La Caisse

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2025 and 2024

CAISSE DE DÉPÔT ET PLACEMENT DU QUÉBEC

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in millions of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Cash		**1,434**	1,115
Amounts receivable from transactions being settled		**2,327**	4,991
Advances to depositors		**271**	628
Investment income, accrued and receivable		**2,107**	1,765
Other assets		**3,450**	2,048
Investments	3	**590,583**	562,927
Total assets		**600,172**	573,474
LIABILITIES			
Amounts payable on transactions being settled		**8,490**	3,800
Other liabilities		**2,933**	2,472
Investment liabilities	3	**92,716**	93,915
Total liabilities excluding net assets attributable to depositors		**104,139**	100,187
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEPOSITORS		**496,033**	473,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

CAISSE DE DÉPÔT ET PLACEMENT DU QUÉBEC

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six-month periods ended June 30

(in millions of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	**2025**	2024
Investment income		**6,503**	5,890
Investment expense		**(1,958)**	(1,976)
Net investment income	6	**4,545**	3,914
Operating expenses		**(566)**	(471)
Net income		**3,979**	3,443
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value	6	**17,155**	14,120
Investment result before distributions to depositors	6	**21,134**	17,563
Distributions to depositors		**(10,135)**	(6,704)
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to depositors		**10,999**	10,859

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEPOSITORS

For the six-month periods ended June 30

(in millions of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Demand deposits	**Term deposits**	**Distributions payable to depositors**	**Participation deposits**	**Net assets attributable to depositors**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**2,247**	**6**	**391**	**470,643**	**473,287**
Attributions and distributions					
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to depositors	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,999**	**10,999**
Distributions to depositors	**7,062**	**-**	**3,073**	**-**	**10,135**
Participation deposits					
Issuance of participation deposit units	**(10,801)**	**-**	**-**	**10,801**	**-**
Cancellation of participation deposit units	**1,818**	**-**	**-**	**(1,818)**	**-**
Deposits					
Net contributions	**1,612**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,612**
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2025	**1,938**	**6**	**3,464**	**490,625**	**496,033**

	Demand deposits	Term deposits	Distributions payable to depositors	Participation deposits	Net assets attributable to depositors
Balance as at December 31, 2023	1,654	6	3,393	429,194	434,247
Attributions and distributions					
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to depositors	-	-	-	10,859	10,859
Distributions to depositors	8,782	-	(2,078)	-	6,704
Participation deposits					
Issuance of participation deposit units	(10,223)	-	-	10,223	-
Cancellation of participation deposit units	1,703	-	-	(1,703)	-
Deposits					
Net contributions	330	-	-	-	330
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2024	2,246	6	1,315	448,573	452,140

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

CAISSE DE DÉPÔT ET PLACEMENT DU QUÉBEC

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six-month periods ended June 30

(in millions of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	**2025**	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to depositors		**10,999**	10,859
Adjustments for:			
Unrealized net losses (gains) on short-term promissory notes, term notes and loans payable		**386**	(99)
Net foreign exchange (gains) losses on short-term promissory notes, term notes and loans payable		**(985)**	961
Distributions to depositors		**10,135**	6,704
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Amounts receivable from transactions being settled		**2,664**	(1,782)
Advances to depositors		**357**	926
Investment income, accrued and receivable		**(342)**	(339)
Other assets		**(1,402)**	(3,101)
Investments		**(27,396)**	(29,479)
Amounts payable on transactions being settled		**4,690**	64
Other liabilities		**461**	2,545
Investment liabilities		**(6,057)**	10,852
		(6,490)	(1,889)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net change in short-term promissory notes payable		**1,528**	-
Issuance of short-term promissory notes payable		**5,677**	4,438
Repayment of short-term promissory notes payable		**(4,772)**	(6,968)
Net change in loans payable		**1,986**	(1,216)
Issuance of term notes payable		**6,613**	5,007
Repayment of term notes payable		**(5,575)**	-
Net contributions		**1,612**	330
		7,069	1,591
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**579**	(298)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**1,155**	1,791
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**1,734**	1,493
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash		**1,434**	1,313
Cash equivalents	3	**300**	180
		1,734	1,493
Supplemental information on cash flows from operating activities			
Interest and dividends received		**5,970**	5,419
Interest paid		**(1,896)**	(1,920)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Tabular amounts are presented in millions of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated) (unaudited)

1. CONSTITUTION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

La Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (La Caisse), a legal person established in the public interest within the meaning of the *Civil Code of Québec,* is governed by the *Act respecting the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec* (CQLR, chapter C-2) (the Act).

La Caisse is domiciled in Québec, Canada. Its head office is located at 65 Sainte-Anne St., Québec City, Canada and its main office is located at 1000 Place Jean-Paul-Riopelle, Montréal, Canada.

La Caisse's mission is to receive moneys on deposit as provided by the Act and to manage them with a view to achieving an optimal return on depositors' capital within the framework of the depositor investment policies while also contributing to Québec's economic development.

The Board of Directors approved La Caisse's interim consolidated financial statements and the publication thereof on August 8, 2025.

Interim consolidated financial statements

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of presenting La Caisse's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. La Caisse's interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the General Fund, the individual funds, and the specialized portfolios as well as the accounts of its subsidiaries that exclusively offer services related to financing, administrative, and management activities. In preparing the interim consolidated financial statements, all intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

General Fund

The General Fund comprises cash and cash equivalent activities for La Caisse's operational purposes and management of demand deposits, term deposits, and the financing activities.

Specialized portfolios

The specialized portfolios consist of common funds in which the individual funds may invest in the form of participation deposits. La Caisse's specialized portfolios are as follows:

- Short Term Investments (740);
- Rates (765);
- Credit (766);
- Infrastructure (782);
- Real Estate (710);
- Equity Markets (737);
- Private Equity (780);
- Asset Allocation (771).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

La Caisse's interim consolidated financial statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting,* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with La Caisse's annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

La Caisse's interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies as those used to prepare its annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Presentation and measurement basis

La Caisse measures all of its financial instruments, including investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and structured entities, at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Subsidiaries that solely provide services related to financing, administrative, and management activities are consolidated in accordance with the guidance set out in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements.*

The Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are presented based on liquidity.

