

Desjardins Group (hereinafter also referred to as Desjardins) comprises the Desjardins caisse network in Quebec and Ontario (the caisses), the *Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec* (the Federation) and its subsidiaries (including *Capital Desjardins inc.*), *Caisse centrale Desjardins*, the *Fédération des caisses populaires de l'Ontario Inc.* and the *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*.

Solid contribution, primarily from insurance businesses, leads to strong results

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND INDICATORS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	For the three-month periods ended		For the six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015
Net interest income	\$ 1,057	\$ 995	\$ 981	\$ 2,052
Net premiums	1,698	1,876	1,499	3,574
Other operating income ⁽¹⁾	683	733	677	1,416
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	3,438	3,604	3,157	7,042
Investment income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(413)	1,323	665	910
Total income	3,025	4,927	3,822	7,952
Provision for credit losses	103	89	80	192
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract	332	2,503	1,573	2,835
Non-interest expense	1,791	1,752	1,619	3,543
Income taxes on surplus earnings	170	119	104	289
Surplus earnings before member dividends	\$ 629	\$ 464	\$ 446	\$ 1,093
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	11.4%	9.5%	9.9%	10.4%
Productivity index ⁽¹⁾	66.5	72.3	72.0	69.2
Provisioning rate ⁽¹⁾	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.25

⁽¹⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

BALANCE SHEET AND INDICATORS

(in millions of dollars, as a percentage and as a coefficient)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Balance sheet				
Assets	\$ 250,893		\$ 229,387	
Net loans	155,201		150,454	
Deposits	152,821		146,324	
Equity	21,166		18,893	
Indicators				
Tier 1A capital ratio	16.0%		15.7%	
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.0%		15.8%	
Total capital ratio	17.7%		17.9%	
Assets/capital ⁽¹⁾	N/A		10.8	
Leverage ratio ⁽¹⁾	7.2%		N/A	
Gross impaired loans/gross loans ⁽²⁾	0.34%		0.34%	

⁽¹⁾ See "Capital management".

⁽²⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

MESSAGE FROM SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Lévis, August 12, 2015 — For the second quarter ended June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group, the leading financial cooperative group in Canada, recorded surplus earnings before member dividends of \$629 million, an increase of \$183 million, or 41.0%, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2014.

This result reflects the contribution of \$239 million, or 38.0% of surplus earnings, made by the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment. The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment and the Property and Casualty Insurance segment contributed \$195 million and \$194 million, respectively, representing 31.0% and 30.8% of surplus earnings.

"I'm clearly very satisfied with these results, which reflect strong growth in Canada, particularly in insurance," said Monique F. Leroux, President and Chief Executive Officer of Desjardins Group. "This not only helps Desjardins provide the security that our members and clients are looking for, but we can also continue to innovate and contribute to the development and vitality of our communities. Lastly, I am pleased with Bloomberg's recent listing of the world's strongest banks, which ranked us strongest in North America and the fifth strongest in the world. This encourages us to keep up our efforts to further consolidate our capitalization."

Return on equity was 11.4%, compared to 9.9% in the corresponding quarter of 2014. This rise was mainly caused by growth in surplus earnings.

Desjardins Group complies with Basel III rules and still has very good capitalization. As at June 30, 2015, the Tier 1A and total capital ratios of Desjardins Group were 16.0% and 17.7%, respectively, compared to 15.7% and 17.9%, respectively, as at December 31, 2014.

Monique F. Leroux, C.M., O.Q., FCPA, FCA
Chair of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Desjardins Group

Daniel Dupuis, CPA, CA
Senior Vice-President, Finance, and Chief Financial Officer
Desjardins Group

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) dated August 12, 2015 presents the analysis of the results of and main changes to Desjardins Group's balance sheet for the period ended June 30, 2015, in comparison to previous periods. Desjardins Group reports financial information in compliance with National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA). Desjardins Group is not a reporting issuer, on a combined basis, under this National Instrument. However, it has chosen to apply the practices provided in this National Instrument to demonstrate its willingness to comply with best practices in financial governance. A section on Desjardins Group's controls and procedures is presented in the "Additional information" section of this MD&A.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements (the Interim Combined Financial Statements) as at June 30, 2015, including the notes thereto, and the 2014 Desjardins Group Annual Report (the 2014 Annual Report), which contains the MD&A and the audited Annual Combined Financial Statements (the Annual Combined Financial Statements).

Additional information about Desjardins Group is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com (under the *Capital Desjardins inc.* profile), where the Annual Information Forms of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* (under the *Caisse centrale Desjardins* profile) and the Federation (under the *Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec* profile) can also be found. Further information is also available on the Desjardins website at www.desjardins.com/ca/about-us/investor-relations; however, none of the information presented on these sites is incorporated by reference into this report.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Annual and Interim Combined Financial Statements have been prepared by Desjardins Group's management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the accounting requirements of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF) in Quebec, which do not differ from IFRS. These Interim Combined Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". For further information about the accounting policies applied, see the Annual and Interim Combined Financial Statements.

This MD&A was prepared in accordance with the regulations in force on continuous disclosure obligations issued by the CSA. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are presented in Canadian dollars (\$) and are primarily from Desjardins Group's Annual and Interim Combined Financial Statements.

To assess its performance, Desjardins Group uses IFRS measures and various non-IFRS financial measures. Non-IFRS financial measures, other than the regulatory ratios, do not have a standardized definition and are not directly comparable to similar measures used by other companies, and may not be directly comparable to any IFRS measures. Investors, among others, may find these non-IFRS measures useful in analyzing financial performance. The measures currently used are defined as follows:

Adjusted net surplus earnings – Property and Casualty Insurance segment

The net surplus earnings of the Property and Casualty Insurance segment are adjusted to exclude the gain at the acquisition date and fees, net of income taxes, incurred as part of the acquisition of State Farm's Canadian operations. The fees include the costs related to the transaction and the integration of operations as well as processing expenses. These costs were not significant for the other business segments.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the net surplus earnings of the Property and Casualty Insurance segment as presented in the Combined Financial Statements, and the adjusted net surplus earnings as presented in the MD&A.

(in millions of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended		
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Presentation of the net surplus earnings of the Property and Casualty Insurance segment according to the Combined Financial Statements	\$ 194	\$ 76	\$ 61	\$ 270	\$ 82	
Gain as at the acquisition date of State Farm's Canadian operations	-	(55)	-	(55)	-	
Expenses related to the acquisition of State Farm's Canadian operations net of income taxes	11	7	10	18	23	
Presentation of the adjusted net surplus earnings of the Property and Casualty Insurance segment according to the MD&A	\$ 205	\$ 28	\$ 71	\$ 233	\$ 105	

Productivity index

The productivity index is used to measure efficiency and is equal to the ratio of non-interest expense to total income, net of claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities, expressed as a percentage. A lower ratio indicates greater productivity.

Gross impaired loans/gross loans

The gross impaired loans/gross loans indicator is used to measure the quality of the loan portfolio. It is gross impaired loans expressed as a percentage of total gross loans.

Average loans – Average deposits

The average balance for these items is used to measure growth. It is equal to the average of the amounts at the end of the quarters calculated starting from the quarter prior to the period concerned.

Gross written premiums

Gross written premiums are used to measure growth in insurance operations. They are equal to the premiums stipulated in insurance policies issued during the period.

Loss ratio

The loss ratio is used to measure profitability and is equal to incurred claims, net of reinsurance, expressed as a percentage of net premiums earned, excluding the market yield adjustment. Market yield adjustment is defined as the impact of changes in the discount rate on the provisions for claims and adjustment expenses based on the change in the market-based yield of the underlying assets for these provisions.

Return on equity

Return on equity is used to measure profitability. Expressed as a percentage, it is equal to surplus earnings before member dividends, excluding the non-controlling interests' share, divided by average equity before non-controlling interests.

Income**Operating income**

The concept of operating income is used to analyze financial results. This concept allows for better structuring of financial data and makes it easier to compare operating activities from one period to the next by excluding investment income. The analysis therefore breaks down Desjardins Group's income into two parts, namely operating income and investment income, which make up total income. This measure is not directly comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

Operating income includes net interest income, net premiums and other operating income such as deposit and payment service charges, lending fees and credit card service revenues, income from brokerage and investment fund services, management and custodial service fees, foreign exchange income as well as other income. These items, taken individually, correspond to those presented in the Combined Financial Statements.

Investment income

Investment income includes net income on securities at fair value through profit or loss, net income on available-for-sale securities and net other investment income. These items, taken individually, correspond to those presented in the Combined Financial Statements. Investment income also includes income from the insurance subsidiaries' matching activities and from derivative financial instruments not designated as part of a hedging relationship.

The following table shows the correspondence of total income between the MD&A and the Combined Financial Statements.

(in millions of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Presentation of income in the Combined Financial Statements					
Net interest income	\$ 1,057	\$ 995	\$ 981	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,942
Net premiums	1,698	1,876	1,499	3,574	2,940
Other income					
Deposit and payment service charges	122	118	123	240	243
Lending fees and credit card service revenues	156	154	146	310	293
Brokerage and investment fund services	267	252	250	519	479
Management and custodial service fees	105	93	84	198	165
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(612)	1,174	474	562	1,031
Net income on available-for-sale securities	107	105	119	212	224
Net other investment income	92	44	72	136	126
Foreign exchange income	21	26	16	47	38
Other	12	90	58	102	129
Total income	\$ 3,025	\$ 4,927	\$ 3,822	\$ 7,952	\$ 7,610
Presentation of income in Management's Discussion and Analysis					
Net interest income	\$ 1,057	\$ 995	\$ 981	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,942
Net premiums	1,698	1,876	1,499	3,574	2,940
Other operating income					
Deposit and payment service charges	122	118	123	240	243
Lending fees and credit card service revenues	156	154	146	310	293
Brokerage and investment fund services	267	252	250	519	479
Management and custodial service fees	105	93	84	198	165
Foreign exchange income	21	26	16	47	38
Other	12	90	58	102	129
Operating income	3,438	3,604	3,157	7,042	6,229
Investment income					
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(612)	1,174	474	562	1,031
Net income on available-for-sale securities	107	105	119	212	224
Net other investment income	92	44	72	136	126
	(413)	1,323	665	910	1,381
Total income	\$ 3,025	\$ 4,927	\$ 3,822	\$ 7,952	\$ 7,610

Provisioning rate

The provisioning rate is used to measure loan portfolio quality, and is equal to the provision for credit losses divided by average gross loans.

Insurance sales

Insurance sales are used to measure growth in Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment operations. They are equal to annualized gross new premiums under group and individual insurance policies.

Net sales of savings products

Net sales of savings products are used to measure growth in Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment operations. They are equal to sales of group and individual savings products manufactured by segment entities, and are comprised of on- or off-balance sheet deposits, less withdrawals.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Desjardins Group closely monitors changes in the regulatory environment affecting financial products and services as well as new developments in fraud, corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing in order to mitigate any negative impact on its operations, and aims to comply with best practices in this regard.

In June 2013, the AMF determined that Desjardins Group met the criteria for designation as a domestic systemically important financial institution (D-SIFI), which will subject Desjardins Group to higher capital requirements and enhanced disclosure requirements, among other things. As a D-SIFI, beginning on January 1, 2016, Desjardins Group will therefore be subject to an additional capital requirement of 1% on its minimum capital ratios. As instructed by the AMF, based on the recommendations issued by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force of the Financial Stability Board contained in the document "Enhancing the Risk Disclosures of Banks", Desjardins Group is continuing to develop its external disclosures and is working on integrating these recommendations into its risk management disclosure framework. Furthermore, Desjardins Group developed a resolution plan, detailing the actions to be taken to restore its financial position in the event of a crisis. It is noteworthy to mention that the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) has also determined that Canada's six major financial institutions meet the criteria for designation as D-SIFI.

On December 5, 2013, the Quebec Minister of Finance and the Economy submitted his "Report on the application of the *Act respecting financial services cooperatives*" to the National Assembly. The report contains proposals that will serve as criteria for amendments to the current legislative framework and adapt it to the evolution of financial services cooperatives as well as the requirements of the new international standards imposed on financial institutions. A law amending the legislative framework is expected to come into force at the beginning of 2016.

Since January 1, 2013, the OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline, applicable to Canadian financial institutions, has included requirements for Non-Viability Contingent Capital as part of regulatory capital. Desjardins Group, under the AMF's guidelines on adequacy of capital base standards, is subject to similar rules applicable to non-viability contingent capital in its regulatory capital (which came into force on January 1, 2013). However, Desjardins Group has not issued any instrument subject to these rules. Given that discussions are still underway at the international level on how to apply these provisions on contingent capital to cooperative entities, guidelines may be changed to reflect the conclusions of such discussions.

On March 28, 2014, the Government of Canada tabled the *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1*, which is part of the budget implementation bill. The Act includes amendments to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* and the *Income Tax Act*. These amendments should come into effect in the second half of 2015. Desjardins Group is preparing to implement these legislative changes and is closely monitoring developments to know the date on which they will come into force.

On August 1, 2014, the Government of Canada initiated public consultation on a proposed taxpayer protection and bank recapitalization regime applicable to national systemically important Canadian banks. The consultation period ended in September 2014, although no implementation date has been announced yet. This regime is not applicable immediately to Desjardins Group because it is regulated by the AMF. Moreover, the Quebec government has not yet publicly reacted, nor has it announced its intentions with regard to this subject.

On December 16, 2014, the Government of Canada adopted Bill C-43 – *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 2*. Among other things, this Act amends several laws, limiting access by provincial cooperative credit associations to federal intervention tools. More specifically, the Act formalizes that the Bank of Canada may grant a loan or an advance to a cooperative credit association only if the province has agreed, in writing, to indemnify the Bank for any losses arising from the loan or advance that the Bank could incur. The Bank of Canada's policies on emergency lending assistance have already required such indemnification commitments from the provinces since 2009. The Act also brings an end to liquidity financial support agreements entered into by, among others, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation and the *Régie de l'assurance-dépôts du Québec* (replaced by the AMF). The Act's provisions on emergency lending assistance and the federal-provincial agreement on deposit insurance are not yet in force. Desjardins Group expects that satisfactory agreements will be negotiated between the two levels of government before the provisions come into force so that the Act does not affect the stability of the Canadian financial system.

On May 5, 2015, the Bank of Canada launched a public consultation on the Bank of Canada's framework for financial market operations and its emergency lending assistance policies. Among other things, the Bank of Canada proposes to reserve emergency lending assistance for institutions that have in place credible recovery and resolution frameworks and, under certain conditions, to provide emergency lending assistance to provincial institutions such as caisses or credit unions and their centrals. This emergency lending to provincial institutions would however be limited to cases that have implications for the Canadian financial system. The consultation period initiated by the Bank of Canada ended on July 4, 2015.

The U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) has implemented a number of rules and standards that affect non-U.S. financial institutions with activities in the U.S. These measures have various impacts on Desjardins Group. The rules resulting from the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act*, adopted in 2010, affect, in particular, the implementation of provisions on swap trading, proprietary trading and ownership interests in hedge funds (the Volcker rule), as well as those concerning the submission of a resolution plan. On December 10, 2013, the U.S. authorities issued the final rules implementing the Volcker Rule, which was adopted to limit speculation by financial institutions. The date for conforming with this rule is July 21, 2015, and the Fed has extended the conformance period to 2017 for certain complex financial products. In July 2016, Desjardins Group must comply with the related obligations and with the new Enhanced Prudential Standards for Bank Holding Companies and Foreign Banking Organizations. Plans are now being implemented to ensure compliance with these regulations within the timeframes imposed by the Fed.

The *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* (FATCA) is a U.S. federal law designed to combat tax evasion in the U.S. by requiring financial institutions to identify and qualify account holders who are U.S. taxpayers and report this information to the competent authorities. An agreement, signed by the Canadian and U.S. governments, came into force on July 1, 2014. Desjardins Group has set up an annual reporting process to fulfill its legal obligations and submitted its first report, as required. At the end of September 2014, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development presented the "Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Information in Tax Matters" to the G20 Finance Ministers, and Canada signed a commitment on June 3, 2015 confirming its adoption of the standard effective July 1, 2017. The obligations stipulated in this international standard are largely based on those of FATCA, and the initial exchange of information between Canada and the competent authorities will take place on May 1, 2018, subject to adoption of the necessary regulations. Desjardins Group will continue to closely monitor developments in these future requirements to ensure compliance when they take effect.

On June 11, 2015, the Quebec Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Solidarity tabled Bill 57, *An Act to amend the Supplemental Pension Plans Act mainly with respect to the funding of defined benefit pension plans*, in Quebec's National Assembly. This bill, scheduled to come into force on January 1, 2016, is chiefly aimed at changing the funding rules applicable to private sector pension plans registered in Quebec. The bill reflects the work of the *Comité consultatif du travail et de la main-d'œuvre* following the tabling of the report of the expert committee on the future of the Quebec retirement system. The changes to the funding rules are intended to promote the sustainability of defined benefit pension plans. The bill makes changes to the appropriation and allocation of surplus assets. Work is currently underway to assess the bill's impact on Desjardins Group.

On June 12, 2015, the Quebec *Ministère des Finances* issued its report on the application of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, containing a total of five recommendations. Desjardins Group intends to submit a brief by September 11, 2015.

In addition, Desjardins Group continues to monitor changes in capital and liquidity requirements under global standards developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. To this end, in January 2015 the Committee issued a new standard related to the third pillar, which aims to enhance transparency and communication with regard to regulatory capital adequacy and risk exposure. Desjardins Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

CAUTION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Desjardins Group's public communications often include oral or written forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are contained in this MD&A and may be incorporated in other filings with Canadian regulators or in any other communications. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, comments about Desjardins Group's objectives regarding financial performance, priorities, operations, the review of economic conditions and markets, as well as the outlook for the Canadian, U.S., European and other international economies. These forward-looking statements include, among others, those appearing in the sections "Economic environment and outlook", "Review of financial results", "Balance sheet review" and "Additional information". Such statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "plan" and "may", words and expressions of similar import, and future and conditional verbs.

By their very nature, such statements involve assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. It is therefore possible that, due to many factors, these predictions, forecasts or other forward-looking statements as well as Desjardins Group's objectives and priorities may not materialize or may prove to be inaccurate and that actual results differ materially. Desjardins Group cautions readers against placing undue reliance on these forward-looking statements since actual results, conditions, actions and future events could differ significantly from the explicit or implicit targets, expectations, estimates or intents in the forward-looking statements.

A number of factors, many of which are beyond Desjardins Group's control and whose impact Desjardins Group would have difficulty predicting, could influence the accuracy of the forward-looking statements in this MD&A. These factors include those discussed in Section 4.0, "Risk management", of the 2014 Annual Report, such as credit, market, liquidity, operational, insurance, strategic and reputation risk. Additional factors that could affect the accuracy of the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include risks related to the regulatory and legal environment, including legislative or regulatory developments in Quebec, Canada or globally, such as changes in fiscal and monetary policies, reporting guidance and liquidity regulatory guidance, or interpretations thereof. Also note that amendments to and new interpretations of capital guidelines, and environmental risk, which is the risk that Desjardins Group may incur financial, operational or reputational losses as a result of environmental impacts or issues, whether due to Desjardins Group's credit or investment activities or its operations. Lastly, there is the risk related to pension plans, which is the risk of losses resulting from pension plan commitments made by Desjardins Group to the benefit of its employees arising primarily from interest rate, price, foreign exchange and longevity risks.

Additional factors that may affect the accuracy of the forward-looking statements contained in this report include factors related to the economic and business conditions in regions in which Desjardins Group operates; changes in the economic and financial environment in Quebec, Canada and globally, including short- and long-term interest rates, inflation, debt market fluctuations, foreign exchange rates, the volatility of financial markets, tighter liquidity conditions in certain markets, the strength of the economy and the volume of business conducted by Desjardins Group in a given region. Additional factors include factors related to monetary policies; competition; changes in standards, laws and regulations; the accuracy and completeness of information concerning clients and counterparties; the accounting policies used by Desjardins Group; new products and services to maintain or increase Desjardins Group's market share; the ability to recruit and retain key management personnel, including senior management; business infrastructure; geographic concentration; acquisitions and joint arrangements; social media and credit ratings.

Other factors that may affect the accuracy of the forward-looking statements contained in this report include changes in tax laws, unexpected changes in personal spending and saving habits, technological developments, the ability to implement Desjardins Group's disaster recovery plan within a reasonable time, the possible impact on Desjardins Group's business of international conflicts or natural disasters, and Desjardins Group's ability to anticipate and manage the risks associated with these factors properly despite a disciplined risk management environment.

It is important to note that the above list of factors that could influence future results is not exhaustive. Other factors could have an adverse effect on Desjardins Group's results. Additional information about these and other factors is found in Section 4.0, "Risk management" of the 2014 Annual Report. Although Desjardins Group believes that the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee that these expectations will prove to be correct. Desjardins Group cautions readers against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements when making decisions. Readers who rely on Desjardins Group's forward-looking statements must carefully consider these risk factors and other uncertainties and potential events.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this report represent the views of management only as at the date hereof, and are presented for the purpose of assisting readers in understanding and interpreting Desjardins Group's balance sheets as at the dates indicated or its results for the periods then ended, as well as its strategic priorities and objectives. These statements may not be appropriate for other purposes. Desjardins Group does not undertake to update any oral or written forward-looking statements that could be made from time to time by or on behalf of Desjardins Group, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

DESJARDINS GROUP PROFILE

Desjardins Group is the largest cooperative financial institution in Canada, with assets of \$250.9 billion. The organization brings together 335 caisses in Quebec and Ontario, the *Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec* and its subsidiaries (including *Capital Desjardins inc.*), *Caisse centrale Desjardins*, the *Fédération des caisses populaires de l'Ontario Inc.* and the *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*. A number of its subsidiaries and components are active across Canada. Desjardins Group's Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services, Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance, and Property and Casualty Insurance business segments offer a full range of financial products and services to members and clients, individuals and businesses alike, providing a customized response to their needs. As one of the largest employers in the country, Desjardins Group capitalizes on the skills of more than 45,000 employees and the commitment of more than 4,800 elected officers.

Caisse centrale Desjardins, also a cooperative financial institution that is an integral part of Desjardins Group, is the treasurer and official representative of Desjardins Group with the Bank of Canada and the Canadian banking system.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND OUTLOOK

The drop in oil prices at the beginning of the year did not manage to breathe new energy into the global economy as expected, and the U.S. recorded only a slight increase in real GDP in the first quarter. The Euroland economy has shown modest signs of improvement, the economic activity gathering momentum with each successive quarter. Consumer and business credit was expanding more quickly in the eurozone, inflation was on the rise, and negative interest rates were disappearing. Greece, whose future in the eurozone remained uncertain despite hopes that a new agreement could be struck, fell back into recession in the first quarter. The Japanese economy improved in early 2015, posting 3.9% year-over-year growth in real GDP, in contrast to the short recession experienced last year following a sales tax increase. Among the main emerging countries, India was the one that performed best. Economic activity in China continued to slow. The monetary authorities tried to limit this weakness by easing monetary policy in various ways. Growth in global real GDP should be 3.3% in 2015 and 3.9% in 2016.

