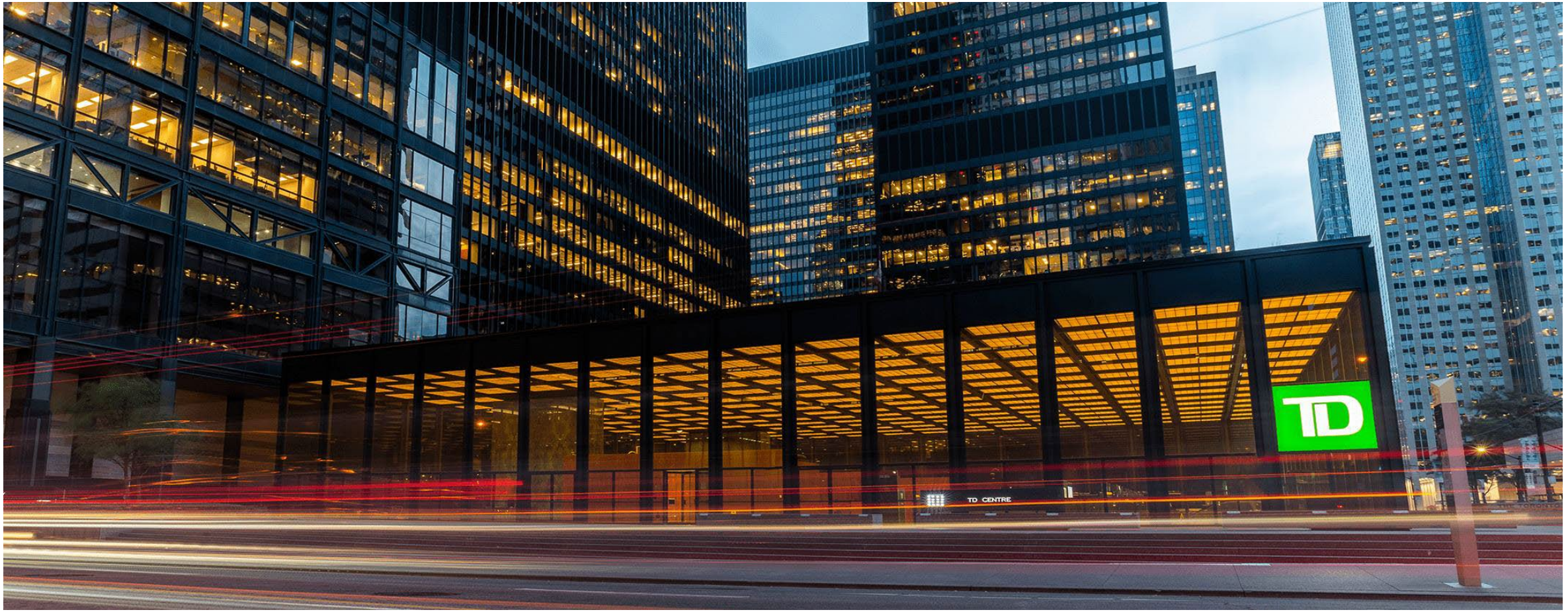
Investor Presentation

TD Bank Group – Q3 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 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, targets and commitments, the Bank’s anticipated financial performance and the outlook for the Bank’s operations or the Canadian, U.S. and global economies.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as “will”, “would”, “should”, "suggest", "seek", “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend”, "ambition", "strive", "confident", “estimate”, “forecast”, “outlook”, “plan”, “goal”, "commit", “target”, "objective", "timeline", “possible”, “potential”, “predict”, “project”, "foresee", “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 , predictions, forecasts, projections, estimates, targets, or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements.

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; risks associated with the remediation of the Bank’s U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)/anti-money laundering (AML) program and Enterprise AML program; regulatory oversight and compliance risk; 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; risks associated with the insured deposit account agreement between the Bank and The Charles Schwab Corporation; 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; external 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; environmental and social risk (including climate-related risk); exposure related to litigation and regulatory matters; increased competition from incumbents and new entrants (including Fintechs and big technology competitors); shifts in consumer attitudes and disruptive technology; ability of the Bank to attract, develop, and retain key talent; changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices and commodity 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, and the sections related to 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, financial crime, reputational, environmental and social risk in the "Managing Risk" 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” 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, 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.



TD Bank Group

- **Overview of TD Bank Group**
- Credit Update
- Strong Balance Sheet & Capital Position

NB: Explanatory endnotes are included on Slides 44-49.

TD Snapshot

Our Businesses

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

- Personal banking, credit cards and auto finance
- Small business, commercial banking, merchant solutions and equipment finance

U.S. Banking

- Personal banking, credit cards and auto finance
- Small business and commercial banking
- Advice-based wealth and asset management

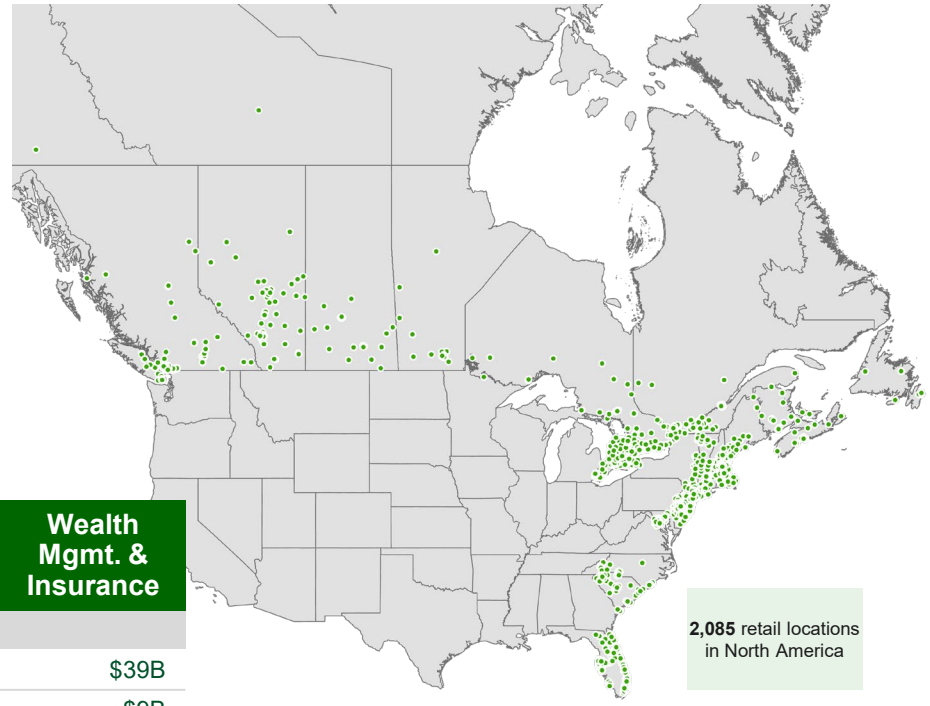
Wealth Management & Insurance

- Self-directed brokerage, wealth advice, and asset management
- Home, auto, small business, life and health insurance

Wholesale Banking

- Research, investment banking and capital market services
- Global transaction banking
- Presence in key global financial centres including Toronto, New York, London, Tokyo and Singapore

Q3 2026 (C$)	Canadian P&C Banking	U.S. Banking	Wealth Mgmt. & Insurance
Financial Strength			
Deposits[1]	$497B	$415B	$39B
Loans[2]	$624B	$242B	$9B
AUA[3,4]	-	$66B	$831B
AUM[4]	-	$17B	$644B
Earnings[5] (rep.)	$7.9B	$3.6B	$3.1B
Network Highlights			
Employees[6]	33,355	30,436	16,092
Customers[7]	~16MM	>10MM	>6MM
Branches	1,037	1,048	-
ATMs[8]	2,586	2,366	-
Mobile Users[9]	8.9MM	5.2MM	Not Disclosed



2,085 retail locations in North America



TD Wealth operates in **710** cities across North America and **7** cities globally

TD Securities operates in **30** cities across the world

Top 10 North American Bank[1]

Q3 2026 (C$ except otherwise noted)	TD Bank Group	Canadian Ranking[2]	North American Ranking[3]
Total assets	$2,112B	2nd	6th
Total deposits	$1,261B	2nd	6th
Market capitalization	$275.3B	2nd	6th
Reported net income *(trailing four quarters)*	$16.2B	2nd	6th
Adjusted net income[4] *(trailing four quarters)*	$17.0B	n/a	n/a
Average number of full-time equivalent staff	105,324	1st	5th
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[5]	14.3%	1st	1st

Scaled, Diversified North American Bank

Four Key Business Lines

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

- The Personal Bank is a premier retail banking franchise delivering personalized solutions through a full suite of products and services across deposits, investing, payments and lending.
- Business Banking is a premier, client-centric franchise that delivers deep sector expertise, valuable advice, and a broad range of products and services to meet the needs of business owners.

U.S. Banking

- Includes the Bank's personal, business banking, and wealth management operations in the U.S.

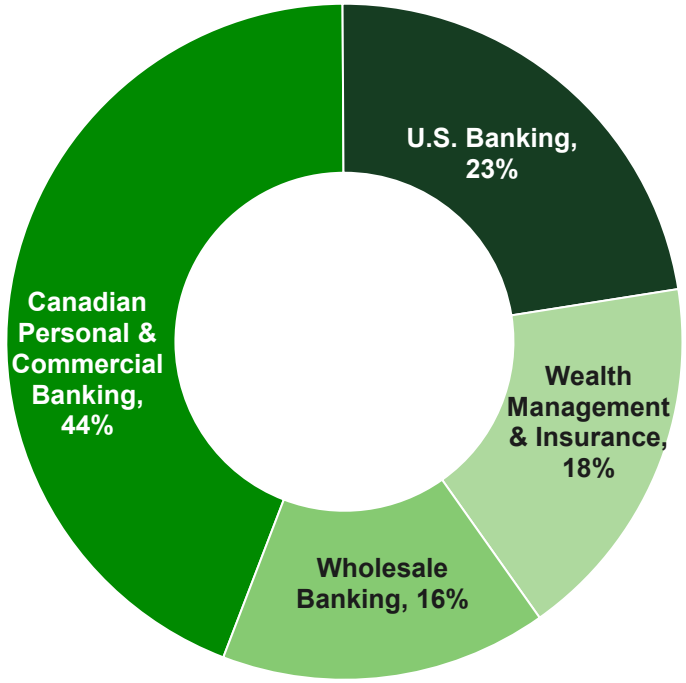
Wealth Management & Insurance

- Wealth Management offers wealth solutions to retail clients in Canada through the self-directed brokerage, advice-based, and asset management businesses.
- Insurance offers property and casualty insurance through direct channels and to members of affinity groups, as well as life and health insurance products to customers across Canada.

Wholesale Banking

- Operating under the brand names TD Securities and TD Cowen, Wholesale Banking offers global markets and corporate and investment banking services to its corporate, government, and institutional clients.

Q3 2026 Reported Earnings Mix[1]



Deeper, Faster, Disciplined

Deeper Relationships

Canadian Personal Banking again achieved record penetration rates for credit cards

In Canada, Wealth closed a record ~$24B in retail branch referrals YTD

Expanded TD Premier program in the U.S., bringing together our mass affluent clients' banking and wealth needs

Simpler & Faster

Over 20,000 client-facing colleagues in Canada now supported by Gen AI Virtual Assistants

TD Auto Finance Canada expanded AI-driven capabilities, automating ~one-third of manual processes in funding and launching digital income verification to reduce time to credit decision

Disciplined Execution

Driving structural cost reductions while accelerating investments across AI, innovation, & frontline talent

U.S. Banking ROE[1] 10.2% and Wholesale Banking ROE 16.7%, both significant improvements YoY

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

~16%	7-10%	Mid-to-high single digits	Positive	Mid-50s	Strong	40-50%	75+ bps
Adj[3] ROE	Adj[3] EPS[1] Growth	Adj[3] PTPP CAGR[1,4] (%)	Adj[3] Operating Leverage[5]	Adj[3] Efficiency Ratio, Net of ISE[1,6] (%)	CET1 Ratio	Dividend Payout Ratio[1]	Annual Adj[3] Organic Capital Accretion[7]

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.

