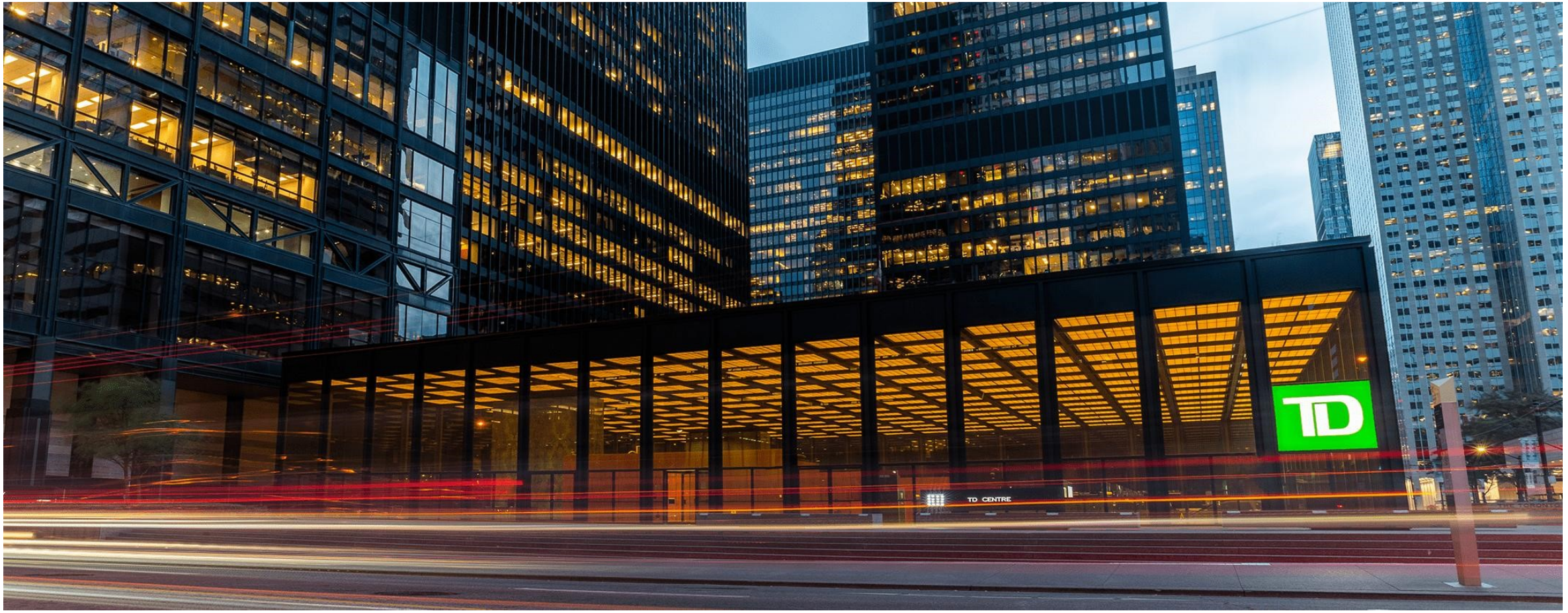
Quarterly Results Presentation

TD Bank Group – Q2 2026 – May 28, 2026



Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, TD Bank Group ("TD" or the "Bank") makes written and/or oral forward-looking statements, including in this document, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and in other communications. In addition, representatives of the Bank may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, the media, and others. All such statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbour" provisions of, and are intended to be forward-looking statements under, applicable Canadian and U.S. securities legislation, including the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements made in this document and/or on the conference call, the Management's Discussion and Analysis (2025 MD&A) in the Bank's 2025 Annual Report under the heading "Economic Summary and Outlook", under the headings "Key Priorities for 2026" and "Operating Environment and Outlook" for the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking, U.S. Banking, Wealth Management and Insurance, and Wholesale Banking segments, and under the heading "2025 Accomplishments and Focus for 2026" for the Corporate segment, and in other statements regarding the Bank's objectives and priorities for 2026 and beyond and strategies to achieve them, the regulatory environment in which the Bank operates, and the Bank's anticipated financial performance. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "will", "would", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "forecast", "outlook", "plan", "goal", "target", "possible", "potential", "predict", "project", "may", and "could" and similar expressions or variations thereof, or the negative thereof, but these terms are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. By their very nature, these forward-looking statements require the Bank to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, general and specific. Especially in light of the uncertainty related to the physical, financial, economic, political, and regulatory environments, such risks and uncertainties – many of which are beyond the Bank's control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict – may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Risk factors that could cause, individually or in the aggregate, such differences include: strategic, credit, market (including equity, commodity, foreign exchange, interest rate, and credit spreads), operational (including technology, cyber security, process, systems, data, third-party, fraud, infrastructure, insider and conduct), model, insurance, liquidity, capital adequacy, compliance and legal, financial crime, reputational, environmental and social, and other risks. Examples of such risk factors include general business and economic conditions in the regions in which the Bank operates; geopolitical risk (including policy, trade and tax-related risks and the potential impact of any new or elevated tariffs or any retaliatory tariffs); inflation, interest rates and recession uncertainty; regulatory oversight and compliance risk; risks associated with the Bank's ability to satisfy the terms of the global resolution of the investigations into the Bank's U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)/anti-money laundering (AML) program; the impact of the global resolution of the investigations into the Bank's U.S. BSA/AML program on the Bank's businesses, operations, financial condition, and reputation; the ability of the Bank to execute on long-term strategies, shorter-term key strategic priorities, including the successful completion of acquisitions and dispositions and integration of acquisitions, the ability of the Bank to achieve its financial or strategic objectives with respect to its investments, business retention plans, and other strategic plans; the business relationship with The Charles Schwab Corporation through the insured deposit account agreement exposes the Bank to certain risks; technology and cyber security risk (including cyber-attacks, data security breaches or technology failures) on the Bank's technologies, systems and networks, those of the Bank's customers (including their own devices), and third parties providing services to the Bank; data risk; model risk; fraud activity; insider risk; conduct risk; the failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to the Bank or its affiliates, including relating to the care and control of information, and other risks arising from the Bank's use of third-parties; the impact of new and changes to, or application of, current laws, rules and regulations, including consumer protection laws and regulations, tax laws, capital guidelines and liquidity regulatory guidance; increased competition from incumbents and new entrants (including Fintechs and big technology competitors); shifts in consumer attitudes and disruptive technology; environmental and social risk (including climate-related risk); exposure related to litigation and regulatory matters; ability of the Bank to attract, develop, and retain key talent; changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices; downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of ratings assigned by any rating agency, the value and market price of the Bank's common shares and other securities may be impacted by market conditions and other factors; the interconnectivity of financial institutions including existing and potential international debt crises; increased funding costs and market volatility due to market illiquidity and competition for funding; critical accounting estimates and changes to accounting standards, policies, and methods used by the Bank; and the occurrence of natural and unnatural catastrophic events and claims resulting from such events.

The Bank cautions that the preceding list is not exhaustive of all possible risk factors and other factors could also adversely affect the Bank's results. For more detailed information, please refer to the "Risk Factors and Management" section of the 2025 MD&A, as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders and news releases (as applicable) related to any events or transactions discussed under the headings "Significant Events", "Significant and Subsequent Events" or "Update on U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Program Remediation and Enterprise AML Program Improvement Activities" in the relevant MD&A, which applicable releases may be found on www.td.com. All such factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements, should be considered carefully when making decisions with respect to the Bank. The Bank cautions readers not to place undue reliance on the Bank's forward-looking statements. Material economic assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this document and/or on the conference call are set out in the 2025 MD&A under the headings "Economic Summary and Outlook" and "Significant Events", under the headings "Key Priorities for 2026" and "Operating Environment and Outlook" for the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking, U.S. Banking, Wealth Management and Insurance, and Wholesale Banking segments, and under the heading "2025 Accomplishments and Focus for 2026" for the Corporate segment, each as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders and news releases (as applicable). Any forward-looking statements contained in this document and/or on the conference call represent the views of management only as of the date hereof and are presented for the purpose of assisting the Bank's shareholders and analysts in understanding the Bank's financial position, objectives and priorities and anticipated financial performance as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Bank does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by or on its behalf, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

Q2 2026 Performance

Net Income	EPS[2]	PTPP[1,3] Growth (YoY)	Total Assets
Reported: $4.3B Adjusted[1]: $4.2B	Reported: $2.43 Adjusted[1]: $2.38	Reported: (49.8%) Adjusted[1]: 11.7%	$2.1T

Efficiency Ratio[2]	ROE[2]	ROTCE[2]	CET1[4]
Reported: 53.0% Adjusted, Net of ISE[1]: 57.0%	Reported: 14.7% Adjusted[1]: 14.4%	Reported: 17.7% Adjusted[1]: 17.2%	14.3%

Q2 2026 Updates

Strength in markets-driven businesses, margin expansion, and volume growth in Canadian P&C	Impaired PCLs decreased QoQ reflecting strong credit performance. Performing PCLs increased QoQ reflecting updated macroeconomic outlook. No change to F'26 PCL guidance	Strong cost discipline	Announced 4 cent increase in dividend per share (up 4%)	CET1 ratio of 14.3%, with strong adjusted organic capital accretion & repurchase of ~19MM shares in Q2

F'26 Targets[5]

~13%	6-8%	3-4%	Positive	40-50bps	13%+
Adj[1] ROE	Adj[1] EPS Growth	Adj[1] Expense Growth[6]	Adj[1] Operating Leverage[7]	PCL Ratio[8,9]	CET1 Ratio

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Strong Momentum Across our Businesses

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

- Record Q2 revenue, PTPP[1], and earnings
- RESL loans up 5% YoY, focusing on speed and specialization driving profitable growth
- In Cards, achieved strong acquisition and record penetration rates for consumer & small business credit cards
- Business loans up 7% YoY, supported by distribution expansion and broad-based momentum
- TD Auto Finance #1 in JD Power 2026 Canada Dealer Financing Satisfaction Study among both Non-Prime and Prime Credit Non-Captive Automotive Financing Lenders[2]

U.S. Banking

- Continued progress on AML remediation, our #1 priority
- Loans down 7% YoY, or up 3% YoY excluding loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off[1,3]
- Middle market lending up 13% YoY
- Home equity lending up 7% YoY
- U.S. Bankcard balances up 18% YoY driven by strong acquisition
- Record Q2 originations drove TD Auto Finance loans up 4% YoY, with ~90% in super prime and prime segments
- Record mass affluent sales drove double-digit asset growth YoY

Wealth Management & Insurance

- Record earnings and assets
- Launched the fully redesigned TD Easy Trade™ app, offering leading capabilities and 100 free trades to continue to acquire the next generation of investors
- In TD Direct Investing, new accounts up 16% YoY and trades per day up 11% YoY
- Expanded market share in ETFs with assets surpassing $37B, on track for medium-term target of $54B
- Continued to build on position as Canada's leading digital, direct insurer, with over 80% of TD Insurance clients digitally engaged[4]

Wholesale Banking

- Delivered record earnings
- Deepened client relationships and won significant mandates, including bookrunner on the largest Canadian corporate bond deal of all time and the largest biotech primary follow-on equity offering on record
- Acted as Joint Lead Manager on Canada's first tokenized bond
- Top 10 in U.S. Equity and Equity-Linked league tables[5]
- TD Securities voted Overall Commodities Dealer of the Year in the 2026 Energy Risk Commodity Rankings by Risk.net[6]

Deeper, Faster, Disciplined

Deeper Relationships

Canadian Personal Banking generated ~$9B in closed referrals to Wealth this quarter, double-digit growth YoY

In Canadian Wealth, record volumes of $1.5B referred from Direct Investing to Advice

Simpler & Faster

Realigning Small Business Banking to Canadian Personal Banking to accelerate growth

Converted Nordstrom credit card clients onto TD's servicing platform, leveraging cards infrastructure to scale the business and opening opportunities for new strategic cards partnerships

Disciplined Execution

U.S. Banking ROE 8.2% (Adj[2] 9.6%) and Wholesale Banking ROE 14.5%, both significant improvements YoY

In Insurance, deployed Agentic AI capabilities to enhance productivity, improve file quality, and reduce cycle time to strengthen fraud detection

Medium-term (F'29) Targets[1]

~16%	7-10%	Mid-to-high single digits	Positive	Mid-50s	Strong	40-50%	75+ bps
Adj[2] ROE	Adj[2] EPS Growth	Adj[2] PTPP CAGR[3] (%)	Adj[2] Operating Leverage	Adj[2] Efficiency Ratio, Net of ISE[4] (%)	CET1 Ratio	Dividend Payout Ratio[3]	Annual Adj[2] Organic Capital Accretion[5]

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Driving Structural Cost Reduction and AI Leadership

Targeting ~$2-2.5B annualized savings over medium-term[1]

Distribution Transformation
~$350-450MM

Technology & Data Modernization
~$350-400MM

Procurement
~$200-300MM

Automation & AI
~$500MM+

Global Delivery Workforce
~$200-300MM

Cost Moderation
~$400MM+

Adopting AI at scale

Medium-term target value[2]

~$500MM
Annualized Revenue Uplift

&

~$500MM
Annualized Cost Savings

Delivered **~$145MM** in AI value year-to-date, ahead of pace for target[2] of **~$200MM** in F'26

- RESL pre-adjudication cycle time reduced from ~15 hours to ~3 minutes using Agentic AI
- TD Insurance set a new industry standard for AI adoption in Canada, becoming the first home & auto insurer to launch a client-facing, generative AI virtual assistant

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Q2 2026 Brand and Sustainability Highlights

Strong Employer Brand

2026 Brand Finance® MOST VALUABLE CANADIAN BRAND

LinkedIn Top Companies 2026

Best Workplaces™ Great Place To Work. CANADA 2026™

Business Group on Health Best Employers Excellence in Health & Well-being 2026

2026 CANADA'S GREENEST EMPLOYERS

Sustainability Highlights

- Issued two green bonds totaling ~$1.8B across Canadian and European markets
- First bank to join CleanAI Initiative to advance AI solutions creating sustainable outcomes
- Through TD Charitable Foundation's 20th annual Housing for Everyone program, granted US$10MM to 40 nonprofits supporting housing affordability and stability in the U.S.