In the U.S., economic conditions are improving. Real GDP increased by 0.6% in the first quarter of 2015, and followed with another 2.3% rise in the spring. Consumer spending, including motor vehicle sales and the housing sector, are on the rise. Furthermore, job creation remains strong, household confidence indices is rising despite a rally in gasoline prices, and salary growth is beginning to pick up speed. Declining investment in the oil sector and the strength of the U.S. dollar are undermining growth in the U.S. economy. Tempered by the weak economy at the beginning of the year, annual growth in real GDP should be only 2.4% in 2015. An increase of 3.0% is still forecast for 2016.

In Canada, economic conditions took a sharp turn for the worse last winter. Real GDP for the first quarter of 2015 fell 0.6% on a year-over-year basis, which was much worse than expected. Not only was there a drop in non-residential investment due to the problems in the energy sector, but consumer spending on durable goods fell sharply. Furthermore, exports were down slightly as several problems, including lower investment in the energy sector and a labour dispute that disturbed cargo handling at West Coast ports, held back U.S. demand. Real GDP may have fallen again in the second quarter, which would place the Canadian economy in a technical recession. However, such a recession would be concentrated in those industrial sectors and regions that are more dependent on the energy and natural resource sectors. The projections are nevertheless better for the second half of 2015, when strong U.S. demand and a weaker Canadian dollar may create conditions favourable to foreign trade. The manufacturing provinces, including Ontario, may perform particularly well under this scenario. Real GDP in Canada may rise 1.1% in 2015, compared to a gain of 2.4% in 2014.

The Quebec economy grew at a rate of 1.6%, year over year, in the first quarter of 2015. Some indicators, including housing starts and retail sales, suffered from a difficult winter. The increase in power generation nevertheless stimulated economic activity. A 0.4% drop in real GDP in April has lowered expectations for the second quarter.

Quebec is favoured in some areas. Investment statistics for the province are leading the rest of the country, and the bullish trend in exports seems to be holding. The industrial structure shows that any negative impact of the low oil prices on Quebec's economy has been limited. In addition, the province is benefiting from the Canadian dollar's weakness as well as the strength of the U.S. and Ontario economies.

The intense cold experienced in the winter of 2015 delayed ground breaking on many new residential construction projects. While this only amplified the bearish trend that had appeared in new construction, the situation is beginning to turn around. Existing home sales also took off slowly in 2015, but this activity has since increased. Home prices are tending to stabilize and the Quebec market is posting a slight surplus, in particular in the condominium market.

Bond rates in the industrialized countries rose sharply in the second quarter of 2015. After having fallen to 0.05% in mid-April, Germany's 10-year rate climbed to almost 0.85%. U.S. and Canadian 10-year and 30-year rates also jumped over 0.30% in the second quarter. The rally in oil prices – in particular WTI crude (West Texas Intermediate), which rose to approximately US\$60/barrel – helped drive up bond rates by easing concerns about deflation. The release of encouraging economic statistics at the end of the second quarter also placed upward pressure on bond rates, by increasing the likelihood that the Federal Reserve's FOMC will decide to begin tightening monetary conditions when it meets in September. However, any increase in U.S. key interest rates will be very gradual, limiting upward pressure on bond rates. The Canadian economy performed worse than expected in early 2015, so the Bank of Canada (BoC) cut its key interest rates in mid-July. This placed additional downward pressure on the Canadian dollar. The BoC is not expected to make any more changes to its monetary policy over the next few quarters. There have been no clear trends in North American equities markets over the last few months, since investors have been reacting to negotiations between the Greek government and its creditors, among other things.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND INDICATORS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Results					
Net interest income	\$ 1,057	\$ 995	\$ 981	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,942
Net premiums	1,698	1,876	1,499	3,574	2,940
Other operating income					
Deposit and payment service charges	122	118	123	240	243
Lending fees and credit card service revenues	156	154	146	310	293
Brokerage and investment fund services	267	252	250	519	479
Management and custodial service fees	105	93	84	198	165
Foreign exchange income	21	26	16	47	38
Other	12	90	58	102	129
Operating income⁽¹⁾	3,438	3,604	3,157	7,042	6,229
Investment income ⁽¹⁾					
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(612)	1,174	474	562	1,031
Net income on available-for-sale securities	107	105	119	212	224
Net other investment income	92	44	72	136	126
	(413)	1,323	665	910	1,381
Total income	3,025	4,927	3,822	7,952	7,610
Provision for credit losses	103	89	80	192	174
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	332	2,503	1,573	2,835	3,174
Non-interest expense	1,791	1,752	1,619	3,543	3,227
Income taxes on surplus earnings	170	119	104	289	205
Surplus earnings before member dividends	\$ 629	\$ 464	\$ 446	\$ 1,093	\$ 830
Contribution to combined surplus earnings by business segment⁽²⁾					
Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services	\$ 239	\$ 196	\$ 211	\$ 435	\$ 405
Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance	195	98	134	293	237
Property and Casualty Insurance	194	76	61	270	82
Other	1	94	40	95	106
	\$ 629	\$ 464	\$ 446	\$ 1,093	\$ 830
Amount returned to members and the community					
Member dividends	\$ 34	\$ 40	\$ 69	\$ 74	\$ 144
Sponsorships and donations	23	15	21	38	38
	\$ 57	\$ 55	\$ 90	\$ 112	\$ 182
Indicators					
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	11.4%	9.5%	9.9%	10.4%	9.4%
Productivity index ⁽¹⁾	66.5	72.3	72.0	69.2	72.7
Provisioning rate ⁽¹⁾	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.24

⁽¹⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

⁽²⁾ The breakdown by line item is presented in Note 15, "Segmented information", to the Interim Combined Financial Statements.

IMPACT OF THE ACQUISITION OF STATE FARM'S CANADIAN OPERATIONS

On January 1, 2015, Desjardins Group completed the purchase of all the Canadian property and casualty (P&C) and life and health insurance, mutual fund, loan and living benefits insurance businesses of State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company (State Farm Canada). The purchase of the P&C and life and health insurance businesses was carried out by an asset transfer and assumption of liabilities, while the other businesses were acquired by the purchase of stock in the companies. As a result of this acquisition, Desjardins Group has gained a multi-product distribution network that provides access to new clients and enables it to attain a size that should offer competitive advantages, particularly in P&C insurance.

The table below presents the impact of this acquisition on the combined operating results of Desjardins Group.

IMPACT OF THE ACQUISITION OF STATE FARM CANADA⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended	
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Operating income	\$ 147	\$ 364	\$ -	\$ 511	\$ -
Investment income (loss)	(14)	156	-	142	-
Total income	133	520	-	653	-
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	(102)	428	-	326	-
Non-interest expense	64	54	-	118	-
Income taxes on surplus earnings	41	10	-	51	-
Surplus earnings before member dividends	\$ 130	\$ 28	\$ -	\$ 158	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ Excluding expenses, net of income taxes, related to the acquisition of State Farm Canada and the \$52 million gain realized on the acquisition date.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Comparison of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014

Surplus earnings

For the second quarter ended June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group posted surplus earnings before member dividends of \$629 million, an increase of \$183 million, or 41.0%, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014. The quarter was affected, in particular, by the contribution made by State Farm Canada, a favourable claims experience in P&C insurance, a revaluation of actuarial assumptions related to life and health insurance operations and gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

This result reflects the contribution of \$239 million, or 38.0% of surplus earnings, made by the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment. The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment and the Property and Casualty Insurance segment contributed \$195 million and \$194 million, respectively, representing 31.0% and 30.8% of surplus earnings.

Return on equity was 11.4%, compared to 9.9% in the corresponding quarter of 2014. This increase was mainly caused by growth in surplus earnings, as mentioned earlier.

By its very nature as a cooperative financial group, Desjardins Group has set itself the task of improving the economic and social well-being of people and communities, which it continued to strive to achieve in the second quarter of 2015. However, the higher capital requirements resulting from regulatory changes and affecting all financial institutions worldwide have prompted Desjardins Group to remain prudent in distributing in surplus earnings. The amount set aside for member dividends therefore totalled \$34 million for the quarter, compared to \$69 million for the same period of the previous year. If we add this amount to the \$23 million given to various organizations in the form of donations and sponsorships, the amount returned to the community totalled \$57 million for the second quarter, compared to \$90 million for the same quarter in 2014.

Operating income

Operating income stood at \$3,438 million, up \$281 million, or 8.9%, compared to the second quarter of 2014.

Net interest income was \$1,057 million, compared to \$981 million for the same period in the previous year, an increase of \$76 million, or 7.7%, as a result of growth in the entire loan portfolio, amounting to \$9.1 billion, or 6.2%, during the year. Fierce competition in the market is still putting pressure on margins.

Net premiums were up \$199 million, or 13.3%, to total \$1,698 million as at June 30, 2015. This increase was mainly due to premiums from the acquisition of State Farm Canada, representing \$212 million, and to business growth related to insurance operations, offset by the reduction in annuity premiums.

The overall insurance operations of the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment posted income from net insurance and annuity premiums of \$978 million for the second quarter of 2015, compared to \$996 million for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$18 million, or 1.8%. Individual insurance premiums totalled \$181 million, for growth of \$41 million, or 29.3%, \$34 million of which was derived from the acquisition of the State Farm Canada portfolio, and group insurance premiums amounted to \$760 million, an increase of \$33 million, or 4.5%, as a result of business growth. Annuity premiums were down \$92 million, mainly because of a \$87 million decrease in group savings premiums as a result of important contracts signed in 2014.

The Property and Casualty Insurance segment's operations generated net premium income of \$785 million for the second quarter of 2015, compared to \$566 million for the same period in 2014, an increase of \$219 million, or 38.7%, chiefly because of the acquisition of State Farm Canada, for \$178 million, and, to a smaller degree, the growing number of policies issued as a result of multiple growth initiatives across all market segments and regions.

Other operating income totalled \$683 million, up \$6 million, or 0.9%, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014 as a result of growth in average assets under management arising from the sale of various products and an increase in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, partly offset by the higher contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of State Farm Canada.

Investment income

Investment income was down \$1,078 million compared to the second quarter of 2014, primarily as a result of the fluctuation in the fair value of assets backing liabilities related to life and health insurance operations. This decrease was partly offset by the change in actuarial liabilities, leading to lower expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities. This was chiefly due to changes in the fair value of the bond portfolio, stemming largely from fluctuations in medium- and long-term interest rates. The reduction was mitigated by gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

Total income

Total income was \$3,025 million, down \$797 million, or 20.9%, compared to the same period in 2014, mainly because of the reduction in investment income explained earlier.

Provision for credit losses

The provision for credit losses totalled \$103 million for the second quarter of 2015, up \$23 million, or 28.8%, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014, mainly as a result of loan portfolio growth and the higher loss rate at Card and Payment Services. The provisioning rate was 0.27%, compared to 0.22% in the corresponding quarter of 2014. Desjardins Group's loan portfolio continued to be of high quality. The ratio of gross impaired loans, as a percentage of the total gross loan portfolio, was 0.34% as at June 30, 2015, slightly up from 0.33% in the corresponding quarter of 2014.

Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities

Expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities totalled \$332 million, down \$1,241 million, or 78.9%, compared to the same quarter in 2014.

The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment recorded expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities of \$100 million, down \$1,088 million compared to 2014. This change mainly resulted from a \$1,167 million decrease in the actuarial liabilities recognized under "Insurance contract liabilities", which includes the impact of a decrease of \$990 million in the fair value of investments. The \$87 million reduction in group annuity premiums also contributed to the decrease in actuarial liabilities. In addition, a favourable change in assumptions made in 2015 related to adjustments to the investment portfolio also reduced actuarial liabilities by \$44 million. The integration of the operations recently acquired from State Farm Canada increased these expenses by \$23 million. These expenses were also affected by the increase in benefits related to higher business volumes.

The cost of claims for the Property and Casualty Insurance segment was \$236 million for the second quarter, for a decrease of \$152 million, or 39.2%, compared to the second quarter of 2014. The loss ratio of the P&C insurers was 43.0% for the second quarter of 2015, compared to 68.0% in the corresponding quarter of 2014. This decrease was mainly caused by a favourable trend in home and automobile insurance claims including the impact of the acquisition of State Farm Canada compared to the second quarter of 2014.

Non-interest expense and other item

Non-interest expense was \$1,791 million, up \$172 million, or 10.6%, compared to the second quarter of 2014, chiefly due to expenses related to the acquisition of State Farm Canada amounting to \$64 million, business growth, particularly in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, and the tax increase on insurance premiums. It was also affected by annual salary indexing and the pension expense.

The productivity index was 66.5% for the second quarter, compared to 72.0% for the same quarter a year earlier. The index benefited from the contribution made by State Farm Canada and elements such as a favourable claims experience in home insurance, changes in actuarial assumptions related to life and health insurance operations as well as gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

Income taxes

Income taxes on surplus earnings before member dividends totalled \$170 million for the second quarter of 2015, an increase of \$66 million, compared to the corresponding period in 2014. The effective tax rate was 21.3%, compared to 18.9% for the same quarter in 2014.

Comparison of the first six months of 2015 and 2014

Surplus earnings

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group posted surplus earnings before member dividends of \$1,093 million, an increase of \$263 million, or 31.7% over the corresponding six months in 2014. The six-month period was affected, in particular, by the contribution made by State Farm Canada, including a gain on the acquisition, a revaluation of actuarial assumptions related to life and health insurance operations and gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

These results reflect the contribution of \$435 million, or 39.8% of surplus earnings, made by the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment. The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment and the Property and Casualty Insurance segment contributed \$293 million and \$270 million, respectively, representing 26.8% and 24.7% of surplus earnings. The operations grouped under the Other category made a contribution of \$95 million, or 8.7% of surplus earnings.

Return on equity was 10.4%, compared to 9.4% in the corresponding period of 2014. This increase was mainly caused by growth in surplus earnings, as mentioned earlier.

By its very nature as a cooperative financial group, Desjardins Group has set itself the task of improving the economic and social well-being of people and communities, which it continued to strive to achieve in the first six months of 2015. However, the higher capital requirements resulting from regulatory changes and affecting all financial institutions worldwide have prompted Desjardins Group to remain prudent in distributing surplus earnings. The amount set aside for member dividends therefore totalled \$74 million for the first six months, compared to \$144 million for the same period in 2014. If we add this amount to the \$38 million given to various organizations in the form of donations and sponsorships, the amount returned to the community totalled \$112 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$182 million for the same period in 2014.

Operating income

Operating income stood at \$7,042 million, up \$813 million, or 13.1%, compared to the first six months in 2014.

Net interest income was \$2,052 million, compared to \$1,942 million for the same period in the previous year, an increase of \$110 million, or 5.7%, as a result of growth in the entire loan portfolio, amounting to \$9.1 billion, or 6.2%, during the year. Fierce competition in the market is still putting pressure on margins.

Net premiums were up \$634 million, or 21.6%, to total \$3,574 million as at June 30, 2015. This increase was mainly due to premiums from the acquisition of State Farm Canada, representing \$593 million, and to business growth related to insurance operations, offset by the reduction of annuity premiums.

The overall insurance operations of the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment posted income from net insurance and annuity premiums of \$1,982 million for the first half of 2015, compared to \$1,942 million for the same period in 2014, an increase of \$40 million, or 2.1%. Insurance premiums rose by \$152 million. More specifically, individual insurance premiums totalled \$365 million, for growth of \$83 million, or 29.4%, \$67 million of which was derived from the acquisition of the State Farm Canada portfolio, and group insurance premiums amounted to \$1,514 million, an increase of \$69 million, or 4.8%, as a result of business growth. Annuity premiums were down \$112 million, mainly because of a \$114 million decrease in group savings premiums as a result of important contracts signed in 2014.

The Property and Casualty Insurance segment's operations generated net premium income of \$1,723 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$1,119 million for the same period in 2014, a \$604 million, or 54.0% increase, of which \$523 million is attributable to the acquisition of State Farm Canada, and, to a smaller degree, the growing number of policies issued as a result of multiple growth initiatives across all market segments and regions.

Other operating income totalled \$1,416 million, up \$69 million, or 5.1%, compared to the corresponding six-month period in 2014, as a result of growth in average assets under management arising from the sale of various products, the gain realized on the acquisition of State Farm Canada and an increase in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, offset by the higher contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of State Farm Canada.

Investment income

Investment income was down \$471 million compared to the corresponding six-month period in 2014, primarily as a result of the fluctuation in the fair value of assets backing liabilities related to life and health insurance operations. This decrease was offset by the change in actuarial liabilities, leading to lower expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities. This was chiefly due to changes in the fair value of the bond portfolio, stemming largely from fluctuations in medium- and long-term interest rates. This reduction was partly offset by changes in the fair value of the investments acquired with the operations of State Farm Canada as well as derivative financial instruments and gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

Total income

Total income was \$7,952 million, an increase of \$342 million, or 4.5%, compared to the same period in 2014.

Provision for credit losses

The provision for credit losses totalled \$192 million for the first six months of 2015, up \$18 million, or 10.3%, compared to the corresponding period in 2014, chiefly because of loan portfolio growth and the higher loss rate at Card and Payment Services. The provisioning rate was 0.25%, compared to 0.24% in the corresponding period of 2014. Desjardins Group's loan portfolio continued to be of high quality. The ratio of gross impaired loans, as a percentage of the total gross loan portfolio, was 0.34% as at June 30, 2015, up slightly from 0.33% in the corresponding period of 2014.

Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities

Expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities totalled \$2,835 million, down \$339 million, or 10.7%, compared to the same six-month period in 2014.

The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment recorded expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities of \$1,750 million, down \$635 million compared to 2014. This change mainly resulted from a \$759 million decrease in the actuarial liabilities recognized under "Insurance contract liabilities", which includes the impact of a decrease of \$589 million in the fair value of investments. The \$112 million reduction in group annuity premiums also contributed to the decrease in actuarial liabilities. In addition, a favourable change in assumptions made in 2015 related to adjustments to the investment portfolio also reduced actuarial liabilities by \$44 million. Beyond the effect already mentioned, the integration of the operations recently acquired from State Farm Canada increased these expenses by \$75 million. These expenses were also affected by the increase in benefits related to higher business volumes.

The cost of claims for the Property and Casualty Insurance segment was \$1,092 million for the first six months of 2015, for an increase of \$298 million, or 37.5% compared to the same period in 2014. The loss ratio of the P&C insurers was therefore 62.8% for the first six months of 2015, compared to 70.0 % for the corresponding period in 2014. This decrease was mainly caused by a favourable trend in home and automobile insurance claims including the impact of the acquisition of State Farm Canada compared to the first six months of 2014.

Non-interest expense and other item

Non-interest expense was \$3,543 million, up \$316 million, or 9.8%, compared to the same six-month period in 2014, chiefly due to expenses related to the operations acquired from State Farm Canada amounting to \$118 million, business growth, particularly in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, and the tax increase on insurance premiums. It was also affected by annual salary indexing and the pension expense.

The productivity index was 69.2% for the first six months, compared to 72.7% for the same period a year earlier. The index benefited from the contribution made by State Farm Canada and elements such as the changes in actuarial assumptions related to life and health insurance operations, the impact of the gain recorded on the acquisition of State Farm Canada, as well as gains on the disposal of real estate investments.

Income taxes

Income taxes on surplus earnings before member dividends for the first six months of 2015 totalled \$289 million, an increase of \$84 million compared to the corresponding period in 2014. The effective tax rate was 20.9%, compared to 19.8% for the same period in 2014.

RESULTS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

Desjardins Group's financial reporting is organized by operations, which are defined based on the needs of its members and clients, and by the markets in which it operates, thereby reflecting its internal management structure. Desjardins Group's financial results are therefore divided into the following three business segments: Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services; Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance; and Property and Casualty Insurance. In addition to these three segments, there is also the Other category. This section presents an analysis of results for each of these segments.

Intersegment transactions are recognized at the exchange amount, which represents the amount agreed upon by the various legal entities and business units. The terms and conditions of these transactions are comparable to those offered on capital markets.

Additional information about each business segment, particularly its profile, activities, industry and 2015 strategies and priorities, can be found on pages 35 to 45 of the 2014 Annual Report.

PERSONAL SERVICES AND BUSINESS AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

The Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment offers Desjardins Group's members and clients a comprehensive, integrated line of products and services designed to meet the needs of individuals, businesses, institutions, non-profit organizations and cooperatives, through the Desjardins caisse network, their Desjardins Business centres as well as specialized teams. It also makes its products and services available through complementary distribution networks and mortgage representatives, by phone, online, via applications for mobile devices, as well as ATMs.

PERSONAL SERVICES AND BUSINESS AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES — SEGMENT RESULTS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended		
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	
Net interest income	\$ 1,003	\$ 941	\$ 925	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,835	
Other operating income	503	475	457	978	891	
Operating income	1,506	1,416	1,382	2,922	2,726	
Investment income	12	11	15	23	56	
Total income	1,518	1,427	1,397	2,945	2,782	
Provision for credit losses	103	89	80	192	174	
Non-interest expense	1,090	1,075	1,047	2,165	2,081	
Income taxes on surplus earnings	86	67	59	153	122	
Surplus earnings before member dividends	239	196	211	435	405	
Member dividends, net of income tax recovery	24	30	51	54	106	
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 215	\$ 166	\$ 160	\$ 381	\$ 299	
Of which:						
Group's share	\$ 215	\$ 165	\$ 160	\$ 380	\$ 298	
Non-controlling interests' share	-	1	-	1	1	
Indicators						
Average gross loans ⁽²⁾	\$ 150,969	\$ 148,700	\$ 141,406	\$ 149,825	\$ 140,136	
Average deposits ⁽²⁾	124,237	122,974	119,437	123,477	118,506	
Provisioning rate ⁽²⁾	0.27%	0.24%	0.23%	0.26%	0.25%	
Gross impaired loans/gross loans ⁽²⁾	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.33	

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2014 have been reclassified to reflect the current period's presentation.

⁽²⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

Comparison of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014

For the second quarter of 2015, the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment's surplus earnings before member dividends totalled \$239 million, an increase of \$28 million compared to the same period in 2014. This result was mainly due to business growth in financing and the sale of financial products, which raised income.

Operating income totalled \$1,506 million, up \$124 million, or 9.0%.

It was affected by a \$78 million, or 8.4%, increase in net interest income as a result of growth in the overall loan portfolio, amounting to \$9.3 billion, or 6.5% during the year. Fierce competition in the market is still putting pressure on margins.

Other operating income was up \$46 million, or 10.1%, compared to the same period in 2014, to total \$503 million, primarily because of growth in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, an increase in caisse network sales of various Desjardins Group products designed by the subsidiaries, such as investment funds, and a higher volume of capital market operations. The increase was partly offset, however, by lower income related to certain programs.