Canadian P&C Banking – F'26 Strategic Priorities

Deeper Relationships

Outgrow Canadian population growth in net new clients and lead in core banking and primacy

Deepen client relationships across CPB, CBB, and Wealth Management

Transform RESL homebuying and retention through specialization and speed while delivering strong returns

Accelerate Credit Card growth by streamlining processes, and modernizing policies and technology

Expand CBB distribution by investing in frontline bankers and focusing on relationship banking

Simpler & Faster

Modernize and automate processes and platforms, and leverage AI to deliver efficient, seamless, and personalized experiences

Deliver simpler and faster client experiences for onboarding and mobile first experiences

Leverage AI and automation to enhance auto-adjudication rates in TD Auto Finance and Small Business Banking, while streamlining CBB credit processes

Disciplined Execution

Leverage automation, digital tools and AI-at-scale to drive cost savings and improve efficiency

Redesign key business processes and streamline operations to realize cost reduction

Deliver disciplined expense management through resource optimization and third-party spend reduction

Drive distribution transformation to meet clients' evolving needs and create reinvestment opportunities

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U.S. Banking – F'26 Strategic Priorities

Deeper Relationships

Reimagine retail, providing capacity to deliver advice enabled by digital capabilities

Scale Bankcard franchise and expand Nordstrom partnership

Deepen mass-affluent penetration by scaling advisors, improving referrals, and tailoring investment products and services

Accelerate Commercial Bank profitability with profitable relationships, expanded lead agent roles through TD Securities partnership

Simpler & Faster

Continue balance sheet restructuring efforts that simplify the business

Deploy AI to automate operational processes and improve productivity and insights for front-line colleagues

Transform data and technology architecture to deliver a scalable, cloud-native, modular environment

Disciplined Execution

Continue remediating the U.S. BSA/AML program and strengthening the governance and control environment

Improve efficiency by meeting the cost takeout target

Optimize store network, drive unit cost improvement and re-engineer processes and reduce third party spend

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.

Wealth Management & Insurance – F'26 Strategic Priorities

Deeper Relationships

Deepen client relationships with CPB, CBB and TD Insurance, and drive referrals from Direct Investing to Advice businesses within Wealth

Expand advisor base in Wealth by leveraging talent development and acquisition programs

Accelerate Direct Investing client acquisition through the launch of the new TD Easy Trade app and enhancements to the Long-Term and Active Trader platforms

Drive mutual funds and ETF asset growth in Canada and drive Institutional asset management growth globally

Drive growth in profitable segments and regions in Insurance through digital marketing excellence and execution of new client acquisition strategies

Simpler & Faster

Simplify client experiences in Wealth by deploying new self-serve, digital onboarding and account funding capabilities

Increase advisor capacity in Wealth by reinventing businesses process and launching new digital capabilities, leveraging AI

Complete the unification of Private Wealth Management's discretionary offerings and realize $40MM of run-rate platform savings

Introduce new client-facing AI capabilities in Insurance to drive increased adoption of digital self-service tools and increase digital share of transactions

Disciplined Execution

Reduce structural costs in Wealth through productivity initiatives, distribution transformation and leveraging automation and AI

Strengthen risk and control environment by modernizing infrastructure and enhancing governance

Sustainably lower expense base in Insurance by re-envisioning business processes with AI and increasing automation

Mitigate losses from climate change in Insurance by managing geographic footprint and supporting clients with risk-reduction advice

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.

Wholesale Banking – F'26 Strategic Priorities

Deeper Relationships

Strengthen client relationships by aligning resources to priority sectors

Continue to streamline and enhance the global transaction banking platform

Expand fixed income product suite and advance e-trading capabilities across Global Markets

Scale Prime Services by building a globally integrated platform with new capabilities

Simpler & Faster

Continue to simplify organizational structure and hire top talent

Upgrade core systems to simplify processes and modernize infrastructure

Move to an agile, product-led delivery model to build smarter tools that streamline workflows

Invest in AI tools and training to support productivity

Disciplined Execution

Strengthen risk management and compliance by increasing agility, automating processes, and enhancing controls

Reduce costs through process simplification, technology modernization, real estate and vendor optimization, and AI-driven efficiencies

Advance disciplined approach to capital deployment through client level returns focus and strategic balance sheet deployment

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.

Q3 2026 Performance

Net Income	EPS	PTPP[1] Growth (YoY)	Total Assets
Reported: $4.6B Adjusted[1]: $4.7B	Reported: $2.74 Adjusted[1]: $2.77	Reported: 24.1% Adjusted[1]: 16.9%	$2.1T

Efficiency Ratio	ROE	ROTCE[1,2]	CET1
Reported: 50.2% Adjusted, Net of ISE[1]: 55.2%	Reported: 15.8% Adjusted[1]: 16.0%	Reported: 19.0% Adjusted[1]: 19.1%	14.3%

Q3 2026 Updates

Strength in markets-driven businesses, margin expansion, and volume growth in Canadian P&C

Impaired PCLs decreased QoQ reflecting strong credit performance.
F'26 PCL guidance updated to the lower end of the prior 40 to 50 bps range

Positive operating leverage

CET1 ratio of 14.3%, with strong adjusted organic capital accretion & repurchase of ~14.5MM shares in Q3

F'26 Targets[3]

~13%	6-8%	3-4%	Positive	40-50bps	13%+
Adj[1] ROE	Adj[1] EPS Growth	Adj[1] Expense Growth[4]	Adj[1] Operating Leverage	PCL Ratio[5,6]	CET1 Ratio

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.

Accelerating AI Leadership

Focused investment on key transformation initiatives

Retail End-to-End Credit	Scale AI across the credit journey to create simpler & faster client experiences
Software Development Lifecycle	Transform how we design, build & deliver software technology across full product delivery cycle, making TD simpler & faster, and deliver more value for clients
Contact Centres	Leverage AI across our contact centres to empower colleagues, and deliver a simpler, more seamless experience for clients

Ahead of pace on AI targets[1]

Medium-term target value

~$500MM
Annualized Revenue Uplift

&

~$500MM
Annualized Cost Savings

Delivered **~$195MM** in AI value year-to-date vs. target of **~$200MM** in F'26

*Introduced enterprise-wide **Responsible AI Principles** addressing compliance with existing financial services laws, transparency and explainability, data use and privacy, fairness, quality and accountability, reliability, and security*

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.

U.S. BSA / AML Remediation[1]

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



Completed Actions

- ✓ U.S. AML program continues to strengthen as **management remediation actions progress as expected**, including:
  - ✓ More granular and dynamic assessment of the U.S. Bank's **inherent financial crime risk profile**
  - ✓ Increased frequency of **transaction monitoring coverage assessments**
  - ✓ Enhanced **anti-trafficking and fraud detection efforts** through investigative partnerships
  - ✓ Rolled out **specialized training** for colleagues in higher-risk business lines
- ✓ Continued progress against **lookback reviews**

What is in flight

- Continued phased deployments of **Know Your Customer** platform
- Continued technology deployments including **machine learning, specialized AI, and an enhanced currency transaction reporting platform**
- 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

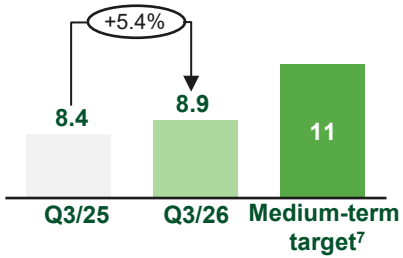
Note: "management remediation actions" is considered by the Bank to consist of the root cause assessments, data preparation, design, documentation, frameworks, policies, standards, training, processes, systems, testing, and implementation of controls, as well as the hiring of resources.

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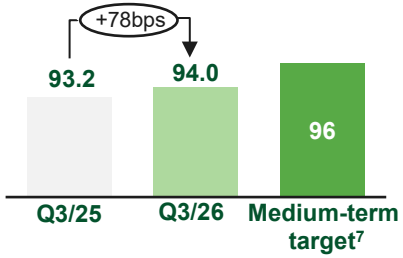
Digital leadership enables deeper engagement and growth

Canada[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

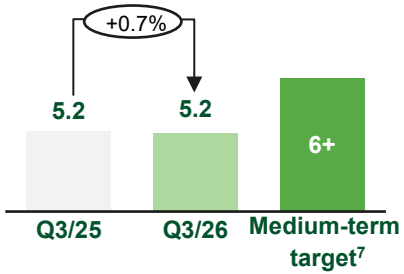


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

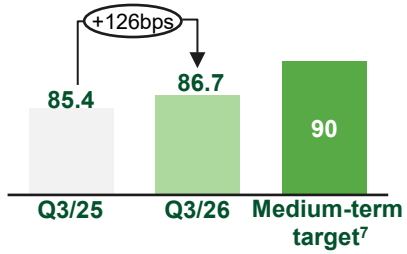


U.S.[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

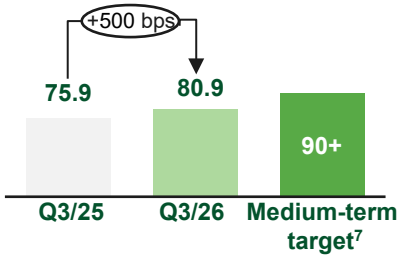


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

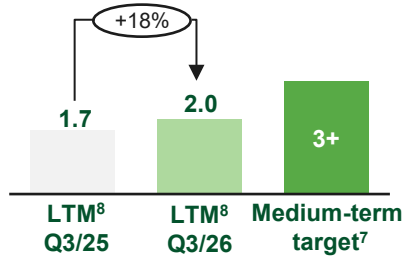


Home & Auto Insurance[1]

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



TD MyInsurance Transactions *(millions)*[6]



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Q3 2026 Brand and Sustainability Highlights

Ranked #1 on TIME's 2026 Canada's Best Companies List

Sustainability Highlights

Announced carbon removal agreements with Deep Sky & Climeworks

Recognized as a certified Great Place to Work (U.S.)[1]

Great Place To Work. Certified JUL 2026-JUL 2027 USA

2025 Sustainability Report

TD Insurance launched exclusive partnership with REALTOR.ca to embed insurance in home buying journey, helping Canadians protect one of their largest investments

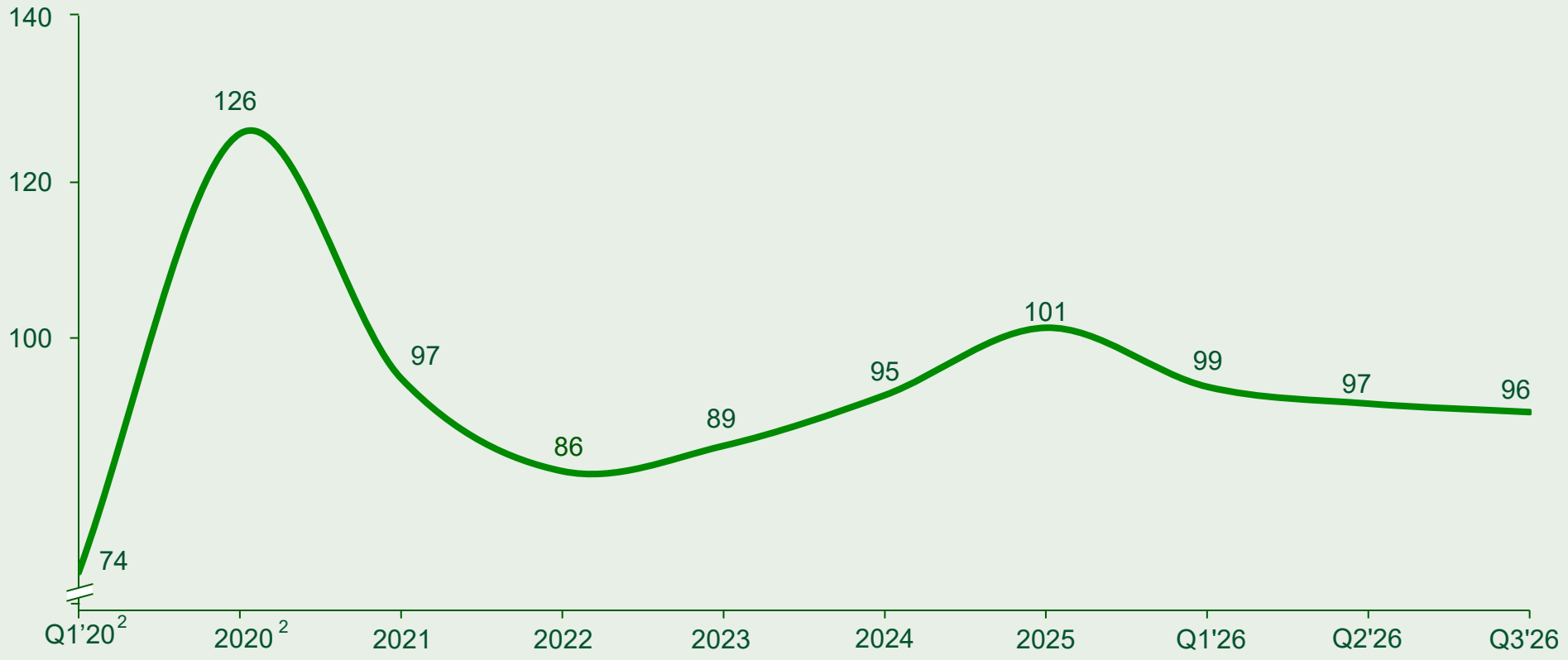


TD Bank Group

- Overview of TD Bank Group
- **Credit Update**
- Strong Balance Sheet & Capital Position

