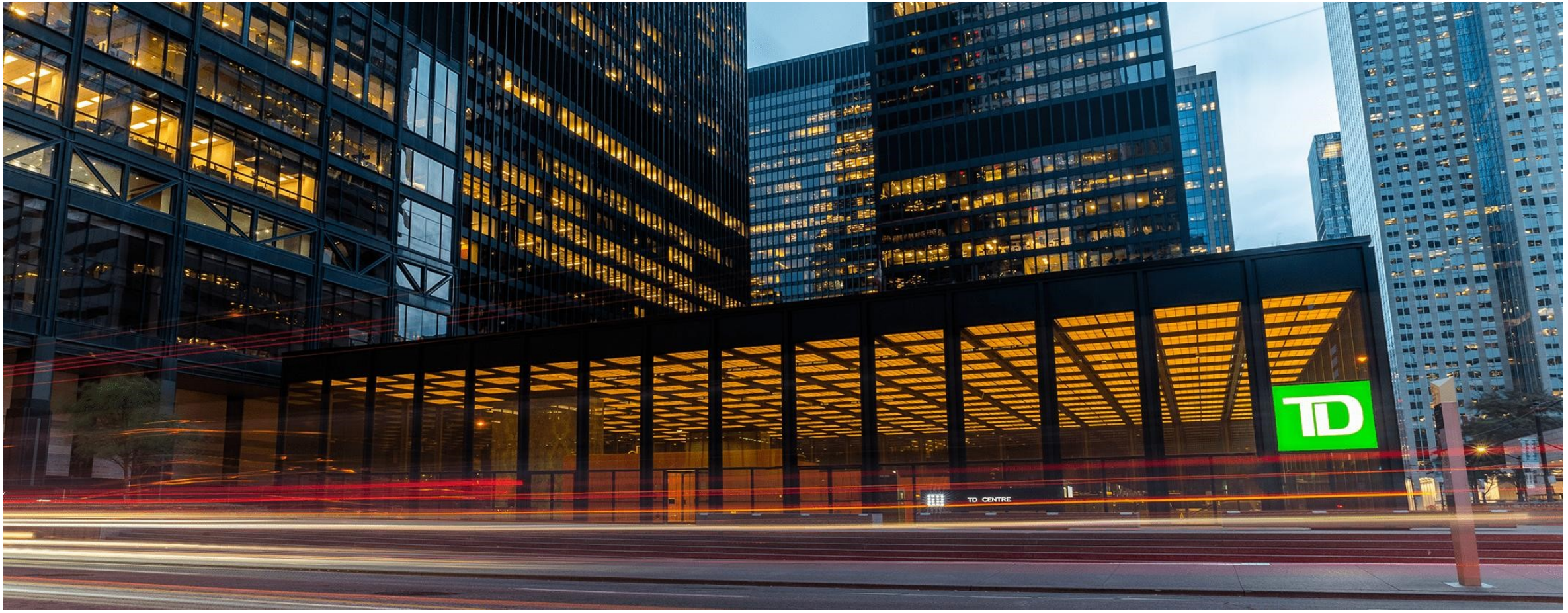
Quarterly Results Presentation

TD Bank Group – Q1 2026 – February 26, 2026



Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, the Bank (as defined in this document) 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; 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 without limitation 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.

Q1 2026 Performance

Net Income	EPS[2]	PTPP[1,3] Growth (YoY)	Total Assets
Reported: $4.0B Adjusted[1]: $4.2B	Reported: $2.34 Adjusted[1]: $2.44	Reported: 31.0% Adjusted[1]: 18.9%	$2.1T

Efficiency Ratio[2]	ROE[2]	ROTCE[2]	CET1[4]
Reported: 52.8% Adjusted, Net of ISE[1]: 57.1%	Reported: 13.6% Adjusted[1]: 14.2%	Reported: 16.3% Adjusted[1]: 16.9%	14.5%

Q1 2026 Updates

Strong trading and fee income in markets-driven businesses, volume growth in Canadian P&C Banking, and margin expansion

Positive operating leverage

Impaired PCLs increased QoQ reflecting small number of borrowers across various industries. No change to F'26 PCL guidance

CET1 ratio of 14.5%, with strong adjusted organic capital accretion & repurchase of 19MM shares in Q1 (including 4MM under new NCIB)

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 revenue, PTPP[1], earnings, deposit and loan volumes
- RESL loans up 5% YoY with record Q1 originations in proprietary channels
- In Cards, achieved highest quarterly acquisition in over a decade driven by record pre-approvals for existing clients and record new client deepening
- Business loans up 6% YoY and non-term deposits up 7% YoY, supported by distribution expansion

U.S. Banking

- Continued progress on AML remediation, our #1 priority
- Loans down 9% YoY, or up 2% YoY excluding loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off[1,2]
- U.S. Bankcard balances up 15% YoY, with record digital acquisition
- Launched Amazon Shop with Points for U.S. Bankcard, driving deeper client relationships through compelling rewards offerings
- Wealth assets up 12% YoY, with mass affluent balances up 18% YoY
- Completed conversion of Nordstrom card clients onto TD's servicing platform, providing scale to support credit card franchise growth

Wealth Management & Insurance

- Record earnings and assets
- Completed unification of the 2 discretionary businesses in Private Wealth Management, making our business simpler and faster
- Continued to gain market share across Advice businesses, Direct Investing & in ETFs in TDAM[3]
- TDAM recognized with 24 Fundata FundGrade A+® awards
- Continued to build on position as Canada's leading digital, direct insurer, with ~80% of TD Insurance clients digitally engaged[4]
- TD Insurance sponsored $115MM aggregate catastrophe bond

Wholesale Banking

- Delivered record revenue and earnings
- Deepened client relationships, driving diversified revenue across Global Markets and Corporate & Investment Banking
- Maintained disciplined execution – focused on capital optimization and moderated YoY expense growth this quarter
- TD Cowen ranked in Top 10 in ten categories in 2025 Extel Global Fixed Income Survey[5]
- Awarded Best Trade Finance Bank in North America by Trade Treasury Payments[6]

Internal

Deeper, Faster, Disciplined

Deeper Relationships

In Canada, record penetration rates for consumer & small business credit cards

U.S. Bankcard penetration +192 bps YoY

In Wholesale Banking, scaled prime services, launching synthetic prime offering in U.S. & Europe

Simpler & Faster

Rolled out Gen AI Virtual Assistant across 1000+ branches in Canada

Launched initial scaling of Agentic AI in RESL in Canada

Disciplined Execution

Driving strong cost management & deeper understanding of unit costs

ROE +860 bps (Adj[1] +210 bps) YoY in U.S. Banking & +530 bps (Adj[1] +430 bps) YoY in Wholesale Banking

Medium-term (F'29) Targets[2]

~16%	7-10%	Mid-to-high single digits	Positive	Mid-50s	Strong	40-50%	75+ bps
Adj[1] ROE	Adj[1] EPS Growth	Adj[1] PTPP CAGR[3] (%)	Adj[1] Operating Leverage	Adj Efficiency Ratio (Net of ISE, %)[1,4]	CET1 Ratio	Dividend Payout Ratio[3]	Annual Adj[1] Organic Capital Accretion[5]

Internal

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Q1 2026 Brand and Sustainability Highlights

More human.

2026 Brand Finance®

TOP 100 GLOBAL BRAND [1]

CHARM INDUSTRIAL

Announced multi-year agreement with Charm to purchase carbon removal credits

MassDevelopment

Purchased ~US$23MM MassDevelopment bond to support affordable housing in Massachusetts



Announced expansion of low-cost and no-cost banking options for Indigenous Peoples from Canada

Internal

U.S. BSA / AML Remediation[1]

Management remediation actions, including demonstrated sustainability, will continue through 2026 and 2027



Internal Audit Validation and Monitor and Regulatory Engagement
Following Monitor and Regulatory Review, additional management remediation actions may be required that would take place after 2027

Examples of Completed Actions:

- Deployed first phase of **new KYC platform** to certain business users, enabling single Know Your Customer profile
- Adopted new **data driven** financial crime risk assessment methodology & processes
- Enhanced customer screening procedures, including new **automated system capabilities** for customer onboarding

Examples of what is in flight

- Additional deployment of new **Know Your Customer** strategic platform
- Further deployments of **machine learning and specialized AI**
- Continued focus on **lookback reviews** as required under the OCC and FinCEN consent orders
- Roll-out of **dedicated financial crime risk management data environments** in support of advanced detection capabilities
- Continued **training and development** of colleagues

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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Q1 2026 Highlights

Strong quarter

EPS of $2.34 (Adj[1] $2.44, up 21% YoY)

PTPP[1] $7.8B (Adj[1] $5.9B, up 19% YoY, excl. U.S. Strategic Card Portfolio partners' share (SCP), FX, & ISE)

Revenue up 18% YoY (Adj[1] up 11% YoY)

- Reported incl. upfront loss from U.S. balance sheet restructuring in prior period
- Higher trading and fee income in markets-driven businesses, volume growth in Canadian P&C Banking, and margin expansion

PCL of $1,039MM

Expenses up 8% YoY (Adj[1] up 7% YoY; ~1% driven by variable compensation, FX & SCP)

- Reported incl. restructuring charges
- 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)	Q1/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	16,585	7%	18%
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	1,622	1%	8%
Revenue, net of ISE[1,2]	14,963	8%	19%
PCL	1,039	+$57	-$173
Impaired	1,164	+$221	-$52
Performing	(125)	-$164	-$121
Expenses	8,753	(1%)	8%
PTPP[1]	7,832	17%	31%
Net Income	4,043	23%	45%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.34	29%	51%
ROE	13.6%	+290 bps	+350 bps
Efficiency Ratio	52.8%	-400 bps	-460 bps
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	16,629	4%	11%
Revenue, net of ISE	15,007	4%	11%
Expenses	8,563	-	7%
PTPP[1]	5,866	10%	19%
Net Income	4,216	8%	16%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.44	12%	21%
ROE	14.2%	+140 bps	+100 bps
Efficiency Ratio, Net of ISE[1]	57.1%	-210 bps	-190 bps

Driving structural cost reduction across TD

Completed Restructuring Program

Program size

- $200MM pre-tax / $148MM after-tax restructuring charges in Q1'26
- Total restructuring program charges of $886MM pre-tax

Impact on expenses

- Expect F'26 savings of ~$500MM pre-tax[1]
- Expect fully realized annual cost savings of ~$775MM pre-tax[1] (87% savings yield)
- Creates capacity to invest to evolve the Bank and accelerate capabilities

Savings drivers

- Employee severance and other personnel-related costs, real estate optimization, asset impairment and other rationalization, including certain business wind-downs
- ~3% FTE reduction including attrition and talent redeployment

Disciplined Cost Management

- Targeting ~$2-2.5B in annualized cost savings over the medium-term, delivered across 6 key cost initiatives: (1) Distribution Transformation, (2) Automation & AI, (3) Technology & Data Modernization, (4) Procurement, (5) Global Delivery Workforce, & (6) Cost Moderation[2]
  - Expect F'26 savings of ~$900MM pre-tax (~$400MM savings in addition to ~$500MM restructuring savings)[2]