Context of economic uncertainty

The financial markets are a source of uncertainty, notably due to geopolitical tensions, ongoing tariff negotiations, and the volatility of stock markets and interest rates that are continuing to disrupt global economic activity.

The key estimates and assumptions as well as the analysis and management of risks take into account the uncertainties and factors known to date. The key estimates and assumptions include those related to the unobservable inputs used to measure the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets. The reported results reflect La Caisse's best estimates.

3. INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT LIABILITIES

a) Investments

The following table shows the fair values of the investments:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investments		
Cash equivalents		
Short-term investments	**300**	40
Total cash equivalents	**300**	40
Fixed-income securities		
Short-term investments	**1,456**	1,391
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**12,310**	1,728
Corporate debt	**1,776**	1,950
Bonds		
Governments	**117,054**	107,007
Government corporations and other public administrations	**5,123**	5,449
Corporate sector	**13,222**	11,472
Fixed-income securities funds	**1,198**	1,087
Total fixed-income securities	**152,139**	130,084
Variable-income securities		
Equities		
Listed	**137,957**	135,546
Unlisted	**17,290**	19,185
Total variable-income securities	**155,247**	154,731
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries		
Investments in real estate holdings	**55,681**	56,756
Investments in real estate debt	**21,372**	22,715
Private equity investments	**67,748**	68,558
Infrastructure investments	**65,808**	62,880
Investments in fixed-income securities	**50,950**	47,915
Investments in hedge funds	**10,426**	9,259
Stock market investments	**6,987**	6,615
Total interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries	**278,972**	274,698
Derivative financial instruments (Note 4)	**3,925**	3,374
Total investments	**590,583**	562,927

b) Investment liabilities

The following table shows the fair values of investment liabilities:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investment liabilities		
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	**39,809**	44,132
Securities sold short		
Equities	**3,373**	1,969
Bonds	**858**	-
Short-term promissory notes payable	**10,724**	8,761
Loans payable	**2,396**	503
Term notes payable	**33,318**	32,316
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**90,478**	87,681
Derivative financial instruments (Note 4)	**2,238**	6,234
Total investment liabilities	**92,716**	93,915

4. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows the fair values and the notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments held by La Caisse:

	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Fair value		**Notional**	Fair value		Notional
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**amount**	Assets	Liabilities	amount
Exchange markets						
Interest rate derivatives						
Futures contracts	**-**	**-**	**143,385**	-	-	134,246
Options	**-**	**7**	**8,433**	-	-	-
Equity derivatives						
Futures contracts	**-**	**-**	**11,442**	-	-	21,745
Options	**10**	**5**	**1,287**	-	-	-
Total exchange markets	**10**	**12**	**164,547**	-	-	155,991
Over-the-counter markets						
Interest rate derivatives						
Swaps	**15**	**15**	**2,127**	5	34	2,156
Swaps settled through a clearing house	**-**	**-**	**154,760**	-	-	117,814
Forward contracts	**88**	**6**	**11,015**	19	-	3,542
Options	**112**	**80**	**39,295**	-	-	101
Currency derivatives						
Swaps	**1,032**	**317**	**41,266**	688	886	30,052
Forward contracts	**2,162**	**1,493**	**194,314**	2,180	4,758	207,896
Options	**15**	**-**	**2,766**	22	-	2,030
Credit default derivatives						
Swaps settled through a clearing house	**-**	**-**	**15,594**	-	-	13,741
Options	**-**	**-**	**-**	15	9	5,019
Equity derivatives						
Swaps	**466**	**309**	**18,886**	385	513	17,940
Options	**7**	**-**	**411**	46	29	7,675
Warrants	**16**	**-**	**17**	14	-	15
Commodity derivatives						
Forward contracts	**2**	**6**	**270**	-	5	201
Total over-the-counter markets	**3,915**	**2,226**	**480,721**	3,374	6,234	408,182
Total derivative financial instruments	**3,925**	**2,238**	**645,268**	3,374	6,234	564,173

5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a) Policy, directive, protocols and procedures related to fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is determined for each financial instrument, which could be a stand-alone asset or liability (e.g., a share or bond) or a group of assets and liabilities (e.g., an ownership interest in an unconsolidated subsidiary or associate). Upon initial recognition, the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or given. Subsequently, the fair value of a financial instrument is obtained using quoted prices in active markets. When there are no quoted prices, fair value is determined using valuation techniques based on observable and unobservable inputs. La Caisse applies appropriate valuation techniques based on a financial instrument’s characteristics, the availability of inputs, and the assumptions that would be used by market participants, focusing on maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs while minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

In accordance with La Caisse’s valuation procedures, which are governed by its Investment Valuation Policy, less liquid investments, notably including private equity and infrastructure investments, investments in real estate holdings and in real estate debt, and investments in corporate debt and funds, are subject to a semi-annual valuation. The policy and directive as well as the protocols and procedures related to fair value measurement as well as fair value valuation techniques are described in La Caisse's annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. There have been no significant changes since that time. The fair value measurement policy, directive, protocols and procedures have been applied consistently to all periods.

b) Fair value hierarchy

La Caisse’s financial instruments at FVTPL are classified according to the below-described fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level of significant input used in measuring fair value.

Level 1: The fair value calculation of the financial instrument is based on observable prices (unadjusted) in active markets that the entity can access at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: The fair value of the financial instrument is calculated using valuation techniques for which the significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: The fair value of the financial instrument is calculated using valuation techniques for which the significant inputs are unobservable. This level includes financial instruments whose valuation is based on prices observed for similar financial instruments, substantially adjusted to reflect the characteristics specific to the financial instrument being measured, and available market data.

Classification into the fair value hierarchy levels is determined upon initial measurement of the financial instrument and is reviewed on each subsequent measurement date. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are measured at fair value at the beginning of each period.

