Desjardins Trust Inc.
Financial Information and Information on Risk Management (unaudited)

For the period ended June 30, 2026

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NOTES TO THE READER

USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The Financial Information and Information inherent on Risk Management (the document) is designed to support the transparency and disclosure of Desjardins Trust Inc.'s financial information and information inherent on risk management so that the various financial market participants can assess its risk profile. The information disclosed in this document is unaudited.

The information presented in the "Pillar 3 Disclosure" section has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI):
- *Pillar 3 Disclosure Guideline for Small and Medium-Sized Deposit-Taking Institutions (SMSBs);*
- *Capital Disclosure Requirements;*
- *Leverage Ratio Disclosure Requirements.*

In accordance with the requirements of the *Small and Medium-Sized Deposit-Taking Institutions (SMSBs) Capital and Liquidity Requirements - Guideline*, they are classified into three categories. Based on the criteria set out in Section III of this guideline, Desjardins Trust Inc. is classified in Category II.

For more information, please refer to OSFI's financial data website at: https://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca.

DESJARDINS TRUST INC. PROFILE

Desjardins Trust Inc. (the Company) is a trustee incorporated as a trust and loan company. It is registered under the *Trust and Loan Companies Act* (Canada) and provides a range of products and services, including asset custody and trust services to individuals and businesses. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Desjardins Financial Holding Inc., which in turn is wholly-owned by the Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec (the Federation). The address of its head office is 1 Complexe Desjardins, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Through a service and outsourcing agreement, the Company uses the services of the Federation and some of its subsidiaries to support its operations both in terms of managing staff as well as meeting its movable and immovable asset requirements. Under this agreement, the Federation and its subsidiaries agree to provide the Company with substantially all administrative and operating services. The Company is governed by the OSFI.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the accounting requirements of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF) in Quebec and OSFI, which do not differ from IFRS. IFRS represent Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The unaudited financial information presented in this document is mainly excerpted from the Annual and Interim Financial Statements of the Company. Unless indicated otherwise, amounts are in Canadian dollars.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 1 – Balance Sheets

(in thousands of dollars)		As at June 30, 2026[1]		As at December 31, 2025
ASSETS				
Cash	**$**	**20,408**	$	23,234
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		**980,340**		971,064
Amounts receivable from clients		**45,733**		46,846
Interest receivable		**4,762**		4,004
Deferred tax assets		**912**		962
Other assets		**17,490**		18,923
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**1,069,645**	$	1,065,033
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposits	**$**	**748,455**	$	755,658
Dividend payable		**100,000**		—
Other liabilities		**36,104**		32,788
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**884,559**		788,446
EQUITY				
Share capital		**59,972**		59,972
Retained earnings		**122,720**		213,668
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**2,394**		2,947
TOTAL EQUITY		**185,086**		276,587
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$**	**1,069,645**	$	1,065,033

[1] The information as at June 30, 2026, reflects the amendments to IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments," adopted as at January 1, 2026. Comparative figures have not been restated.

Table 2 – Statements of Income

(in thousands of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026	2025	For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026	2025
FEE INCOME AND OTHER INCOME				
Securities administration and custodial services	**$ 23,698**	$ 22,591	**$ 44,779**	$ 46,448
Individual and business trust services	**17,104**	19,780	**34,151**	37,973
Other	**1,660**	1,288	**3,027**	2,600
	42,462	43,659	**81,957**	87,021
NET INVESTMENT INCOME				
NET INTEREST INCOME				
Interest income	**7,212**	8,751	**14,010**	18,157
Interest expense	**(4,184)**	(5,241)	**(8,494)**	(10,680)
	3,028	3,510	**5,516**	7,477
OTHER NET INVESTMENT INCOME				
Net realized gains on securities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income	**14**	297	**113**	306
Foreign exchange income (loss)	**73**	(91)	**114**	(190)
	87	206	**227**	116
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	**3,115**	3,716	**5,743**	7,593
TOTAL INCOME	**45,577**	47,375	**87,700**	94,614
PROVISION FOR (RECOVERY OF) CREDIT LOSSES[1]	**10**	(32)	**38**	15
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Service agreements and outsourcing	**24,077**	25,261	**46,533**	50,076
Technologies	**5,464**	8,944	**14,080**	16,597
Fees	**1,213**	1,072	**2,005**	1,988
Custodian fees	**3,846**	3,540	**6,563**	6,276
Communications	**455**	301	**2,641**	2,766
Other	**1,686**	1,715	**3,505**	4,020
	36,741	40,833	**75,327**	81,723
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**8,826**	6,574	**12,335**	12,876
Income taxes	**2,345**	1,742	**3,283**	3,412
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**$ 6,481**	$ 4,832	**$ 9,052**	$ 9,464

[1] Represents the provision for (recovery of) expected credit losses on securities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Table 3 – Statements of Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026	2025	For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026	2025
Net income for the period	**$ 6,481**	$ 4,832	**$ 9,052**	$ 9,464
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Statements of Income				
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on debt securities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Net unrealized gains (losses)	**1,082**	(1,117)	**(498)**	(210)
Provision (recovery) for credit losses	**7**	(24)	**28**	11
Reclassification of net gains (losses) to the Statements of Income	**1**	(218)	**(83)**	(225)
Total other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	**1,090**	(1,359)	**(553)**	(424)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**$ 7,571**	$ 3,473	**$ 8,499**	$ 9,040

Table 4 – Statements of Changes in Equity
For the six-month periods ended June 30,

