALBERTA	1 Dec 2033	3.900	169	171
165	PROV OF ALBERTA	1 Jun 2031	1.650	140	144
135	PROV OF ALBERTA	20 Sep 2029	2.900	129	131
160	PROV OF MANITOBA	2 Dec 2032	3.900	158	161
165	PROV OF MANITOBA	2 Jun 2030	2.050	147	150
135	PROV OF MANITOBA	5 Sep 2029	3.250	132	133
1,885	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Jun 2033	3.650	1,789	1,868
135	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Jun 2032	3.750	134	135
3,410	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Feb 2032	4.050	3,380	3,502
130	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Jun 2031	2.150	115	117
135	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Dec 2030	1.350	114	117
1,000	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Jun 2030	2.050	884	914
2,265	PROV OF ONTARIO	1 Nov 2029	1.550	1,951	2,033
150	PROV OF ONTARIO	2 Jun 2029	2.700	142	144
205	PROV OF QUEBEC	1 Sep 2033	3.600	188	202
255	PROV OF QUEBEC	22 Nov 2032	3.900	255	259
2,875	PROV OF QUEBEC	20 May 2032	3.650	2,845	2,875
2,190	PROV OF QUEBEC	27 May 2031	2.100	1,897	1,980
135	PROV OF QUEBEC	1 Sep 2030	1.900	119	122
145	PROV OF QUEBEC	1 Sep 2029	2.300	134	136
150	PROV OF SASKATCHEWAN	2 Jun 2033	3.900	150	151
110	PROV OF SASKATCHEWAN	2 Jun 2031	2.150	98	99
110	PROV OF SASKATCHEWAN	2 Jun 2030	2.200	100	101
135	PROV OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	18 Jun 2032	3.200	129	130
130	PROV OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	18 Jun 2031	1.550	110	112
165	PROV OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	18 Jun 2030	2.200	149	152
135	PROV OF NOVA SCOTIA	1 Sep 2030	2.000	120	122
165	PROV OF BRITISH	18 Jun 2033	3.550	156	162
				15,834	16,323
Bonds issued or guaranteed by a municipality					
300	SOUTH COAST BC TRANSN AUTH	3 Jul 2030	1.600	250	265
				250	265

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Par value	Security	Maturity	Rate (%)	Cost	Carrying amount
Bonds (continued)					
Bonds issued or guaranteed by a corporation					
150	407 INTERNATIONAL INC	27 Jul 2029	6.470	167	166
325	407 INTERNATIONAL INC	22 May 2025	1.800	307	313
150	ALIMENTATION COUCHE-TARD INC	25 Sep 2030	5.592	150	160
50	ALLIED PROPERTIES REIT	12 Feb 2026	1.726	44	46
200	ALTALINK L P	29 May 2026	2.747	189	194
175	BANK OF MONTREAL	26 Nov 2082	7.325	171	174
150	BANK OF MONTREAL	17 Jun 2030	2.077	140	144
250	BANK OF MONTREAL	29 May 2028	5.039	249	256
300	BANK OF MONTREAL	28 May 2026	1.551	268	281
175	BANK OF MONTREAL	10 Mar 2026	1.758	162	166
275	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	1 Nov 2027	1.400	235	248
450	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	3 Feb 2025	2.160	434	436
185	BCI QUADREAL REALTY	24 Jun 2026	2.551	172	177
775	BELL CANADA	29 May 2028	2.200	689	712
200	BELL CANADA	29 Sep 2027	3.600	195	195
150	CANADIAN IMPERIAL BK OF COMM	21 Jul 2030	2.010	139	143
140	CANADIAN IMPERIAL BK OF COMM	19 Jun 2029	2.950	136	138
600	CANADIAN IMPERIAL BK OF COMM	17 Apr 2025	2.000	574	578
160	CDP FINANCIAL INC	1 Sep 2029	3.950	161	163
100	CHOICE PROPERTIES REIT	8 Mar 2028	4.178	97	98
220	CHOICE PROPERTIES REIT	30 Nov 2026	2.456	202	207
175	CHOICE PROPERTIES REIT	10 Jan 2025	3.546	172	172
100	CT REIT	16 Jun 2027	3.469	94	95
150	CT REIT	9 Jun 2025	3.527	146	146
200	DOLLARAMA INC	8 Jul 2026	1.871	185	188
200	ENBRIDGE INC	12 Apr 2078	6.625	188	197
225	ENBRIDGE INC	8 Jun 2027	3.200	210	216
200	ENERGIR INC	16 Apr 2027	2.100	182	188
145	FEDERATION DES CAISSES	23 Aug 2032	5.035	143	145
100	FEDERATION DES CAISSES	17 Nov 2028	5.467	100	104
325	FEDERATION DES CAISSES	16 Aug 2028	5.475	330	339
465	FEDERATION DES CAISSES	10 Sep 2026	1.587	419	434
135	GRANITE REIT HOLDINGS LP	30 Aug 2028	2.194	117	121
165	GREATER TORONTO AIRPORTS AUTH	3 May 2028	1.540	144	150
15	GREAT-WEST LIFECO INC	28 Feb 2028	3.337	14	15
295	HYDRO ONE INC	30 Nov 2029	3.930	291	295
350	HYDRO ONE INC	21 Sep 2026	5.562	350	350
300	HYDRO ONE INC	24 Feb 2026	2.770	287	292
1,350	HYDRO QUEBEC	1 Sep 2029	3.400	1,318	1,339
150	INTACT FINANCIAL CORPORATION	18 May 2028	2.179	132	138
65	LOBLAW COMPANIES LTD	11 Dec 2028	4.488	64	66
150	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	19 Jun 2082	7.117	144	150
150	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	12 May 2030	2.237	141	144
50	METRO INC	6 Dec 2027	3.390	48	49
200	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	7 Dec 2026	4.968	200	203
300	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	15 Jun 2026	1.534	270	280
480	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	3 Nov 2025	5.296	481	485
150	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	3 Feb 2025	2.580	144	146
400	NORTH WEST REDWTR PARTNERSHIP	1 Jun 2027	2.800	372	382
170	OMERS FINANCE TRUST	14 May 2029	2.600	158	161

