1st Quarter 2014 • Report to Shareholders • *Three months ended January 31, 2014*

TD Bank Group Reports First Quarter 2014 Results

The financial information in this document is reported in Canadian dollars, and is based on our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), unless otherwise noted.

The Bank implemented new and amended standards under IFRS (New IFRS Standards and Amendments) which required retrospective application, effective the first quarter of fiscal 2014. As a result, certain comparative amounts have been restated. For more information refer to Note 2 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in this document.

Reported results conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the “How the Bank Reports” section of the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for an explanation of reported and adjusted results.

Effective the first quarter of 2014, the results of the Canadian wealth and insurance businesses are reported in the Canadian Retail segment, and the results of the U.S. wealth business, as well as the Bank’s investment in TD Ameritrade, are reported in the U.S. Retail segment. The prior period segmented results have been restated accordingly.

As previously announced on December 5, 2013, the Bank’s Board of Directors declared a stock dividend of one common share per each issued and outstanding common share on the payment date of January 31, 2014 (Stock Dividend). The effect on the Bank’s basic and diluted earnings per share has been presented as if the Stock Dividend was retrospectively applied to all comparative periods presented.

FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS, compared with the first quarter a year ago:

- **Reported diluted earnings per share were $1.07, compared with $0.93.**
- **Adjusted diluted earnings per share were $1.06, compared with $1.00.**
- **Reported net income was $2,042 million, compared with $1,784 million.**
- **Adjusted net income was $2,024 million, compared with $1,910 million.**

FIRST QUARTER ADJUSTMENTS (ITEMS OF NOTE)

The first quarter reported earnings figures included the following items of note:

- **Amortization of intangibles of $61 million after tax (3 cents per share), compared with $56 million after tax (3 cents per share) in the first quarter last year.**
- **A gain of $19 million after tax (1 cent per share), due to the change in fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale securities portfolio, compared with a gain of $24 million after tax (1 cent per share) in the first quarter last year.**
- **Integration charges of $21 million after tax (1 cent per share) relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada, compared with $24 million after tax (1 cent per share) in the first quarter last year.**
- **A net gain of $196 million after tax (10 cents per share) due to the sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services.**
- **Set-up, conversion and other one-time costs totalling $115 million after tax (6 cents per share) related to the affinity relationship with Aimia and the acquisition of 50% of CIBC’s existing Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts.**

TORONTO, February 27, 2014 – TD Bank Group (“TD” or the “Bank”) today announced its financial results for the first quarter ended January 31, 2014. Results for the quarter reflected good earnings contributions from all business segments.

“TD performed well in the first quarter, delivering record adjusted earnings of $2 billion, up 6% from a year ago,” said Ed Clark, Group President and Chief Executive Officer. “We are pleased with these results in the context of a challenging operating environment. We remain confident that our customer-focused, retail-driven business model will continue to drive sustainable earnings growth.”

Canadian Retail

Canadian Retail generated reported net income of $1.2 billion in the first quarter. On an adjusted basis, net income was $1.3 billion, an increase of 5% compared with the first quarter last year. These earnings reflect good loan and deposit volume growth, higher assets under management in the wealth business and favourable credit performance, partially offset by higher weather-related claims in the insurance business.

"Our Canadian Retail segment had a good start to the year, with excellent results from our personal and commercial banking and wealth businesses, partly offset by a weak quarter in the insurance business," said Tim Hockey, Group Head, Canadian Banking, Auto Finance and Wealth Management. "Looking ahead, we will remain focused on delivering legendary customer service and convenience across all of our channels. We will continue to invest in the long-term growth of our businesses and focus on enhancing productivity."

TD's new suite of Aeroplan credit cards, which launched on January 1, 2014, complements the existing credit card business and builds on TD's position as a leading North American credit card provider. "We are very pleased with the launch of our TD Aeroplan credit cards, and early results are well ahead of expectations," said Riaz Ahmed, Group Head, Insurance, Credit Cards, and Enterprise Strategy.

U.S. Retail

U.S. Retail, excluding the Bank's investment in TD Ameritrade, generated net income of US$398 million on both a reported and adjusted basis, an increase of 5% on an adjusted basis compared with the first quarter last year. Results were driven primarily by strong volume growth, favourable credit, and acquisitions, partially offset by lower security gains and increased investment related to regulatory requirements and infrastructure. TD Ameritrade contributed US$65 million in earnings to the segment, an increase of 35% compared with the first quarter last year, reflecting strong underlying business growth.

"Our U.S. Retail segment had a good first quarter," said Mike Pedersen, Group Head, U.S. Banking. "Looking ahead, we are committed to delivering superior organic growth by strengthening our distribution system, deepening customer relationships, and continuing to deliver legendary service and convenience."

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking net income for the quarter was $230 million, an increase of 44% compared with the first quarter last year, driven primarily by higher trading-related revenue, advisory and underwriting fees.

"We are very pleased with our strong first quarter results," said Bob Dorrance, Group Head, Wholesale Banking. "While a challenging environment continues to impact trading conditions and client activity in the medium term, we are encouraged by the improvement in capital markets and the economy. Looking ahead, we are confident that our diversified, integrated business model will continue to deliver solid results."

Capital

TD's Common Equity Tier 1 ratio on a Basel III fully phased-in basis was 8.9%, compared with 9.0% last quarter.

