



Tax information

To help you prepare
your 2023 taxes

WEALTH MANAGEMENT



 Desjardins

Table of contents

Introduction	3
What's new this tax season	4
What to watch for in 2024.....	6
Personal taxes	7
Notes and reminders	8
Government pensions	10
2023 tax slips.....	11
Statement and tax slip mailing dates.....	12
Key dates in 2024.....	13

Introduction

Desjardins Wealth Management has prepared this tax information bulletin to give you an overview of some key things you may find useful for your 2023 tax return and your 2024 planning. It focuses on personal taxes for Canadians who live in Quebec.

In order to facilitate your fiscal approach, we invite you to explore what's new and what to watch for in 2024. You'll find some important reminders and updates about government pensions, tables that illustrate how tax brackets are indexed and information about tax slips.



Helpful links

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)

- [Website](#)
- [My Account for Individuals](#)
- [Tax packages](#)

Revenu Québec

- [Website](#)
- [Income tax return, schedules and guide](#)

What's new this tax season

Introduction/Implementation of the Tax-free first home savings account (FHSA)

This new registered plan was introduced on April 1, 2023, and people still have a lot of questions about it.

What's an FHSA?

An FHSA is a tax-free savings account to help eligible individuals¹ save up for their first home. People who own a secondary residence or rental property can still open an FHSA, as long as the property hasn't been their primary residence at any time in the past 4 calendar years.

Contributions

The annual FHSA contribution limit is \$8,000, and the lifetime limit is \$40,000. You can carry over up to \$8,000 of any unused contribution room, so the maximum contribution in any single year is \$16,000. Like RRSP contributions, you can deduct FHSA contributions from your taxable income for the current year or you can carry them over to a future year. But unlike RRSPs, you can't deduct contributions made during the first 60 days of the year from your previous year's income. You can keep an FHSA open for up to 15 years. The income generated in the account isn't taxable, and you won't pay any tax either if you withdraw the full amount to buy a qualifying home.

Withdrawals

You can withdraw the full amount from your FHSA all at once or make a series of withdrawals over 1 or 2 calendar years. However, you must have signed a written agreement prior to the withdrawal to buy, build or self-build a qualifying home no earlier than 30 days before the withdrawal and no later than October 1 of the following calendar year.

¹ To be eligible, you must be a Canadian tax resident and a first-time home buyer age 18 or over. Neither you nor your spouse or common-law partner can have occupied a qualifying home as your primary residence at any time during the 4 calendar years prior to opening an FHSA.



HBP vs. FHSA Home Buyer's Plan (HBP) or FHSA?

If you use the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP), you have to pay back the amount you withdraw from your RRSPs over 15 years. With an FHSA, you can withdraw the full amount tax-free with no obligation to pay it back.

If you need a bigger down payment than you have in your FHSA, you can use both plans at the same time. You can also give or lend money (with or without interest) to your spouse so they can contribute to their plan without triggering attribution rules. And if you're looking to give your kids a leg up on the property ladder, you can use the same strategy with an adult child.

What if you don't plan on buying a home?

If you have a change of heart, or even if you have no intention of ever buying a home, an FHSA is still a great option because you can transfer money from one FHSA to another FHSA or to an RRSP or RRIF tax-free. It won't reduce your RRSP contribution room if you transfer funds from an FHSA to your RRSP, so this can be a great strategy to boost your tax-free savings and get a tax deduction—subject to the FHSA's lifetime \$40,000 limit.

Lower tax rate in Quebec

The provincial income tax rate dropped by 1% in 2023, from 15% to 14%. This first tier applies to taxable income of up to \$49,275.

Deducting home office expenses

Since the pandemic made working from home the norm, many employees have chosen to use the flat rate method to deduct home office expenses. It's a simple method that made it possible to deduct up to \$400 in 2020, then \$500 in 2021 and 2022, without a form from their employer. Now, employees who worked from home in 2023 will need to get their employer to fill out a T2200 – Declaration of Conditions of Employment form. Employees who worked from home more than half the time for at least 4 weeks can deduct their eligible expenses, unless these expenses were already paid by their employer.