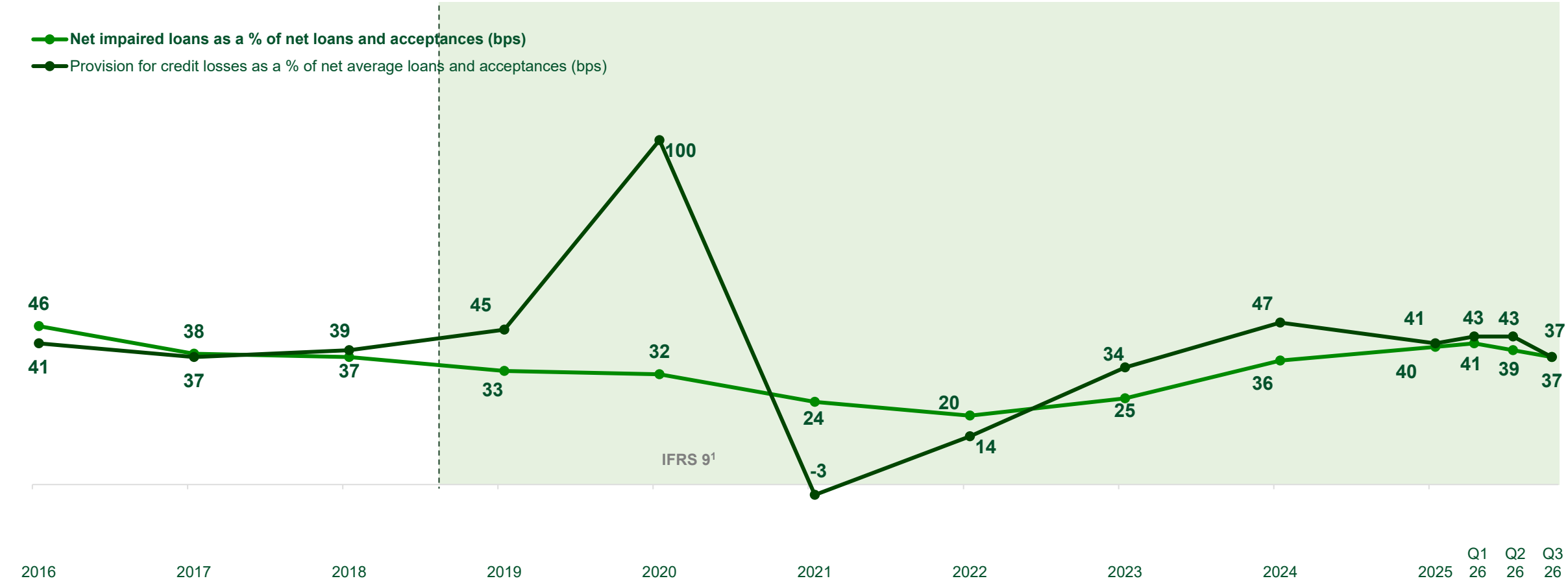
Well-reserved for elevated economic and credit uncertainty

Allowance Coverage Ratio (bps)[1]



History of strong credit quality

Net impaired loans and PCL ratios (bps)



Gross Lending Portfolio

Period-End Balances ($B unless otherwise noted)	Q2/26	Q3/26
Canadian Personal and Commercial Portfolio	**623.3**	**632.1**
Personal	**482.8**	**488.2**
Residential Mortgages	250.8	242.0
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	164.2	177.2
Indirect Auto	32.3	33.0
Credit Cards	22.5	23.0
Other Personal	13.0	13.0
Unsecured Lines of Credit	10.5	10.6
Commercial Banking (including Small Business Banking)	**140.5**	**143.9**
U.S. Banking Portfolio (all amounts in US$)	**173.4**	**173.5**
Personal	**89.1**	**89.9**
Residential Mortgages	33.8	33.9
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	9.1	9.3
Indirect Auto	31.9	32.2
Credit Cards	13.5	13.6
Other Personal	0.8	0.9
Commercial Banking	**84.3**	**83.6**
Non-residential Real Estate	17.5	17.9
Residential Real Estate	10.3	10.5
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	56.5	55.2
FX on U.S. Personal & Commercial Portfolio	**62.2**	**69.6**
U.S. Banking Portfolio ($)	**235.6**	**243.1**
Canadian Wealth Management and Insurance Portfolio	**9.5**	**10.1**
Wholesale Portfolio	**104.7**	**114.6**
Total[2]	**973.1**	**999.9**

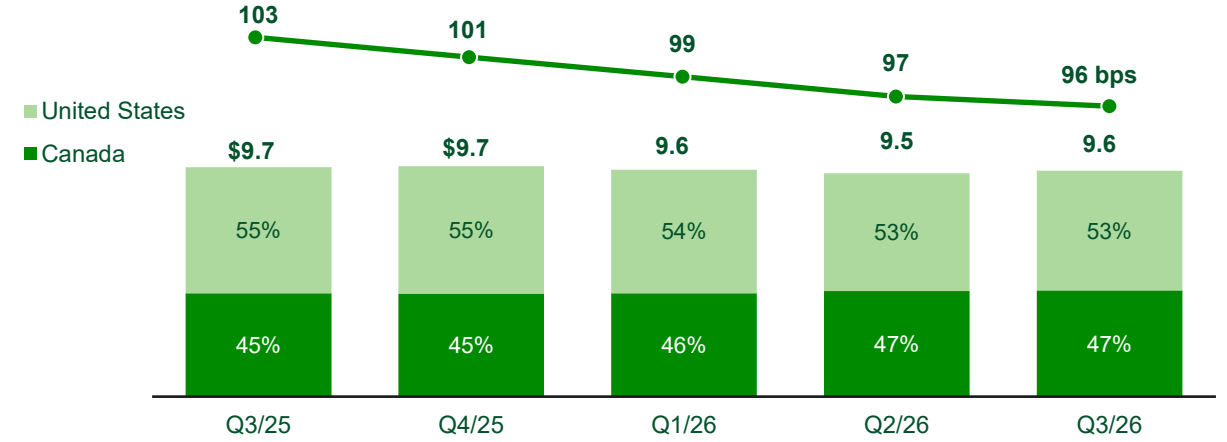
Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

Highlights

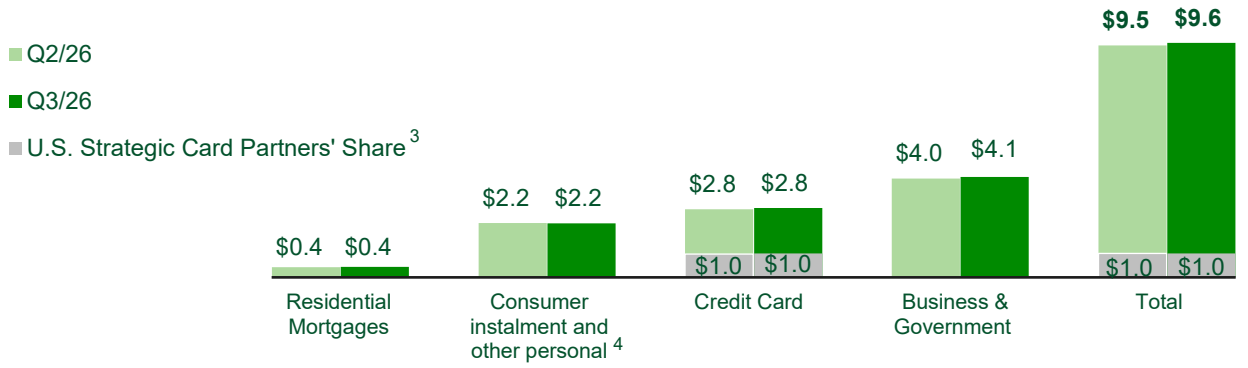
- ACL increased $105 million quarter-over-quarter, related to:
  - A $128 million impact of foreign exchange
  - Performing build reflecting volume growth and some credit migration
  - Partially offset by lower impaired allowance across the business & government lending portfolios

- While results may vary by quarter, and are subject to changes to economic conditions, the Bank's fiscal 2026 PCLs are now expected to be near the lower end of our previously guided range of 40 to 50 basis points[5]

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



ACL by Asset Type: $B



Performing ($B)	0.32	0.33	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.4	7.9	8.1
Impaired ($B)	0.10	0.11	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.4
Ratio[3] (bps)	14	15	81	76	682	672	113	109	97	96

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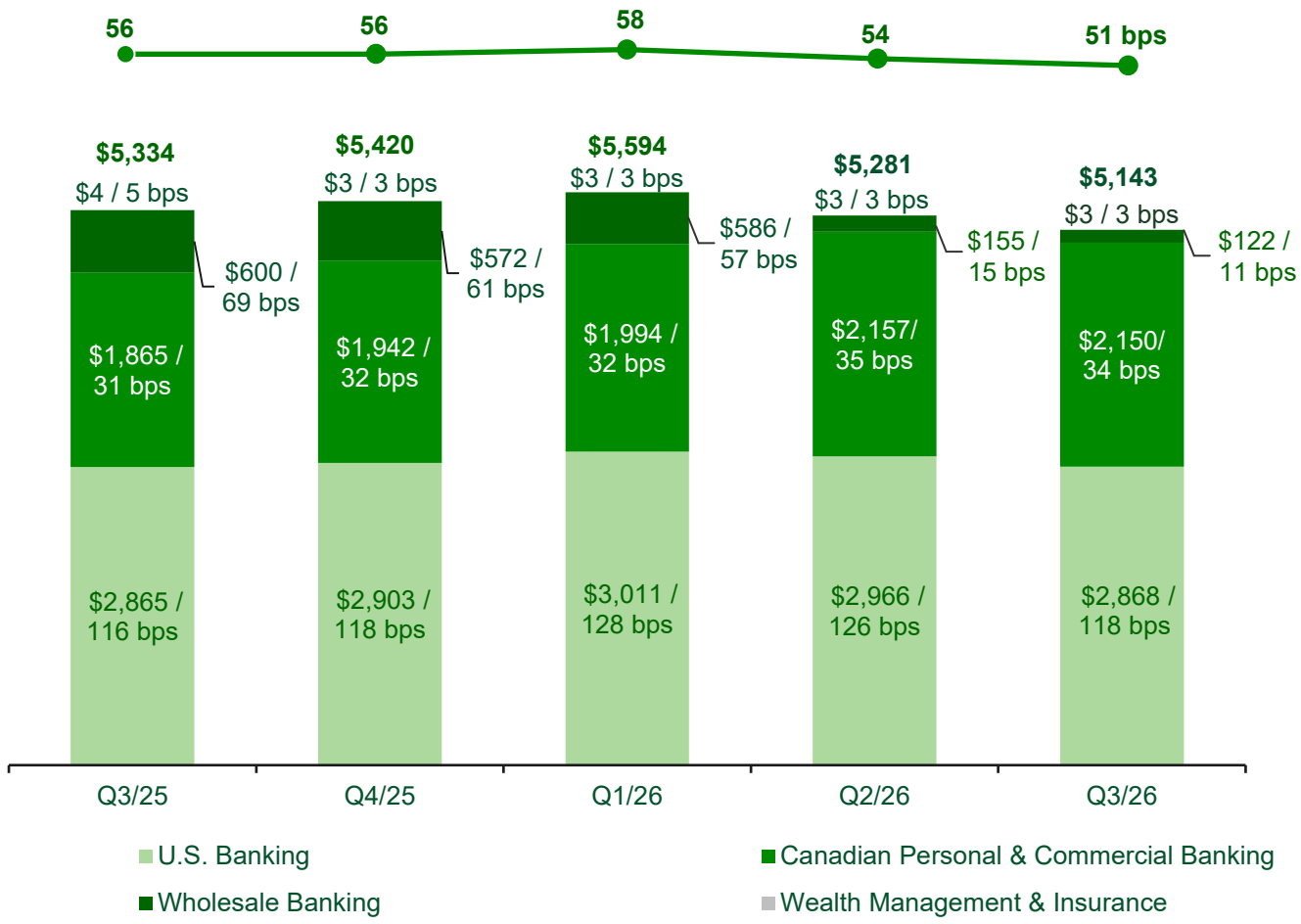
Gross Impaired Loans (GIL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans decreased 3 basis points quarter-over-quarter, driven by:
  - The U.S. and Canadian Commercial, and Wholesale lending portfolios

GIL: $MM and Ratios[1]