Conclusion

"Today we also announced a dividend increase of 4 cents per common share for the dividend payable in April, demonstrating the Board's confidence in TD's ability to deliver sustained long-term earnings growth, and consistent with our aim to move the dividend payout ratio closer to the mid-point of our range," said Clark.

"Overall we are pleased with our start to 2014 and our current business mix, which benefits from the relative strength of the U.S. economy. We will continue to strategically invest in our businesses while prudently managing our expense growth. We remain focused on delivering value for our customers, employees, communities and shareholders."

The foregoing contains forward-looking statements. Please see the "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" on page 3.

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, the Bank makes written and/or oral forward-looking statements, including in this document, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the 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, the Management's Discussion and Analysis in the Bank's 2013 Annual Report ("2013 MD&A") under the headings "Economic Summary and Outlook", for each business segment "Business Outlook and Focus for 2014" and in other statements regarding the Bank's objectives and priorities for 2014 and beyond and strategies to achieve them, and the Bank's anticipated financial performance. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "will", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "may", and "could".

By their very nature, these forward-looking statements require the Bank to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, general and specific. Especially in light of the uncertainty related to the physical, financial, economic, political, and regulatory environments, such risks and uncertainties – many of which are beyond the Bank's control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict – may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. Risk factors that could cause such differences include: credit, market (including equity, commodity, foreign exchange, and interest rate), liquidity, operational (including technology), reputational, insurance, strategic, regulatory, legal, environmental, capital adequacy, and other risks. Examples of such risk factors include the general business and economic conditions in the regions in which the Bank operates; disruptions in or attacks (including cyber attacks) on the Bank's information technology, internet, network access or other voice or data communications systems or services; the evolution of various types of fraud to which the Bank is exposed; the failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to the Bank or its affiliates relating to the care and control of information; the impact of recent legislative and regulatory developments; the overall difficult litigation environment, including in the U.S.; changes to the Bank's credit ratings; changes in currency and interest rates; increased funding costs for credit due to market illiquidity and competition for funding; 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 see the "Risk Factors and Management" section of the 2013 MD&A, as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders and news releases (as applicable) related to any transactions discussed under the heading "Significant Events" in the relevant MD&A, which applicable releases may be found on www.td.com. All such factors should be considered carefully, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward-looking statements, when making decisions with respect to the Bank and 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 are set out in the 2013 MD&A under the headings "Economic Summary and Outlook", and for each business segment, "Business Outlook and Focus for 2014", each as updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this document 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.

This document was reviewed by the Bank's Audit Committee and was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors, on the Audit Committee's recommendation, prior to its release.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING PERFORMANCE

This MD&A is presented to enable readers to assess material changes in the financial condition and operating results of TD Bank Group ("TD" or the "Bank") for the three months ended January 31, 2014, compared with the corresponding periods. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Bank's unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included in this Report to Shareholders and with the 2013 Annual Report. This MD&A is dated February 26, 2014. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars and have been primarily derived from the Bank's 2013 Annual Report or Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Bank implemented New IFRS Standards and Amendments which required retrospective application, effective the first quarter of fiscal 2014. As a result, certain comparative amounts have been restated. Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the New IFRS Standards and Amendments were not incorporated into the regulatory capital disclosures presented. For more information refer to Note 2 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in this document. Effective the first quarter of 2014, the results of the Canadian wealth and insurance businesses are reported in the Canadian Retail segment, and the results of the U.S. wealth business, as well as the Bank's investment in TD Ameritrade, are reported in the U.S. Retail segment. The prior period segmented results have been restated accordingly. Additionally, the effect of the Stock Dividend on the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share has been presented as if the Stock Dividend was retrospectively applied to all comparative periods presented. Additional information relating to the Bank, including the Bank's 2013 Annual Information Form, is available on the Bank's website at http://www.td.com, as well as on SEDAR at http://www.sedar.com and on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at http://www.sec.gov (EDGAR filers section).

TABLE 1: FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)			For the three months ended
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Results of operations			
Total revenue	**$ 7,565**	$ 7,000	$ 6,567
Provision for credit losses	**456**	352	385
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	711	596
Non-interest expenses	**4,096**	4,164	3,502
Net income – reported	**2,042**	1,616	1,784
Net income – adjusted[1]	**2,024**	1,815	1,910
Return on common equity – reported	**16.4 %**	13.4 %	15.6 %
Return on common equity – adjusted[2]	**16.2 %**	15.1 %	16.7 %
Financial position			
Total assets	**$ 908,896**	$ 862,021	$ 818,250
Total equity	**53,909**	51,383	48,866
Total risk-weighted assets[3]	**312,972**	286,355	274,445
Financial ratios			
Efficiency ratio – reported	**54.1 %**	59.5 %	53.3 %
Efficiency ratio – adjusted[1]	**52.5 %**	55.4 %	50.6 %
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[3]	**8.9 %**	9.0 %	8.8 %
Tier 1 capital ratio[3]	**10.5 %**	11.0 %	10.9 %
Provision for credit losses as a % of net average loans and acceptances[4]	**0.40 %**	0.34 %	0.35 %
Common share information – reported (dollars)			
Per share earnings			
Basic	**$ 1.07**	$ 0.84	$ 0.93
Diluted	**1.07**	0.84	0.93
Dividends per share	**0.43**	0.43	0.39
Book value per share	**26.91**	25.33	23.89
Closing share price	**48.16**	47.82	41.65
Shares outstanding (millions)			
Average basic	**1,835.3**	1,833.4	1,833.6
Average diluted	**1,841.1**	1,839.0	1,845.2
End of period	**1,837.7**	1,835.0	1,841.1
Market capitalization (billions of Canadian dollars)	**$ 88.5**	$ 87.7	$ 76.7
Dividend yield	**3.4 %**	3.5 %	3.7 %
Dividend payout ratio	**40.1 %**	50.6 %	41.3 %
Price-earnings ratio	**13.4 %**	13.9 %	11.8 %
Common share information – adjusted (dollars)[1]			
Per share earnings			
Basic	**$ 1.06**	$ 0.95	$ 1.00
Diluted	**1.06**	0.95	1.00
Dividend payout ratio	**40.4 %**	44.8 %	38.5 %
Price-earnings ratio	**12.7 %**	12.9 %	11.0 %

