Quarterly Results Presentation

TD Bank Group – Q3 2026 – August 27, 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.

Q3 2026 Performance

Net Income	EPS[2]	PTPP[1,3] 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[2]	**ROE[2]**	**ROTCE[1,2]**	**CET1[4]**
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[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, earnings, deposits and loans
- Strong Personal Banking day-to-day acquisition, including record Q3 digital sales (chequing, savings & cards), up 17% YoY
- Small Business Banking chequing acquisition up 13% YoY, driven by distribution expansion and refreshed product line-up
- Speed, specialization and disciplined pricing in RESL delivering 4% YoY profitable loan growth
- Business loans & non-term deposits each up 8% YoY, reflecting the benefits of distribution expansion
- Commercial client acquisition up 10% year-to-date
- TD ranked #1 in Customer Satisfaction with Mobile Banking Apps according to JD Power[1]

U.S. Banking

- Continued progress on AML remediation, our #1 priority
- Loans positive sequentially. Excl. loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off[2,3] up 1% QoQ
  - U.S. Bankcard balances up 5% QoQ & 20% YoY. Middle market lending up 2% QoQ & 15% YoY. Home equity lending up 2% QoQ & 6% YoY
- Record mass affluent investment assets
- Aligned with branch repositioning strategy, subject to regulatory approval, focused on opening 100 new branches by end of 2028[4]
- TDAF ranked #1 in Dealer Satisfaction among National Prime Credit Non-Captive Automotive Finance Lenders for 7th consecutive year in the JD Power 2026 U.S. Dealer Financing Satisfaction Study[5]

Wealth Management & Insurance

- Record revenue, earnings and assets
- Wealth new accounts up 26% YoY and trades per day up 20% YoY
- TD Direct Investing named #1 online broker in Canada in 2026 MoneySense rankings[6]
- Recognized with IDC CIO Awards Canada 2026 for TD Easy Trade[7]
- Expanded market share in ETFs with assets of $43B, on track for medium-term target of $54B
- TD Insurance leads Canadian industry in scaled deployment of AI-powered vehicle damage estimation for auto claims

Wholesale Banking

- Delivered record revenue and earnings
  - Global Markets revenue up 23% YoY
  - Corporate & Investment Banking revenue up 21% YoY
- Deepened client relationships & won significant mandates, including bookrunner on the largest ever Canadian equity follow-on offering
- Top 10 in U.S. Equity & Equity-Linked league tables and Top 3 in Canada in Equity, Equity-Linked & Preferred league tables[8]
- Recognized with 2 awards at The Digital Banker Global Transaction Banking Innovation Awards 2026[9]

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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 10.2% and Wholesale Banking ROE 16.7%, both significant improvements YoY

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

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

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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*

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Q3 2026 Brand and Sustainability Highlights

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

2025 Sustainability Report

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

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

U.S. BSA / AML Remediation[1]

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

2024 — 2025 — 2026 — 2027 — 2028

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

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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Q3 2026 Highlights

Strong quarter

EPS of $2.74, up 45% YoY (Adj[1] $2.77, up 26% YoY)

PTPP[1] $8.4B, up 24% YoY (Adj[1] $6.3B, up 17% YoY, excl. U.S. strategic cards portfolio partners' share (SCP), FX, & ISE)

Revenue up 10% YoY (Adj[1] up 8% YoY)

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

PCL of $917MM

Expenses down 1% YoY (Adj[1] up 4% YoY; ~3% driven by variable compensation, FX & SCP)

- Reported incl. restructuring charges in prior year
- Higher spend supporting business growth initiatives including employee-related expenses

ROE 15.8%, +450bps YoY (Adj[1] 16.0%, +280bps YoY)

Efficiency Ratio 50.2%, -550bps YoY (Adj, Net of ISE[1] 55.2%, -260bps YoY)

P&L ($MM)	Q3/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	16,885	7%	10%
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	1,646	18%	5%
Revenue, net of ISE[1,2]	15,239	6%	11%
PCL	917	-$84	-$54
Impaired	865	-$108	-$39
Performing	52	+$24	-$15
Expenses	8,475	1%	-1%
PTPP[1]	8,410	13%	24%
Net Income	4,615	9%	38%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.74	13%	45%
ROE	15.8%	+110 bps	+450 bps
Efficiency Ratio	50.2%	-280 bps	-550 bps
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	16,926	6%	8%
Revenue, net of ISE	15,280	4%	9%
Expenses	8,441	1%	4%
PTPP[1]	6,303	8%	17%
Net Income	4,671	12%	21%
Diluted EPS ($)	2.77	16%	26%
ROE	16.0%	+160 bps	+280 bps
Efficiency Ratio, Net of ISE[1]	55.2%	-180 bps	-260 bps

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Record revenue, earnings, deposits & loans

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

Revenue up 5% YoY

- Volume growth and higher margins
  - Deposit volumes up 2%
  - Loan volumes up 5%

NIM[1,2] of 2.88%, +3 bps QoQ

- Higher loan and deposit margins
- For Q4'26, expect NIM to modestly increase, similar to this quarter's results[3]

PCL of $478MM

Expenses up 3% YoY

- Higher employee-related expenses

P&L ($MM)	Q3/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**5,517**	**5%**	**5%**
PCL	**478**	**-$20**	**+$15**
Impaired	446	-$19	+$70
Performing	32	-$1	-$55
Expenses	**2,131**	**2%**	**3%**
PTPP[1]	**3,386**	**7%**	**7%**
PTPP[1] – Personal Banking	2,306	7%	7%
PTPP[1] – Business Banking	1,080	6%	6%
Net Income	**2,095**	**9%**	**7%**
ROE	**32.3%**	**+100 bps**	**-20 bps**
ROE – Personal Banking	41.3%	+200 bps	-180 bps
ROE – Business Banking	21.8%	-30 bps	+110 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**38.6%**	**-110 bps**	**-80 bps**
Efficiency Ratio – Personal Banking	40.3%	-150 bps	-100 bps
Efficiency Ratio – Business Banking	34.6%	-20 bps	-20 bps

Effective June 1, 2026, TD implemented a reorganization within the Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking segment, whereby Small Business Banking transitioned from Canadian Business Banking to Canadian Personal Banking. The reorganization will be reflected in Canadian Personal Banking and Canadian Business Banking financial reporting effective November 1, 2026.

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U.S. Banking

Results demonstrate earnings power of franchise

Net income up 39% YoY (Adj[1] up 11% YoY)
PTPP[1] up 26% YoY (Adj[1] up 4% YoY)
Revenue up 13% YoY (Adj[1] up 5%)

- Reported incl. upfront loss from balance sheet restructuring in prior year
- Deposits down 5%. Sweeps down 13%. Deposits excl. sweeps and government banking business flat
- Loans down 4%. Excl. loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off, loans up 3%[1,2]
- AUM[3] up 20% YoY, AUA[3] up 2% YoY reflecting net asset growth and market appreciation

NIM[1,4] 3.47%, +6 bps QoQ

- Higher loan margins incl. higher revenue from strategic cards platform conversion and higher deposit margins
- For Q4'26, expect NIM to modestly increase[5]

PCL of US$227MM

Expenses up 6% YoY

- Conversion costs associated with strategic cards portfolio, higher employee related-expenses and spend supporting business growth initiatives, partially offset by lower governance & control investments (including costs of US$125MM for U.S. BSA/AML remediation)
- Expect U.S. BSA/AML remediation and related governance & control investments to be ~US$550MM (pre-tax) for F'26[6]
- Continue to expect overall F'26 expense growth in mid-single-digit range[7]

P&L (US$MM) (except where noted)	Q3/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	2,987	8%	13%
PCL	227	-$23	-$4
Impaired	234	-$9	-$6
Performing	(7)	-$14	+$2
Expenses	1,830	1%	6%
PTPP[1]	1,157	21%	26%
Net Income	771	30%	39%
Net Income (C$MM)	1,074	32%	41%
ROE	10.2%	+200 bps	+310 bps
ROTCE[1]	15.6%	+310 bps	+490 bps
Efficiency Ratio	61.3%	-410 bps	-400 bps
AUM ($B)	12	9%	20%
AUA ($B)	47	2%	2%
Adjusted[1]			
Revenue	2,987	3%	5%
Expenses	1,830	1%	6%
PTPP[1]	1,157	5%	4%
Net Income	771	10%	11%
Net Income (C$MM)	1,074	12%	12%
ROE	10.2%	+60 bps	+130 bps
ROTCE[1]	15.6%	+80 bps	+210 bps
Efficiency Ratio	61.3%	-90 bps	+30 bps

Wealth Management & Insurance

Record revenue, earnings & assets

Net income up 20% YoY; PTPP[1] up 20% YoY

Revenue up 11% YoY

- **Wealth Management**: higher fee-based revenues from asset growth and deposit volumes
  - AUM[2] up 13% YoY, AUA[3] up 17% YoY reflecting market appreciation and net asset growth
- **Insurance**: Higher insurance earned premiums

ISE up 5% YoY

Expenses up 12% YoY

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

P&L ($MM)	Q3/26	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	**4,085**	**8%**	**11%**
Insurance Service Expenses (ISE)	**1,646**	**18%**	**5%**
Revenue, net of ISE[1]	**2,439**	**2%**	**16%**
Expenses	**1,296**	**4%**	**12%**
PTPP[1]	**1,143**	**1%**	**20%**
Net Income	**841**	**-**	**20%**
Net Income – Wealth Management	653	17%	25%
Net Income – Insurance	188	-33%	3%
Wealth Management & Insurance ROE	**49.0%**	**-220 bps**	**+430 bps**
Wealth Management ROE	72.5%	+750 bps	+1,010 bps
Insurance ROE	23.1%	-1,280 bps	-160 bps
Efficiency Ratio	**31.7%**	**-140 bps**	**+30 bps**
Efficiency Ratio, net of ISE[1]	**53.1%**	**+60 bps**	**-160 bps**
AUM ($B)[2]	**644**	**4%**	**13%**
AUA ($B)[3]	**831**	**4%**	**17%**

Wholesale Banking

Record revenue & earnings

Net income up 87% YoY (Adj[1] up 76% YoY)

PTPP[1] up 73% YoY (Adj[1] up 64% YoY)

Revenue up 25% YoY

- Higher lending revenue, underwriting fees, and trading-related revenue

PCL of $41MM

Expenses up 7% YoY (Adj[1] up 9% YoY)

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

P&L ($MM)	Q3/26	QoQ	YoY
Reported			
Revenue	**2,581**	**8%**	**25%**
Global Markets	1,580	3%	23%
Corporate & Investment Banking	982	10%	21%
PCL	**41**	**-$37**	**-$30**
Impaired	6	-$74	-$57
Performing	35	$37	$27
Expenses	**1,594**	**6%**	**7%**
PTPP[1]	**987**	**12%**	**73%**
Net Income	**743**	**21%**	**87%**
ROE	**16.7%**	**+220 bps**	**+740 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**61.7%**	**-140 bps**	**-1,070 bps**
Adjusted[1]			
Expenses	**1,594**	**6%**	**9%**
PTPP[1]	**987**	**12%**	**64%**
Net Income	**743**	**21%**	**76%**
ROE	**16.7%**	**+220 bps**	**+680 bps**
Efficiency Ratio	**61.7%**	**-140 bps**	**-910 bps**