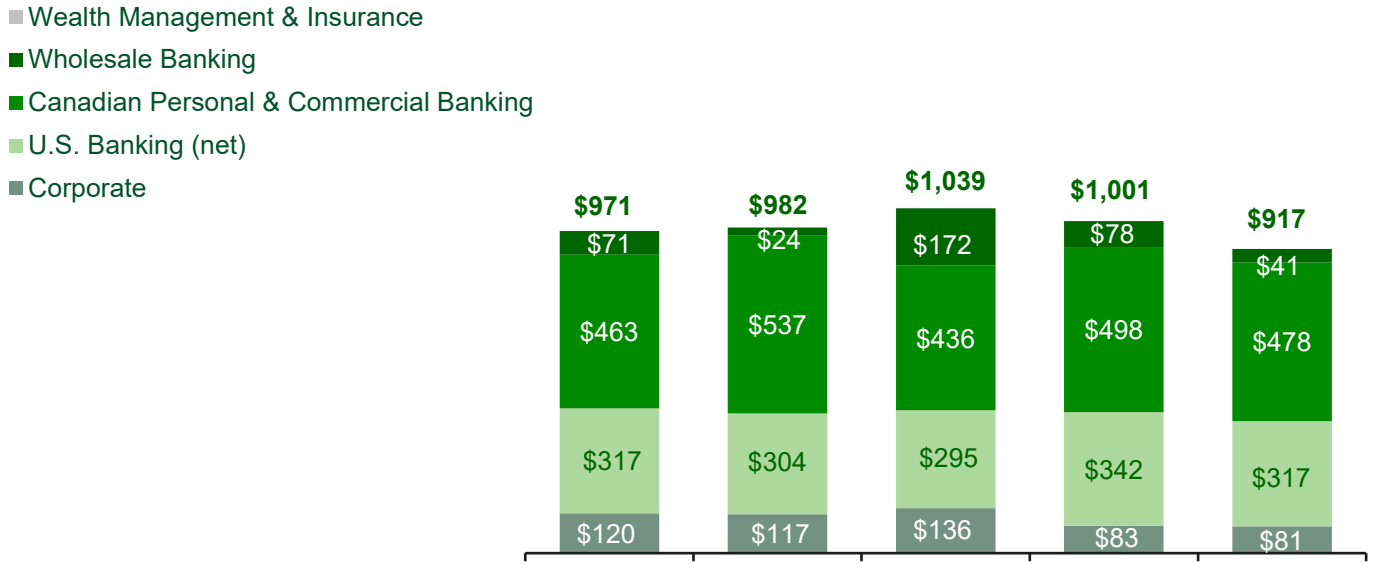
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

By Business Segment

Highlights

- PCL decreased 6 basis points quarter-over-quarter, reflected across:
  - Wholesale Banking
  - U.S. Banking
  - Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

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



PCL Ratio (bps)	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26	Q2/26	Q3/26
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	31	35	28	33	30
U.S. Banking (net)[2]	52	50	49	60	53
U.S. Banking & Corporate (gross)[3]	72	70	72	75	67
Wholesale Banking	31	11	70	31	15
Total Bank (gross)[3]	**41**	**41**	**43**	**43**	**37**
Total Bank (net)[2,4]	**36**	**36**	**38**	**39**	**34**

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

Impaired and Performing

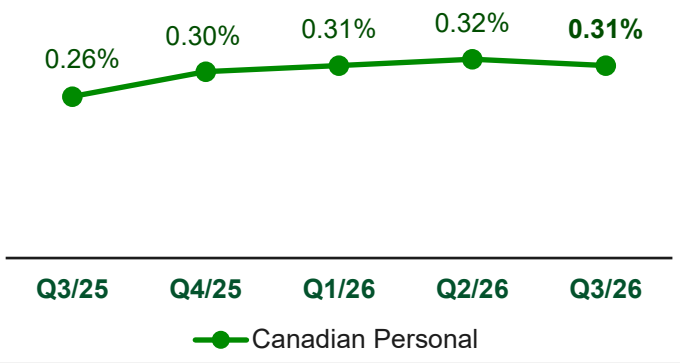
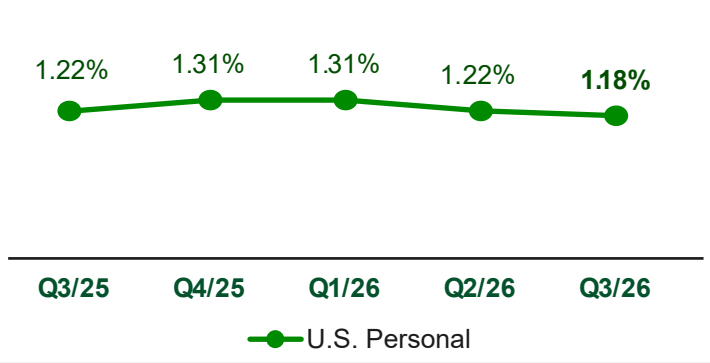
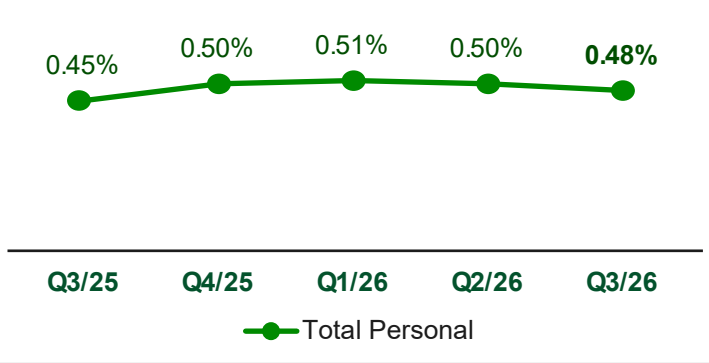
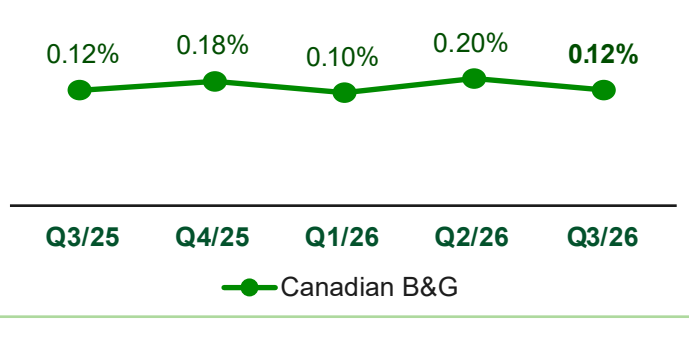
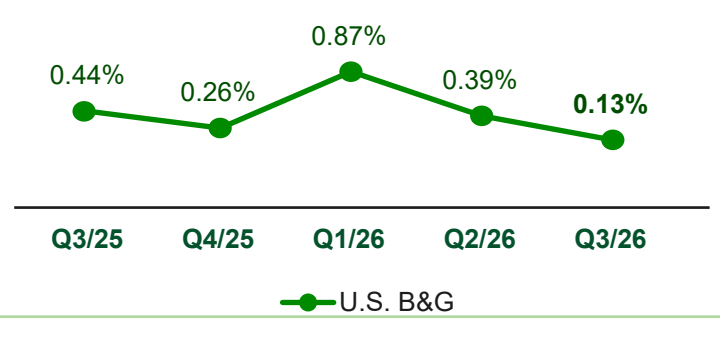
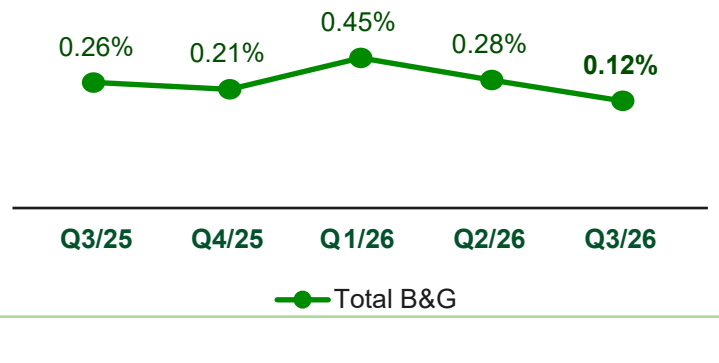
Highlights

- Impaired PCLs decreased quarter-over-quarter, primarily recorded across:
  - The business & government lending portfolios
- Current quarter performing provision largely reflected in:
  - Wholesale and Canadian Commercial

PCL[1] ($MM)	Q3/25	Q2/26	Q3/26
Total Bank	**971**	**1,001**	**917**
Impaired	904	973	865
Performing	67	28	52
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	**463**	**498**	**478**
Impaired	376	465	446
Performing	87	33	32
U.S. Banking (net)	**317**	**342**	**317**
Impaired	330	332	326
Performing	(13)	10	(9)
Wholesale Banking	**71**	**78**	**41**
Impaired	63	80	6
Performing	8	(2)	35
Corporate U.S. strategic cards partners' share	**120**	**83**	**81**
Impaired	135	96	87
Performing	(15)	(13)	(6)
Wealth Management & Insurance	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impaired	-	-	-
Performing	-	-	-

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)		
		

Canadian Personal Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans stable quarter-over-quarter

Canadian Personal Banking (Q3/26)[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	242.0	552	0.23
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	177.2	244	0.14
Indirect Auto	33.0	117	0.35
Credit Cards	23.0	188	0.82
Other Personal	13.0	67	0.52
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*10.6*	*47*	*0.44*
Total Canadian Personal Banking	**488.2**	**1,168**	**0.24**
Change vs. Q2/26	5.4	15	-

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

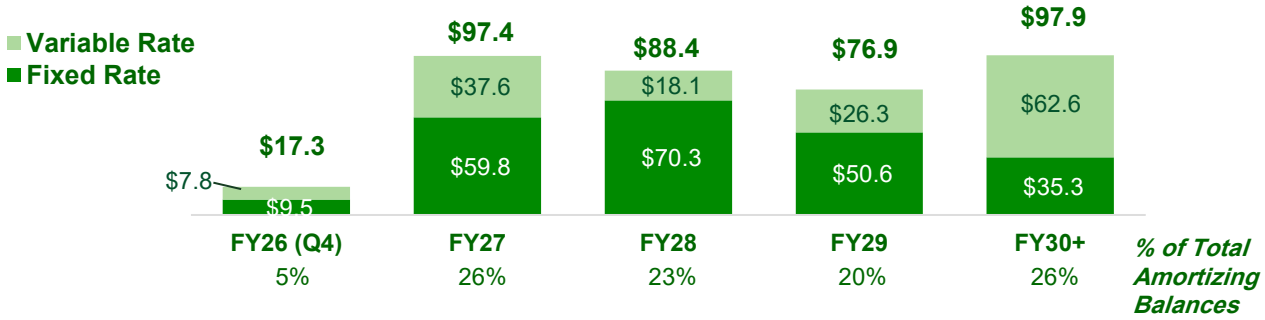
	Q2/26			Q3/26		
	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL
Atlantic	64	56	60	64	57	61
BC	63	54	58	63	55	59
Ontario	65	54	59	65	55	59
Prairies	64	55	59	64	56	60
Quebec	62	59	60	61	59	60
Canada	**64**	**55**	**59**	**64**	**56**	**59**

Canadian Real Estate Secured Lending Portfolio

Highlights

- **Total Canadian real estate secured lending portfolio at $422B**
  - 90% of RESL portfolio is amortizing[4]
    - 76% of HELOC portfolio is amortizing
  - 46% variable interest rate, of which 22% Mortgage and 24% 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, 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

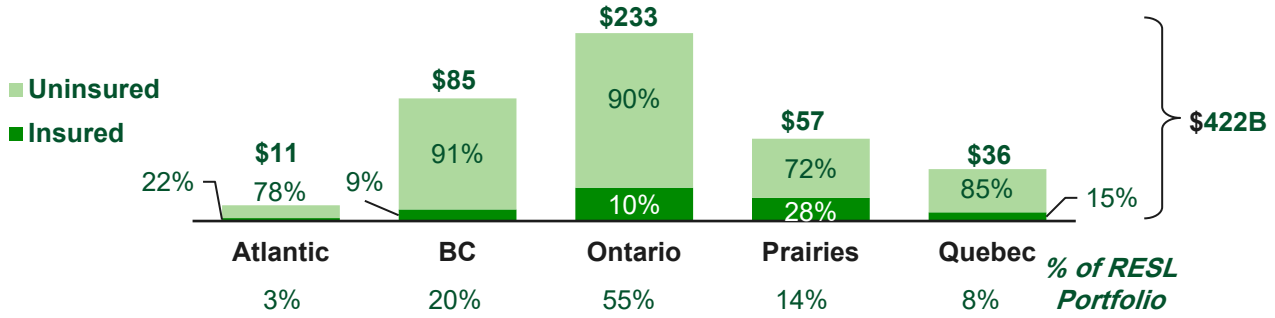
Maturity Schedule ($B)[1]



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

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

Regional Breakdown[3] ($B)



Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans decreased quarter-over-quarter, driven by:
  - Lower gross impaired loans in the Canadian Commercial and Wholesale lending portfolios

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking (Q3/26)

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Banking[1]	143.9	982	0.68
Wholesale Banking	114.6	122	0.11
Total Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking	**258.5**	**1,104**	**0.43**
Change vs. Q2/26	13.3	(55)	(0.05)

Industry Breakdown[1]

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)
Real Estate – Residential	30.0	58
Real Estate – Non-residential	31.8	61
Financial	61.6	5
Govt-PSE-Health & Social Services	18.7	68
Oil and Gas	2.6	3
Metals and Mining	4.7	34
Forestry	0.9	16
Consumer[2]	10.6	154
Industrial/Manufacturing[3]	14.4	227
Agriculture	14.1	82
Automotive	14.6	111
Other[4]	54.5	285
Total	**$258.5**	**$1,104**