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Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Record revenue, PTPP[1], earnings, deposit & loan volumes

Net income up 12% YoY; PTPP[1] up 7% YoY

Revenue up 5% YoY

- Volume growth and higher loan margins
  - Deposit volumes up 3%
  - Loan volumes up 5%

NIM[1,2] of 2.83%, +1bp QoQ

- Higher loan margins
- For Q2'26, expect NIM to be relatively stable[3]

PCL of $436MM

Expenses up 3% YoY

- Higher employee-related expenses

P&L ($MM)	Q1/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**5,421**	**2%**	**5%**
PCL	**436**	**-$101**	**-$85**
Impaired	424	-$23	-$35
Performing	12	-$78	-$50
Expenses	**2,147**	**-1%**	**3%**
PTPP[1]	**3,274**	**5%**	**7%**
PTPP[1] – Personal Banking	2,223	5%	8%
PTPP[1] – Business Banking	1,051	4%	5%
Net Income	**2,044**	**10%**	**12%**
ROE	**32.1%**	**+170 bps**	**+70 bps**
ROE – Personal Banking	41.3%	+180 bps	-140 bps
ROE – Business Banking	21.7%	+140 bps	+320 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**39.6%**	**-150 bps**	**-90 bps**
Efficiency Ratio – Personal Banking	41.5%	-150 bps	-120 bps
Efficiency Ratio – Business Banking	35.1%	-140 bps	-30 bps

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U.S. Banking

Sustained business momentum

Net income up >100% YoY (Adj[1] up 22% YoY)
PTPP[1] up >100% YoY (Adj[1] up 7% YoY)
Revenue up 42% YoY (Adj[1] up 8%)

- Reported incl. upfront loss from balance sheet restructuring in prior year
- Deposits down 4%. Sweeps down 13%. Deposits excl. sweeps and targeted run-off in government banking business up 1%
- Loans down 9%. Excl. loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off, loans up 2%[1,2]
- AUM[3] up 22% YoY, AUA[3] up 9% YoY
- Losses on low-income housing investments reclassified from non-interest income to provision for income taxes. Medium-term (F'29) target adj[1] efficiency ratio updated to mid-50s[4]

NIM[1,5] 3.38%, +13bps QoQ

- Adjustment for client deposit rates in prior quarter and higher loan margins from improved product mix
- For Q2'26, expect NIM to modestly increase[6]

PCL of US$212MM
Expenses up 6% YoY (Adj[1] up 8% YoY)

- Reported incl. recovery of FDIC special assessment charge
- Higher governance & control investments (including costs of US$148MM for U.S. BSA/AML remediation) and employee-related expenses
- Continue to expect U.S. BSA/AML remediation and related governance & control investments of ~US$500MM (pre-tax) in F'26[7]
- Continue to expect overall F'26 expense growth in mid-single digit range[8]

P&L (US$MM) (except where noted)	Q1/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	2,941	13%	42%
PCL	212	-$8	-$106
Impaired	284	+$46	-$87
Performing	(72)	-$54	-$19
Expenses	1,778	-1%	6%
PTPP[1]	1,163	46%	>100%
Net Income excl. Schwab	747	44%	>100%
Net Income excl. Schwab (C$MM)	1,040	45%	>100%
ROE excl. Schwab	9.9%	+320 bps	+860 bps
ROTCE excl. Schwab	15.2%	+500 bps	+1,320 bps
Efficiency Ratio	60.5%	-890 bps	-2010 bps
AUM ($B)	11	10%	22%
AUA ($B)	47	2%	9%
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	2,941	2%	8%
Expenses	1,810	-	8%
PTPP[1]	1,131	6%	7%
Net Income excl. Schwab	723	-	22%
Net Income excl. Schwab (C$MM)	1,007	-	20%
ROE excl. Schwab	9.6%	+30 bps	+210 bps
ROTCE excl. Schwab	14.7%	+50 bps	+330 bps
Efficiency Ratio	61.5%	-130 bps	+10 bps

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Wealth Management & Insurance

Record earnings and assets

Net income up 11% YoY; PTPP[1] up 12% YoY

Revenue up 9% YoY

- **Insurance**: Higher insurance earned premiums
- **Wealth Management**: higher fee-based revenues from asset growth, deposit volumes, and transaction revenue
  - AUM up 10% YoY, AUA[2] up 12% YoY reflecting market appreciation and net asset growth

ISE up 8%YoY

- Increased claims severity

Expenses up 7% YoY

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

P&L ($MM)	Q1/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**3,906**	**3%**	**9%**
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	**1,622**	**1%**	**8%**
Revenue, net of ISE[1]	**2,284**	**4%**	**9%**
Expenses	**1,258**	**2%**	**7%**
PTPP[1]	**1,026**	**8%**	**12%**
Net Income	**757**	**8%**	**11%**
Net Income – Wealth Management	574	3%	12%
Net Income – Insurance	183	29%	9%
Wealth Management & Insurance ROE	**45.3%**	**+220bps**	**+260bps**
Wealth Management ROE	66.3%	0 bps	+440 bps
Insurance ROE	22.7%	+460 bps	+80 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**32.2%**	**-50 bps**	**-40 bps**
Efficiency Ratio, net of ISE[1]	**55.1%**	**-160 bps**	**-100 bps**
AUM ($B)	**610**	**1%**	**10%**
AUA ($B)[2]	**771**	**2%**	**12%**

Wholesale Banking

Record revenue and earnings

Net income up $262MM YoY (Adj[1] up $221MM YoY)

PTPP[1] up $442MM (Adj[1] up $390MM)

Revenue up 24% YoY

- Higher trading-related revenue, lending revenue, advisory and underwriting fees, partially offset by net change in fair value of loan underwriting commitments

PCL of $172MM

Expenses up 2% YoY (Adj[1] up 5% YoY)

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

P&L ($MM)	Q1/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	**2,470**	**12%**	**24%**
Global Markets	1,652	23%	29%
Corporate & Investment Banking	846	-7%	14%
PCL	**172**	**+$148**	**+$100**
Impaired	216	+$188	+$183
Performing	(44)	-$40	-$83
Expenses	**1,563**	**0%**	**2%**
PTPP[1]	**907**	**41%**	**95%**
Net Income	**561**	**14%**	**88%**
ROE	**12.6%**	**+100 bps**	**+530 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**63.3%**	**-760 bps**	**-1350 bps**
Adjusted[1]			
Expenses	**1,563**	**3%**	**5%**
PTPP[1]	**907**	**32%**	**75%**
Net Income	**561**	**6%**	**65%**
ROE	**12.6%**	**+20 bps**	**+430 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**63.3%**	**-560 bps**	**-1090 bps**

Corporate Segment

Reported net loss of $359MM (Adj[1] net loss of $153MM)

- Reported net loss includes items of note
- YoY higher revenue from treasury and balance sheet management activities, partially offset by higher net corporate expenses

P&L ($MM)	Q1/26	Q4/25	Q1/25
Reported			
Net Income (Loss)	**(359)**	**(497)**	**(359)**
Adjustments for items of note			
Amortization of acquired intangibles	34	34	61
Restructuring charges	200	190	-
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	44	49	54
Balance sheet restructuring	-	102	-
Impact of taxes	(72)	(73)	(22)
Net (Loss) - Adjusted[1]	**(153)**	**(195)**	**(266)**
Net Corporate Expenses[3]	**(515)**	**(537)**	**(370)**
Other	**362**	**342**	**104**
Net (Loss) – Adjusted	**(153)**	**(195)**	**(266)**

Capital[1]

Disciplined capital and liquidity management

CET1 ratio 14.5%, down 15 bps QoQ

- Strong adjusted[2] earnings net of dividends, partially offset by RWA growth (excl. model / methodology updates and FX), delivering strong adjusted[2] organic capital accretion
- Share buyback programs decreased CET1 by 38 bps
- Favourable impacts from unrealized gains on FVOCI securities, as well as credit risk model and methodology updates

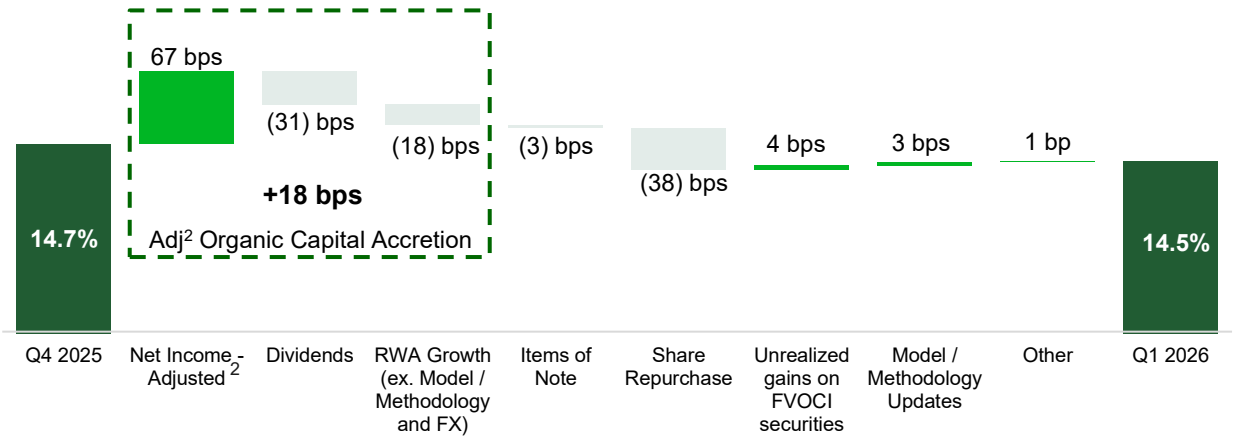
RWA decline of $1.2B QoQ

- Modest increases across all risk types, including some migration
- Model updates, partially offset by methodology impacts, reduced RWA
- Favourable FX translation, which is hedged for CET1 ratio

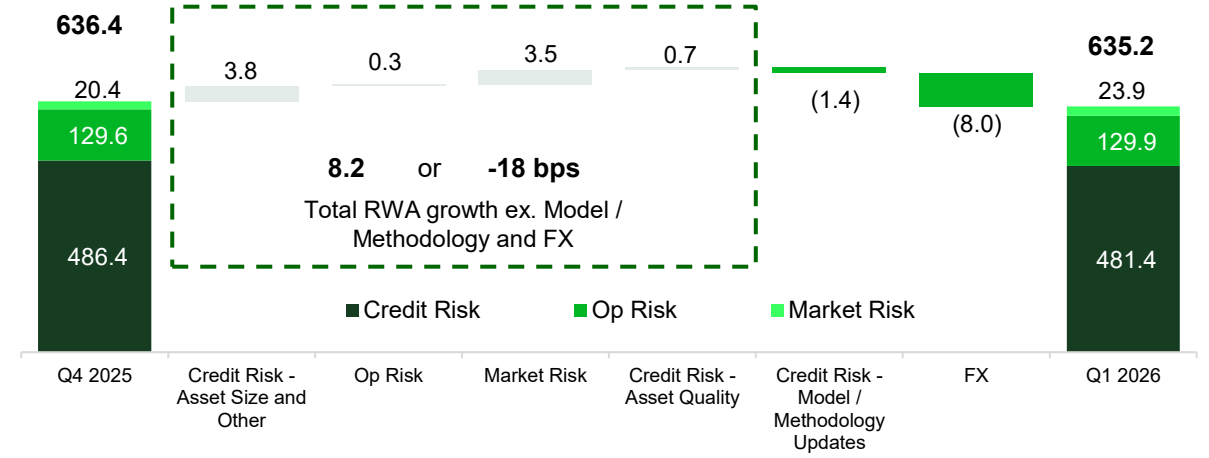
Leverage ratio of 4.5%

Liquidity coverage ratio of 137%

QoQ CET1 ratio



QoQ RWA ($B)[3]