The determination of the fair value hierarchy levels of financial instruments is influenced by prevailing market conditions on the valuation date as well as by the composition of the investments held by unconsolidated subsidiaries. For the latter, fair value is entirely classified in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the most significant input. Consequently, the classifications by level can vary significantly from one period to the next.

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following tables show an allocation of the fair value of financial instruments into the three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

				June 30, 2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Amounts receivable from transactions being settled	-	2,327	-	2,327
Advances to depositors	-	271	-	271
Investment income, accrued and receivable	-	2,107	-	2,107
Other assets	-	3,450	-	3,450
Investments				
Cash equivalents	-	300	-	300
Short-term investments	-	1,456	-	1,456
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	-	12,310	-	12,310
Corporate debt	-	-	1,776	1,776
Bonds	120,416	15,080	1,101	136,597
Equities				
Listed	137,951	6	-	137,957
Unlisted	-	2,862	14,428	17,290
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries				
Investments in real estate holdings	-	-	55,681	55,681
Investments in real estate debt	-	-	21,372	21,372
Private equity investments	-	53	67,695	67,748
Infrastructure investments	-	-	65,808	65,808
Investments in fixed-income securities	-	-	50,950	50,950
Investments in hedge funds	-	-	10,426	10,426
Stock market investments	-	6,949	38	6,987
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,925	-	3,925
	258,367	51,096	289,275	598,738
Financial liabilities excluding net assets attributable to depositors				
Amounts payable on transactions being settled	-	8,490	-	8,490
Other liabilities	-	2,933	-	2,933
Investment liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	39,809	-	39,809
Securities sold short	4,231	-	-	4,231
Short-term promissory notes payable	-	10,724	-	10,724
Loans payable	-	2,396	-	2,396
Term notes payable	-	33,318	-	33,318
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,238	-	2,238
	4,231	99,908	-	104,139
Net assets attributable to depositors				
Demand deposits	-	1,938	-	1,938
Term deposits	-	6	-	6
Distributions payable to depositors	-	3,464	-	3,464
Participation deposits	-	490,625	-	490,625
	-	496,033	-	496,033

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

				December 31, 2024
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Amounts receivable from transactions being settled	-	4,991	-	4,991
Advances to depositors	-	628	-	628
Investment income, accrued and receivable	-	1,765	-	1,765
Other assets	-	2,048	-	2,048
Investments				
Cash equivalents	-	40	-	40
Short-term investments	-	1,391	-	1,391
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	-	1,728	-	1,728
Corporate debt	-	-	1,950	1,950
Bonds	108,209	15,713	1,093	125,015
Equities				
Listed	135,515	31	-	135,546
Unlisted	-	2,843	16,342	19,185
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries				
Investments in real estate holdings	-	-	56,756	56,756
Investments in real estate debt	-	-	22,715	22,715
Private equity investments	-	43	68,515	68,558
Infrastructure investments	-	-	62,880	62,880
Investments in fixed-income securities	-	-	47,915	47,915
Investments in hedge funds	-	-	9,259	9,259
Stock market investments	-	6,574	41	6,615
Derivative financial instruments	-	3,374	-	3,374
	243,724	41,169	287,466	572,359
Financial liabilities excluding net assets attributable to depositors				
Amounts payable on transactions being settled	-	3,800	-	3,800
Other liabilities	-	2,472	-	2,472
Investment liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	44,132	-	44,132
Securities sold short	1,969	-	-	1,969
Short-term promissory notes payable	-	8,761	-	8,761
Loans payable	-	503	-	503
Term notes payable	-	32,316	-	32,316
Derivative financial instruments	-	6,234	-	6,234
	1,969	98,218	-	100,187
Net assets attributable to depositors				
Demand deposits	-	2,247	-	2,247
Term deposits	-	6	-	6
Distributions payable to depositors	-	391	-	391
Participation deposits	-	470,643	-	470,643
	-	473,287	-	473,287

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

As at June 30, 2025, due to changes in the availability of observable inputs given changing market conditions, financial instruments with a value of $267 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 and financial instruments with a value of $793 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1.

As at December 31, 2024, to align the classification in the fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments of the real estate subsidiaries with the other intermediate subsidiaries, financial instruments with a value of $29,847 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3. Given an increase in underlying investments classified in Level 3 held by unconsolidated subsidiaries, financial instruments with a value of $2,486 million were also transferred from Level 2 to Level 3. In addition, due to changes in the availability of observable inputs given changing market conditions, financial instruments with a value of $85 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 and financial instruments with a value of $3,065 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1.

c) Level 3: Reconciliation between opening and closing balances

For financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, reconciliations between the opening and closing balances as at June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

								2025
	Opening balance	**Gains (losses) recognized in comprehensive income[1]**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Settlements**	**Transfers**	**Closing balance**	**Unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments held at period-end[1]**
Corporate debt	**1,950**	**(63)**	**65**	**(19)**	**(157)**	**-**	**1,776**	**(62)**
Bonds	**1,093**	**(7)**	**48**	**(32)**	**(1)**	**-**	**1,101**	**41**
Equities	**16,342**	**679**	**13**	**(2,606)**	**-**	**-**	**14,428**	**523**
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries	**268,081**	**3,675**	**7,283**	**(5,547)**	**(1,522)**	**-**	**271,970**	**3,934**

								2024
	Opening balance	Gains (losses) recognized in comprehensive income[1]	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers	Closing balance	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments held at period-end[1]
Corporate debt	2,559	(7)	40	(625)	(22)	-	1,945	(16)
Bonds	691	57	399	(261)	(1)	-	885	33
Equities	17,391	907	61	(1,008)	-	-	17,351	652
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries	210,097	8,340	6,369	(4,592)	(304)	9,130	229,040	7,614

[1] Presented under "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

d) Level 3: Fair value measurement based on reasonably possible assumptions

The following tables show quantitative information on the primary valuation techniques and unobservable inputs for the main financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy that are subject to the sensitivity analysis in Note 5e as well as those that are excluded from that analysis:

					June 30, 2025
	Fair value	**Valuation techniques**	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range**	**Weighted average**
Included in the sensitivity analysis					
Fixed-income securities	**1,902**	**Discounted cash flows**	**Credit spreads**	**0.5% to 6.8%**	**4.7%**
			Discount rates	**8.0% to 10.6%**	**9.8%**
Equities					
Private equity investments	**6,143**	**Comparable company multiples**	**EBITDA multiples**	**8.0 to 19.1**	**14.5**
Infrastructure investments	**4,607**	**Discounted cash flows**	**Discount rates**	**7.9% to 13.3%**	**11.2%**
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries					
Investments in real estate holdings	**40,050**	***Investment property***			
		Discounted cash flows	**Discount rates**	**2.9% to 14.3%**	**7.7%**
		Capitalization of stabilized net earnings	**Capitalization rate**	**3.2% to 9.8%**	**5.9%**
		Mortgage debt			
		Discounted cash flows	**Credit spreads**	**0.1% to 10.5%**	**1.7%**
		Mortgage loans			
		Discounted cash flows	**Credit spreads**	**1.0% to 12.0%**	**4.9%**
		Companies			
		Discounted cash flows	**Discount rates**	**5.2%**	**n.a.**
Investments in real estate debt	**20,146**	**Discounted cash flows**	**Discount rates**	**13.5%**	**n.a.**
			Credit spreads	**0.5% to 11.8%**	**2.6%**
Private equity investments	**33,995**	**Comparable company multiples**	**EBITDA multiples and other multiples**	**6.5 to 26.8**	**13.5**
Infrastructure investments	**51,762**	**Discounted cash flows**	**Discount rates**	**6.5% to 13.3%**	**9.6%**
Investments in fixed-income securities	**32,075**	**Discounted cash flows**	**Discount rates**	**7.8%**	**n.a.**
			Credit spreads	**0.2% to 18.6%**	**4.4%**
	190,680				
Excluded from the sensitivity analysis					
Financial instruments[1]	**98,595**	**Recent transactions[2]**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
		Broker quotes[3]	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
		Net assets[3]	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Financial instruments classified in Level 3	**289,275**				

n.a. : not applicable

[1] The fair value of financial instruments presented in this item includes corporate debt, bonds, equities, and interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries.

[2] When fair value is determined based on recent transaction information, this value is the most representative indication of fair value. Consequently, La Caisse did not conduct a sensitivity analysis.

[3] When fair value is determined using broker quotes or net asset value, this value is the only reasonable indication of fair value. Consequently, La Caisse is unable to conduct a sensitivity analysis.

Level 3: Fair value measurement based on reasonably possible assumptions (continued)

				December 31, 2024	
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range	Weighted average
Included in the sensitivity analysis					
Fixed-income securities	2,049	Discounted cash flows	Credit spreads	0.8% to 6.2%	4.1%
			Discount rates	7.3% to 10.8%	9.9%
Equities					
Private equity investments	8,469	Comparable company multiples	EBITDA multiples	9.0 to 19.1	13.8
Infrastructure investments	4,525	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	7.9% to 17.0%	11.4%
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries					
Investments in real estate holdings	39,947	***Investment property***			
		Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	2.9% to 14.3%	7.7%
		Capitalization of stabilized net earnings	Capitalization rate	3.2% to 14.3%	5.9%
		Mortgage debt			
		Discounted cash flows	Credit spreads	0.0% to 10.5%	1.7%
		Mortgage loans			
		Discounted cash flows	Credit spreads	1.4% to 9.8%	4.7%
		Companies			
		Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	5.2%	n.a.
Investments in real estate debt	22,117	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	13.5%	n.a.
			Credit spreads[4]	1.0% to 15.0%	2.9%
Private equity investments	38,664	Comparable company multiples	EBITDA multiples and other multiples	6.5 to 20.2	12.6
Infrastructure investments	51,300	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	6.5% to 17.0%	9.5%
Investments in fixed-income securities	30,046	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	7.3%	n.a.
			Credit spreads	0.2% to 18.8%	4.6%
	197,117				
Excluded from the sensitivity analysis					
Financial instruments[1]	90,349	Recent transactions[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Broker quotes[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		Net assets[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial instruments classified in Level 3	287,466				

n.a. : not applicable

[1] The fair value of financial instruments presented in this item includes corporate debt, bonds, equities, and interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries.

[2] When fair value is determined based on recent transaction information, this value is the most representative indication of fair value. Consequently, La Caisse did not conduct a sensitivity analysis.

[3] When fair value is determined using broker quotes or net asset value, this value is the only reasonable indication of fair value. Consequently, La Caisse is unable to conduct a sensitivity analysis.

[4] Comparative data for the range and weighted average of credit spreads for investments in real estate debt have been adjusted to conform to current period presentation.

e) Sensitivity analysis of fair value

The following analysis shows the sensitivity of fair value measurements to reasonably possible assumptions for the significant unobservable inputs shown in the tables preceding Note 5d. La Caisse identified reasonably possible assumptions using its judgment and knowledge of the markets. The following table shows the increases and decreases in fair value that would result from applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the main financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy that are subject to a sensitivity analysis:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
Sensitivity of fair value	**9,100**	**(8,762)**	10,073	(9,688)

There is a correlation between unobservable inputs and the determination of fair value. Therefore, an increase (decrease) in discount rates, credit spreads, and capitalization rates would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value. Furthermore, an increase (decrease) in EBITDA multiples and other multiples would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value. There is no predictable correlation between unobservable inputs.