U.S. Personal Banking

Highlights

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

U.S. Personal Banking (Q3/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	33.9	388	1.14
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	9.3	235	2.53
Indirect Auto	32.2	270	0.84
Credit Cards	13.6	250	1.85
Other Personal	0.9	10	1.08
Total U.S. Personal Banking (USD)	**89.9**	**1,153**	**1.28**
Change vs. Q2/26 (USD)	0.8	5	(0.01)
Foreign Exchange	36.1	464	n/a
Total U.S. Personal Banking (CAD)	**126.0**	**1,617**	**1.28**

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	5	6
61-80%	27	11	43	28
<=60%	66	87	52	66
Current FICO Score >700	92	85	81	90

U.S. Commercial Banking

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans decreased quarter-over-quarter as resolutions outpaced new formations

U.S. Commercial Banking (Q3/26)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	**28.4**	**407**	**1.43**
Non-residential Real Estate	17.9	222	1.24
Residential Real Estate	10.5	185	1.76
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	**55.2**	**486**	**0.88**
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (USD)	**83.6**	**893**	**1.07**
Change vs. Q2/26 (USD)	(0.7)	(143)	(0.16)
Foreign Exchange	33.5	358	n/a
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (CAD)	**117.1**	**1,251**	**1.07**

Commercial Real Estate

	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Office	3.2	165
Retail	5.5	43
Apartments	9.9	170
Residential for Sale	0.2	11
Industrial	2.2	10
Hotel	0.3	2
Commercial Land	0.1	-
Other	7.0	6
Total CRE	**28.4**	**407**

Commercial & Industrial

	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Health & Social Services	9.2	42
Professional & Other Services	6.7	109
Consumer[1]	7.0	63
Industrial/Manufacturing[2]	6.5	73
Government/PSE	11.1	33
Financial	6.1	1
Automotive	1.6	5
Other[3]	7.0	160
Total C&I	**55.2**	**486**



TD Bank Group

Key Themes

- Overview of TD Bank Group
- Credit Update
- **Strong Balance Sheet & Capital Position**

Capital[1]

Disciplined capital and liquidity management

CET1 ratio 14.3%, down 3 bps QoQ

- Strong adjusted[2] earnings net of dividends, partially offset by RWA growth, drove strong adjusted[2] organic capital accretion this quarter
- Share buyback program decreased CET1 by 37 bps
- Model updates across our Canadian RESL, Canadian Business Banking and Wholesale Banking portfolios increased CET1 by 10 bps

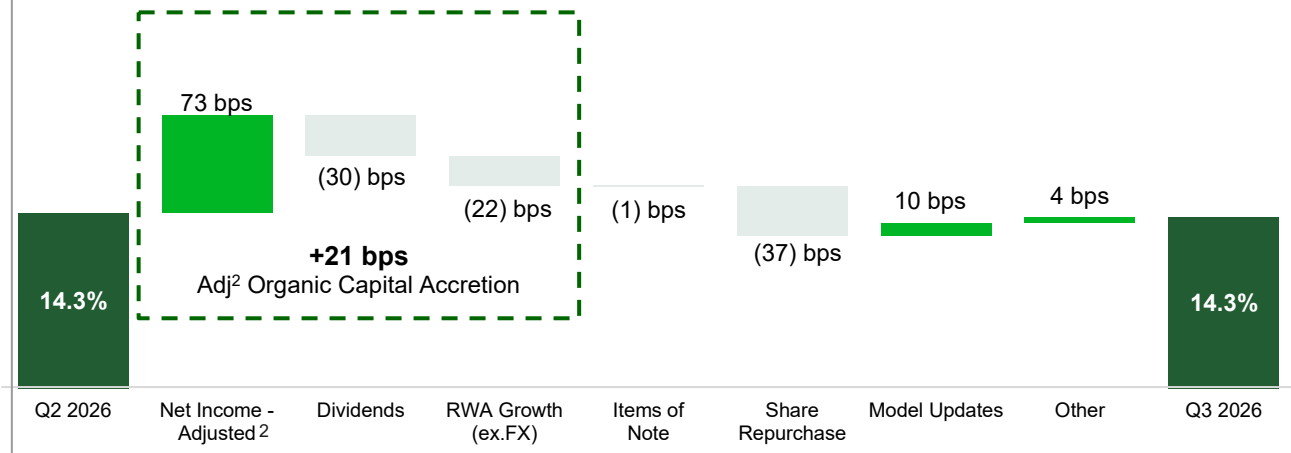
RWA growth of $12B QoQ

- Increase in credit risk volume and operational risk driven by business growth
- Improvements in credit quality primarily driven by higher used vehicle prices in U.S. business
- Unfavourable FX translation, which is hedged for CET1 ratio

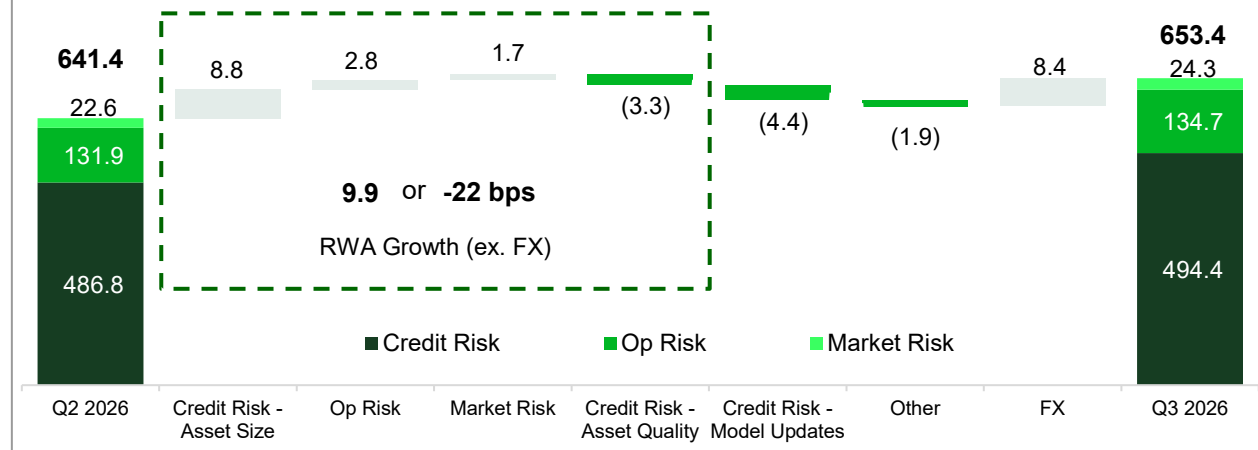
Leverage ratio of 4.5%

Liquidity coverage ratio of 133%

QoQ CET1 ratio



QoQ RWA ($B)[3]

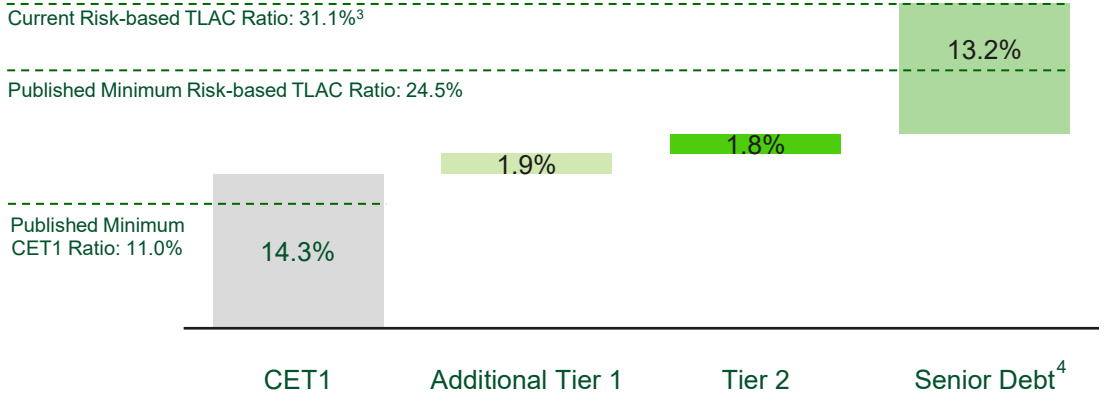


Capital[1]

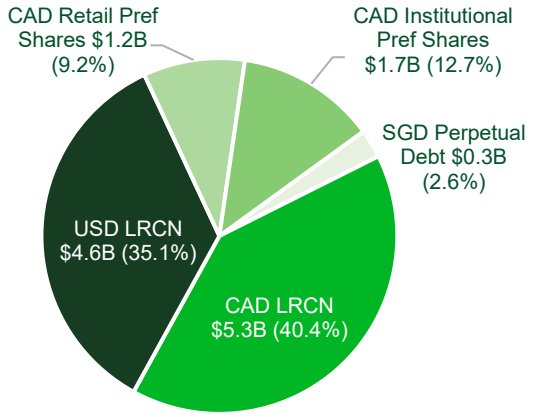
Non-CET1 Capital Management

- TD's capital instruments are diversified by structure, market, and currency, contributing to the resilience and stability of its capital position.
- Canadian D-SIBs were required to meet their regulatory TLAC requirements by November 1, 2021.
- As of Q3 2026, TD's risk-based and leverage-based TLAC ratios both exceed the regulatory minimum.

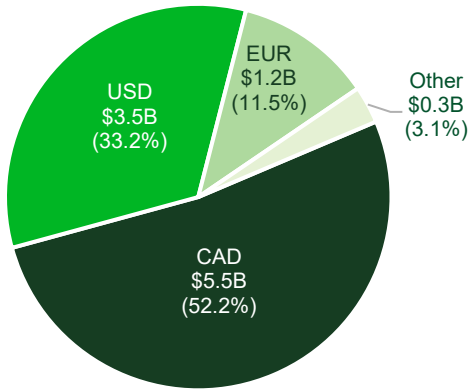
Risk-Based TLAC Ratio[2]



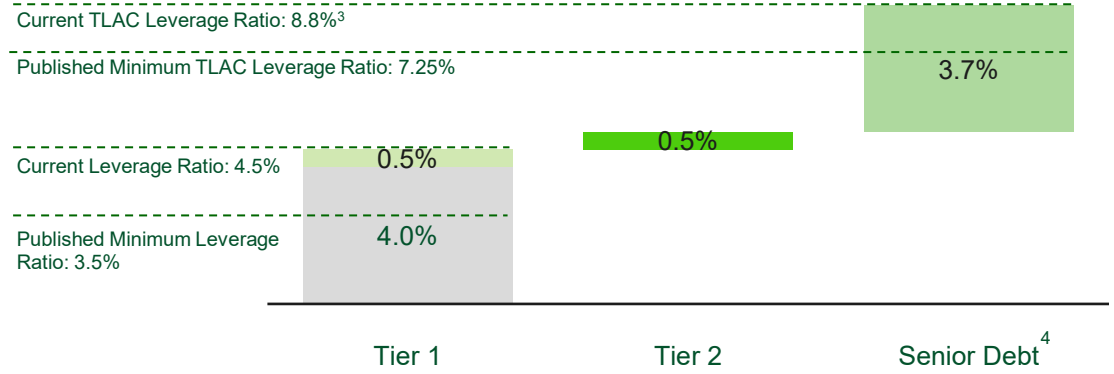
AT1 Breakdown[2]



T2 Breakdown[2]



Leverage-Based TLAC Ratio[2]



Disciplined Liquidity Management

Large base of personal and business deposits[1] that make up 63% of the Bank's total funding

- TD Canada Trust ranked #1 in Core Deposits[2] – ~80% of clients onboard with a chequing or savings account, powering our leading core deposit franchise
- U.S. Banking segment is a top 10 bank[3] in the U.S. with >10MM customers[4], operating retail stores in 15 states and the District of Columbia

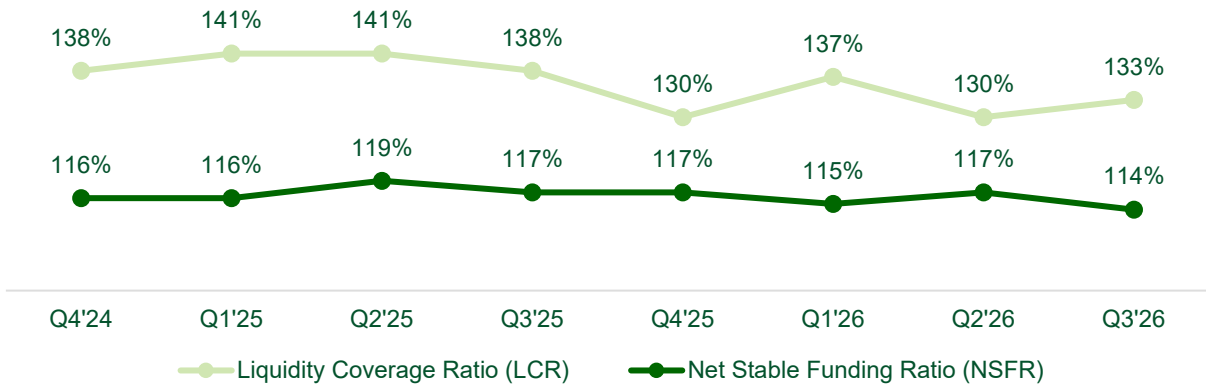
Retail deposits remain the primary source of long-term funding for the Bank's non-trading assets