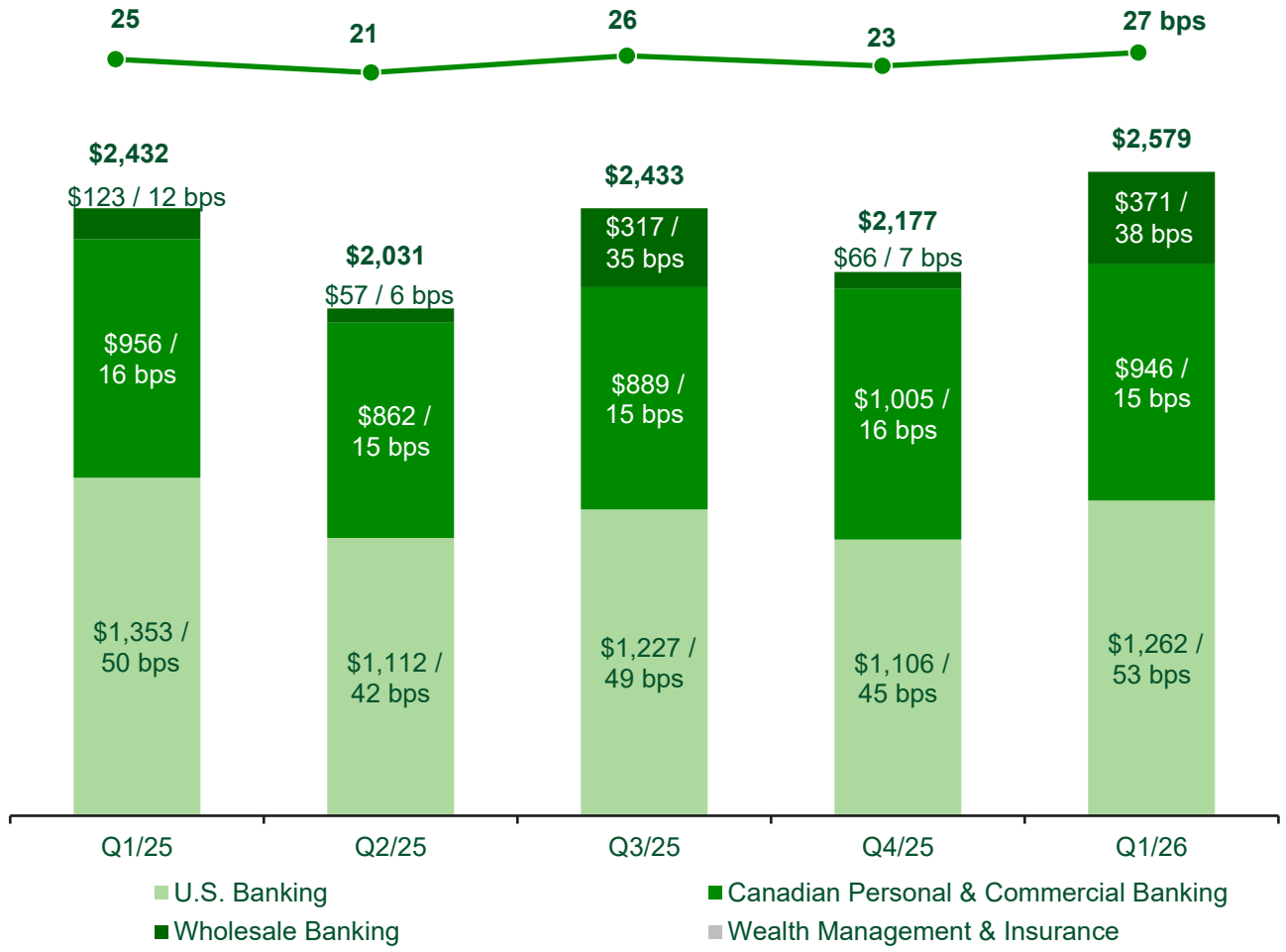
Gross Impaired Loan Formations

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loan formations increased 4 basis points quarter-over-quarter, largely reflected in:
  - The Wholesale Banking and U.S. commercial lending portfolios

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



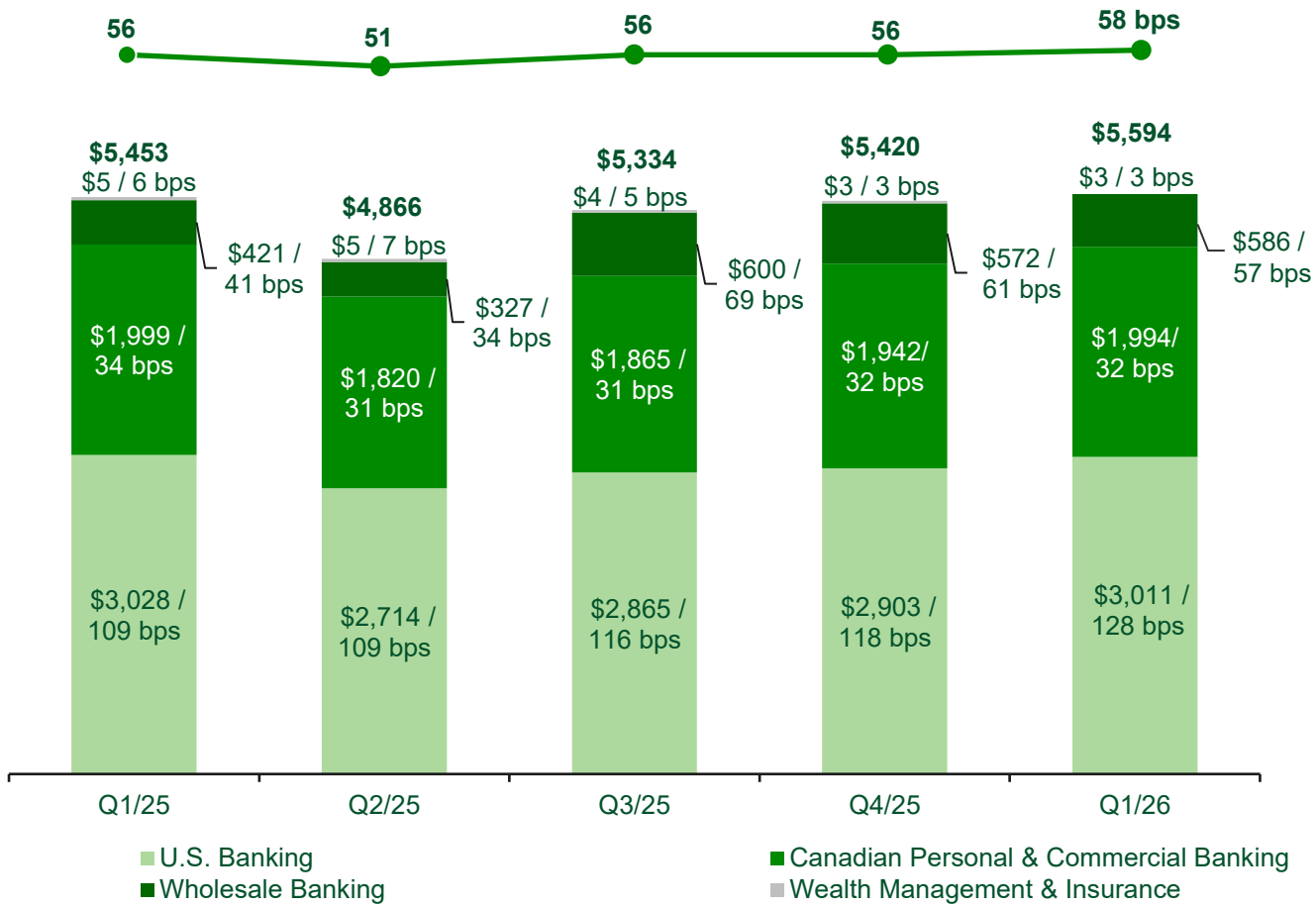
Gross Impaired Loans (GIL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased 2 basis points quarter-over-quarter, largely recorded in:
  - The U.S. Commercial and Canadian consumer portfolios

GIL: $MM and Ratios[1]



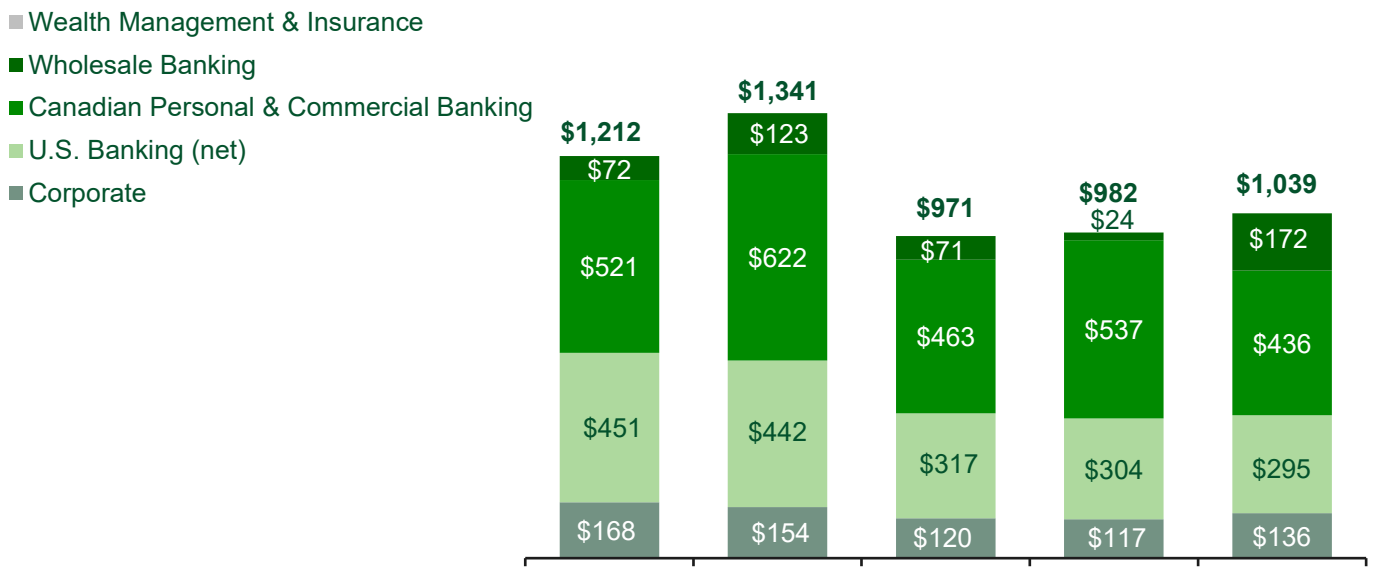
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- PCL increased quarter-over-quarter, largely reflected in Wholesale Banking
  - Partially offset by lower provisions in the Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking segment