Corporate Segment

Reported net loss of $138MM (Adj[1] net loss of $82MM)

- Reported net loss includes items of note

P&L ($MM)	Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25
Reported			
Net Income (Loss)	**(138)**	**64**	**(478)**
Adjustments for items of note			
Amortization of acquired intangibles	34	33	33
Restructuring charges	-	-	333
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	41	43	55
Income tax adjustment on gain on sale of Schwab shares[3]	-	(288)	-
Impact of taxes on other items of note	(19)	(18)	(107)
Net (Loss) - Adjusted[1]	**(82)**	**(166)**	**(164)**
Net Corporate Expenses[4]	**(462)**	**(543)**	**(477)**
Other	**380**	**377**	**313**
Net (Loss) – Adjusted	**(82)**	**(166)**	**(164)**

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

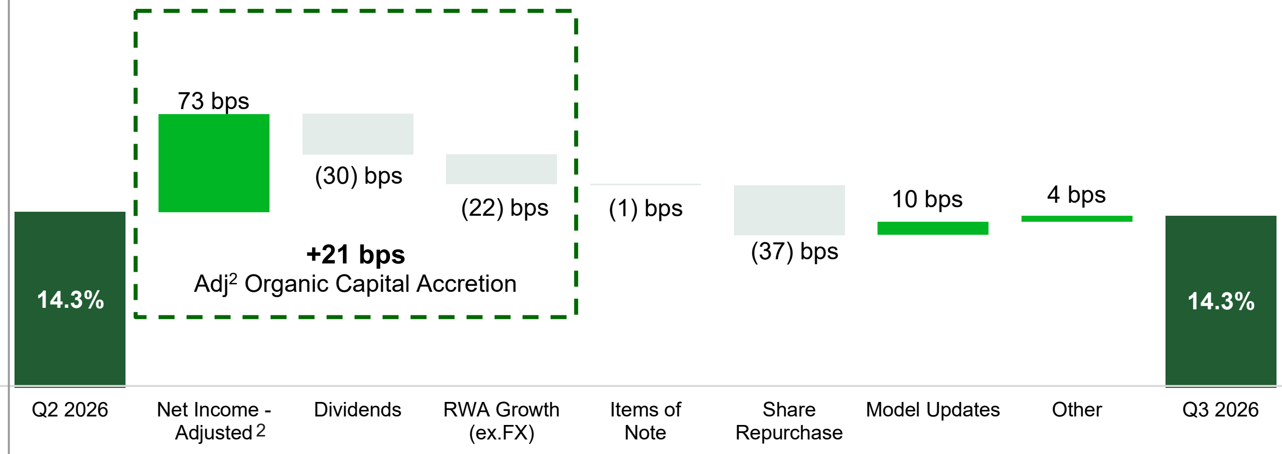
RWA growth of $12B QoQ

- 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

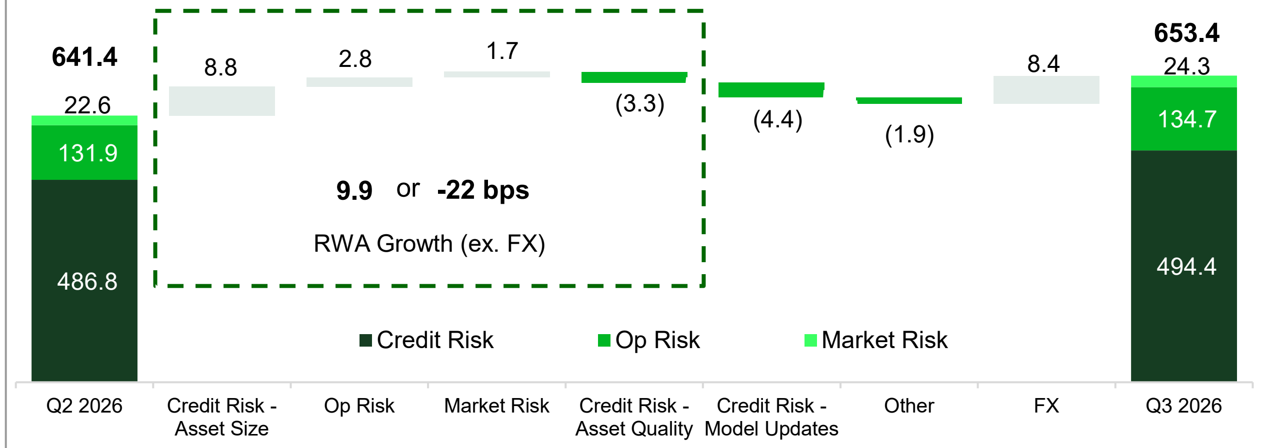
Leverage ratio of 4.5%

Liquidity coverage ratio of 133%

QoQ CET1 ratio



QoQ RWA ($B)[3]



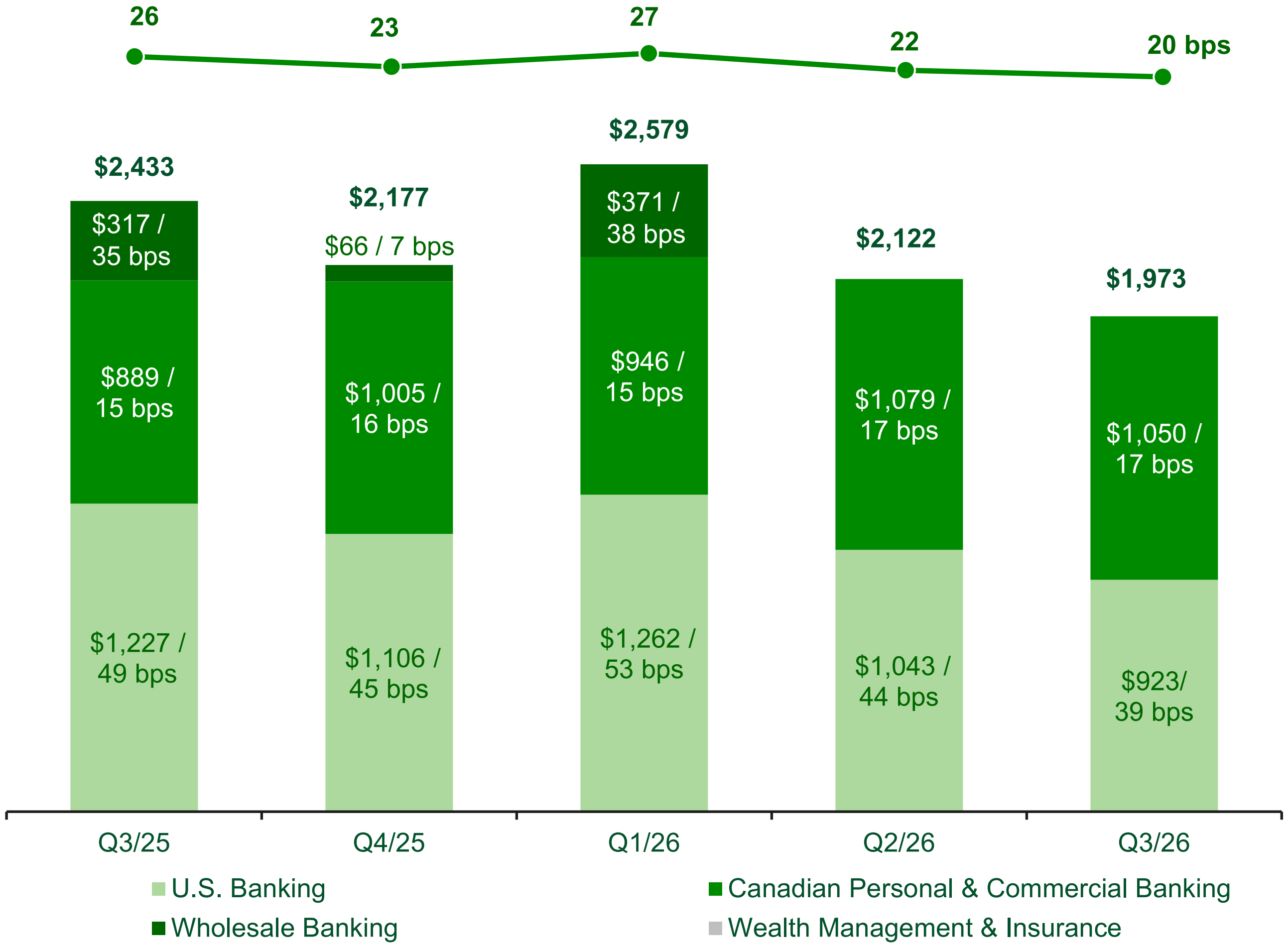
Gross Impaired Loan Formations

By Business Segment

Highlights

- Gross impaired loan formations decreased 2 basis points quarter-over-quarter, largely reflected in:
  - The U.S. and Canadian Commercial lending portfolios