2025 Sustainability Report

U.S. BSA / AML Remediation[1]

Work on management remediation actions, including demonstrated sustainability, will continue through 2026 and 2027



Completed Actions

- ✓ **Transaction monitoring and investigation processes** continue to mature
- ✓ Deployed **improved customer risk rating model** in our new Know Your Customer platform, further enhancing client risk assessments
- ✓ **Enhanced Financial Crime Risk Management training program** with improved controls to monitor training delivery and effectiveness
- ✓ **Upgraded front-line onboarding systems** for Money Service Businesses, improving detection, identification and management
- ✓ Third-party vendor completed **first population of lookback reviews**

What is in flight

- Continued deployments of new **Know Your Customer** platform
- Further deployments of **machine learning and specialized AI**
- Further delivery of **training and development** for colleagues
- Continued execution of **lookback reviews** as required under the OCC and FinCEN consent orders

The U.S. BSA/AML remediation program remains subject to risks and uncertainties, including the review by the Monitor, and approval by our Regulators, FinCEN and the DOJ

Note: "management remediation actions" is considered by the Bank to consist of the root cause assessments, data preparation, design, documentation, frameworks, policies, standards, training, processes, systems, testing, and implementation of controls, as well as the hiring of resources.

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Q2 2026 Highlights

Strong quarter

EPS of $2.43 (Adj[1] $2.38, up 21% YoY)

PTPP[1] $7.4B (Adj[1] $5.8B, up 12% YoY, excl. U.S. strategic cards portfolio partners' share (SCP), FX, & ISE)

Revenue down 31% YoY (Adj[1] up 6% YoY)

- Reported incl. receivable adjustment for U.S. SCP and income tax adjustment on gain on sale of Schwab shares in current year and upfront loss from U.S. balance sheet restructuring in prior year
- Higher revenue from markets-driven businesses, margin expansion, and volume growth in Canadian P&C

PCL of $1,001MM

Expenses up 3% YoY (Adj[1] up 5% YoY; ~2% driven by variable compensation, FX & SCP)

- Reported incl. restructuring charges in prior year
- Higher governance & control investments (incl. costs for U.S. BSA/AML remediation) and spend supporting business growth initiatives including employee-related expenses

P&L ($MM)	Q2/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	15,797	-5%	-31%
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	1,398	-14%	-1%
Revenue, net of ISE[1,2]	14,399	-4%	-33%
PCL	1,001	-$38	-$340
Impaired	973	-$191	+$27
Performing	28	+$153	-$367
Expenses	8,372	-4%	3%
PTPP[1]	7,425	-5%	-50%
Net Income	4,251	5%	-62%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.43	4%	-61%
ROE	14.7%	+110 bps	-2,440 bps
Efficiency Ratio	53.0%	+20 bps	+1,750 bps
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	16,037	-4%	6%
Revenue, net of ISE	14,639	-2%	7%
Expenses	8,339	-3%	5%
PTPP[1]	5,811	-1%	12%
Net Income	4,168	-1%	15%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.38	-2%	21%
ROE	14.4%	+20 bps	+210 bps
Efficiency Ratio, Net of ISE[1]	57.0%	-10 bps	-60 bps

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Record Q2 revenue, PTPP[1], & earnings

Net income up 15% YoY; PTPP[1] up 8% YoY

Revenue up 5% YoY

- Volume growth and higher margins
  - Deposit volumes up 3%
  - Loan volumes up 6%

NIM[1,2] of 2.85%, +2 bps QoQ

- Higher loan and deposit margins partially offset by balance sheet mix
- For Q3'26, expect NIM to be relatively stable[3]

PCL of $498MM

Expenses up 2% YoY

- Higher employee-related expenses

P&L ($MM)	Q2/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**5,256**	**-3%**	**5%**
PCL	**498**	**+$62**	**-$124**
Impaired	465	+$41	+$37
Performing	33	+$21	-$161
Expenses	**2,088**	**-3%**	**2%**
PTPP[1]	**3,168**	**-3%**	**8%**
PTPP[1] – Personal Banking[4]	2,146	-3%	8%
PTPP[1] – Business Banking[4]	1,022	-3%	7%
Net Income	**1,925**	**-6%**	**15%**
ROE	**31.3%**	**-80 bps**	**+240 bps**
ROE – Personal Banking[4]	39.3%	-200 bps	-20 bps
ROE – Business Banking[4]	22.1%	+40 bps	+500 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**39.7%**	**+10 bps**	**-140 bps**
Efficiency Ratio – Personal Banking[4]	41.8%	+30 bps	-160 bps
Efficiency Ratio – Business Banking[4]	34.8%	-30 bps	-90 bps

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U.S. Banking

Sustained business momentum

Net income up >100% YoY (Adj[1] up 12% YoY)

PTPP[1] up >100% YoY (Adj[1] up 1% YoY)

Revenue up 42% YoY (Adj[1] up 6%)

- Reported incl. receivable adjustment for SCP in current year and upfront loss from balance sheet restructuring in prior year
- Deposits down 5%. Sweeps down 14%. Deposits excl. sweeps and targeted run-off in government banking business up 1%
- Loans down 7%. Excl. loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off, loans up 3%[1,2]
- AUM[3] up 22% YoY, AUA[3] up 2% YoY

NIM[1,4] 3.41%, +3 bps QoQ

- Higher loan and deposit margins
- For Q3'26, expect NIM to modestly increase[5]

PCL of US$250MM

Expenses up 10% YoY

- Higher governance & control investments (including costs of US$173MM for U.S. BSA/AML remediation), spend supporting business growth initiatives and employee related-expenses
- Continue to expect U.S. BSA/AML remediation and related governance & control investments to be largely in-line with ~US$500MM (pre-tax) guidance for F'26[6]
- Continue to expect overall F'26 expense growth in mid-single digit range[7]

P&L (US$MM) (except where noted)	Q2/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	2,762	-6%	42%
PCL	250	$38	-$61
Impaired	243	-$41	+$27
Performing	7	+$79	-$88
Expenses	1,807	2%	10%
PTPP[1]	955	-18%	>100%
Net Income excl. Schwab	595	-20%	>100%
Net Income excl. Schwab (C$MM)	813	-22%	>100%
ROE excl. Schwab	8.2%	-170 bps	+770 bps
ROTCE excl. Schwab	12.5%	-270 bps	+1,180 bps
Efficiency Ratio	65.4%	+490 bps	-1,920 bps
AUM ($B)	11	-	22%
AUA ($B)	46	-2%	2%
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	2,906	-1%	6%
Expenses	1,807	-	10%
PTPP[1]	1,099	-3%	1%
Net Income excl. Schwab	702	-3%	12%
Net Income excl. Schwab (C$MM)	960	-5%	8%
ROE excl. Schwab	9.6%	-	+130 bps
ROTCE excl. Schwab	14.8%	+10 bps	+220 bps
Efficiency Ratio	62.2%	+70 bps	+200 bps

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Wealth Management & Insurance

Record earnings and assets

Net income up 18% YoY; PTPP[1] up 18% YoY

Revenue up 8% YoY

- **Wealth Management**: higher fee-based revenues from asset growth and deposit volumes
  - AUM up 19% YoY, AUA[2] up 22% YoY reflecting market appreciation and net asset growth
- **Insurance**: Higher insurance earned premiums

ISE down 1% YoY

Expenses up 10% YoY

- Higher variable compensation commensurate with higher revenue, employee-related expenses, and technology investments

P&L ($MM)	Q2/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**3,778**	**-3%**	**8%**
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	**1,398**	**-14%**	**-1%**
Revenue, net of ISE[1]	**2,380**	**4%**	**14%**
Expenses	**1,249**	**-1%**	**10%**
PTPP[1]	**1,131**	**10%**	**18%**
Net Income	**837**	**11%**	**18%**
Net Income – Wealth Management	558	-3%	16%
Net Income – Insurance	279	52%	23%
Wealth Management & Insurance ROE	**51.2%**	**+590 bps**	**+440 bps**
Wealth Management ROE	65.0%	-130 bps	+720 bps
Insurance ROE	35.9%	+1,320 bps	+240 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**33.1%**	**+90 bps**	**+80 bps**
Efficiency Ratio, net of ISE[1]	**52.5%**	**-260 bps**	**-170 bps**
AUM ($B)	**643**	**5%**	**19%**
AUA ($B)[2]	**797**	**3%**	**22%**

Wholesale Banking

Record earnings

Net income up 46% YoY (Adj[1] up 38% YoY)

PTPP[1] up 32% YoY (Adj[1] up 26% YoY)

Revenue up 12% YoY

- Higher lending and financing revenue, advisory fees, and equity commissions

PCL of $78MM

Expenses up 3% YoY (Adj[1] up 6% YoY)

- Reported expenses incl. acquisition and integration-related costs for TD Cowen in prior year
- Higher variable compensation and operating costs (including front office and technology)

P&L ($MM)	Q2/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	**2,393**	**-3%**	**12%**
Global Markets	1,537	-7%	8%
Corporate & Investment Banking	891	5%	22%
PCL	**78**	**-$94**	**-$45**
Impaired	80	-$136	+$19
Performing	-2	$42	-$64
Expenses	**1,509**	**-3%**	**3%**
PTPP[1]	**884**	**-3%**	**32%**
Net Income	**612**	**9%**	**46%**
ROE	**14.5%**	**+190 bps**	**+430 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**63.1%**	**-20 bps**	**-550 bps**
Adjusted[1]			
Expenses	**1,509**	**-3%**	**6%**
PTPP[1]	**884**	**-3%**	**26%**
Net Income	**612**	**9%**	**38%**
ROE	**14.5%**	**+190 bps**	**+360 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**63.1%**	**-20 bps**	**-390 bps**

Corporate Segment

Reported net income of $64MM (Adj[1] net loss of $166MM)

- Reported net income includes items of note

P&L ($MM)	Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25
Reported			
Net Income (Loss)	**64**	**(359)**	**8,215**
Adjustments for items of note			
Amortization of acquired intangibles	33	34	43
Restructuring charges	-	200	163
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	43	44	47
Gain on sale of Schwab shares	-	-	(8,975)
Income tax adjustment on gain on sale of Schwab shares[3]	(288)	-	407
Impact of taxes on other items of note	(18)	(72)	(61)
Net (Loss) - Adjusted[1]	**(166)**	**(153)**	**(161)**
Net Corporate Expenses[4]	**(543)**	**(515)**	**(431)**
Other	**377**	**362**	**270**
Net (Loss) – Adjusted	**(166)**	**(153)**	**(161)**

Capital[1]

Disciplined capital and liquidity management

CET1 ratio 14.3%, down 26 bps QoQ

- Strong adjusted[2] earnings net of dividends and modest RWA growth drove strong adjusted[2] organic capital accretion this quarter
- Share buyback program decreased CET1 by 41 bps

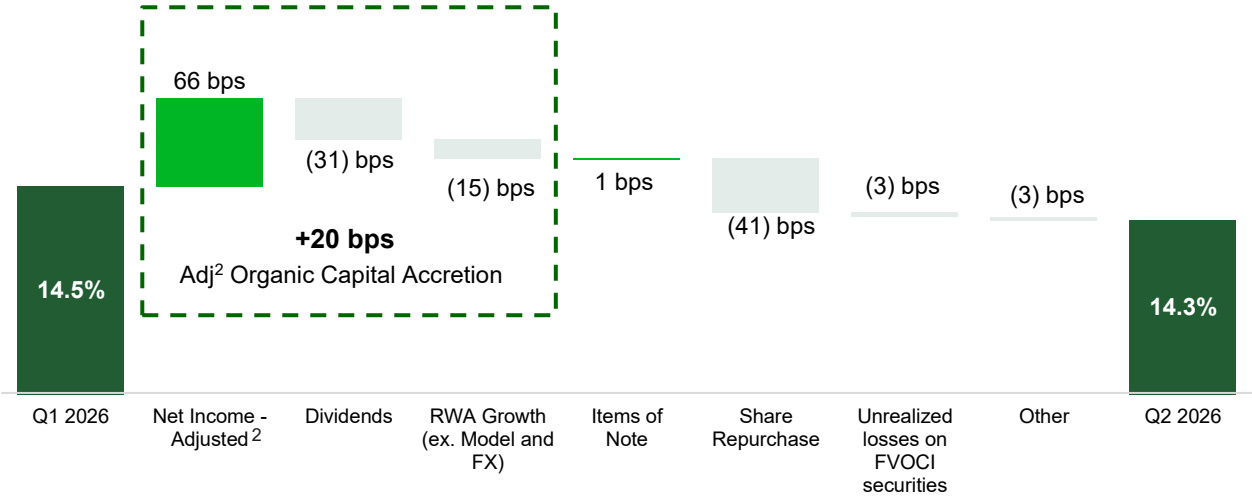
RWA growth of $6.2B QoQ

- Modest increases in credit risk volume and operational risk RWA driven by business growth
- Lower market risk RWA reflecting normal course position management in the trading book

Leverage ratio of 4.5%

Liquidity coverage ratio of 130%

QoQ CET1 ratio



QoQ RWA ($B)[3]