6. INVESTMENT RESULT BEFORE DISTRIBUTIONS TO DEPOSITORS

The following table shows the net investment income, net gains (losses) on financial instruments at FVTPL as well as operating expenses:

	Six-month period ended June 30, 2025			Six-month period ended June 30, 2024		
	Net investment income	**Net gains (losses)**	**Total**	Net investment income	Net gains (losses)	Total
Cash management activities	**6**	**5**	**11**	5	(1)	4
Investing activities						
Short-term investments	**1**	**(30)**	**(29)**	1	13	14
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**290**	**(20)**	**270**	622	(7)	615
Corporate debt	**93**	**(62)**	**31**	98	(8)	90
Bonds	**2,934**	**(2,485)**	**449**	2,126	(1,290)	836
Equities	**1,965**	**5,846**	**7,811**	1,847	16,435	18,282
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries[1]	**1,100**	**4,346**	**5,446**	1,132	9,463	10,595
Net derivative financial instruments	**-**	**7,336**	**7,336**	-	(7,956)	(7,956)
Other	**114**	**(6)**	**108**	59	(204)	(145)
	6,503	**14,930**	**21,433**	5,890	16,445	22,335
Investment liability activities						
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	**(1,236)**	**1,986**	**750**	(1,318)	(661)	(1,979)
Securities sold short	**(98)**	**59**	**(39)**	(89)	(447)	(536)
Financing activities						
Short-term promissory notes payable	**(10)**	**207**	**197**	(47)	(545)	(592)
Loans payable	**(13)**	**116**	**103**	(10)	(28)	(38)
Term notes payable	**(569)**	**36**	**(533)**	(472)	(579)	(1,051)
Other						
Management fees – stock markets	**(32)**	**(14)**	**(46)**	(40)	(14)	(54)
Transaction costs	**-**	**(165)**	**(165)**	-	(51)	(51)
	(1,958)	**2,225**	**267**	(1,976)	(2,325)	(4,301)
	4,545	**17,155**	**21,700**	3,914	14,120	18,034
Operating expenses[1]			**(566)**			(471)
Investment result before distributions to depositors			**21,134**			17,563

[1] In April 2024, La Caisse proceeded with an integration of its real estate subsidiaries. Between January 1 and April 25, 2024, operating expenses incurred by real estate subsidiaries totalling $117 million were deducted from the investment result of the interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

La Caisse enables its depositors to allocate their funds to specialized portfolios that hold securities of the same type. These portfolios represent operating segments that have been grouped into three separate segments according to management approach, economic characteristics, and performance targets:

- Fixed Income: This segment's objective is to reduce the overall risk level of La Caisse's portfolio and match its depositors' assets and liabilities while providing a significant source of liquidity. This segment consists of the Rates, Credit, and Short Term Investments specialized portfolios.
- Real Assets: This segment's objective is to expose La Caisse to markets for which investment income is indexed to inflation and to partially hedge the inflation risk associated with the liabilities of several depositors. This segment consists of the Real Estate and Infrastructure specialized portfolios.
- Equities: This segment's objective is to increase the depositors' long-term target returns. This segment consists of the Equity Markets and Private Equity specialized portfolios.

In addition, customization activities provide each depositor with the possibility to adjust the composition of their portfolio, the strategic risk level, and the interest rate exposure according to their needs.

The following table shows the allocation of net assets attributable to depositors according to each of La Caisse's segments:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Fixed Income	**164,794**	154,343
Real Assets	**111,886**	105,902
Equities	**226,348**	219,387
Other[1]	**(6,995)**	(6,345)
Net assets attributable to depositors	**496,033**	473,287

The following table shows the allocation of the investment result before distributions to depositors for each of La Caisse's segments:

	Six-month period ended June 30, 2025	Six-month period ended June 30, 2024
Fixed Income	**6,115**	(2,390)
Real Assets	**2,850**	1,472
Equities	**10,545**	20,062
Other[1]	**1,624**	(1,581)
Investment result before distributions to depositors	**21,134**	17,563

[1] "Other" includes the Asset Allocation specialized portfolio, cash activities, and customized overlay operations, notably proceeds from the customized rate exposure product and proceeds from the individual funds leverage product.

8. RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Risk management policies, directives and procedures related to investment activities

La Caisse is responsible for managing deposits in accordance with service agreements and depositor investment policies, the investment policies for specialized portfolios, and the integrated risk management policy. To do so, La Caisse has implemented various policies, directives, and procedures to oversee the management of the risks relating to its operations.

In addition to the risk management policies, directives and procedures related to the investment activities described in La Caisse's annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, a description and quantification of the risks are presented in the following sections.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of financial loss arising from fluctuations in the fair value of financial instruments. Volatility in financial instrument prices stems from changes in market risk factors, in particular interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates, share prices, and commodity prices.

La Caisse manages market risk according to an integrated approach for all specialized portfolios. The main factors contributing to risk, such as industry sector, geographic region, and issuer, are taken into account. La Caisse's market risk is managed and calculated according to factors that can influence the fair value of investments and investment liabilities.

La Caisse measures its market risk using Value-at-Risk (VaR), which is based on a statistical estimate of the volatility of the fair value of each position and of correlations between market risk factors. VaR is a statistical estimate of the potential financial loss that could be incurred by La Caisse's actual portfolio, based on a predetermined confidence level and a given exposure period. The market VaR is estimated with a 95% confidence level over an exposure period of one year. Moreover, due to the methodology, the effects on the portfolio of the unfavourable events seen over a one-month horizon are repeated several times during the year. To summarize, VaR indicates the level of loss that the actual portfolio of La Caisse could exceed in 5% of cases over the forthcoming year. La Caisse estimates VaR for each instrument held in its specialized portfolios and aggregates the information for La Caisse's actual portfolio.

The historical-simulation method is used to measure VaR. This method is described in La Caisse's annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. There have been no changes since that time.

Two risk measures are calculated and analyzed:

- The absolute risk of the actual portfolio represents the total risk associated with the categories of financial instruments that make up La Caisse's actual portfolio.
- The absolute risk of the benchmark portfolio targeted by depositors represents the total risk of the benchmark indexes associated with the categories of financial instruments that make up La Caisse's benchmark portfolio.

The absolute risks of La Caisse's actual and benchmark portfolios are measured regularly and used to calculate the absolute risk ratio, which is subject to certain limitations. The absolute risk ratio is obtained by dividing the absolute risk of the actual portfolio by the absolute risk of the benchmark portfolio.