(in thousands of dollars)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total equity
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025	**$ 59,972**	**$ 213,668**	**$ 2,947**	**$ 276,587**
Net income for the period	**—**	**9,052**	**—**	**9,052**
Other comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**(553)**	**(553)**
Comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**9,052**	**(553)**	**8,499**
Dividend on common shares	**—**	**(100,000)**	**—**	**(100,000)**
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2026	**$ 59,972**	**$ 122,720**	**$ 2,394**	**$ 185,086**
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	$ 59,972	$ 197,235	$ 5,010	$ 262,217
Net income for the period	—	9,464	—	9,464
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	(424)	(424)
Comprehensive income for the period	—	9,464	(424)	9,040
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2025	$ 59,972	$ 206,699	$ 4,586	$ 271,257

Table 5 – Securities

As at June 30, 2026

(in thousands of dollars)	Terms to maturity: Under 1 year	Terms to maturity: Over 1 year	Total
Securities issued or guaranteed by:			
Canadian government entities	**$ 192,353**	**$ —**	**$ 192,353**
Provincial government entities and municipal corporations in Canada	**256,727**	**100,114**	**356,841**
Other securities:			
Financial institutions and other issuers	**197,577**	**233,569**	**431,146**
Total securities	**$ 646,657**	**$ 333,683**	**$ 980,340**

As at December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)	Terms to maturity: Under 1 year	Terms to maturity: Over 1 year	Total
Securities issued or guaranteed by:			
Canadian government entities	$ 183,921	$ —	$ 183,921
Provincial government entities and municipal corporations in Canada	212,997	100,011	313,008
Other securities:			
Financial institutions and other issuers	216,185	257,950	474,135
Total securities	$ 613,103	$ 357,961	$ 971,064

As at June 30, 2026

(in thousands of dollars)	Distribution by province (excluding securities issued or guaranteed by Canadian government entities): British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	International	Total
Securities issued or guaranteed[1]	**$ 54,549**	**$ 18,857**	**$ 11,451**	**$ 65,383**	**$ 94,963**	**$ 65,172**	**$ 5,824**	**$ 40,642**	**$ —**	**$ 356,841**
Other securities[2]	**34,852**	**53,017**	**1,398**	**210,156**	**117,113**	**—**	**10,231**	**—**	**4,379**	**431,146**
	$ 89,401	**$ 71,874**	**$ 12,849**	**$ 275,539**	**$ 212,076**	**$ 65,172**	**$ 16,055**	**$ 40,642**	**$ 4,379**	**$ 787,987**

As at December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)	Distribution by province (excluding securities issued or guaranteed by Canadian government entities): British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Newfoundland and Labrador	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	International	Total
Securities issued or guaranteed[1]	$ 49,610	$ 12,297	$ 17,907	$ 113,436	$ 113,932	$ —	$ 5,826	$ —	$ —	$ 313,008
Other securities[2]	4,046	43,380	—	289,755	131,906	—	5,048	—	—	474,135
	$ 53,656	$ 55,677	$ 17,907	$ 403,191	$ 245,838	$ —	$ 10,874	$ —	$ —	$ 787,143

(1) Provincial government entities and municipal corporations in Canada.
(2) Financial institutions and other issuers.

Table 6 – Allowance for credit losses on securities

(in thousands of dollars)	As at June 30, 2026	As at December 31, 2025
On securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 187	$ 149

Table 7 – Deposits

(in thousands of dollars)	As at June 30, 2026	As at December 31, 2025
Type		
Payable on demand	$ 300,414	$ 304,203
Payable on a fixed date	448,041	451,455
Total	$ 748,455	$ 755,658

(in thousands of dollars)	As at June 30, 2026	As at December 31, 2025
Distribution by province		
Quebec	$ 721,771	$ 728,993
Ontario	26,637	26,618
New Brunswick	47	47
Total	$ 748,455	$ 755,658

Table 8 – Interest rate sensitivity and maturity matching

As at June 30, 2026	Terms to maturity							
(in thousands of dollars)	Floating rate	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Non-interest-sensitive and provisions	Total
Assets								
Cash	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 20,408	$ 20,408
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	233,330	190,139	223,188	99,548	234,135	—	980,340
Interest receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,762	4,762
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,135	64,135
Total assets	$ —	$ 233,330	$ 190,139	$ 223,188	$ 99,548	$ 234,135	$ 89,305	$ 1,069,645
Liabilities and equity								
Deposits	$ 300,414	$ 38,573	$ 57,568	$ 105,597	$ 115,680	$ 130,623	$ —	$ 748,455
Dividend payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,104	36,104
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	185,086	185,086
Total liabilities and equity	$ 300,414	$ 38,573	$ 57,568	$ 105,597	$ 115,680	$ 130,623	$ 321,190	$ 1,069,645
Sensitivity gap – Balance Sheet items	$ (300,414)	$ 194,757	$ 132,571	$ 117,591	$ (16,132)	$ 103,512	$ (231,885)	$ —

Table 8 – Interest rate sensitivity and maturity matching (continued)

As at December 31, 2025	Terms to maturity							
(in thousands of dollars)	Floating rate	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Non-interest-sensitive and provisions	Total
Assets								
Cash	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 23,234	$ 23,234
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	126,722	265,311	221,070	113,731	244,230	—	971,064
Interest receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,004	4,004
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,731	66,731
Total assets	$ —	$ 126,722	$ 265,311	$ 221,070	$ 113,731	$ 244,230	$ 93,969	$ 1,065,033
Liabilities and equity								
Deposits	$ 304,203	$ 48,004	$ 49,509	$ 96,253	$ 115,717	$ 141,972	$ —	$ 755,658
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,788	32,788
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	276,587	276,587
Total liabilities and equity	$ 304,203	$ 48,004	$ 49,509	$ 96,253	$ 115,717	$ 141,972	$ 309,375	$ 1,065,033
Sensitivity gap – Balance Sheet Items	$ (304,203)	$ 78,718	$ 215,802	$ 124,817	$ (1,986)	$ 102,258	$ (215,406)	$ —

CAPITAL

BASEL III

The Company's capital ratios are calculated according to the *Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline* issued by OSFI.