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Par value	Security	Maturity	Rate (%)	Cost	Carrying amount
Bonds (continued)					
Bonds issued or guaranteed by a corporation (continued)					
295	OMERS REALTY CORP	14 Nov 2028	5.381	306	307
135	OMERS REALTY CORP	5 Jun 2025	3.331	132	132
100	ONTARIO POWER GENERATION INC	8 Apr 2030	3.215	88	94
215	ONTARIO POWER GENERATION INC	4 Oct 2027	3.315	207	209
510	ONTARIO POWER GENERATION INC	8 Apr 2025	2.893	493	498
100	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	21 Sep 2028	5.700	100	105
225	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	31 Mar 2027	3.650	216	220
65	ROGERS COMMUNICATIONS INC	1 Mar 2027	3.800	63	64
75	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	24 Nov 2080	4.500	70	71
100	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	1 Feb 2033	5.010	98	100
260	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	3 Nov 2031	2.140	233	241
600	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	31 Jul 2028	1.833	519	542
425	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	1 May 2028	4.632	420	429
275	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL INC	4 Jul 2035	5.500	269	284
220	TELUS CORP	1 Mar 2028	3.625	206	214
355	TELUS CORP	8 Jul 2026	2.750	335	342
225	THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	27 Jul 2082	7.023	223	221
185	THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	3 May 2032	3.934	176	179
300	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	31 Oct 2082	7.283	300	300
215	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	26 Jan 2032	3.060	198	204
150	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	4 Mar 2031	4.859	149	150
175	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	22 Apr 2030	3.105	168	170
625	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	8 Mar 2028	1.888	549	570
200	TORONTO HYDRO CORP	20 Oct 2031	2.470	163	178
150	TORONTO HYDRO CORP	11 Dec 2029	2.430	138	138
200	TORONTO HYDRO CORP	25 Aug 2026	2.520	187	192
160	TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	26 Jan 2032	3.060	146	152
300	TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LTD	5 Apr 2027	3.800	290	294
250	IVANHOE CAMBRIDGE II INC	2 Jun 2028	4.994	249	255
200	LOWER MATTAGAMI ENERGY LP	14 May 2031	2.433	165	178
150	LOWER MATTAGAMI ENERGY LP	21 Oct 2026	2.307	139	142
150	ONTARIO TEACHERS FINANCE TRUST	2 Jun 2032	4.450	155	156
325	FAIRFAX FINL HOLDINGS LTD	16 Dec 2026	4.700	321	325
250	ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC	11 Sep 2025	3.310	241	245
40	FEDERATION DES CAISSES DESJARD	23 Aug 2032	5.035	40	40
165	NAV CANADA	9 Feb 2026	0.937	151	154
150	ALGONQUIN POWER CO	17 Feb 2027	4.090	145	147
150	VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC	22 Mar 2028	2.375	131	139
175	HYDRO ONE LTD	15 Oct 2027	1.410	156	160
210	RELIANCE LP	1 Aug 2028	2.670	185	190
100	RELIANCE LP	15 Mar 2025	3.836	97	98
				20,342	20,814
Total - Bonds				36,426	37,402