The absolute risk of La Caisse's actual and benchmark portfolio, including the risk associated with the underlying investments of unconsolidated subsidiaries, as a percentage of net assets, according to a 95% confidence level and an observation history over a period from 2006 to the period closing date, as well as the absolute risk ratio, are as follows:

			June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024
	Absolute risk of the actual portfolio	**Absolute risk of the benchmark portfolio**	**Absolute risk ratio**	Absolute risk of the actual portfolio	Absolute risk of the benchmark portfolio	Absolute risk ratio
Value-at-risk	**17.2%**	**15.9%**	**1.08**	17.1%	15.9%	1.08

Moreover, when managing market risk, La Caisse uses stress tests that allow it to evaluate the consequences of specific circumstances on the returns of La Caisse's actual portfolio based on historical, hypothetical or risk factor sensitivity scenarios. Using various types of scenarios, stress tests measure the gains or losses in value of a financial instrument following a change in one or more often-related risk factors, such as share prices, interest rates, rate spreads, exchange rates, commodity prices, and market volatility. The hypothetical scenarios are also continuously enriched to integrate new issues.

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. This risk is integrated into the VaR measurement.

La Caisse's currency management strategy is designed to optimize the overall portfolio as well as each of the specialized portfolios by seeking the optimal net exposure to currencies and considering the expected return, risk, and diversification of each long-term currency. Complementing this approach is a fundamental tracking of the macroeconomic dynamics and the factors influencing the currency returns.

The main exposures to the currencies of developed countries are subject to strategic and dynamic hedging. Strategic hedging decisions are put in place to optimize the net exposure of the long-term currencies according to the levels of hedging by specialized portfolio and by currency. Dynamic management is used to optimize certain specialized portfolios when the Canadian dollar appears to be significantly undervalued or overvalued compared to its equilibrium value versus that of developed countries according to the valuation models. Dynamic hedging should therefore be less frequent for a given currency, but the duration of the hedge, being unforeseeable, may vary widely and last for a few weeks to several years. The last part of the approach involves active management decisions, i.e., discretionary hedges that can be implemented during particular market situations.

To manage currency risk, La Caisse therefore uses currency derivatives.

The net exposure to foreign currencies takes into account the effects of currency derivatives and the underlying investments in currencies of unconsolidated subsidiaries. La Caisse's net exposures to foreign currencies, as a percentage of net assets, including purchases and cancellations of participation units of the specialized portfolios completed at the beginning of each month, are as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Canadian dollar	**57%**	57%
U.S. dollar	**21%**	22%
Euro	**5%**	6%
Australian dollar	**1%**	1%
Hong Kong dollar	**1%**	1%
Taiwan dollar	**1%**	1%
Pound sterling	**3%**	3%
Mexican peso	**2%**	1%
Brazilian real	**2%**	2%
Indian rupee	**2%**	2%
Indonesian rupiah	**1%**	-
Yen	**1%**	1%
Chinese yuan	**1%**	1%
Other	**2%**	2%
	100%	100%

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This risk is integrated into the VaR measurement.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than changes arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors that affect all similar financial instruments traded on the market. This risk is integrated into the VaR measurement.

Concentration risk

La Caisse analyzes overall concentration risk for the entire group of specialized portfolios it manages. The integrated risk management policy sets out exposure limits according to category of financial instrument and according to issuer for growth markets and for certain countries. Moreover, the investment policies of the specialized portfolios set out specific limits for each issuer, industry sector, and geographic region.

The concentration limit by issuer is 3% of La Caisse's total assets, including undisbursed commitments, except for securities issued by the Canadian or U.S. governments or by their agencies that feature an explicit guarantee by a Canadian province or territory or a ministry or agency thereof or by sovereign issuers rated AAA, which are not included in the concentration limit. Concentration by issuer is monitored daily or upon initiation of a transaction.

Concentration risk includes the impact of derivative financial instruments, but excludes interest rate derivatives and government bonds used as part of strategic duration adjustment activities.

The following table shows the main geographic concentrations as a percentage of total net exposure, established according to the country of the issuers' principal place of business, including the underlying investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
United States	**39%**	38%
Canada	**28%**	30%
Europe	**16%**	15%
Asia Pacific	**10%**	10%
Latin America	**4%**	4%
Other	**3%**	3%
	100%	100%

The following table shows the principal industry sector concentrations as a percentage of total net exposure, established according to the industry sector in which the issuers operate, including the underlying investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Industry sector		
Real estate[1]	**16%**	18%
Industrials	**15%**	15%
Financials	**11%**	11%
Information technology	**10%**	9%
Consumer discretionary	**5%**	5%
Utilities	**6%**	6%
Health care	**5%**	4%
Consumer staples	**2%**	3%
Communication services	**5%**	5%
Energy	**2%**	2%
Materials	**1%**	1%
Other	**4%**	4%
Government sector		
Government of the United States	**5%**	4%
Government of Canada	**7%**	7%
Government of Québec	**2%**	2%
Government corporations and other public administrations in Québec	**1%**	1%
Other	**3%**	3%
	100%	100%

[1] The "Real estate debt" industry sector has been grouped with the "Real estate" industry sector (4% and 14%, respectively, as at December 31, 2024). The comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the new presentation.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of incurring a loss in value should a borrower, endorser, or guarantor experience a deterioration in financial position, fail to meet an obligation to repay a loan, or fail to meet any other financial commitment.