Capital ratios are expressed as a percentage of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets. The minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio that the Company must maintain to meet regulatory requirements is 7%. In addition, the Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital ratio must exceed 8.5% and 10.5%, respectively. These minimum ratios include a 2.5% capital conservation buffer.

OSFI also requires that the Company maintains a leverage ratio greater than 3%. This ratio is defined as the capital measure (namely Tier 1 capital) divided by the exposure measure. The exposure measure includes on-balance sheet assets and securities financing transaction exposures.

Table 9 – Statement of capital[(1)]

(in thousands of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2026	As at December 31, 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Common shares	**$ 59,972**	$ 59,972
Retained earnings	**122,720**	213,668
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**2,394**	2,947
Deductions	**(22)**	(29)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**$ 185,064**	$ 276,558
Total risk-weighted assets	**$ 575,397**	$ 597,738
Total leverage ratio exposure	**$ 1,069,623**	$ 1,065,004
Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**32.2%**	46.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**32.2**	46.3
Total capital ratio	**32.2**	46.3
Leverage	**17.3**	26.0

(1) Desjardins Trust declared a dividend of $100 million during the second quarter of 2026.

RISK MANAGEMENT

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

The Company is exposed to different types of risks in its normal course of operations, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, strategic risk, reputation risk, environmental, social and governance risks and regulatory risks. Strict and effective management of these risks is a priority for the Company, its purpose being to support its major orientations, particularly regarding its financial soundness as well as its sustained and profitable growth, while complying with regulatory requirements. The Company considers risk an inextricable part of its development and consequently strives to promote a proactive approach in which everyone in the organization is responsible for risk management.

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company's objective in risk management is to optimize the risk-return trade-off by developing and applying integrated risk management strategies, frameworks, practices and procedures to all its operations. To this end, the Company developed an Integrated Risk Management Framework consistent with the organization's business strategies and risk-taking philosophy, which is designed, among other things, to give senior management and the Board of Directors an appropriate level of confidence and comfort regarding the understanding and management of risks associated with the achievement of its objectives, including risks arising from external factors, notably climate change.

This Integrated Risk Management Framework is consistent with that of Desjardins Group (hereinafter also referred to as Desjardins) and covers all of the Company's activities. Like Desjardins Group, the Company uses an overall, coordinated approach to manage its risks in an integrated manner, i.e., by taking into account the interrelationships and interdependencies between the various risks.

As a significant component of the Integrated Risk Management Framework, risk appetite makes it possible to determine the risk type and level that the Company is prepared to assume in pursuing its business and strategic objectives. Risk appetite forms an integral part of strategic planning, which makes it possible to guide risk-taking in order to ensure the Company's stability and sustainability in the case of unfavourable future events that could affect reputation, the volatility of profitability, capital adequacy or liquidities. As a result, risk appetite provides a basis for integrated risk by promoting a better understanding of the effect of principal risks and emerging risk factors on the Company's results.

The Risk Appetite Framework reflects the Company's values, mission and risk-taking philosophy, and is based on:

- Ensuring the Company's sustainability by safeguarding against unfavourable events that may affect the volatility of profitability, capital adequacy or liquidity, while preserving its reputation in keeping with its cooperative values.
- Guiding business decisions by defining the type and level of risk the Company wishes to assume to meet its strategic objectives.
- Understanding and conscientiously managing the risks arising from the Company's operations and engaging in only new activities for which the risks are defined, assessed and understood.
- Ensuring the Company's financial sustainability for the benefit of its clients by preserving a capitalization level that meets market expectations and complies with regulatory requirements.
- Limiting risk taking so that the capitalization level is sufficient to face a severe shock having a low probability of occurrence.
- Ensuring the Company's financial sustainability through adequate profitability in light of risk exposure to meet its financial commitments.
- Managing the Company's liquidities and funding activities through stable and diversified sources of funding in order to guard against liquidity risk and to maintain, with highly liquid assets, greater flexibility at the required regulatory level.
- Ensuring credit risk and long-term returns remain suitable for the Company's clients to support them and communities throughout the relationship.
- Avoiding excessively large risk concentration on certain at-risk groups or entities.
- Managing the exposure to interest rate risk arising from strategies and, through managing this risk, limiting the impact of interest rate changes and ensuring the Company's sustainability.
- Always doing what's best for clients by giving them the support they need to be financially empowered, while contributing to community development, in keeping with our values.
- Through our decisions, communications, and actions, protecting the Company's reputation with its clients, communities, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders, while respecting the Company's values.
- Anticipating and gradually mitigating the Company's exposure to climate change risks by acting as a socio-economic leader in the development of a low greenhouse gas emission economy, while contributing to the resilience of clients and other stakeholders by supporting them in the energy transition.
- Maintaining an effective control environment and promoting sound management of operational and regulatory risks for technological, information security, data, third-party, business continuity, model, legal and regulatory, fraud and financial crime, privacy, employment practices, execution, personal and asset damage, and external disclosure risks.

The Company's Board of Directors approves the Risk Appetite Framework and ensures that the organization's financial and strategic objectives are in line with its risk appetite. The Risk Appetite Framework is reviewed regularly and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. The Risk Management Executive Division relays the main guidelines for risk appetite to the business segments and components, and supports them in implementing these concepts by ensuring consistency in all the indicators, their targets, their levels and their limits with the Desjardins Group Risk Appetite Framework.