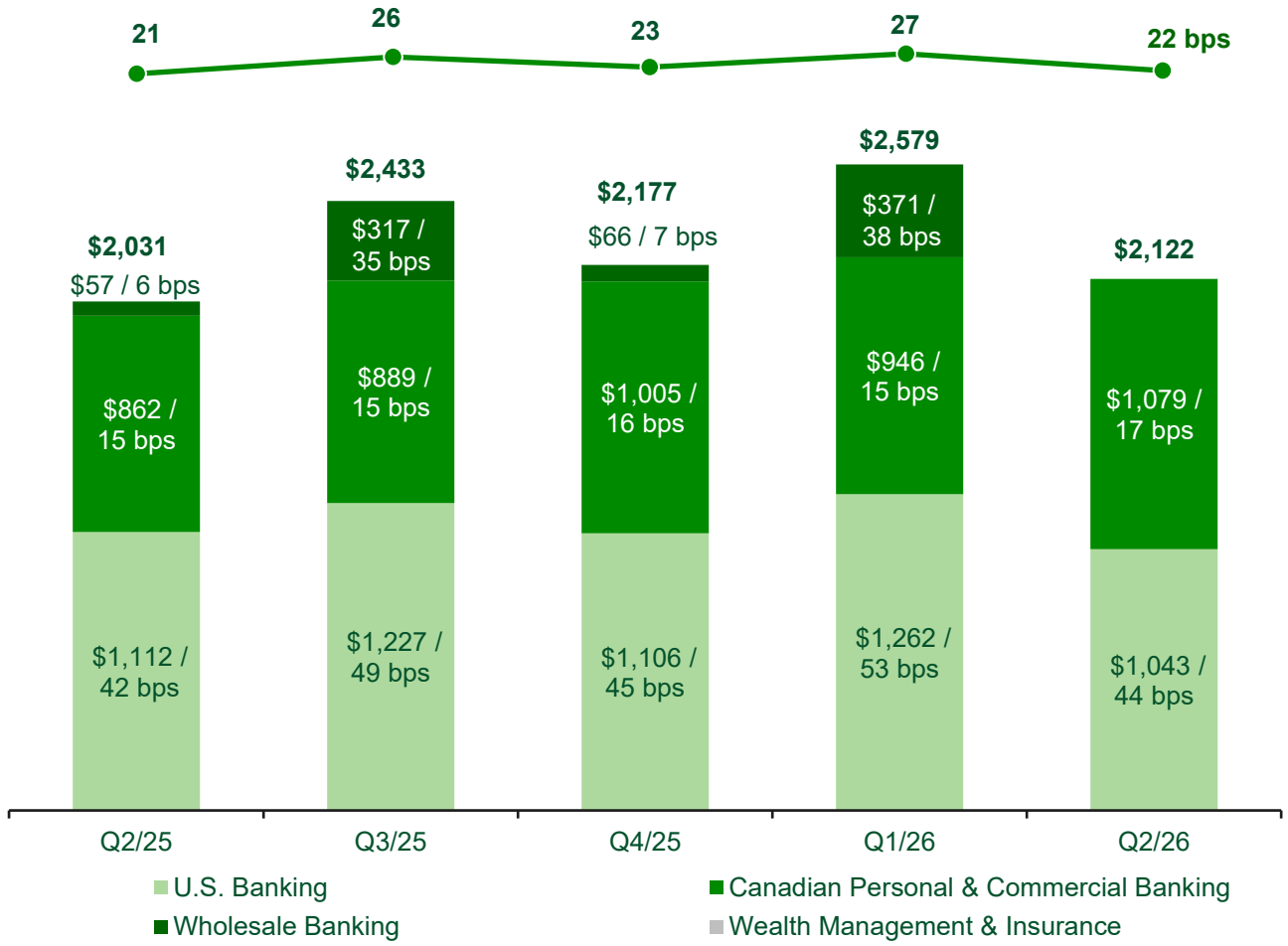
Gross Impaired Loan Formations

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loan formations decreased 5 basis points quarter-over-quarter, driven by:
  - Wholesale and U.S. Banking segments

GIL Formations[1]: $MM and Ratios[2]



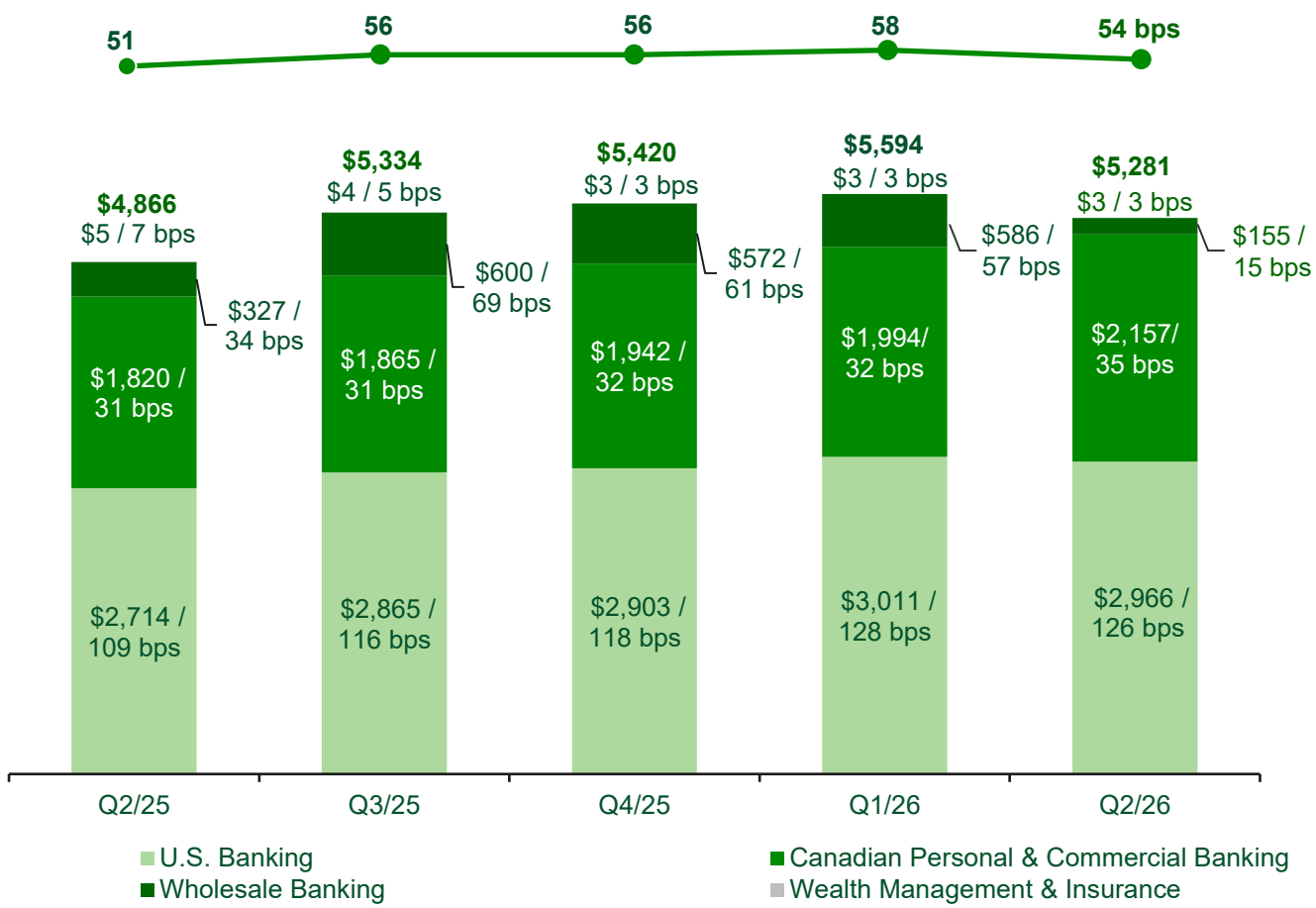
Gross Impaired Loans (GIL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans decreased 4 basis points quarter-over-quarter, mainly driven by:
  - Wholesale Banking segment

GIL: $MM and Ratios[1]



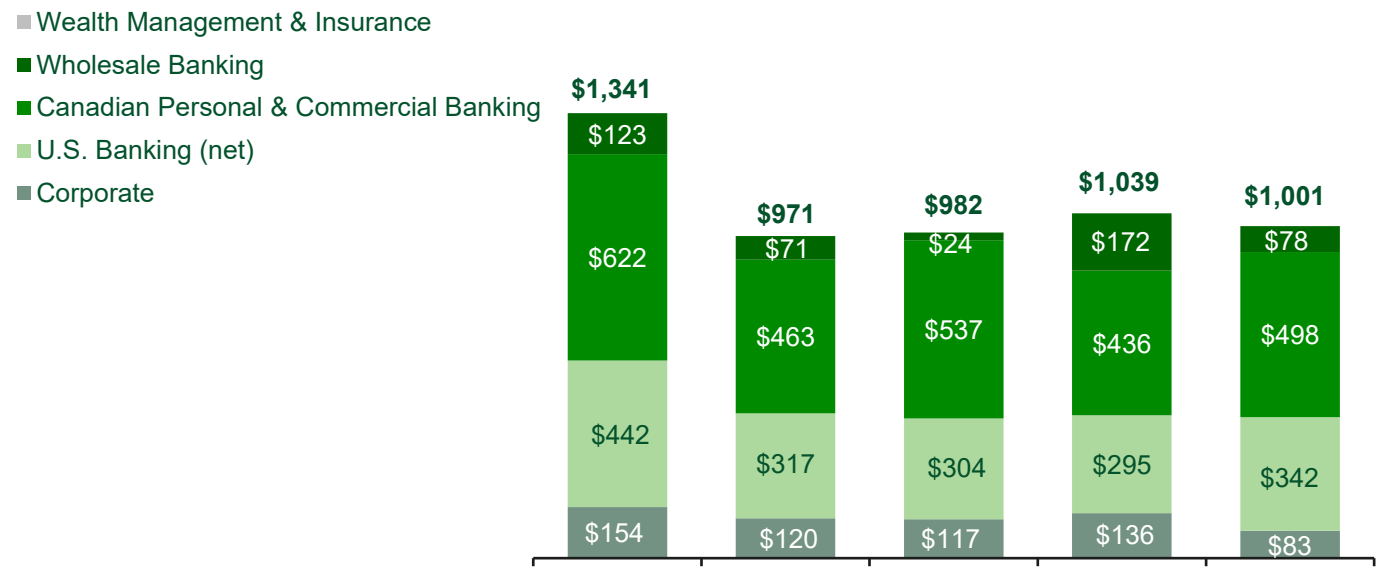
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- PCL stable quarter-over-quarter

PCL: $MM and Ratios[1,2,3]



PCL Ratio (bps)	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26	Q2/26
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	44	31	35	28	33
U.S. Banking (net)[2]	70	52	50	49	60
U.S. Banking & Corporate (gross)[3]	94	72	70	72	75
Wholesale Banking	51	31	11	70	31
Total Bank (gross)[3]	**58**	**41**	**41**	**43**	**43**
Total Bank (net)[2,4]	**51**	**36**	**36**	**38**	**39**

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

Impaired and Performing

Highlights

- Impaired PCLs decreased quarter-over-quarter, recorded in:
  - The Wholesale Banking, U.S. Banking, and Corporate segments
- Current quarter performing provision largely recorded in:
  - Canadian Personal & Commercial, and U.S. Banking segments

PCL[1] ($MM)	Q2/25	Q1/26	Q2/26
Total Bank	**1,341**	**1,039**	**1,001**
Impaired	946	1,164	973
Performing	395	(125)	28
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	**622**	**436**	**498**
Impaired	428	424	465
Performing	194	12	33
U.S. Banking (net)	**442**	**295**	**342**
Impaired	309	394	332
Performing	133	(99)	10
Wholesale Banking	**123**	**172**	**78**
Impaired	61	216	80
Performing	62	(44)	(2)
Corporate U.S. strategic cards partners' share	**154**	**136**	**83**
Impaired	148	130	96
Performing	6	6	(13)
Wealth Management & Insurance	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impaired	-	-	-
Performing	-	-	-

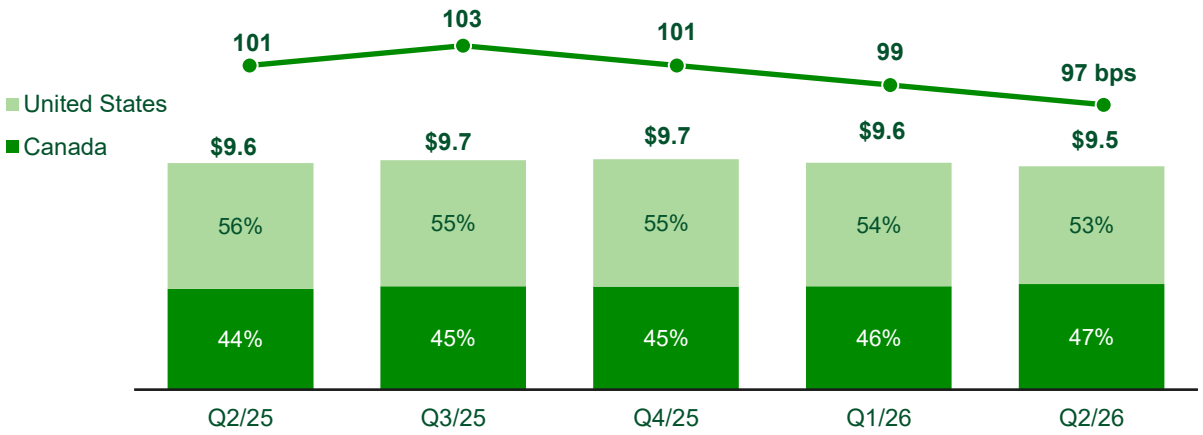
Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

Highlights

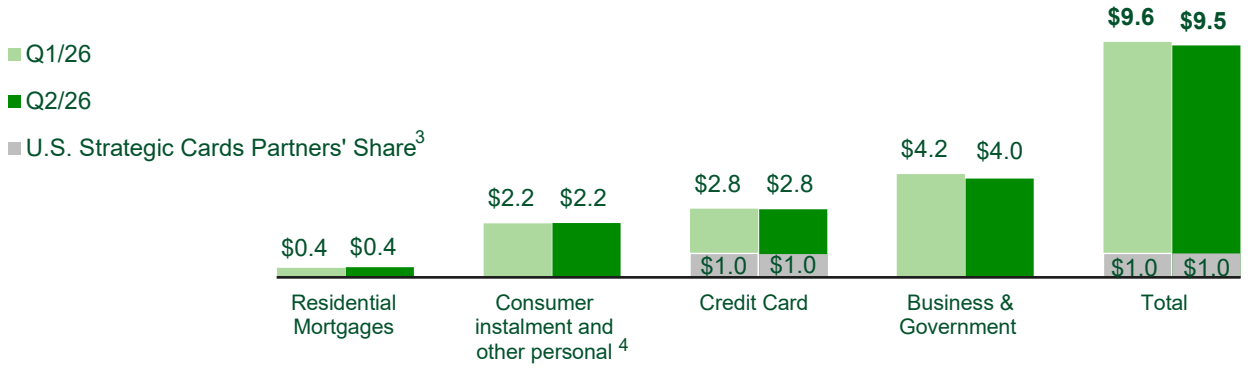
- ACL decreased $147 million quarter-over-quarter, reflecting:
  - Lower impaired allowance in Wholesale Banking
  - Partially offset by a performing build largely related to an update to the macroeconomic outlook

- While there are many potential scenarios that may impact the economic trajectory and credit performance, the Bank's fiscal 2026 PCLs are expected to be in the range of 40 to 50 basis points, consistent with prior guidance[5]

ACL[1]: $B and Coverage Ratios[2]



ACL by Asset Type: $B



Performing ($B)	0.30	0.32	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.3	7.9	7.9
Impaired ($B)	0.09	0.10	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.5
Ratio[3] (bps)	12	14	83	81	681	682	120	113	99	97

This Slide contains forward-looking information. Please refer to the caution at the beginning of this presentation and the endnotes for this slide for material factors, risks and assumptions.