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Number of shares	Security	Cost	Carrying amount
Equities			
Energy			
1,538	CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES LTD	136	134
441	PARKLAND CORP	19	19
1,197	TOURMALINE OIL CORP	84	71
992	VALERO ENERGY CORP	174	170
		413	394
Materials			
491	FRANCO-NEVADA CORP	81	72
178	LINDE PLC	95	96
1,153	WHEATON PRECIOUS METALS CORP	71	75
6,454	LUNDIN MINING CORP	59	70
		306	313
Communication Services			
1,095	ALPHABET INC	191	202
374	META PLATFORMS INC	161	175
1,375	QUEBECOR INC	40	43
578	TELUS CORP	13	14
1,068	ROLLINS INC	61	61
		466	495
Utilities			
467	BROOKFIELD RENEWABLE PARTNERS	14	16
394	BROOKFIELD INFRASTRUCTURE	13	16
1,116	BORALEX INC	31	38
		58	70
Financials			
359	CME GROUP INC	106	100
685	CULLEN/FROST BANKERS INC	89	98
770	DEFINITY FINANCIAL CORP	29	29
312	IA FINANCIAL CORP INC	26	28
181	INTACT FINANCIAL CORP	36	37
639	MARSH & MCLENNAN COS INC	167	160
347	MASTERCARD INC	184	195
1,246	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	117	126
1,636	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	188	219
1,343	TORONTO DOMINION BANK	106	115
2,198	BROOKFIELD CORPORATION	105	117
		1,153	1,224

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Number of shares	Security	Cost	Carrying amount
	Equities (continued)		
	Consumer Staples		
722	LAMB WESTON HOLDINGS INC	94	103
651	MAPLE LEAF FOODS INC	18	16
191	METRO INC	13	13
212	PREMIUM BRANDS HOLDINGS CORP	19	20
786	WALMART INC	176	163
		320	315
	Consumer Discretionary		
1,371	ALIMENTATION COUCHE-TARD INC	104	107
1,105	AMAZON.COM INC	206	222
217	BOYD GROUP SERVICES INC	53	60
673	CCL INDUSTRIES INC	37	40
516	FIVE BELOW INC	128	145
800	TJX COS INC/THE	98	99
		626	673
	Health		
459	AMGEN INC	165	174
321	CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES INT	79	100
541	DANAHER CORP	148	165
525	GRANITE REIT	34	40
345	ZOETIS INC	78	90
		504	569
	Industrial		
1,616	ANDLAUER HEALTHCARE GROUP INC	63	66
403	CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY CO	60	67
119	ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC	44	49
194	TOROMONT INDUSTRIES LTD	21	23
1,091	WASTE CONNECTIONS INC	199	215
286	WSP GLOBAL INC	52	53
526	CANADIAN PACIFIC KANSAS CITY	52	55
450	VERALTO CORP	44	49
273	TFI INTERNATIONAL INC	43	49
1,203	BROOKFIELD BUSINESS PARTNERS	26	33
		604	659

Schedule of investment portfolio
as at December 31, 2023
(in thousands of Canadian $)

Number of shares	Security	Cost	Carrying amount
Equities (continued)			
Information Technology			
223	ADOBE INC	170	175
937	APPLE INC	226	238
408	CGI INC	55	58
28	CONSTELLATION SOFTWARE INC	80	92
118	DESCARTES SYS GROUP INC	12	13
774	MICROSOFT CORP	367	384
766	SHOPIFY INC	55	79
348	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	71	78
267	TOPICUS.COM INC	25	24
474	WORKDAY INC	146	173
1,604	LUMINE GROUP INC	31	48
277	NVIDIA CORP	170	181
		1,408	1,543
ETF			
40,857	ISHARES S&P/TSX SMALLCAP INDEX	743	736
15,515	ISHARES ESG SCREEN SP SMALL	731	783
		1,474	1,519
Real Estate			
305	ALTUS GROUP LTD	14	13
293	COLLIERS INTL GROUP INC	38	49
267	PUBLIC STORAGE	91	107
183	FIRSTSERVICE CORP	37	39
		180	208
Total - Equities		7,512	7,982
Total - Schedule of investment portfolio		58,885	60,336

1. General information about the Plan

The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan (the “Plan”) is a trust maintained by declaration of trust pursuant to the Civil Code of Quebec. It is governed by a trust agreement (the “Agreement”) concluded on February 1st, 2022, between Kaleido Foundation (the “Foundation”), Eterna Trust Inc. and Kaleido Growth Inc. The latter acts as the investment fund manager of the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan promoted by the Foundation. The Plan’s head office and principal place of business is located at 1035 Wilfrid-Pelletier Avenue, Suite 500, Quebec City (Quebec) G1W 0C5.

The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan is an individual scholarship plan. Under an individual scholarship plan, there is only one designated beneficiary at any given time and that beneficiary does not have to be related to the subscriber. In addition, there is no age limit for becoming a beneficiary of the scholarship plan. Subscribers can choose to make one-time contribution or monthly contributions. Beneficiaries may be eligible for several government grants. Contributions and grants are recorded and maintained at the depository. Contributions are returned to the subscriber or beneficiary and the income earned on these contributions and grants are used to make Education Assistance Payments if they meet the terms of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

The release of these financial statements was authorized by the Board of Directors on March 21, 2024.