Maximum credit risk exposure is measured based on the fair value of financial instruments without taking into account guarantees or other credit enhancements. For the other items, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the total amount guaranteed or committed.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	**1,434**	1,115
Amounts receivable from transactions being settled	**2,327**	4,991
Advances to depositors	**271**	628
Investment income, accrued and receivable	**2,107**	1,765
Other assets	**3,450**	2,048
Investments		
Cash equivalents	**300**	40
Fixed-income securities	**152,139**	130,084
Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries in the form of debt instruments	**22,365**	27,377
Derivative financial instruments	**3,925**	3,374
	188,318	171,422
Other items		
Financial guarantees (Note 10)	**2,753**	2,880
	191,071	174,302

Concentration of credit risk

Credit risk concentration analysis measures the fair value of all financial instruments linked to a same issuer, excluding those used in strategic duration adjustment activities, such as interest rate derivatives and government bonds with mainly AAA-AA credit ratings. The investment policy of the specialized portfolios sets out concentration limits according to credit rating. The credit risk analysis considers the probability of default and the recovery rate on debt securities held by La Caisse and monitors changes in the credit quality of issuers.

The following table shows the credit risk concentration according to the credit ratings of La Caisse's issuers of fixed-income securities and derivative financial instruments that carry credit risk, as a percentage of the total exposure to credit concentration risk:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Credit rating		
AAA - AA	**41%**	55%
A	**10%**	3%
BBB	**21%**	13%
BB or lower	**22%**	20%
No credit rating	**6%**	9%
	100%	100%

The credit ratings of securities issued or guaranteed by governments are obtained from recognized credit rating agencies. For corporate sector securities, credit ratings are determined using an internal rating process that monitors changes in the credit cycle annually when the necessary information is available. Otherwise, La Caisse uses recognized credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of La Caisse not always being able to honour its financial liability commitments without having to obtain funds at abnormally high prices or having to sell assets through forced liquidation. It is also the risk of La Caisse not being able to quickly sell investments without having a significant unfavourable effect on the price of the investment in question.

Liquidity is managed across all of La Caisse's cash activities. On a daily basis, liquidity status is determined and compliance with the established rules is analyzed. Managers are responsible for evaluating the liquidity of the markets in which La Caisse obtains financing for its operations.

To ensure that sources of liquidity and potential liquidity requirements are properly aligned, La Caisse has a number of sources of liquidity in addition to its cash and cash equivalents, including receipt of investment income, the sale of bonds, sales under repurchase agreements, and liquid money market securities. In addition, La Caisse may issue short-term promissory notes and term notes as well as a committed credit facility totalling US$4 billion to meet its contractual commitments and financial obligations. As at June 30, 2025, La Caisse had $79 billion in liquidity in the form of government bonds and money market securities ($56 billion as at December 31, 2024).

Furthermore, to manage liquidity risk, La Caisse conducts simulations of scenarios over different horizons and examines events that could lead to a liquidity crisis. La Caisse rigorously and frequently monitors its potential liquidity needs and proactively ensures permanent access to stable and resilient sources of liquidity.

An analysis of undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities, shown in the table below, is a component of liquidity and financing management. However, this by-maturity allocation is not necessarily representative of the manner in which La Caisse manages its liquidity risk and financing requirements.

The following tables show the maturities of the undiscounted contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments:

					June 30, 2025
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Amounts payable on transactions being settled	-	8,490	-	-	8,490
Other liabilities	-	1,610	121	1,110	2,841
Investment liabilities					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	40,035	-	-	40,035
Securities sold short	-	4,231	-	-	4,231
Short-term promissory notes payable	-	10,843	-	-	10,843
Loans payable	-	2,396	-	-	2,396
Term notes payable	-	5,226	25,314	7,929	38,469
Net assets attributable to depositors					
Demand and term deposits	1,938	6	-	-	1,944
Distributions payable to depositors	-	3,464	-	-	3,464
	1,938	76,301	25,435	9,039	112,713
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial instruments with net settlement	-	9,209	(37)	(5)	9,167
Derivative financial instruments with gross settlement					
Contractual cash flows receivable	-	(210,150)	(20,418)	(10,312)	(240,880)
Contractual cash flows payable	-	209,899	20,484	9,971	240,354
	-	8,958	29	(346)	8,641
	1,938	85,259	25,464	8,693	121,354

Liquidity risk (continued)

					December 31, 2024
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Amounts payable on transactions being settled	-	3,800	-	-	3,800
Other liabilities	-	1,059	120	1,162	2,341
Investment liabilities					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	44,424	-	-	44,424
Securities sold short	-	1,969	-	-	1,969
Short-term promissory notes payable	-	8,820	-	-	8,820
Loans payable	-	503	-	-	503
Term notes payable	-	6,787	24,476	5,905	37,168
Net assets attributable to depositors					
Demand and term deposits	2,247	6	-	-	2,253
Distributions payable to depositors	-	391	-	-	391
	2,247	67,759	24,596	7,067	101,669
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative financial instruments with net settlement	-	3,622	19	3	3,644
Derivative financial instruments with gross settlement					
Contractual cash flows receivable	-	(217,248)	(14,700)	(6,454)	(238,402)
Contractual cash flows payable	-	220,348	15,110	6,111	241,569
	-	6,722	429	(340)	6,811
	2,247	74,481	25,025	6,727	108,480

Moreover, concerning net assets attributable to depositors, the *Regulation respecting the terms and conditions of deposits, funds and portfolios of the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec* states that La Caisse may set monthly limits for cancelling participation units, i.e., a depositor is limited to a maximum reimbursement of $50 million for all their participation units in all of La Caisse's specialized portfolios. Any participation units that are not cancelled given the maximum amount permitted are carried forward to the first days of the subsequent months and are cancelled as soon as the limit permits. The purpose of the limits is to ensure optimal management of La Caisse’s overall liquidity.