- Deposits provide the Bank with a strong base of funding at low cost and the Bank can manage the balance of its funding requirements through wholesale funding markets in various channels, currencies and tenors

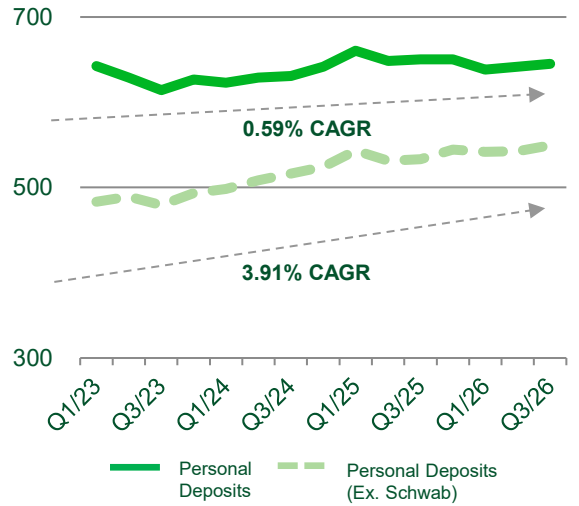
Q3 Average Liquidity coverage ratio of 133%

- Target a 90-day liquidity survival horizon under a combined Bank-specific and market-wide stress scenario, and a minimum buffer over regulatory requirements

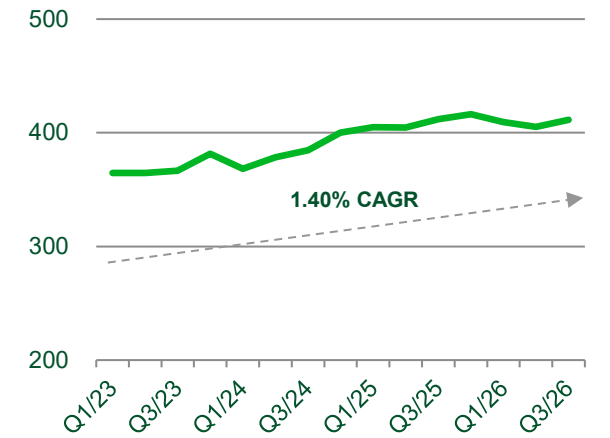
Liquidity Ratios[5]



Personal Deposits ($B)



Business & Government ($B)

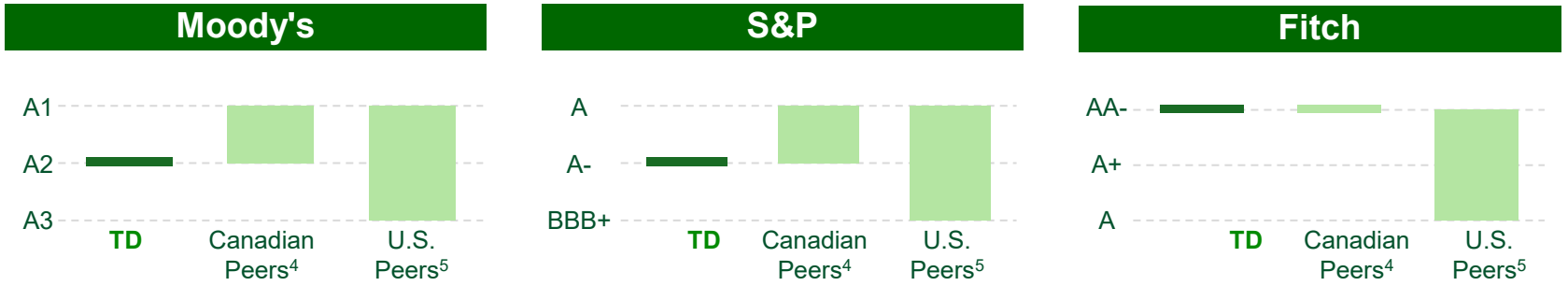


Strong Credit Ratings

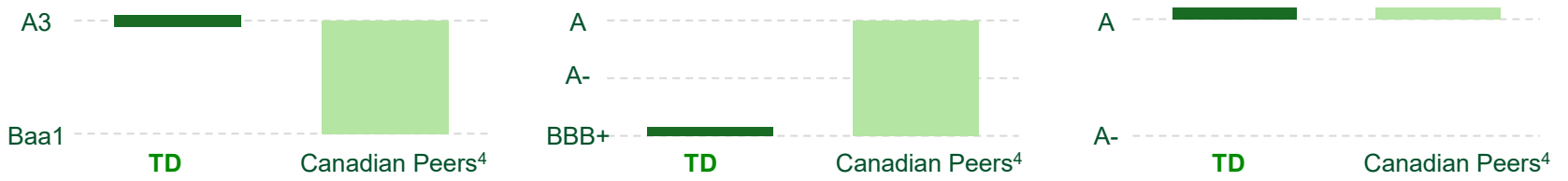
Issuer Ratings[1]

	Moody's	S&P	DBRS	Fitch
Senior Debt[3] Ratings	A2	A-	AA (low)	AA-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

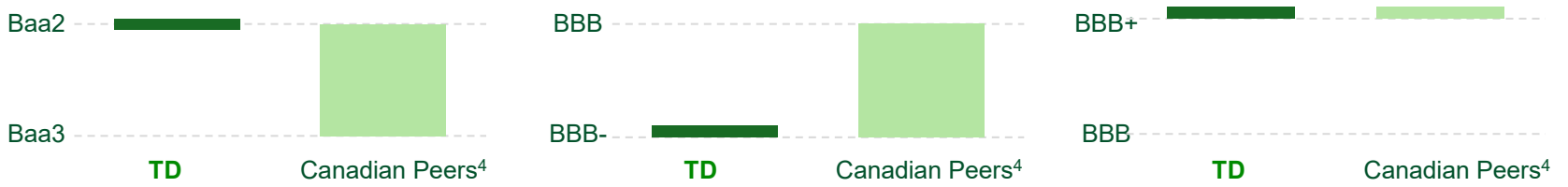
Senior Debt[2] / HoldCo[3] Rating



NVCC Tier 2 Subordinated Debt Ratings[1]



Additional Tier 1 NVCC LRCN and Preferred Share Ratings[1]

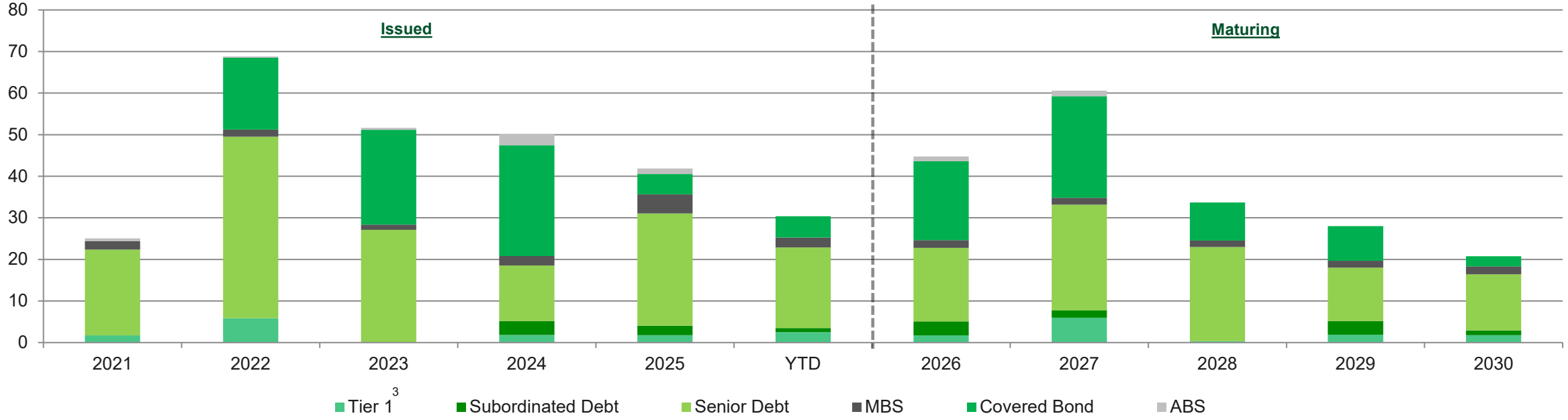


Low Risk, Deposit Rich Balance Sheet

Large base of stable retail and commercial deposits

- Personal and business deposits are TD's primary sources of funds
  - Customer service business model delivers stable base of “sticky” and franchise deposits
- Wholesale funding profile reflects a balanced secured and unsecured funding mix
- Maturity profile is well balanced

Maturity Profile[1,2] (C$B) (To first par redemption date)

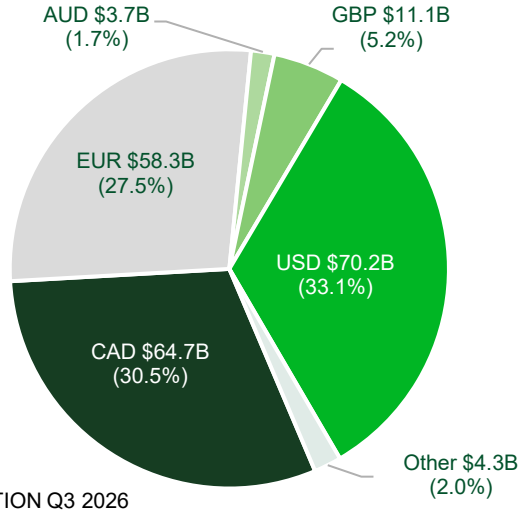


Wholesale Term Debt Composition

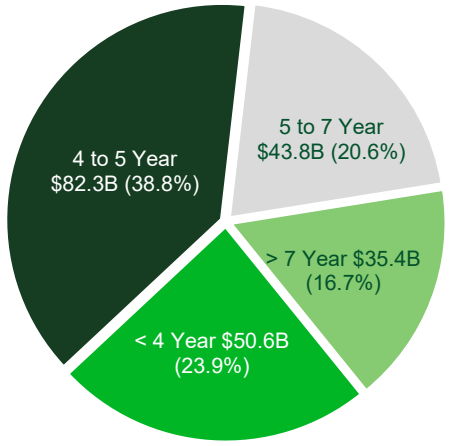
Funding Strategy

- Wholesale term funding through diversified sources across domestic and international markets
- Manage to a stable funding profile that emphasizes funding assets and contingencies to the appropriate term
- Well-established C$100B Legislative Covered Bond Program is an important pillar in global funding strategy
- Programmatic issuance in the U.S. market for the established ABS program backed by Canadian credit card receivables
- Broadening of investor base through currency, tenor and structure diversification
- Recent transactions:
  - USD 1.25B 3Y Fixed Senior MTN
  - USD 0.30B 3Y Float Senior MTN
  - HKD 1.00B 3Y Fixed Senior MTN
  - GBP 0.35B 4.5Y Fixed Senior MTN
  - CAD 1.25B 60NC5 LRCN Subordinated Debt

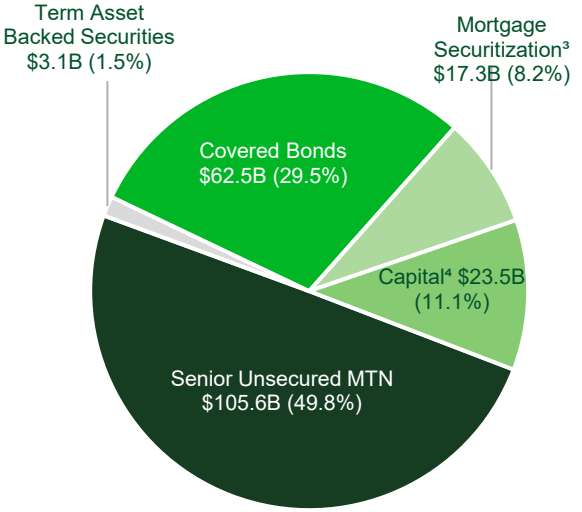
By Currency[1,2]



By Term[1,2]



Wholesale Term Debt[1,2]