2. Material accounting policy information

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable as at December 31, 2023.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern and historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies described hereafter.

Assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position are listed in order, from the most liquid to the least liquid. Financial assets are registered on the trade date. The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Canadian dollar (CAN$), which is the Plan’s functional currency.

Investment entity

The Plan satisfies the investment entity definition of IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, since it meets the following conditions:

- the Plan obtains funds from investors (subscribers) for the purpose of managing their savings;
- the Plan commits to its investors (subscribers) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation and investment income, in accordance with its mission;
- the Plan measures and evaluates the performance of its investments on a fair value basis.

Therefore, the plan does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Interest income for educational assistance payments

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Plan and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the outstanding principal and the effective interest rate.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Plan's right to receive payment is established, i.e., the dividend declaration date.

Recognition of expenses

- **Brokerage fees**

Brokerage fees paid to dealers represent a commission established by the dealer and usually ranges from $0.01 to $0.05 per share or bond purchased or sold.

- **Portfolio management fees**

Fees paid to portfolio managers correspond to a declining percentage established by the managers based on the average total assets invested under their respective management.

- **Trustee fees**

Trustee fees represent a fixed annual amount established under agreements with trustees.

- **Custodian fees**

Fees paid to custodians represent 0.009% of the average annual assets under management. Transaction fees for the purchase and sale of securities are also charged.

- **Administration fees**

The administration fees paid to the investment fund manager could not exceed 1.65% of the total assets under management.

Any portion of the administration fees that is not required to maintain and develop of Kaleido Growth Inc. are reduced by any excess of revenues over expenses in order to return any surplus to the "IDEO+ Conservative, IDEO+ Responsible, IDEO+ Adaptative" (collectively the "Plans") through a decrease in the administration fees rate.

- **Independent Review Committee fees**

The Independent Review Committee fees comprise the compensation paid to IRC members for attendance fees at meetings and an annual retainer as well as the reimbursement of any expenses incurred to attend these meetings.

Financial instruments

- **Classification and valuation of financial assets**

At initial recognition, all financial assets are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position. After initial recognition, financial assets must be classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, at amortized cost, or at fair value through profit or loss. The Plan determines the classification based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and on the business model it uses to manage these financial assets.

In addition, under the fair value option, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if certain conditions are met. The Plan has not designated an asset under the fair value option.

- **Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics**

For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, the Plan must determine whether the contractual cash flows associated with the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The principal generally corresponds to the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. If the Plan determines that the contractual cash flows associated with a financial asset are not solely payments of principal and interest, the financial assets must be classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

- **Business Model**

When classifying financial assets, the Plan determines the business model used for each portfolio of financial assets that are managed together to achieve a same business objective. The business model reflects how the Plan manages its financial assets and the extent to which the financial asset cash flows are generated by the collection of the contractual cash flows, the sale of the financial assets, or both. The Plan determines the business model using scenarios that it reasonably expects to occur. The business model determination is a matter of fact and requires the use of judgment and consideration of all the relevant evidence available at the date of determination.

A financial asset portfolio falls within a "hold to collect" business model when the Plan's primary objective is to hold these financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows from them and not to sell them. When the Plan's objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling the financial assets, the financial asset portfolio falls within a "hold to collect and sell" business model. In this type of business model, collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are both integral components to achieving the Plan's objective for this portfolio. Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they do not fall within either a "hold to collect" business model or a "hold to collect and sell" business model.

The entire investment portfolio is now classified as fair value through profit or loss due to the Plan's strategy as well as decisions being based on the fair value of assets. Although the Plan collects contractual cash flows during the ownership of these assets, they are considered incidental and not essential to achieving the objectives of the Plan's business model. Since this model corresponds to another business model in accordance with IFRS 9, these financial assets should be classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents, dividends receivable, interest receivable, CESG receivable, QESI receivable are recorded at amortized cost, since they are managed according to an economic model for which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows that correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. At initial recognition, these assets are recorded at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The assets are presented net of provisions for credit losses (PCLs), if any, in the statements of financial position.

At the end of each reporting period, the Plan applies a three-stage impairment approach to measure the expected credit losses (ECLs) on all debt instruments measured at amortized cost. The ECL model is forward looking. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Any initial and subsequent impairment must be recognized in profit or loss.