The risk management function ensures that the Company's risk profile is in line with its risk appetite. Each quarter, it reports to senior management and the Board of Directors on the compliance with the risk appetite statements and indicators. In the event a threshold or limit for a risk appetite indicator is exceeded, the investigation into the situation and the corrective measures, as applicable, are brought to the attention of the appropriate bodies.

The Company's structure and governance principles comply with the regulatory criteria applicable to a federal trust company. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for directing, planning, coordinating and monitoring all its activities. In particular, it is responsible for overseeing risk management, examining internal control systems as well as adopting and properly implementing relevant risk management frameworks. The Board of Directors is supported in its specific risk management responsibilities by the Risk Management Committee, the Management Committee, the Audit Committee and the Review Committee. All of these committees benefit from Desjardins Group's support.

The Company's management is responsible for ensuring that sound risk management practices are complied with. In particular, it ensures that appropriate frameworks are developed, implemented, monitored and reviewed. It also ensures that the Company can identify all significant risks, assess their potential impact and implement practices, procedures and control measures to effectively manage them.

The risk management approach of Desjardins Group and the Company is based on principles promoting the accountability of business units. The risk management function of Desjardins Group and the Company ensures that these units successfully manage and control on a daily basis the risks associated with their activities.

Risk management frameworks and practices

The Company uses risk management frameworks to support its business development and meet its strategic objectives. It takes the necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented, applied and maintained in order to meet the regulatory requirements to which it is subject.

The main risk management frameworks address in particular the following:
- Integrated risk management approach;
- Risk appetite, including statements and indicators;
- Strategic and reputation risk management;
- Environmental, social and governance risk management;
- Risk modelling governance;
- Stress testing;
- Internal capital adequacy assessment;
- Operational and regulatory risk management;
- Liquidity risk management;
- Market risk management;
- Credit, counterparty and issuer risk management;
- Investments.

RISK FACTOR THAT COULD IMPACT FUTURE RESULTS

Economic and geopolitical uncertainty

<u>Trade tensions with the U.S. :</u>
The parties reviewing CUSMA (the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Agreement) failed to reach a consensus by the July 1, 2026 deadline. Moreover, President Trump recently signed a decree imposing new 50% tariffs on nearly 5% of Canadian exports to the U.S. These new tariffs are expected to come into effect on August 19, 2026. In this broader context, it will be important to keep an eye on the agricultural sector, particularly if compromises to Canada's supply management system are put on the table. However, there is a significant risk that the negotiations will drag on or even fail. Finally, there is still a potential risk that the U.S. will exercise its right to withdraw from CUSMA by providing six months' notice, which could have a major impact on Canada as a whole as well as Quebec. It should be noted that Quebec remains the province subject to the highest U.S. tariff rate due to its industrial structure, particularly with regard to the key sectors of aluminum and forestry.

<u>Geopolitical uncertainty :</u>
Even though the U.S and Iran have reached a preliminary peace agreement, the real negotiations have not yet begun and the resumption of hostilities is raising serious doubts as to whether a lasting peace can be achieved. This situation could drive oil and gas prices even higher, leading to accelerating inflation almost everywhere in the world. Supply chains could also face further disruption. Consumer, business and investor confidence could collapse, creating an economic environment characterized by weak growth--even a global recession--and significantly higher inflation.

In these circumstances, Desjardins Group including the Company, is monitoring and assessing developments to determine the appropriate course of action to mitigate any potential impact on its operations, members and clients.

CREDIT RISK

Counterparty and issuer risk

Counterparty and issuer risk is a credit risk relating to various types of transactions involving securities, financial derivative instruments and securities loans.

Limits by commitments, issuers and counterparties, borrowers, groups of borrowers and industries are prescribed by policies. They are reviewed by management, which recommends them to the Board of Directors for approval.

MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in the parameters affecting this value, in particular, interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, stock prices and their volatility.

The Company is exposed to market risk primarily through its financial intermediation activities. The Company has adopted policies that set out the principles, limits and procedures to use in managing market risk. Interest rate risk is the main component of market risk to which the Company is exposed. Sound and prudent management is applied to optimize net interest income while minimizing the negative incidence of interest rate movements. The established policies describe the principles, limits and procedures that apply to interest rate risk management. The Company's Management Committee is responsible for analyzing and approving the various interest rate matching strategies while respecting the parameters defined in the policies.

Additional information of the Company's position with respect to interest rate sensitivity and maturity matching is provided in Table 8, "Interest rate sensitivity and maturity matching," in this document.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk refers to the Company's capacity to raise the necessary funds (by increasing liabilities or converting assets) to meet a financial obligation, whether or not it appears on the Balance Sheets.

The Company manages liquidity risk in order to ensure that it has timely and cost-effective access to the funds needed to meet its financial obligations as they become due, in both routine and crisis situations. Managing this risk involves maintaining a sufficient level of liquid securities. In addition, the Company ensures, through Desjardins Group, that there are stable and diversified sources of funding, that indicators are monitored and a contingency plan to implement in the event of a liquidity crisis.

Liquidity risk management is a key component of the overall risk management strategy. The Company has established a policy describing the principles, limits, risk appetite thresholds as well as the procedures that apply to liquidity risk management. The policy is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that it is appropriate for the operating environment, prevailing market conditions and regulatory requirements. It incorporates, in particular, the requirements of OSFI's *Guideline B-6, Liquidity Principles*, as well as monitoring and compliance with the standards for the short term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net cumulative cash flow (NCCF) under Basel III. This policy has been approved by the Board of Directors and is monitored by the Risk Management Committee. During the quarter, the Company filed with OSFI the monthly reports on LCR and NCCF.

