Unaudited condensed interim

Financial statements

IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan

for the 149 days ended June 30, 2022

KALEIDO

KALEIDO
IDEO+ Conservative

The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan

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Statements of financial position condensed interim unaudited

(in thousands of Canadian $)

	June 30, 2022
Assets	
Cash	**1 605**
Other accounts receivable	**2**
Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) receivable	**139**
Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) receivable	**135**
Investments	
	1 881
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**250**
	250
Net assets attributable to contracts	**1 631**

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Statements of net income and comprehensive income condensed interim unaudited

for the 149 days ended June 30
(in thousands of Canadian $)

	2022
Revenues from ordinary activities	
	-
Operating expenses	
	-
Net income and comprehensive income attributable to contracts	-

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Statements of changes in net assets attributable to contracts condensed interim unaudited

for the 149 days ended June 30

(in thousands of Canadian $)

	Subscribers' savings	CESG	QESI	Total
Net assets as at February 1, 2022	-	-	-	-
Net income and comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Increase				
Subscribers' savings	1 203	-	-	1 203
Grants received from the government	-	293	135	428
Net assets as at June 30, 2022	**1 203**	**293**	**135**	**1 631**

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Statements of cash flows
condensed interim unaudited

for the 149 days ended June 30 (in thousands of Canadian $)	2022 (149 days)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Savings received	**1 201**
Savings Advance (from KCI)	**250**
CESG received	**154**
Net cash flows from financing activities	**1 605**
Net increase in cash	**1 605**
Cash, beginning of period	**-**
Cash, end of period	**1 605**

1. General information about the Plan

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

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

The release of these financial statements was authorized by the Audit Committee on August 24th, 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The statements of financial position, the statements of net and comprehensive income, the statements of changes in net assets attributable to contracts, the statements of cash flows and the accompanying notes were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, except for the fact that comparative information has not been presented.

Basis of preparation

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

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

Investment entity

The Plan satisfies the investment entity definition of IFRS 10 Investment entities: Exception to consolidation, since it meets the following conditions:

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

Therefore, the plan does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of expenses

- **Administration fee**

The administration fee paid to the investment fund manager could not exceed 1,65% of the total assets under management.

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

No administration fees were charged during the period as Subscribers' contributions were not invested and therefore did not generate income.

Financial instruments

- **Classification and valuation of financial assets**

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

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

- **Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics**

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

- **Business Model**

When classifying financial assets, the Plan determines the business model used for each portfolio of financial assets that are managed together to achieve a same business objective. The business model reflects how the Plan manages its financial assets and the extent to which the financial asset cash flows are generated by the collection of the contractual cash flows, the sale of the financial assets, or both. The Plan determines the business model using scenarios that it reasonably expects to occur. The business model determination is a matter of fact and requires the use of judgment and consideration of all the relevant evidence available at the date of determination.
A financial asset portfolio falls within a “hold to collect” business model when the Plan’s primary objective is to hold these financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows from them and not to sell them. When the Plan’s objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling the financial assets, the financial asset portfolio falls within a “hold to collect and sell” business model. In this type of business model, collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are both integral components to achieving the Plan’s objective for this portfolio. Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they do not fall within either a “hold to collect” business model or a “hold to collect and sell” business model.

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits with financial institutions.

Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) receivable

The payment of the incentive is generally made in May following the fiscal year of the contributions received. As at the date of the financial statements, the amount of QESI receivable is estimated based on the contributions made by each Subscriber during the period ended June 30, 2022 by first applying the terms and conditions of the basic incentive. In addition, if the Subscriber is eligible for the Enhancement, an additional incentive amount receivable is estimated based on the applicable terms and conditions. The total of the Basic Incentive and the Enhancement is subject to annual and lifetime maximums and these are also considered in estimating the amount of QESI receivable.

Net assets attributable to contracts

Net assets attributable to contracts are financial liabilities arising from a single contract and the Plan presents a breakdown of these financial liabilities according to their use, i.e. Subscribers' Savings, EAP Account, CESG, QESI and Accumulated Income on CESG and QESI.

- **Subscribers' savings**

The subscribers' savings account consists of the contributions received.

- **EAP account**

The educational assistance payment (EAP) account consists of the Plan's net investment income accumulated on subscribers' savings over time, after deduction of the EAPs made to beneficiaries and the portion of net income used to refund sales charges. This account may only be used to issue EAPs and these cannot exceed the sum in the eligible beneficiary group's EAP account.

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

Since January 1, 1998, the Government of Canada adds 20% to each dollar invested in a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) by a subscriber who meets all the Canada Education Savings Program (CESP) requirements and submits the necessary information. The annual CESG limit is set at $500 per beneficiary (i.e. $2,500 x 20% = $500). Moreover, since January 1, 2005, the CESG rate that applies to the first $500 of the annual RESP contribution increased from 20% to 40% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2022 does not exceed $46,605 and to 30% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2022 falls between $46,606 and $93,209. These amounts are indexed every year. Beneficiaries born on or after January 1, 2004, from families who meet the financial criteria established by the federal government also qualify for the Canada Learning Bond (CLB), which consists of an initial payment of $500 into the beneficiary's RESP. Subsequently, this beneficiary can also qualify for additional CLB payments of $100 each year of eligibility, for a maximum of 15 years. The grant is paid as part of the EAPs made to the beneficiary.