Appendix

Q2 2026: Items of Note

	($MM)		EPS ($)	Segment	SFI Reference[1]
	Pre-Tax	After-Tax			
Reported net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,251**	**2.43**		
Items of note					
Amortization of acquired intangibles	33	25	0.01	Corporate	Page 4, L13, L27 & L41
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	43	33	0.02	Corporate	Page 4, L18, L31 & L46
Income tax adjustment on gain on sale of Schwab shares[3]	-	(288)	(0.17)	Corporate	Page 4, L19, L32 & L47
Receivable adjustment in U.S. SCP[4]	197	147	0.09	U.S. Banking	Page 4, L25, L37 & L53
Excluding items of note above					
Adjusted[5] net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,168**	**2.38**		

U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio

Illustrative Example of Accounting

	($MM)
Credit Card Portfolio	1,000
Revenue	150
Credit Losses	(50)
Risk-Adjusted Profit	**100**

Mechanics:

- TD collects revenue.
- TD establishes a reserve for the total credit losses and a receivable for the partners' share of credit losses.
- TD pays partners their share of risk-adjusted profit ('payment' in table below).

Assuming 10% decrease in partner share*

	Before	After
Credit Loss Reserve	100	100
Partners' Share	80%	70%
Receivable	80	70
Receivable Adjustment		**10**

Adjustment to credit loss receivable to reflect decrease in Nordstrom's share treated as item of note in non-interest income in U.S. Banking this quarter

Assuming 70% partner share / 30% TD share*

Income Statement Presentation	Total Bank	U.S. Banking	Corporate
Revenue	Gross at 100% = 150	Net at 30% = 45	Net at 70% = 105
Credit Losses	Gross at 100% = (50)	Net at 30% = (15)	Net at 70% = (35)
Non-Interest Expense	Payment at 70% = (70)	-	Payment at 70% = (70)
Net Income Before Taxes	**Net at 30% = 30**	**Net at 30% = 30**	**-**

** The split differs by partner, with TD having a higher share under the new Nordstrom agreement and a lower share under the Target agreement.*

Q2 2026: PTPP[1] & Operating Leverage[1]

Modified for partners' share of SCP PCL, FX and Insurance Service

	TOTAL BANK	Q2 2026		Q1 2026		Q2 2025		SFI Reference
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	
	Reported Results ($MM)	**15,797**	**8,372**	**16,585**	**8,753**	**22,937**	**8,139**	Page 2, L3 & L6
1	PTPP[1]	**7,425**		**7,832**		**14,798**		
2	PTPP[1] (QoQ)	(5.2%)		17.1%		147.5%		
3	PTPP[1] (YoY)	(49.8%)		31.0%		173.1%		
4	Revenue (YoY)	(31.1%)		18.1%		66.0%		
5	Expenses (YoY)	2.9%		8.5%		(3.1%)		
6	**Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	**(34.0%)**		**9.6%**		**69.1%**		
7	**Adjusted[1] Results ($MM)**	**16,037**	**8,339**	**16,629**	**8,563**	**15,138**	**7,908**	Page 2, L16 & L17
8	Minus: U.S. Banking value in C$[2]	3,981	2,476	4,085	2,512	3,883	2,338	Page 10, L19 & L23
9	Plus: U.S. Banking value in US$[2]	2,906	1,807	2,941	1,810	2,731	1,644	Page 12, L19 & L23
10	Minus: Insurance Service Expense	1,398		1,622		1,417		Page 2, L5
11	Plus: Corporate PCL[3]		83		136		154	Page 16, L6
12	**Subtotal**	**13,564**	**7,753**	**13,863**	**7,997**	**12,569**	**7,368**	
13	**PTPP[1]**	**5,811**		**5,866**		**5,201**		
14	Line 13 PTPP[1] (QoQ)	(0.9%)		9.5%		5.4%		
15	Line 13 PTPP[1] (YoY)	11.7%		18.9%		4.8%		
16	Line 12 Revenue (YoY)	7.9%		12.0%		7.5%		
17	Line 12 Expenses (YoY)[4]	5.2%		7.4%		9.4%		
18	**Line 12 Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	2.7%		4.6%		(2.0%)		

Net Interest Income Sensitivity (NIIS)

Strong deposit base and disciplined ALM management

NII impact from 25 bps change in short-term interest rates[1,2]

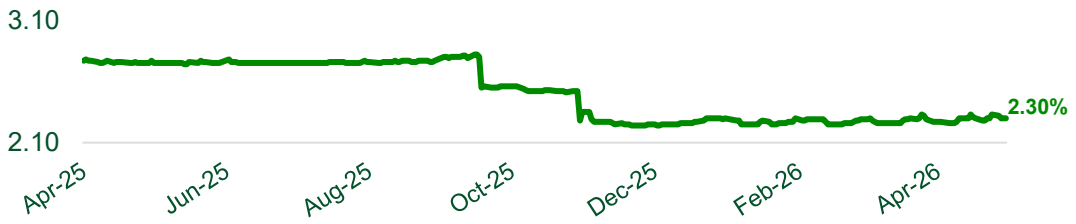
($ in CAD MM)	Q2'26		Q1'26	
	+25bps	-25bps	+25bps	-25bps
CAD	$55	($55)	$52	($52)
USD	$18	($6)	$39	($40)
Total	**$73**	**($61)**	**$91**	**($92)**

- For Q2'26, $111MM increase or $105MM decrease if across the curve

NII impact from 100 bps change in interest rates across the curve[1,2]

($ in CAD MM)	Q2'26		Q1'26	
	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps
CAD	$349	($384)	$382	($417)
USD	$158	($163)	$363	($398)
Total	**$507**	**($547)**	**$745**	**($815)**

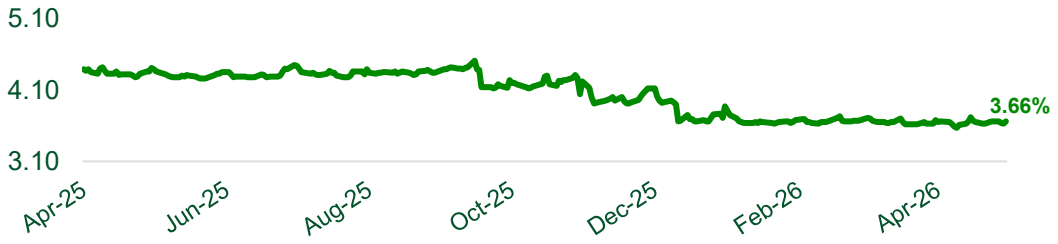
Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (%)



CAD 5-Year Swap Rate (%)



U.S. Secured Overnight Financing Rate (%)



U.S. 7-Year Swap Rate (%)

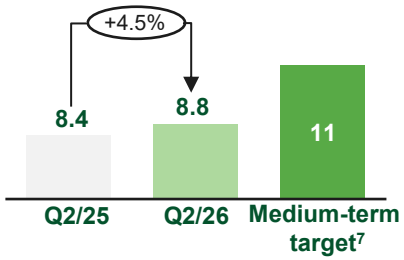


Note: The NII impact of the +100bps increase will not move proportionally to the impact of the next +25bps rate hike due to the positive added benefit of longer-term rates increasing, partially offset by other factors, including loan prepayment risk and deposit pricing sensitivity.

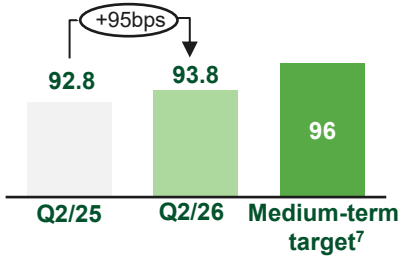
Digital leadership enables deeper engagement and growth

Canada[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

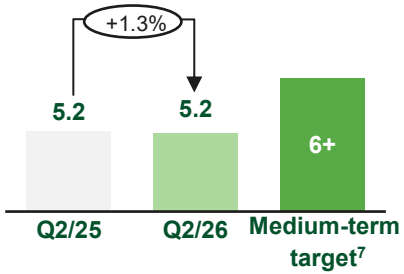


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

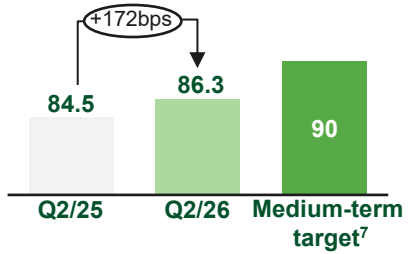


U.S.[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

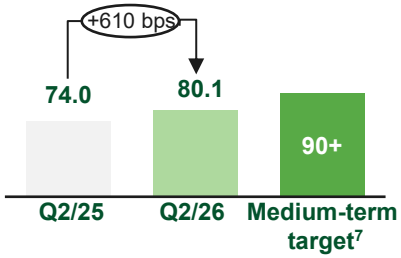


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

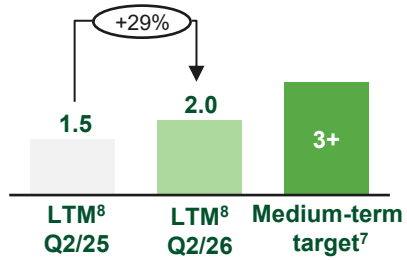


Home & Auto Insurance[1]

Clients Digitally Engaged *(% of total customers)*[5]



TD MyInsurance Transactions *(millions)*[6]

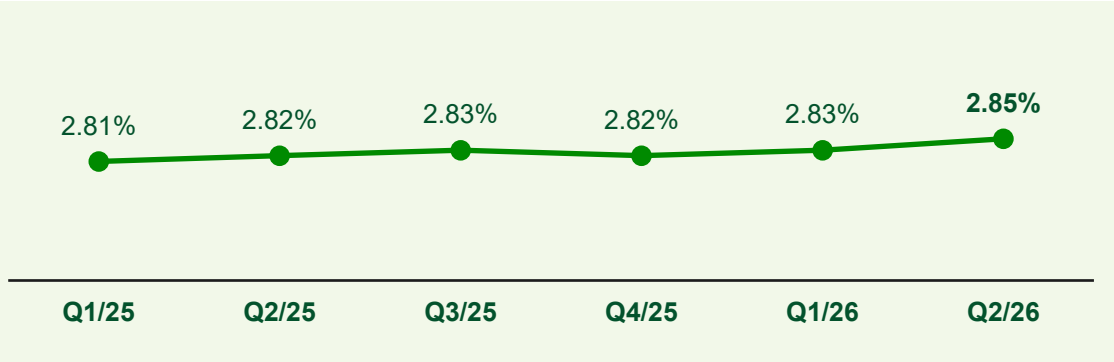


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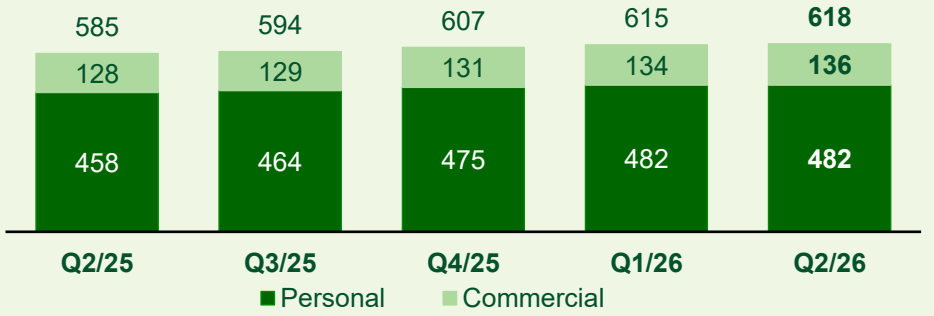
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

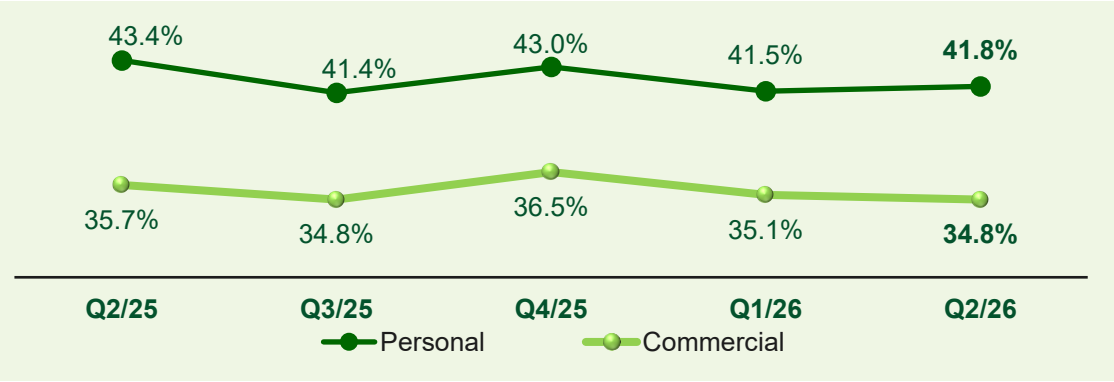
Net Interest Margin (NIM)