Prescribed rate increases again

Some taxpayers use an income splitting strategy that involves lending money to their spouse at the prescribed rate. They transfer money to their spouse, and their spouse invests it in a non-registered account. The interest on the loan is deductible from the income of the spouse who received the money—and added to the income of the spouse who loaned the money. It's crucial to make sure that any interest is paid before January 30 each year. This strategy isn't as popular as it used to be since the prescribed rate skyrocketed from 1% in 2022 to 5% in 2023. Now it's 6% for 2024.

Changes to credits for labour-sponsored funds

Credits for contributions made to the Fonds de solidarité FTQ and Fondation (CSN) funds are now determined based on income earned 2 years ago. Quebecers with a taxable income of more than \$112,655 in 2022, will no longer be able to claim the 30% tax credit for their 2024 contributions. Also, the minimum holding period of 2 years for retirees and people ages 65 and older will be extended to 3 years on June 1, 2024, 4 years in June 2025, and 5 years in June 2026.

New refundable multigenerational home renovation tax credit

This new credit is to help with the cost of renovating a home to add a self-contained secondary unit for a senior relative or a relative with a disability. The amount of the credit is equivalent to 15% of eligible expenses up to \$50,000 (maximum \$7,500).

Lower credit card transaction fees for small businesses

The federal government has finalized agreements with Visa and Mastercard to lower credit card transaction fees for small businesses while protecting reward points for Canadian consumers. Over 90% of businesses in Canada that accept credit cards will see interchange fees reduced by as much as 27% of the current average rate. This should save businesses a total of about \$1 billion over 5 years.

New automated filing service for tax returns

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) is piloting a new automated filing service in 2024 to help people in vulnerable situations who miss out on benefits they're entitled to because they don't file their income tax.

What to watch for in 2024

Increased TFSA limit

The contribution limit for tax-free savings accounts (TFSAs) is increasing from \$6,500 to \$7,000 in 2024. That means if you've never contributed to a TFSA and were 18 or older in 2009, you'll have \$95,000 in total contribution room, up from \$88,000 in 2023.

RRSP contribution deadline

The deadline to contribute to your RRSP and claim a deduction for the 2023 tax year is February 29, 2024. The annual contribution limit for 2024 is \$31,560. If you usually contribute to the FTQ or Fondation RRSP and your taxable income was more than \$112,655 in 2022, you may want to deduct your contributions in 2023. You'll lose the additional tax credit if you wait until 2024.

Major changes to the alternative minimum tax (AMT)

AMT applies to individuals who benefit from tax advantages that considerably reduce or eliminate their tax liability. Starting in the 2024 tax year, AMT will be calculated differently to better target high-income taxpayers. Fewer taxpayers will be subject to AMT, but those who are will pay more.

	Federal	Quebec
AMT increasing from	15% to 20.5%	14% to 19%
The basic exemption will increase from and then be indexed	\$40,000 to \$173,205	\$40,000 to \$175,000

The inclusion rate for capital gains other than on QSBC shares¹ and ESOs² is increasing from 80% to 100%.

AMT can still be carried forward for 7 years and trusts currently exempt from AMT will still be exempt. But 30% of the capital gains on donations of publicly listed securities will now be included in the AMT calculation, as opposed to none. Please consult a tax specialist if you expect your situation to trigger AMT in 2024 and/or if you need to change anything.

¹ QSBC share: Qualified small business corporation share

² ESO: Employee stock option

Bill C-59 and changes to intergenerational business transfer rules

Bill C-59 (formerly C-208) was introduced on November 30, 2023, bringing in new federal rules that have also been harmonized by Quebec. The new rules came into effect on January 1, 2024.

The main objective is to make it simpler to transfer family-run businesses. Under the old rules, it was disadvantageous to sell shares of an SME to a corporation owned by a non-arm's length party, because it generated a deemed dividend. Meanwhile, selling the same shares to an arm's length third party would have generated a capital gain that could be fully or partially offset by a capital gains deduction for each eligible individual (\$971,190 in 2023). The condition for control immediately prior to the transfer, which created a lot of red tape, has now been eliminated. These changes have made it easier for parents and family members to take advantage of relief measures for intergenerational business transfers.

Changes for employee ownership trusts (EOTs)

An EOT is a form of share ownership used to hold a corporation's shares in a trust for the benefit of the corporation's employees. It's basically a way for employees to take ownership of a business without having to pay out of pocket for their shares. An EOT is one option that business owners can use for succession planning. Effective January 1, 2024, the rules have changed to allow an extended 10-year capital gains reserve for qualifying sales to EOTs. EOTs are also exempt from the 21-year deemed disposition rule.