OSFI updated its *Liquidity Adequacy Requirements* guideline, the revised version of which has been effective since May 1, 2026. OSFI also launched a new consultation on this guideline, proposing the introduction of a new high-quality liquid asset category for the LCF and NCCF ratios. These changes are expected to become effective on May 1, 2027.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of inadequacy or failure attributable to processes, people, internal systems or external events and resulting in losses or failure to achieve objectives, and takes into consideration the impact of failures to achieve the strategic objectives of the component concerned or Desjardins Group, if applicable.

Operational risk is inherent to all of the activities of Desjardins Group and the Company, including management and control activities in other risk areas such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, model risk, etc., as well as activities performed by a third party. Among other things, this risk may lead to losses or the non-achievement of objectives, mainly resulting from theft, fraud, damage to tangible assets, non-compliance with legislation or regulations, systems failures, unauthorized access to computer systems, cyber threats, or problems or errors in process management. To maintain this risk at an acceptable level, an Operational Risk Management Framework has been developed and deployed throughout the organization. This operational risk management mechanism includes the usual practices for sound management of operations and is based on the three lines of defence model, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities in risk and operations management.

OSFI's *Guideline E-21, Operational Risk Management and Resilience*, which raises expectations for operational risk management and resilience, is being phased in across Desjardins Group and the Company. The work will lead to full compliance with the guideline by September 1, 2026, the deadline set by OSFI.

Bill C-8, which introduces the *Critical Cyber Systems Protection Act* (CCSPA), is intended to govern the cybersecurity of federally-regulated critical infrastructures, in particular in the banking and insurance sectors. Among other things, the CCSPA requires that entities subject to it implement cybersecurity programs and report incidents affecting a critical cybersecurity system to the federal authorities in the manner prescribed in the CCSPA. In that context, Desjardins Group, including the Company, already has management, oversight and reporting programs for cybersecurity incidents. Desjardins Group, including the Company, remains focused to ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including those resulting from the CCSPA, as part of its overall risk management and compliance framework.

Desjardins Group, including the Company, continues to implement an artificial intelligence system (AIS) risk management framework to ensure a responsible, secure and controlled use of artificial intelligence. This overall risk management framework is aiming at, in particular, strengthening AIS governance, governing the identification and use of AISs, supporting risk assessment for the various risk areas and preventing emerging risks, including fraud risk. AISs are appropriately monitored and assessed to support the Company's business objectives while complying with the applicable regulatory expectations.

With respect to *Guideline B-10, Third-Party Risk Management*, which applies to federal financial institutions governed by OSFI, including the Company. the Desjardins Group third-party risk management frameworks, which are also applicable to the Company, are in line with the principles and expectations reflected in this Guideline.

Operational Risk Management Framework

The purpose of the Operational Risk Management Framework is to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor operational risk as well as make interventions and disclosures in accordance with operational risk appetite and the frameworks adopted by the Board of Directors. It is supported by guidelines setting out operational risk management foundations. At the same time, the Operational Risk Management Framework connects with the other areas of risk.

This Framework is reviewed according to defined frequency and conditions to maintain its adequacy and its relevance based on developments in industry practices and new regulations.

Governance

Operational risk management governance emphasizes accountability and risk oversight. Operational risk is governed by frameworks, which are reviewed periodically to ensure consistency with the Integrated Risk Management Framework approved by the Board of Directors.

Reporting is done on a regular basis to the committees that provide risk management oversight so that their members can assess the operational risk exposure of Desjardins Group and the Company.

In addition, the main mandate of the Desjardins Group Operational Risk Committee, which is composed of representatives of the second line of defence functions monitoring and overseeing operational risks, is to monitor operational and regulatory risks to which Desjardins Group and the Company are exposed. Its governance is described in the "Integrated Risk Management Framework" section of this document.

Approaches to identifying, measuring and monitoring operational risk

With respect to the Operational Risk Management Framework, the following table illustrates the tools and methods used to identify, measure and monitor operational risk. The Management Framework is also aiming at governing interventions and disclosures in accordance with the risk appetite and the frameworks adopted by the Board of Directors. The Framework is based on guidelines setting out operational risk management foundations and ensure consistency with the other areas of risk.

This Framework is continuously reviewed to ensure its adequacy and its relevance based on developments in industry practices and new regulations.

	Description
Risk disclosures	The nature of risks and their levels of operational risk are frequently disclosed to senior management as well as the various committees overseeing risk management. This promotes an effective management of operational risk that enables taking action quickly when required and establishes the various priorities based on the importance of the risks involved.
Mitigation measures	Desjardins Group and the Company have a structure to ensure sound management of operational risks by overseeing the design and applying robust controls that contribute to risk mitigation. Once risks have been identified and assessed, Desjardins Group and the Company ensure they are maintained at a level that is consistent with risk appetite, to promote achieving goals and continuously ensure the effectiveness of the various existing internal control mechanisms. Accordingly, in the event that established tolerance thresholds are exceeded, action plans are put in place to ensure that risk-taking is always consistent with the Appetite Framework and goals of Desjardins Group and the Company.
Risk-sharing and insurance programs	Desjardins Group and the Company have developed insurance programs to give themselves additional protection against material operational losses. These programs offer protection based on the business segment's needs, the risk appetite of Desjardins Group and the Company (including emerging risks).
Calculation of capital exposed to operational risk	Regulatory capital for operational risk is calculated using the Simplified Standardized Approach in accordance with the *Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline* issued by OSFI. This calculation method is based on the Company's adjusted gross income component.

STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk refers to a possible loss in value attributable to the occurrence of external and internal events or the implementation of inadequate strategies or actions that might prevent Desjardins Group and the Company from achieving their strategic objectives, including the interests of members and clients.

This risk forms an integral part of the Integrated Risk Management Framework of Desjardins Group and the Company and is the subject of the Strategic Risk Management Policy. It is first up to senior management and the Board of Directors to address and monitor the development of the strategic orientations of Desjardins Group and the Company, taking into account the risk appetite and financial constraints of Desjardins Group and the Company. Events that could compromise the achievement of the strategic objectives, and therefore the competitiveness, of Desjardins Group and the Company are systematically and regularly monitored. To this end, Desjardins Group and the Company have implemented an annual process to update the strategic plan, including a risk analysis and an objective review, to factor in market developments, emerging risks, major industry trends as well as the geopolitical and economic context.

Business segments and support functions periodically identify and assess events and risks that could prevent the achievement of strategic objectives, and report thereon to the appropriate bodies. In addition, strategic positions, business acquisitions, new products and services, projects financed by the Desjardins Group investment portfolio, major initiatives and transactions are subject to a risk analysis, including an objective review by the second lines of defence, if required, before being implemented.

REPUTATION RISK

Reputation risk is the risk that a negative perception by the stakeholders, whether or not justified, of the Company's practices, actions or lack of action could have a material unfavourable impact on its income and equity, or may significantly affect the confidence of members and clients or, more broadly, public opinion.

A reputation is of critical importance, and reputation risk cannot be managed separately from other risks. Therefore, managing reputation risk in all their operating segments is a constant concern for Desjardins Group and the Company. In that regard, Desjardins Group and the Company seek to ensure that all employees are constantly aware of the potential repercussions of their actions on the reputation and image of Desjardins Group, including the Company. Desjardins Group and the Company consider it essential to foster a proactive approach to risk management in which integrity and ethics are fundamental values.

Desjardins Group has defined a Management Framework, and roles and responsibilities with regard to reputation risk. This framework is in addition to various processes already in place to identify, measure and govern this risk, such as the previously mentioned operational risk management initiatives, the regulatory compliance program, ethical requirements, and reputation risk assessment as part of new initiatives and the introduction of new products. All these aspects are aimed to promote sound reputation risk management. In addition, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Desjardins Group is the main person responsible for the culture change process. The aim of this process is to effect a profound change in behaviour in order to always work in the best interests of members and clients. This approach also contributes to managing reputational risks.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RISKS

ESG risks are linked to an environmental, social or governance event or issue, which materializes as part of the operations, financing, investing and insurance activities or commitments of Desjardins Group, including the Company, the consequences of which could generate financial losses or reputational harm.

The Company is increasingly focusing on integrating ESG considerations into its operations and risk management. These cross-sectional risks may also materialize indirectly through business relations with other entities whose operations could involve Environmental, Social or Governance issues.

Through the Integrated Risk Management Framework and the ESG Policy, the Company ensures that these risks are managed at all levels. In this respect, the various climate risk assessment analyses show that the Company has an overall low exposure to these risks.

REGULATORY RISKS

The financial services industry is one of the most strictly regulated and monitored sectors. For several years, the regulatory framework has steadily strengthened as a result of both the extension of its scope and the growing complexity of its requirements. The pressure exerted by regulatory authorities is mounting and their oversight powers are increasing, and this exposes Desjardins Group, including the Company, to monetary sanctions and greater reputation risk.

Regulatory authorities and bodies

This evolution is in response to numerous socio-economic phenomena such as the development of new, increasingly complex financial products, the continuing volatility in the securities industry, increasingly complex financial fraud, the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and the fight against tax evasion, to mention but a few. In addition to federal (Canada and the U.S.) and provincial government requirements, due consideration must be given to the requirements of the AMF, the Canadian Securities Administrators, OSFI, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) and the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization. Complying with legislative and regulatory provisions, such as those on the protection of personal information, laws and regulations governing insurance, the *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act*, the *Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters*, the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* or the Basel accords, requires considerable technical, human and financial resources and also affects the way the Company manages its current operations and implements its business strategies.

Compliance Management Framework

Fulfilling an independent supervisory function, the Vice-President and Chief Compliance and Privacy Officer of Desjardins Group fosters a proactive approach to compliance by fully integrating compliance into the Company's current operations.

The Management Framework applies to legal and regulatory risks, including the fight against financial crimes and corruption as well as fraud and privacy risks. It is based on identifying and monitoring regulatory obligations and overseeing the functional units subject to them. The compliance Management Framework provides for the following:
- developing frameworks and documentation to comply with the regulatory requirements in effect;
- implementing training programs and coaching initiatives (advisory role);
- deploying operations oversight and inspection programs;
- reporting on the compliance status to the Company's Board of Directors and senior management.

To maintain its reputation for integrity as well as the confidence of its members and clients, the market and the general public, Desjardins Group, including the Company, has also adopted a code of professional conduct applicable to the officers and employees of all its components.

This Compliance Management Framework provides reasonable assurance that the Company's operations are carried out in compliance with applicable regulations. Despite all these efforts, the Company may not be able to predict the exact impact of regulatory developments and appropriately implement strategies to respond. It could then sustain an adverse impact on its financial performance, its operations and its reputation.

Compliance organizational structure

The Vice-President and Chief Compliance and Privacy Officer of Desjardins Group reports to the Executive Vice-President, Risk Management of Desjardins Group. The Chief Compliance Officers of the components, including the Company, report to the Vice-President and Chief Compliance and Privacy Officer.