Investment income was \$12 million, which is comparable to the same period in 2014.

Total income for the segment was \$1,518 million, an increase of \$121 million, or 8.7%, compared to the second quarter of 2014.

The provision for credit losses was \$103 million in the second quarter of 2015, up \$23 million, or 28.8%, compared to the same period in 2014, chiefly as a result of loan portfolio growth and the higher loss rate at Card and Payment Services. The provisioning rate was 0.27% compared to 0.23% in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment's loan portfolio continued to be of high quality. The ratio of gross impaired loans, as a percentage of the total gross loan portfolio, was 0.34%, up slightly compared to the ratio of 0.33% for the second quarter of 2014.

Non-interest expense was \$1,090 million, for an increase of \$43 million, or 4.1%, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily because of business growth, particularly in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities. Annual salary indexing also contributed to this growth. The increase was partly offset, however, by lower expenses related to certain programs.

Comparison of the first six months of 2015 and 2014

For the first half of 2015, the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment's surplus earnings before member dividends totalled \$435 million, up \$30 million compared to the same period in 2014. This result was mainly due to business growth in the sale of financial products and financing, which raised income.

Operating income amounted to \$2,922 million, up \$196 million, or 7.2%.

It was affected by a \$109 million, or 5.9%, increase in net interest income as a result of growth in the entire loan portfolio, amounting to \$9.3 billion, or 6.5%, during the year. Fierce competition in the market is still putting pressure on margins.

Other operating income was up \$87 million, or 9.8%, compared to the same period in 2014, to total \$978 million, primarily because of an increase in caisse network sales of various Desjardins Group products designed by the subsidiaries, such as investment funds, the growth in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities, and a higher volume of capital market operations. The increase was partly offset, however, by lower income related to certain programs.

Investment income was \$23 million, down \$33 million, compared to the same period in 2014, as a result of lower trading income in capital markets and gains on the disposal of securities related to surplus liquidity in the caisse network during the first half of 2014.

Total income for the segment was \$2,945 million, an increase of \$163 million, or 5.9%, compared to the first half of 2014.

The provision for credit losses was \$192 million in the first six months of 2015, up \$18 million, or 10.3%, compared to the same period in 2014, chiefly as a result of loan portfolio growth and the higher loss rate at Card and Payment Services. The provisioning rate was 0.26% compared to 0.25% in the corresponding six months of 2014. The Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment's loan portfolio continued to be of very high quality. The ratio of gross impaired loans, as a percentage of the total gross loan portfolio, was 0.34% as at June 30, 2015, up slightly compared to the ratio of 0.33% for the corresponding six months in 2014.

Non-interest expense was \$2,165 million, for an increase of \$84 million, or 4.0%, compared to the same period in 2014, primarily because of business growth, particularly in credit card and point-of-sale financing activities. Annual salary indexing also contributed to this growth. The increase was partly offset, however, by lower expenses related to certain programs.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT AND LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

The Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment offers Desjardins Group members and clients a complete range of products and services tailored to the changing wealth management and financial security needs of individuals, groups, businesses and cooperatives. These products and services are distributed by advisors and financial planners in the Desjardins caisse network and the Private Management sector, financial security advisors, life and health insurance and employee benefit agents and brokers, and securities brokers. Some product lines are also distributed directly online, via applications for mobile devices and through client care centres. Since January 1, 2015, it has also included the life and health insurance operations of State Farm Canada.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT AND LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE — SEGMENT RESULTS

(in millions of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended		
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	
Net interest income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
Net premiums	978	1,004	996	1,982	1,942	
Other operating income	329	319	281	648	566	
Operating income	1,307	1,323	1,277	2,630	2,509	
Investment income (loss)	(435)	993	549	558	1,123	
Total income	872	2,316	1,826	3,188	3,632	
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	100	1,650	1,188	1,750	2,385	
Non-interest expense	531	538	476	1,069	951	
Income taxes on surplus earnings	46	30	28	76	59	
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 195	\$ 98	\$ 134	\$ 293	\$ 237	
Of which:						
Group's share	\$ 147	\$ 88	\$ 124	\$ 235	\$ 221	
Non-controlling interests' share	48	10	10	58	16	
Indicators						
Net sales of savings products ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,528	\$ 2,603	\$ 1,157	\$ 4,131	\$ 3,376	
Insurance sales ⁽²⁾	125	117	110	242	248	
Group insurance premiums	760	754	727	1,514	1,445	
Individual insurance premiums	181	184	140	365	282	
Annuity premiums	37	66	129	103	215	

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2014 have been reclassified to reflect the current period's presentation.

⁽²⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

Comparison of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014

For the second quarter of 2015, the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment posted net surplus earnings of \$195 million, up \$61 million, or 45.5%, compared to the corresponding period in 2014. This increase was largely due to life and health insurance operations, for which a favourable change in assumptions related to some adjustments to the investment portfolio created a positive difference of \$44 million. Gains on disposals of real estate investments also accounted for the positive difference.

Operating income stood at \$1,307 million, up \$30 million, or 2.3%, compared to the same period in 2014. Insurance premiums were up \$74 million. More specifically, individual insurance premiums totalled \$181 million, for an increase of \$41 million, or 29.3%, of which \$34 million resulted from the acquisition of the State Farm Canada portfolio, while group insurance premiums stood at \$760 million, up \$33 million, or 4.5%, because of business growth. Annuity premiums decreased \$92 million, chiefly because of the \$87 million drop in group savings premiums as a result of important contracts signed in 2014.

Other operating income grew by \$48 million, or 17.1%, to total \$329 million for the second quarter of 2015, chiefly as a result of the growth in average assets under management arising from the sale of various products and brokerage activities.

Investment income was down \$984 million, primarily as a result of the fluctuation in the fair value of assets backing liabilities related to life and health insurance operations. This decrease was offset by the change in actuarial liabilities, leading to lower expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities. These changes were mostly due to the changes in the fair value of the bond portfolio, stemming largely from fluctuations in medium- and long-term interest rates. The drop in investment income was mitigated by gains of \$40 million on the disposal of real estate investments.

The segment's total income was \$872 million, for a decrease of \$954 million, or 52.2%, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014, mainly as a result of the reduction in investment income explained earlier.

Expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities stood at \$100 million, down \$1,088 million compared to 2014. This change primarily resulted from a \$1,167 million decrease in the actuarial liabilities recognized under "Insurance contract liabilities", which includes the effect of a \$990 million decrease in the fair value of investments. The \$87 million reduction in group annuity premiums also contributed to the decrease in actuarial liabilities. In addition, a favourable change in assumptions made in 2015 related to adjustments to the investment portfolio also reduced actuarial liabilities by \$44 million. The integration of the operations recently acquired from State Farm Canada increased these expenses by \$23 million. These expenses were also affected by the increase in benefits related to higher business volumes.

Non-interest expense was \$531 million for the second quarter of 2015, up \$55 million, or 11.6%, compared to the same period in 2014. This increase was mainly the result of the higher remuneration of life and health insurance distribution networks, the increase in remuneration paid to caisses and in portfolio management fees arising from growth in average outstanding Desjardins Funds during the quarter, expenses of \$8 million resulting from the life and health insurance operations acquired from State Farm Canada, and an increase in premium insurance tax. The second quarter of 2015 was also affected by an increase in salaries and fringe benefits.

Comparison of the first six months of 2015 and 2014

For the first half of 2015, the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment posted net surplus earnings of \$293 million, up \$56 million, or 23.6%, compared to the corresponding period in 2014. This increase was largely due to life and health insurance operations, for which a favourable change in assumptions related to some adjustments to the investment portfolio created a positive difference of \$44 million, offset by a change in actuarial liabilities of \$24 million, which had also favourably affected results in 2014. In addition, gains on disposals of available-for-sale securities and on the disposal of real estate investments contributed to surplus earnings.

Operating income stood at \$2,630 million, up \$121 million, or 4.8%, compared to the same period in 2014. Insurance premiums were up \$152 million. More specifically, individual insurance premiums totalled \$365 million, for an increase of \$83 million, or 29.4%, of which \$67 million resulted from the acquisition of the State Farm Canada portfolio, while group insurance premiums stood at \$1,514 million, up \$69 million, or 4.8%, because of business growth. Annuity premiums decreased by \$112 million, chiefly because of the \$114 million drop in group savings premiums as a result of important contracts signed in 2014.

Other operating income grew by \$82 million, or 14.5%, to total \$648 million for the first half of 2015, chiefly as a result of the growth in average assets under management arising from the sale of various products and brokerage activities.

Investment income was down \$565 million, primarily as a result of the fluctuation in the fair value of assets backing liabilities related to life and health insurance operations. This decrease was offset by the change in actuarial liabilities, leading to lower expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities. These changes were mostly due to the changes in the fair value of the bond portfolio, stemming largely from fluctuations in medium- and long-term interest rates. The drop in investment income was mitigated by gains of \$40 million on disposals of real estate investments.

The segment's total income was \$3,188 million, for a decrease of \$444 million, or 12.2%, compared to the corresponding six-month period in 2014, mainly as a result of the reduction in investment income explained earlier.

Expenses related to claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities stood at \$1,750 million, down \$635 million compared to 2014. This change primarily resulted from a \$759 million decrease in the actuarial liabilities recognized under "Insurance contract liabilities", which includes the effect of a \$589 million decrease in the fair value of investments. The \$112 million reduction in group annuity premiums also contributed to the decrease in actuarial liabilities. In addition, a favourable change in assumptions made in 2015 related to adjustments to the investment portfolio also reduced actuarial liabilities by \$44 million. Apart from the impact already mentioned, the integration of the operations recently acquired from State Farm Canada increased these expenses by \$75 million. These expenses were also affected by an increase in benefits resulting from higher business volumes.

Non-interest expense was \$1,069 million for the first half of 2015, up \$118 million, or 12.4%, compared to the same period in 2014. This increase was mainly the result of the higher remuneration paid to caisses and in portfolio management fees arising from growth of \$4.0 billion, or 20.7%, in average outstanding Desjardins Funds since the first half of 2014, expenses of \$22 million resulting from the life and health insurance operations acquired from State Farm Canada, and an increase in premium insurance tax. The first half of 2015 was also affected by an increase in salaries and fringe benefits.

PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE SEGMENT

The Property and Casualty Insurance segment offers insurance products allowing Desjardins Group members and clients to protect themselves against disasters. It includes the operations of Desjardins General Insurance Group Inc. and Western Financial Group Inc. Since January 1, 2015, it has also included the property and casualty (P&C) operations of State Farm Canada. The products are distributed through P&C insurance agents in the Desjardins caisse network, a number of client care centres (call centres) and Desjardins Business centres, through an exclusive agent network in the field, as well as online and via applications for mobile devices. Since the acquisition of State Farm Canada operations, Desjardins Group has been benefiting from an additional network of about 500 new agencies to distribute not only property and casualty insurance, but also a number of other financial products.

PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE — SEGMENT RESULTS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended		
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Net interest income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ (3)	
Net premiums	785	938	566	1,723	1,119	
Other operating income	(12)	76	54	64	94	
Operating income	773	1,014	618	1,787	1,210	
Investment income	14	186	65	200	113	
Total income	787	1,200	683	1,987	1,323	
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	236	856	388	1,092	794	
Non-interest expense	293	260	214	553	420	
Income taxes on surplus earnings	64	8	20	72	27	
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 194	\$ 76	\$ 61	\$ 270	\$ 82	
Gain as at the acquisition date of State Farm Canada ⁽¹⁾	-	(55)	-	(55)	-	
Expenses related to the acquisition of State Farm Canada net of income taxes ⁽¹⁾	11	7	10	18	23	
Adjusted net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends⁽¹⁾	\$ 205	\$ 28	\$ 71	\$ 233	\$ 105	
According to net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends:						
Group's share	\$ 169	\$ 63	\$ 57	\$ 232	\$ 78	
Non-controlling interests' share	25	13	4	38	4	
Indicators						
Gross written premiums ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1,196	\$ 951	\$ 708	\$ 2,147	\$ 1,220	
Loss ratio ⁽¹⁾	43.0%	79.4%	68.0%	62.8%	70.0%	
Expense ratio ⁽¹⁾	29.8	21.7	28.5	25.4	28.7	
Adjusted expense ratio ⁽¹⁾	27.8	20.7	26.2	24.0	25.8	
Combined ratio ⁽¹⁾	72.8	101.1	96.5	88.2	98.7	
Adjusted combined ratio ⁽¹⁾	70.8	100.1	94.2	86.8	95.8	

⁽¹⁾ See "Basis of presentation of financial information".

⁽²⁾ Includes Western Financial Group Inc.'s life insurance premiums.

Comparison of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014

For the second quarter of 2015, the Property and Casualty Insurance segment posted net surplus earnings of \$194 million, up \$133 million, or 218.0%, compared to the second quarter in 2014. Adjusted net surplus earnings totalled \$205 million, up \$134 million, or 188.7%, compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014, mainly due a \$91 million contribution from State Farm Canada, who benefitted from a particularly favorable environment during the quarter, and to an improved claims experience property insurance compared to the corresponding period in 2014.

Operating income totalled \$773 million, up \$155 million, or 25.1%, primarily due to growth of \$219 million, or 38.7%, in net premiums. Of this amount, \$178 million was attributable to the acquisition of State Farm Canada operations, and to a smaller degree, to the larger number of policies issued as a result of multiple growth initiatives across all market segments and regions.

Other operating income was down \$66 million, or 122.2%, chiefly as a result of the increase in the contingent consideration payable for the purchase of State Farm Canada, and arising from favourable developments in the claims taken over.

Investment income was down \$51 million compared to the same period in 2014, mainly due to the reduced value of investments as a result of higher market interest rates while a decline was recorded for the corresponding quarter in 2014. It should be noted that such a decrease in the value of investments was offset by a similar decrease in the cost of claims due to a matching strategy.

The segment's total income rose to \$787 million for the second quarter of 2015, up \$104 million, or 15.2%, compared to the second quarter of 2014.

The Property and Casualty Insurance segment's cost of claims totalled \$236 million for the second quarter, down \$152 million, or 39.2%, compared to the second quarter of 2014. The loss ratio of the P&C insurers was 43.0% for the second quarter of 2015, versus 68.0% for the corresponding quarter in 2014. This decline was chiefly due to a favourable trend in home and automobile insurance claims, which includes the impact of the acquisition of State Farm Canada compared to the second quarter of 2014.

Non-interest expense was \$293 million for the second quarter of 2015, up \$79 million, or 36.9%, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. If expenses related to the acquisition of State Farm Canada are excluded, non-interest expense was \$278 million, up \$77 million, or 38.3%. This last increase is essentially due to the larger business volume resulting, in particular, from the acquisition for an amount of \$55 million, and from organic business growth.

Comparison of the first six months of 2015 and 2014

For the first half of 2015, the Property and Casualty Insurance segment posted net surplus earnings of \$270 million, up \$188 million, or 229.3%, compared to the corresponding six-month period in 2014. Adjusted net surplus earnings totalled \$233 million, up \$128 million, or 121.9%, compared to the first half of 2014, mainly due to the contribution from State Farm Canada, who benefitted from a particularly favorable environment during the period.

Operating income totalled \$1,787 million, up \$577 million, or 47.7%, primarily due to growth of \$604 million, or 54.0%, in net premiums. Of this amount, \$523 million was attributable to the acquisition of State Farm Canada operations and to the larger number of policies issued as a result of multiple growth initiatives across all market segments and regions.

Other operating income was down \$30 million, or 31.9%, chiefly as a result of the increase in the contingent consideration payable as part of the acquisition of State Farm Canada, and arising from favourable developments in the claims taken over. The reduction in other operating income was partially mitigated by the gain on the acquisition as a result of this transaction.

Investment income was up \$87 million compared to the same period in 2014, mainly due to income of \$110 million on the investments acquired from State Farm Canada, partly offset by smaller net gains on investments compared to the first half of 2014.

The segment's total income rose to \$1,987 million for the first half of 2015, up \$664 million, or 50.2%, compared to the first half of 2014.

The Property and Casualty Insurance segment's cost of claims totalled \$1,092 million for the first six months, up \$298 million, or 37.5%, compared to the first half of 2014. The loss ratio of the P&C insurers was 62.8% for the first six months of 2015, versus 70.0% for the corresponding six months in 2014. This decline was chiefly due to a favourable trend in home and automobile insurance claims, which includes the impact of the State Farm Canada acquisition compared to the first half of 2014.

Non-interest expense was \$553 million for the first six months of 2015, up \$133 million, or 31.7%, compared to the same six months a year earlier. If expenses related to the acquisition of State Farm Canada are excluded, non-interest expense was \$529 million, up \$140 million, or 36.0%. This increase is essentially due to the larger business volume resulting, in particular, from the acquisition for an amount of \$94 million, and from organic business growth.

OTHER CATEGORY

The Other category includes financial information that is not specific to a business segment. It mainly includes treasury activities related to *Caisse centrale Desjardins*'s operations and financial intermediation between the caisses' liquidity surpluses and needs. This category also includes the results for the support functions provided by the Federation to Desjardins Group as a whole, the operations of *Capital Desjardins inc.* and *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*, as well as the activities related to asset-backed term notes (ABTN) held by Desjardins Group. It further includes Desjardins Technology Group Inc., which encompasses all of Desjardins Group's IT operations. In addition to various adjustments required to prepare the Interim Combined Financial Statements, the intersegment balance eliminations are classified in this category.

Desjardins Group does not consider an item-by-item comparative analysis of the operations in this category to be relevant given the integration of various consolidation adjustments and intersegment balance eliminations. Consequently, Desjardins Group presents an analysis of these operations based on their contribution to surplus earnings before member dividends.

OTHER CATEGORY

(in millions of dollars)	For the three-month periods ended			For the six-month periods ended		
	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014 ⁽¹⁾	
Treasury activities	\$ 39	\$ 64	\$ 29	\$ 103	\$ 63	
<i>Fonds de sécurité Desjardins</i> operations	18	17	19	35	35	
Activities related to asset-backed term notes	3	22	9	25	21	
Activities related to derivatives associated with hedging activities	(13)	33	2	20	17	
Other ⁽²⁾	(46)	(42)	(19)	(88)	(30)	
Net surplus earnings for the period	\$ 1	\$ 94	\$ 40	\$ 95	\$ 106	
Of which:						
Group's share	\$ -	\$ 93	\$ 40	\$ 93	\$ 105	
Non-controlling interests' share	1	1	-	2	1	

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2014 have been reclassified to reflect the current period's presentation.

⁽²⁾ Includes support function activities, various adjustments required to prepare the Interim Combined Financial Statements, and intersegment balance eliminations.

Contribution to surplus earnings

Comparison of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014

Net surplus earnings for the period arising from operations grouped under the Other category totalled \$1 million for the second quarter of 2015, compared to \$40 million in 2014.

Treasury activities contributed \$39 million to surplus earnings, up \$10 million, due mainly to growth in income from trading activities and asset-liability matching management activities.

The operations of *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins* contributed surplus earnings of \$18 million, compared to \$19 million in the corresponding period of 2014, which is a stable performance.

Surplus earnings arising from activities related to asset-backed term notes totalled \$3 million, down \$6 million compared to the corresponding quarter in 2014.

Activities related to derivatives associated with hedging activities recorded a deficit of \$13 million, compared to surplus earnings of \$2 million for the corresponding period in 2014, for a decrease of \$15 million. This resulted mainly from a decrease in the fair value of swaps due to lower interest rates, partly offset by an increase in amortization related to terminations of hedges.

Other activities, which include support function activities, various adjustments required to prepare the Combined Financial Statements, and intersegment balance eliminations, were affected in 2014 and 2015 by expenses related to the implementation of Desjardins-wide strategic projects.

Comparison of the first six months of 2015 and 2014

Net surplus earnings for the period arising from operations grouped under the Other category totalled \$95 million for the first half of 2015, compared to \$106 million in 2014.

Treasury activities contributed \$103 million to surplus earnings, up \$40 million, due mainly to the effect of significant fluctuations in spreads between European and Canadian interest rate curves on the portion of derivative instruments used to hedge foreign currency deposits that do not qualify for hedge accounting and to growth in income from asset-liability matching management activities as well as trading activities.

The operations of *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins* contributed surplus earnings of \$35 million, which was identical to the corresponding period of 2014.

Surplus earnings arising from activities related to asset-backed term notes totalled \$25 million, up \$4 million compared to the corresponding period in 2014. This increase was attributable to the increase in the fair value of the ABTN portfolio, net of hedging positions, which was higher in 2015 than in 2014.

Surplus earnings from activities related to derivatives associated with hedging activities totalled \$20 million, compared to surplus earnings of \$17 million for the corresponding period in 2014, for an increase of \$3 million. This resulted mainly from an increase in amortization related to terminations of hedges, partly offset by the effect of a decrease in the fair value of swaps due to lower interest rates.

Other activities, which include support function activities, various adjustments required to prepare the Combined Financial Statements, and intersegment balance eliminations, were affected in 2014 and 2015 by expenses related to the implementation of Desjardins-wide strategic projects.

SUMMARY OF INTERIM RESULTS

The table below presents a summary of data related to the results for Desjardins Group's most recent eight quarters.

RESULTS OF THE MOST RECENT EIGHT QUARTERS

(in millions of dollars)	2015		2014				2013	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Net interest income	\$ 1,057	\$ 995	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,013	\$ 981	\$ 961	\$ 978	\$ 981
Net premiums	1,698	1,876	1,480	1,496	1,499	1,441	1,515	1,380
Other operating income								
Deposit and payment service charges	122	118	127	128	123	120	131	129
Lending fees and credit card service revenues	156	154	157	147	146	147	144	136
Brokerage and investment fund services	267	252	239	252	250	229	220	220
Management and custodial service fees	105	93	95	88	84	81	78	75
Foreign exchange income	21	26	22	24	16	22	15	15
Other	12	90	84	52	58	71	78	58
Operating income	3,438	3,604	3,225	3,200	3,157	3,072	3,159	2,994
Investment income								
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(612)	1,174	686	288	474	557	11	(63)
Net income on available-for-sale securities	107	105	83	36	119	105	69	23
Net other investment income	92	44	36	71	72	54	51	49
	(413)	1,323	805	395	665	716	131	9
Total income	3,025	4,927	4,030	3,595	3,822	3,788	3,290	3,003
Provision for credit losses	103	89	68	109	80	94	73	76
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	332	2,503	1,760	1,369	1,573	1,601	1,050	893
Non-interest expense	1,791	1,752	1,745	1,582	1,619	1,608	1,695	1,473
Income taxes on surplus earnings	170	119	103	126	104	101	121	147
Surplus earnings before member dividends	629	464	354	409	446	384	351	414
Member dividends, net of income tax recovery	24	30	5	49	51	55	42	37
Surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 605	\$ 434	\$ 349	\$ 360	\$ 395	\$ 329	\$ 309	\$ 377
Of which:								
Group's share	\$ 531	\$ 409	\$ 326	\$ 348	\$ 381	\$ 321	\$ 322	\$ 367
Non-controlling interests' share	74	25	23	12	14	8	(13)	10

Quarterly income, expenses and surplus earnings before member dividends fluctuate based on certain trends, including seasonal variations and changes in general economic and market conditions. For more information about quarterly trends, see page 49 of the 2014 Annual Report.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Assets				
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 1,848	0.7%	\$ 1,781	0.8%
Securities	55,812	22.2	44,735	19.5
Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	10,828	4.3	9,959	4.3
Net loans	155,201	62.0	150,454	65.6
Segregated fund assets	9,774	3.9	8,695	3.8
Other assets	17,430	6.9	13,763	6.0
Total assets	\$ 250,893	100.0%	\$ 229,387	100.0%
Liabilities and equity				
Deposits	\$ 152,821	61.0%	\$ 146,324	63.8%
Other liabilities	74,319	29.6	61,606	26.9
Subordinated notes	2,587	1.0	2,564	1.1
Equity	21,166	8.4	18,893	8.2
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 250,893	100.0%	\$ 229,387	100.0%

TOTAL ASSETS

As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group had total assets of \$250.9 billion, up \$21.5 billion, or 9.4%, since December 31, 2014. This growth was largely attributable to the assets acquired from State Farm Canada on January 1, 2015 in an amount of \$7.4 billion, as well as to loan portfolios and securities.

CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND SECURITIES

As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group's cash and deposits with financial institutions were \$1.8 billion, up \$67 million, or 3.8%, since December 31, 2014. Securities, including securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, totalled \$66.6 billion, compared to \$54.7 billion at the end of 2014, for an increase of \$11.9 billion, or 21.8%, mainly due to the securities acquired from State Farm Canada on January 1, 2015.

LOANS BY BORROWER CATEGORY

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Residential mortgages	\$ 100,187	64.4%	\$ 97,512	64.6%
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	20,854	13.4	20,495	13.6
Business and government	34,636	22.2	32,903	21.8
Total loans by borrower category	\$ 155,201	100.0%	\$ 150,910	100.0%
Allowance for credit losses	(476)		(456)	
Total loans by borrower category	\$ 155,201		\$ 150,910	
Loans guaranteed and/or insured⁽¹⁾	\$ 44,117		\$ 44,238	

⁽¹⁾Loans fully or partially guaranteed or insured by a public or private insurer or a government.

As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group's outstanding loan portfolio, net of the allowance for credit losses, was \$155.2 billion, up \$4.7 billion, or 3.2%, since December 31, 2014. The increase was due to residential mortgages and business and government loans, which represented 64.4% and 22.2%, respectively, of its portfolio.

Outstanding residential mortgages stood at \$100.2 billion as at June 30, 2015, up 2.7% since December 31, 2014. The improvement in the Quebec and Ontario housing markets during the period, particularly in home resales, created a favourable climate for business development.

Business and government loans grew by \$1.7 billion, or 5.3%, since year-end 2014, to total \$34.6 billion as at June 30, 2015. Consumer, credit card and other personal loans amounted to \$20.9 billion as at June 30, 2015, an increase of \$359 million, or 1.8%, since December 31, 2014. Also note that Desjardins Group acquired the outstanding and receivables of Best Buy Canada stores from JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association, for a cash consideration of \$174 million in the second quarter of 2015.

Credit quality

Information about the quality of Desjardins Group's credit portfolio is presented in the "Risk management" section on page 29 of this MD&A.

DEPOSITS

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Individuals	\$ 89,301	58.5%	\$ 88,463	60.5%
Business and government	61,770	40.4	56,516	38.6
Deposit-taking institutions and other	1,750	1.1	1,345	0.9
Total deposits	\$ 152,821	100.0%	\$ 146,324	100.0%

As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group's outstanding deposits totalled \$152.8 billion, up by \$6.5 billion, or 4.4%, since December 31, 2014. Deposits from business and government, which comprised 40.4% of the deposit portfolio, were the source of most of this growth. They totalled \$61.8 billion as at June 30, 2015, for an increase of \$5.3 billion, or 9.3%, since December 31, 2014. The increase was the result of issuances made on the markets by *Caisse centrale Desjardins* since the beginning of the year.

Deposits by individuals totalled \$89.3 billion as at June 30, 2015, for an increase of \$838 million, or 0.9%, since December 31, 2014. Lastly, savings from deposit-taking institutions and other sources were up \$405 million, or 30.1%, during the same period, to total \$1.7 billion as at June 30, 2015.

OTHER LIABILITIES

As at June 30, 2015, other liabilities amounted to \$74.3 billion, for an increase of \$12.7 billion, or 20.6%, since December 31, 2014. The increase was primarily due to insurance contract liabilities and segregated fund liabilities related to the operations acquired from State Farm Canada as well as to liabilities related to securities lending operations.

Other liabilities were mainly comprised of \$26.3 billion in insurance contract liabilities, \$12.0 billion in commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements, \$9.8 billion in net segregated fund liabilities, as well as \$9.6 billion in commitments related to securities sold short.

EQUITY

As at June 30, 2015, equity totalled \$21.2 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion, or 12.0%, since December 31, 2014. The sources of this growth were net surplus earnings for the first half of the year after member dividends, which totalled \$1,039 million, and the \$762 million in capital shares issued by the Federation, net of issuance costs. Equity also increased by \$650 million related to non-controlling interests following the acquisition of State Farm Canada.

Note 23, "Capital stock", to the Annual Combined Financial Statements provides additional information about Desjardins Group's capital stock.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital management is a crucial element of the financial management of Desjardins Group. Its goal is to ensure that the capital level and structure of Desjardins Group and its components are consistent with their risk profile, distinctive nature and cooperative objectives. Capital management must also ensure that the capital structure is adequate in terms of profitability targets, growth objectives, rating agencies' expectations and regulators' requirements. In addition, it must serve to optimize the allocation of capital and internal capital flow mechanisms, and support growth, development and asset risk management at Desjardins Group.

Desjardins Group advocates prudent management of its capital. Its purpose is to maintain higher regulatory capital ratios than those of the Canadian banking industry and regulatory requirements. Its prudent capital management is reflected in the quality of the credit ratings assigned by the various rating agencies.

The global financial crisis prompted the industry to place more emphasis on sound capitalization of its operations. Now more than ever, rating agencies and the market favour the best-capitalized institutions. These factors argue in favour of a general increase in the level and quality of capital issued by financial institutions. This is also reflected in the enhanced requirements under Basel III implemented on January 1, 2013. It was against this backdrop that Desjardins Group set its target for Tier 1A and Tier 1 capital at 15%.

Desjardins Group's Integrated Capital Management Framework

Broadly speaking, Desjardins Group's Integrated Capital Management Framework includes the policies and processes required to set targets for its capitalization and to assign targets to its components, to establish strategies to ensure that targets are met, to quickly raise capital, to ensure that the components' performance is appropriately measured, and to optimize internal capital flow and use mechanisms.

Desjardins Group has developed a stress-testing program aimed at establishing and measuring the effect of various integrated scenarios, i.e. to simulate various economic scenarios for all of its components and to assess their financial and regulatory repercussions. This procedure makes it possible to determine if the minimum capital target, as established in the capitalization plan, is adequate in view of the risks to which Desjardins Group is exposed.

Regulatory framework and internal policies

Desjardins Group's capital management is the responsibility of the Federation's Board of Directors. To support it with this task, it has mandated the Finance and Risk Management Committee to ensure that Desjardins Group has a sufficient and reliable capital base. The Finance Executive Division and Office of the CFO is responsible for preparing, on an annual basis and with the help of Desjardins Group's components, a capitalization plan to forecast capital trends, devise strategies and recommend action plans for achieving capital objectives and targets.

The current situation and the forecast show that Desjardins Group has a solid capital base allowing it to remain one of the best capitalized financial institutions.

Desjardins Group's regulatory capital ratios are calculated according to the AMF's guideline on adequacy of capital base standards applicable to financial services cooperatives (the guideline). This guideline takes into account the global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems (Basel III) issued by the Bank for International Settlements.

Regulatory authorities require that a minimum amount of capital be maintained on a combined basis by all the Desjardins Group components, mainly the caisses, the Federation (non-consolidated), *Caisse centrale Desjardins*, *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*, *Capital Desjardins inc.*, Bank Zag, Desjardins Securities Inc. and Desjardins Trust Inc.

This capital takes into consideration investments made in other Desjardins Group components. Some of these components are subject to separate requirements regarding regulatory capital, liquidity and financing, which are set by regulatory authorities governing banks and securities, in particular. Desjardins Group oversees and manages the capital requirements of these entities to ensure efficient use of capital and continuous compliance with the applicable regulations.

For the purpose of calculating capital, the insurance subsidiaries are deconsolidated and presented as deductions. The life and health insurance subsidiaries are subject to the capital adequacy guideline issued by the AMF as well as the Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements (MCCSR) guideline issued by the OSFI for life insurance companies. The property and casualty insurance subsidiaries must comply with the AMF's capital adequacy guideline as well as the Minimum Capital Test (MCT) Guideline for federally regulated property and casualty insurance companies issued by the OSFI.

Certain Desjardins Group subsidiaries are subject to regulatory requirements from the AMF or other regulators. Most of these subsidiaries must comply with minimum capital requirements that could limit Desjardins Group's ability to assign part of this capital or these funds to other purposes.

Basel III

The Basel III regulatory framework increases capital requirements. Even though the Basel III regulatory framework provides for a transitional period from 2013 to 2019 to mitigate the impact of the new capitalization rules, the AMF required Desjardins Group to meet the Tier 1A capital ratio requirements for 2019 in the first quarter of 2013. For the Tier 1 and total capital ratios, the AMF required Desjardins Group to meet the levels established for 2019 in the first quarter of 2014.

The minimum Tier 1A capital ratio that Desjardins Group must maintain to meet the regulatory requirements of the guideline is 7%. In addition, its Tier 1 capital ratio and its total capital ratio must be above 8.5% and 10.5%, respectively, including a 2.5% capital conservation buffer. The AMF may also set higher targets at its discretion when circumstances warrant. To this end, the use of the Internal Ratings-Based Approach for credit risk related to retail loan portfolios – Personal is conditional on maintaining a total capital ratio of more than 11.5%, instead of 10.5%, as stated in the guideline.

In June 2013, the AMF determined that Desjardins Group met the criteria to be designated a domestic systemically important financial institution (D-SIFI). Effective January 1, 2016, Desjardins Group, as a D-SIFI, will be subject to an additional capital requirement of 1% on its minimum capital ratios. The OSFI has also determined that the six major Canadian financial institutions meet the criteria to be designated D-SIFI.

Since January 1, 2015, the AMF has also required Desjardins Group to maintain a leverage ratio above 3%. The ratio is defined as the capital measure (namely Tier 1 capital) divided by the exposure measure. The exposure measure includes: 1) on-balance sheet (OBS) items, 2) securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures, 3) derivative exposures, and 4) off-balance sheet items. The new leverage ratio has replaced the asset/capital ratio since January 1, 2015.

Compliance with requirements

As at June 30, 2015, the Tier 1A, Tier 1 and total capital ratios of Desjardins Group, calculated in accordance with Basel III requirements, were 16.0%, 16.0% and 17.7%, respectively. The leverage ratio was 7.2%. Desjardins Group therefore has very good capitalization, with a Tier 1A capital ratio above the 15% target.

Desjardins Group and all its components that are subject to minimum regulatory requirements with respect to capitalization were in compliance with said requirements as at June 30, 2015.

Regulatory capital

The following tables present Desjardins Group's main capital components, capital balances, risk-weighted assets, capital ratios, and movements in capital during the period.

MAIN CAPITAL COMPONENTS

	Total capital		
	Tier 1 capital		Tier 2 capital
	Tier 1A	Tier 1B	
Eligible items	> Reserves and undistributed surplus earnings > Eligible accumulated other comprehensive income > Federation's capital shares > Permanent shares and surplus shares subject to phase-out > Non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	> Non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	> Eligible collective allowance > Subordinated notes subject to phase-out > Eligible qualifying shares > Non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾
Regulatory adjustments	> Goodwill > Software > Other intangible assets > Deferred tax assets essentially resulting from loss carryforwards > Shortfall in allowance		
Deductions	> Mainly significant investments in financial entities ⁽²⁾		> Investment in preferred shares of a component deconsolidated for regulatory capital purposes > Subordinated financial instrument

⁽¹⁾ The amount of non-controlling interests allocated to the various capital tiers is determined, in particular, based on the nature of the operations and the capitalization level of the investee.

⁽²⁾ Represents the portion of investments in the components deconsolidated for regulatory capital purposes (mainly Desjardins Financial Security Life Assurance Company and Desjardins General Insurance Group Inc.) that exceeds 10% of capital net of regulatory adjustments. When the non-deducted balance, plus deferred tax assets net of corresponding deferred tax liabilities, exceeds 15% of the adjusted capital, the surplus is also deducted from Tier 1 capital. The net non-deducted balance will be subject to risk-weighting at a rate of 250%.

CAPITAL, RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL RATIOS

(in millions of dollars, as a percentage and as a coefficient)	As at June 30, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Capital		
Tier 1A capital	\$ 16,207	\$ 15,263
Tier 1 capital	16,226	15,287
Total capital	17,881	17,379
Risk-weighted assets		
Credit risk	\$ 72,240	\$ 68,625
Market risk	2,536	5,486
Operational risk	12,996	12,702
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 87,772	\$ 86,813
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) after transitional provisions for the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) charge⁽¹⁾		
RWA for Tier 1A capital	\$ 87,431	\$ 86,483
RWA for Tier 1 capital	87,497	86,545
RWA for total capital	87,554	86,637
Threshold adjustment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
Tier 1A capital	\$ 13,809	\$ 10,440
Tier 1 capital	13,743	10,378
Total capital	13,686	10,286
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) after transitional provisions for the CVA charge, including the threshold adjustment		
RWA for Tier 1A capital	\$ 101,240	\$ 96,923
RWA for Tier 1 capital	101,240	96,923
RWA for total capital	101,240	96,923
Ratios		
Tier 1A capital	16.0%	15.7%
Tier 1 capital	16.0%	15.8%
Total capital	17.7%	17.9%
Assets/capital ratio ⁽³⁾	N/A	10.8
Leverage ⁽³⁾	7.2%	N/A

⁽¹⁾ As prescribed in Section 1.6 of the AMF guideline. The threshold was presented to account for RWA after the transitional provisions for the CVA charge for capital.

⁽²⁾ The scaling factors used since January 1, 2014 to account for the requirements for the CVA charge are being phased in to calculate the Tier 1A, Tier 1 and total capital ratios, which are 64%, 71% and 77%, respectively.

⁽³⁾ The assets/capital ratio was replaced by the new leverage ratio on January 1, 2015 in accordance with the AMF guideline.

In compliance with Basel III requirements, capital instruments that no longer meet the eligibility criteria for capital tiers have been excluded from them effective January 1, 2013. However, in accordance with the transitional provisions set out in the guideline, instruments that meet certain conditions are being phased out from capital at an annual rate of 10% over a nine-year period that began on January 1, 2013. These instruments include permanent shares and surplus shares issued before September 12, 2010, which total \$2.1 billion.

In addition, the subordinated notes issued by *Capital Desjardins inc.* are also subject to the 10% amortization. In order to be fully eligible for Tier 2 capital, such notes must meet Non-Viability Contingent Capital (NVCC) requirements. Discussions concerning the application of these requirements to cooperative entities are still in progress at the international level. Desjardins Group does not plan to issue any financial instruments of this type until these requirements have been further clarified.

On December 19, 2014, the Federation filed a new prospectus to issue additional shares totalling \$1.0 billion. This new issue started on January 14, 2015. During the first six months ended June 30, 2015, the amount of capital shares issued by the Federation totalled \$762 million, net of issuance expenses, compared to \$540 million for the same period in 2014.

During the first half of 2015, growth in surplus earnings and reserves, as well as the issuance of capital shares resulted in a higher Tier 1A capital ratio. Conversely, the increase in risk-weighted assets and significant investments in financial entities resulted in a decline in this ratio.

CHANGE IN REGULATORY CAPITAL

For the six-month period ended

(in millions of dollars)	June 30, 2015
Tier 1A capital	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 15,263
Increase in reserves and undistributed surplus earnings ⁽¹⁾	1,084
Eligible accumulated other comprehensive income	36
Federation's capital shares	762
Permanent shares and surplus shares subject to phase-out	(210)
Non-controlling interests	1
Deductions	(729)
Balance at end of period	16,207
Tier 1B capital	
Balance at beginning of period	24
Non-controlling interests	(5)
Balance at end of period	19
Total Tier 1 capital	16,226
Tier 2 capital	
Balance at beginning of period	2,092
Eligible qualifying shares	(1)
Non-controlling interests	1
Senior notes subject to phase-out	(310)
Eligible collective allowance	(7)
Deductions	(120)
Balance at end of period	1,655
Total capital	\$ 17,881

⁽¹⁾ Including the change in defined benefit pension plan liabilities.**Risk-weighted assets (RWA)**

Desjardins Group calculates the risk-weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Since March 2009, Desjardins has been using the Internal Ratings-Based Approach for credit risk related to retail loan portfolios – Personal. Other exposures to credit and market risk are measured according to the Standardized Approach, while operational risk is calculated based on the Basic Indicator Approach. In addition, Desjardins Group is subject to a threshold defined under Basel I, where the threshold is determined by the difference between the minimum regulatory capital requirement in accordance with the rules of the last version of the AMF guideline based on Basel I and the minimum regulatory capital requirement calculated under Basel III.

For credit risk, movements in RWA during the first two quarters of 2015 are presented as two separate items, namely credit risk, and then counterparty and issuer risk. In credit risk, the main fluctuations were due to changes in the portfolio's size, resulting in a \$3.8 billion increase. In counterparty and issuer risk, the total return swap hedging the securitization portfolio expired on March 1, 2015, adding \$1.4 billion, and was followed, in the second quarter, by the payment of tranches which resulted in a \$0.7 billion decrease. The quality improvement in the portfolios subject to counterparty and issuer risk, as well as the revised calculation of regulatory capital also resulted in a decrease of \$0.9 billion. Lastly, the change in portfolio size led to a \$0.5 billion increase.

In market risk, changes in the level of risk, as well as a refinement in the calculation of general interest risk, resulted in a \$3.0 billion decrease, and small changes were also noted for operational risk, due to fluctuations in income generated.

The threshold adjustment as previously defined increased by \$3.4 billion during the first six-month period of 2015, primarily as a result of changes in the portfolio size and the revised calculation of regulatory capital.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the normal course of operations, Desjardins Group enters into various off-balance sheet arrangements, including assets under management and under administration on behalf of its members and clients, credit instruments, contractual commitments, financial assets held as collateral and other, as well as structured entities, including securitization. These types of arrangements are described on pages 60 and 61 of the 2014 Annual Report. There have been no additions or material changes with regard to these off-balance sheet items as at June 30, 2015.

Assets under management and under administration

Desjardins Group is one of Canada's leading trustees and wealth managers. Assets under management and under administration are comprised chiefly of financial assets in the form of investment funds, securities held in custody and assets accumulated by pension funds. They do not belong to Desjardins Group, but to its members and clients, and as a result, they are not recognized in the Combined Balance Sheets.

Stock market activity in Canada was down in the second quarter of 2015. The S&P/TSX index fell 2.3% during this period, after advancing 1.8% in the previous quarter. Despite this correction in the Canadian stock market, Desjardins Group remained very active in the area of off-balance sheet savings products sales, as evidenced by its results. Investment funds and securities outstanding under administration or management for third parties grew by \$3.8 billion, or 5.6%, since December 31, 2014, to total \$72.8 billion as at June 30, 2015.

Structured entities

In the normal course of operations, Desjardins Group enters into various financial transactions with structured entities to diversify its sources of financing and manage its capital. Structured entities are usually created for a unique and distinct purpose, and they often have limited activities. Often the structured entities have insufficient equity to permit them to finance their activities without subordinated financial support, or they often use financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments issued to investors. These entities may be included in Desjardins Group's Combined Balance Sheets if it controls them. Detailed information concerning significant exposure to structured entities is provided below.

Master Asset Vehicle (MAV) trusts

Desjardins Group holds financial interests in MAV trusts, which are structured entities not included in its Combined Balance Sheets. These trusts carry out transactions involving synthetic assets, ineligible assets and traditional assets associated with the asset-backed term notes (ABTN) portfolio. Desjardins Group entered into several different types of transactions to reduce the risk associated with the ABTN portfolio, the margin funding facility (MFF) related to the ABTN portfolio and other restructured securities. The implementation of credit index hedges on MAV portfolios, the acquisition of protection for Desjardins Group's commitments under the MFF, and the disposal of various restructured portfolios reduced the risk related to these portfolios significantly.

These trusts had assets of approximately \$6,409 million as at June 30, 2015, compared to \$13,368 million as at December 31, 2014, and they had no equity. As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group had an MFF of \$1,193 million and held notes with a fair value of \$798 million, compared to the respective amounts of \$1,193 million and \$1,641 million as at December 31, 2014. The aggregate of these amounts represents the maximum risk of loss with respect to the MAVs, excluding the effect of the economic hedging strategy and the protection of its commitments. Note 5, "Securities", to Desjardins Group's Interim Combined Financial Statements provides more information on this subject.

Securitization

Desjardins Group participates in the *National Housing Act* (NHA) Mortgage-Backed Securities Program to manage its liquidities and capital. Transactions carried out under this Program require the use of a structured entity, the Canada Housing Trust (CHT), set up by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) under the Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB) Program. Note 10, "Derecognition of financial assets", to the Annual Combined Financial Statements provides more information about the financial assets transferred by Desjardins Group through securitization transactions. As at June 30, 2015, outstanding mortgage-backed securities issued by Desjardins Group and sold to the Canada Housing Trust totalled \$6.4 billion, unchanged from December 31, 2014.

RISK MANAGEMENT

ENHANCED DISCLOSURE TASK FORCE

On October 29, 2012, the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force (EDTF), established by the Financial Stability Board, released its report, "Enhancing the Risk Disclosures of Banks", in which it issued 32 recommendations aimed at improving risk disclosure and transparency.

In addition, given Desjardins Group's designation as a domestic systemically important financial institution (D-SIFI), Desjardins will further promote disclosure developments so as to comply, in coming years, with the principles of effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting (RDARR), which will strengthen risk governance, risk data aggregation and risk reporting capabilities.

Desjardins Group is continuing to develop its external disclosures and is working on enhancing its risk management reporting on an ongoing basis.

Information regarding the EDTF recommendations is presented in the 2014 Annual Report, the interim financial report for the second quarter of 2015 and the "Supplemental Financial Information" report, which are available on Desjardins Group's website at www.desjardins.com/en/about_us. The "Supplemental Financial Information" report is not incorporated by reference in this MD&A.