The ECL three-stage impairment approach is based on the change in the credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of non-impaired financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, these financial instruments are classified in Stage 1, and an allowance for credit losses is recorded and measured (at each reporting date) at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, these non-impaired financial instruments are migrated to Stage 2, and an allowance for credit losses measured (for each reporting period) at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses is recorded. For debts that have no significant financing component, the Plan uses the simplified method, so the allowance for credit losses correspond to an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the ECL model requires reverting to Stage 1, i.e., recognition of 12 month expected credit losses. When one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset is considered credit-impaired and is migrated to Stage 3, and an allowance for credit losses equal to lifetime expected losses continues to be recorded or the financial asset is written off. The interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stages 1 and 2 and on the net carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 3.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits with financial institutions.

Sales and purchases pending settlement

Sales pending settlement are investments sold with a transaction date prior to year-end 2023 but a settlement date in 2024. Purchases pending settlement are investments purchased with a transaction date prior to year-end 2023 but a settlement date in 2024.

Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) receivable

The payment of the incentive is generally made in May following the fiscal year of the contributions received. As at the date of the financial statements, the amount of QESI receivable is estimated based on the contributions made by each subscriber during the period ended December 31, 2023 by first applying the terms and conditions of the basic incentive. In addition, if the Subscriber is eligible for the enhancement, an additional incentive amount receivable is estimated based on the applicable terms and conditions. The total of the basic incentive and the enhancement is subject to annual and lifetime maximums and these are also considered in estimating the amount of QESI receivable.

Net assets attributable to contracts

The net assets attributable to contracts represent a financial liability resulting from a unique contract, and the Plan provides a breakdown of this liability according to its use, i.e., subscriber savings, CESG, QESI, Income on Savings and Income of incentives.

- **Subscribers' savings**

The subscribers' savings account consists of the contributions received.

- **Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG)**

Since January 1, 1998, the Government of Canada has been adding 20% to contributions made to a registered education savings plan (RESP), up to the eligible limit, by a subscriber who meets all the Canada Education Savings Program (CESP) requirements and submits the necessary information to the Plan. The annual CESG limit is set at $500 per beneficiary (i.e., $2,500 x 20% = $500). Moreover, since January 1, 2005, the CESG rate that applies to the first $500 of the annual RESP contribution increased from 20% to 40% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2023 does not exceed $53,359 and to 30% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2023 falls between $53,360 and $106,717. These amounts are indexed every year.

Beneficiaries born on or after January 1, 2004, from financially eligible families also qualify for the Canada Learning Bond (CLB), which consists of an initial payment of $500 into the beneficiary's RESP. Subsequently, this beneficiary can also qualify for additional CLB payments of $100 each year of eligibility for a maximum of 15 years. The grant is paid as part of the EAPs made to the beneficiary.

- **Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI)**

On February 20, 2007, the Government of Quebec introduced the Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI), a program to encourage education savings that took the form of a refundable tax credit paid directly in an RESP opened with an RESP provider offering the QESI. The grant's annual limit is set at $250 per beneficiary (i.e., $2,500 x 10% = $250). Moreover, the QESI rate on the first $500 contributed annually to an RESP is 20% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2023 does not exceed $49,275. The rate is 15% for beneficiaries whose 2023 adjusted family net income falls between $49,276 and $98,040. These amounts are indexed each year. The credit applies as of the 2007 taxation year to contributions to RESPs after February 20, 2007, for a calendar year after 2006. The cumulative QESI lifetime limit per beneficiary is set at $3,600. The grant is paid as part of the EAPs made to the beneficiary.

Taxation

The Plan is a trust under a registered education savings plan (RESP) and is exempted from filing a Trust Income Tax Return. Therefore, the Plan does not recognize income tax expenses.

(in thousands of Canadian $)

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Method of Calculating Educational assistance payment (EAP) Amount

EAPs are made up of the income earned on contributions, government grants and the income earned on them. The EAPs that the beneficiary may receive depend on the Income that has been generated by the investments made by the portfolio managers on contributions, government grants and the income earned on all of these amounts.

The subscriber's assets are pooled with those of other subscribers. It is understood that each asset class generates a different gross return and that certain fees and operating expenses borne by the Plan may vary from one asset class to another. Kaleido Growth Inc. proceeds monthly to allocate the net return specific to the subscriber by applying the method described below.

Based on the beneficiary's age and the total value of the subscriber's account (the sum of contributions, grants received and accumulated income owned by the beneficiary and allocated to the beneficiary's agreement), we determine the beneficiary's share of the Plan's assets for each of the asset classes under the Profile Growth Policy. The net income generated by the plan for each of these asset classes is then allocated to the subscriber's account based on their proportionate share.

This method of allocating Plan returns between accounts ensures that all beneficiaries participate in the benefits of the Plan and will receive EAP payments that are equitable. Since the net allocated return will vary depending on the age of the beneficiary and his or her share, the return that the subscriber will realize on his or her own account annually will be different from the return published in the annual management report on plan performance.