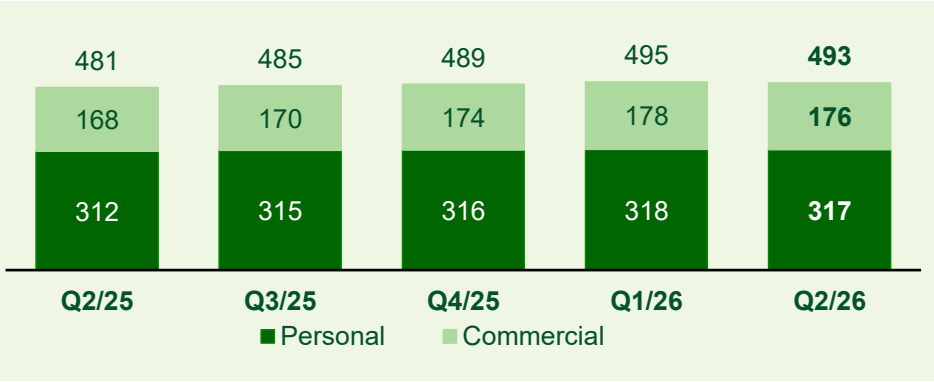
Average Loans ($B)[1]



Efficiency Ratio



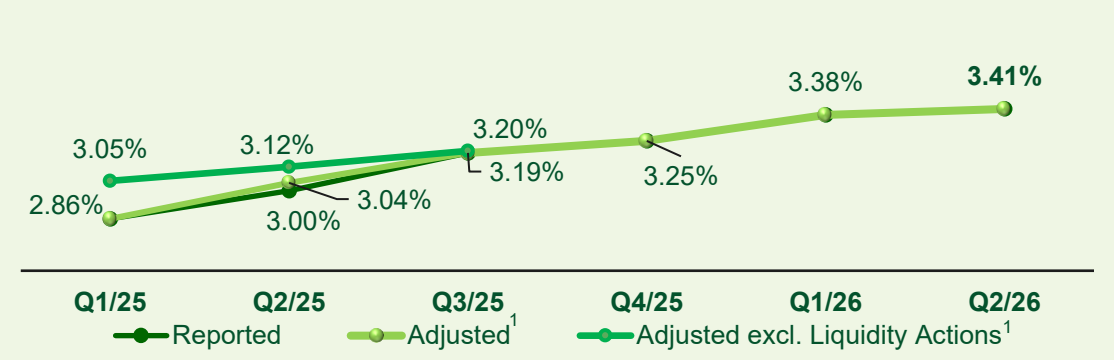
Average Deposits ($B)[1]



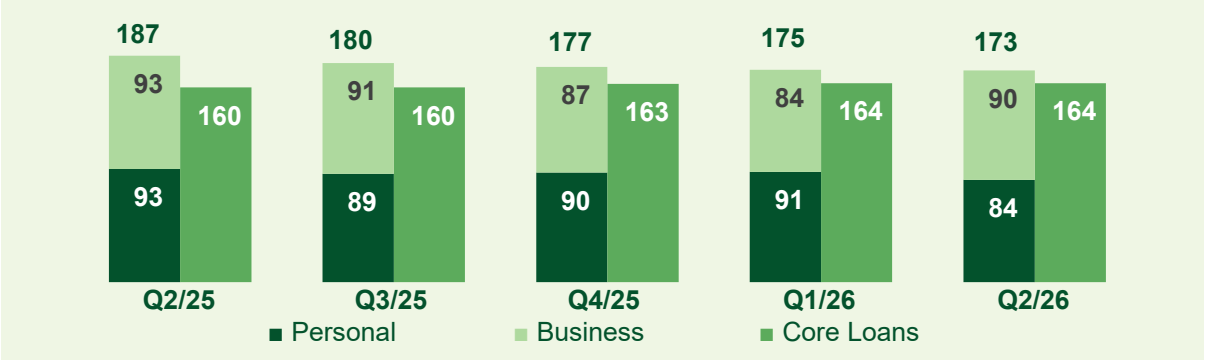
U.S. Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

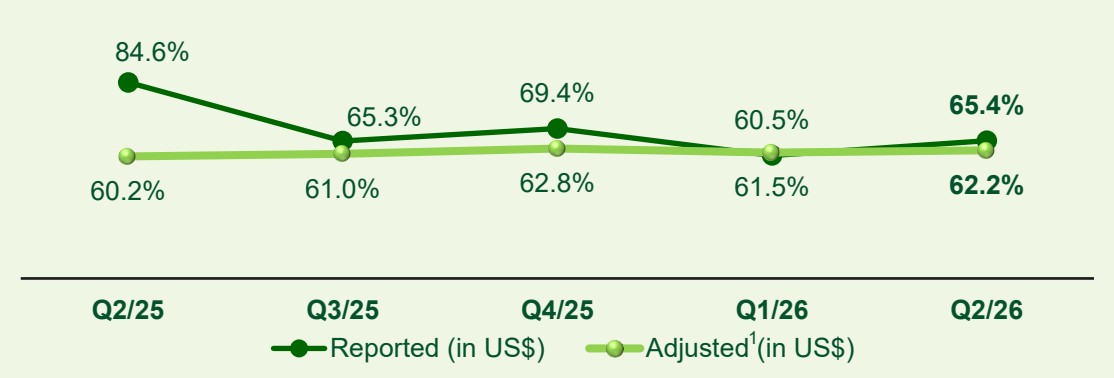
Net Interest Margin (NIM)



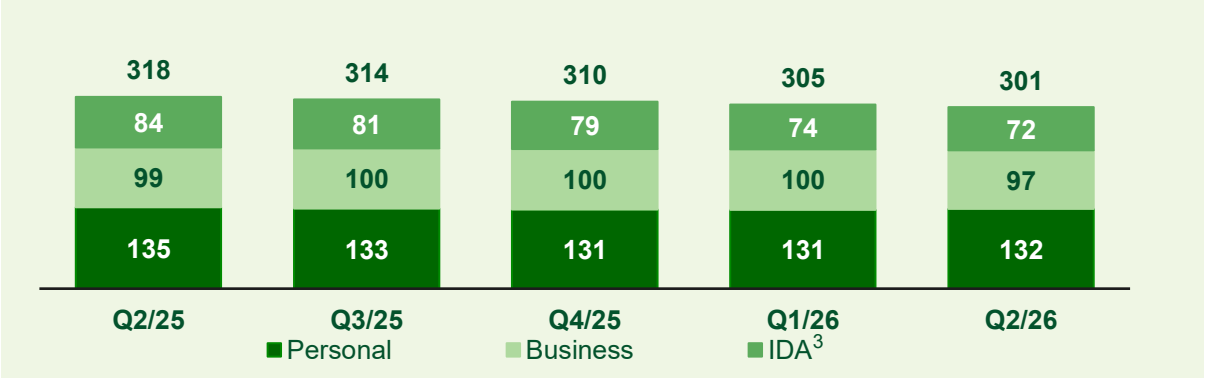
Average Loans (US$B)[2]



Efficiency Ratio



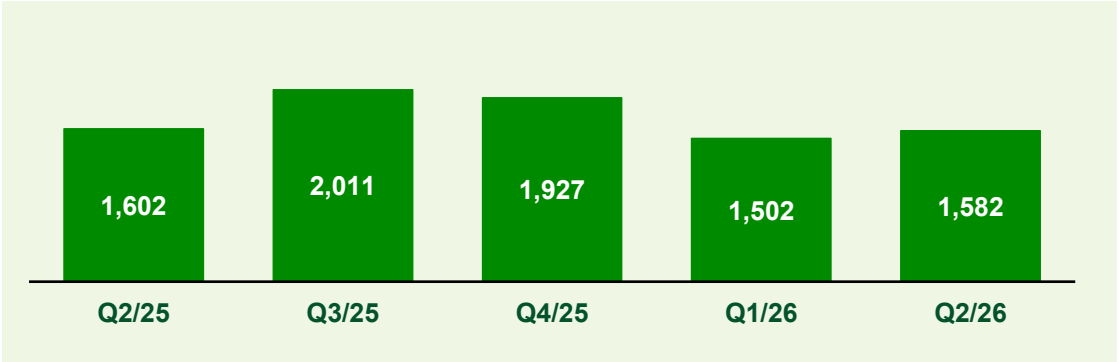
Average Deposits (US$B)[2]



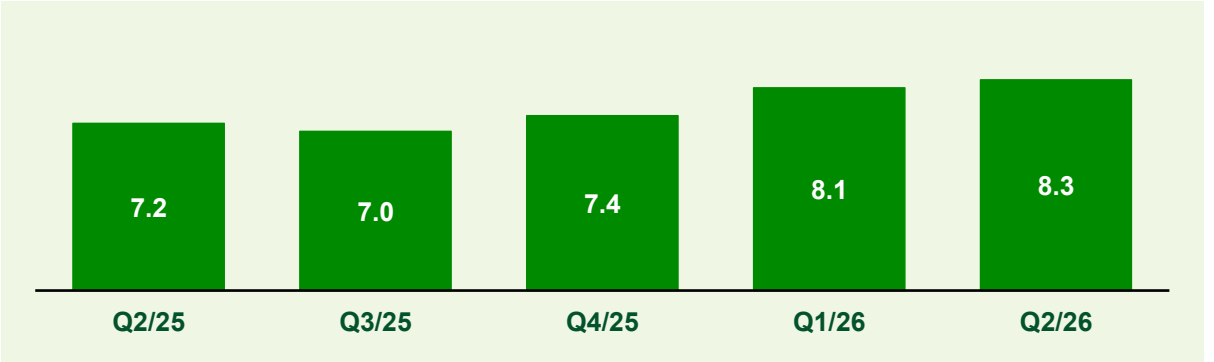
Wealth Management & Insurance

Volumes and Efficiency

Gross Written & Collected Premiums[1] ($MM)



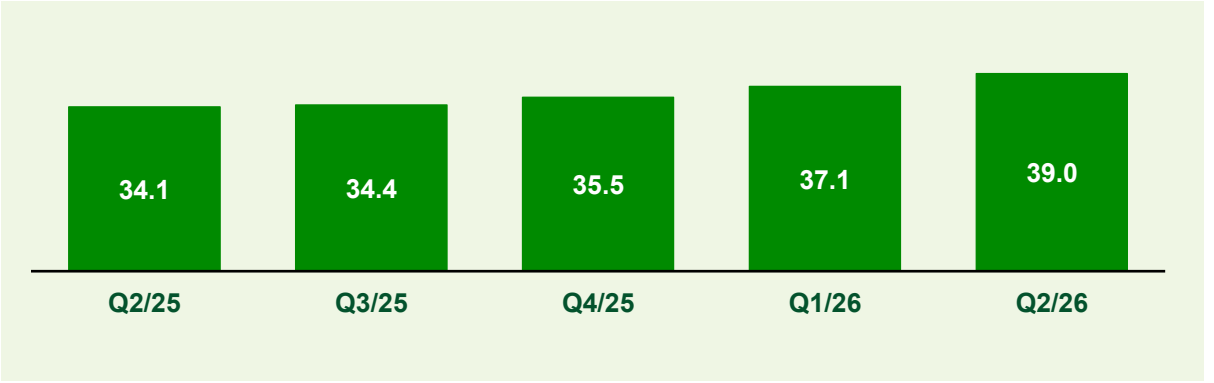
Average Loans ($B)



Efficiency Ratio

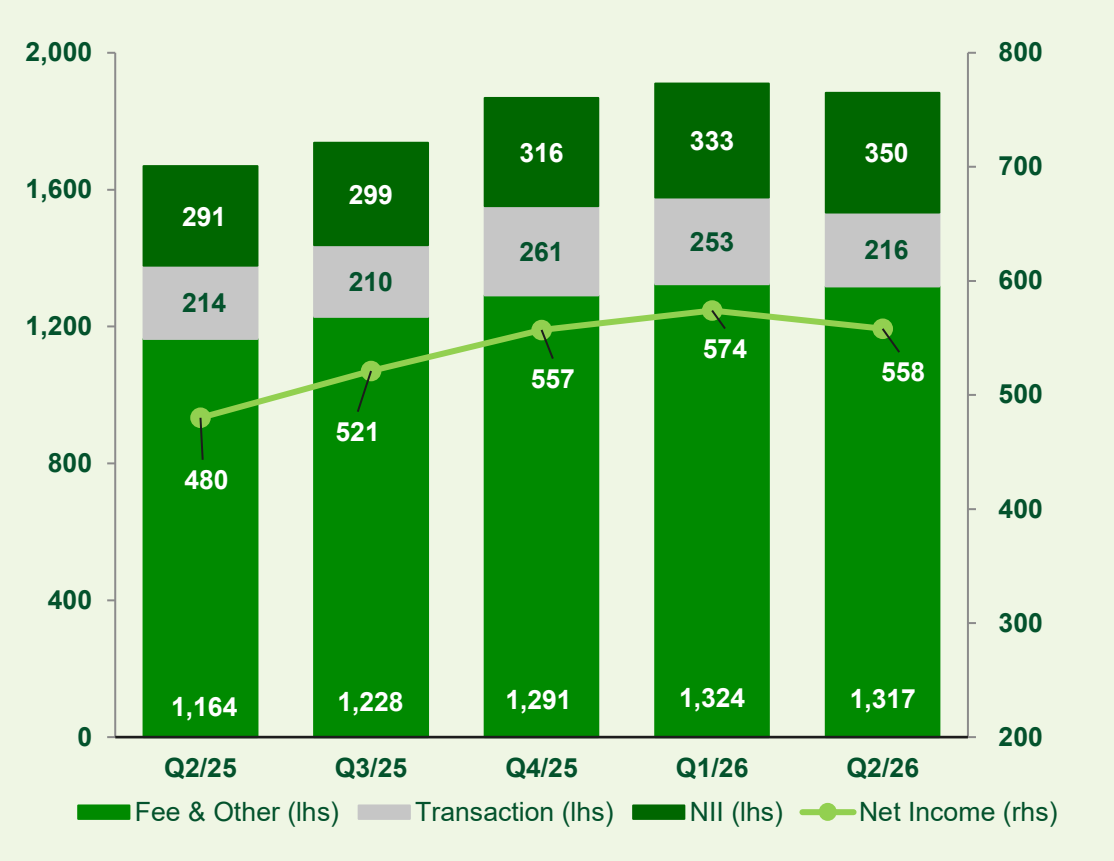
	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26	Q2/26
WM&I	**32.3%**	**31.4%**	**32.7%**	**32.2%**	**33.1%**
Wealth Management	60.9%	59.5%	59.6%	59.2%	59.9%
Insurance	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%
WM&I, Net of ISE[2]	**54.2%**	**54.7%**	**56.7%**	**55.1%**	**52.5%**
Insurance, Net of ISE[2]	27.6%	32.4%	39.9%	34.2%	24.3%