1 Adjusted measures are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the "How the Bank Reports" section for an explanation of reported and adjusted results.
2 Adjusted return on common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Return on Common Equity" section for an explanation.
3 Prior to the first quarter of 2014, amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.
4 Excludes acquired credit-impaired loans and debt securities classified as loans. For additional information on acquired credit-impaired loans, see the "Credit Portfolio Quality" section of this document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information on debt securities classified as loans, see the "Exposure to Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations" discussion and tables in the "Credit Portfolio Quality" section of this document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

HOW WE PERFORMED

Corporate Overview
The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its subsidiaries are collectively known as TD Bank Group. TD is the sixth largest bank in North America by branches and serves approximately 22 million customers in three key businesses operating in a number of locations in financial centres around the globe: Canadian Retail, U.S. Retail, and Wholesale Banking. TD also ranks among the world's leading online financial services firms, with approximately 8 million active online and mobile customers. TD had $909 billion in assets on January 31, 2014. The Toronto-Dominion Bank trades under the symbol “TD” on the Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges.

How the Bank Reports
The Bank prepares its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS, the current GAAP, and refers to results prepared in accordance with IFRS as “reported” results. The Bank also utilizes non-GAAP financial measures to arrive at “adjusted” results to assess each of its businesses and to measure the overall Bank performance. To arrive at adjusted results, the Bank removes “items of note”, net of income taxes, from reported results. The items of note relate to items which management does not believe are indicative of underlying business performance. The Bank believes that adjusted results provide the reader with a better understanding of how management views the Bank’s performance. The items of note are listed in the table on the following page. As explained, adjusted results are different from reported results determined in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results, items of note, and related terms used in this document are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers. The Bank implemented New IFRS Standards and Amendments which required retrospective application, effective the first quarter of fiscal 2014. As a result, certain comparative amounts have been restated. For more information refer to Note 2 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in this document.

TABLE 2: OPERATING RESULTS – REPORTED

(millions of Canadian dollars)			*For the three months ended*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Net interest income	**$ 4,301**	$ 4,183	$ 3,845
Non-interest income	**3,264**	2,817	2,722
Total revenue	**7,565**	7,000	6,567
Provision for credit losses	**456**	352	385
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	711	596
Non-interest expenses	**4,096**	4,164	3,502
Income before income taxes and equity in net income of an investment in associate	**2,330**	1,773	2,084
Provision for income taxes	**365**	238	359
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes	**77**	81	59
Net income – reported	**2,042**	1,616	1,784
Preferred dividends	**46**	49	49
Net income available to common shareholders and non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**$ 1,996**	$ 1,567	$ 1,735
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests	**$ 27**	$ 27	$ 26
Common shareholders	**$ 1,969**	$ 1,540	$ 1,709

The following table provides a reconciliation between the Bank's adjusted and reported results.

TABLE 3: NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES – RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED TO REPORTED NET INCOME

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Operating results – adjusted			
Net interest income	**$ 4,301**	$ 4,183	$ 3,845
Non-interest income[1]	**3,011**	2,834	2,691
Total revenue	**7,312**	7,017	6,536
Provision for credit losses[2]	**456**	392	385
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	711	596
Non-interest expenses[3]	**3,841**	3,890	3,307
Income before income taxes and equity in net income of an investment in associate	**2,332**	2,024	2,248
Provision for income taxes[4]	**399**	303	410
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes[5]	**91**	94	72
Net income – adjusted	**2,024**	1,815	1,910
Preferred dividends	**46**	49	49
Net income available to common shareholders and non-controlling interests in subsidiaries – adjusted	**1,978**	1,766	1,861
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries, net of income taxes	**27**	27	26
Net income available to common shareholders – adjusted	**1,951**	1,739	1,835
Adjustments for items of note, net of income taxes			
Amortization of intangibles[6]	**(61)**	(59)	(56)
Fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale securities portfolio[7]	**19**	(15)	24
Integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada[8]	**(21)**	(14)	(24)
Gain on sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services[9]	**196**	–	–
Set-up, conversion and other one-time costs related to affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts[10]	**(115)**	(20)	–
Litigation and litigation-related charge/reserve[11]	**–**	(30)	(70)
Impact of Alberta flood on the loan portfolio[12]	**–**	29	–
Restructuring charges[13]	**–**	(90)	–
Total adjustments for items of note	**18**	(199)	(126)
Net income available to common shareholders – reported	**$ 1,969**	$ 1,540	$ 1,709

[1] Adjusted non-interest income excludes the following items of note: *first quarter 2014* – $22 million gain due to change in fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale (AFS) securities portfolio, as explained in footnote 7; $231 million gain due to the sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services, as explained in footnote 9; *fourth quarter 2013* – $17 million loss due to change in fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified AFS securities portfolio; *first quarter 2013* – $31 million gain due to change in fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified AFS securities portfolio.