The amount of EAPs paid to or on behalf of the beneficiary will be at the discretion of the subscriber, subject to the limits.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

When applying the Plan's accounting policies, as described in Note 2 of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, management must make judgments as well as estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year during which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if said revision affects both current and future years.

Management exercised judgment and made estimates and underlying assumptions regarding the QESI receivable.

4. Investments

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Short-term investments	**14,952**	12,839
Bonds	**37,402**	10,516
Equities	**7,982**	2,080
	60,336	25,435

5. Current assets and liabilities

The Plan expects to collect dividends receivable, interest receivable, CESG receivable and QESI receivable no later than 12 months following the closing date.

In addition, the Plan expects to settle amounts due to suppliers and other accounts payable within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(in thousands of Canadian $)

6. Accounts payable and other liabilities

	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amount payable to Kaleido Growth Inc.	7	**123**	266
Amount payable to the Kaleido Foundation	7	**29**	2
Other		**21**	9
		173	277

7. Related party transactions

Kaleido Growth inc.

Kaleido Growth inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Foundation, is the distributor of the products promoted by the Foundation and serves as the Plan's distributor and investment fund manager.

Kaleido Foundation

The Foundation is the promoter of the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan. The Plan and the Foundation report to the same Board of Directors.

Administration fees	2023	2022 (for 333 days)
Kaleido Growth Inc.	**721**	80
	721	80

Amount payable	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Kaleido Growth Inc.	**(123)**	(266)
Kaleido Foundation	**(29)**	(2)
	(152)	(268)

8. Capital management

Investment goal

The fundamental investment objectives of the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan are to invest subscriber contributions and government grants in a diversified mix of investments in accordance with a rolling investment strategy in order to generate a reasonable and competitive long-term return while assuming a low level of risk. There is no guarantee of a full return of subscriber contributions. However, the profile investment strategy provides for the adjustment of the asset mix over time in order to reduce risk exposure as the Beneficiary approaches the age of eligibility for education and to encourage the preservation of accumulated principal over time.

8. Capital management (continued)

Investment goal (continued)

The investment policy of the Plan is conservative and has low investment risk over the entire investment period due to the deployment of an investment strategy that focuses more on fixed income and cash or cash equivalents than variable income securities. With respect to variable income securities, IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan invests only in Canadian or U.S. equities, primarily through direct ownership, although it may also invest through ETFs or mutual fund units. Fixed income investments are limited to Canadian government and investment grade corporate bonds.

Investment strategy

The primary investment strategy employed by the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan is to invest contributions, government grants and income in accordance with a rolling investment strategy that seeks to match Beneficiaries' age and expected enrollment in qualifying education with appropriate asset classes and investment allocations. Under this strategy, beneficiaries are categorized by age and with a separate target allocation by investment horizon.

The Profile Growth Investment Strategy is based on a 19-tiered structure, corresponding to the beneficiary's age range, where, until age 14, the plan's assets are invested in an allocation that gives a predominance to variable income securities (equities, ETFs and mutual funds) and a lesser emphasis on fixed income securities. The asset allocation automatically changes over time based on the investment horizon to reduce risk as the beneficiary approaches age 18. Thus, depending on the investment horizon, the proportion of fixed income securities increases while the proportion of variable income securities decreases. In the later years of the investment horizon, as the time to apply for an EAP approach, assets will be allocated in an increasingly conservative manner, with the majority of assets consisting of fixed income securities, cash and cash equivalents.

These policies and procedures must comply with the provisions of the Securities Act (Quebec) and meet the conditions of section 146.1 (1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada). The Plan is not subject to any other external capital requirements.

9. Financial instruments

Fair value

- **Establishing fair value**

The fair value of cash, dividends receivable, interest receivable, CESG receivable, QESI receivable, accounts payable and other liabilities approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

The fair value of the net assets attributable to contracts corresponds to its carrying value, given that it is the residual value allocated to contract holders and beneficiaries as at the reporting date.

- **Fair value measurements**

The scholarship plans promoted by the Foundation qualify under IFRS as an investment entity as they hold and manage funds from investors (the Subscribers) with the objective of realizing returns in the form of capital gains and investment income. In addition, the scholarship plans evaluate and assess the performance of these investments on a fair value basis.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an arm's length transaction between market participants at the measurement date, whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Scholarship Plans consider the characteristics of the asset or liability if that is what market participants would do to price the asset or liability on the measurement date.

The fair value of cash, CESG receivable, QESI receivable, other receivables, QESI payable, and trade and other accounts payable approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity.

The fair value of net assets attributable to the accounts is equal to their carrying amount as it represents the residual amount allocated to account holders and beneficiaries at the balance sheet date.