Below is a summary of disclosures under the EDTF recommendations and the location of the disclosures:

SUMMARY OF EDTF RECOMMENDATIONS

Type of risk	Disclosure	Pages		
		2014 Annual Report	Interim Financial Report	Supplemental Financial Information
General	Summary of risk information Risk terminology, risk measures and key parameters Top and emerging risks New regulatory ratios	62 63-84, 200-206 54, 55, 63-67 54, 55, 75, 76, 168-170	Current page 23, 32, 33 22-26, 32-34	
Risk governance, risk management and business models	Organizational risk management structure Risk management culture Risks from business model and risk appetite Stress testing	63-65 63-65 22, 63, 66, 67 65		
Capital adequacy and risk-weighted assets	Minimum regulatory capital requirements Reconciliation of the accounting balance sheet and the regulatory balance sheet Movements in regulatory capital Capital management and planning Breakdown of capital requirements by type of risk and by calculation method Credit risk Movements in risk-weighted assets by type of risk Back testing and validation of credit models	54, 55 56, 168-170 57 53, 55-57 57-59, 68 58-59 68	23 24-26 24-26 22-26 30, 31 26 13 15-18 14	7, 8, 10-12 9
Liquidity	Management of liquidity needs and reserve	75-77	33-35	
Funding	Encumbered and unencumbered assets Residual contractual maturities of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments Funding sources and strategies	76, 80 77, 78 52, 53, 76-78	33, 35-37 35, 36 33, 35-37	
Market risk	Market risk factors Assumptions, limitations and validation procedures for market risk models Extreme loss measures	73-75, 154-158, 176 74, 75 74, 75	30-32 30-32 30-32	
Credit risk	Credit risk profile Policy for identifying gross impaired loans Reconciliation of gross impaired loans and allowance for credit losses Counterparty risk related to derivatives Credit risk mitigation techniques	51, 52, 65, 70, 72, 73, 86 67, 70, 107-122 107-122 72, 73, 159-164 70, 72, 73	21, 29 29, 56	11-13, 15-20
Other risks	Management of other risks Publicly known risk events	81-84 173-175	26	

RISK MANAGEMENT

Desjardins Group is exposed to different types of risk in its normal course of operations, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, insurance risk, strategic risk, reputational risk, risk related to pension plans, environmental risk and risks related to the regulatory and legal environment.

Strict and effective management of these risks is a priority for Desjardins Group, its purpose being to support its major orientations, particularly regarding its financial stability as well as its sustained and profitable growth, while complying with regulatory requirements. Desjardins Group considers risk an inextricable part of its development, and consequently strives to promote a culture in which each of its employees and managers is responsible for risk management.

In the first six months of fiscal 2015, Desjardins Group's governance structure, controls and practices for risk management, and the nature and description of the risks to which it is exposed (including insurance risk, strategic risk, reputational risk, risk related to pension plans, environmental risk and risks related to the regulatory and legal environment) did not change significantly from those described on pages 63 to 87 of the 2014 Annual Report.

Desjardins Group's objective in risk management is to optimize the risk-return trade-off, within set tolerance limits, by developing and applying integrated risk management and control strategies, policies and procedures to all its activities. To this end, Desjardins Group has adopted an Integrated Risk Management Framework to give its senior management and the Federation's Board of Directors an acceptable level of confidence and comfort regarding the understanding and management of the full spectrum of risks associated with meeting its objectives.

As previously mentioned, risk disclosure developments will be further promoted so as to comply, in coming years, with the principles of effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting (RDARR), which will strengthen risk governance, risk data aggregation and risk reporting capabilities, given Desjardins Group's designation as a D-SIFI.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of losses resulting from a borrower's or counterparty's failure to honour its contractual obligations, whether or not such obligations appear on the Combined Balance Sheets.

Desjardins Group is exposed to credit risk first through its direct loans to individuals, business and government. It is also exposed through various other commitments, including letters of credit and transactions involving derivative financial instruments and securities.

Quality of loan portfolio

Desjardins Group's loan portfolio continues to be of high quality. As at June 30, 2015, gross impaired loans outstanding stood at \$528 million, up \$17 million since December 31, 2014. The ratio of gross impaired loans, as a percentage of the total gross loan portfolio, was 0.34% for the second quarter of 2015, unchanged from December 31, 2014.

Individual allowances for credit losses, which totalled \$126 million as at June 30, 2015, made it possible to obtain a total coverage ratio of 23.9% of the gross impaired loans portfolio, compared to a ratio of 24.3% as at December 31, 2014.

The collective allowance stood at \$350 million as at June 30, 2015, an increase over the \$332 million recorded for 2014. In addition, an allowance for risk related to off-balance sheet arrangements of \$95 million was recognized under "Other liabilities – Other" on the Combined Balance Sheets as at June 30, 2015, up \$4 million compared to the amount recorded as at December 31, 2014. The collective allowance reflects the best estimate of the allowance for credit losses that have not yet been designated as impaired loans individually.

GROSS IMPAIRED LOANS BY BORROWER CATEGORY

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015				As at December 31, 2014
	Gross loans	Gross impaired loans	Individual allowances	Net impaired loans	Net impaired loans
Residential mortgages	\$ 100,187	\$ 154	\$ 16	\$ 138	\$ 134
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	20,854	106	21	85	66
Business and government	34,636	268	89	179	187
Total	\$ 155,677	\$ 528	\$ 126	\$ 402	\$ 387
As a percentage of gross loans		0.34%		0.26%	0.26%

SPECIFIC COVERAGE RATIO

(as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Residential mortgages	10.4%	9.5%
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	19.8	24.1
Business and government	33.2	32.2
Impaired loan portfolio coverage ratio	23.9	24.3

Counterparty and issuer risk

Counterparty and issuer risk is a credit risk relative to different types of securities, derivative financial instrument and securities lending transactions.

The Desjardins Group Risk Management Office sets the maximum exposure for each counterparty and issuer based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. The amounts are then allocated to different components based on their needs.

A large proportion of Desjardins Group's exposure is to the different levels of government in Canada, Quebec public and parapublic entities and major Canadian banks. For most of these counterparties and issuers, the credit rating is A- or higher. In addition, Desjardins Group is not directly exposed to the sovereign debt of Argentina, Russia, Greece, Portugal, Italy, Ireland or Spain, and its exposure to U.S. and European financial institutions is low.

MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value of financial instruments resulting from fluctuations in the parameters affecting this value, in particular, interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads and their volatility.

Desjardins Group is exposed to market risk primarily through positions taken in the course of its traditional financing and saving recruitment activities. It is also exposed to market risk through its insurance and trading activities. Desjardins Group and its components have adopted policies that set out the principles, limits and procedures to use in managing market risk.

Interest rate risk management

Desjardins Group is exposed to interest rate risk, which represents the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income and the economic value of equity. This risk is the main component of market risk for Desjardins Group's traditional banking activities other than trading, such as accepting deposits and granting loans, as well as for its securities portfolios used for long-term investment purposes and as liquidity reserves.

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. Simulations are used to measure the effect of different variables on changes in net interest income and the economic value of equity. These policies specify the interest rate risk factors, the risk measures retained, the risk tolerance levels and the management limits as well as the procedures in the event that limits are exceeded. Interest rate risk is assessed at the required frequency according to portfolio volatility (daily, monthly and quarterly).

The assumptions used in the simulations are based on an analysis of historical data and on the effects of various interest rate environments on changes in such data. These assumptions concern changes in the structure of assets and liabilities, including modelling for non-maturity deposits and equity, in member behaviour, clients and pricing. Desjardins Group's asset and liability management committee (the Asset/Liability Committee) is responsible for analyzing and approving the global matching strategy on a monthly basis while respecting the parameters defined in interest rate risk management policies.

The table below presents the potential impact before income taxes, with regard to structural interest rate risk management, of a sudden and sustained 100-basis-point increase or decrease in interest rates on net interest income and the economic value of equity for Desjardins Group. The impact of insurance activities is presented in Note 1 to this table.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY (BEFORE INCOME TAXES)⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015		As at March 31, 2015		As at June 30, 2014 ⁽²⁾	
	Net interest income ⁽³⁾	Economic value of equity ⁽⁴⁾	Net interest income ⁽³⁾	Economic value of equity ⁽⁴⁾	Net interest income ⁽³⁾	Economic value of equity ⁽⁴⁾
Impact of a 100-basis-point increase in interest rates	\$ (9)	\$ (94)	\$ (47)	\$ (107)	\$ (85)	\$ (209)
Impact of a 100-basis-point decrease in interest rates ⁽⁵⁾	(27)	153	(38)	114	77	255

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate sensitivity related to insurance activities is not reflected in the amounts above. For these activities, a 100-basis-point increase in interest rates would result in a \$284 million decrease in the economic value of equity before taxes as at June 30, 2015, and in a \$260 million and \$227 million decrease as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. A 100-basis-point decrease in interest rates would result in an increase of \$272 million in the economic value of equity before taxes as at June 30, 2015, and in a \$282 million and \$213 million increase as at March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. Note that the amounts reported in 2015 take into account the acquisition of State Farm Canada. Following the revision of assumptions, the interest rate sensitivity amounts of insurance activities were restated in 2014.

⁽²⁾ The amounts were revised in relation to those previously presented in order to exclude insurance activities.

⁽³⁾ Represents the interest rate sensitivity of net interest income for the next 12 months.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents the sensitivity of the present value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments.

⁽⁵⁾ The results of the impact of a decrease in interest rates take into consideration the use of a floor to avoid negative interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity is based on the earlier of the repricing or the maturity date of the assets, liabilities and derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate risk. The situation presented reflects the position only on the date indicated and can change significantly in subsequent quarters depending on the preferences of Desjardins Group's members and clients, and the application of policies on interest rate risk management.

Some Combined Balance Sheet items are considered non-interest-rate-sensitive instruments, including investments in equities, non-performing loans, non-interest-bearing deposits, non-maturity deposits with an interest rate not referenced to a specific rate (such as the prime rate), and equity. As dictated in its policies, Desjardins Group's management practices are based on prudent assumptions with respect to the maturity profile used in its models to determine the interest rate sensitivity of such instruments.

Foreign exchange risk management

Foreign exchange risk arises when the actual or expected value of assets denominated in a foreign currency is higher or lower than that of liabilities denominated in the same currency.

In certain specific situations, Desjardins Group and its components may become exposed to foreign exchange risk, particularly with respect to the U.S. dollar and the euro. This exposure mainly arises from their intermediation activities with members and clients, and their financing and investment activities. A Desjardins Group policy on market risk has set foreign exchange risk exposure limits, which are monitored by the Risk Management Office. Furthermore, Desjardins Group and its components use, among other things, derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts and currency swaps to properly control this risk. Desjardins Group's residual exposure to this risk is low because the majority of its transactions are conducted in Canadian dollars.

Management of market risk related to trading activities — Value at risk

The market risk of trading portfolios is managed on a daily basis under a specific policy. This policy specifies the risk factors that must be measured and the limits attributable to these factors and to the total. Tolerance limits also apply to the different stress tests. Compliance with these limits is monitored on a daily basis and a market risk dashboard is produced and sent to senior management daily. All breaches of limits are analyzed immediately and appropriate action is taken.

The main tool used to measure this risk is "Value at Risk" (VaR). VaR is an estimate of the potential loss over a certain period of time at a given confidence level. A Monte Carlo VaR is calculated daily on the trading portfolios, using a 99% confidence level and a holding horizon of one day. It is therefore reasonable to expect a loss exceeding the VaR figure once every 100 days. The calculation of VaR is based on historical data for a one-year interval.

In addition to aggregate VaR, Desjardins Group calculates an aggregate VaR in stress periods. This latter indicator is calculated in the same way as aggregate VaR, except different historical data are used. Instead of using data from the last year, aggregate VaR in stress periods is calculated using historical data for the one-year stress period starting in September 2008.

The table below presents the aggregate VaR and the aggregate VaR in stress periods for trading activities by risk category, as well as the diversification effect. Equity price risk, interest rate risk, interest-rate-specific risk and foreign exchange risk are the four risk categories to which Desjardins Group is exposed. These risk factors are taken into account in measuring market risk for the trading portfolio and are reflected in the following VaR table. The definition of a trading portfolio meets the various criteria defined in the Basel Capital Accord.

VaR BY RISK CATEGORY (TRADING PORTFOLIO)

(in millions of dollars)	For the quarter ended June 30, 2015				For the quarter ended March 31, 2015				For the quarter ended June 30, 2014			
	As at June 30, 2015	Average	High	Low	As at March 31, 2015	Average	As at June 30, 2014	Average	As at June 30, 2014	2014	As at June 30, 2014	Average
Equities	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 0.2
Foreign exchange	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	7.0	9.9	9.9	0.7
Interest rate	3.3	4.1	5.9	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	10.9	9.9	9.9	4.0
Interest-rate-specific risk ⁽¹⁾	10.6	10.7	12.2	8.4	10.9	7.0	9.9	10.3	(7.8)	(10.3)	(10.3)	
Diversification effect ⁽²⁾	(11.1)	(11.3)	N/A ⁽³⁾	N/A ⁽³⁾	(11.3)	(7.8)	(10.3)	(11.1)				
Aggregate VaR	\$ 3.3	\$ 4.1	\$ 5.8	\$ 3.0	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1				
Aggregate VaR under stress	\$ 15.4	\$ 12.7	\$ 16.2	\$ 9.4	\$ 17.2	\$ 11.2	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.0				

⁽¹⁾ Specific risk is the risk directly related to the issuer of a financial security, independent of market events. A portfolio approach is used to distinguish specific risk from general market risk. This approach consists of creating a sub-portfolio that contains the positions with issuer-specific risks (provinces, municipalities, companies, etc.) and a sub-portfolio of positions considered to be free of issuer risk (governments in the local currency).

⁽²⁾ Represents the risk reduction related to diversification, namely the difference between the sum of VaRs for various market risks and the aggregate VaR.

⁽³⁾ The highs and lows of the various market risk categories can refer to different dates.

The average aggregate VaR of the trading portfolio was \$4.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, unchanged from the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The average aggregate VaR in stress periods was \$12.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, up \$1.5 million compared to the first quarter of 2015. This increase was essentially due to a \$1.1 million rise in the average interest rate VaR in stress periods. Note that the model and the assumptions did not change during the periods presented.

Aggregate VaR and aggregate VaR in stress periods are appropriate measures for a trading portfolio but they must be interpreted in light of certain limitations, in particular:

- These measures cannot be used to predict future losses if actual market fluctuations differ markedly from those used when making the calculations;
- These measures are used to determine the potential losses for a one-day holding period, not losses on positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged during such a one-day period;
- These measures do not provide information on potential losses beyond the selected confidence interval of 99%.

Given these limitations, the process of monitoring trading activities with VaR is supplemented by stress testing and by establishing limits in this regard.

Back testing

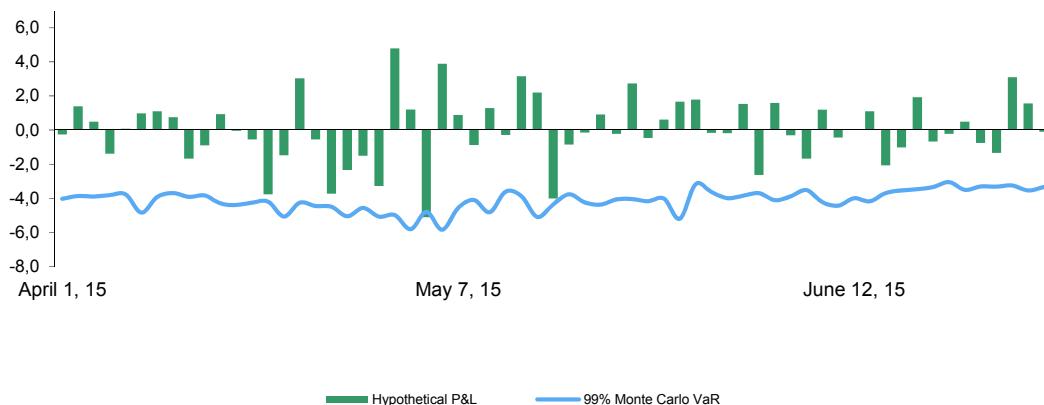
Back testing is used to validate the VaR model and ensure that hypothetical results are statistically consistent with results of the VaR model. Back testing consists of a daily comparison of the VaR with the profits and losses (P&L) on portfolios. Moreover, an independent modelling validation unit tests the model on an annual basis.

Desjardins Group performs back testing daily, applying a hypothetical P&L to its trading portfolios. The hypothetical P&L is calculated by determining the difference in value resulting from changes in market conditions between two consecutive days. The portfolio mix between these two days remains static.

The following chart presents changes in VaR for trading activities as well as hypothetical P&L related to these activities. During the second quarter of 2015, hypothetical P&L was exceeded by \$0.3 million as a result of market fluctuations, namely an increase in Canadian and U.S. bond rates and a change in the euro and the U.S. dollar.

VaR COMPARED TO HYPOTHETICAL P&L FOR TRADING ACTIVITIES

(in millions of dollars)



Stress testing

Certain events that are considered highly unlikely and that may have a significant impact on trading portfolios may occur from time to time. These events are at the tail-end of the distribution and are the result of extreme situations.

The approach used to measure the risk related to highly unlikely but plausible events involves following a stress-testing program (sensitivity analyses, historical scenarios and hypothetical scenarios) that is implemented at regular intervals. Test results are analyzed together with VaR calculations in order to detect vulnerability to such events. The stress-testing program is reviewed periodically to ensure that it is kept current.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk refers to Desjardins Group'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 Combined Balance Sheets.

Liquidity risk is managed in order to ensure that Desjardins Group 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, ensuring stable and diversified sources of funding, monitoring indicators and adopting 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. Desjardins Group and its components have established policies describing the principles, limits, risk appetite and tolerance thresholds as well as the procedures that apply to liquidity risk management. These policies are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they are appropriate for the operating environment and prevailing market conditions. They are also updated to reflect regulatory requirements and sound liquidity risk management practices.

The implementation of Basel III strengthens international minimum liquidity requirements through the application of a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), a net stable funding ratio (NSFR) and Net Cumulative Cash Flow (NCCF). The rules for applying NSFR requirements were finalized in October 2014 and should come into effect on January 1, 2018. Under its liquidity risk management policy, Desjardins Group already produces these two ratios as well as the NCCF, and they are reported to the AMF on a regular basis. Desjardins Group intends to comply with the NSFR requirements once they become effective.

Applying the calculation rules established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and incorporated in the AMF's Liquidity Adequacy Guideline, Desjardins Group's average LCR was 122.0% for the quarter ended June 30, 2015. The AMF requires that the ratio be greater than or equal to 100% in the absence of stressed conditions. This ratio is proactively managed by Desjardins Group's Treasury, and an appropriate level of high-quality liquid assets is maintained for adequate coverage of the theoretical cash outflows associated with the standardized crisis scenario within the Basel III framework. Desjardins Group's main sources of theoretical cash outflows are potential massive withdrawals of deposits by members of Desjardins caisses and a sudden drying-up of the short-term institutional funding sources used on a day-to-day basis by Desjardins Group.

Desjardins Group's Treasury ensures stable and diversified sources of institutional funding by type, source and maturity. It uses a wide range of financial products and borrowing programs on various markets to meet its financing needs.

Furthermore, as part of current business operations, Desjardins Group issues covered bonds and securitized CHMC-insured loans. Desjardins Group is also eligible for the Bank of Canada's various intervention programs and loan facilities for Emergency Lending Assistance advances. Note that the Government of Canada has passed a bill that amends several federal laws to limit access by provincial cooperative credit associations to federal intervention tools. These amendments are not currently in force. See the "Changes in the regulatory environment" section in this MD&A for more information.

Liquidity risk measurement and monitoring

Desjardins Group determines its liquidity needs by reviewing its current operations and evaluating its future forecasts for balance sheet growth and institutional funding conditions. Various analyses are used to determine the actual liquidity levels of assets and the stability of liabilities based on observed behaviours or contractual maturities. Maintaining reserves of high-quality liquid assets is required to offset potential cash outflows following a disruption in capital markets, or events that would restrict its access to funding or result in a serious run on deposits.

The minimum liquid asset levels to be maintained by Desjardins Group, the caisse network, and *Caisse centrale Desjardins* are specifically prescribed by policies. Daily management of securities and the reserve level to be maintained is centralized at Desjardins Group Treasury and is subject to monitoring by the Risk Management Division under the supervision of Desjardins Group's Finance and Risk Management Committee. Securities eligible for liquidity reserves must meet high security and negotiability criteria and provide assurance of their adequacy in the event of a severe liquidity crisis. The securities held are largely Canadian government securities.

In addition to regulatory ratios, a Desjardins-wide stress testing program has been set up. This program incorporates the concepts put forward by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in "Basel III: International Framework for Liquidity Risk Measurement, Standards and Monitoring". These scenarios, based on a downgrade to Desjardins Group combined with a shock on capital markets, make it possible to:

- Measure the extent of potential cash outflows over a one-year period in a crisis situation;
- Implement liquidity ratios and levels to be maintained across Desjardins Group;
- Assess the potential marginal cost of such events, depending on the type, severity and level of the crisis.

These calculations are performed daily to ensure compliance with the liquidity thresholds to be maintained based on crisis scenarios.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has developed a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) to promote the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of financial institutions. The LCR is the ratio of a stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to net cash outflows over the next 30 days in the event of an acute liquidity stress scenario.

Under the AMF's Liquidity Adequacy Guideline, HQLA eligible for the purpose of calculating the LCR consist of assets that can be converted quickly into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets. For Desjardins Group, such high-quality liquid assets are comprised essentially of cash and highly rated securities issued or guaranteed by various levels of government. The AMF Guideline also prescribes weightings for cash inflows and outflows.

The table below presents quantitative information regarding the LCR, based on the model recommended for disclosure requirements by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	For the quarter ended June 30, 2015	
	Total non-weighted value ⁽²⁾ (average ⁽⁴⁾)	Total weighted value ⁽³⁾ (average ⁽⁴⁾)
High-quality liquid assets		
Total high-quality liquid assets	N/A	17,492
Cash outflows		
Retail deposits and small business deposits, including:	\$ 87,597	\$ 3,074
Stable deposits	23,819	715
Less stable deposits	63,778	2,359
Unsecured wholesale funding, including:	36,326	9,710
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in cooperative bank networks	-	-
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	30,365	3,749
Unsecured debt	5,961	5,961
Secured wholesale funding	N/A	-
Additional requirements, including:	10,847	2,963
Outflows related to exposures on derivatives and other collateral required	1,788	1,694
Outflows related to funding loss on debt products	-	-
Credit and liquidity facilities	9,059	1,269
Other contractual funding liabilities	1,224	4
Other contingent funding liabilities	75,592	1,245
Total cash outflows	\$ N/A	\$ 16,996
Cash inflows		
Secured loans (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements)	\$ 2,562	\$ 56
Inflows related to completely effective exposures	2,627	1,314
Other cash inflows	1,282	1,282
Total cash inflows	\$ 6,471	\$ 2,652
		Total adjusted value⁽⁵⁾
Total high-quality liquid assets		\$ 17,492
Total net cash outflows		\$ 14,344
Liquidity coverage ratio		122%

⁽¹⁾ Excluding the insurance subsidiaries.⁽²⁾ The non-weighted values of cash inflows and outflows represent unpaid balances either maturing or falling due and payable within 30 days.⁽³⁾ Weighted values are calculated after the "haircuts" prescribed for high-quality liquid assets and the rates prescribed for cash inflows and outflows have been applied.⁽⁴⁾ The average is determined on the basis of data for three month-ends of the quarter concerned.⁽⁵⁾ The total adjusted value takes into account, if applicable, the caps prescribed by the AMF for high-quality liquid assets and cash inflows.**Liquid assets**

The table below presents a summary of Desjardins Group's liquid assets, which do not include assets held by the insurance subsidiaries because these assets are committed to cover insurance liabilities and not the liquidity needs of Desjardins Group's other components. Liquid assets constitute Desjardins Group's primary liquidity reserve for all its operations. Certain restrictions may apply to the use of all or part of the assets in certain funds, such as the assets of the caisses' liquidity fund and the security fund, which cannot be used under normal conditions by *Caisse centrale Desjardins*. Encumbered liquid assets mainly include liquid assets that are pledged as collateral or cannot be used as a result of internal policies or regulatory requirements.