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



PCL Ratio (bps)	Q1/25	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	35	44	31	35	28
U.S. Banking (net)[2]	67	70	52	50	49
U.S. Banking & Corporate (gross)[3]	92	94	72	70	72
Wholesale Banking	29	51	31	11	70
Total Bank (gross)[3]	**50**	**58**	**41**	**41**	**43**
Total Bank (net)[2,4]	**43**	**51**	**36**	**36**	**38**

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

Impaired and Performing

Highlights

- Impaired PCL increased quarter-over-quarter, driven by:
  - The Wholesale Banking and U.S. commercial lending portfolios
- Current quarter performing recovery primarily recorded in the U.S. Banking and Wholesale segments

PCL[1] ($MM)	Q1/25	Q4/25	Q1/26
Total Bank	**1,212**	**982**	**1,039**
Impaired	1,216	943	1,164
Performing	(4)	39	(125)
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	**521**	**537**	**436**
Impaired	459	447	424
Performing	62	90	12
U.S. Banking (net)	**451**	**304**	**295**
Impaired	529	331	394
Performing	(78)	(27)	(99)
Wholesale Banking	**72**	**24**	**172**
Impaired	33	28	216
Performing	39	(4)	(44)
Corporate U.S. strategic cards partners' share	**168**	**117**	**136**
Impaired	195	137	130
Performing	(27)	(20)	6
Wealth Management & Insurance	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impaired	-	-	-
Performing	-	-	-

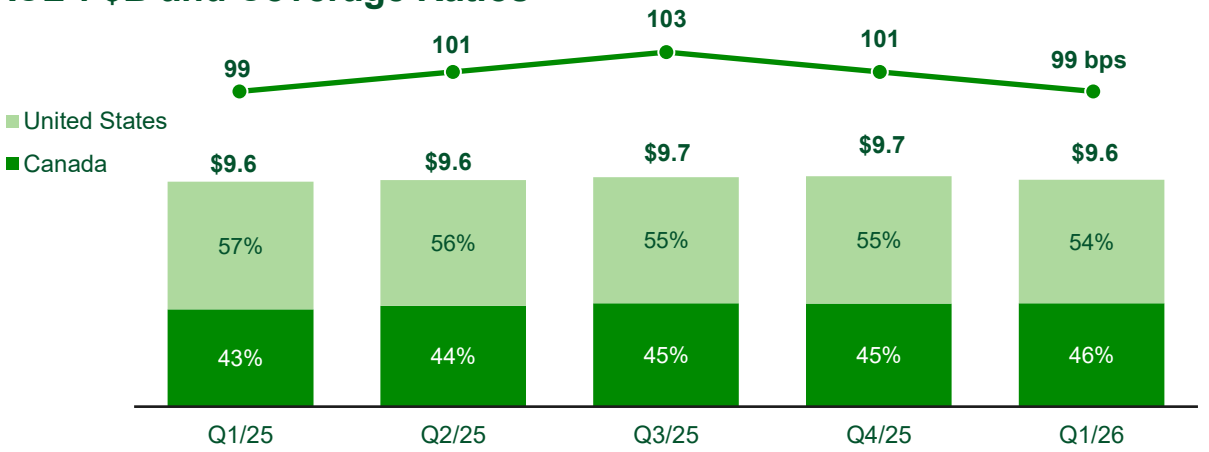
Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

Highlights

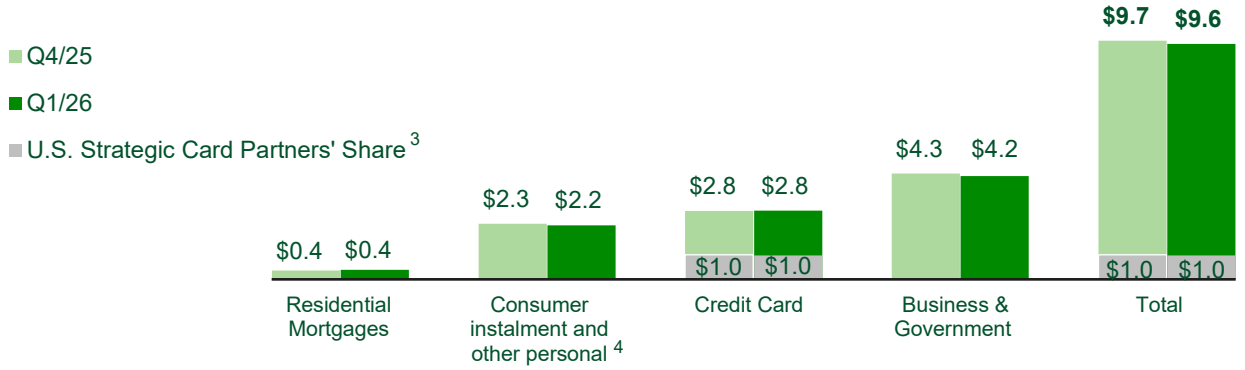
- ACL decreased $144 million quarter-over-quarter, reflecting:
  - A $156 million impact of foreign exchange
  - Improvement in the macroeconomic forecasts
  - Partially offset by higher impaired allowance in the Wholesale Banking and U.S. commercial lending portfolios

- 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 ($B)	0.28	0.30	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.3	8.1	7.9
Impaired ($B)	0.08	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.7
Ratio[3] (bps)	11	12	88	83	670	681	125	120	101	99

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

Internal

Q1 2026: Items of Note

	($MM)		EPS ($)	Segment	SFI Reference[1]
	Pre-Tax	After Tax			
Reported net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,043**	**2.34**		
Items of note					
Amortization of acquired intangibles	34	26	0.01	Corporate	Page 4, L13, L26 & L39
Restructuring charges	200	148	0.09	Corporate	Page 4, L16, L28 & L42
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	44	32	0.02	Corporate	Page 4, L18, L30 & L44
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) special assessment	(44)	(33)	(0.02)	U.S. Banking	Page 4, L23, L35 & L49
Excluding Items of Note above					
Adjusted[3] net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,216**	**2.44**		

U.S. Strategic Card 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 to be treated as item of note in U.S. Banking in Q2'26

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.*

Q1 2026: PTPP[1] & Operating Leverage[1]

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

	TOTAL BANK	Q1 2026		Q4 2025		Q1 2025		SFI Reference
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	
	Reported Results ($MM)	**16,585**	**8,753**	**15,494**	**8,808**	**14,049**	**8,070**	Page 2, L3 & L6
1	PTPP[1]	**7,832**		**6,686**		**5,979**		
2	PTPP[1] (QoQ)	17.1%		(1.3%)		(19.9%)		
3	PTPP[1] (YoY)	31.0%		(10.4%)		5.2%		
4	Revenue (YoY)	18.1%		(0.1%)		2.4%		
5	Expenses (YoY)	8.5%		9.4%		0.5%		
6	**Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	**9.6%**		**(9.5%)**		**1.9%**		
7	**Adjusted[1] Results ($MM)**	**16,629**	**8,563**	**16,028**	**8,540**	**15,030**	**7,983**	Page 2, L16 & L17
8	Minus: U.S. Banking value in C$[2]	4,085	2,512	3,981	2,500	3,873	2,380	Page 10, L19 & L23
9	Plus: U.S. Banking value in US$[2]	2,941	1,810	2,870	1,801	2,730	1,675	Page 12, L19 & L23
10	Minus: Insurance Service Expense	1,622		1,602		1,507		Page 2, L5
11	Plus: Corporate PCL[3]		136		117		168	Page 16, L6
12	**Subtotal**	**13,863**	**7,997**	**13,315**	**7,958**	**12,380**	**7,446**	
13	**PTPP[1]**	**5,866**		**5,357**		**4,934**		
14	Line 13 PTPP[1] (QoQ)	9.5%		(0.6%)		15.0%		
15	Line 13 PTPP[1] (YoY)	18.9%		24.8%		5.4%		
16	Line 12 Revenue (YoY)	12.0%		15.3%		8.1%		
17	Line 12 Expenses (YoY)[4]	7.4%		9.6%		9.9%		
18	**Line 12 Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	4.6%		5.7%		(1.8%)		

Net Interest Income Sensitivity (NIIS)

Strong deposit base and disciplined ALM management

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

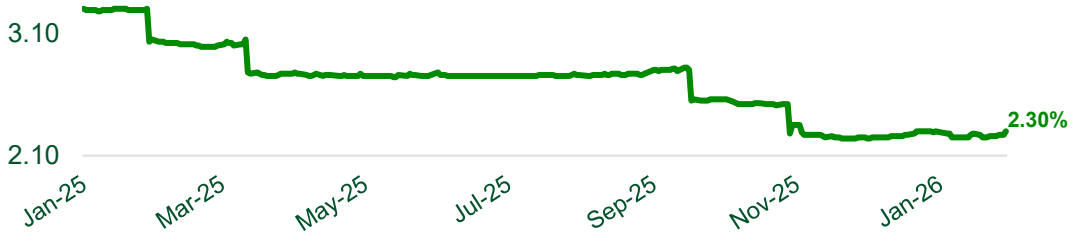
($ in CAD MM)	Q1'26		Q4'25	
	+25bps	-25bps	+25bps	-25bps
CAD	$52	($52)	$54	($55)
USD	$39	($40)	$40	($40)
Total	**$91**	**($92)**	**$94**	**($95)**

- For Q1'26, $190MM increase or $197MM decrease if across the curve

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

($ in CAD MM)	Q1'26		Q4'25	
	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps
CAD	$382	($417)	$400	($441)
USD	$363	($398)	$390	($419)
Total	**$745**	**($815)**	**$790**	**($860)**

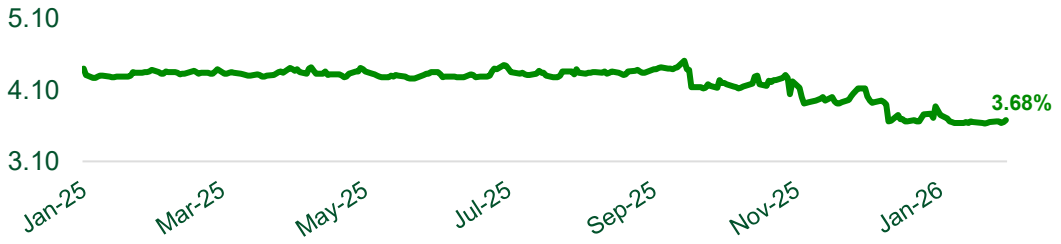
Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (%)



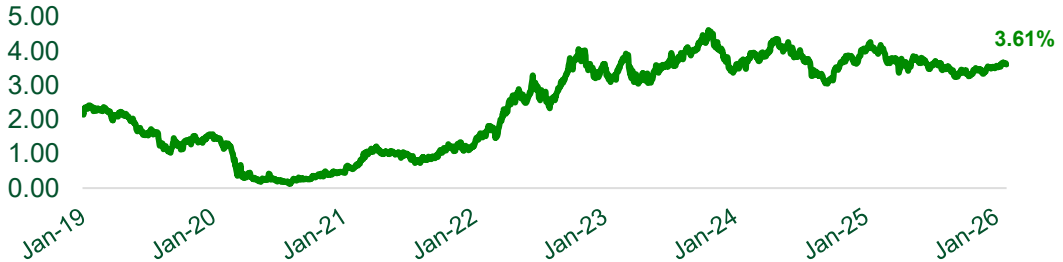
CAD 5-Year Swap Rate (%)



U.S. Secured Overnight Financing Rate (%)



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

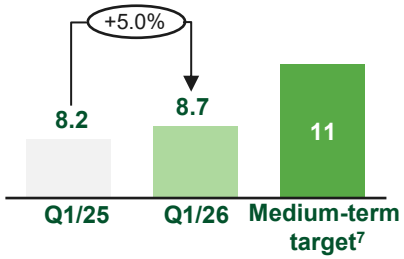


Note: The NII impact of the +100bps increase will not move proportionally to the impact of the next +25bps rate hike due to the positive added benefit of longer-term rates increasing, partially offset by other factors, including loan prepayment risk and deposit pricing sensitivity.