[2] Adjusted provision for credit losses (PCL) excludes the following items of note: *fourth quarter 2013* – $40 million release on the provision set up for the impact of the Alberta flood on the loan portfolio, as explained in footnote 12.

[3] Adjusted non-interest expenses excludes the following items of note: first quarter 2014 – $71 million amortization of intangibles, as explained in footnote 6; $28 million of integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada, as explained in footnote 8; $156 million of costs in relation to the affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts, as explained in footnote 10; fourth quarter 2013 – $70 million amortization of intangibles; $19 million of integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada; $30 million of litigation and litigation-related charges, as explained in footnote 11; $129 million due to the initiatives to reduce costs, as explained in footnote 13; $27 million of costs in relation to the affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts; first quarter 2013 – $66 million amortization of intangibles; $32 million of integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada; $97 million of litigation and litigation-related charges.

[4] For reconciliation between reported and adjusted provision for income taxes, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Reported to Adjusted Provision for Income Taxes" table in the "Income Taxes" section of this document.

[5] Adjusted equity in net income of an investment in associate excludes the following items of note: *first quarter 2014* – $14 million amortization of intangibles, as explained in footnote 6; *fourth quarter 2013* – $13 million amortization of intangibles; *first quarter 2013* – $13 million amortization of intangibles.

[6] Amortization of intangibles relate primarily to the TD Banknorth acquisition in 2005 and its privatization in 2007, the acquisitions by TD Banknorth of Hudson United Bancorp in 2006 and Interchange Financial Services in 2007, the Commerce acquisition in 2008, the amortization of intangibles included in equity in net income of TD Ameritrade, the acquisition of the credit card portfolios of MBNA Canada in 2012, the acquisition of Target Corporation's U.S. credit card portfolio in 2013 and the Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. acquisition in 2013. Amortization of software is recorded in amortization of intangibles; however, amortization of software is not included for purposes of items of note, which only includes amortization of intangibles acquired as a result of asset acquisitions and business combinations.

[7] During 2008, as a result of deterioration in markets and severe dislocation in the credit market, the Bank changed its trading strategy with respect to certain trading debt securities. Since the Bank no longer intended to actively trade in these debt securities, the Bank reclassified these debt securities from trading to the available-for-sale category effective August 1, 2008. As part of the Bank's trading strategy, these debt securities are economically hedged, primarily with CDS and interest rate swap contracts. This includes foreign exchange translation exposure related to the debt securities portfolio and the derivatives hedging it. These derivatives are not eligible for reclassification and are recorded on a fair value basis with changes in fair value recorded in the period's earnings. Management believes that this asymmetry in the accounting treatment between derivatives and the reclassified debt securities results in volatility in earnings from period to period that is not indicative of the economics of the underlying business performance in Wholesale Banking. The Bank may from time to time replace securities within the portfolio to best utilize the initial, matched fixed term funding. As a result, the derivatives are accounted for on an accrual basis in Wholesale Banking and the gains and losses related to the derivatives in excess of the accrued amounts are reported in the Corporate segment. Adjusted results of the Bank exclude the gains and losses of the derivatives in excess of the accrued amount.

[8] As a result of the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada, as well as certain other assets and liabilities, the Bank incurred integration charges. Integration charges consist of costs related to information technology, employee retention, external professional consulting charges, marketing (including customer communication and rebranding), integration-related travel, employee severance costs, consulting, and training. The Bank's integration charges related to the MBNA acquisition were higher than what were anticipated when the transaction was first announced. The elevated spending was primarily due to additional costs incurred (other than the amounts capitalized) to build out technology platforms for the business. Integration charges related to this acquisition were incurred by the Canadian Retail segment.

[9] On November 12, 2013, TD Waterhouse Canada Inc., a subsidiary of the Bank, completed the sale of the Bank's institutional services business, known as TD Waterhouse Institutional Services, to a subsidiary of National Bank of Canada. The transaction price was $250 million in cash, subject to certain price adjustment mechanisms. A gain of $196 million after tax was recorded in the Corporate segment in other income. The gain is not considered to be in the normal course of business for the Bank.

[10] On December 27, 2013, the Bank acquired approximately 50% of the existing Aeroplan credit card portfolio from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) and on January 1, 2014, the Bank became the primary issuer of Aeroplan Visa credit cards. The Bank incurred program set-up, conversion and other one-time costs related to the acquisition of the cards and related affinity agreement, consisting of information technology, external professional consulting, marketing, training, and program management as well as a commercial subsidy payment of $127 million ($94 million after tax) payable to CIBC. These costs are included as an item of note in the Canadian Retail segment.