LIQUID ASSETS⁽¹⁾

As at June 30, 2015

(in millions of dollars)	Liquid assets held by Desjardins Group	Securities held as collateral - Securities financing and derivatives trading	Total liquid assets	Encumbered liquid assets	Unencumbered liquid assets
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 1,271	\$ -	\$ 1,271	\$ -	\$ 1,271
Securities					
Issued or guaranteed by Canada, provinces and municipal corporations in Canada, school or public corporations in Canada, foreign public administrations	25,395	10,418	35,813	22,419	13,394
Other securities in Canada	1,189	13	1,202	97	1,105
Issued or guaranteed by foreign issuers	32	-	32	-	32
Loans					
Insured residential mortgage - backed securities	2,459	-	2,459	-	2,459
Total	\$ 30,346	\$ 10,431	\$ 40,777	\$ 22,516	\$ 18,261

As at December 31, 2014⁽²⁾

(in millions of dollars)	Liquid assets held by Desjardins Group	Securities held as collateral - Securities financing and derivatives trading	Total liquid assets	Encumbered liquid assets	Unencumbered liquid assets
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 1,345	\$ -	\$ 1,345	\$ -	\$ 1,345
Securities					
Issued or guaranteed by Canada, provinces and municipal corporations in Canada, school or public corporations in Canada, and foreign public administrations	23,079	9,532	32,611	20,197	12,414
Other securities in Canada	1,064	45	1,109	335	774
Issued or guaranteed by foreign issuers	28	-	28	-	28
Loans					
Insured residential mortgage-backed securities	1,774	-	1,774	-	1,774
Total	\$ 27,290	\$ 9,577	\$ 36,867	\$ 20,532	\$ 16,335

⁽¹⁾ Excluding assets held by insurance subsidiaries.⁽²⁾ The amounts under "Cash and deposits with financial institutions" have been revised to reflect to the current presentation after the methodology was refined.**UNENCUMBERED LIQUID ASSETS BY ENTITY⁽¹⁾**

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015	As at December 31, 2014 ⁽²⁾
<i>Caisse centrale Desjardins</i>	\$ 7,454	\$ 6,553
<i>Caisse network</i>	7,638	6,973
<i>Other entities</i>	3,169	2,809
Total	\$ 18,261	\$ 16,335

⁽¹⁾ Excluding assets held by insurance subsidiaries. All unencumbered liquid assets presented in this table are issued in Canadian dollars.⁽²⁾ The amounts under "Cash and deposits with financial institutions" have been revised to reflect to the current presentation after the methodology was refined.**Sources of refinancing**

Core funding, which includes capital, long-term liabilities and a diversified deposit portfolio, is the foundation upon which Desjardins Group's liquidity position depends. The solid base of deposits from individuals combined with wholesale funding, diversified in terms of both the programs used and the timing of contractual maturities, maintains high and stable regulatory liquidity ratios. Total deposits presented on the Combined Balance Sheets amounted to \$152.8 billion as at June 30, 2015, up \$6.5 billion since December 31, 2014. Additional information on deposits is presented in the "Balance Sheet Management" section of this MD&A.

The following table represents remaining terms to maturity of wholesale funding.

REMAINING TERMS TO MATURITY OF WHOLESALE FUNDING

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015								As at December 31, 2014	
	Less than 1 month	From 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 12 months	Total-Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total	Total	
Bearer discount notes	\$ 1,367	\$ 761	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 2,147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,147	\$ 1,494	
Commercial paper	5,174	434	624	-	6,232	-	-	6,232	8,313	
Medium-term notes	-	624	1,025	-	1,649	1,141	7,476	10,266	7,097	
Mortgage securitization	-	-	731	810	1,541	1,335	4,738	7,614	6,985	
Covered bonds	-	-	-	1,248	1,248	1,871	2,777	5,896	5,694	
Subordinated notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,587	2,587	2,564	
Total	\$ 6,541	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,061	\$ 12,817	\$ 4,347	\$ 17,578	\$ 34,742	\$ 32,147	
Including:										
Secured	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 731	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,789	\$ 3,206	\$ 7,515	\$ 13,510	\$ 12,679	
Unsecured	6,541	1,819	1,665	3	10,028	1,141	10,063	21,232	19,468	

Desjardins Group's total wholesale funding presented in the table above was carried out by *Caisse centrale Desjardins* except for the subordinated notes, which were issued by *Capital Desjardins Inc.* Total wholesale funding increased \$2.6 billion compared to December 31, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to the growth in medium-term notes.

In addition, Desjardins Group diversifies its refinancing sources in order to limit its dependence on a single currency. The table "Wholesale funding by currency" presents a breakdown of borrowings on markets and subordinated notes by currency. These funds are obtained primarily through short- and medium-term notes, mortgage securitization, covered bonds and subordinated notes.

WHOLESALE FUNDING BY CURRENCY

(in millions of dollars and as a percentage)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Canadian dollars	\$ 17,061	49.1%	\$ 14,857	46.2%
U.S. dollars	14,209	40.9	14,492	45.1
Other	3,472	10.0	2,798	8.7
	\$ 34,742	100.0%	\$ 32,147	100.0%

Refinancing programs and strategies

As Treasurer of Desjardins Group, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* satisfies the needs of the organization's members and clients. Its first priority is to implement appropriate strategies to identify, measure and manage risks. These strategies are regulated by policies. In the first six months of 2015, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* maintained a liquidity level sufficient to meet Desjardins Group's needs through its strict treasury policy, solid institutional refinancing and the contribution of the caisse network.

In order to secure long-term refinancing at the lowest cost on the market, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* maintains an active presence in the federally-guaranteed mortgage loan securitization market under the *National Housing Act (NHA) Mortgage-Backed Securities Program*. In addition, to ensure stable refinancing, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* diversifies its sources from institutional markets. It therefore regularly makes use of the financial markets when conditions are favourable and makes public and private issues of term notes on Canadian, U.S. and European markets as required.

The main programs currently used by *Caisse centrale Desjardins* are as follows:

MAIN REFINANCING PROGRAMS

As at June 30, 2015

Refinancing program	Maximum authorized amount
Medium-term notes (Canadian)	\$ 7 billion
Covered bonds (multi-currency)	€5 billion ⁽¹⁾
Short-term notes (European)	€3 billion
Short-term notes (U.S.)	US\$10 billion
Medium-term notes (multi-currency)	€7 billion

⁽¹⁾ This maximum authorized amount covers *Caisse centrale Desjardins*'s Structured Covered Bond Program (2011) and its Legislative Covered Bond Program (2014).

Caisse centrale Desjardins also participated in new issues under the NHA Mortgage-Backed Securities Program for a total amount of \$629 million in the first six months of 2015. During the same period, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* completed two issues under its multi-currency medium-term note program — €500 million on the European market and US\$1.0 billion on the U.S. market — and issued \$1.5 billion in medium-term notes on the Canadian market.

Outstanding notes issued under medium-term refinancing programs of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* amounted to \$23.8 billion as at June 30, 2015, compared to \$19.8 billion as at December 31, 2014. The outstanding notes for these issues are presented under "Deposits – Business and government" in the Combined Balance Sheets. *Capital Desjardins inc.*'s senior notes outstanding totalled \$2.6 billion as at June 30, 2015, unchanged from December 31, 2014. Furthermore, to round out its refinancing and increase its capital base, Desjardins Group, through the Federation, issued capital shares totalling \$762 million, net of issuance expenses, in the first six months of 2015.

Overall, these transactions made it possible to adequately meet the liquidity needs of Desjardins Group, to better diversify its sources of financing and to further extend their average term.

Credit ratings of securities issued

Desjardins Group's credit ratings affect its ability to access sources of funding on capital markets, as well as the conditions of such funding, also helping to enhance Desjardins Group's credibility and reputation among institutional investors and counterparties.

Rating agencies assign credit ratings and related ratings outlooks based on their own proprietary methodology, which includes a number of analytical criteria such as capitalization and the quality of assets, but also factors that are not under Desjardins Group's control. The rating agencies evaluate Desjardins Group primarily on a combined basis, because the credit ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins*, a reporting issuer, and of *Capital Desjardins inc.*, a venture issuer, are backed by Desjardins Group's financial strength. The agencies recognize Desjardins Group's solid capitalization, the stability of its operating surplus earnings, its significant market shares in Quebec and the quality of its assets.

On January 23, 2015, Fitch affirmed the ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* and *Capital Desjardins inc.*, with a stable outlook.

On April 30, 2015, Moody's affirmed the ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* and *Capital Desjardins inc.* As in the case of the six major Canadian banks, the ratings outlook for *Caisse centrale Desjardins* has been negative since June 2014.

On May 20, 2015, DBRS affirmed the ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins*, *Capital Desjardins inc.* and the six major Canadian banks, but downgraded the outlook for these ratings from "stable" to "negative".

On June 30, 2015, Standard & Poor's (S&P) affirmed the ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* and *Capital Desjardins inc.* but downgraded the outlook for these ratings from "stable" to "negative", just as it had done for the six major Canadian banks in August 2014.

Moody's, DBRS and S&P justified their decision to give a negative outlook for Desjardins Group's ratings as well as for those of the six major Canadian banks, by the possible reduction in government support to systemically important financial institutions on account of the "bail-in" regime proposed by the Canadian government.

The credit ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* and *Capital Desjardins inc.* therefore continue to be among the best of the major Canadian and international banking institutions.

CREDIT RATINGS OF SECURITIES ISSUED

	DBRS	STANDARD & POOR'S	MOODY'S	FITCH
<i>Caisse centrale Desjardins</i>				
Short-term	R-1 (high)	A-1	P-1	F1+
Medium- and long-term, senior	AA	A+	Aa2	AA-
<i>Capital Desjardins inc.</i>				
Medium- and long-term, senior	AA (low)	A	A2	A+

Desjardins Group regularly monitors the level of additional obligations that its counterparties would require if the credit ratings of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* and *Capital Desjardins inc.* were downgraded. This allows Desjardins Group to assess the impact of such a downgrade on its funding capacity, to perform transactions in the normal course of operations and ensure that it holds additional liquid assets and collateral to honour its obligations. In the event that one or more rating agencies downgrades the credit rating of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* by three levels, *Caisse centrale Desjardins* would be obliged to provide \$1.2 billion in collateral to meet its commitments under the asset-backed term notes (ABTN) program restructured in the Montreal Accord. In such a situation, pledging assets would reduce the liquidity reserves of *Caisse centrale Desjardins* by an amount equal to the value of the collateral deposited, which would then become encumbered and, hence, unusable. This amount will remain in force until the expiry of the Montreal Accord in January 2017.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of inadequacy or failure attributable to processes, people, internal systems or external events and resulting in particular in losses, failure to achieve objectives or a negative impact on reputation.

Operational risk is inherent to all business activities as well as internal and outsourced activities. It may lead to losses mainly resulting from theft, fraud, damage to tangible assets, non-compliance with legislation or regulations, systems failures, unauthorized access to computer systems (cybercrime), or problems or errors in process management. Although this risk cannot be entirely eliminated, measures are in place at Desjardins Group to maintain it at an acceptable level.

Operational risk management framework

The operational risk management framework serves to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor this risk and is used to intervene and ensure accountability for operational risk in accordance with the appetite and tolerance for risk and controls adopted by the Board of Directors. It is supported by guidelines that establish the basis for risk management.

This framework is reviewed annually to ensure that it is adequate and relevant in terms of Desjardins Group's risk profile and changes in industry practices.

In keeping with the global trend, Desjardins Group considers technological risk an important operational risk. A specific management framework has been implemented to better manage technological risk. This framework is consistent with the operational risk management framework and is supported by a specific control framework.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO CERTAIN RISK EXPOSURES

The tables below provide more details about more complex financial instruments that carry higher risk.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
	Notional amounts	Fair value	Notional amounts	Fair value
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 88	\$ 90	\$ 125	\$ 128
Mortgage- and financial asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾	303	319	39	40

⁽¹⁾ These securities are presented in the Combined Balance Sheets under "Securities at fair value through profit or loss".

⁽²⁾ None of the securities held are directly backed by subprime residential mortgage loans. These securities are presented in the Combined Balance Sheets under "Securities at fair value through profit or loss" and "Available-for-sale securities".

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015			As at December 31, 2014		
	Notional amounts	Positive value	Negative value	Notional amounts	Positive value	Negative value
Credit default swaps ⁽¹⁾	\$ 631	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 563	\$ 9	\$ -
Total return swaps ⁽²⁾	56	1	-	32	1	-

⁽¹⁾ Credit default swaps are presented in the Combined Balance Sheets as derivative financial instruments.

⁽²⁾ These amounts do not include any amounts realized as part of securitization activities. Total return swaps are presented in the Combined Balance Sheets as derivative financial instruments.

LEVERAGED FINANCE LOANS AND SUBPRIME LOANS

(in millions of dollars)	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
Leveraged finance loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 276		\$ 227	
Alt-A mortgage loans ⁽²⁾	30		29	
Subprime residential mortgage loans ⁽³⁾	2		2	

⁽¹⁾ Leveraged finance loans are defined as loans to large corporations and finance companies whose credit rating is between BB+ and D, and whose level of indebtedness is very high compared to other companies in the same industry.

⁽²⁾ Alt-A mortgages loans are defined as loans to borrowers with non-standard income documentation. These loans are presented in the Combined Balance Sheets under "Loans – Residential mortgages" and are measured at amortized cost.

⁽³⁾ Subprime residential mortgage loans are defined as loans to borrowers with a high credit risk profile. None of these loans is currently in default. Subprime residential mortgages are recorded in the Combined Balance Sheets under "Loans – Residential mortgages" and are measured at amortized cost.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

During the interim period ended June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group did not make any changes to its internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or may materially affect, its operations. The parties involved and their responsibilities regarding internal control are described on pages 87 and 88 of the 2014 Annual Report.

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In the normal course of business, Desjardins Group offers financial services to related parties, including its associates and other related companies, and enters into agreements with them for operating services. It also pays its key management personnel compensation under normal market conditions.

Furthermore, Desjardins Group provides its financial products and services, under normal market conditions, to its directors, its key management personnel and the persons related to them.

Desjardins Group has set up a process to obtain assurance that all transactions with its management personnel and the persons related to them have been carried out at arm's length and in compliance with the legislative framework for its various components.

Related party transactions are explained in Note 35, "Related party disclosures", to Desjardins Group's Annual Combined Financial Statements, on page 179 of the 2014 Annual Report.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

A description of the accounting policies used by Desjardins Group is essential to understanding the Annual and Interim Combined Financial Statements. The significant accounting policies are described in Note 2, "Significant accounting policies", to Desjardins Group's Annual Combined Financial Statements on pages 107 to 122 of the 2014 Annual Report.

Some of these policies are of particular importance in presenting Desjardins Group's financial position and operating results because they require management to make judgments as well as estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of some assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as well as related information. Explanations of the significant accounting policies that have required management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often about matters that are inherently uncertain, are provided on pages 89 to 93 of the 2014 Annual Report.

No material change was made to these judgments, estimates, assumptions and accounting policies during the first six months of 2015.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Accounting standards issued by the IASB but not yet effective as at December 31, 2014 are discussed in Note 4, "Future accounting changes", to Desjardins Group's Annual Combined Financial Statements in the 2014 Annual Report. Since then the IASB has issued the following decision:

IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

On July 22, 2015, the IASB unanimously affirmed its proposal to defer the effective date of IFRS 15 to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Desjardins Group is currently assessing the effect of adopting this standard.

MATERIAL EVENTS

Desjardins Group continues to purchase Qtrade Canada Inc. shares under the agreements entered into upon acquisition of the company in April 2013. Following the closing of the most recent annual monetization period on July 14, 2015, which resulted in Qtrade Canada Inc.'s minority shareholders being allowed to request partial redemption of their shares, Desjardins Group held 77.5% of the outstanding shares of Qtrade Canada Inc.

On August 1, 2015, Desjardins Group established a new regulated holding company in order to have an additional financing vehicle enabling it to improve its strategic positioning and build on its strength as a financially solid institution. This new company, Desjardins Financial Corporation Inc., is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Federation and will hold Desjardins Group's investments in the following companies: Desjardins Financial Security Life Assurance Company, Desjardins General Insurance Group Inc., Desjardins Global Asset Management Inc., Desjardins Investments Inc., Western Financial Group Inc., Western Financial Insurance Company and Western Life Assurance Company. Under an AMF decision dated June 30, 2015, Desjardins Financial Corporation Inc. shall be subject to certain provisions of the *Act respecting insurance* (Quebec) and the *Act respecting the Autorité des marchés financiers* (Quebec) pursuant to section 478 of the *Act respecting financial service cooperatives* (Quebec).

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	Notes	As at June 30, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits with financial institutions		\$ 1,848	\$ 1,781
Securities			
Securities at fair value through profit and loss		32,181	24,845
Available-for-sale securities	5	23,631	19,890
		55,812	44,735
Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements		10,828	9,959
Loans	6		
Residential mortgages		100,187	97,512
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans		20,854	20,495
Business and government		34,636	32,903
		155,677	150,910
Allowance for credit losses	6	(476)	(456)
		155,201	150,454
Segregated fund net assets		9,774	8,695
Other assets			
Clients' liability under acceptances		229	858
Premiums receivable		1,633	1,127
Derivative financial instruments	9	4,131	3,133
Amounts receivable from clients, brokers and financial institutions		3,416	1,742
Reinsurance assets		1,452	785
Investment property		655	571
Property, plant and equipment		1,456	1,374
Goodwill		472	472
Intangible assets		658	569
Deferred tax assets		805	1,043
Other		2,523	2,089
		17,430	13,763
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 250,893	\$ 229,387
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	8		
Individuals		\$ 89,301	\$ 88,463
Business and government		61,770	56,516
Deposit-taking institutions		1,750	1,345
		152,821	146,324
Other liabilities			
Acceptances		229	858
Commitments related to securities sold short		9,612	6,304
Commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements		11,970	13,072
Derivative financial instruments	9	1,823	1,675
Amounts payable to clients, brokers and financial institutions		5,482	3,713
Insurance contract liabilities		26,321	19,435
Segregated fund net liabilities		9,796	8,706
Net defined benefit plan liabilities		2,371	2,700
Deferred tax liabilities		150	329
Other		6,565	4,814
		74,319	61,606
Subordinated notes		2,587	2,564
TOTAL LIABILITIES		229,727	210,494
EQUITY			
Capital stock	11	5,116	4,777
Share capital		87	85
Undistributed surplus earnings		1,066	1,468
Accumulated other comprehensive income	12	756	615
Reserves		12,951	11,476
Equity - Group's share		19,976	18,421
Non-controlling interests		1,190	472
TOTAL EQUITY		21,166	18,893
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 250,893	\$ 229,387

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the *Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec*,**Monique F. Leroux, C.M., O.Q., FCPA, FCA**

Chair of the Board

Denis Paré, LL.L., D.D.N.

Vice-Chair of the Board

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
 (unaudited)

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	Notes	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
INTEREST INCOME					
Loans		\$ 1,438	\$ 1,365	\$ 2,823	\$ 2,705
Securities		78	87	155	169
		1,516	1,452	2,978	2,874
INTEREST EXPENSE					
Deposits		428	437	863	860
Subordinated notes and other		31	34	63	72
		459	471	926	932
NET INTEREST INCOME		1,057	981	2,052	1,942
NET PREMIUMS		1,698	1,499	3,574	2,940
OTHER INCOME					
Deposit and payment service charges		122	123	240	243
Lending fees and credit card service revenues		156	146	310	293
Brokerage and investment fund services		267	250	519	479
Management and custodial service fees		105	84	198	165
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	14	(612)	474	562	1,031
Net income on available-for-sale securities		107	119	212	224
Net other investment income		92	72	136	126
Foreign exchange income		21	16	47	38
Other		12	58	102	129
		270	1,342	2,326	2,728
TOTAL INCOME		3,025	3,822	7,952	7,610
PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	6	103	80	192	174
CLAIMS, BENEFITS, ANNUITIES AND CHANGES IN INSURANCE					
CONTRACT LIABILITIES		332	1,573	2,835	3,174
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE					
Salaries and fringe benefits		889	815	1,774	1,616
Premises, equipment and furniture, including depreciation		152	141	301	291
Service agreements and outsourcing		88	63	171	131
Communications		76	77	148	145
Other		586	523	1,149	1,044
		1,791	1,619	3,543	3,227
OPERATING SURPLUS EARNINGS		799	550	1,382	1,035
Income taxes on surplus earnings		170	104	289	205
SURPLUS EARNINGS BEFORE MEMBER DIVIDENDS⁽¹⁾		629	446	1,093	830
Member dividends		34	69	74	144
Tax recovery on member dividends		(10)	(18)	(20)	(38)
NET SURPLUS EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD AFTER MEMBER DIVIDENDS		\$ 605	\$ 395	\$ 1,039	\$ 724
of which:					
Group's share		\$ 531	\$ 381	\$ 940	\$ 702
Non-controlling interests' share		74	14	99	22

⁽¹⁾ The Group's share of "Surplus earnings before member dividends" is presented in Note 15, "Segmented information".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements.

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(unaudited)

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 605	\$ 395	\$ 1,039	\$ 724
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the Combined Statements of Income				
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan liabilities	412	(121)	335	(406)
Share of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1	-	1	-
	413	(121)	336	(406)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Combined Statements of Income				
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(150)	98	144	236
Reclassification to the Combined Statements of Income of gains on available-for-sale securities	(47)	(66)	(94)	(117)
	(197)	32	50	119
Net change in cash flow hedges				
Net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(40)	22	131	81
Reclassification to the Combined Statements of Income of gains on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(20)	(16)	(38)	(31)
	(60)	6	93	50
Net unrealized exchange gains on the translation of a foreign operation, net of hedging transactions				
	-	-	1	-
	(257)	38	144	169
Total other comprehensive income	156	(83)	480	(237)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	\$ 761	\$ 312	\$ 1,519	\$ 487
of which:				
Group's share	\$ 701	\$ 299	\$ 1,408	\$ 465
Non-controlling interests' share	60	13	111	22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements.