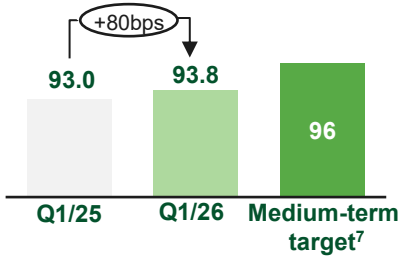
Digital leadership enables deeper engagement and growth

Canada[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

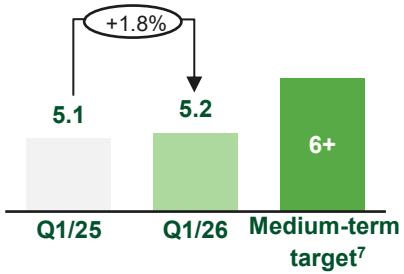


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

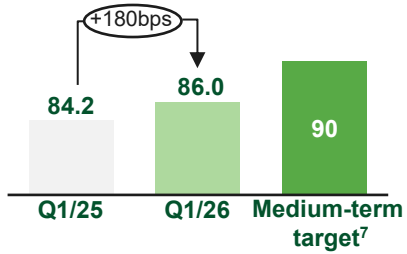


U.S.[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

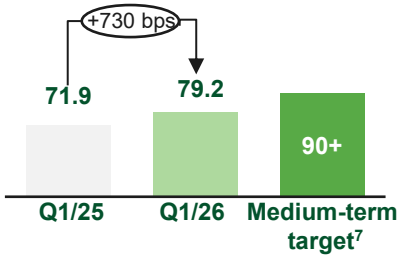


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

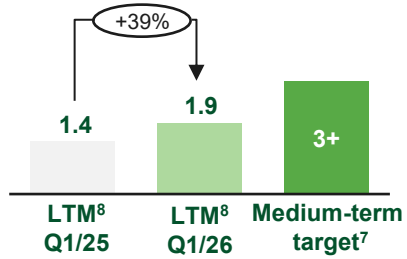


Home & Auto Insurance[1]

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



TD MyInsurance Transactions *(millions)*[6]

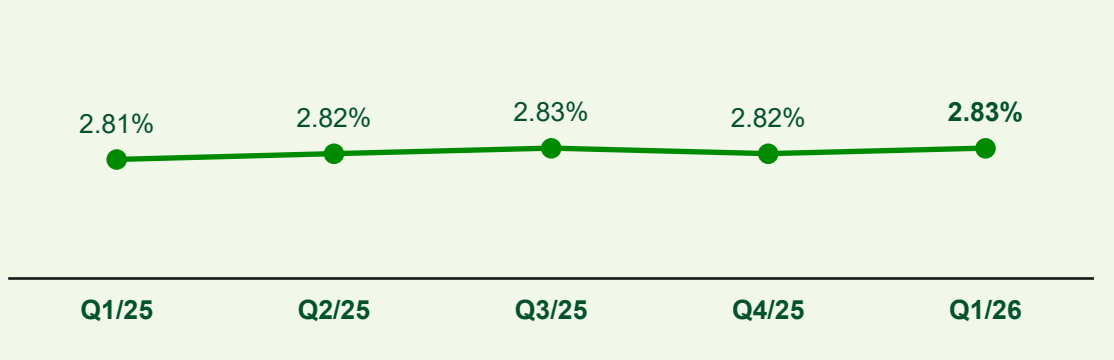


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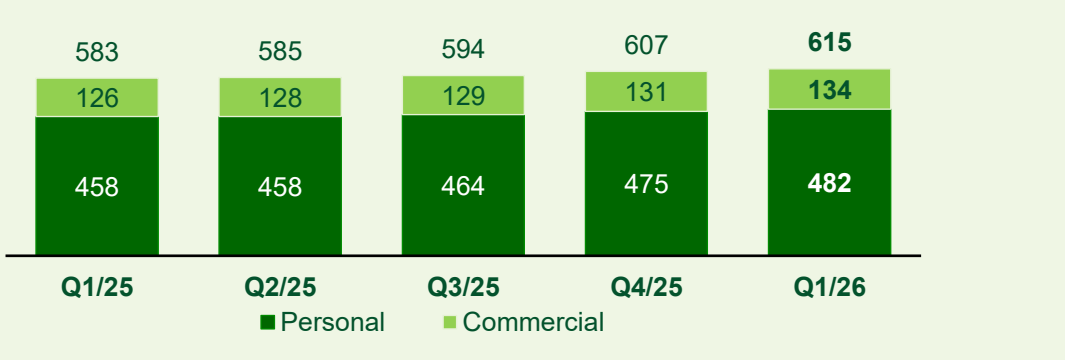
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

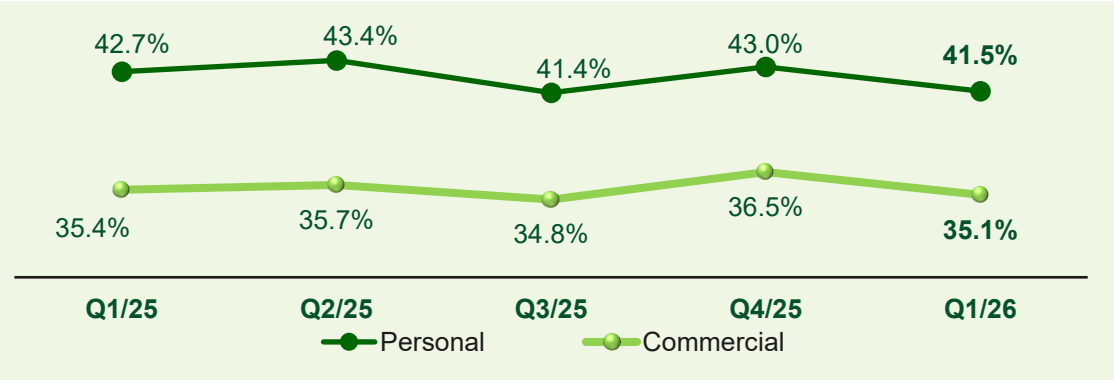
Net Interest Margin (NIM)[1]



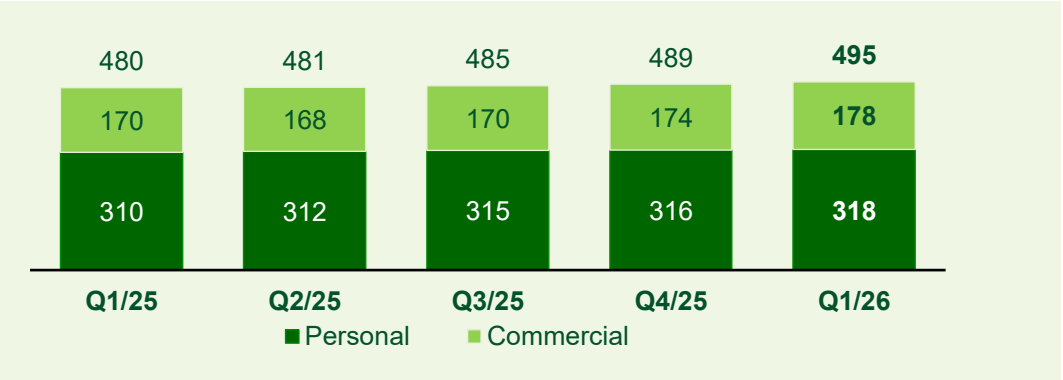
Average Loans ($B)[2]



Efficiency Ratio



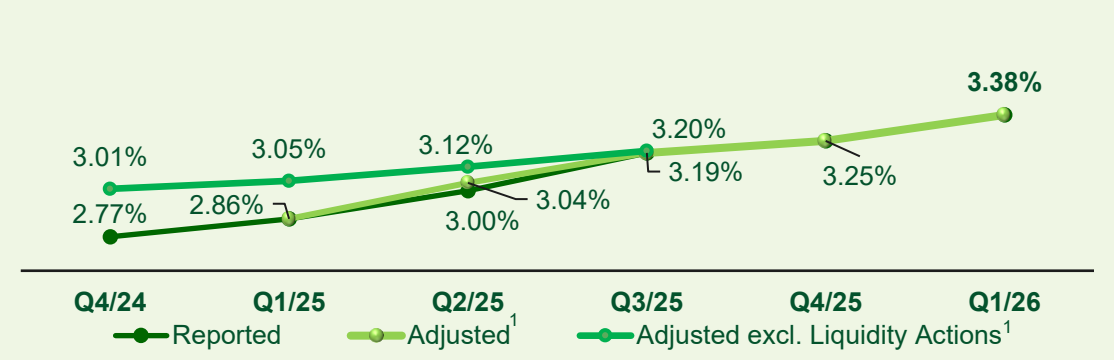
Average Deposits ($B)[2]



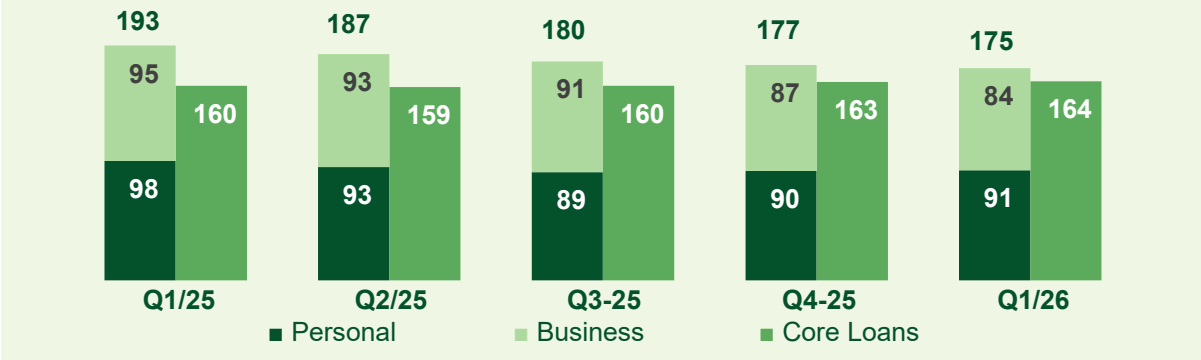
U.S. Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