Personal taxes

Indexing of federal personal income tax rates and thresholds

The indexing factor for 2024 is 4.7%. Here are the new tax rates and income thresholds:

Tax rate for taxable income above the threshold*	2024	2023
12.53%	\$15,705	\$15,000
17.12%	\$55,867	\$53,359
21.71%	\$111,733	\$106,717
24.22%	\$173,205	\$165,430
27.56%	\$246,752	\$235,675

* The table takes into account the federal tax abatement for Quebec residents. The Quebec basic personal amount (\$18,056) and federal basic personal amount (\$15,705) are factored into the calculations.



Indexing of Quebec personal income tax rates and thresholds

The indexing rate rate for 2024 is 5.08%. Here are the new tax rates and income thresholds:

Tax rate for taxable income above the threshold	2024	2023
14%	\$18,056	\$17,183
19%	\$51,780	\$49,275
24%	\$103,545	\$98,540
25.75%	\$126,000	\$119,910

Notes and reminders

Profits from flips and assignment sales now taxable as business income

«Flipping» means buying residential real estate and quickly reselling it to make a profit.

Effective January 1, 2023, profits from flipping residential real estate (including rental property) owned by a taxpayer for less than 365 days are now taxed as business income, subject to exceptions for some life events including death, separation and insolvency. This means that neither the 50% capital gains inclusion rate nor the primary residence exemption apply to these profits. However, additional expenses like mortgage interest and insurance can be deducted from profits deemed to be business income.

The same applies to assignment sales—reselling the rights to purchase a residential property. The 365-day holding period resets once a taxpayer who has entered into a purchase and sale agreement takes ownership of the property.

Short-term rental income and licences

If you're planning to rent out a cottage or other residence for stays shorter than 31 days, you'll need to get a licence from the Corporation de l'industrie touristique du Québec (CITQ) and add the licence number to your online rental platform listings. Short-term property rentals are a taxable service, so you should also register for GST/QST and collect taxes from your clients if you expect to earn \$30,000 or more in rental income per year. Also, effective January 1, 2024, you can no longer deduct expenses incurred to earn income from short-term rentals in provinces and/or municipalities that have outlawed this type of property rental and if you don't follow the licensing rules.

RESP

Since March 2023, separated and divorced spouses have been able to jointly enter into new RESP contracts or transfer existing RESP contracts to another plan sponsor.

RDSP

A new provision expanding the definition of eligible family member to include a sibling of a beneficiary age 18 or older came into effect in June 2023 and is valid until the end of December 2026.

Cryptocurrency

Tax authorities consider this type of alternative investment as property for tax purposes (not currency, as the name would suggest). That means you should include any gains in a cryptocurrency portfolio on your tax return. And you can use any losses to offset other capital gains. It's important to be diligent about this, because tax authorities are keeping a close eye on cryptocurrency portfolios.

Selling at a loss

The goal of selling at a loss for tax purposes is to sell investments in non-registered accounts that have accumulated year-end losses to offset capital gains made elsewhere in your portfolio. You can use a capital loss in the same year, apply it to reduce your taxable gains in any of the 3 preceding years or carry it over to a future year. If you want to deduct a loss for 2023 or a previous year, you should make sure the settlement date is no later than December 27, so it's included as a sale before the end of the year.



Superficial losses

Some capital losses incurred from sales are not deductible. These are called superficial losses. This can happen if you sell an investment at a loss and buy the same investment again within 30 days and you or an affiliated person (for example, your spouse) still holds some of that investment on the 30th day. If this rule applies, your capital loss won't be allowed. It will be added to the adjusted cost base of the investment you bought.

Paying back CEBA loans

The Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) provided interest-free loans to small businesses and non-profit organizations. A portion of the loans could be written off if the loan balance was paid back by the prescribed date, which was extended to January 18, 2024. Loans that were not repaid by January 19 have been automatically converted to 3-year loans at an interest rate of 5%. These must now be repaid by no later than December 31, 2026.