INCOME TAXES ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The tax expense (recovery) related to each component of other comprehensive income for the period is presented in the following table:

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to the Combined Statements of Income				
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan liabilities	\$ 150	\$ (44)	\$ 122	\$ (145)
	150	(44)	122	(145)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Combined Statements of Income				
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(50)	33	34	74
Reclassification to the Combined Statements of Income of gains on available-for-sale securities	(10)	(13)	(25)	(29)
	(60)	20	9	45
Net change in cash flow hedges				
Net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(15)	8	50	32
Reclassification to the Combined Statements of Income of gains on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(7)	(6)	(15)	(14)
	(22)	2	35	18
	(82)	22	44	63
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ 68	\$ (22)	\$ 166	\$ (82)

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited)

For the six-month periods ended June 30

	Capital		Undistributed surplus earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 12)	Reserves				Equity - Group's share	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital stock (Note 11)	Share capital			Stabilization reserve	Reserve for future member dividends	General and other reserves	Total reserves			
<i>(in millions of Canadian dollars)</i>											
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2014	\$ 4,777	\$ 85	\$ 1,468	\$ 615	\$ 981	\$ 479	\$ 10,016	\$ 11,476	\$ 18,421	\$ 472	\$ 18,893
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	-	-	940	-	-	-	-	-	940	99	1,039
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	327	141	-	-	-	-	468	12	480
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,267	141	-	-	-	-	1,408	111	1,519
Issuance of F capital shares	762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762	-	762
Other net change in capital stock	(423)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(423)	-	(423)
Issuance of share capital	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	652	654
Redemption of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
Remuneration on capital stock	-	-	(198)	-	-	-	-	-	(198)	-	(198)
Dividends	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(22)	(25)
Transfer from undistributed surplus earnings (to reserves)	-	-	(1,468)	-	4	-	1,464	1,468	-	-	-
Transactions related to put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2015	\$ 5,116	\$ 87	\$ 1,066	\$ 756	\$ 985	\$ 479	\$ 11,487	\$ 12,951	\$ 19,976	\$ 1,190	\$ 21,166
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	\$ 3,881	\$ 82	\$ 1,400	\$ 420	\$ 913	\$ 476	\$ 9,616	\$ 11,005	\$ 16,788	\$ 444	\$ 17,232
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	-	-	702	-	-	-	-	-	702	22	724
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(398)	161	-	-	-	-	(237)	-	(237)
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	304	161	-	-	-	-	465	22	487
Issuance of F capital shares	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	540
Other net change in capital stock	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	89
Issuance of share capital	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Remuneration on capital stock	-	-	(157)	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
Dividends	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(6)
Transfer from undistributed surplus earnings (to reserves)	-	-	(713)	-	16	4	693	713	-	-	-
Other	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(5)	(6)
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2014	\$ 4,510	\$ 85	\$ 830	\$ 581	\$ 929	\$ 480	\$ 10,309	\$ 11,718	\$ 17,724	\$ 461	\$ 18,185

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements.

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating surplus earnings	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,035
Non-cash adjustments:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment property	81	76
Net change in insurance contract liabilities	284	1,174
Provision for credit losses	192	174
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities	(159)	(152)
Other	115	84
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Securities at fair value through profit and loss	(1,853)	(1,112)
Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	(869)	(72)
Loans	(4,742)	(5,828)
Derivative financial instruments, net amount	(737)	(23)
Net amounts receivable from and payable to clients, brokers and financial institutions	(9)	(574)
Deposits	6,497	6,043
Commitments related to securities sold short	3,308	(1,055)
Commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	(1,102)	1,229
Other	229	(132)
Income taxes paid on surplus earnings	(213)	(219)
Payment of member dividends	(177)	(249)
	2,227	399
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of subordinated notes	13	-
Redemption of subordinated notes	-	(500)
Sale of debt securities and subordinated notes to third parties on the market	9	25
Issuance of F capital shares	762	540
Other net change in capital stock	(423)	89
Remuneration on capital stock	(198)	(157)
Issuance of share capital	654	6
Redemption of share capital	(21)	-
Dividends paid	(25)	(6)
Exercise of put options written on non-controlling interests	(33)	-
	738	(3)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(27,445)	(33,570)
Proceeds from disposals of available-for-sale securities	15,142	26,955
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	9,646	6,425
Business acquisition, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(76)	-
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and investment property	(165)	(227)
	(2,898)	(417)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	67	(21)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,781	1,320
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,299
Supplemental information on cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Interest paid	\$ 976	\$ 988
Interest and dividends received	3,002	2,938

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

NOTE 1 – INFORMATION ON DESJARDINS GROUP

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Desjardins Group is made up of the Desjardins caisses in Quebec and Ontario, the *Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec* (the Federation) and its subsidiaries, the *Fédération des caisses populaires de l'Ontario* and the *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*. A number of the subsidiaries are active across Canada. The address of its head office is 100 Des Commandeurs Street, Lévis, Quebec, Canada.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As an integrated financial services group, Desjardins Group is a complete economic entity. These unaudited Condensed Interim Combined Financial Statements (the Interim Combined Financial Statements) have been prepared to present the financial position, the financial performance and the cash flows of this economic entity. The Desjardins caisses exercise a collective power over the Federation, which is the cooperative entity responsible for assuming orientation, framework, coordination and development activities for Desjardins Group. The role of the Federation is also to protect the interests of Desjardins Group members.

As Desjardins caisses and the Federation are financial services cooperatives, these Interim Combined Financial Statements differ from the consolidated financial statements of a group with a traditional organizational structure. Consequently, the Combined Financial Statements of Desjardins Group are a combination of the accounts of the Desjardins caisses of Quebec, the caisses populaires of Ontario, the Federation, the *Fédération des caisses populaires de l'Ontario* and the entities controlled by them, namely the Federation's subsidiaries and the *Fonds de sécurité Desjardins*. The capital stock of Desjardins Group represents the aggregate of the capital stock issued by the caisses, the Federation and the *Fédération des caisses populaires de l'Ontario*.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to the *Act Respecting Financial Services Cooperatives*, these Interim Combined Financial Statements have been prepared by Desjardins Group's management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), more specifically in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", and the accounting requirements of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF) in Quebec, which do not differ from IFRS.

These Interim Combined Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Annual Combined Financial Statements (the Annual Combined Financial Statements) for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the shaded areas of section 4.1, "Risk management", of the related Management's Discussion and Analysis, which are an integral part of the Annual Combined Financial Statements. All accounting policies were applied as described in Note 2, "Significant accounting policies", to the Annual Combined Financial Statements.

These Interim Combined Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Desjardins Group, which is the Board of Directors of the Federation, on August 12, 2015.

PRESENTATION AND FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

These Interim Combined Financial Statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of Desjardins Group. Dollar amounts presented in the tables of the Notes to the Interim Combined Financial Statements are in millions of dollars, unless otherwise stated.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Accounting standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective as at December 31, 2014, are described in note 4 "Future accounting changes" to the Annual Combined Financial Statements. The IASB since issued the following:

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On July 22, 2015, the IASB unanimously confirmed its proposal to postpone the effective date of IFRS 15 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Desjardins Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this new standard.

NOTE 3 – CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

CLASSIFICATION AND CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following tables present the carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities according to their classification in the categories defined in the financial instrument standards as well as the carrying amount of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments.

As at June 30, 2015	At fair value through profit or loss					Loans and receivables, and financial liabilities at amortized cost				Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽²⁾		Total
	Held for trading	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss		Available for sale	Loans and receivables, and financial liabilities at amortized cost			Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽²⁾				
Financial assets												
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 4	\$ 127	\$ 116	\$ 1,601	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,848		
Securities												
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	13,111	19,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,181		
Available-for-sale securities	-	-	23,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,631		
Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	10,828	-	-	-	-	-	10,828		
Loans ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	155,201	-	-	-	-	-	155,201		
Other financial assets												
Clients' liability under acceptances	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	229		
Premiums receivable	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	1,633		
Derivative financial instruments	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	2,041	-	-	4,131		
Amounts receivable from clients, brokers and financial institutions	-	-	-	3,416	-	-	-	-	-	3,416		
Other	-	-	-	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	1,356		
Total financial assets	\$ 15,205	\$ 19,197	\$ 23,747	\$ 174,264	\$ 2,041	\$ 234,454						
Financial liabilities												
Deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152,821		
Other financial liabilities												
Acceptances	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	229		
Commitments related to securities sold short	9,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,612		
Commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	11,970	-	-	-	-	-	11,970		
Derivative financial instruments	1,537	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-	1,823		
Amounts payable to clients, brokers and financial institutions	-	-	-	5,482	-	-	-	-	-	5,482		
Other	287	-	-	4,115	-	-	-	-	-	4,402		
Subordinated notes	-	-	-	2,587	-	-	-	-	-	2,587		
Total financial liabilities	\$ 11,436	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,204	\$ 286	\$ 188,926						

⁽¹⁾ For more information, see Note 6, "Loans and allowance for credit losses".

⁽²⁾ For details on derivatives designated as hedging instruments, see Note 9, "Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities".

NOTE 3 – CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**CLASSIFICATION AND CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

	At fair value through profit or loss			Available for sale	Loans and receivables, and financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments ⁽²⁾	Total
	Held for trading	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss					
As at December 31, 2014							
Financial assets							
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 13	\$ 174		\$ 262	\$ 1,332	\$ -	\$ 1,781
Securities							
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	11,168	13,677		-	-	-	24,845
Available-for-sale securities	-	-		19,890	-	-	19,890
Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	-	-		-	9,959	-	9,959
Loans ⁽¹⁾	-	-		-	150,454	-	150,454
Other financial assets							
Clients' liability under acceptances	-	-		-	858	-	858
Premiums receivable	-	-		-	1,127	-	1,127
Derivative financial instruments	1,896	-		-	-	1,237	3,133
Amounts receivable from clients, brokers and financial institutions	-	-		-	1,742	-	1,742
Other	-	-		-	955	-	955
Total financial assets	\$ 13,077	\$ 13,851		\$ 20,152	\$ 166,427	\$ 1,237	\$ 214,744
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 146,324	\$ -	\$ 146,324
Other financial liabilities							
Acceptances	-	-		-	858	-	858
Commitments related to securities sold short	6,304	-		-	-	-	6,304
Commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements	-	-		-	13,072	-	13,072
Derivative financial instruments	1,495	-		-	-	180	1,675
Amounts payable to clients, brokers and financial institutions	-	-		-	3,713	-	3,713
Other	91	-		-	2,798	-	2,889
Subordinated notes	-	-		-	2,564	-	2,564
Total financial liabilities	\$ 7,890	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 169,329	\$ 180	\$ 177,399

⁽¹⁾ For more information, see Note 6, "Loans and allowance for credit losses".

⁽²⁾ For details on derivatives designated as hedging instruments, see Note 9, "Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities".

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

DETERMINATION OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

There is little subjectivity in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, especially securities and commitments related to securities sold short, obtained from quoted prices on active markets. This fair value is based on the quoted price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances.

If there are no quoted prices on active markets, fair value is determined using models that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. In such cases, fair value estimates are established using valuation techniques such as cash flow discounting, comparisons with similar financial instruments, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants, if these techniques have been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates. Valuation techniques rely on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates that are mainly based on observable data, such as interest rate yield curves, exchange rates, credit curves and volatility factors. When one or several material inputs are not observable on the market, fair value is determined mainly based on internal inputs and estimates that take into account the characteristics specific to the financial instrument and any factor relevant to the measurement. For complex financial instruments, significant judgment is made in determining the valuation technique to be used and in selecting inputs and adjustments associated with this technique. Due to the need to use estimates and make judgments when applying many valuation techniques, fair value estimates for identical or similar assets may differ between entities. Fair value reflects market conditions on a given date and may not be representative of future fair values. It should not be considered as being realizable in the event of immediate settlement of these instruments.

For more information on the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of the main financial instruments, refer to Note 2, "Significant accounting policies", to the Annual Combined Financial Statements.

Financial instruments whose fair value equals carrying amount

The carrying amount of certain financial instruments that mature in the next 12 months is a reasonable approximation of their fair value. These financial instruments include the following items: "Cash and deposits with financial institutions", "Securities borrowed or purchased under reverse repurchase agreements", "Clients' liability under acceptances", "Premiums receivable", "Amounts receivable from clients, brokers and financial institutions", some items included in "Other assets – Other", "Acceptances", "Commitments related to securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements", "Amounts payable to clients, brokers and financial institutions" and some items included in "Other liabilities – Other".

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents financial instruments whose carrying amount does not equal fair value:

	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Loans	\$ 155,201	\$ 156,113	\$ 150,454	\$ 151,014
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	152,821	153,268	146,324	146,736
Subordinated notes	2,587	2,811	2,564	2,784

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The fair value measurement of financial instruments is determined using the following three-level fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Measurement based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques based primarily on observable market data;
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques not based primarily on observable market data.

Transfers between levels

Transfers between hierarchy levels for instruments measured at fair value are made at the reporting date.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)

HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following tables present the hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value in the Combined Balance Sheets.

As at June 30, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 43	\$ 88	\$ -	\$ 131
Securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	9,205	874	-	10,079
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	14,546	1,411	-	15,957
School or public corporations in Canada	32	120	-	152
Foreign public administrations	225	2	-	227
Other securities				
Financial institutions	32	1,037	73	1,142
Other issuers	1	1,847	1,700	3,548
Equity securities	800	213	63	1,076
	24,884	5,592	1,836	32,312
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate contracts	-	1,542	-	1,542
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,492	-	1,492
Other contracts	-	1,097	-	1,097
	-	4,131	-	4,131
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,884	9,723	1,836	36,443
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	-	116	-	116
Available-for-sale securities				
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	6,354	1,719	-	8,073
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	10,007	751	-	10,758
School or public corporations in Canada	8	-	-	8
Foreign public administrations	7	30	-	37
Other securities				
Financial institutions	6	1,514	-	1,520
Other issuers	-	385	107	492
Equity securities	2,080	546	115	2,741
Total available-for-sale financial assets⁽¹⁾	18,462	5,061	222	23,745
Financial instruments of segregated funds	5,228	4,566	-	9,794
Total financial assets	\$ 48,574	\$ 19,350	\$ 2,058	\$ 69,982
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Other liabilities				
Commitments related to securities sold short	\$ 9,522	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ 9,612
Other	-	-	287	287
	9,522	90	287	9,899
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate contracts	-	461	-	461
Foreign exchange contracts	-	280	-	280
Other contracts	-	1,061	21	1,082
	-	1,802	21	1,823
Total financial liabilities	\$ 9,522	\$ 1,892	\$ 308	\$ 11,722

⁽¹⁾ Certain available-for-sale securities having a carrying amount of \$2 million were recognized at cost since their fair value cannot reliably be measured.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)**HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE (*continued*)**

As at December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 4	\$ 183	\$ -	\$ 187
Securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	6,530	428	-	6,958
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	10,806	418	-	11,224
School or public corporations in Canada	31	132	-	163
Foreign public administrations	797	-	-	797
Other securities				
Financial institutions	25	558	72	655
Other issuers	2	1,635	2,527	4,164
Equity securities	752	111	21	884
	18,947	3,465	2,620	25,032
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate contracts	-	1,000	-	1,000
Foreign exchange contracts	-	917	-	917
Other contracts	-	1,216	-	1,216
	-	3,133	-	3,133
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,947	6,598	2,620	28,165
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	-	262	-	262
Available-for-sale securities				
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	6,769	1,326	-	8,095
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	8,385	198	-	8,583
School or public corporations in Canada	8	-	-	8
Foreign public administrations	-	31	-	31
Other securities				
Financial institutions	192	626	-	818
Other issuers	-	278	107	385
Equity securities	1,533	392	43	1,968
Total available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	16,887	3,113	150	20,150
Financial instruments of segregated funds	5,044	3,682	-	8,726
Total financial assets	\$ 40,878	\$ 13,393	\$ 2,770	\$ 57,041
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Other liabilities				
Commitments related to securities sold short	\$ 6,118	\$ 186	\$ -	\$ 6,304
Other	-	-	91	91
	6,118	186	91	6,395
Derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate contracts	-	248	-	248
Foreign exchange contracts	-	230	-	230
Other contracts	-	1,180	17	1,197
	-	1,658	17	1,675
Total financial liabilities	\$ 6,118	\$ 1,844	\$ 108	\$ 8,070

⁽¹⁾ Certain available-for-sale securities having a carrying amount of \$2 million were recognized at cost since their fair value cannot reliably be measured.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014, no material transfers attributable to changes in the observability of market data were made between hierarchy levels for instruments measured at fair value.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIZED WITHIN LEVEL 3

Valuation process for financial instruments categorized within Level 3

Desjardins Group has implemented various key controls and procedures to ensure that financial instruments categorized within Level 3 are appropriate and reliably measured. The financial governance framework provides for independent monitoring and segregation of duties in that respect.

The most significant financial instruments categorized within Level 3 that are held by Desjardins Group are ABTNs under the Montréal Accord, mortgage bonds, equity securities, the financial liability related to put options written on certain non-controlling interests as well as the financial liability related to a contingent consideration resulting from a price adjustment clause for certain property and casualty insurance contracts acquired.

Desjardins Group uses an internal model to measure ABTNs. Data obtained from third parties are used to validate this measurement afterwards, and any significant difference is analyzed. In addition, the results from this model are frequently compared with certain credit indexes and other relevant indicators.

For mortgage bonds, Desjardins Group developed a list of parameters based on comparable inputs that is reviewed annually and adjusted based on market trends. Tests are performed quarterly to ensure that the rates used by the system are consistent with this list and evolve reasonably.

Desjardins Group measures the majority of equity securities based on brokers' valuations obtained from independent third parties. Data obtained are reviewed and approved by Desjardins Group.

In connection with the acquisition of Qtrade Canada Inc., which was completed in 2013, Desjardins Group wrote in favour of certain holders of non-controlling interests put options that give them the right to sell their interests at predetermined dates at a price representing fair value as at such date (hereinafter referred to as "Financial liability related to put options"). The main inputs used in the measurement of this financial liability are derived from internal forecasts prepared by the management of the acquiree and estimates made by Desjardins Group. The internal forecasts and assumptions on which this valuation technique is based have been prepared by an independent third party and have been reviewed and approved afterwards by Desjardins Group.

In connection with the acquisition of State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company (State Farm), Desjardins Group recognized a contingent consideration resulting from the price adjustment clause of the agreement. State Farm will compensate Desjardins Group for 95% of the unfavourable development of the provision for claims and adjustment expenses related to the property and casualty insurance contracts transferred as part of the acquisition, while Desjardins Group will have to give State Farm 90% of the favourable development of such provision.

Sensitivity of financial instruments categorized within Level 3

Desjardins Group performs sensitivity analyses to measure the fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3. Changing unobservable inputs to one or more reasonably possible alternative assumptions does not significantly change the fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIZED WITHIN LEVEL 3 (*continued*)

Changes in fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3

The following tables present the changes in fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3 of the hierarchy, namely financial instruments whose fair value is determined using valuation techniques not based mainly on observable market data.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015	Balance at beginning of period	Realized gains / losses recognized in profit or loss ⁽¹⁾		Unrealized gains / losses recognized in profit or loss ⁽²⁾		Unrealized gains / losses recognized in other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾		Transfers of instruments into (out of) Level 3	Purchases / Issuances	Sales / Settlements	Balance at end of period					
Financial assets																
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss																
Securities at fair value through profit or loss																
Other securities																
Financial institutions																
Mortgage bonds	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73					
Other issuers																
Hedge funds	10	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7					
Asset-backed term notes	1,641	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	(877)	798						
Mortgage bonds	850	-	5	-	-	-	-	29	(15)	869						
Financial asset-backed securities	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26					
Equity securities	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	63					
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,620	-	37	-	-	-	-	71	(892)	1,836						
Available-for-sale financial assets																
Available-for-sale securities																
Other securities																
Other issuers																
Mortgage bonds	107	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	107						
Equity securities	43	(2)	-	-	13	-	-	68	(7)	115						
Total available-for-sale financial assets	150	(2)	-	-	14	-	-	68	(8)	222						
Total financial assets	\$ 2,770	\$ (2)	\$ 37	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ (900)	\$ 2,058						
Financial liabilities																
Financial liabilities held for trading																
Other liabilities - Other																
Financial liability related to put options	\$ 91	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7)	\$ 87						
Financial liability related to the contingent consideration	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	113	-	200						
Derivative financial instruments																
Other contracts - Other	17	(2)	10	-	-	-	-	2	(6)	21						
Total financial liabilities	\$ 108	\$ (2)	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115	\$ (13)	\$ 308						

⁽¹⁾ Realized gains or losses on financial assets held for trading and designated as at fair value through profit or loss are presented under "Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss". Realized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized under "Net income on available-for-sale securities".

⁽²⁾ Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets held for trading and designated as at fair value through profit or loss are presented under "Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss".

⁽³⁾ Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized under "Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities" in the Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIZED WITHIN LEVEL 3 (*continued*)

Changes in fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3 (*continued*)

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2014	Balance at beginning of period	Realized gains / losses recognized in profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	Unrealized gains / losses recognized in profit or loss ⁽²⁾	Unrealized gains / losses recognized in other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	Transfers of instruments into (out of) Level 3	Purchases / Issuances	Sales / Settlements	Balance at end of period
Financial assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Securities at fair value through profit or loss								
Other securities								
Financial institutions								
Mortgage bonds	\$ 61	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ 73
Other issuers								
Hedge funds	18	-	(2)	-	-	-	(6)	10
Asset-backed term notes	1,630	1	33	-	-	-	(6)	1,658
Mortgage bonds	817	-	15	-	-	12	(40)	804
Financial asset-backed securities	40	-	1	-	-	-	(15)	26
Equity securities	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Derivative financial instruments								
Other contracts								
Total return swap	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,576	1	47	-	-	23	(67)	2,580
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Available-for-sale securities								
Other securities								
Other issuers								
Mortgage bonds	104	-	-	2	-	-	(1)	105
Equity securities	29	(1)	-	5	-	2	(1)	34
Total available-for-sale financial assets	133	(1)	-	7	-	2	(2)	139
Financial instruments of segregated funds								
Total financial assets	\$ 2,709	\$ -	\$ 47	\$ 7	\$ (2)	\$ 27	\$ (69)	\$ 2,719
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities held for trading								
Other liabilities - Other								
Financial liability related to put options	\$ 133	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134
Derivative financial instruments								
Other contracts								
Total return swap	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other	10	(1)	5	-	-	1	(1)	14
Total financial liabilities	\$ 143	\$ (1)	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 151

⁽¹⁾ Realized gains or losses on financial assets held for trading and designated as at fair value through profit or loss are presented under "Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss". Realized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized under "Net income on available-for-sale securities".