[11] As a result of certain adverse judgments and settlements in the U.S. in 2012, and after continued evaluation of this portfolio of cases and reassessment of the existing litigation provision throughout fiscal year 2013, the Bank took prudent steps to determine, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, that additional litigation and litigation-related charges of $97 million ($70 million after tax) and $30 million ($30 million after tax) were required as a result of recent developments and settlements reached in the first and third quarters of 2013 respectively.

[12] In the third quarter of 2013, the Bank recorded a provision for credit losses of $48 million after tax for residential loan losses from Alberta flooding. In the fourth quarter of 2013, an after-tax provision of $29 million was released. The reduction in the provision reflects an updated estimate incorporating more current information regarding the extent of damage, actual delinquencies in impacted areas, and greater certainty regarding payments to be received under the Alberta Disaster Recovery Program and from property and default insurance.

[13] The Bank undertook certain measures commencing in the fourth quarter of 2013, which are expected to continue through fiscal year 2014, to reduce costs in a sustainable manner and achieve greater operational efficiencies. To implement these measures, the Bank recorded a provision of $129 million ($90 million after tax) for restructuring initiatives related primarily to retail branch and real estate optimization initiatives.

TABLE 4: RECONCILIATION OF REPORTED TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)[1]

(Canadian dollars)						
						For the three months ended
		January 31 2014		October 31 2013		January 31 2013
Basic earnings per share – reported	**$**	**1.07**	$	0.84	$	0.93
Adjustments for items of note[2]		**(0.01)**		0.11		0.07
Basic earnings per share – adjusted	**$**	**1.06**	$	0.95	$	1.00
Diluted earnings per share – reported	**$**	**1.07**	$	0.84	$	0.93
Adjustments for items of note[2]		**(0.01)**		0.11		0.07
Diluted earnings per share – adjusted	**$**	**1.06**	$	0.95	$	1.00

[1] EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.
[2] For explanation of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

TABLE 5: AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLES, NET OF INCOME TAXES[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars)						
						For the three months ended
		January 31 2014		October 31 2013		January 31 2013
TD Bank, N.A.	**$**	**30**	$	29	$	28
TD Ameritrade (included in equity in net income of an investment in associate)		**14**		13		13
MBNA Canada		**9**		9		9
Other		**8**		8		6
		61		59		56
Software		**57**		59		38
Amortization of intangibles, net of income taxes	**$**	**118**	$	118	$	94

[1] Amortization of intangibles, with the exception of software, are included as items of note. For explanation of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

Return on Common Equity

The Bank's methodology for allocating capital to its business segments is aligned with the common equity capital requirements under Basel III. Beginning November 1, 2013, capital allocated to the business segments is based on 8% Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) which includes an additional allocation charge of 1% of risk-weighted assets (RWA) to account for OSFI's common equity capital surcharge for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIB), resulting in a CET1 capital ratio requirement of 8% effective January 1, 2016. The return measures for business segments reflect a return on common equity methodology.

Adjusted return on common equity (ROE) is adjusted net income available to common shareholders as a percentage of average common equity. ROE is a percentage rate and is a variation of economic profit which is a dollar measure. When ROE exceeds the equity cost of capital, economic profit is positive. The Bank's goal is to maximize economic profit by achieving ROE that exceeds the equity cost of capital.

Adjusted ROE is a non-GAAP financial measure as it is not a defined term under IFRS. Readers are cautioned that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than IFRS do not have standardized meanings under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers.

TABLE 6: RETURN ON COMMON EQUITY

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)								
							For the three months ended	
		January 31 2014			October 31 2013		January 31 2013	
Average common equity	**$**	**47,736**		$	45,541	$	43,584	
Net income available to common shareholders – reported		**1,969**			1,540		1,709	
Items of note impacting income, net of income taxes[1]		**(18)**			199		126	
Net income available to common shareholders – adjusted		**1,951**			1,739		1,835	
Return on common equity – adjusted		**16.2**	**%**		15.1	%	16.7	%

[1] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2014

Disposal of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services

On November 12, 2013, TD Waterhouse Canada Inc., a subsidiary of the Bank, completed the sale of the Bank's institutional services business, known as TD Waterhouse Institutional Services, to a subsidiary of National Bank of Canada. The transaction price was $250 million in cash, subject to certain price adjustment mechanisms. A pre-tax gain of $231 million was recorded in the Corporate segment in other income.

Acquisition of certain CIBC Aeroplan Credit Card Accounts

On December 27, 2013, the Bank, Aimia Inc. (Aimia), and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) closed a transaction under which the Bank acquired approximately 50% of CIBC's existing Aeroplan credit card portfolio, which primarily included accounts held by customers who did not have an existing retail banking relationship with CIBC. The Bank accounted for the purchase as an asset acquisition. The results of the acquisition have been recorded in the Canadian Retail segment.

The Bank acquired approximately 540,000 cardholder accounts with an outstanding balance of $3.3 billion at a price of par plus $50 million less certain adjustments for total cash consideration of $3.3 billion. At the date of acquisition, the Bank recorded the credit card receivables acquired at their fair value of $3.2 billion and an intangible asset for the purchased credit card relationships of $149 million. The purchase price is subject to refinement based on final purchase consideration adjustments.

In connection with the purchase agreement, the Bank will pay CIBC a further $127 million under a commercial subsidy agreement. This payment has been recognized as a non-interest expense in the first quarter of 2014.