Average Deposits ($B)

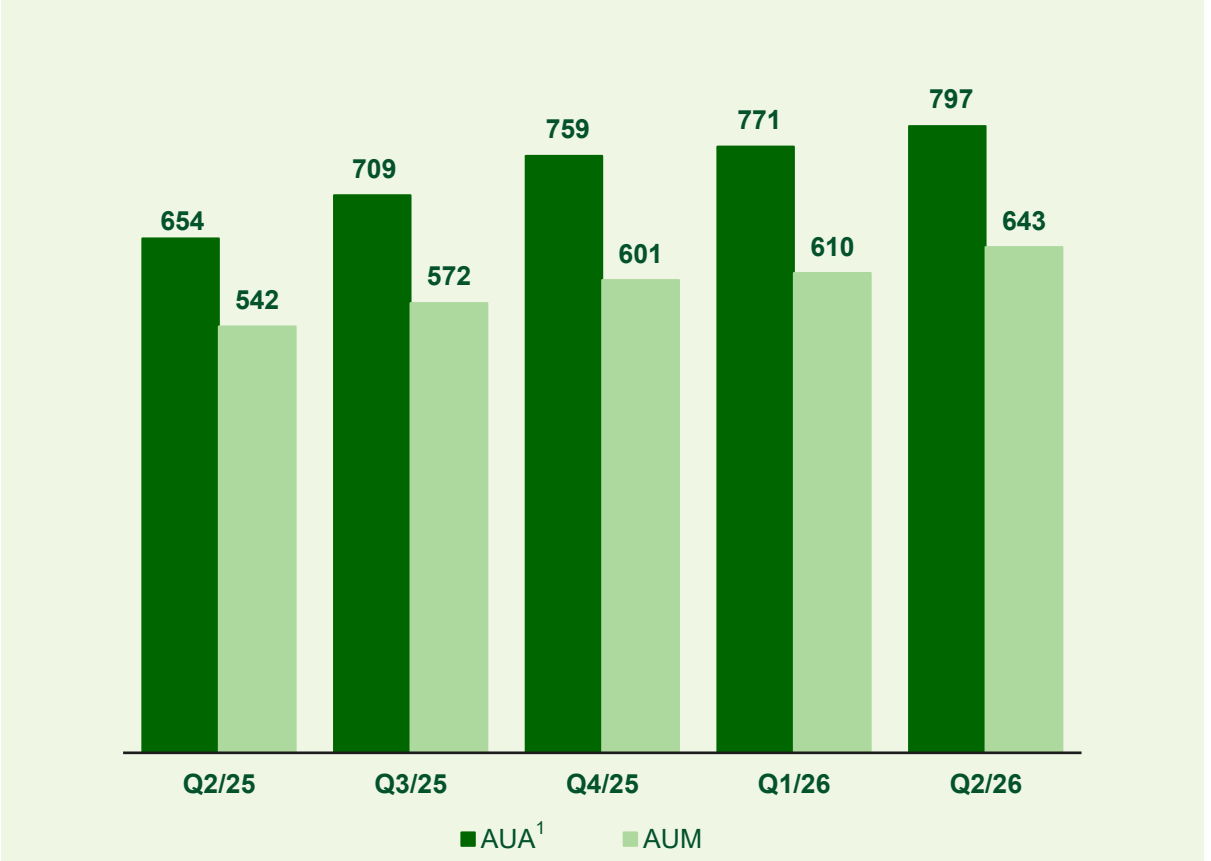


Wealth Management & Insurance

Wealth Revenue & NIAT ($MM)

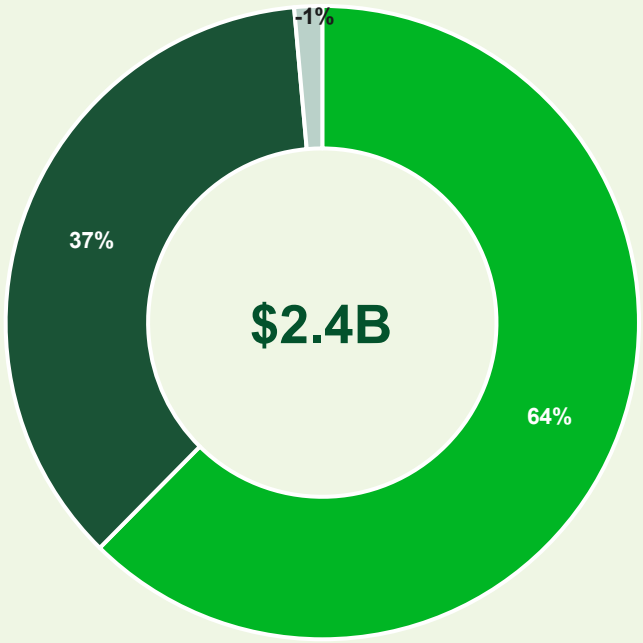


Wealth Assets ($B)

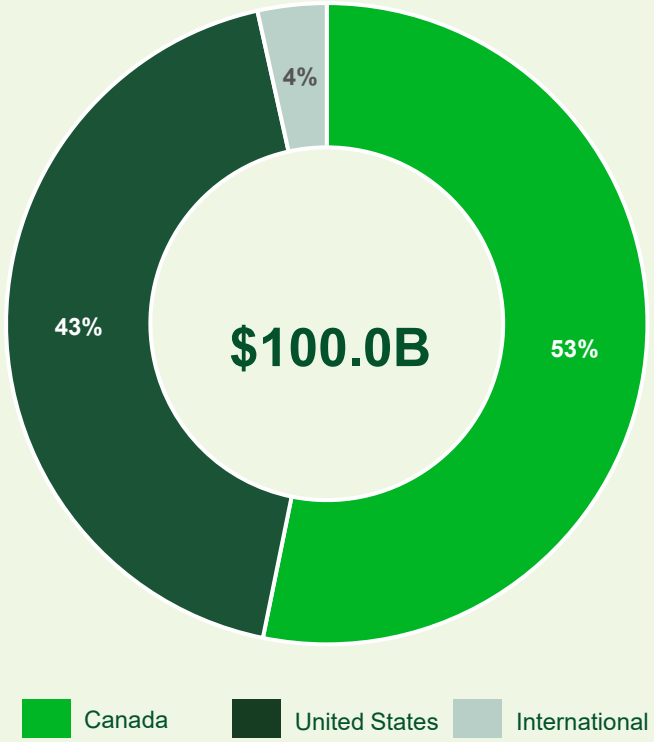


Wholesale Banking

Q2/26 Revenue



Q2/26 Loans[1]



Gross Lending Portfolio

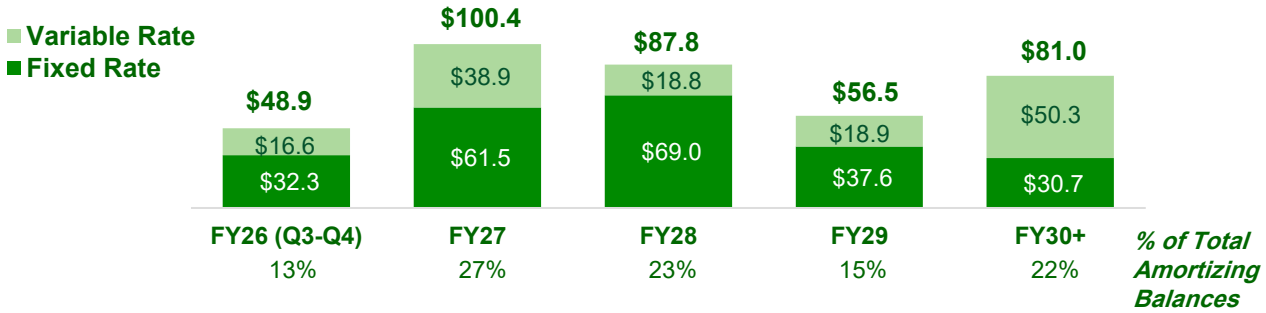
Period-End Balances ($B unless otherwise noted)	Q1/26	Q2/26
Canadian Personal and Commercial Portfolio	**619.3**	**623.3**
Personal	**482.1**	**482.8**
Residential Mortgages	258.8	250.8
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	156.4	164.2
Indirect Auto	32.0	32.3
Credit Cards	21.9	22.5
Other Personal	13.0	13.0
Unsecured Lines of Credit	10.5	10.5
Commercial Banking (including Small Business Banking)	**137.2**	**140.5**
U.S. Banking Portfolio (all amounts in US$)	**172.9**	**173.4**
Personal	**89.7**	**89.1**
Residential Mortgages	34.0	33.8
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	9.0	9.1
Indirect Auto	31.7	31.9
Credit Cards	14.1	13.5
Other Personal	0.9	0.8
Commercial Banking	**83.2**	**84.3**
Non-residential Real Estate	18.0	17.5
Residential Real Estate	10.2	10.3
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	55.0	56.5
FX on U.S. Personal & Commercial Portfolio	**62.1**	**62.2**
U.S. Banking Portfolio ($)	**235.0**	**235.6**
Canadian Wealth Management and Insurance Portfolio	**9.8**	**9.5**
Wholesale Portfolio	**103.4**	**104.7**
Total[2]	**967.5**	**973.1**

Canadian Real Estate Secured Lending Portfolio

Highlights

- **Total Canadian real estate secured lending portfolio at $418B**
  - 91% of RESL portfolio is amortizing[4]
    - 76% of HELOC portfolio is amortizing
  - 44% variable interest rate, of which 22% Mortgage and 22% HELOC
  - 13% of RESL portfolio insured
- **Canadian RESL credit quality remained strong**
  - Five-year average impaired loss rate ~1bp
  - Uninsured average Bureau score[5] of 792, largely stable quarter-over-quarter
  - Less than 1% of the RESL portfolio is uninsured, has a bureau score of 650 or lower and LTV greater than 75%
- **Condo and Investor[6] RESL credit quality consistent with broader portfolio**
  - Condo RESL represented ~15% of RESL outstanding with 18% insured
  - Investor RESL represented ~12% of RESL outstanding

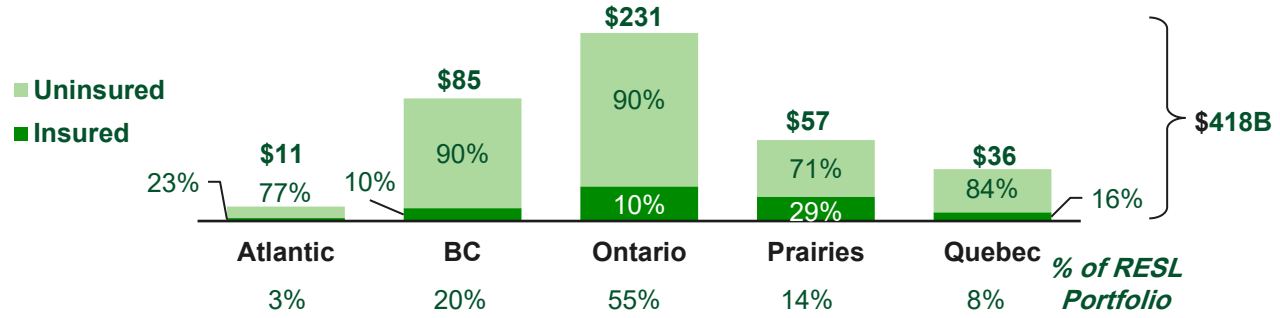
Maturity Schedule ($B)[1]



Canadian RESL Portfolio – Current Loan to Value (%)[2]

	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26	Q2/26
Uninsured	54	54	56	57	59
Insured	53	54	55	57	58

Regional Breakdown[3] ($B)



Canadian Personal Banking

Highlights

- Continued good asset quality in Canadian Personal Banking

Canadian Personal Banking (Q2/26)[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	250.8	512	0.20
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	164.2	244	0.15
Indirect Auto	32.3	134	0.42
Credit Cards	22.5	189	0.84
Other Personal	13.0	74	0.57
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*10.5*	*50*	*0.48*
Total Canadian Personal Banking	**482.8**	**1,153**	**0.24**
Change vs. Q1/26	0.7	71	0.02

Canadian RESL Portfolio – Loan to Value by Region (%)[2, 3]

	Q1/26			Q2/26		
	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL
Atlantic	63	54	59	64	56	60
BC	61	52	56	63	54	58
Ontario	63	52	57	65	54	59
Prairies	62	53	58	64	55	59
Quebec	61	57	59	62	59	60
Canada	**62**	**53**	**57**	**64**	**55**	**59**

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans decreased quarter-over-quarter, driven by:
  - Wholesale Banking portfolio
  - Partially offset by an increase in the Canadian Commercial Banking portfolio

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking (Q2/26)

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Banking[1]	140.5	1,004	0.71
Wholesale Banking	104.7	155	0.15
Total Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking	**245.2**	**1,159**	**0.47**
Change vs. Q1/26	4.6	(339)	(0.15)

Industry Breakdown[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)
Real Estate – Residential	30.1	25
Real Estate – Non-residential	30.9	74
Financial	53.2	4
Govt-PSE-Health & Social Services	18.1	60
Oil and Gas	3.6	3
Metals and Mining	4.6	50
Forestry	1.0	12
Consumer[2]	10.3	192
Industrial/Manufacturing[3]	14.3	260
Agriculture	13.9	83
Automotive	14.4	82
Other[4]	50.8	314
Total	**$245.2**	**$1,159**

U.S. Personal Banking

Highlights

- Lower gross impaired loans in U.S. Personal Banking driven by Cards and RESL portfolios