Legal and regulatory

Legal and regulatory risk is the risk associated with the non-compliance by Desjardins Group with obligations arising from the anticipation, interpretation or application of a legislative or regulatory provision or a contractual commitment, which could have an impact on the conduct of its operations, its reputation, its strategies and its financial objectives.

Legal and regulatory risk entails, inter alia, effectively preventing and handling possible disputes and claims that may lead in particular to judgments or decisions by a court of law or regulatory body that could result in orders to pay damages, financial penalties or sanctions. Moreover, the legal and regulatory environment is evolving quickly and could increase the Company's exposure to new types of litigation. In addition, some lawsuits against the Company may be very complex and be based on legal theories that are new or have never been verified. The outcome of such lawsuits may be difficult to predict or estimate until the proceedings have reached an advanced stage, which may take several years. Class action lawsuits or multi-party litigation may feature an additional risk of judgments with substantial monetary, non-monetary or punitive damages. Plaintiffs who bring a class action or other lawsuit sometimes claim very large amounts, and it is impossible to determine the Company's liability, if any, for some time. Legal liability or an important regulatory measure could have an adverse effect on the current activities of the Company, its results of operations and its financial position, in addition to damaging its reputation. Even if the Company won its court case or was no longer the subject of measures imposed by regulatory bodies, these situations could harm its reputation and have an adverse impact on its financial position, due in particular to the costs associated with such proceedings, and its brand image.

Privacy

Privacy risk is the risk associated with inadequate handling of personal information (theft or breach, loss, collection, consent management, use, disclosure, retention, destruction or infringement of the rights of individuals related to their personal information) through intentional or unintentional actions (internal threat, error, negligence or omission). The key consequences of privacy risk deal with the Company's reputation, compliance and potential financial losses.

Following Quebec's legislative reform with the passage of *An Act to modernize legislative provisions as regards the protection of personal information* (Law 25) in 2021, the Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation tabled Bill C-36, the *Protecting Privacy and Consumer Data Act* (PPCDA), and carried its first reading in June 2026, to replace the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)* with new federal legislation, the *Protecting Privacy and Consumer Data Act* (PPCDA) . This Bill proposes to establish a new federal regulator, the Digital Safety and Data Protection Commission of Canada, which will be responsible for its enforcement and authorized to impose administrative penalties of up to 3% of company revenue. Desjardins Group, including the Company, intends to promote the harmonization of the Canadian legal framework for the protection of personal information by relying on the standard established by Law 25.

As for federal Bill C-15 (*An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on November 4, 2025*), which includes the new consumer-driven banking legislative framework for open financial services, it received Royal Assent in March 2026. Compliance with this framework will be a major undertaking for Desjardins Group, and it will start with an application for accreditation with the Bank of Canada. Service providers as well as data recipients will also need to be accredited. A proposed regulation was issued by the Department of Finance at the end of June 2026, and Desjardins Group is currently examining its impact.

Fraud and financial crime

Fraud and financial crime risk is the risk associated with acts conducted illegally by internal or external parties with the intent to cause harm, benefit from them or misappropriate assets belonging to Desjardins Group, members or clients, or the risk associated with non-compliance by Desjardins Group, including the Company, with obligations arising from the anticipation, interpretation or application of a legislative or regulatory provision regarding financial crimes.

To protect members and clients as well as the organization, Desjardins Group, including the Company, continually improves its processes and solutions to adequately prevent, detect and deal with fraud. To do so, fraud risks are identified on an ongoing basis and effective and robust mitigation measures are constantly evolving.

With respect to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, Bill C-12 (*Strengthening Canada's Immigration System and Borders Act*) received royal assent on March 26, 2026. Among other things, this bill raises the administrative monetary penalties that FINTRAC may impose. The introduction of this new administrative monetary penalty system increasing by up to 40 times the maximum amount of penalties confirms that the regulator is willing to impose more severe sanctions for non-compliance. FINTRAC is currently updating its policy on administrative monetary penalties to reflect these legislative changes and is planning to consult with reporting entities as part of this process.

In April 2026, FINTRAC issued the final version of the Targeted Indicator Profiles in respect of extortion directed at the South Asian diaspora. Reporting entities must use these new indicators to monitor their activities and submit suspicious transaction reports to FINTRAC.

Desjardins Group, including the Company, also has a Financial Crime Governance Framework, which it is continuously improving. In the past year, the Department of Finance adopted regulatory changes to expand the obligations of reporting entities, in particular with respect to listed person or entity property reports, newly subjected reporting entities and reports on the beneficial property of federal businesses. In addition, the Directive on Financial Transactions Associated with the Islamic Republic of Iran was updated to broaden its scope. Desjardins Group complies with these new requirements and participates in the consultations organized by FINTRAC on the upcoming changes that will have an impact on its operations.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

Template KM1 – Key metrics[1]

	(in thousands of dollars and as a percentage)	a **As at June 30, 2026**	b As at March 31, 2026	c As at December 31, 2025	d As at September 30, 2025	e As at June 30, 2025
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**$ 185,064**	$ 277,493	$ 276,558	$ 277,303	$ 271,257
2	Tier 1 capital	**185,064**	277,493	276,558	277,303	271,257
3	Total capital	**185,064**	277,493	276,558	277,303	271,257
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**$ 575,397**	$ 604,555	$ 597,738	$ 541,064	$ 558,302
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
6	Tier 1 ratio	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
7	Total capital ratio	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	**2.5%**	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement	**—**	—	—	—	—
10	Domestic Systemically Important Financial Institution (D-SIFI) additional requirements	**—**	—	—	—	—
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (row 8 + 9 + 10)	**2.5%**	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	**24.2%**	37.9%	38.3%	43.3%	40.6%
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	**$ 1,069,623**	$ 1,058,564	$ 1,065,004	$ 1,073,464	$ 1,082,741
14	Basel III leverage ratio (row 2 / row 13)	**17.3%**	26.2%	26.0%	25.8%	25.1%

(1) Desjardins Trust declared a dividend of $100 million during the second quarter of 2026.