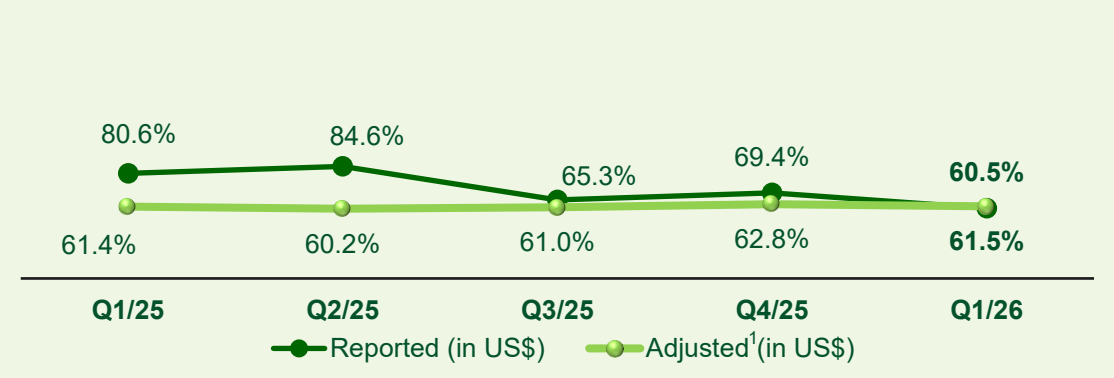
Net Interest Margin (NIM)[1]



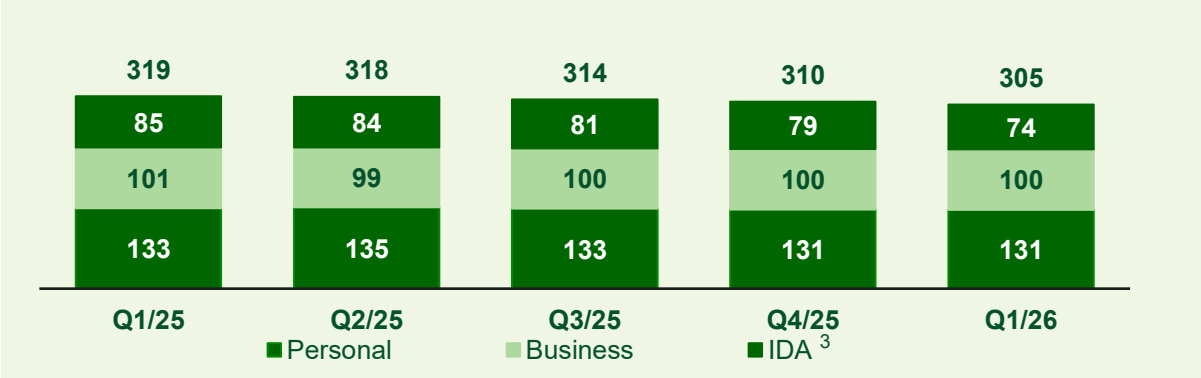
Average Loans (US$B)[2]



Efficiency Ratio



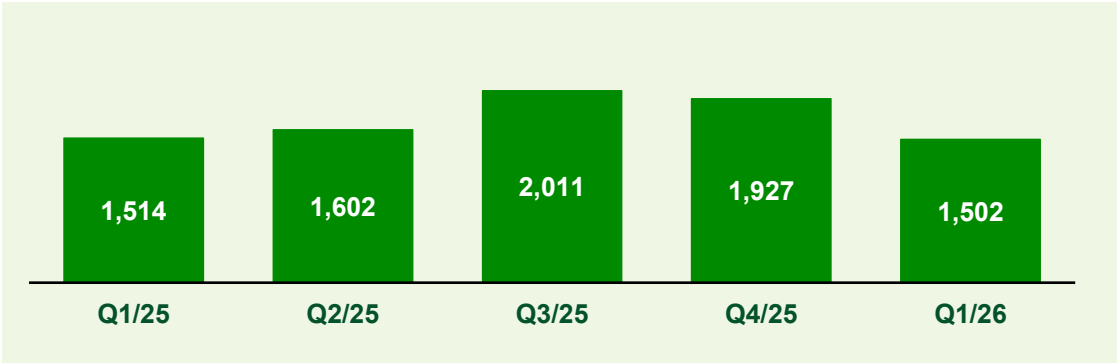
Average Deposits (US$B)[2]



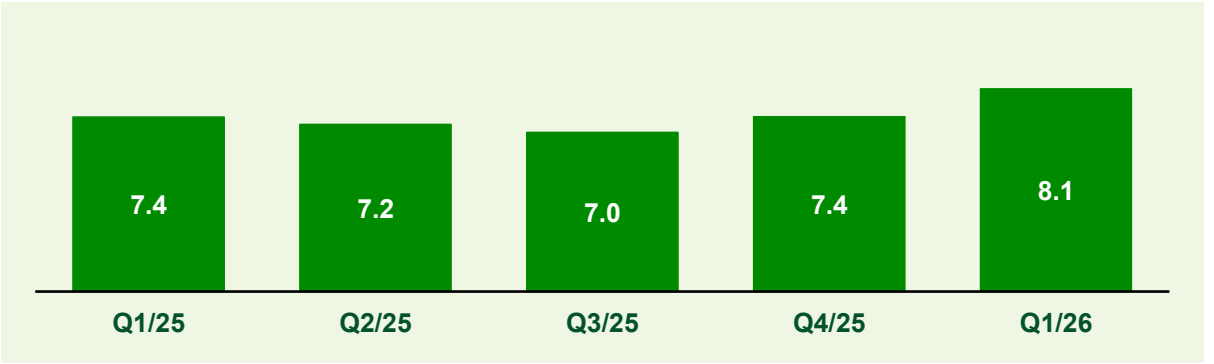
Wealth Management & Insurance

Volumes and Efficiency

Insurance Premiums ($MM)



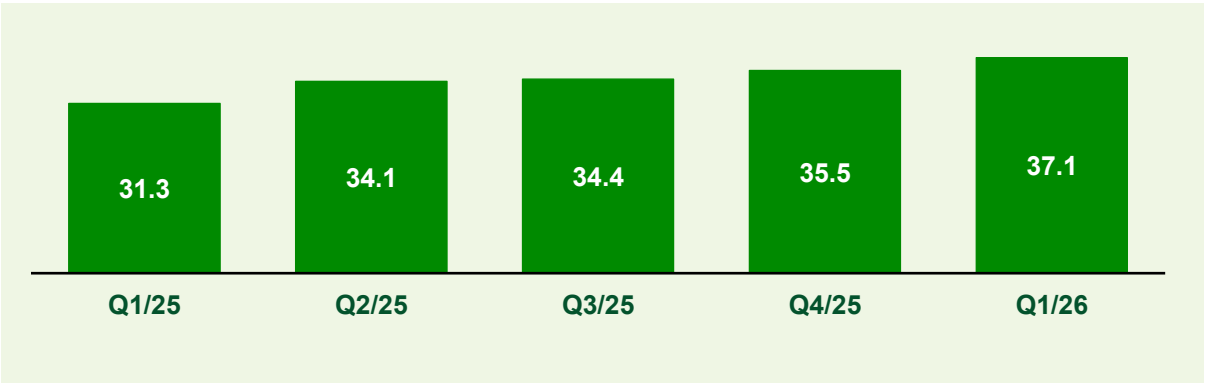
Average Loans ($B)



Efficiency Ratio

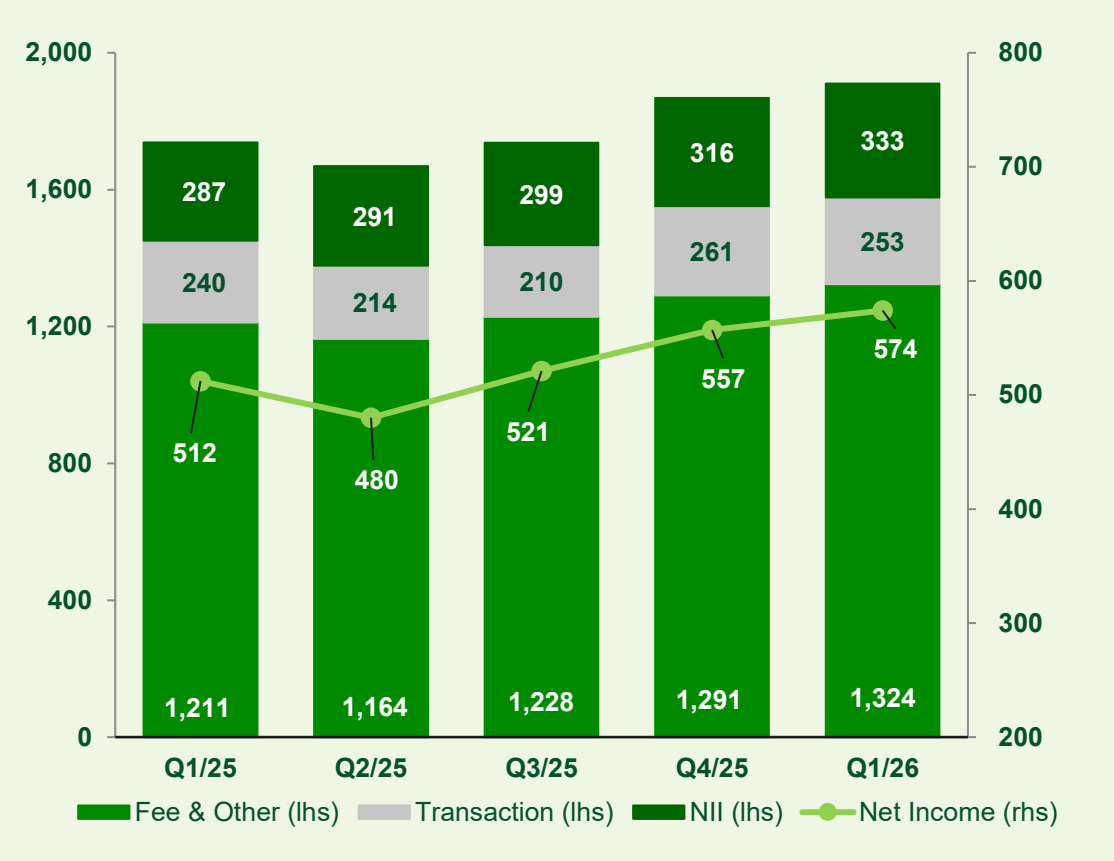
	Q1/25	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26
WM&I	**32.6%**	**32.3%**	**31.4%**	**32.7%**	**32.2%**
Wealth Management	59.9%	60.9%	59.5%	59.6%	59.2%
Insurance	7.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.4%
WM&I, Net of ISE[1]	**56.1%**	**54.2%**	**54.7%**	**56.7%**	**55.1%**
Insurance, Net of ISE[1]	36.9%	27.6%	32.4%	39.9%	34.2%