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



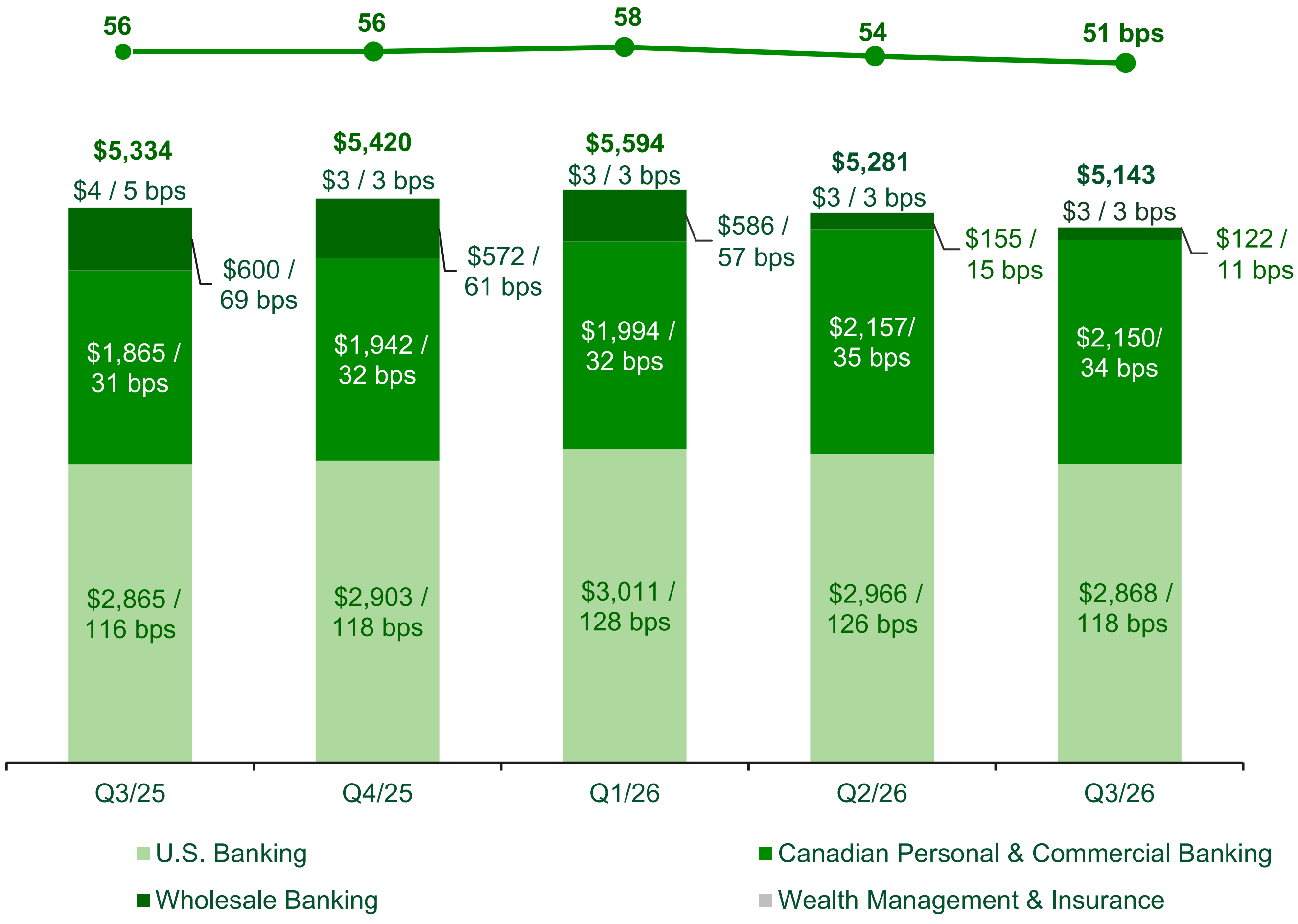
Gross Impaired Loans (GIL)

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]



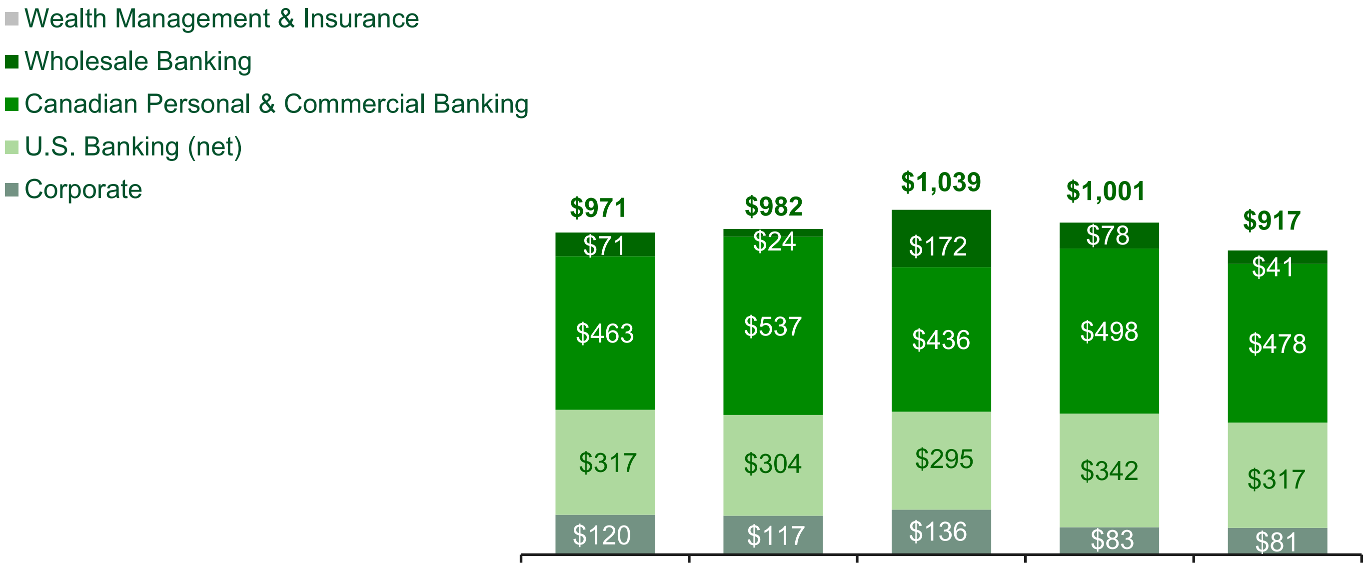
Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

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	-	-	-

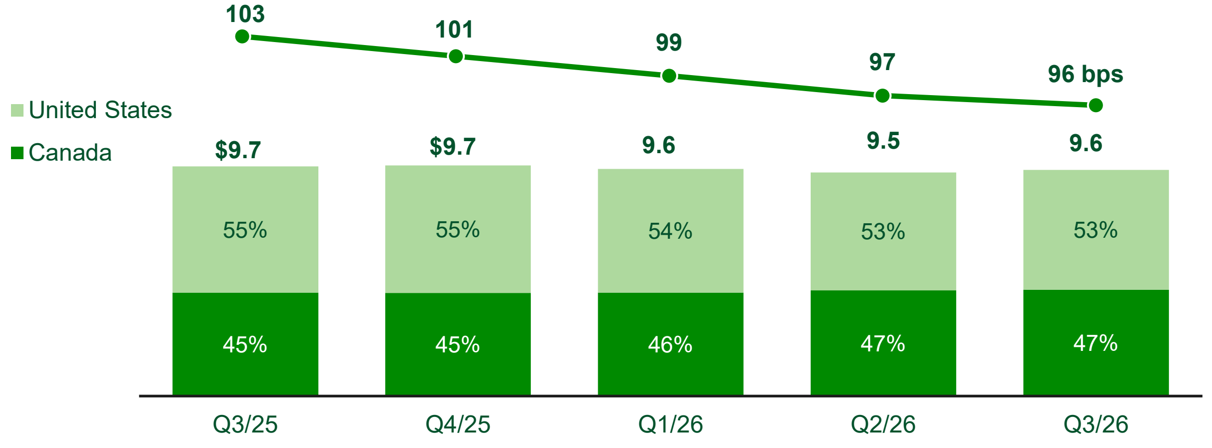
Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

Highlights

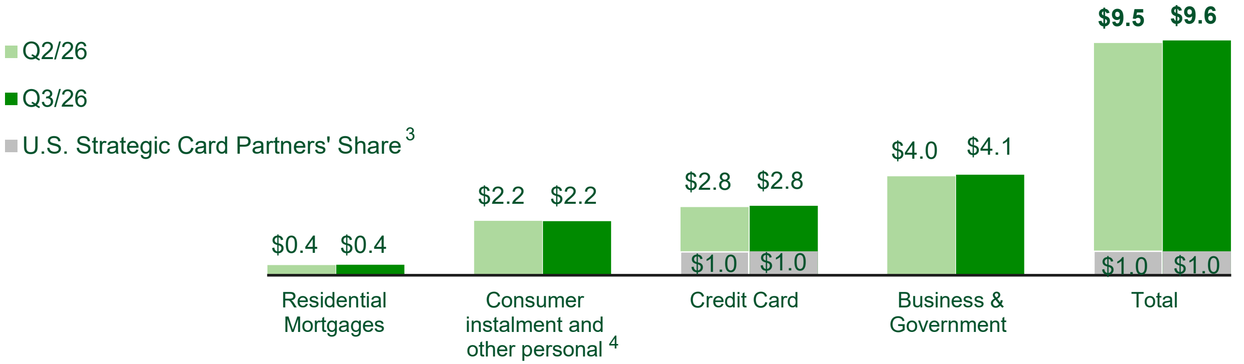
- ACL increased $105 million quarter-over-quarter, related to:
  - A $128 million impact of foreign exchange
  - Performing build reflecting volume growth and some credit migration
  - Partially offset by lower impaired allowance across the business & government lending portfolios

- 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



	Residential Mortgages Q2/26	Residential Mortgages Q3/26	Consumer instalment and other personal Q2/26	Consumer instalment and other personal Q3/26	Credit Card Q2/26	Credit Card Q3/26	Business & Government Q2/26	Business & Government Q3/26	Total Q2/26	Total Q3/26
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

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

Q3 2026: Items of Note

	($MM)		EPS ($)	Segment	SFI Reference[1]
	Pre-Tax	After-Tax			
Reported net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,615**	**2.74**		
Items of note					
Amortization of acquired intangibles	34	25	0.01	Corporate	Page 4, L13, L27 & L41
Impact from the terminated FHN acquisition-related capital hedging strategy[2]	41	31	0.02	Corporate	Page 4, L18, L31 & L46
Excluding items of note above					
Adjusted[3] net income and EPS (diluted)		**4,671**	**2.77**		

U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio
Illustrative Example of Accounting

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

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

Assuming 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.*

Q3 2026: PTPP[1] & Operating Leverage[1]

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

	TOTAL BANK	Q3 2026 Revenue	Q3 2026 Expenses	Q2 2026 Revenue	Q2 2026 Expenses	Q3 2025 Revenue	Q3 2025 Expenses	SFI Reference
	Reported Results ($MM)	**16,885**	**8,475**	**15,797**	**8,372**	**15,297**	**8,522**	Page 2, L3 & L6
1	PTPP[1]	**8,410**		**7,425**		**6,775**		
2	PTPP[1] (QoQ)	13.3%		(5.2%)		(54.2%)		
3	PTPP[1] (YoY)	24.1%		(49.8%)		114.1%		
4	Revenue (YoY)	10.4%		(31.1%)		7.9%		
5	Expenses (YoY)	(0.6%)		2.9%		(22.6%)		
6	**Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	**11.0%**		**(34.0%)**		**30.5%**		
7	**Adjusted[1] Results ($MM)**	**16,926**	**8,441**	**16,037**	**8,339**	**15,614**	**8,124**	Page 2, L16 & L17
8	Minus: U.S. Banking value in C$[2]	4,166	2,554	3,981	2,476	3,904	2,381	Page 10, L19 & L23
9	Plus: U.S. Banking value in US$[2]	2,987	1,830	2,906	1,807	2,840	1,732	Page 12, L19 & L23
10	Minus: Insurance Service Expense	1,646		1,398		1,563		Page 2, L5
11	Plus: Corporate PCL[3]		81		83		120	Page 16, L6
12	**Subtotal**	**14,101**	**7,798**	**13,564**	**7,753**	**12,987**	**7,595**	
13	**PTPP[1]**	**6,303**		**5,811**		**5,392**		
14	Line 13 PTPP[1] (QoQ)	8.5%		(0.9%)		3.7%		
15	Line 13 PTPP[1] (YoY)	16.9%		11.7%		12.6%		
16	Line 12 Revenue (YoY)	8.6%		7.9%		12.2%		
17	Line 12 Expenses (YoY)[4]	2.7%		5.2%		12.0%		
18	**Line 12 Operating Leverage[1] (YoY)**	5.9%		2.7%		0.3%		