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

On February 20, 2007, the Government of Quebec introduced the Quebec Education Savings Incentive (QESI), a program to encourage education savings which took the form of a refundable tax credit paid directly in the RESP opened with a provider offering the QESI. The grant's annual limit is set at $250 per beneficiary (i.e., $2,500 x 10% = $250). Moreover, the QESI rate on the first $500 contributed annually to an RESP is 20% for beneficiaries whose adjusted family net income in 2022 does not exceed $43,055. The rate is 15% for beneficiaries whose 2022 adjusted family net income falls between $43,056 and $86,105. These amounts are indexed each year. The credit applies as of the 2007 taxation year to contributions to RESPs after February 20, 2007, for a calendar year after 2006. The cumulative QESI lifetime limit per beneficiary is set at $3,600s. The grant is paid as part of the EAPs made to the beneficiary.

Taxation

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

Method of Calculating EAP Amount

EAPs are made up of the income earned on Contributions, Government Grants and the income earned on them. The EAPs that the Beneficiary may receive depend on the Income that has been generated by the investments made by the Portfolio Managers on Contributions, Government Grants and the Income earned on all of these amounts.

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

Based on the Beneficiary's age and the total value of the Subscriber's Account (the sum of Contributions, Grants received and accumulated Income owned by the Beneficiary and allocated to the Beneficiary's Agreement), we determine the Beneficiary's Share of the Plan's assets for each of the asset classes under the Profile Growth Policy. The net income generated by the plan for each of these asset classes is then allocated to the Subscriber's account based on their proportionate share.

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

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

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Plan's accounting policies, as described in Note 2 of financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(in thousands of Canadian $)

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

4. Investments

There are no investments held by the Plan as of June 30, 2022.

5. Current assets and liabilities

The Plan expects to collect CESG receivable, QESI receivable and other receivables no later than 12 months following the closing date. The Plan also expects to settle the QESI refundable and trade and other payables within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

6. Accounts payable and other liabilities

	Notes	June 30, 2022
Amount payable to Kaleido Growth inc	9	250
		250

The $250 from Kaleido Growth Inc. is an interest-free loan to the Plan, repayable in full by the Plan prior to the 2022 annual closing.

7. Related party transactions

Kaleido Growth inc.

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

Kaleido Foundation

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

Amount receivable (payable)	June 30, 2022
Kaleido Growth Inc.	(250)

8. Capital management

Investment goal

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

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

Investment strategy

The primary investment strategy employed by the IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan is to invest Contributions, Government Grants and income in accordance with a rolling investment strategy that seeks to match Beneficiaries' age and expected enrollment in Qualifying Education with appropriate asset classes and investment allocations. Under this strategy, Beneficiaries are categorized by age and with a separate target allocation by investment horizon.

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

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

9. Financial instruments

Fair value

- **Establishing fair value**

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

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

- **Fair value valuations**

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

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

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

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

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

Risk management related to financial instruments

- **Credit risk**

The Plan is exposed to credit risk, which is the possibility of incurring financial losses resulting from the inability of a company, an issuer or counterparty to meet its financial commitments to the Plan. The Plan's exposure to credit risk arises from its investments in debt securities. The Plan has established qualitative selection criteria for investments to limit this risk.
During the period ended June 30, 100% of the funds were invested in the money market. The Plan has established qualitative investment selection criteria to limit this risk.
The Plan only selects securities of the Canadian government, provincial governments, municipalities, government guaranteed agencies or corporations that are considered investment grade or in securities issued by corporations provided that such securities have a minimum rating of BBB or equivalent as assigned by a designated rating agency.

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

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

- **Liquidity risk**

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

Liquidity risk is significantly reduced by the fact that most of Subscribers' savings are invested in fixed income securities that trade in liquid markets and this proportion increases as the contract nears maturity. The Plan carefully manages its cash flow on a daily basis and ensures that it maintains a level of cash that meets its liquidity needs. For the period ended June 30, the funds were invested entirely in money markets.

- **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. Changes in certain financial market parameters affect the Plan's statement of financial position and comprehensive income.
The Plan takes these risks into account when determining its overall asset allocation. Specifically, the Plan mitigates the effects of these risks by diversifying its investment portfolio across several financial markets (money, bond and equity markets), different products with varying risk profiles (equity and fixed income), as well as across industry sectors (government, municipal, energy, materials, communications, utilities, finance, consumer products, consumer services, industrial and technology).

- **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Plan engages in transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is therefore exposed to currency risk when selling and purchasing investments in U.S. currency and when the Plan has U.S. currency in its cash balance. As at June 30, 2022, the Plan had no foreign currency investments.

- **Interest rate risk**

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

The maturity distribution of the bonds is adjusted regularly based on anticipated interest rate movements, in accordance with the maturity schedules set forth in the Plan's investment policy. The target duration is established based on an analysis of the economic environment, outlook and risk in relation to the nature of the Plan. As at June 30, all funds are invested in money market instruments.

- **Price risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Stock market volatility primarily affects the value of the Plan's equity holdings. It should be noted that this exposure is spread over various sectors of activity and in predominantly large-cap Canadian and American securities, which reduces this risk. As at June 30, 2022 no
investment was made in stocks or bonds. However, based on the evolving profile investment policy, it involves a low to moderate investment risk depending on the age of the beneficiary, since it provides for a significant proportion of variable income securities, which gradually decreases as the beneficiary ages. This proportion of variable-income securities decreases over time and is surpassed at the end of the plan by the proportion invested in fixed-income securities, which are less volatile.
The IDEO+ CONSERVATIVE Plan invests in fixed income securities, Canadian equities and U.S. equities, generally on a direct basis, although it may also invest through mutual funds or ETFs. The Plan also invests in foreign equities, real estate and infrastructure through mutual funds or ETFs.

10. Economic situation

Adding to the damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has accentuated the slowdown in the global economy, which is entering what could become a long period of weak growth and high inflation

All this has had an impact on the Plan's performance and the Plan continues to manage its assets according to established investment and risk policies.

Kaleido Growth Inc.

Distributor and manager of the scholarship plans
promoted by Kaleido Foundation

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