TD Global Legislative Covered Bond Program

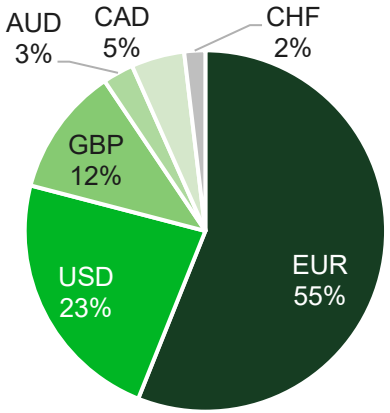
Key Highlights	
Covered Bond Collateral	▪ Canadian residential real estate property with no more than 4 residential units ▪ Uninsured conventional first lien assets with original loan to value ratio that is 80% or less
Housing Market Risks	▪ Latest property valuation shall be adjusted at least quarterly to account for subsequent price adjustments using the Indexation Methodology
Tests and Credit Enhancements	▪ Asset Coverage Test ▪ Amortization Test ▪ Valuation Calculation ▪ Level of Overcollateralization ▪ Asset Percentage ▪ Reserve Fund ▪ Prematurity Liquidity ▪ OSFI limit
Required Ratings and Ratings Triggers	▪ No less than one Rating Agency must at all times have current ratings assigned to bonds outstanding ▪ All Ratings Triggers must be set for: – Replacement of other Counterparties – Establishment of the Reserve Fund – Pre-maturity ratings – Permitted cash commingling period
Interest Rate and Currency Risk	▪ Management of interest rate and currency risk: – Interest rate swap – Covered bond swaps
Ongoing Disclosure Requirements	▪ Monthly investor reports shall be posted on the program website ▪ Plain disclosure of material facts in the Public Offering Document
Audit and Compliance	▪ Annual specified auditing procedures performed by a qualified cover pool monitor ▪ Deliver an Annual Compliance Certificate to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC")

TD Global Legislative Covered Bond Program

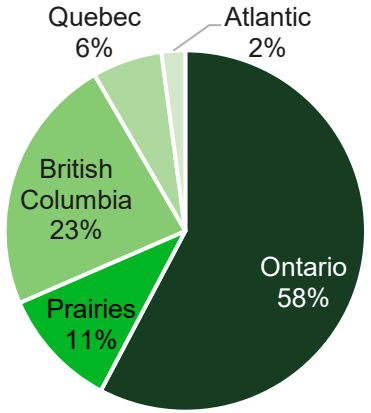
Highlights

- Pool comprises 100% uninsured 1st lien Canadian Residential Mortgages originated by TD
- All loans have original LTVs of 80% or lower. Current weighted average LTV is 58.22%[1]
- The weighted average of non-zero credit scores is 781
- C$100B program: C$63B aggregate principal outstanding[2]; total pool C$105B
- TD's Covered Bond Ratio is 3.15% (5.5% limit)
- Strong credit ratings: Aaa / AAA / AAA by Moody's / DBRS / Fitch respectively[3]
- Covered Bond Label affiliate[4] reporting using the Harmonized Transparency Template; complies with minimum disclosure/transparency standards per Article 14 of the EU Covered Bond Directive

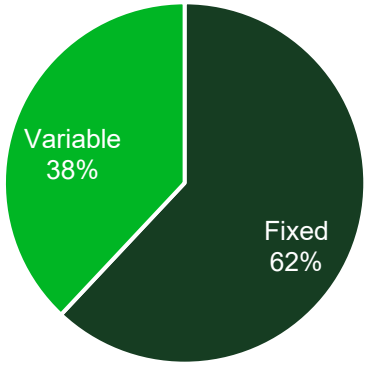
Issuances



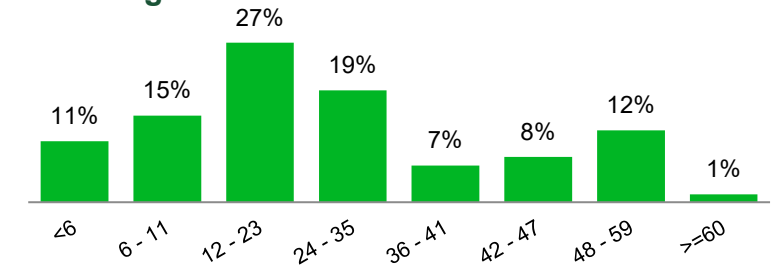
Provincial Distribution



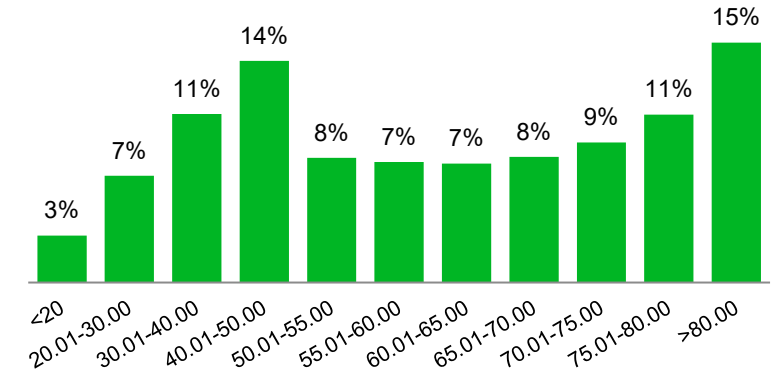
Interest Rate Types



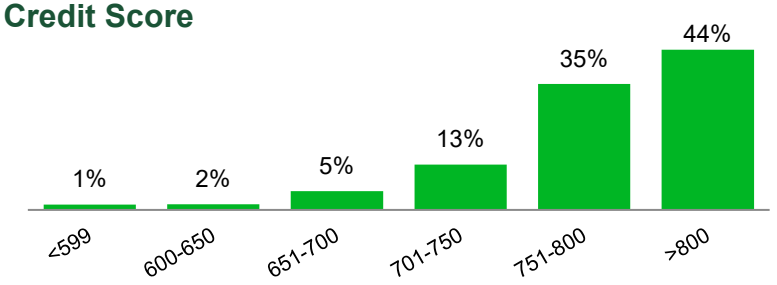
Remaining Term



Current LTV



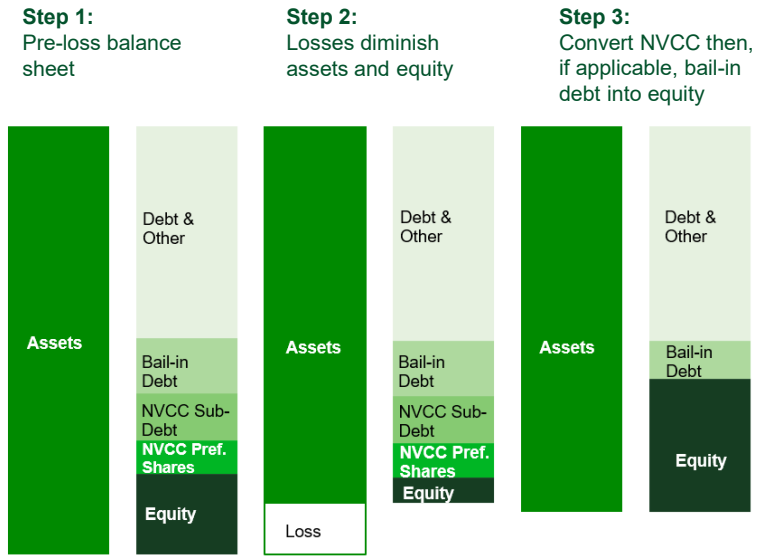
Credit Score



Bail-in Overview

Scope of Bail-in

- **In Scope Liabilities.** Senior unsecured long-term debt (original term to maturity of 400 or more days) that is tradable and transferable (has a CUSIP, ISIN or other similar identification) and issued on or after September 23, 2018[1]. Unlike other jurisdictions, Canadian D-SIBs cannot elect to issue non bail-in unsecured senior debt
- **Excluded Liabilities.** Bank customers' deposits including chequing accounts, savings accounts and term deposits such as guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs"), secured liabilities (e.g., covered bonds), ABS or most structured notes
- All in scope liabilities, including those governed by foreign law, are subject to conversion and must indicate in their contractual terms that the holder of the liability is bound by the application of the CDIC Act



Bail-in Conversion Terms

- **Flexible Conversion Terms.** CDIC has discretion in determining the proportion of bail-in debt that is converted, as well as an appropriate conversion multiplier[2] which respects the creditor hierarchy and that is more favourable than the multiplier provided to NVCC capital investors
- **No Contractual Trigger.** Bail-in conversion is subject to regulatory determination of non-viability, not a fixed trigger
- **Full NVCC Conversion.** There must be a full conversion of NVCC capital instruments before bail-in debt can be converted. Through other resolution tools, holders of legacy non-NVCC capital instruments could also be subject to losses, resulting in bail-in note holders being better off than such junior-ranking instruments
- **No Creditor Worse Off.** CDIC will compensate investors if they incur greater losses under bail-in than under a liquidation scenario. Bail-in debt holders rank pari passu with other senior unsecured obligations, including deposits, for the purposes of the liquidation calculation
- **Equity Conversion.** Unlike some other jurisdictions, bail-in is affected through equity conversion only, with no write-down option

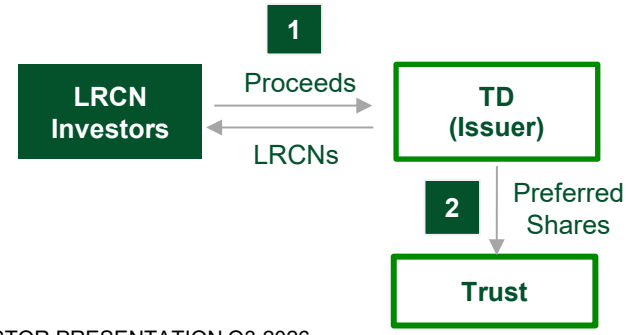
Limited Recourse Capital Notes (LRCNs)

LRCN Overview

- LRCN holders' interests rank equally with other LRCNs and Preferred Shares and are senior to common shares. LRCNs are issued only to institutional investors with no trading restrictions within the U.S. nor, after 4 months, within Canada
- LRCNs qualify as AT1 capital, while being tax deductible for banks. LRCNs are not currently subject to withholding tax and, if it were levied in the future, the Bank would pay additional gross-up amounts to make holders whole (LRCNs only, not on recourse assets), subject to certain exceptions
- Limited Recourse: Upon a Recourse Event, investors in LRCNs have recourse only to the assets held in the Trust, initially Preferred Shares[1]; TD can also exchange the Preferred Shares into AT1 perpetual debt, subject to OSFI approval
- Recourse Events are defined as follows:

1. Non-payment in cash of interest (5 business day cure right)
2. Non-payment in cash of the principal on the maturity date
3. Non-payment of redemption proceeds in cash
4. Event of Default (bankruptcy, insolvency or liquidation)
5. A Trigger Event[2]

LRCN Structure



1 TD (Issuer)

- TD issues LRCNs to investors and receives proceeds in return
- Coupon payments are paid by TD, generated through internal cash flow

2 Limited Recourse Trust (Trust)

- The Trust is established by TD and acquires Non-Cumulative 5-Year NVCC Fixed Rate Reset Preferred Shares from TD ("LRCN Preferred Shares")
- Upon a Recourse Event, the Limited Recourse assets held in the Trust are delivered to investors
- The dividend rate (including reset spread and benchmark reference) and payment frequency on the LRCN Preferred Shares match LRCNs

Non-Viability Contingent Capital (NVCC)

- Credit hierarchy is codified as a principle in regulatory and legislative documents in Canada
- Point of Non-Viability trigger occurs when OSFI determines the bank is no longer viable or if the bank accepts a government capital injection
  - Importantly, liquidity assistance would not automatically constitute a non-viability trigger
- Canadian NVCC notes are well-aligned to familiar features in international comparables:
  - No incentives to redeem permitted (i.e., no step up of coupon rate/spread)
  - Minimum term of at least 5 years; may be callable after 5 years
  - Capital treatment is straight-line amortized in the final 5 years prior to maturity

In March 2023, OSFI issued this statement illustrating regulatory intent of the resolution regime in Canada:

> *If a deposit-taking bank reaches the point of non-viability, OSFI's capital guidelines require Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments to be converted into common shares in a manner that respects the hierarchy of claims in liquidation. This results in significant dilution to existing common shareholders. Such a conversion ensures that Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 holders are entitled to a more favorable economic outcome than existing common shareholders who would be the first to suffer losses.*[1]

NVCC Loss Absorption Jurisdictional Comparison[2]

::	Canada	Switzerland	EU	UK	US	Australia
Regulator	OSFI	FINMA	SRB & SSM	PRA	FDIC	APRA
Loss absorption trigger	NVCC Trigger Event	CET1 Trigger Event & Non-Viability Event	CET1 Trigger Event & Non-Viability Event	CET1 Trigger Event & Non-Viability Event	-	CET1 & Non-Viability Trigger Event
CET1 trigger	-	7% high trigger 5.125% low trigger	5.125% / 7% differs by jurisdiction	7%	-	5.13%
Point of non-viability trigger	Contractual at PONV, at regulator's discretion. Bail-in regulations provide that NVCC instruments should be converted ahead of, or at the same time as, bail-in liabilities	Contractual at PONV, at regulator's discretion statutory regulations provide for write down / conversion, before or together with resolution power	Statutory at PONV, before or together with resolution power	Statutory at PONV, before or together with resolution power	Statutory, at regulator's discretion	Contractual at PONV, at regulator's discretion
AT1 Discretionary Cancellation of Interest	Yes (for LRCNs, full discretion to trigger delivery of preferred shares in lieu of interest payments)	Yes (+ dividend stopper)	Yes	Yes	Yes (+ dividend stopper)	N/A APRA plans to phase out AT1[3]
Loss absorption mechanism	Conversion	AT1: Conversion or permanent write-down. No T2 issued	Conversion or temporary write-down	Conversion	Permanent write-down	AT1: Conversion T2: Conversion or permanent write down, if conversion fails