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]

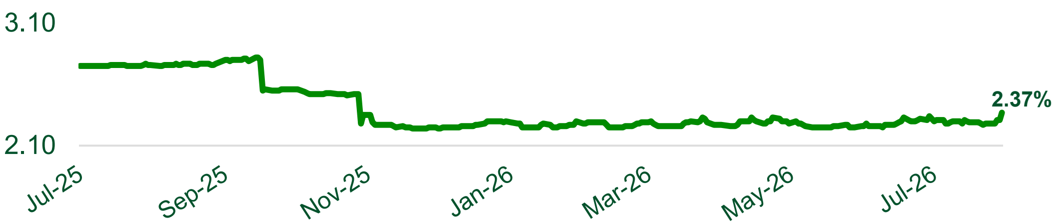
($ in CAD MM)	Q3'26		Q2'26	
	+25bps	-25bps	+25bps	-25bps
CAD	$45	($46)	$55	($55)
USD	$20	($11)	$18	($6)
Total	**$65**	**($57)**	**$73**	**($61)**

- 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]

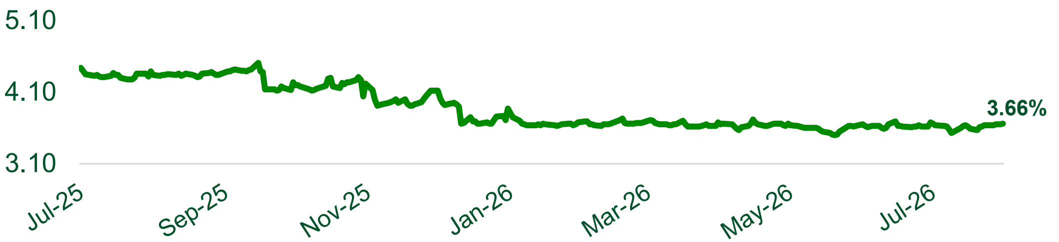
($ in CAD MM)	Q3'26		Q2'26	
	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps
CAD	$295	($326)	$349	($384)
USD	$151	($142)	$158	($163)
Total	**$446**	**($468)**	**$507**	**($547)**

Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (%)

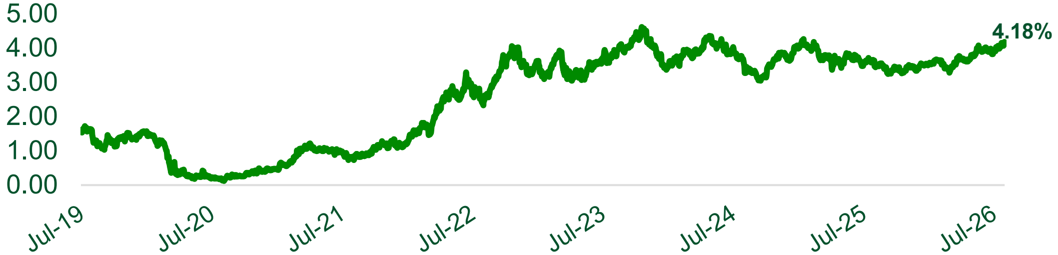


CAD 5-Year Swap Rate (%)

U.S. Secured Overnight Financing Rate (%)



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

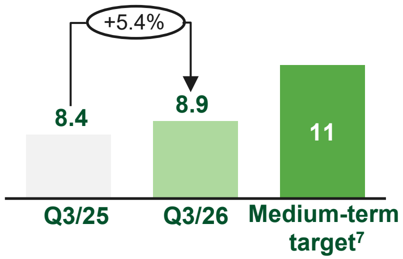


Note: The NII impact of the +100bps increase will not move proportionally to the impact of the next +25bps rate hike due to the positive added benefit of longer-term rates increasing, partially offset by other factors, including loan prepayment risk and deposit pricing sensitivity.

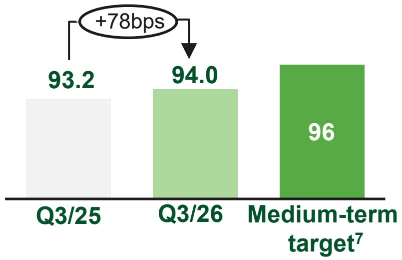
Digital leadership enables deeper engagement and growth

Canada[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

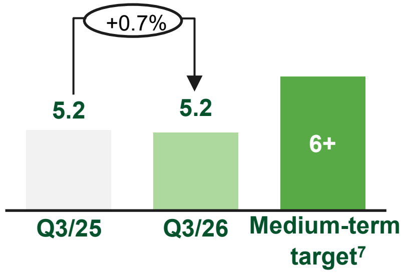


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

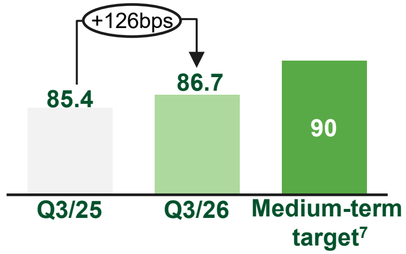


U.S.[1,2]

Mobile Users *(millions)*[3]

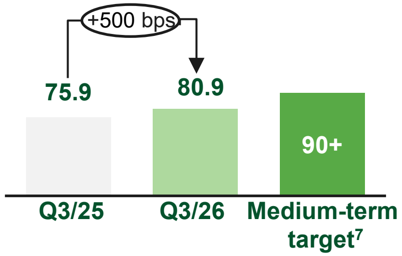


Self-Serve Transactions *(% of all financial transactions)*[4]

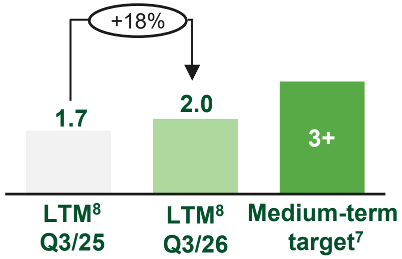


Home & Auto Insurance[1]

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



TD MyInsurance Transactions *(millions)*[6]



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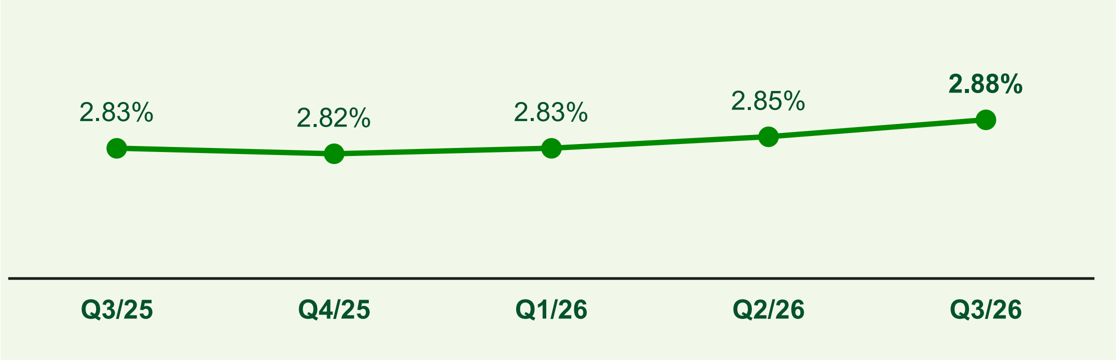
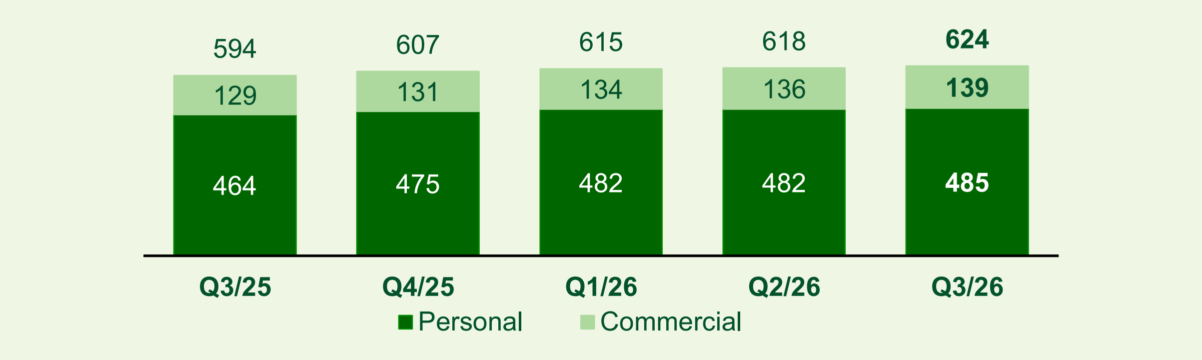
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

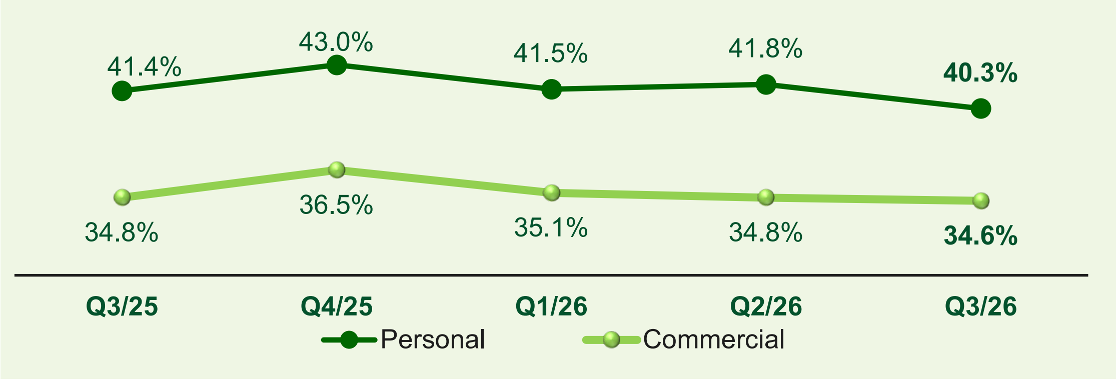
Net Interest Margin (NIM)[1]