U.S. Legislative Developments

On February 18, 2014, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve released its final rule (Final Rule) regarding the imposition of enhanced prudential standards for U.S. bank holding companies with US$50 billion or more in consolidated assets and foreign banking organizations (FBOs) with global consolidated and consolidated U.S. assets of US$50 billion or more doing business in the U.S. The Final Rule will be effective on July 1, 2016 and will generally require covered FBOs to hold their U.S. subsidiaries under one top-tier U.S. holding company by that date. An implementation plan outlining various requirements of the Final Rule must be submitted no later than January 1, 2015. The top-tier U.S. holding company must be well-capitalized in accordance with capital rules previously finalized, will be subject to liquidity and risk management provisions set forth in the Final Rule and to resolution planning, stress testing and capital plan requirements previously finalized.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OVERVIEW

Performance Summary

Outlined below is an overview of the Bank's performance on an adjusted basis for the first quarter of 2014 against the financial performance indicators included in the 2013 Annual Report. Shareholder performance indicators help guide and benchmark the Bank's accomplishments. For the purposes of this analysis, the Bank utilizes adjusted earnings, which excludes items of note from the reported results that are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Reported and adjusted results and items of note are explained in the "How the Bank Reports" section of this document.

- Adjusted diluted earnings per share for the three months ended January 31, 2014 increased 6% from the same period last year reflecting higher earnings in the Wholesale Banking, Canadian Retail, and U.S. Retail segments. The Bank's goal is to achieve 7-10% adjusted earnings per share growth over the medium term.
- Adjusted return on RWA for the three months ended January 31, 2014 was 2.58%.
- For the twelve months ended January 31, 2014, the total shareholder return was 20% which was above the Canadian peer average of 11%.

Impact of Foreign Exchange Rate on U.S. Retail and TD Ameritrade Translated Earnings

U.S. Retail earnings and the Bank's share of earnings from TD Ameritrade are impacted by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate compared with the same period last year.

Depreciation of the Canadian dollar had a favourable impact on consolidated earnings for the three months ended January 31, 2014, compared with the same period last year, as shown in the table below.

TABLE 7: IMPACT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE ON U.S. RETAIL AND TD AMERITRADE TRANSLATED EARNINGS

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)		*For the three months ended*
		January 31, 2014 vs. January 31, 2013
U.S. Retail		
Increased total revenue – reported	**$**	**146**
Increased total revenue – adjusted		**146**
Increased non-interest expenses – reported		**92**
Increased non-interest expenses – adjusted		**92**
Increased net income – reported, after tax		**30**
Increased net income – adjusted, after tax		**30**
TD Ameritrade		
Increase in share of earnings, after tax		**4**
Increase in basic earnings per share – reported		**0.02**
Increase in basic earnings per share – adjusted	**$**	**0.02**

A one cent increase/decrease in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate will decrease/increase total Bank annual net income by approximately $21 million.

Economic Summary and Outlook

The Canadian economy is improving, but continues to face challenges that will keep growth modest and inflationary pressures subdued. The economy has made progress over the past year. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth has accelerated from a 1% year-over-year pace at the end of 2012, to an estimated 2.3% rate at the end of 2013. Looking ahead, Canadian economic growth is expected to pick up further as a strengthening U.S. economy drives a faster expansion in the Canadian export sector.

Overall growth in the U.S. economy was held back in 2013 by significant fiscal drag, in the form of tax increases and government spending cuts. However, the private sector continued to make progress, alongside a continued recovery in the housing market. The significant fiscal drag is expected to dissipate this year, which should accelerate U.S. economic growth from 1.8% in 2013 to 2.7% in 2014 and 3.1% in 2015, continuing its outperformance of the Canadian economy. Underlying trends in job growth remain encouraging despite recent weak job reports, and the unemployment rate is expected to decline further over the next two years. With the economic improvements, the U.S. Federal Reserve has started to reduce its extraordinary asset purchase program and is expected to raise interest rates by the end of 2015.

The Canadian export sector has strengthened in line with better underlying momentum in the U.S. economy in 2013. This trend is expected to accelerate over the next two years alongside better growth in the U.S. and a more favourable exchange rate. As stronger external demand for Canadian exports becomes more firmly entrenched, it should trigger a virtuous cycle where increased business confidence leads to renewed growth in capital spending, driving stronger growth in the economy as a whole.

Meanwhile, growth in domestically-oriented sectors of the Canadian economy has moderated over the past couple of years. Both consumers and governments have focused on balancing their finances through spending restraint. This is evidenced by household credit growth continuing to slow, approaching a 20-year low at the end of 2013. More modest consumer spending growth also reflects the soft landing underway in the Canadian housing sector. Residential construction activity has moderated, and is likely to slow further over the next couple of years in line with a slower housing market.

Inflation in Canada is currently low, reflecting persistent slack in the economy alongside heightened competition at the retail level. As economic growth gradually picks up over the coming quarters, inflationary pressures are expected to build slowly. In this environment, the Bank of Canada is expected to keep short-term interest rates at current levels until mid-2015, at which time a gradual increase is likely to occur.