Dividends paid by a corporation issuing a demand note

SMEs can pay dividends to shareholders in money, in shares or in kind after issuing a note payable to the shareholder. If the dividend is declared and paid at the start of the calendar year, the shareholder may receive the amounts owed by the corporation gradually throughout the year. If the dividend is declared at the end of the year, the shareholder will be deemed to have received advances from the corporation.

Elimination of the flow-through share regime for oil, gas and coal activities

This regime helped raise equity to fund eligible exploration and development by enabling corporations to waive these fees. The fees were transferred to investors, who could then deduct them from their taxable income. This is no longer the case.

Changes to the enterprise register

Bill 78, *An act mainly to improve the transparency of enterprises*, addresses situations where there is a chain of ownership through a nominee or a trust. The law requires the disclosure of information about the ultimate beneficiaries of enterprises. An ultimate beneficiary is a natural person who has a significant interest and/or role in the enterprise. The required information must be provided in the first annual report filed after this date. Certain entities are exempt (like non-profit organizations, for example). Otherwise, failure to comply with these requirements may lead to administrative sanctions and penalties.

Underused Housing Tax (UHT)

Major changes to the application of the UHT were proposed in the federal government's November 21, 2023 economic statement. They apply for the 2023 calendar year. Here are some of the changes:

Some owners exempted from the annual filing requirement:

Excluded owners don't have to file a UHT return or pay the tax. The definition of an excluded owner has been expanded. Specified corporations, partners of specified Canadian partnerships and trustees of specified Canadian trusts are now considered to be excluded.

Reduced minimum penalties for failing to file:

The minimum failure to file penalties have been reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,000 for individuals and from \$10,000 to \$2,000 for corporations.

Exemption for some employee residences:

This new exemption applies to residential buildings located anywhere in Canada, except in census agglomerations with 30,000 or more residents.

Government pensions

Old Age Security (OAS)

In 2023, the total maximum benefit paid for 12 months was \$8,354.52. For people age 75 and older, whose benefit has increased by 10% since July 2022, the total was \$9,189.99. The maximum OAS benefit is indexed quarterly. For the first quarter of 2024, the maximum benefit will be \$713.34 (\$784.68 for people age 75 and older).

Recipients whose net personal income is above a certain threshold must repay benefits at a recovery tax rate of 15% on the excess. The threshold for 2023 is \$86,912 (\$90,997 for 2024). Recipients must repay the entire OAS benefit if their net personal income for 2023 is above \$142,609 (\$148,065 for 2024). Recipients age 75 and older must repay the entire OAS benefit if their net personal income for 2023 is above \$148,179 (\$153,771 for 2024).



Deferring your pension

OAS benefits usually start at age 65. Benefits may be deferred until age 70 for a yearly increase of 7.2% (36% by age 70). The OAS repayment threshold depends on the age at which the recipient applied for OAS.

Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)

To help ensure future generations have a better standard of living in retirement, the QPP was divided into 2 separate parts in January 2019. An additional plan was added to the initial base plan to gradually increase the retirement pension, the disability pension and the surviving spouse's pension.

Contribution rates are increasing in 2024. In addition to the 5.4% contribution to the base plan and the 1% contribution to the additional plan, a further 4% contribution will also apply to the portion of income between the maximum pensionable earnings (MPE = \$68,500) and a new limit of 107% of pensionable salary called the additional maximum pensionable earnings (AMPE = \$73,295).

More flexibility

QPP contributions are now optional for workers age 65 or older who are already receiving a QPP or CPP retirement pension. This option is subject to certain conditions. It's designed to offer more flexibility to experienced workers and make it easier for them to keep working. Contributions will automatically end on January 1 of the year a worker turns 73.

Changes have also been made to how the base plan benefits are calculated so that the lower earnings a worker receives after age 65 won't negatively affect their pension.

Deferring your pension

Here's another change: You can now wait until age 72 to apply for your pension instead of age 70. Every month you defer increases your benefit amount by 0.7%. This translates to an annual maximum of \$24,898 at age 72 (158.8% more than the benefit you would have received if you had applied at age 65).

2023 tax slips

Here's some information about the different tax slips you may receive in the coming weeks and a table of mailing deadlines.