Liquidity risk (continued)

Financing-liquidity risk

The following tables show the main terms and conditions and interest rates of the investment liabilities related to La Caisse’s financing activities:

	June 30, 2025			
	Currency	Nominal value[1]	Maturity	Interest rate
Loans payable	USD	955	Less than one year	5.06%
	CAD	1,441	Less than one year	2.90%
		2,396		
Short-term promissory notes payable	CAD	297	Less than one year	2.89%
	USD	10,055	Less than one year	4.49%
	USD	355	Less than one year	SOFR[3] + 0.34%
	EUR	128	Less than one year	3.47%
		10,835		
Term notes payable[2]	USD	2,729	February 2026	4.50%
	USD	1,365	May 2026	1.00%
	CAD	1,250	October 2026	1.50%
	USD	2,047	February 2027	1.75%
	EUR	3,203	April 2027	1.13%
	CAD	1,250	June 2027	3.80%
	CAD	2,000	March 2028	3.70%
	USD	682	May 2028	SOFR[3] + 0.50%
	USD	2,047	July 2028	4.25%
	EUR	2,402	April 2029	3.00%
	USD	2,046	June 2029	4.88%
	CAD	1,500	September 2029	3.95%
	USD	2,047	January 2030	4.63%
	AUD	268	May 2030	4.38%
	AUD	1,565	June 2030	4.10%
	CAD	1,500	December 2030	4.20%
	EUR	2,403	February 2032	2.75%
	CAD	1,000	June 2034	3.65%
	NOK	81	April 2038	3.54%
	USD	1,706	November 2039	5.60%
		33,091		

[1] The amounts shown are translated into Canadian dollars and represent amounts to be repaid at maturity.

[2] As at June 30, 2025, term notes included $2,615 million in green bonds that must be allocated to a selection of investments that are compliant with the eligible project categories established under La Caisse’s Green Bond Framework, which is aligned with the Green Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association.

[3] SOFR: Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Currency	Nominal value[1]	Maturity	Interest rate
				December 31, 2024
Loans payable	USD	471	Less than one year	5.06%
	CAD	32	Less than one year	4.58%
		503		
Short-term promissory notes payable	CAD	296	Less than one year	4.23%
	USD	7,157	Less than one year	4.92%
	USD	1,237	Less than one year	SOFR[3] + 0.33%
	EUR	119	Less than one year	3.47%
		8,809		
Term notes payable[2]	USD	1,942	May 2025	SOFR[3] + 0.40%
	USD	288	May 2025	5.25%
	USD	3,596	June 2025	0.88%
	USD	2,876	February 2026	4.50%
	USD	1,438	May 2026	1.00%
	CAD	1,250	October 2026	1.50%
	USD	2,157	February 2027	1.75%
	EUR	2,978	April 2027	1.13%
	CAD	1,250	June 2027	3.80%
	CAD	2,000	March 2028	3.70%
	USD	2,157	July 2028	4.25%
	EUR	2,234	April 2029	3.00%
	USD	2,157	June 2029	4.88%
	CAD	1,500	September 2029	3.95%
	AUD	267	May 2030	4.38%
	CAD	1,500	December 2030	4.20%
	CAD	1,000	June 2034	3.65%
	NOK	76	April 2038	3.54%
	USD	1,798	November 2039	5.60%
		32,464		

[1] The amounts shown are translated into Canadian dollars and represent amounts to be repaid at maturity.

[2] As at December 31, 2024, term notes included $2,688 million in green bonds that must be allocated to a selection of investments that are compliant with the eligible project categories established under La Caisse's Green Bond Framework, which is aligned with the Green Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association.

[3] SOFR: Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

Short-term promissory notes payable are issued at fixed or variable rates, with maturities not exceeding 12 months, and are secured by La Caisse's assets. In accordance with the limit prescribed in the short-term promissory notes issuance information document, the nominal value of all such outstanding notes may never exceed US$12 billion for the U.S. program and the equivalent of CA$4 billion for short-term promissory notes issued in Canada and abroad, excluding the United States.

Term notes payable are issued at fixed or variable rates, are repayable at maturity, and are secured by La Caisse's assets.

Furthermore, La Caisse has a committed credit facility with a banking syndicate for a total amount equivalent to approximately CA$5.5 billion, i.e., two tranches of US$2 billion that are renewable annually for terms of two and three years, respectively. The credit facility bears interest at a variable rate and is entirely secured, unconditionally and irrevocably, by La Caisse. As at June 30, 2025 and as at December 31, 2024, no amount had been drawn on this credit facility.

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party transactions

La Caisse’s primary related parties include unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and La Caisse’s key management personnel.

La Caisse enters into various transactions with related parties. These transactions are concluded under the same conditions as those prevailing on the market with unrelated parties, are measured at fair value, and are reflected in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income according to the nature of the transactions. Given the very nature of La Caisse’s activities as an investment entity, La Caisse may make investments in several investment categories, including investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint arrangements, and associates.

Other related parties

La Caisse is governed by the Act, and the Government of Québec appoints the Board of Director members, at least two-thirds of whom must be independent. The Government of Québec also approves the appointment of the President and Chief Executive Officer. Consequently, La Caisse has availed itself of the exemption set out in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* regarding the disclosure of transactions with a related government and with any entities related to the related government. The transactions carried out with the Government of Québec and its related entities are investment activities involving bonds issued by or guaranteed by the government and are carried out under normal market conditions through external brokers.

10. COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

Given the very nature of its activities, La Caisse and its intermediate subsidiaries enter into various commitments that will be settled in the coming periods in accordance with the terms and conditions in the related agreements. Commitments under leases are as follows: $30 million payable in less than one year, $121 million payable in 1 to 5 years, and $668 million payable thereafter, until expiry of the leases.

For La Caisse, financial guarantees consist of providing guarantees, to financial institutions and corporations, on repayments of loans taken by companies in which it has an economic interest and on certain letters of credit of its subsidiaries. La Caisse and its intermediate subsidiaries may also provide financial guarantees or issue letters of credit.

Commitments and financial guarantees are detailed as follows:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investment purchase commitments	**44,314**	43,319
Commitments under leases	**819**	828
Financial guarantees[1]	**2,753**	2,880
	47,886	47,027

[1] Includes an amount of $1,181 million ($1,233 million as at December 31, 2024) issued by the real estate subsidiaries, having no recourse on any of La Caisse's assets.

Litigation

In the normal course of business, La Caisse and its intermediate subsidiaries may be subject to legal actions. Although La Caisse and its intermediate subsidiaries cannot predict the outcomes of any ongoing legal proceedings as at June 30, 2025, they have no reason to believe that the settlement of any one of these proceedings could have a material impact on their financial position.