Net Income

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Reported net income for the quarter was $2,042 million, an increase of $258 million, or 14%, compared with the first quarter last year. Adjusted net income for the quarter was $2,024 million, an increase of $114 million, or 6%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted net income was primarily due to higher earnings in the Wholesale Banking, U.S. Retail, and Canadian Retail segments. Wholesale Banking net income increased primarily due to higher revenue, partially offset by higher non-interest expenses. U.S. Retail net income increased primarily due to strong loan and deposit volume growth, higher earnings from TD Ameritrade, the inclusion of the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of Target Corporation and related program agreement (Target) and acquisition of Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. (Epoch), and the favourable impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by lower securities gains and lower net interest margin excluding Target. Canadian Retail net income increased primarily due to good loan and deposit volume growth, higher wealth assets under management, and favourable credit performance, partially offset by higher insurance claims expenses.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013
Reported net income for the quarter increased $426 million, or 26%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted net income for the quarter increased $209 million, or 12%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted net income was primarily due to higher earnings in the Wholesale Banking and Canadian Retail segments. Wholesale Banking net income increased primarily due to higher trading-related and fee revenue. Canadian Retail net income increased primarily due to loan and deposit volume growth and higher wealth assets, partially offset by lower insurance earnings.

Net Interest Income
Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013
Reported and adjusted net interest income for the quarter was $4,301 million, an increase of $456 million, or 12%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted net interest income was driven by increases in the U.S. Retail, Canadian Retail, and Wholesale Banking segments, partially offset by a decrease in the Corporate segment. U.S. Retail net interest income increased primarily due to the inclusion of Target, strong organic loan and deposit volume growth, and the favourable impact of foreign exchange translation, partially offset by lower net interest margin excluding Target. Canadian Retail net interest income increased primarily due to good loan and deposit volume growth and the inclusion of the acquisition of certain CIBC Aeroplan credit card accounts and the related affinity agreement with Aimia, Inc. (collectively, “Aeroplan”). Wholesale Banking net interest income increased primarily due to higher trading-related net interest income. Corporate segment’s net interest income decreased primarily due to lower gains from treasury and other hedging activities.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013
Reported and adjusted net interest income for the quarter increased $118 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted net interest income was driven by increases in the Canadian Retail, Wholesale Banking, and U.S. Retail segments. Canadian Retail net interest income increased primarily due to loan and deposit volume growth and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Wholesale Banking net interest income increased primarily due to higher trading-related net interest income. U.S. Retail net interest income increased primarily due to loan and deposit volume growth and the favourable impact of foreign exchange translation.

Non-Interest Income
Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013
Reported non-interest income for the quarter was $3,264 million, an increase of $542 million, or 20%, compared with the first quarter last year. Adjusted non-interest income for the quarter was $3,011 million, an increase of $320 million, or 12%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted non-interest income was driven by increases in the U.S. Retail, Canadian Retail, and Wholesale Banking segments. U.S. Retail non-interest income increased primarily due to Target and Epoch and the favourable impact of foreign exchange translation, partially offset by lower gains on sales of securities. Canadian Retail non-interest income increased primarily due to wealth asset growth, strong direct investing trading volumes, higher credit card transaction volumes, and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Wholesale Banking non-interest income increased primarily due to higher trading-related non-interest income.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013
Reported non-interest income for the quarter increased $447 million, or 16%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted non-interest income for the quarter increased $177 million, or 6%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted non-interest income was driven by increases in the Wholesale Banking, U.S. Retail, and Corporate segments. Wholesale Banking non-interest income increased primarily due to higher trading-related non-interest income, fee-based revenue and increased security gains in the investment portfolio. U.S. Retail non-interest income increased primarily due to higher gains on sales of securities and the favourable impact of foreign exchange translation. Corporate segment’s non-interest income increased primarily due to the gain on sale of TD Ameritrade shares this year.

Provision for Credit Losses
Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013
Reported and adjusted PCL for the quarter was $456 million, an increase of $71 million, or 18%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted PCL was primarily due to the inclusion of Target and a general allowance release in the prior year, partially offset by improved credit performance in the Canadian Retail and U.S. Retail segments.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013
Reported PCL for the quarter increased $104 million, or 30%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted PCL for the quarter increased $64 million, or 16%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted PCL was primarily due to higher provisions on personal loans and debt securities classified as loans in U.S. Retail.

TABLE 8: PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Provision for credit losses – counterparty-specific and individually insignificant			
Provision for credit losses – counterparty-specific	**$ 33**	$ 28	$ 60
Provision for credit losses – individually insignificant	**423**	411	429
Recoveries	**(108)**	(97)	(87)
Total provision for credit losses for counterparty-specific and individually insignificant	**348**	342	402
Provision for credit losses – incurred but not identified			
Canadian Retail and Wholesale Banking	**(1)**	(40)	(25)
U.S. Retail	**109**	50	8
Total provision for credit losses – incurred but not identified	**108**	10	(17)
Provision for credit losses – reported	**$ 456**	$ 352	$ 385

Insurance claims and related expenses
Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013
Reported and adjusted insurance claims and related expenses for the quarter were $683 million, an increase of $87 million, or 15%, compared with the first quarter last year primarily driven by higher current year accident claims driven by a more severe winter and an increase in weather-related events.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Reported and adjusted insurance claims and related expenses for the quarter decreased $28 million, or 4%, compared with the prior quarter primarily driven by lower prior years' claims development, partially offset by higher current year claims from a more severe winter.