U.S. Personal Banking (Q2/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	33.8	378	1.12
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	9.1	228	2.50
Indirect Auto	31.9	263	0.82
Credit Cards	13.5	268	1.99
Other Personal	0.8	11	1.31
Total U.S. Personal Banking (USD)	**89.1**	**1,148**	**1.29**
Change vs. Q1/26 (USD)	(0.6)	(46)	(0.04)
Foreign Exchange	32.0	411	n/a
Total U.S. Personal Banking (CAD)	**121.1**	**1,559**	**1.29**

U.S. Real Estate Secured Lending Portfolio

Indexed Loan to Value (LTV) Distribution and Refreshed FICO Scores[2]

Current Estimated LTV	Residential Mortgages (%)	1st Lien HELOC (%)	2nd Lien HELOC (%)	Total (%)
>80%	7	2	6	7
61-80%	28	12	43	28
<=60%	65	86	51	65
Current FICO Score >700	91	85	81	90

U.S. Commercial Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans stable quarter-over-quarter

U.S. Commercial Banking (Q2/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	**27.8**	**461**	**1.66**
Non-residential Real Estate	17.5	277	1.58
Residential Real Estate	10.3	184	1.79
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	**56.5**	**575**	**1.02**
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (USD)	**84.3**	**1,036**	**1.23**
Change vs. Q1/26 (USD)	1.1	15	-
Foreign Exchange	30.2	371	n./a
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (CAD)	**114.5**	**1,407**	**1.23**

Commercial Real Estate

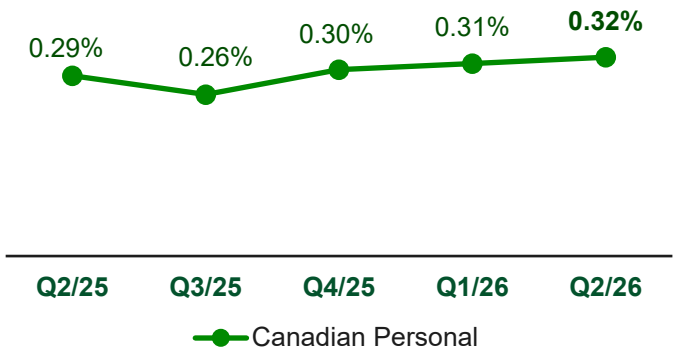
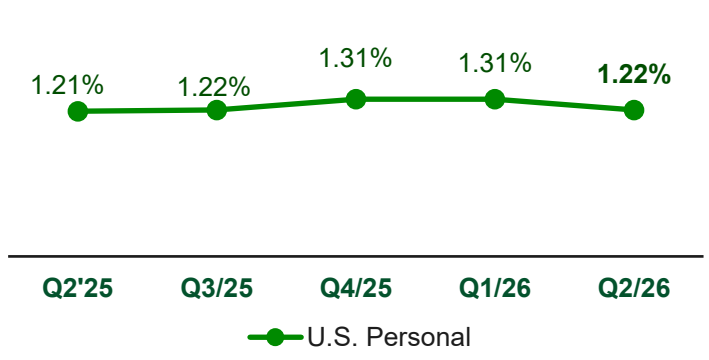
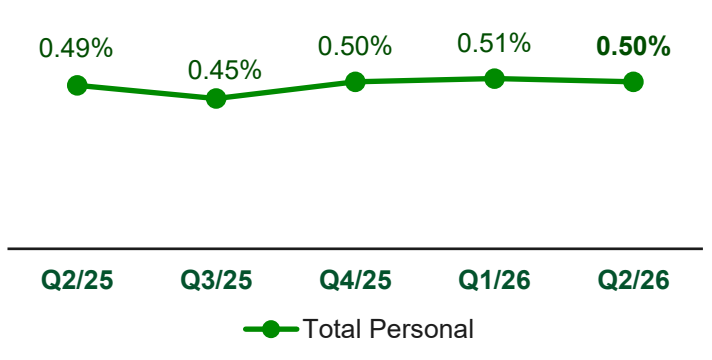
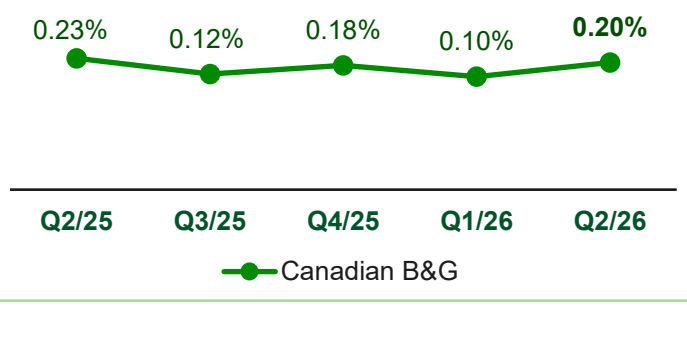
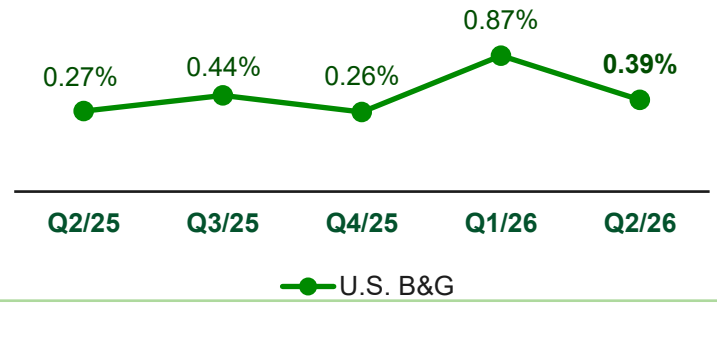
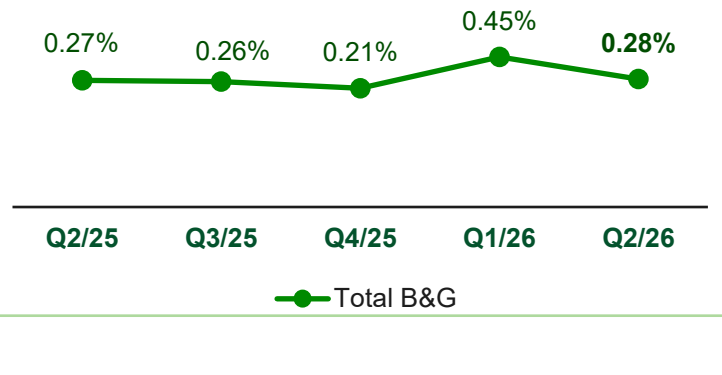
	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Office	3.4	211
Retail	5.4	53
Apartments	9.6	181
Residential for Sale	0.1	-
Industrial	2.3	8
Hotel	0.3	2
Commercial Land	0.1	-
Other	6.6	6
Total CRE	**27.8**	**461**

Commercial & Industrial

	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Health & Social Services	9.5	46
Professional & Other Services	6.5	108
Consumer[1]	7.4	129
Industrial/Manufacturing[2]	6.4	75
Government/PSE	11.7	33
Financial	6.4	4
Automotive	1.6	6
Other[3]	7.0	174
Total C&I	**56.5**	**575**

Provision for Credit Losses – Impaired[1]

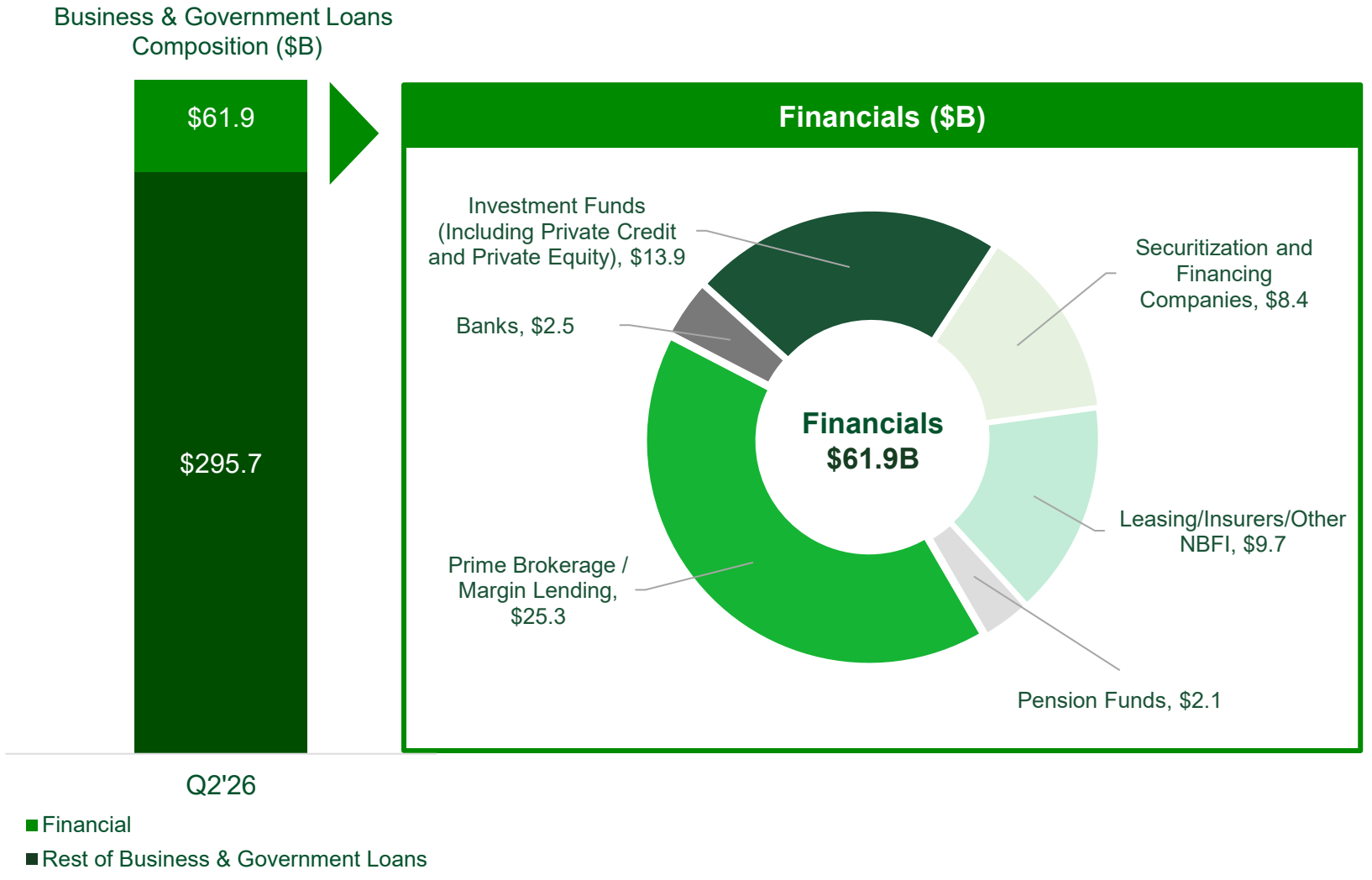
By Geographic Location

Canada	U.S.	Total Bank
Impaired PCL Rate - Personal		
		
Impaired PCL Rate – Business & Government (B&G)		
		

Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFI)

Highlights

- Gross loans to the financial sector within our business & government portfolio represents $61.9B
  - Of which: $34.1B are loans to NBFI
  - Five-year average impaired loss rate of ~1bp
- Gross Loans to NBFI are:
  - Broadly diversified across industry sub-segments and borrowers
  - Largely comprised of investment and pension funds, securitization, leasing, and insurance companies
  - Predominantly investment grade
- Loans to NBFI for private credit and equity financing represents ~1% of the Bank's gross loans, primarily consisting of:
  - Subscription / Capital Call Facilities
  - Predominantly investment grade



Endnotes on Slides 2 to 3

Slide 2

1. The Bank prepares its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and refers to results prepared in accordance with IFRS as the “reported” results. The Bank also utilizes non-GAAP financial measures such as “adjusted” results (i.e., reported results excluding "items of note") and non-GAAP ratios to assess each of its businesses and to measure overall Bank performance. The Bank believes that non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios provide the reader with a better understanding of how management views the Bank’s performance. Non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios used in this presentation are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers. Refer to the "How We Performed" or "How Our Businesses Performed" sections of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A (available at https://www.td.com/investor-relations and www.sedarplus.ca), which is incorporated by reference, for further explanation, a list of the items of note, and a reconciliation of adjusted to reported results.
2. For additional information about this metric, refer to the Glossary in the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A, which is incorporated by reference.
3. Pre-tax, pre-provision earnings (PTPP) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is typically calculated by subtracting expenses from revenues. At the total Bank level, TD calculates PTPP as the difference between adjusted revenue (for U.S. Banking in US$) net of insurance service expense (ISE), and adjusted expenses (for U.S. Banking in US$), grossed up by the retailer program partners' share of PCL for the Bank's U.S. strategic cards portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of PTPP that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
4. This measure has been calculated in accordance with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada's (OSFI's) Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline.
5. The Bank's fiscal 2026 and medium-term financial targets are based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic conditions, including the level of unemployment, interest rates, and economic growth or contraction, the operating environment, including regulatory requirements, political environment, and competitive landscape, and the Bank's assumptions on future business performance, including credit conditions and performance, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, and foreign exchange impact. These assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on factors outside the Bank’s control. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.
6. The Bank’s expectations regarding expense growth are based on the Bank’s assumptions regarding certain factors, including governance and control investments, timing of business investments, employee-related expenses, foreign exchange impact, gross-up of the retailer program partners’ share of PCL for the Bank’s U.S. strategic cards portfolio (“SCP Impact”), and productivity and restructuring savings. In particular estimating its expense growth expectations, the Bank has assumed that the following three factors on the Bank’s fiscal 2026 adjusted expenses will be the same as the Bank’s fiscal 2025 adjusted expenses: (i) variable compensation in Wholesale Banking and Wealth Management, (ii) foreign exchange translation, and (iii) SCP Impact. For reference, in the second quarter of 2026, variable compensation, foreign exchange translation, and the SCP impact, in the aggregate, accounted for approximately 2% of the year-over-year 5% increase in adjusted non-interest expenses. The Bank’s assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on factors both within and outside the Bank’s control, including the accuracy of the Bank’s employee compensation and benefit expense forecasts, impact of business performance on variable compensation, inflation, the pace of productivity initiatives across the organization, and unexpected expenses such as legal matters. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank’s estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank’s Q2 2026 MD&A.
7. Operating Leverage is a non-GAAP measure that the Bank calculates as the difference between the percentage change in adjusted revenue (U.S. Banking in US$) net of insurance service expense, and adjusted expenses (U.S. Banking in US$) grossed up by the retailer program partners’ share of PCL for the Bank’s U.S. strategic cards portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of operating leverage that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
8. The Bank’s estimated PCL range is based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic or credit conditions and performance, such as the level of unemployment, interest rates, economic growth or contraction, and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty. The Bank's PCL estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Q2 2026 MD&A.
9. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans.