Template CC1 - Composition of regulatory capital[1]

(in thousands of dollars and as a percentage)		a As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at December 31, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025
	Tier 1A capital: Instruments and reserves					
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus	**$ 59,972**	$ 59,972	$ 59,972	$ 59,972	$ 59,972
2	Retained earnings	**122,720**	216,239	213,668	212,615	206,699
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	**2,394**	1,304	2,947	4,716	4,586
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory capital	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Common Equity Tier 1 capital)	**—**	—	—	—	—
6	**Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital**	**$ 185,086**	$ 277,515	$ 276,587	$ 277,303	$ 271,257
15	**Net defined benefit pension fund assets**	**22**	22	29	—	—
28	**Total deductions from adjusted Common Equity Tier 1 capital after allocated and individual threshold deductions**	**$ 22**	$ 22	$ 29	$ —	$ —
29	**Net Common Equity Tier 1 capital (Common Equity Tier 1 capital after all deductions)**	**$ 185,064**	$ 277,493	$ 276,558	$ 277,303	$ 271,257
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	**—**	—	—	—	—
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	**—**	—	—	—	—
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	**—**	—	—	—	—
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	**—**	—	—	—	—
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
36	**Gross additional Tier 1 capital**	**—**	—	—	—	—
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital**	**—**	—	—	—	—
45	**Tier 1 capital**	**$ 185,064**	$ 277,493	$ 276,558	$ 277,303	$ 271,257
	Tier 2 capital					
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments	**—**	—	—	—	—
47	Directly issued non-qualifying Tier 2 instruments (subject to phase-out from 2013 to 2022)	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
48	Capital instruments issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties (portion recognized as Tier 2 capital of the parent company)	**—**	—	—	—	—
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries that will be phased out	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
50	Allowances	**—**	—	—	—	—
51	**Gross Tier 2 capital**	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
58	**Tier 2 capital**	**—**	—	—	—	—
59	**Total capital**	**$ 185,064**	$ 277,493	$ 276,558	$ 277,303	$ 271,257
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**$ 575,397**	$ 604,555	$ 597,738	$ 541,064	$ 558,302
60a	**Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk-weighted assets**	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

The footnote to this table is presented on the next page.

Template CC1 - Composition of regulatory capital (continued)[1]

(in thousands of dollars and as a percentage)		a As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at December 31, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025
	Capital ratios and buffers					
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as % of risk-weighted assets)	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
62	Tier 1 (as % of risk-weighted assets)	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
63	Total capital (as % of risk-weighted assets)	**32.2%**	45.9%	46.3%	51.3%	48.6%
	OSFI target					
69	Common Equity Tier 1 target ratio	**7.0%**	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
70	Tier 1 capital target ratio	**8.5%**	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
71	Total capital target ratio	**10.5%**	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of allowances in Tier 2					
76	Allowances eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to the Standardized Approach (prior to application of cap)	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
77	Cap on inclusion of allowances in Tier 2 capital under the Standardized Approach	**—**	—	—	—	—

(1) Desjardins Trust declared a dividend of $100 million during the second quarter of 2026.

Template LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure[1]

	(in thousands of dollars and as a percentage)	a As at June 30, 2026	b As at March 31, 2026	As at December 31, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025
	On-balance sheet exposures					
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and grandfathered securitization exposures, but including collateral)[2]	**$ 1,069,645**	$ 1,058,586	$ 1,065,033	$ 1,073,464	$ 1,082,741
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework (IFRS)	**—**	—	—	—	—
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	**—**	—	—	—	—
4	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)[2]	**(22)**	(22)	(29)	—	—
5	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 to 4)**	**$ 1,069,623**	$ 1,058,564	$ 1,065,004	$ 1,073,464	$ 1,082,741
	Derivative exposures					
6	Replacement cost associated with all derivative transactions	**—**	—	—	—	—
7	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	**—**	—	—	—	—
8	(Exempted central counterparty leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	**—**	—	—	—	—
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	**—**	—	—	—	—
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	**—**	—	—	—	—
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 6 to 10)**	**—**	—	—	—	—
	Securities financing transaction exposures					
12	Gross SFT assets recognized for accounting purposes (with no recognition of netting, after adjusting for sale accounting transactions)	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	**—**	—	—	—	—
14	Counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure for SFTs	**—**	—	—	—	—
15	Agent transaction exposures	**—**	—	—	—	—
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**$ —**	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
	Other off-balance sheet exposures					
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	**—**	—	—	—	—
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	**—**	—	—	—	—
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**—**	—	—	—	—
	Capital and total exposures					
20	Tier 1 capital	**185,064**	277,493	276,558	277,303	271,257
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 5, 11, 16 and 19)**	**$ 1,069,623**	$ 1,058,564	$ 1,065,004	$ 1,073,464	$ 1,082,741
	Leverage ratio					
22	Basel III leverage ratio	**17.3%**	26.2%	26.0%	25.8%	25.1%

(1) Desjardins Trust declared a dividend of $100 million during the second quarter of 2026.

(2) Reclassification of the amount of assets deducted that were initially presented on a net basis on the balance sheet.