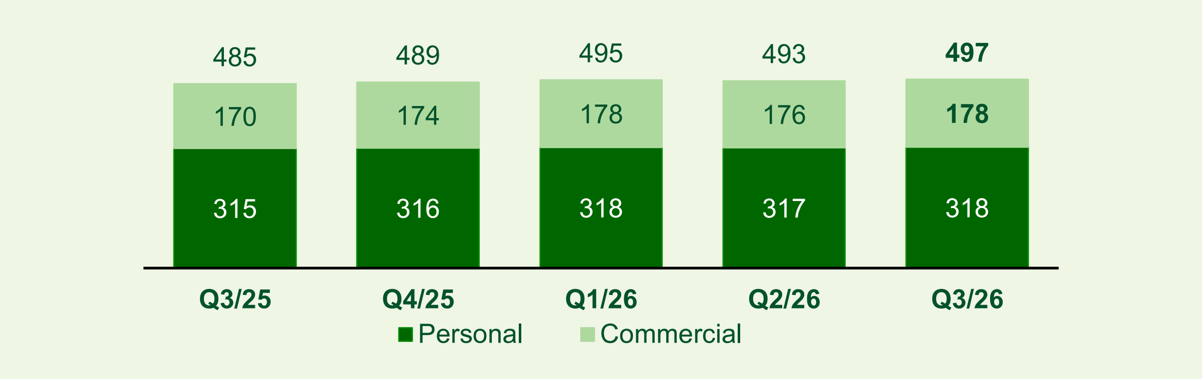
Average Loans ($B)[2]



Efficiency Ratio



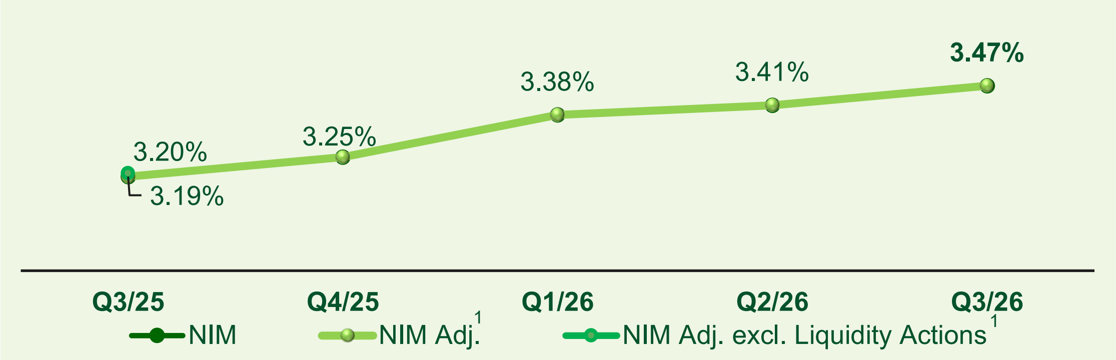
Average Deposits ($B)[2]



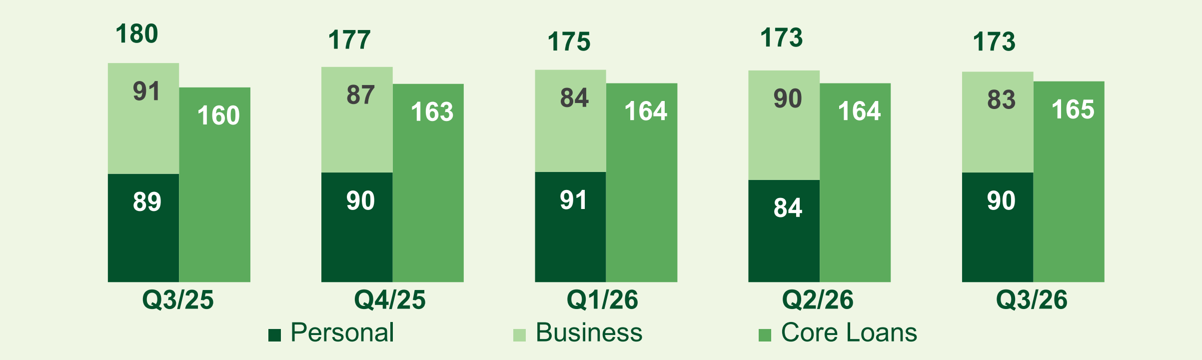
U.S. Banking

Margins, Volumes and Efficiency

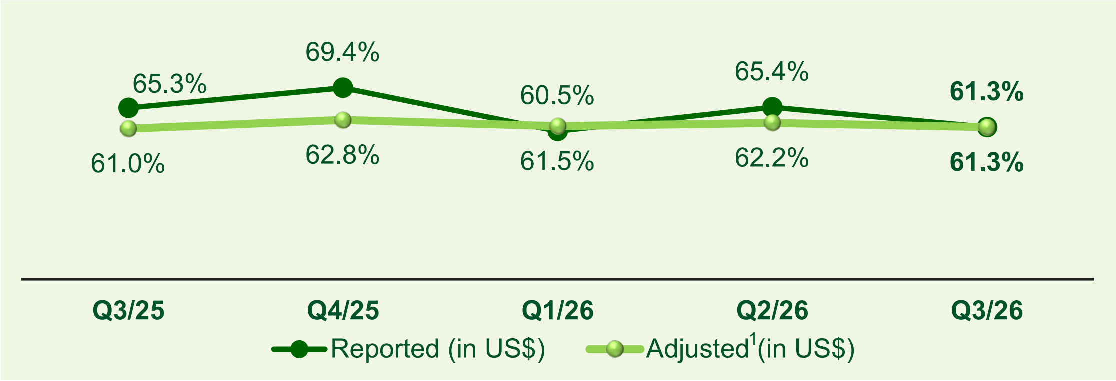
Net Interest Margin (NIM)[1]



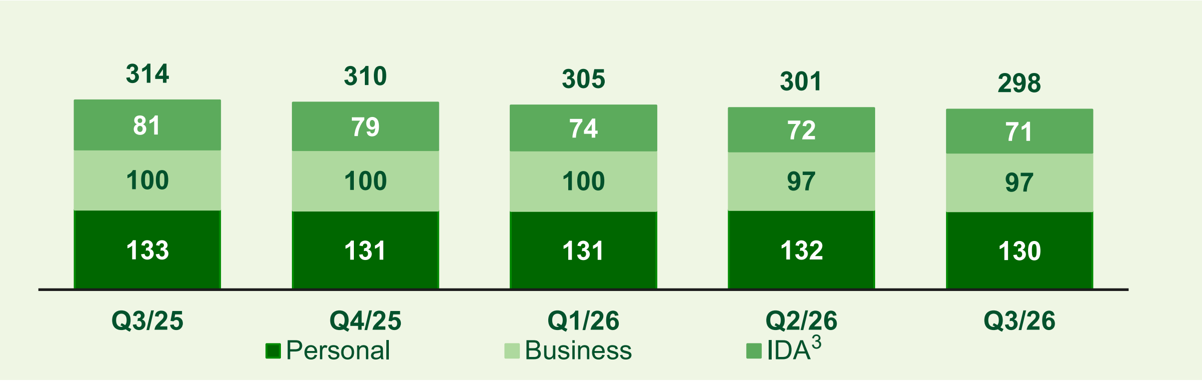
Average Loans (US$B)[2]



Efficiency Ratio



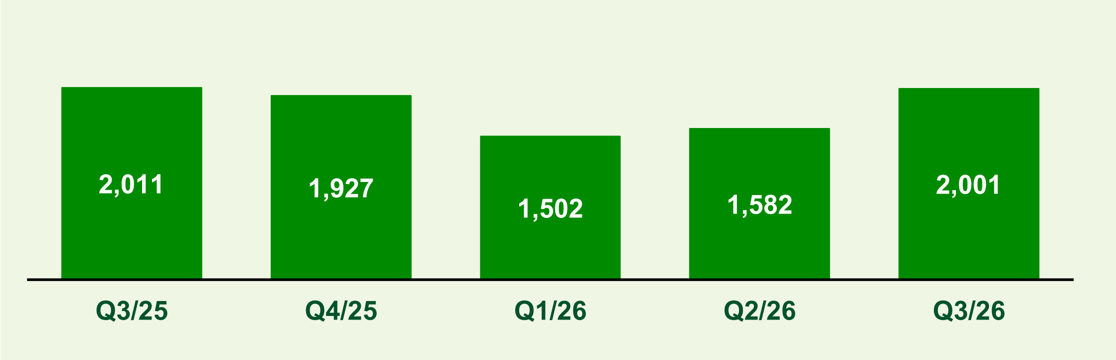
Average Deposits (US$B)[2]



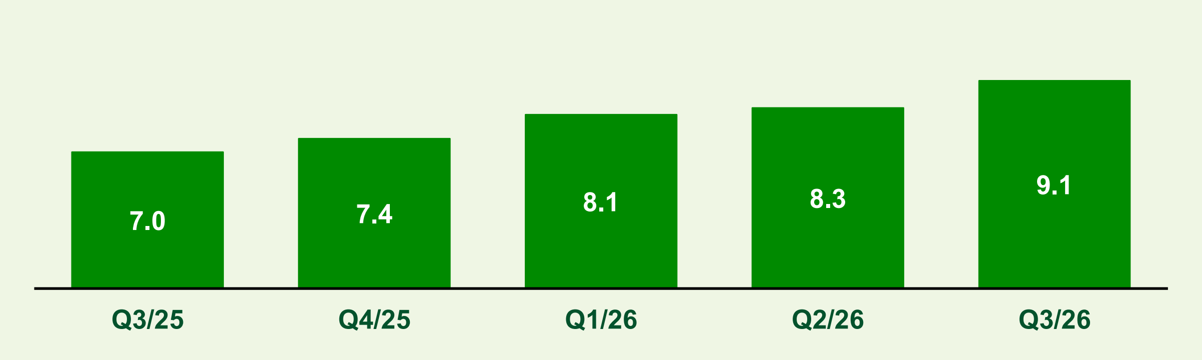
Wealth Management & Insurance

Volumes and Efficiency

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



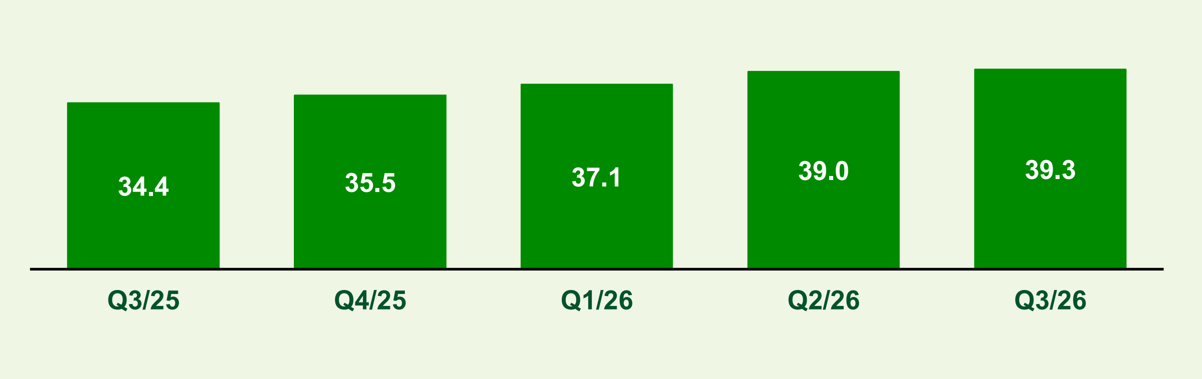
Average Loans ($B)