Slide 3

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. TD Auto Finance received the highest score in the retail non-captive non-prime segment and the retail non-captive prime segment in the JD Power 2024-2026 Canada Dealer Financing Satisfaction Studies, which measure Canadian auto dealers’ satisfaction with their auto finance providers. Visit jdpower.com/awards for more details.
3. Loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off include the Point-of-Sale finance business which services third party retailers, correspondent lending, export and import lending, commercial auto dealer portfolio, and other non-core portfolios. Q2 2026 average loan volumes: US$173 billion (Q1 2026: US$175 billion; Q2 2025: US$187 billion). Q2 2026 average loan volumes of loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off: US$9 billion (Q1 2026: US$11 billion; Q2 2025: US$27 billion). Q2 2026 average loan volumes excluding loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off US$164 billion (Q1 2026: US$164 billion; Q2 2025: US$160 billion).
4. Based on the share of transactions completed digitally. As compared to other major insurers based on metrics disclosed in their public presentations.
5. Source: Bloomberg, January 1, 2026 through May 21, 2026.
6. Source: 2026 Energy Risk Commodity Rankings, Risk.net, April 2026.

Endnotes on Slides 4 to 9

Slide 4

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 5.
2. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
3. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.
4. Efficiency ratio (net of ISE) is a non-GAAP ratio. The adjustment of insurance service expense (ISE) provides a measure of efficiency that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
5. TD calculates adjusted organic capital accretion as adjusted net income after-tax less dividends less risk-weighted assets (RWA) growth (excluding Model / Methodology updates and FX), which is converted to basis points (bps) impact to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. Capital Accretion measures performance of generating incremental capital.

Slide 5

1. The Bank's expectations regarding annualized cost savings over the medium-term are based on the Bank's forward-looking assumptions, including general economic conditions, foreign exchange impact, and the operating environment, including regulatory, legal and political landscape. These assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on factors outside the Bank's control. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.
2. The Bank's expectations regarding fiscal 2026 and medium-term targets for incremental revenue and cost savings driven by AI are subject to inherent uncertainties and are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding certain factors, including general economic and market conditions and the prioritization and timing of business investments to execute against delivery roadmaps. These assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on factors outside the Bank's control. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.

Slide 7

1. As previously disclosed in the Bank's 2024 MD&A, on October 10, 2024, the Bank announced that, following active cooperation and engagement with authorities and regulators, it reached a resolution (the "Global Resolution") of previously disclosed investigations related to its U.S. Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA") and Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") compliance programs (collectively, the "U.S. BSA/AML program"). The Bank and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries consented to orders with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and entered into plea agreements with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey. The Bank is focused on meeting the terms of the consent orders and plea agreements, including meeting the requirements to remediate the Bank's U.S. BSA/AML program. In addition, the Bank is also undertaking remediation of the Bank's enterprise-wide AML/Anti-Terrorist Financing and Sanctions Programs ("Enterprise AML Program"). For additional information on the Global Resolution, the Bank's U.S. BSA/AML program remediation activities, the Bank's Enterprise AML Program improvement activities, and the risks associated with the foregoing, see Slide 1 of this presentation and the "Update on the Remediation of the U.S. BSA/AML Program and Enterprise AML Program" and "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results – Remediation of the Bank's U.S.BS/AML Program and Enterprise AML Program" sections of the Bank's 2025 MD&A and "Update on the remediation of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Program and Enterprise AML Program" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.

Slide 8

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Revenue (net of ISE) is a non-GAAP financial measure. The adjustment of insurance service expense (ISE) provides a measure of revenue that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.

Slide 9

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Net interest margin (NIM) is calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. This metric is an indicator of the profitability of the Bank's earning assets less the cost of funding. Average interest-earning assets used in the calculation of NIM is a non-GAAP financial measure. NIM and average interest-earning assets are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers.
3. The Bank's Q3 2026 net interest margin expectations for the segment are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding factors such as Bank of Canada rate actions, competitive market dynamics, and deposit reinvestment rates and maturity profiles, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.
4. Effective June 1, 2026, the Bank will implement a reorganization within the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment, whereby Small Business Banking will transition from Canadian Business Banking to Canadian Personal Banking. The reorganization will not impact the segment's reporting.

Endnotes on Slides 10 to 17

Slide 10

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 3.
3. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.
4. Net interest margin is calculated by dividing U.S. Banking segment's net interest income by average interest-earning assets excluding the impact related to sweep deposits arrangements and the impact of intercompany deposits and cash collateral, which management believes better reflects segment performance. In addition, the value of tax-exempt interest income is adjusted to its equivalent before-tax value. For investment securities, the adjustment to fair value is included in the calculation of average interest-earning assets. Net interest income and average interest-earning assets used in the calculation are non-GAAP financial measures.
5. The Bank's Q3 2026 net interest margin expectations for the segment are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding interest rates, deposit reinvestment rates, average asset levels, execution of planned restructuring opportunities, and other variables, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.
6. The total amount expected to be spent on remediation and governance and control investments is subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on (i) the scope of work in the U.S. BSA/AML remediation plan which could change as a result of additional findings that are identified as work progresses, (ii) actual third party monitor and lookback review costs which could vary from initial estimates and are not entirely within the control of the Bank, as well as (iii) the Bank's ability to successfully execute against the U.S. BSA/AML remediation program in accordance with the U.S. Banking segment's fiscal 2026 and medium-term plan. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A. In addition, please refer to Slide 7, Endnote 1.
7. The Bank's expectations regarding expense growth are based on the assumptions regarding certain factors, including the Bank's ability to successfully execute against its governance and control initiatives, including U.S. BSA/AML remediation, the timing of business investments, and productivity and restructuring savings. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.

Slide 11

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Includes AUA administered by TD Investment Services Inc. which is part of the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment.

Slide 12

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.

Slide 13

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. After the termination of the merger agreement between the Bank and First Horizon on May 4, 2023, the residual impact of the strategy is reversed through net interest income.
3. The current quarter income tax impact includes an adjustment to the Bank's estimate of taxes owed on the gain from its disposition of Schwab shares in the prior year. Refer to "Income Taxes" in the "Financial Results Overview" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.
4. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.

Slide 14

1. Capital and liquidity measures are calculated in accordance with OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements, Leverage Requirements, and Liquidity Adequacy Requirements guidelines.
2. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Slide 15

1. Gross Impaired Loan formations represent additions to Impaired Loans during the quarter.
2. GIL Formations Ratio: Gross Impaired Loan Formations/Average Gross Loans.

Slide 16

1. GIL Ratio: Gross Impaired Loans/Gross Loans (both are spot) by portfolio.

Slide 17

1. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans.
2. Net Total Bank and U.S. Banking PCL ratios exclude credit losses associated with the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.
3. Gross Total Bank, U.S. Banking & Corporate PCL ratios include the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.
4. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1

Endnotes on Slides 18 to 26

Slide 18

1. PCL-impaired represents Stage 3 PCL under IFRS 9, performing represents Stage 1 and Stage 2 on financial assets, loan commitments, and financial guarantees.

Slide 19

1. U.S. allowance includes international portfolio.
2. Coverage Ratio: Total allowance for credit losses as a % of gross loans.
3. U.S. Strategic Cards Partners' Share represents the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio ACL.
4. Consumer instalment and other personal includes the HELOC, Indirect Auto and Other Personal portfolios.
5. The Bank's estimated PCL range is based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic or credit conditions and performance, such as the level of unemployment, interest rates, economic growth or contraction, and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty. The Bank's PCL estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q2 2026 MD&A.

Slide 21

1. This column refers to specific page(s) and line items of the Bank's Q2 2026 Supplementary Financial Information package.
2. Please refer to Slide 13, Endnote 2.
3. Please refer to Slide 13, Endnote 3.
4. Charge reflecting a change in the partnership share in the U.S. strategic cards portfolio, resulting in an adjustment to the corresponding program receivable – Q2 2026: $197 million or US$144 million ($147 million or US$107 million after-tax).
5. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.

Slide 23

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Adjusts for the impact of foreign exchange on the U.S. Banking Bank by using source currency figures. These adjustments are done to reflect measures that the Bank believes are more reflective of underlying business performance.
3. Adjusts for the impact of the accounting requirements for the U.S. strategic cards portfolio. Eliminating the partners' share of the PCL removes a source of volatility that is not reflective of the Bank's underlying economic exposure. This can be done by adding Corporate PCL (which consists solely of the partners' share of the PCL) back to non-interest expenses. See Slide 22 for further information.
4. Excluding only the impact of the U.S. strategic cards portfolio partners' share, year-over year expense growth would have been 7% ($7,998MM in Q2 2026 and $7,478MM in Q2 2025), representing a year-over-year increase of $520MM.

Slide 24

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Excludes banking book in Wholesale Banking segment. Q2'26 NII impact from 100 bps change in interest rates across the curve for the banking book in Wholesale Banking is: C$5MM for CAD +100bps, (C$6MM) for CAD -100bps, (C$101MM) for USD +100bps and C$92MM for USD -100bps.

Slide 25

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Canada: based on Personal Banking, Direct Investing (excluding self-serve transactions) and Business Banking. U.S.: based on U.S. retail banking and small business banking.
3. Users who have logged in via their mobile device at least once in the last 90 days.
4. All financial transactions that are processed through unassisted channels (Online, Mobile, ATM, and Phone IVR).
5. Share of accounts with an accountholder registered for digital self-service at the end of the quarter.
6. Number of self-service transactions completed on the MyInsurance platform.
7. The Bank's medium-term digital targets are based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risk and uncertainties and are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding certain factors, including general economic and market conditions and the prioritization and timing of business investments to execute against delivery roadmaps. Refer to Slide 1 and the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank’s Q2 2026 MD&A for additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank’s targets.
8. LTM: Last Twelve Months.

Slide 26

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Endnotes on Slides 27 to 34

Slide 27
1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
3. Insured deposit accounts.

Slide 28
1. Gross written premiums for home and auto insurance and collected premiums for life and health insurance.
2. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.

Slide 29
1. Please refer to Slide 11, Endnote 2.

Slide 30
1. Average gross lending portfolio includes gross loans relating to Wholesale Banking, excluding letters of credit, cash collateral, credit default swaps, and allowance for credit losses.
2. Other includes investment portfolios and other accounting adjustments.

Slide 31
1. U.S. HELOC includes Home Equity Lines of Credit and Home Equity Loans.
2. Includes loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Slide 32
1. Excludes revolving HELOC, Wholesale mortgage portfolio.
2. RESL Portfolio Current Loan to Value is calculated with the Teranet-National Bank House Price Index™ and weighted by the total exposure, based on outstanding mortgage balance and/or the HELOC authorized credit limit for both insured and uninsured exposures, excluding the Wholesale mortgage portfolio. The Teranet-National Bank House Price Index™ is a trademark of Teranet Enterprises Inc. and National Bank of Canada and has been licensed for internal use by The Toronto-Dominion Bank's Real Estate Secured Lending team only. Teranet-National Bank House Price IndexTM data and marks are used with the permission of Teranet Inc. and National Bank of Canada. The contents of this work and any product to which it relates are not endorsed, sold or promoted by Teranet, NBC nor any of their suppliers or affiliates. None of Teranet, NBC, nor their third party data licensors nor any of their affiliates make any express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or use, adequacy, accuracy, timeliness or completeness with respect to the work product and any product it relates to. Without limiting the foregoing, in no event shall Teranet, NBC, their third party licensors or their affiliates shall be subject to any damages or liabilities for any errors, omissions or delays of the dissemination of the Index nor be liable for any direct, special, incidental, punitive or consequential damages, even if they have been advised of the possibility of such damages, whether in contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise.
3. The territories are included as follows: Yukon is included in British Columbia; Nunavut is included in Ontario; and Northwest Territories is included in the Prairies region.
4. Amortizing includes loans where the fixed contractual payments are no longer sufficient to cover the interest based on the rates in effect at April 30, 2026.
5. Average bureau score is exposure weighted.
6. Investor RESL reflects RESL where collateral is a non-owner-occupied investment property.

Slide 33
1. Excludes Wealth Management & Insurance segment and Wholesale mortgage portfolio.
2. Please refer to Slide 32, Endnote 2.
3. Please refer to Slide 32, Endnote 3.

Slide 34
1. Includes Small Business Banking and Business Credit Cards.
2. Consumer includes: Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Retail Sector.
3. Industrial/Manufacturing includes: Industrial Construction and Trade Contractors; Sundry Manufacturing and Wholesale Banking.
4. Other includes: Power and Utilities; Telecommunications, Cable and media; Transportation; Professional and Other Services; Other.

Endnotes on Slides 35 to 37

Slide 35

1. Please refer to Slide 31, Endnote 1.
2. Loan To Value is calculated with the Loan Performance Home Price Index, based on outstanding mortgage balance and/or the HELOC authorized credit limit.

Slide 36

1. Please refer to Slide 34, Endnote 2.
2. Please refer to Slide 34, Endnote 3.
3. Other includes: Agriculture; Power and utilities; Telecommunications, Cable and media; Transportation; Forestry; Metals and mining; Oil and gas; Other.

Slide 37

1. Stage 3 provision for (recovery of) credit losses (impaired) as a % of Average Net Loans, on a quarterly annualized basis. Primarily based on the geographic location responsible for recording the transaction. International not shown. Includes loans that are measured at FVOCI. Includes provision for off-balance sheet instruments.

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