⁽²⁾ Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets held for trading and designated as at fair value through profit or loss are presented under "Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss".

⁽³⁾ Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized under "Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities" in the Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (*continued*)

Valuation techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3

The following table presents the main techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of financial instruments categorized within Level 3.

As at June 30, 2015	Fair value	Main valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Input value ranges
Financial assets				
Securities				
Asset-backed term notes	\$ 798	Internal model ⁽¹⁾	Illiquidity premium ^(B)	3%
Mortgage bonds	1,049	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread ^(B,C) Comparable inputs ^(B,C)	0 bp to 300 bp 0 bp to 520 bp
Equity securities	21 157	Option valuation model Brokers' valuations	Proportion of credit spread ^(B,C) Increase in exercise price ^(B,C) Brokers' inputs	75% 5% -
Other financial assets ⁽³⁾	33			
Total financial assets	\$ 2,058			
Financial liabilities				
Other liabilities - Other			Enterprise value ^(A,C) Discount rate ^(B,C)	- - (4)
Financial liability related to put options	\$ 87	Discounted cash flows	Put option exercise date ^(B,C)	1 month to 7.5% 4.5 years
Financial liability related to the contingent consideration	200	Actuarial techniques ⁽⁵⁾	Provision for claims and adjustment expenses ^(B)	- - (6)
Other financial liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	21			
Total financial liabilities	\$ 308			

As at December 31, 2014	Fair value	Main valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Input value ranges
Financial assets				
Securities				
Asset-backed term notes	\$ 1,641	Internal model ⁽¹⁾	Illiquidity premium ^(B)	4%
Mortgage bonds	1,029	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread ^(B,C) Comparable inputs ^(B,C)	0 bp to 300 bp 0 bp to 520 bp
Equity securities	17 47	Option valuation model Brokers' valuations	Proportion of credit spread ^(B,C) Increase in exercise price ^(B,C) Brokers' inputs	75% 5% -
Other financial assets ⁽³⁾	36			
Total financial assets	\$ 2,770			
Financial liabilities				
Other liabilities - Other			Enterprise value ^(A,C) Discount rate ^(B,C)	- - (4)
Financial liability related to put options	\$ 91	Discounted cash flows	Put option exercise date ^(B,C)	7.5% 6 months to 5 years
Other financial liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	17			
Total financial liabilities	\$ 108			

(1) For a description of the internal model, see the "Securities – Asset-backed term notes" section of Note 5, "Securities".

(2) Due to the nature of this type of investment, no input value range is presented.

(3) Include other financial assets such as hedge funds and financial asset-backed securities.

(4) Due to the wide-ranging operations of the underlying business lines associated with the enterprise value, no input value range is presented.

(5) The actuarial techniques used to measure the provision for claims and adjustment expenses are in accordance with Canadian accepted actuarial practices.

(6) Due to the nature of this financial liability, no input value range is presented.

(7) Include other financial liabilities such as other derivative financial instrument contracts.

Fair value sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs

(A) An increase (decrease) in this unobservable input, taken individually, generally results in an increase (decrease) in fair value.

(B) An increase (decrease) in this unobservable input, taken individually, generally results in a decrease (increase) in fair value.

(C) There is no predictable relationship between this input and other material unobservable inputs.

NOTE 5 – SECURITIES

UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SELL SECURITIES

The following tables present unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities.

As at June 30, 2015	Amortized cost	Unrealized gross gains	Unrealized gross losses	Carrying amount
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	\$ 7,933	\$ 142	\$ 2	\$ 8,073
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	10,484	283	9	10,758
School or public corporations in Canada	8	-	-	8
Foreign public administrations	37	-	-	37
Other securities				
Financial institutions	1,514	8	2	1,520
Other issuers	473	21	1	493
Equity securities	2,463	333	54	2,742
	\$ 22,912	\$ 787	\$ 68	\$ 23,631
As at December 31, 2014	Amortized cost	Unrealized gross gains	Unrealized gross losses	Carrying amount
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by				
Canadian governmental entities	\$ 8,026	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 8,095
Provincial governmental entities and municipal corporations in Canada	8,336	247	-	8,583
School or public corporations in Canada	8	-	-	8
Foreign public administrations	30	1	-	31
Other securities				
Financial institutions	811	7	-	818
Other issuers	370	16	-	386
Equity securities	1,667	312	10	1,969
	\$ 19,248	\$ 652	\$ 10	\$ 19,890

Impairment losses recognized

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group concluded that there was objective evidence of impairment. Impairment losses of \$14 million (\$3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2014) and \$31 million (\$5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014) on available-for-sale securities were recognized under "Net income on available-for-sale securities" in the Combined Statements of Income.

SECURITIES – ASSET-BACKED TERM NOTES UNDER THE MONTRÉAL ACCORD

Desjardins Group holds ABTNs from Master Asset Vehicles (MAV) having a fair value and a nominal value of \$798 million and \$846 million, respectively, as at June 30, 2015 (\$1,641 million and \$1,722 million as at December 31, 2014) and allocated among MAV 1 and MAV 3, with substantially all of the value attributable to MAV 1.

The credit default swaps serving as an economic hedge for ABTNs had a negative fair value of \$4 million as at June 30, 2015 (negative fair value of \$3 million as at December 31, 2014, including the positive fair value of \$1 million of the total return swap, which expired on March 31, 2015). For information on the ABTN measurement methodology, see the "Securities – Asset-backed term notes" section of Note 8, "Securities", and Note 6, "Fair value of financial instruments", to the 2014 Annual Combined Financial Statements.

Desjardins Group participates, for an amount of \$1,193 million, in the margin funding facility (MFF) intended to cover any potential collateral calls from the counterparties to the credit default swaps of MAV 1. As at June 30, 2015, no amount had been drawn on the MFF. In addition, Desjardins Group purchased a \$400 million protection for its commitments under the MFF. For more information on the terms of the MFF and acquired protection, see the "Securities – Asset-backed term notes" section of Note 8, "Securities", to the 2014 Annual Combined Financial Statements.

Impact on profit or loss

A gain of \$3 million related to the fair value of ABTNs was recognized in Desjardins Group's Combined Statement of Income for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015 (gain of \$14 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2014) and a gain of \$34 million was recognized for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 (gain of \$33 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014). In addition, a gain of \$1 million related to the derivative financial instruments hedging ABTNs was recognized for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015 (loss of \$2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2014) and an immaterial loss was recognized for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 (loss of \$4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014).

NOTE 6 – LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

LOANS, IMPAIRED LOANS AND ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The following tables present the credit quality of loans.

<u>As at June 30, 2015</u>	Gross loans neither past due nor impaired	Gross loans past due but not impaired	Gross impaired loans	Individual allowances	Collective allowance ⁽¹⁾	Net loans
Residential mortgages	\$ 99,765	\$ 268	\$ 154	\$ 16	\$ 48	\$ 100,123
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	18,342	2,406	106	21	130	20,703
Business and government	33,747	621	268	89	172	34,375
	\$ 151,854	\$ 3,295	\$ 528	\$ 126	\$ 350	\$ 155,201

⁽¹⁾ Includes the collective allowance on impaired loans of \$21 million.

<u>As at December 31, 2014</u>	Gross loans neither past due nor impaired	Gross loans past due but not impaired	Gross impaired loans	Individual allowances	Collective allowance ⁽¹⁾	Net loans
Residential mortgages	\$ 97,061	\$ 303	\$ 148	\$ 14	\$ 50	\$ 97,448
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	18,095	2,313	87	21	119	20,355
Business and government	32,026	601	276	89	163	32,651
	\$ 147,182	\$ 3,217	\$ 511	\$ 124	\$ 332	\$ 150,454

⁽¹⁾ Includes the collective allowance on impaired loans of \$13 million.

GROSS LOANS PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

The following tables present the aging of gross loans that are past due but not impaired.

<u>As at June 30, 2015</u>	1 to 29 days	30 to 59 days	60 to 89 days	90 days or more	Total
Residential mortgages	\$ 218	\$ 29	\$ 12	\$ 9	\$ 268
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	1,885	240	116	165	2,406
Business and government	411	43	57	110	621
	\$ 2,514	\$ 312	\$ 185	\$ 284	\$ 3,295

<u>As at December 31, 2014</u>	1 to 29 days	30 to 59 days	60 to 89 days	90 days or more	Total
Residential mortgages	\$ 242	\$ 35	\$ 15	\$ 11	\$ 303
Consumer, credit card and other personal loans	1,717	307	129	160	2,313
Business and government	393	70	28	110	601
	\$ 2,352	\$ 412	\$ 172	\$ 281	\$ 3,217

ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The following table presents the changes in allowances for credit losses.

	Residential mortgages	Consumer, credit card and other personal loans		Business and government		Total
For the six-month periods ended June 30	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 65	\$ 58	\$ 176	\$ 167	\$ 306	\$ 294
Provision for credit losses	9	11	161	120	22	43
Write-offs and recoveries	(9)	(11)	(147)	(123)	(12)	(16)
Balance at end of period	\$ 65	\$ 58	\$ 190	\$ 164	\$ 316	\$ 321
Composed of:						
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 64	\$ 57	\$ 151	\$ 122	\$ 261	\$ 253
Allowance for off-balance sheet credit commitments ⁽¹⁾	1	1	39	42	55	68

⁽¹⁾ The allowance for off-balance sheet credit commitments is presented under "Other liabilities – Other".

NOTE 7 – COVERED BONDS

Structured entities are in place to guarantee principal and interest payments owing to the holders of the covered bonds issued by Desjardins Group. The operations of each of these entities are included in the Combined Financial Statements of Desjardins Group as they are controlled by Desjardins Group. Desjardins Group sold residential mortgage loans to one or another of these entities and granted them financing to facilitate the acquisition of these assets. The financing granted by Desjardins Group may reach a maximum amount equal to the outstanding loans held by these entities for purposes of guaranteeing the covered bonds issued. Under the terms and conditions of each of the issuance agreements, Desjardins Group has limited access to the assets that are legally owned by one or another of these structured entities. The assets, totalling \$7,213 million as at June 30, 2015 (\$6,798 million as at December 31, 2014), are presented under "Loans – Residential mortgages" in the Combined Balance Sheets, and the covered bonds, amounting to \$5,896 million as at June 30, 2015 (\$5,694 million as at December 31, 2014), are presented under "Deposits – Business and government".

NOTE 8 – DEPOSITS

Deposits consist of demand deposits (payable on demand), notice deposits (payable upon notice) and term deposits (payable on a fixed date). Demand deposits are interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing deposits, primarily accounts with chequing privileges, for which Desjardins Group does not have the right to require notice prior to withdrawal. Notice deposits are interest-bearing deposits, primarily savings accounts, for which Desjardins Group has the legal right to require notice prior to withdrawal. Term deposits are interest-bearing deposits, primarily fixed-term deposit accounts, guaranteed investment certificates or other similar instruments, with a term that generally varies from 1 day to 10 years and mature on a predetermined date.

The following table presents the breakdown of deposits.

	As at June 30, 2015					As at December 31, 2014				
	Payable on demand	Payable upon notice	Payable on a fixed date	Total		Payable on demand	Payable upon notice	Payable on a fixed date	Total	
Individuals	\$ 35,896	\$ 3,814	\$ 49,591	\$ 89,301	\$ 34,285	\$ 3,788	\$ 50,390	\$ 88,463		
Business and government	21,703	356	39,711	61,770	17,800	332	38,384	56,516		
Deposit-taking institutions	63	-	1,687	1,750	51	-	1,294	1,345		
	\$ 57,662	\$ 4,170	\$ 90,989	\$ 152,821	\$ 52,136	\$ 4,120	\$ 90,068	\$ 146,324		

NOTE 9 – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The following table presents the fair value of derivative financial instruments recognized in the Combined Balance Sheets.

	As at June 30, 2015			As at December 31, 2014		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Designated as hedging instruments						
Fair value hedges	\$ 34,136	\$ 1,658	\$ 226	\$ 31,444	\$ 1,012	\$ 161
Cash flow hedges	20,965	383	60	21,971	225	19
Total - Designated as hedging instruments	55,101	2,041	286	53,415	1,237	180
Trading purposes	187,867	2,090	1,537	127,435	1,896	1,495
Total derivative financial instruments before impact of master netting agreements	242,968	4,131	1,823	180,850	3,133	1,675
Less :						
Impact of master netting agreements ⁽¹⁾	-	655	655	-	412	412
Total derivative financial instruments after impact of master netting agreements	\$ 242,968	\$ 3,476	\$ 1,168	\$ 180,850	\$ 2,721	\$ 1,263

⁽¹⁾ Impact of offsetting credit exposure when Desjardins Group holds master netting agreements without the intention of settling on a net basis or simultaneously.

HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The following table presents the net amounts related to the ineffectiveness of fair value hedges and cash flow hedges that are recognized under "Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the Combined Statements of Income.

	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 32	\$ 1
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness	-	5	7	13

NOTE 10 – SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITION

On January 1, 2015, Desjardins Group completed the acquisition of all of the Canadian property and casualty and life and health insurance, mutual fund, loan and living benefit businesses of State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company (State Farm). The acquisition of the property and casualty and life and health insurance businesses was carried out by transferring assets and assuming liabilities, while the acquisition of the other businesses was carried out by purchasing company shares. This acquisition has allowed Desjardins Group to develop a multi-product distribution network that gives it access to a new client base and to reach a scale, in particular in property and casualty insurance, that should provide it with competitive advantages.

The following table presents the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date.

Net identifiable assets acquired		
Cash and deposits with financial institutions	\$ 12	
Securities	6,409	
Loans	197	
Premiums receivable	442	
Reinsurance assets	2	
Property, plant and equipment	86	
Intangible assets	82	
Deferred tax assets	111	
Other assets – Other	79	
Insurance contract liabilities	(6,602)	
Net defined benefit plan liabilities	(106)	
Deferred tax liabilities	(7)	
Other liabilities – Other	(452)	
	\$ 253	
Consideration		
Acquired cash and cash equivalents	12	
Net cash used for the acquisition	76	
Contingent consideration	113	
Total consideration	201	
Gain on acquisition	\$ 52	

The gain on acquisition was recognized under "Other income – Other" in the Combined Statement of Income.

Securities of \$5,090 million received as part of the acquisition were pledged as collateral pursuant to the reinsurance treaty that transfers the property and casualty insurance contract liabilities of the Canadian businesses of State Farm to Desjardins Group.

The acquisition agreement includes a price adjustment clause based on the favourable and unfavourable development of the provision for claims and adjustment expenses related to the property and casualty insurance contract liabilities transferred as part of the acquisition. State Farm will compensate Desjardins Group for 95% of the unfavourable development of these liabilities, while Desjardins Group will have to give State Farm 90% of the favourable development of these liabilities. As at the acquisition date, Desjardins Group determined that the fair value of the contingent consideration it expects to pay was \$113 million. As at June 30, 2015, the value of the contingent consideration recognized under "Other liabilities – Other" amounted to \$200 million.

As part of this transaction, State Farm and *Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel S.A.*, a minority partner in Desjardins General Insurance Group Inc. (DGIG), have respectively invested \$450 million in non-voting preferred shares and \$200 million in common shares, non-voting preferred shares and subordinated notes of DGIG's insurance subsidiaries. Desjardins Group ownership interest in the common shares of these subsidiaries did not change as a result of these investments.

The determination of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired was substantially completed during the period ended June 30, 2015. Should new information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date become available by December 31, 2015, these fair values might however have to be adjusted.

Since the acquisition, the contribution of the Canadian businesses of State Farm to Desjardins Group's "Total income" and "Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends", excluding the gain on acquisition, has amounted to \$653 million and \$158 million, respectively.

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, closing costs of \$3 million (\$20 million in fiscal 2014) directly attributable to the acquisition of the Canadian businesses of State Farm have been recognized under "Non-interest expense – Other" in the Combined Statement of Income.

NOTE 11 – CAPITAL STOCK

ISSUANCE OF CAPITAL SHARES

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2015, the Federation issued 76,221,729 F capital shares for a cash consideration of \$762 million.

NOTE 12 – ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table presents the main components of “Accumulated other comprehensive income” (net of taxes).

	As at June 30, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
	Group's share	Non-controlling interests' share	Group's share	Non-controlling interests' share
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Combined Statements of Income				
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$ 485	\$ 47	\$ 438	\$ 44
Net gains on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	269	-	176	-
Net unrealized exchange gains on the translation of an investment in a foreign operation, net of hedging transactions	2	-	1	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 756	\$ 47	\$ 615	\$ 44

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The goal of capital management at Desjardins Group is to ensure that a sufficient level of high-quality capital is maintained in order to have flexibility for its development, to maintain favourable credit ratings and to maintain the confidence of depositors and financial markets.

Desjardins Group's capital ratios are calculated according to the guideline on adequacy of capital base standards applicable to financial services cooperatives (the guideline) issued by the AMF and are expressed as a percentage of regulatory capital over risk-weighted assets. The minimum Tier 1A capital ratio that Desjardins Group must maintain is 7.0%. In addition, its Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital ratio must be above 8.5% and 10.5%, respectively. These minimum ratios include a 2.5% capital conservation buffer. Furthermore, the use of the Internal Ratings-Based Approach for credit risk related to retail loan portfolios (individuals) is conditional to the total capital ratio being greater than 11.5% instead of 10.5%, as stated in the guideline.

Since January 1, 2014, the measures and requirements related to the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) charge have been phased in as set out in the guideline. This charge will reach 100% by 2019 for each of the capital ratios. As at June 30, 2015, the CVA charge applied to the Tier 1A capital ratio, the Tier 1 capital ratio and the total capital ratio was 64%, 71% and 77%, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2015, the asset/capital ratio was replaced by a new leverage ratio defined as the capital measure (namely Tier 1 capital) divided by the exposure measure. The exposure measure includes: 1) on-balance sheet exposures; 2) securities financing transaction exposures; 3) derivative exposures; and 4) off-balance sheet items. According to the guideline, the minimum leverage ratio that Desjardins Group must meet is 3%.

As mentioned in Note 11, “Capital stock”, the Federation issued F capital shares in 2015 for gross proceeds of \$762 million.

As at June 30, 2015, Desjardins Group was in compliance with the AMF's capital ratio and leverage ratio regulatory requirements.

NOTE 14 – NET INCOME (LOSS) ON SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

The following table presents the impact of income from financial instruments held for trading on the Combined Statements of Income.

	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Income			
Net interest income	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ 12	\$ 14
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(69)	72	63	153
	\$ (62)	\$ 78	\$ 75	\$ 167

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DESIGNATED AS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The following table presents the impact of income from financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss on the Combined Statements of Income.

	For the three-month periods ended June 30		For the six-month periods ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Income			
Net interest income	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3
Net income (loss) on securities at fair value through profit or loss	(543)	402	499	878
	\$ (540)	\$ 403	\$ 502	\$ 881

NOTE 15 – SEGMENTED INFORMATION

RESULTS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

The following tables provide a summary of Desjardins Group's financial results by business segment.

	Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services		Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance		Property and Casualty Insurance		Other		Combined	
For the three-month periods ended June 30	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net interest income	\$ 1,003	\$ 925	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ 54	\$ 58	\$ 1,057	\$ 981
Net premiums	-	-	978	996	785	566	(65)	(63)	1,698	1,499
Other income	515	472	(106)	830	2	119	(141)	(79)	270	1,342
Total income	1,518	1,397	872	1,826	787	683	(152)	(84)	3,025	3,822
Provision for credit losses	103	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	80
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance contract liabilities	-	-	100	1,188	236	388	(4)	(3)	332	1,573
Non-interest expense	1,090	1,047	531	476	293	214	(123)	(118)	1,791	1,619
Operating surplus earnings	325	270	241	162	258	81	(25)	37	799	550
Income taxes on surplus earnings	86	59	46	28	64	20	(26)	(3)	170	104
Surplus earnings before member dividends⁽¹⁾	239	211	195	134	194	61	1	40	629	446
Member dividends, net of income tax recovery	24	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	51
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 215	\$ 160	\$ 195	\$ 134	\$ 194	\$ 61	\$ 1	\$ 40	\$ 605	\$ 395
of which:										
Group's share	\$ 215	\$ 160	\$ 147	\$ 124	\$ 169	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ 40	\$ 531	\$ 381
Non-controlling interests' share	-	-	48	10	25	4	1	-	74	14

⁽¹⁾ For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Group's share of "Surplus earnings before member dividends" was respectively \$239 million and \$211 million for the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment, \$147 million and \$124 million for the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment, \$169 million and \$57 million for the Property and Casualty Insurance segment and \$0 million and \$40 million for the Other category.

NOTE 15 – SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)**RESULTS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT (continued)**

	Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services		Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance		Property and Casualty Insurance		Other		Combined	
For the six-month periods ended June 30	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net interest income	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,835	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ 108	\$ 109	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,942
Net premiums	-	-	1,982	1,942	1,723	1,119	(131)	(121)	3,574	2,940
Other income	1,001	947	1,206	1,689	264	207	(145)	(115)	2,326	2,728
Total income	2,945	2,782	3,188	3,632	1,987	1,323	(168)	(127)	7,952	7,610
Provision for credit losses	192	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	174
Claims, benefits, annuities and changes in insurance and investment contract liabilities	-	-	1,750	2,385	1,092	794	(7)	(5)	2,835	3,174
Non-interest expense	2,165	2,081	1,069	951	553	420	(244)	(225)	3,543	3,227
Operating surplus earnings	588	527	369	296	342	109	83	103	1,382	1,035
Income taxes on surplus earnings	153	122	76	59	72	27	(12)	(3)	289	205
Surplus earnings before member dividends ⁽¹⁾	435	405	293	237	270	82	95	106	1,093	830
Member dividends, net of income tax recovery	54	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	106
Net surplus earnings for the period after member dividends	\$ 381	\$ 299	\$ 293	\$ 237	\$ 270	\$ 82	\$ 95	\$ 106	\$ 1,039	\$ 724
of which:										
Group's share	\$ 380	\$ 298	\$ 235	\$ 221	\$ 232	\$ 78	\$ 93	\$ 105	\$ 940	\$ 702
Non-controlling interests' share	1	1	58	16	38	4	2	1	99	22

⁽¹⁾ For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Group's share of "Surplus earnings before member dividends" was respectively \$434 million and \$404 million for the Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services segment, \$235 million and \$221 million for the Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance segment, \$232 million and \$78 million for the Property and Casualty Insurance segment and \$93 million and \$105 million for the Other category.

SEGMENT ASSETS

	Personal Services and Business and Institutional Services	Wealth Management and Life and Health Insurance	Property and Casualty Insurance	Other	Combined
As at June 30, 2015	\$ 191,934	\$ 35,123	\$ 14,184	\$ 9,652	\$ 250,893
As at December 31, 2014	\$ 185,068	\$ 32,000	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,179	\$ 229,387