T4RSP, T4RIF and Relevé 2 slips **Withdrawals and transfers from registered accounts**

Withdrawals from RRSPs, registered retirement income funds (RRIFs) and life income funds (LIFs) made between January 1 and December 31, 2023, must be added to your income for 2023. If you made withdrawals from a managed account, the trustee (Desjardins Trust) will send you T4RSP or T4RIF slips, as applicable, along with a Relevé 2 indicating the amount withdrawn and taxes deducted at source.

If you're an annuitant age 65 or over, the annuity payments in Box 16 for the T4RSP, Box 16 for the T4RIF and Box B for the Relevé 2 may be split with your spouse.

You'll receive a T4RIF/Relevé 2 slip and transfer receipt if you transferred funds from a RRIF or LIF to an RRSP or locked-in retirement account (LIRA).

T3 AND Relevé 16 slips **Fund income**

If you had mutual fund investments in 2023, the fund trustee will send information on the investments directly to you. An information slip will be issued for all your fund holdings.

T3, T5013, Relevé 15 and Relevé 16 slips **Income trusts and limited partnerships (certain accounts only)**

The deadline for these types of entities to produce T3, T5013, Relevé 15 and Relevé 16 slips is April 1 (as opposed to the February 29 deadline for most other entities). As a result, you may not receive these slips until April. A separate tax slip will be issued for each security. Check that you have received all your tax slips before completing your return.

T5 and Relevé 3 slips **Interest and dividends**

Interest earned on cash for all of your active Canadian and US accounts, as well as dividend and interest income on securities held in non-registered portfolios in 2023, will be reported on the T5 and Relevé 3 slips issued and sent by Desjardins Trust (the custodian) in late February. Details are shown on the list of transactions. Note that interest and dividends not reported on a T5 or Relevé 3 slip must still be included in your income calculation. Please note that no slip will be issued if the only income distribution is «other income» less than \$50.

2023 RRSP contribution receipts

RRSP contributions are deductible, subject to certain limits. Receipts for contributions made between March 2 and December 31, 2023, will be mailed out in mid-January 2024. Amounts that were reported but not deducted on previous tax returns may be deducted in whole or in part on your 2023 return. You can also carry forward any undeducted contributions to a future taxation year.

RRSP contribution receipts for the first 60 days of 2024

Contributions made in the first 60 days of 2024 can also be deducted on your 2023 return. If you make contributions, you'll receive your slips in early March 2024.

T5008 / Relevé 18 – securities transactions

Slip T5008 / Relevé 18 indicates any amounts paid by you or credited to you for securities sold or disposed of during the year.

Statement and tax slip mailing dates

Registered accounts		
Slip	Type of slip	Sent by
Contribution slip and receipt for RRSPs	Contributions made between March 2 and December 31, 2023	Mid January 2024
	Contributions made between January 1 and February 29, 2024	Each week as of January 22, 2024
NR4 (RSP/RIF)	Non-resident withdrawals (RRSP/RRIF)	April 2, 2024
T4RSP/RL-2*	Withdrawals from a registered account	February 29, 2024
T4RIF/RL-2*		
T4A/RL-1*		

Non-registered accounts		
Slip	Type of slip	Sent by
T5/RL-3*	Interest or dividend income totalling \$50 or more	February 29, 2024
T5/RL-3* (Split Corp)	Split Corp income totalling \$50 or more	
T5008/RL-18*	Report of securities transactions	
T3 (trust units)/RL-16*	Income from trust units	April 2, 2024
T3 (mutual funds)/RL-16*	Income distribution and capital repayment of mutual funds	Sent by the fund company by April 2, 2024**
T5013/RL-15*	Partnership income (For example, if you have an investment such as Brookfield LPU, make sure that you have this slip before you file your tax returns.)	April 2, 2024
NR4	Distribution to non-residents: - Investment income totalling \$50 or more - Company earnings - Split Corp income.	April 2, 2024
1099-INT 1099-DIV	Interest or dividend income for a U.S. citizen or resident	January 31, 2024
1099-B	Proceeds from a sale for a U.S. resident only	February 15, 2024
1042-S	Interest or dividend income from a U.S. source paid to a non-resident into an RESP	March 15, 2024

* Relevé 1, 2, 3, 15, 16 and 18 slips are only produced for Quebec residents.

** For mutual fund trusts with a tax year ending December 15, 2023, the deadline is March 14, 2024.

Note: Since we need to wait for information from issuers, some statements may not be sent out until early April.