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]

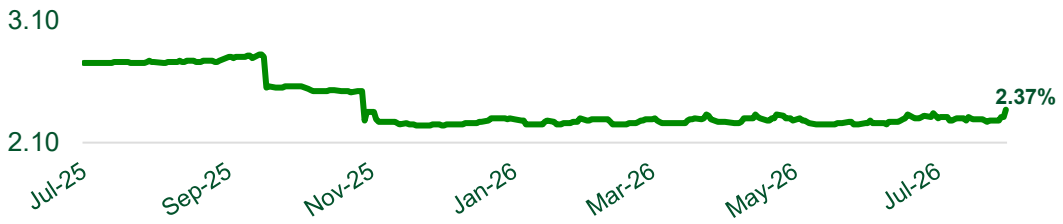
($ in CAD MM)	Q3'26		Q2'26	
	+25bps	-25bps	+25bps	-25bps
CAD	$45	($46)	$55	($55)
USD	$20	($11)	$18	($6)
Total	**$65**	**($57)**	**$73**	**($61)**

- For Q3'26, $119MM increase or $109MM decrease if across the curve

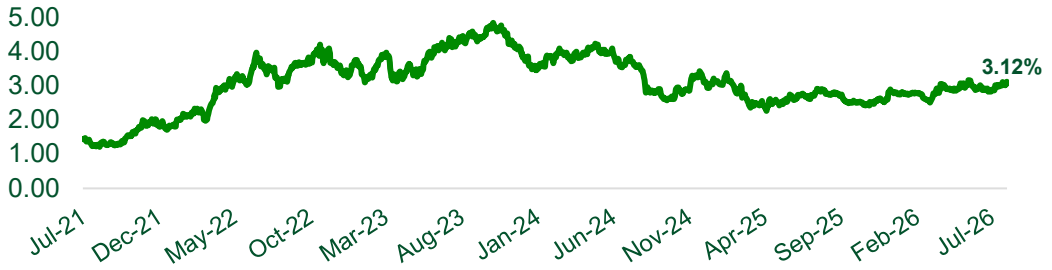
NII impact from 100 bps change in interest rates across the curve[1,2]

($ in CAD MM)	Q3'26		Q2'26	
	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps
CAD	$295	($326)	$349	($384)
USD	$151	($142)	$158	($163)
Total	**$446**	**($468)**	**$507**	**($547)**

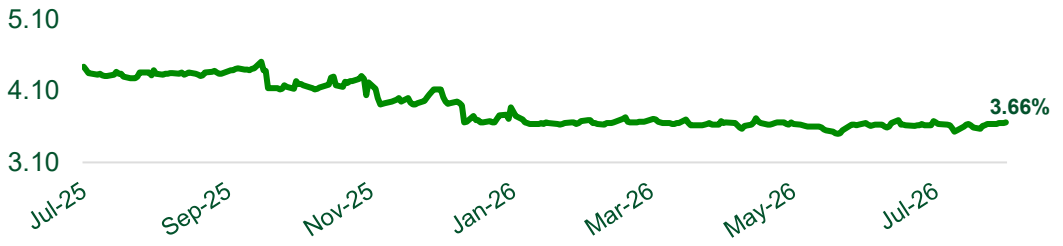
Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (%)



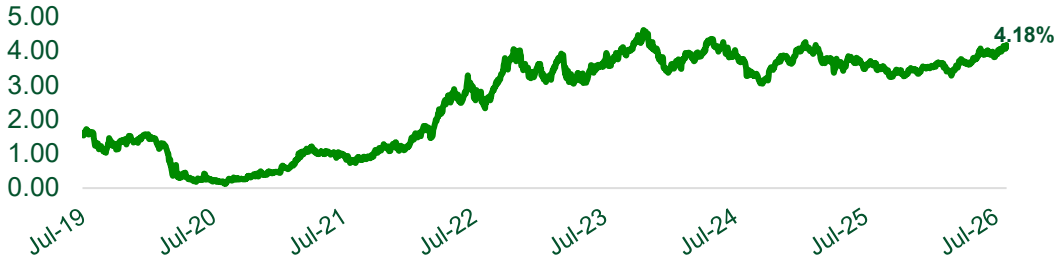
CAD 5-Year Swap Rate (%)



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.

Endnotes

Endnotes on Slides 3 to 6

Slide 3

1. Deposits based on total of average personal and business deposits during the quarter. U.S. Banking includes Schwab Insured Deposit Accounts (IDAs).
2. Total Loans based on total of average personal and business loans during the quarter.
3. Includes assets under administration (AUA) administered by TD Investment Services Inc., which is part of the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment.
4. For additional information about this metric, refer to the Glossary in the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A, which is incorporated by reference.
5. For trailing four quarters.
6. Average number of full-time equivalent staff in these segments during the quarter.
7. U.S. Banking customer counts include Consumer Banking, TD Auto Finance, and Wealth Consumer Customers.
8. Total ATMs includes branch and remote ATMs in Canada. Total ATMs includes store, remote, mobile and TD Branded ATMs in the U.S.
9. Users who have logged in via their mobile device at least once in the last 90 days.

Slide 4

1. Includes TD's defined peer bank rankings only. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnotes 2 and 3.
2. Canadian Peers defined as other 4 big banks; Royal Bank of Canada (RY), Bank of Montreal (BMO), The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CM).
3. North American Peers – defined as Canadian Peers and U.S. Peers. U.S. Peers defined as Citigroup Inc., Bank of America Corporation, JPMorgan Chase & Co., Wells Fargo & Company and U.S. Bancorp.
4. 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 Q3 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.
5. This measure has been calculated in accordance with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada's (OSFI's) Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline.

Slide 5

1. For the purpose of calculating contribution by each business segment, earnings from the Corporate segment are excluded. Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Slide 6

1. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 4.
2. 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 Q3 2026 MD&A.
3. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 4.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 11 to 14

Slide 11

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 3.
2. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 4.
3. Please refer to Slide 6, Endnote 2.
4. 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 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) SCP Impact. For reference, in the third quarter of 2026, variable compensation, foreign exchange translation, and the SCP impact, in the aggregate, accounted for approximately 3% of the year-over-year 4% 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 Q3 2026 MD&A.
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 Q3 2026 MD&A.
6. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans.

Slide 12

1. 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 Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 13

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 Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 14

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 Q3 2026 MD&A for additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's targets.
8. LTM: Last Twelve Months.

Slide 15

1. TD was recognized as a certified Great Place to Work® July 2026 in the U.S.

Endnotes on Slides 17 to 25

Slide 17
1. Total allowance for credit losses as a % of gross loans.
2. Q1 2020 represents pre-pandemic allowance coverage. 2020 represents peak pandemic allowance coverage.

Slide 18
1. Effective November 1, 2017, the Bank adopted IFRS 9, which replaces the guidance in IAS 39. The Bank made the decision not to restate comparative period financial information and has recognized any measurement differences between the previous carrying amount and the new carrying amount on November 1, 2017, through an adjustment to opening retained earnings. As such, results from fiscal 2018 and beyond reflect the adoption of IFRS 9, while prior periods reflect results under IAS 39.

Slide 19
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 20
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 Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 21
1. GIL Ratio: Gross Impaired Loans/Gross Loans & Acceptances (both are spot) by portfolio.

Slide 22
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 4, Endnote 4.

Slide 23
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 24
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.

Slide 25
1. Excludes Wealth Management & Insurance segment and 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.

Endnotes on Slides 26 to 33

Slide 26

1. Excludes revolving HELOC, Wholesale mortgage portfolio.
2. Please refer to Slide 25, Endnote 2.
3. Please refer to Slide 25, Endnote 3.
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 27

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 28

1. Please refer to Slide 19, 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 29

1. Please refer to Slide 27, Endnote 2.
2. Please refer to Slide 27, Endnote 3.
3. Other includes: Agriculture; Power and utilities; Telecommunications, Cable and media; Transportation; Forestry; Metals and mining; Oil and gas; Other.

Slide 31

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 4, Endnote 3.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Slide 32

1. Please refer to Slide 31, Endnote 1.
2. Reflects debt outstanding as at, and converted at FX rate as at July 31, 2026. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
3. These measures have been calculated in accordance with OSFI's Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) guideline.
4. Includes par value of outstanding senior unsecured long-term debt issued on or after September 23, 2018, with a remaining term to maturity of greater than 1 year. Senior unsecured long-term debt with original term to maturity less than 400 days will not be eligible for bail-in and would not qualify as TLAC.

Slide 33

1. Business deposits exclude wholesale funding.
2. As measured by OSFI market share data.
3. Based on total assets. Excludes Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.
4. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 7.
5. Liquidity measures are calculated in accordance with OSFI's Liquidity Adequacy Requirements guidelines.

Endnotes on Slides 34 to 40

Slide 34

1. As of July 31, 2026. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation in as much as they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization.
2. Subject to conversion under the bank recapitalization "bail-in" regime.
3. Ratings reflect holding company senior unsecured ratings.
4. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.
5. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 3.

Slide 35

1. For wholesale term debt that has bullet maturities.
2. Based on first par redemption date. The timing of an actual redemption is subject to management's view at the time as well as applicable regulatory and corporate governance approvals.
3. Includes Limited Recourse Capital Notes, Preferred Shares and AT1 Perpetual Debt.

Slide 36

1. Excludes certain private placement and structured notes.
2. In Canadian dollars equivalent with exchange rate as at July 31, 2026.
3. Represents mortgage-backed securities issued to external investors only.
4. Includes Limited Recourse Capital Notes, Preferred Shares, Subordinated Debt and AT1 Perpetual Debt. Subordinated debt includes certain private placement notes. These instruments are not considered wholesale funding as they may be raised primarily for capital management purposes.

Slide 38

1. Current Loan to Value is calculated with the Teranet-National Bank House Price Index and weighted by balance.
2. Calculated based on Canadian dollar equivalents with respective exchange rates as at date of issuance.
3. Please refer to Slide 34, Endnote 1.
4. The Covered Bond Label Foundation and its affiliates are not associated with and do not approve or endorse TD's covered bond products.

Slide 39

1. Any non-NVCC preferred shares and non-NVCC subordinated debt issued on or after September 23, 2018 would also be in scope.
2. In determining the multiplier, CDIC must take into consideration the requirement in the Bank Act for banks to maintain adequate capital and that equally ranking bail-in eligible instruments must be converted in the same proportion and receive the same number of common shares per dollar of claim.

Slide 40

1. Initially, the assets held in the Trust will consist of the series of Preferred Shares issued in connection with each LRCN series. Following the issuance of the LRCNs, the assets held in the Trust may also consist of (i) common shares issued upon a Trigger Event, (ii) cash from the redemption, or the purchase by the Bank for cancellation, of the Preferred Share series, or (iii) any combination thereof, depending on the circumstances.
2. Under the OSFI Guideline for Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR), Chapter 2 – Definition of Capital, effective November 2024, each of the following constitutes a Trigger Event: (i) the Superintendent publicly announces that the Superintendent is of the opinion that the Bank has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable and that, after the conversion or write-off, as applicable, of all contingent instruments and taking into account any other factors or circumstances that are considered relevant or appropriate, it is reasonably likely that the viability of the Bank will be restored or maintained; or (ii) the federal or a provincial government in Canada publicly announces that the Bank has accepted or agreed to accept a capital injection, or equivalent support, from the federal government or any provincial government without which the Bank would have been determined by the Superintendent to be non-viable.

Slide 41

1. Link to full OSFI's statement: https://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/en/news/osfi-reinforces-guidance-additional-tier-1-tier-2-capital-instruments.
2. This comparison table is provided for illustrative purposes and is meant to highlight differences in market practice. Information has been sourced from publicly available information.
3. The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) announced on December 9, 2024 its intention to phase out AT1 capital instruments from Australian banks beginning January 1, 2027. APRA will allow existing AT1 instruments to count as Tier 2 until their first scheduled call date occurring by 2032.

Endnotes on Slides 41 to 43

Slide 42

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Excludes banking book in Wholesale Banking segment. Q3'26 NII impact from 100bps change in interest rates across the curve for banking book in Wholesale Banking is: (C$3MM) for CAD +100bps, C$3MM for CAD -100bps, (C$102MM) for USD +100bps and C$94MM for USD -100bps.

Investor Relations Contacts

Phone:

(416) 308-9030 or 1 (866) 486-4826

Email:

tdir@td.com

Website:

www.td.com/investor