Efficiency Ratio

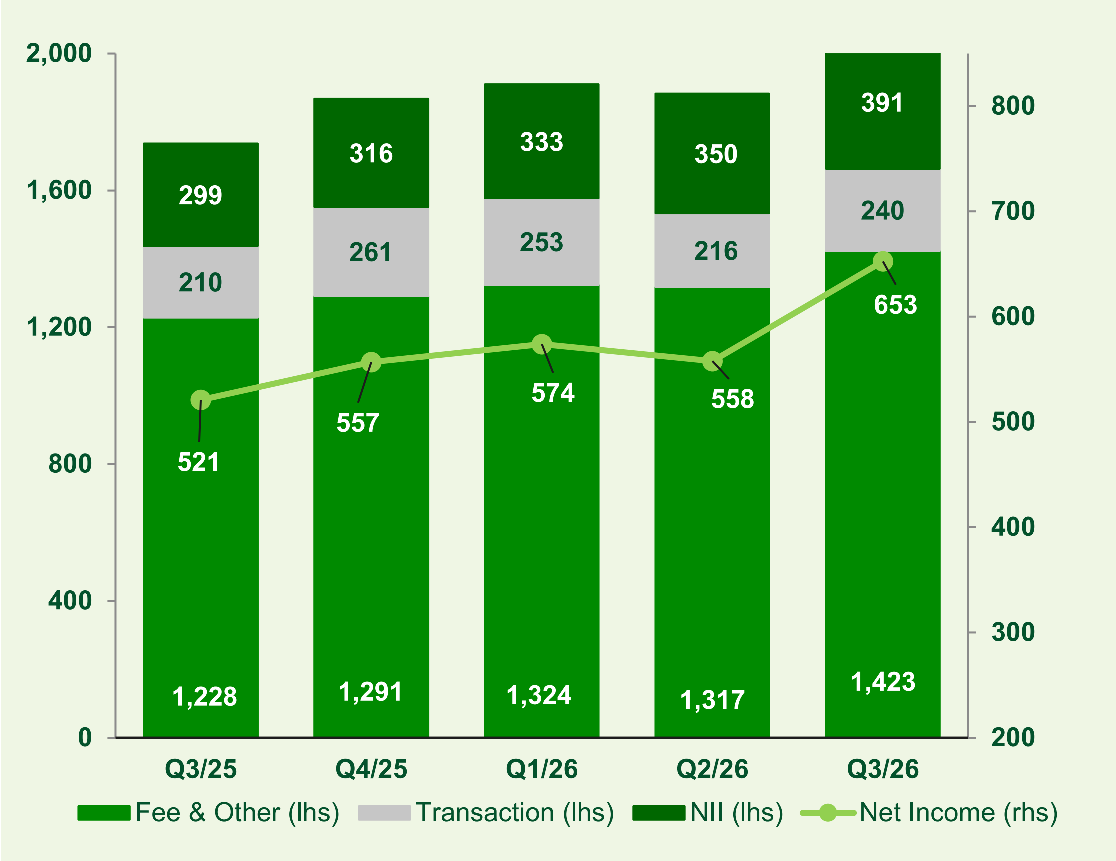
	Q3/25	Q4/25	Q1/26	Q2/26	Q3/26
WM&I	**31.4%**	**32.7%**	**32.2%**	**33.1%**	**31.7%**
Wealth Management	59.5%	59.6%	59.2%	59.9%	56.8%
Insurance	6.2%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%
WM&I, Net of ISE[2]	**54.7%**	**56.7%**	**55.1%**	**52.5%**	**53.1%**
Insurance, Net of ISE[2]	32.4%	39.9%	34.2%	24.3%	33.7%

Average Deposits ($B)

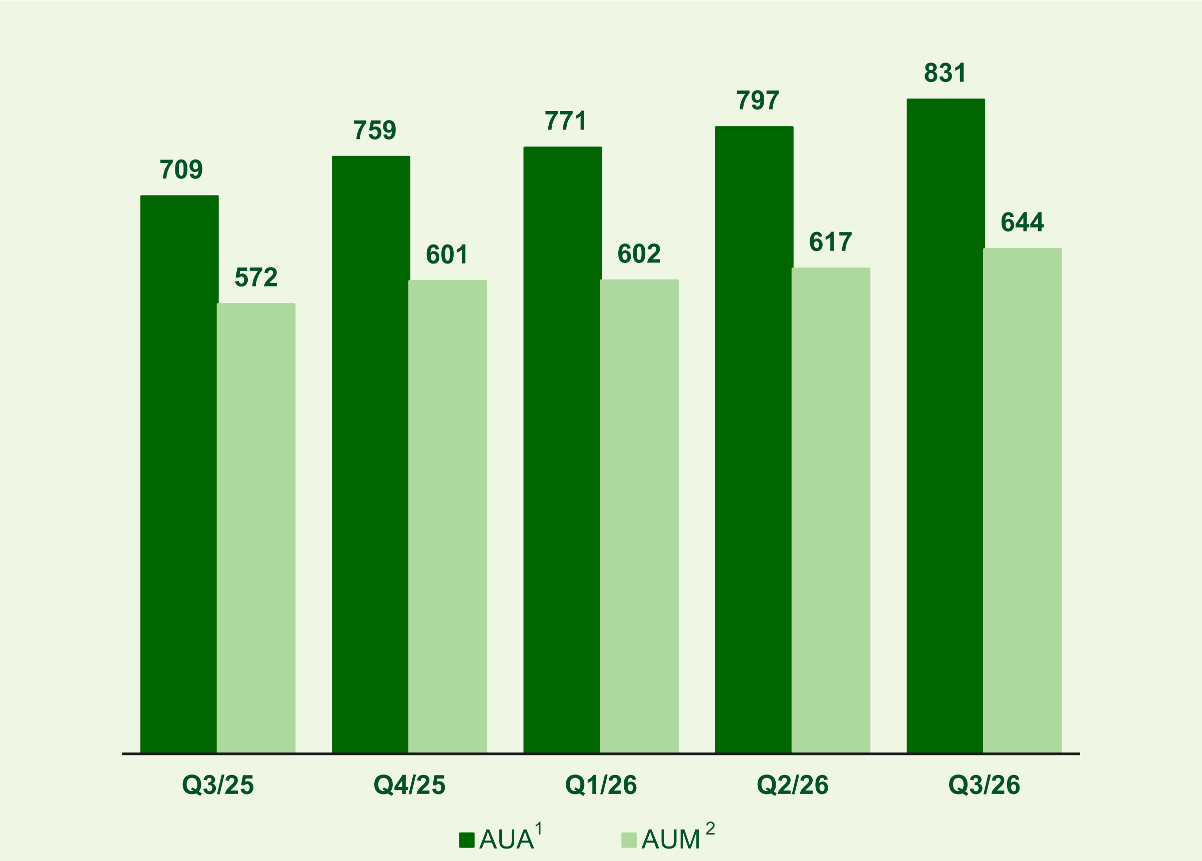


Wealth Management & Insurance

Wealth Revenue & NIAT ($MM)

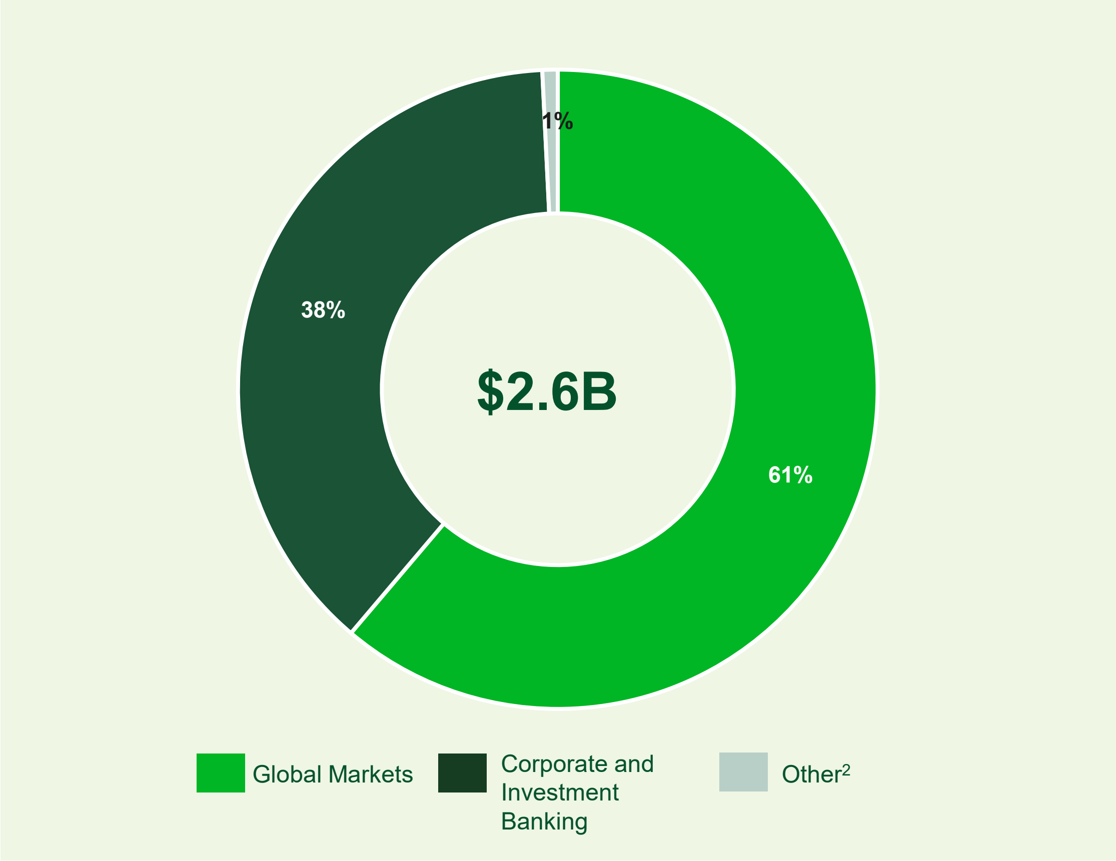


Wealth Assets ($B)