Key dates in 2024

Plan your TFSA and RRSP contributions for the year as accurately as possible.

TFSA

For the 2024 tax year, the annual TFSA contribution limit is \$7,000, up from \$6,500 in 2023.

If you made withdrawals in 2023, you can add those amounts to your contribution room. Also, any unused contribution room from previous years can be used to maximize your TFSA contributions. To find out how much room you have, log in to your Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) account online or call the CRA. The balance is generally available for the current year in March.

RRSP

In 2024, the RRSP limit is either \$31,560 or 18% of your previous year's income, whichever is lower. If you contributed to a workplace registered pension plan (RPP) in 2023, there will be a pension adjustment that reduces your 2024 RRSP contribution room.

Withholding tax

You can ask to reduce your tax deductions at source for almost any significant deduction or tax credit you expect in 2024, by submitting forms TP-1016 or TP-1015.3 (provincial) and T1213 or TD-1 (federal) along with the appropriate supporting documentation. Examples include RRSP contributions and deductible childcare expenses and support payments.

Required documents

Be sure to gather all the documents you need for your 2023 taxes. They're usually sent out by the end of February.

February 29, 2024

- This is the deadline for making RRSP contributions that you can deduct from your 2023 taxes. Remember, your contribution room is \$30,780 or 18% of your income earned last year, whichever is lower (plus any unused contribution room you may have).
- This is the deadline for making any annual Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) and Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP) repayments.

March 15, 2024

- This is the deadline for the first 2024 quarterly federal/provincial installment payment, if you need to make one. If need be, you can use non-registered investments or borrow funds to pay what you need to by the deadline. Otherwise, you could face penalties and high interest charges (which are non-deductible).

April 30, 2024

- This is the deadline for filing your 2023 federal and provincial tax returns.
- It's also the deadline for paying any taxes owing to avoid penalties and interest. If you're claiming a refund, it's a good idea to file your return sooner rather than later so you can receive what you're owed as quickly as possible.

June 15, 2024

- This is the deadline for making your second quarterly installment payment, if you need to.
- It's also the filing deadline for some unincorporated businesses.

Summer 2024

- Check your federal and provincial notices of assessment for 2023. If there's anything you need to dispute, make sure to act before the deadline.

September to December 2024

- This is a good time to think about the tax implications of transactions you've made so far this year.
- You might want to consider selling some assets for tax efficiency.



September 15, 2024

- This is the deadline for making your third quarterly installment payment, if you need to.

September 30, 2024

- This is the deadline for purchasing an eligible residence if you withdrew funds from your RRSP in 2023 under the HBP.

December 15, 2024

- This is the deadline for making your final quarterly installment payment, if you need to.

December 31, 2024

- This is the deadline for some types of eligible disbursements and purchases for 2024.
- It's the deadline for making contributions to your FHSA if you want to deduct them from your 2024 tax return.
- It's also the deadline for anyone who turned 71 in 2024 to convert their RRSPs into RRIFs or purchase an eligible annuity.



This document is for information only. Desjardins Financial Services Firm, Desjardins Private Wealth Management and Desjardins Securities assume no liability for any errors or omissions and reserve the right to modify or revise this document at any time without prior notice. The information in this document should not be construed as advice on legal, accounting, financial or tax matters. Desjardins Financial Services Firm, Desjardins Private Wealth Management and Desjardins Securities recommend that you consult your own experts to discuss your needs. Desjardins Financial Services Firm, Desjardins Private Wealth Management and Desjardins Securities and their directors, officers, employees and agents shall in no way be liable for any damage, loss or expense arising from the use of the information in this document.

Desjardins Wealth Management is a trade name used by Desjardins Securities Inc. Desjardins Securities Inc. is a member of the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization (CIRO) and the Canadian Investor Protection Fund (CIPF).

This document and its contents are provided for information only. Tax information is based on current tax rules (December 2023). The information in this document should not be construed as advice on legal, accounting, financial or tax matters. Desjardins Private Wealth Management recommends that you consult your own experts to discuss your needs. Desjardins Wealth Management (Private Wealth Management) is a trade name used by Desjardins Investment Management Inc. and Desjardins Trust Inc. Discretionary portfolio management services are provided by Desjardins Investment Management Inc., a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager. Trust services are provided by Desjardins Trust Inc., a trust company and financial planning firm.