(in thousands of Canadian $)

9. Financial instruments (continued)

- **Fair value measurements (continued)**

The fair value of equity investments is established using the bid price values. If quoted prices in active markets are unavailable, the fair value of investments in short-term investments and bonds is determined using current valuation methods such as a model that relies on discounting expected future cash flows or similar techniques. These methods use current observable market data for financial instruments with similar risk profiles and comparable terms. The significant data used in these models include, but are not limited to, yield curves and credit risks.

- **Fair value hierarchy**

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are classified in accordance with a hierarchy (Levels 1, 2, or 3). This classification is based on the level at which fair value measurement inputs are observable as well as on the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- **Level 1** - Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (for example, prices observable on the TSX) and for which the entity can access at the measurement date.

- **Level 2** - Valuation based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). For example, matrix pricing, yield curves and indices.

- **Level 3** - Valuation in which a significant portion of the inputs used for assets or liabilities are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). For example, private investment valuations by portfolio managers.

The hierarchy that applies when determining fair value requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. Fair values are classified in Level 1 when the security is traded on an active market and a quoted price is available. If a financial instrument classified in Level 1 ceases to trade in an active market, it is transferred to the next level (Level 2). If the valuation of its fair value requires significant use of unobservable market inputs, it is then classified in Level 3.

The following tables present the financial instruments recorded at fair value in the statements of financial position, classified using the fair value hierarchy:

As at December 31, 2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Short-term investments	**14,089**	**863**	**-**	**14,952**
Bonds	**-**	**37,402**	**-**	**37,402**
Equities	**7,982**	**-**	**-**	**7,982**
	22,071	**38,265**	**-**	**60,336**

As at December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments	12,839	-	-	12,839
Bonds	-	10,516	-	10,516
Equities	2,080	-	-	2,080
	14,919	10,516	-	25,435

Over the course of the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there was no significant transfer between Levels 1 and 2.

(in thousands of Canadian $)

9. Financial instruments (continued)

Risk management related to financial instruments

Due to the nature of its business activities, the Plan is exposed to a variety of financial risks arising from financial instruments, such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk). The Plan's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns achieved without exposing subscriber investments to undue risks and to minimize potential adverse impacts on financial performance. The main risks stemming from financial instruments to which the Plan is exposed, and the main actions taken to manage those risks are as follows:

- **Credit risk**

The Plan is exposed to credit risk, which is the possibility of incurring financial losses resulting from the inability of a company, an issuer or counterparty to meet its financial commitments to the Plan. The Plan's exposure to credit risk arises from its investments in debt securities. The Plan has established qualitative selection criteria for investments to limit this risk.

The Plan only selects securities of the Canadian government, provincial governments, municipalities, government guaranteed agencies or corporations that are considered investment grade or in securities issued by corporations provided that such securities have a minimum rating of BBB or equivalent as assigned by a designated rating agency.

Quantitative restrictions have also been established to reduce credit risk. Securities from all borrowers, except a government, are limited to 7.5% of the total fair value of the fixed-income securities entrusted to the portfolio manager.

The Plan’s maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial instruments presented in the statements of financial position.

As at December 31, 2023, the Plan invested in fixed-income securities that are neither past due nor impaired and that had the following credit ratings:

	Percentage of total debt securities*	
Credit rating	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
	%	%
AAA	**0.5**	5.4
AA	**52.8**	52.5
A	**29.3**	28.7
BBB	**17.4**	13.4

*Excludes short-term investments

- **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk pertains to the Plan's ability to meet its commitments in terms of financial liabilities and therefore, its capacity to carry out payments as required. The Plan is exposed to daily refunds to subscribers, who are entitled to request the refund of their savings at any time.

This risk is significantly reduced by the fact that the majority of Subscribers' savings are invested in fixed income securities that trade in liquid markets and this proportion increases as the contract nears maturity. The Plan carefully manages its cash flow on a daily basis and ensures that it maintains a level of cash flow to meet its liquidity needs.

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Plan's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023, assuming the subscribers claim their savings at contract maturity (subscribers are also entitled to claim these at any time by cancelling part or all of their units):

(in thousands of Canadian $)

9. Financial instruments (continued)

Risk management related to financial instruments (continued)

- **Liquidity risk (continued)**

Maturity	Purchases pending settlement	Accounts payable and other liabilities	QESI refundable	Net assets attributable to contracts	Total
2023	**12**	**173**	**7**	**65,850**	**66,042**

Maturity	Purchases pending settlement	Accounts payable and other liabilities	QESI refundable	Net assets attributable to contracts	Total
2022	406	277	-	29,842	30,525

- **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. Changes in certain financial market parameters affect the Plan's statement of financial position and comprehensive income.

The Plan takes these risks into account when determining its overall asset allocation. Specifically, the Plan mitigates the effects of these risks by diversifying its investment portfolio across several financial markets (money, bond and equity markets), different products with varying risk profiles (equity and fixed income), as well as across industry sectors (government, municipal, energy, materials, communications, utilities, finance, consumer products, consumer services, industrial and technology).