Average Deposits ($B)

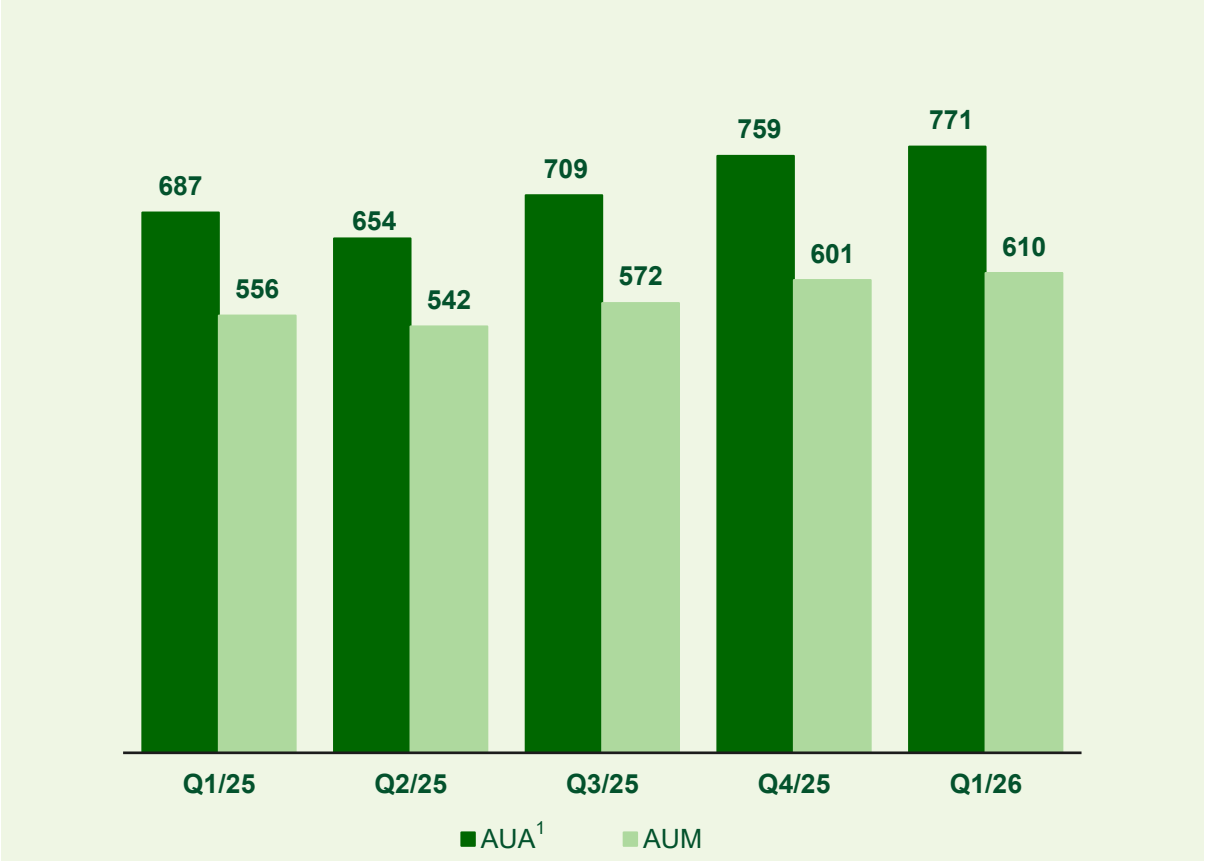


Wealth Management & Insurance

Wealth Revenue & NIAT ($MM)

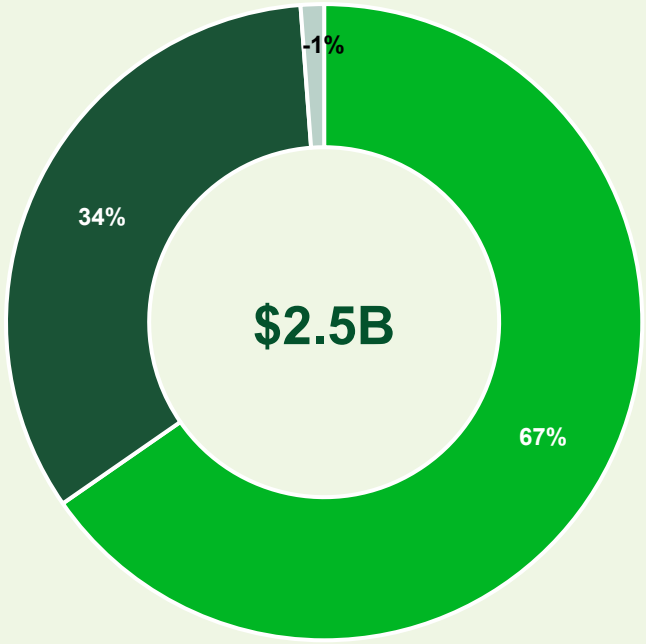


Wealth Assets ($B)

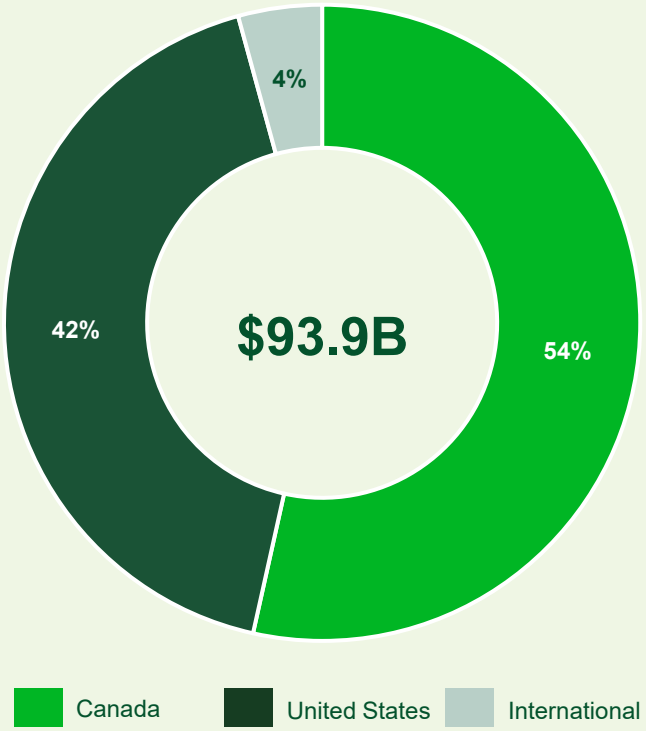


Wholesale Banking

Q1/26 Revenue



Q1/26 Loans[1]



Gross Lending Portfolio

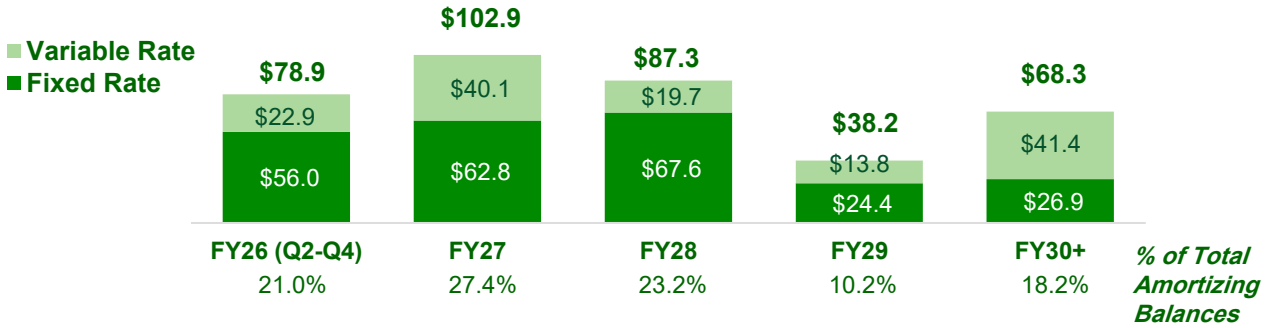
Period-End Balances ($B unless otherwise noted)	Q4/25	Q1/26
Canadian Personal and Commercial Portfolio	**614.5**	**619.3**
Personal	**479.5**	**482.1**
Residential Mortgages	264.5	258.8
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	147.9	156.4
Indirect Auto	32.1	32.0
Credit Cards	21.9	21.9
Other Personal	13.1	13.0
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*10.6*	*10.5*
Commercial Banking (including Small Business Banking)	**135.0**	**137.2**
U.S. Banking Portfolio (all amounts in US$)	**175.0**	**172.9**
Personal	**89.4**	**89.7**
Residential Mortgages	34.0	34.0
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	8.9	9.0
Indirect Auto	31.5	31.7
Credit Cards	14.1	14.1
Other Personal	0.9	0.9
Commercial Banking	**85.6**	**83.2**
Non-residential Real Estate	18.4	18.0
Residential Real Estate	10.2	10.2
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	57.0	55.0
FX on U.S. Personal & Commercial Portfolio	**70.2**	**62.1**
U.S. Banking Portfolio ($)	**245.2**	**235.0**
Canadian Wealth Management and Insurance Portfolio	**9.0**	**9.8**
Wholesale Portfolio	**93.3**	**103.4**
Total[2]	**962.0**	**967.5**

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
  - 42% variable interest rate, of which 21% Mortgage and 21% HELOC
  - 14% 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

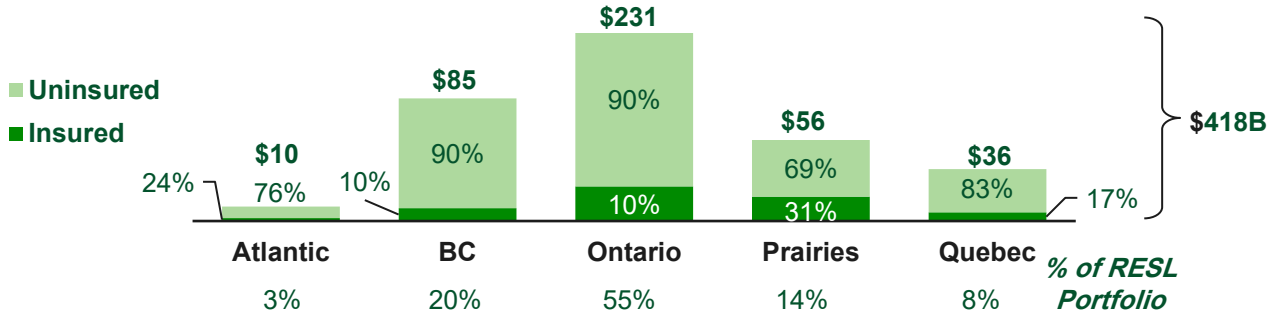
Maturity Schedule ($B)[1]



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

	Q1/25	Q2/25	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26
Uninsured	53	54	54	56	57
Insured	52	53	54	55	57

Regional Breakdown[3] ($B)



Canadian Personal Banking

Highlights

- Increase in gross impaired loans quarter-over-quarter largely recorded in the RESL portfolio, and primarily related to seasoning