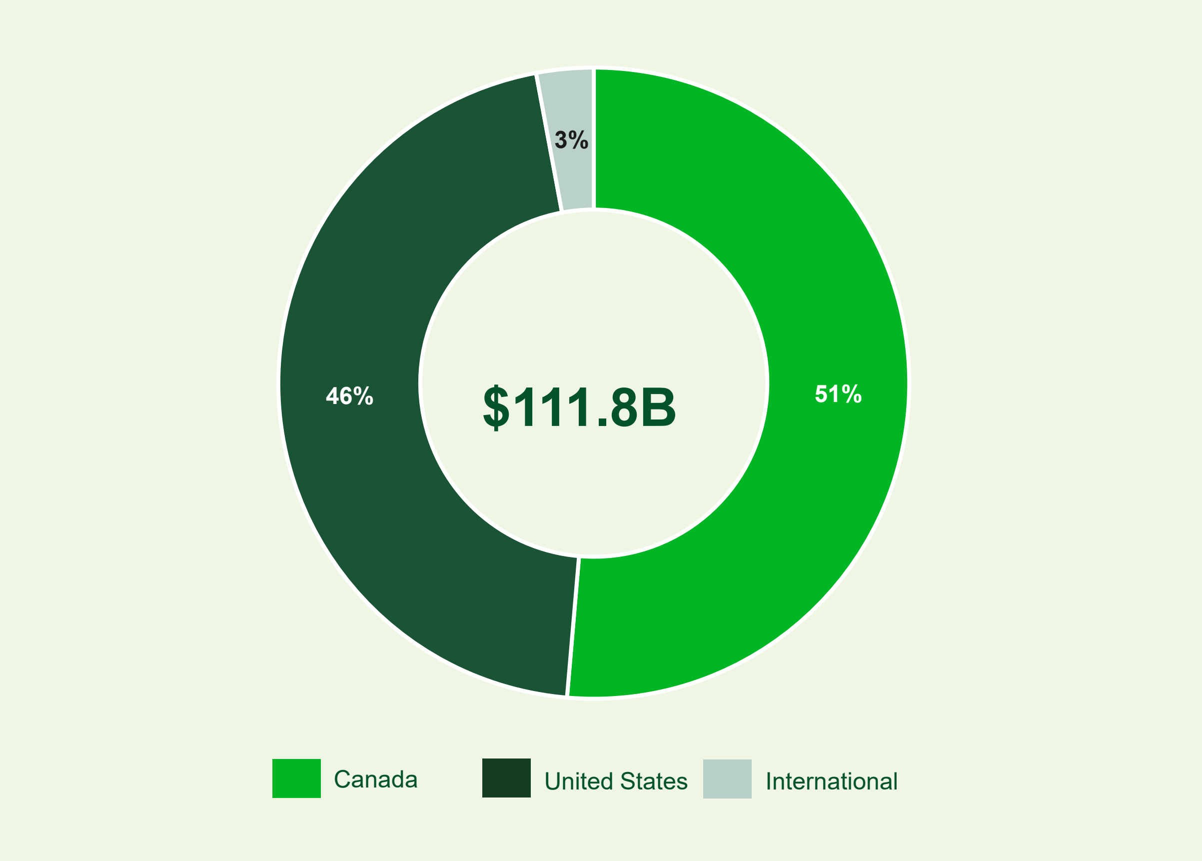


Wholesale Banking

Q3/26 Revenue



Q3/26 Loans[1]



Gross Lending Portfolio

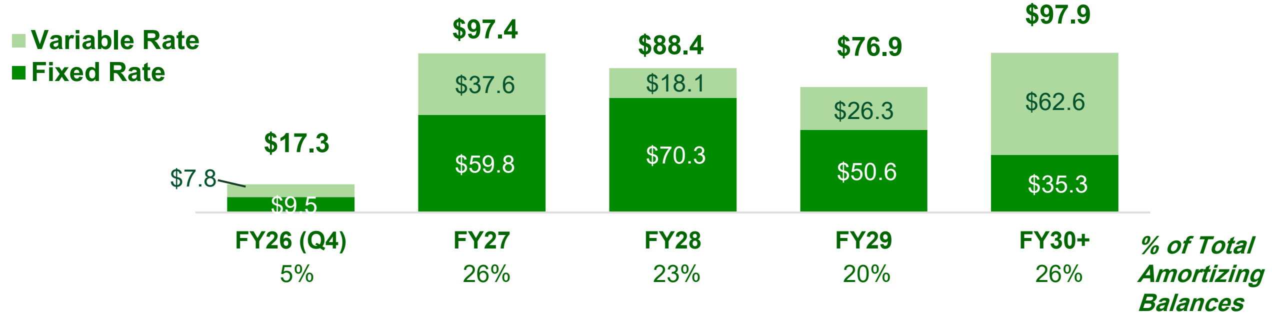
Period-End Balances ($B unless otherwise noted)	Q2/26	Q3/26
Canadian Personal and Commercial Portfolio	**623.3**	**632.1**
Personal	**482.8**	**488.2**
Residential Mortgages	**250.8**	242.0
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	**164.2**	177.2
Indirect Auto	**32.3**	33.0
Credit Cards	**22.5**	23.0
Other Personal	**13.0**	13.0
Unsecured Lines of Credit	**10.5**	10.6
Commercial Banking (including Small Business Banking)	**140.5**	**143.9**
U.S. Banking Portfolio (all amounts in US$)	**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**

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

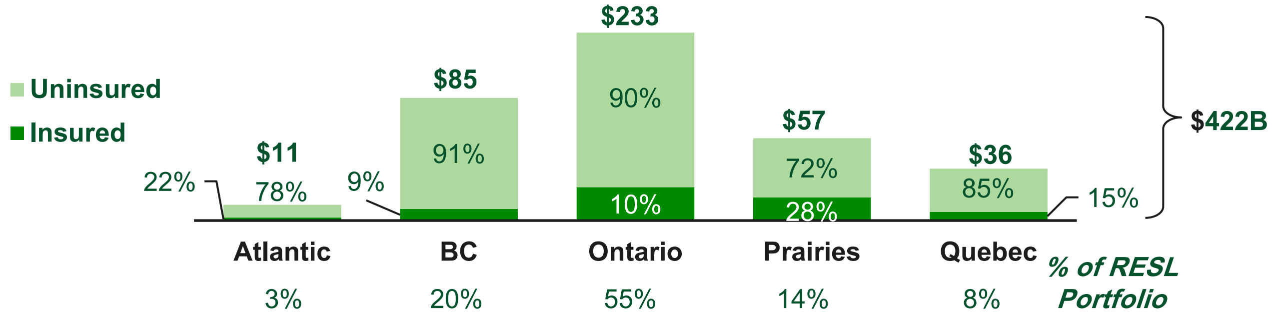
Maturity Schedule ($B)[1]



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 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 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

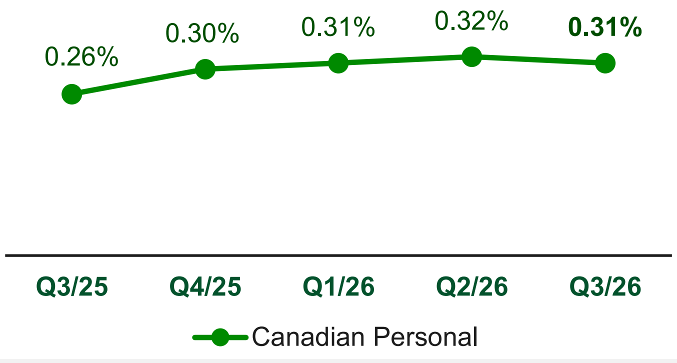
	Gross Loans (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Health & Social Services	9.2	42
Professional & Other Services	6.7	109
Consumer[1]	7.0	63
Industrial/Manufacturing[2]	6.5	73
Government/PSE	11.1	33
Financial	6.1	1
Automotive	1.6	5
Other[3]	7.0	160
Total C&I	**55.2**	**486**

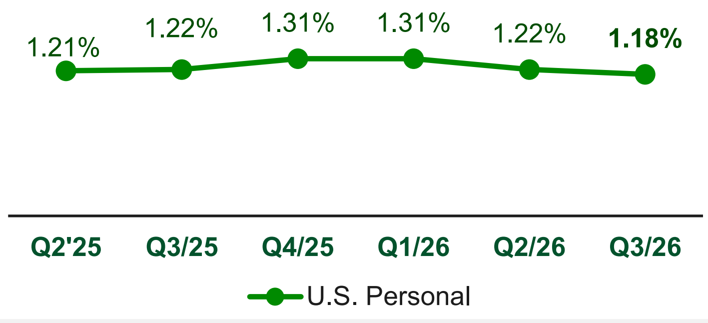
Provision for Credit Losses – Impaired[1]

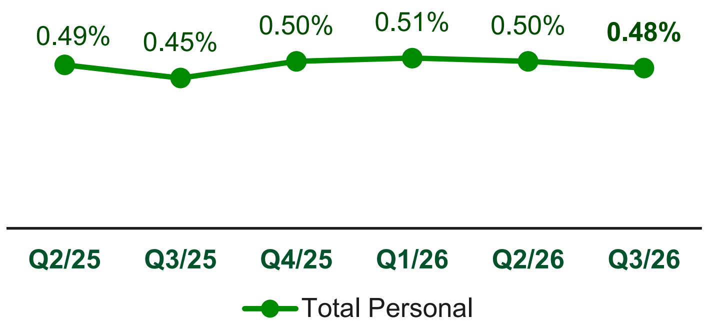
By Geographic Location

Canada	U.S.	Total Bank

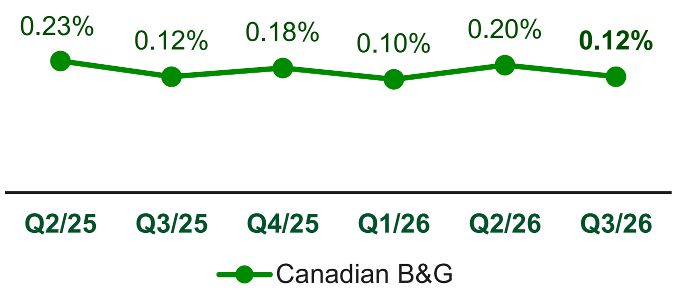
Impaired PCL Rate - Personal

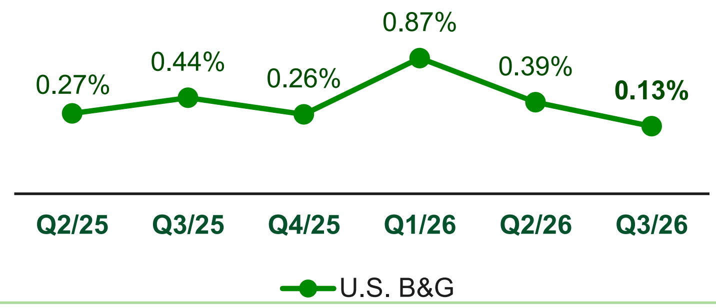


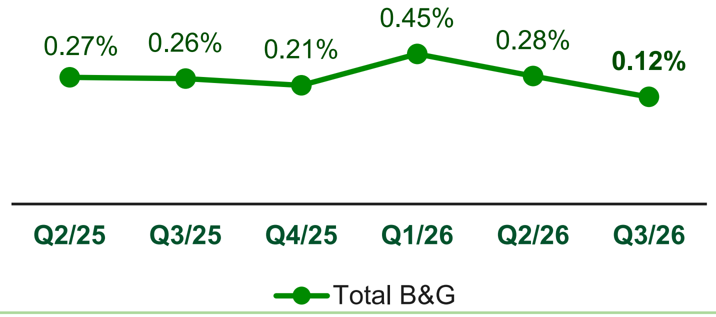




Impaired PCL Rate – Business & Government (B&G)