- **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Plan engages in transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to currency risk when selling and purchasing investments in U.S. currency and when the Plan has U.S. currency in its cash balance. At December 31, 2023, the Plan had $0.7 in US currency ($1.2 as at December 31, 2022) representing $1.0 in cash ($1.6 as at December 31, 2022). The Plan also had $3.8M in U.S. currency shares ($0.9M as at December 31, 2022) representing $4.9M in investments ($1.2M as at December 31, 2022).

- **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Changes in interest rates have a direct impact on the value of the fixed maturity securities in the investment portfolio. This risk is mitigated by a range of maturities for the active portion of the bond portfolio and the development of a target duration in line with the economic outlook for the passive portion of the bond portfolio.

The maturity distribution of the bonds is adjusted regularly based on anticipated interest rate movements, in accordance with the maturity schedules set forth in the Plan's investment policy. The target duration is established based on an analysis of the economic environment, outlook and risk in relation to the nature of the Plan.

As at December 31, 2023, a 100-basis-point change in market interest rates, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve and all other variables remaining constant, would cause the fair value of bonds held in the Plan's investment portfolio, net income, comprehensive income, and net assets attributable to contracts to change by approximately $1.8M ($0.5M as at December 31, 2022). In practice, actual results may differ materially from this analysis.

Investments that present interest rate risk are as follows:

(in thousands of Canadian $)

9. Financial instruments (continued)

Risk management related to financial instruments (continued)

- **Interest rate risk (continued)**

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	%	%
Maturing in less than one year	**28.6**	55.0
Maturing in one to five years	**27.6**	21.2
Maturing after five years	**43.8**	23.8

- **Price risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Stock market volatility primarily affects the value of the Plan's equity holdings. It should be noted that this exposure is spread over various sectors of activity and in predominantly large-cap Canadian and American securities, which reduces this risk.

However, based on the evolving profile investment policy, it involves a low to moderate investment risk depending on the age of the beneficiary, since it provides for a significant proportion of variable income securities, which gradually decreases as the beneficiary ages. This proportion of variable-income securities decreases over time and is surpassed at the end of the plan by the proportion invested in fixed-income securities, which are less volatile.

The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan invests in fixed income securities, Canadian equities and U.S. equities, generally on a direct basis, although it may also invest through mutual funds or ETFs. The Plan also invests in foreign equities, real estate and infrastructure through mutual funds or ETFs.

A 10% change in the stock market index, with all other variables remaining constant, would create a change of approximately \$0.8M as at December 31, 2023 (\$0.2M as at December 31, 2022) in the fair value of the Plan's equity holdings, net income, comprehensive income and net assets attributable to contracts. In practice, actual results may differ materially from this analysis. The sensitivity analysis on the fair value of the bonds is described in the "Interest rate risk" section.

- **Concentration risk**

Concentration risk arises from having positions concentrated within a same category, whether that category is geographical location, product type, market sector or type of counterparty.

The following table summarizes the Plan's concentration risk in relation to the total carrying amount of equity investments:

Market sectors	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	%	%
Energy	**4.9**	0.0
Materials	**3.9**	0.0
Communication Services	**6.2**	0.0
Utilities	**0.9**	0.0
Financials	**15.3**	0.0
Consumer Staples	**3.9**	0.0
Consumer Discretionary	**8.4**	0.0
Health	**7.1**	0.0
Industrials	**8.3**	0.0
Information Technology	**19.3**	0.0
Real Estate	**2.7**	0.0
ETF	**19.1**	100.0

(in thousands of Canadian $)

9. Financial instruments (continued)

Risk management related to financial instruments (continued)

- **Offsetting**

The following table presents the financial instruments that have been offset in the Plan's financial statements:

Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) receivable	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Gross financial assets	**2,048**	2,368
Financial liabilities offset	**(45)**	(44)
	2,003	2,324

The Plan has no other financial instrument subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement.

The Plan does not hold assets that can be used as a guarantee for the CESG receivable.

Scholaship Agreements (unaudited)

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands of Canadian $)

Number of units as at Dec. 31, 2022	Number of subscribed units	Number of cancelled or expired units	Number of units as at Dec. 31, 2023	Subscrivers' Savings	Incentive income / Income on savings / EAP account	CESG	QESI
12,616	**12,011**	**(97)**	**24,530**	**47,163**	**2,045**	**11,665**	**4,977**

Educational Assistance Payments (unaudited)

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands of Canadian $)

Paid educational assistance payments	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
EAP paid excluding government grants and accrued income thereon	**0.2**	-

Kaleido Growth Inc.

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promoted by Kaleido Foundation

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