Canadian Personal Banking (Q1/26)[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	258.8	467	0.18
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	156.4	234	0.15
Indirect Auto	32.0	128	0.40
Credit Cards	21.9	179	0.82
Other Personal	13.0	74	0.57
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*10.5*	*48*	*0.46*
Total Canadian Personal Banking	**482.1**	**1,082**	**0.22**
Change vs. Q4/25	2.6	97	0.01

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

	Q4/25			Q1/26		
	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL
Atlantic	61	52	57	63	54	59
BC	59	50	55	61	52	56
Ontario	61	50	55	63	52	57
Prairies	61	51	57	62	53	58
Quebec	60	56	58	61	57	59
Canada	**61**	**51**	**56**	**62**	**53**	**57**

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking

Highlights

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

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking (Q1/26)

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Banking[1]	137.2	912	0.66
Wholesale Banking	103.4	586	0.57
Total Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking	**240.6**	**1,498**	**0.62**
Change vs. Q4/25	12.3	(31)	(0.05)

Industry Breakdown[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)
Real Estate – Residential	29.5	5
Real Estate – Non-residential	30.2	57
Financial	53.6	5
Govt-PSE-Health & Social Services	18.6	77
Oil and Gas	3.4	8
Metals and Mining	4.2	49
Forestry	1.0	66
Consumer[2]	9.9	433
Industrial/Manufacturing[3]	13.6	264
Agriculture	13.8	25
Automotive	13.6	103
Other[4]	49.2	406
Total	**$240.6**	**$1,498**

U.S. Personal Banking

Highlights

- Continued good asset quality in U.S. Personal Banking

U.S. Personal Banking (Q1/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	34.0	412	1.21
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	9.0	224	2.48
Indirect Auto	31.7	259	0.82
Credit Cards	14.1	285	2.03
Other Personal	0.9	14	1.60
Total U.S. Personal Banking (USD)	**89.7**	**1,194**	**1.33**
Change vs. Q4/25 (USD)	0.3	30	0.03
Foreign Exchange	32.2	429	n/a
Total U.S. Personal Banking (CAD)	**121.9**	**1,623**	**1.33**

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%	8	2	7	8
61-80%	28	11	42	29
<=60%	64	87	51	63
Current FICO Score >700	92	86	81	90

U.S. Commercial Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased quarter-over-quarter, driven by a small number of borrowers across various industries

U.S. Commercial Banking (Q1/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	**28.2**	**493**	**1.75**
Non-residential Real Estate	18.0	354	1.97
Residential Real Estate	10.2	139	1.36
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	**55.0**	**528**	**0.96**
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (USD)	**83.2**	**1,021**	**1.23**
Change vs. Q4/25 (USD)	(2.4)	114	0.17
Foreign Exchange	29.9	367	n/a
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (CAD)	**113.1**	**1,388**	**1.23**

Commercial Real Estate

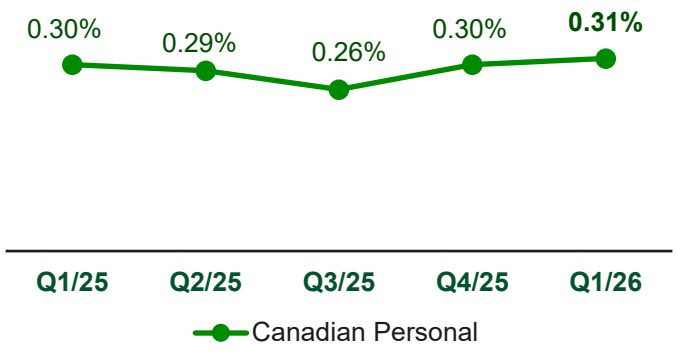
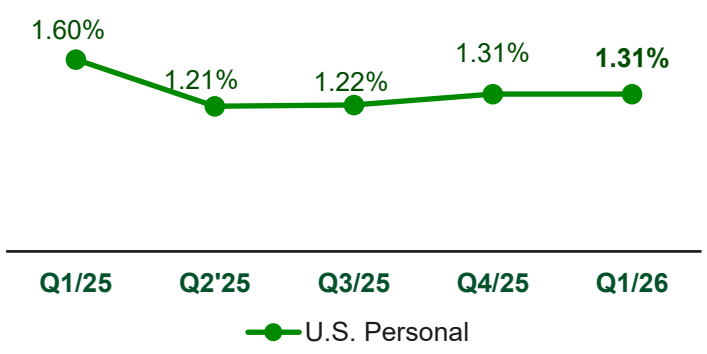
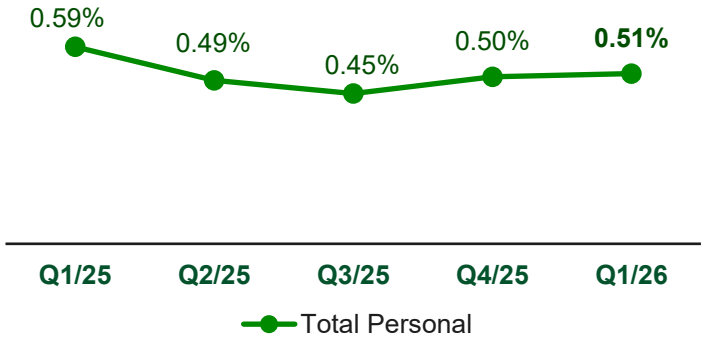
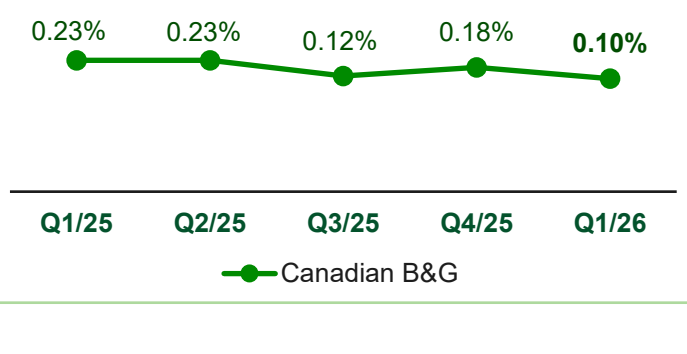
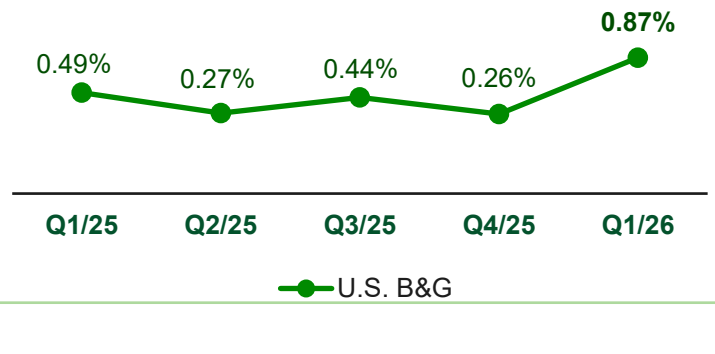
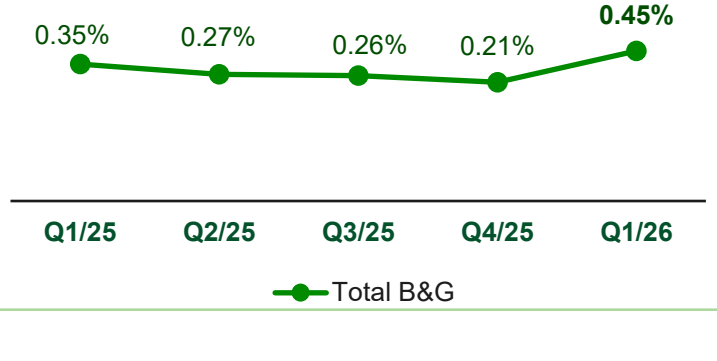
	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Office	3.5	262
Retail	5.5	72
Apartments	9.6	136
Residential for Sale	0.1	-
Industrial	2.4	16
Hotel	0.3	2
Commercial Land	0.1	-
Other	6.7	5
Total CRE	**28.2**	**493**

Commercial & Industrial

	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Health & Social Services	9.3	1
Professional & Other Services	6.4	119
Consumer[1]	7.1	35
Industrial/Manufacturing[2]	6.0	34
Government/PSE	11.8	78
Financial	5.8	5
Automotive	1.7	108
Other[3]	6.9	148
Total C&I	**55.0**	**528**

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)		
		

Endnotes on Slides 2 to 4

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 "Significant Events", How We Performed" or "How Our Businesses Performed" sections of the Bank's Q1 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 Q1 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 card 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, including those set out at the beginning of this presentation. 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.
6. In 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) gross-up of the retailer program partners’ share of PCL for the Bank’s U.S. strategic card portfolio. 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 Q1 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 card 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 Q1 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. 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. Q1 2026 average loan volumes: US$175 billion (Q4 2025: US$177 billion; Q1 2025: US$192 billion). Q1 2026 average loan volumes of loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off: US$11 billion (Q4 2025: US$14 billion; Q1 2025: US$32 billion). Q1 2026 average loan volumes excluding loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off: US$164 billion (Q4 2025: US$163 billion; Q1 2025: US$160 billion).
3. Advice: Investor Economics, as of June 2025; Direct Investing: Investor Economics, as of September 2025; ETFs: IFIC, as of December 2025.
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: 2025 Extel Global Fixed Income Survey.
6. Source: Trade Treasury Payments in collaboration with BAFT (Bankers Association for Finance and Trade), February 2026.

Slide 4

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 5.
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.

Endnotes on Slides 5 to 10

Slide 5

1. Source: Brand Finance Global 500 2026.

Slide 6

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 its 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.

Slide 7

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 8

1. The Bank's expectations regarding the restructuring program are subject to inherent uncertainties and are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding certain factors, including rate of natural attrition, talent re-deployment opportunities, years-of-service, execution timing of actions, and foreign exchange impacts. 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.
2. The Bank's expectations regarding cost savings in fiscal 2026 and 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, including those set out at the beginning of this presentation. Refer to the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q1 2026 MD&A for additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates.

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 Q2 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.

Slide 10

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 2.
3. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.
4. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 5.
5. 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.
6. The Bank's Q2 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.
7. The total amount expected to be spent on remediation and governance and control investments is subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on 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 as well as 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. In addition, please refer to Slide 6, Endnote 1.
8. 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 Q1 2026 MD&A.

Endnotes on Slides 11 to 19

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. 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 & Acceptances (both are spot) by portfolio.

Slide 17
1. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans & Acceptances.
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.

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 Q1 2026 MD&A.

Endnotes on Slides 21 to 30

Slide 21
1. This column refers to specific page(s) and line items of the Bank's Q1 2026 Supplementary Financial Information package.
2. Please refer to Slide 13, Endnote 2.
3. 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 card 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 US Strategic Card Portfolio partners' share, year-over year expense growth would have been 7.8% ($8,099MM in Q1 2026 and $7,514MM in Q1 2025), representing a year-over-year increase of $585MM.

Slide 24
1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Slide 25
1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Canada: based on Personal Banking, Direct Investing 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 Q1 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. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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. 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.

Endnotes on Slides 31 to 37

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 January 31, 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.

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 and Acceptances, 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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