Endnotes on Slides 2 to 3

Slide 2

1. The Bank prepares its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and refers to results prepared in accordance with IFRS as the “reported” results. The Bank also utilizes non-GAAP financial measures such as “adjusted” results (i.e., reported results excluding "items of note") and non-GAAP ratios to assess each of its businesses and to measure overall Bank performance. The Bank believes that non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios provide the reader with a better understanding of how management views the Bank’s performance. Non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios used in this presentation are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers. Refer to the "How We Performed" or "How Our Businesses Performed" sections of the Bank's 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.
2. For additional information about this metric, refer to the Glossary in the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A, which is incorporated by reference.
3. Pre-tax, pre-provision earnings (PTPP) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is typically calculated by subtracting expenses from revenues. At the total Bank level, TD calculates PTPP as the difference between adjusted revenue (for U.S. Banking in US$) net of insurance service expense (ISE), and adjusted expenses (for U.S. Banking in US$), grossed up by the retailer program partners' share of PCL for the Bank's U.S. strategic cards portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of PTPP that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
4. This measure has been calculated in accordance with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada's (OSFI's) Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline.
5. The Bank's fiscal 2026 and medium-term financial targets are based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic conditions, including the level of unemployment, interest rates, and economic growth or contraction, the operating environment, including regulatory requirements, political environment, and competitive landscape, and the Bank's assumptions on future business performance, including credit conditions and performance, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, and foreign exchange impact. These assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on factors outside the Bank’s control. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A.
6. The Bank’s expectations regarding expense growth are based on the Bank’s assumptions regarding certain factors, including governance and control investments, timing of business investments, employee-related expenses, foreign exchange impact, gross-up of the retailer program partners’ share of PCL for the Bank’s U.S. strategic cards portfolio (“SCP Impact”), and productivity and restructuring savings. In particular 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.
7. Operating Leverage is a non-GAAP measure that the Bank calculates as the difference between the percentage change in adjusted revenue (U.S. Banking in US$) net of insurance service expense, and adjusted expenses (U.S. Banking in US$) grossed up by the retailer program partners’ share of PCL for the Bank’s U.S. strategic cards portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of operating leverage that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
8. The Bank’s estimated PCL range is based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic or credit conditions and performance, such as the level of unemployment, interest rates, economic growth or contraction, and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty. The Bank's PCL estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Q3 2026 MD&A.
9. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans.

Slide 3

1. TD received the highest score in the JD Power 2026 Canada Banking Mobile App Satisfaction Study which measures customer satisfaction with financial institutions' mobile applications for banking account management. Visit jdpower.com/awards for more details.
2. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
3. Loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off include the Point-of-Sale finance business which services third party retailers, correspondent lending, export and import lending, commercial auto dealer portfolio, and other non-core portfolios. Q3 2026 average loan volumes: US$173 billion (Q2 2026: US$173 billion; Q3 2025: US$180 billion). Q3 2026 average loan volumes of loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off: US$8 billion (Q2 2026: US$9 billion; Q3 2025: US$19 billion). Q3 2026 average loan volumes excluding loan portfolios identified for sale or run-off US$165 billion (Q2 2026: US$164 billion; Q3 2025: US$161 billion).
4. Any new branch opening is subject to approval by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the targeted number of new branches is based on assumptions regarding the availability of appropriate real estate in the geographies currently identified by management and successful execution of management's branch optimization plan, and other variables, and is 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 Q3 2026 MD&A
5. TD Auto Finance received the highest score in the non-captive national – prime segment in the JD Power 2020-2026 U.S. Dealer Financing Satisfaction Studies of dealers’ satisfaction with automotive finance providers. Visit jdpower.com/awards for more details.
6. Source: MoneySense, June 2026.
7. Source: International Data Corporation (IDC) Canada, 2026.
8. Source: Bloomberg, January 1, 2026 through August 15, 2026.
9. Source: Global Transaction Banking Innovation Awards, July 2026.

Endnotes on Slides 4 to 9

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

Slide 5
1. The Bank's expectations regarding 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 6
1. TD was recognized as a certified Great Place to Work® July 2026 in the U.S.

Slide 7
1. As previously disclosed in the Bank’s 2024 MD&A, on October 10, 2024, the Bank announced that, following active cooperation and engagement with authorities and regulators, it reached a resolution (the "Global Resolution") of previously disclosed investigations related to its U.S. Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA") and Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") compliance programs (collectively, the "U.S. BSA/AML program"). The Bank and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries consented to orders with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and entered into plea agreements with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section and the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of New Jersey. The Bank is focused on meeting the terms of the consent orders and plea agreements, including meeting the requirements to remediate the Bank’s U.S. BSA/AML program. In addition, the Bank is also undertaking remediation of the Bank’s enterprise-wide AML/Anti-Terrorist Financing and Sanctions Programs (“Enterprise AML Program”). For additional information on the Global Resolution, the Bank's U.S. BSA/AML program remediation activities, the Bank’s Enterprise AML Program improvement activities, and the risks associated with the foregoing, see Slide 1 of this presentation and the “Update on the Remediation of the U.S. BSA/AML Program and Enterprise AML Program” and “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results – Remediation of the Bank's U.S.BS/AML Program and Enterprise AML Program” sections of the Bank’s 2025 MD&A and "Update on the remediation of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Program and Enterprise AML Program" section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 8
1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Revenue (net of ISE) is a non-GAAP financial measure. The adjustment of insurance service expense (ISE) provides a measure of revenue that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.

Slide 9
1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Net interest margin (NIM) is calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. This metric is an indicator of the profitability of the Bank’s earning assets less the cost of funding. Average interest-earning assets used in the calculation of NIM is a non-GAAP financial measure. NIM and average interest-earning assets are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers.
3. The Bank’s Q4 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 Q3 2026 MD&A.

Endnotes on Slides 10 to 16

Slide 10

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 3, Endnote 3.
3. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.
4. Net interest margin is calculated by dividing U.S. Banking segment’s net interest income by average interest-earning assets excluding the impact related to sweep deposits arrangements and the impact of intercompany deposits and cash collateral, which management believes better reflects segment performance. In addition, the value of tax-exempt interest income is adjusted to its equivalent before-tax value. For investment securities, the adjustment to fair value is included in the calculation of average interest-earning assets. Net interest income and average interest-earning assets used in the calculation are non-GAAP financial measures.
5. The Bank’s Q4 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 Q3 2026 MD&A.
6. The total amount expected to be spent on remediation and governance and control investments is subject to inherent uncertainties and may vary based on (i) the scope of work in the U.S. BSA/AML remediation plan which could change as a result of additional findings that are identified as work progresses, (ii) actual third party monitor and lookback review costs which could vary from initial estimates and are not entirely within the control of the Bank, as well as (iii) the Bank’s ability to successfully execute against the U.S. BSA/AML remediation program in accordance with the U.S. Banking segment’s fiscal 2026 and medium-term plan. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A. In addition, please refer to Slide 7, Endnote 1.
7. The Bank’s expectations regarding expense growth are based on the assumptions regarding certain factors, including the Bank’s ability to successfully execute against its governance and control initiatives, including U.S. BSA/AML remediation, the timing of business investments, and productivity and restructuring savings. For additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank's estimates refer to Slide 1 of this presentation and in the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 11

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. Effective the first quarter of 2026, comparative amounts have been restated for alignment with the presentation adopted in the current period.
3. Includes AUA administered by TD Investment Services Inc. which is part of the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment.

Slide 12

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.

Slide 13

1. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.
2. After the termination of the merger agreement between the Bank and First Horizon on May 4, 2023, the residual impact of the strategy is reversed through net interest income.
3. The second quarter of 2026 income tax impact includes an adjustment to the Bank's estimate of taxes owed on the gain from its disposition of Schwab shares in the prior year. Refer to "Income Taxes" in the "Financial Results Overview" section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A.
4. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 2.

Slide 14

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

Slide 15

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

Slide 16

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

Endnotes on Slides 17 to 25

Slide 17
1. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans.
2. Net Total Bank and U.S. Banking PCL ratios exclude credit losses associated with the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.
3. Gross Total Bank, U.S. Banking & Corporate PCL ratios include the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.
4. Please refer to Slide 2, Endnote 1.

Slide 18
1. PCL-impaired represents Stage 3 PCL under IFRS 9, performing represents Stage 1 and Stage 2 on financial assets, loan commitments, and financial guarantees.

Slide 19
1. U.S. allowance includes international portfolio.
2. Coverage Ratio: Total allowance for credit losses as a % of gross loans.
3. U.S. Strategic Cards Partners' Share represents the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio ACL.
4. Consumer instalment and other personal includes the HELOC, Indirect Auto and Other Personal portfolios.
5. The Bank's estimated PCL range is based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risks and uncertainties. Results may vary depending on actual economic or credit conditions and performance, such as the level of unemployment, interest rates, economic growth or contraction, and borrower or industry specific credit factors and conditions, inclusive of policy and trade uncertainty. The Bank's PCL estimate is subject to risks and uncertainties including those set out on Slide 1 of this presentation and in the "Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the Bank's Q3 2026 MD&A.

Slide 21
1. This column refers to specific page(s) and line items of the Bank's Q3 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 cards portfolio. Eliminating the partners' share of the PCL removes a source of volatility that is not reflective of the Bank's underlying economic exposure. This can be done by adding Corporate PCL (which consists solely of the partners' share of the PCL) back to non-interest expenses. See Slide 22 for further information.
4. Excluding only the impact of the US Strategic Card Portfolio partners' share, year-over year expense growth would have been 6% ($8,109 in Q3 2026 and $7,656 in Q3 2025), representing a year-over-year increase of $453MM.

Slide 24
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.

Slide 25
1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Canada: based on Personal Banking, Direct Investing (excluding self-serve transactions) and Business Banking. U.S.: based on U.S. retail banking and small business banking.
3. Users who have logged in via their mobile device at least once in the last 90 days.
4. All financial transactions that are processed through unassisted channels (Online, Mobile, ATM, and Phone IVR).
5. Share of accounts with an accountholder registered for digital self-service at the end of the quarter.
6. Number of self-service transactions completed on the MyInsurance platform.
7. The Bank's medium-term digital targets are based on forward-looking assumptions that have inherent risk and uncertainties and are based on the Bank's assumptions regarding certain factors, including general economic and market conditions and the prioritization and timing of business investments to execute against delivery roadmaps. Refer to Slide 1 and the “Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results” section of the Bank’s Q3 2026 MD&A for additional information about risks and uncertainties that may impact the Bank’s targets.
8. LTM: Last Twelve Months.

Endnotes on Slides 26 to 33

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

Slide 29
1. Please refer to Slide 11, Endnote 3.
2. Please refer to Slide 11, Endnote 2.

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

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

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

Endnotes on Slides 34 to 37

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, 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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IR Award winner Canada 2026