Non-Interest Expenses and Efficiency Ratio

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Reported non-interest expenses for the quarter were $4,096 million, an increase of $594 million, or 17%, compared with the first quarter last year. Adjusted non-interest expenses were $3,841 million, an increase of $534 million, or 16%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted non-interest expenses was driven by increases in the U.S. Retail and Canadian Retail segments. U.S. Retail non-interest expenses increased primarily due to the inclusion of Target and Epoch, higher costs to support growth, and the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange translation. Canadian Retail non-interest expenses increased primarily due to higher employee-related costs including higher revenue based variable expenses in the wealth business, inclusion of Aeroplan, and volume growth, partially offset by productivity gains.

The Bank's reported efficiency ratio worsened to 54.1%, compared with 53.3% in the first quarter last year. The Bank's adjusted efficiency ratio worsened to 52.5%, compared with 50.6% in the first quarter last year.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Reported non-interest expenses for the quarter decreased $68 million, or 2%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted non-interest expenses decreased $49 million, or 1%, compared with the prior quarter. The decrease in adjusted non-interest expenses was primarily due to the Canadian Retail segment. Canadian Retail non-interest expenses decreased primarily due to the timing of business investments and marketing initiatives in the prior quarter, partially offset by expenses related to Aeroplan.

The Bank's reported efficiency ratio improved to 54.1%, compared with 59.5% in the prior quarter. The Bank's adjusted efficiency ratio improved to 52.5%, compared with 55.4% in the prior quarter.

Income Taxes

As discussed in the "How the Bank Reports" section, the Bank adjusts its reported results to assess each of its businesses and to measure overall Bank performance. As such, the provision for income taxes is stated on a reported and an adjusted basis.

The Bank's effective income tax rate on a reported basis was 15.7% for the first quarter, compared with 17.2% in the same quarter last year and 13.4% in the prior quarter. The year-over-year decrease was largely due to higher tax exempt dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations. The quarter-over-quarter increase was largely due to higher net income before tax and business mix.

TABLE 9: INCOME TAXES

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)									*For the three months ended*
		January 31 2014			October 31 2013			January 31 2013	
Income taxes at Canadian statutory income tax rate	**$**	**613**	**26.3 %**	$	466	26.3 %	$	546	26.2 %
Increase (decrease) resulting from:									
Dividends received		**(87)**	**(3.7)**		(80)	(4.5)		(56)	(2.7)
Rate differentials on international operations		**(143)**	**(6.1)**		(90)	(5.1)		(128)	(6.1)
Other		**(18)**	**(0.8)**		(58)	(3.3)		(3)	(0.2)
Provision for income taxes and effective income tax rate – reported	**$**	**365**	**15.7 %**	$	238	13.4 %	$	359	17.2 %

The Bank's adjusted effective tax rate was 17.1% for the quarter, lower than 18.2% in the same quarter last year and higher than 15.0% in the prior quarter.

TABLE 10: NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES – RECONCILIATION OF REPORTED TO ADJUSTED PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)						*For the three months ended*
		January 31 2014		October 31 2013		January 31 2013
Provision for income taxes – reported	**$**	**365**	$	238	$	359
Adjustments for items of note: Recovery of (provision for) income taxes[1,2]						
Amortization of intangibles		**24**		24		23
Fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale securities portfolio		**(3)**		2		(7)
Integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada		**7**		5		8
Gain on sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services		**(35)**		–		–
Set-up, conversion and other one-time costs related to affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts		**41**		7		–
Litigation and litigation-related charge/reserve		**–**		(1)		27
Impact of Alberta flood on the loan portfolio		**–**		(11)		–
Restructuring charges		**–**		39		–
Total adjustments for items of note		**34**		65		51
Provision for income taxes – adjusted	**$**	**399**	$	303	$	410
Effective income tax rate – adjusted[3]		**17.1 %**		15.0 %		18.2 %

[1] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

[2] The tax effect for each item of note is calculated using the effective statutory income tax rate of the applicable legal entity.

[3] Adjusted effective income tax rate is the adjusted provision for income taxes before other taxes as a percentage of adjusted net income before taxes.

HOW OUR BUSINESSES PERFORMED

Effective November 1, 2013, the Bank revised its reportable segments, and for management reporting purposes, reports its results under three key business segments: Canadian Retail, which includes the results of the Canadian personal and commercial banking businesses, Canadian credit cards, TD Auto Finance Canada and Canadian wealth and insurance businesses; U.S. Retail, which includes the results of the U.S. personal and commercial banking businesses, U.S. credit cards, TD Auto Finance U.S., U.S. wealth business and the Bank's investment in TD Ameritrade; and Wholesale Banking. The Bank's other activities are grouped into the Corporate segment. The prior period segmented results have been restated accordingly.

Effective December 27, 2013 and January 1, 2014, the results of the acquired Aeroplan credit card portfolio and the results of the related affinity relationship with Aimia (collectively, "Aeroplan"), respectively, are reported in the Canadian Retail segment. Effective March 27, 2013, the results of the acquisition of Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. (Epoch) are reported in the U.S. Retail segment. Effective March 13, 2013, results of the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of Target Corporation and related program agreement (Target) are reported in the U.S. Retail segment.

Results of each business segment reflect revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities generated by the businesses in that segment. The Bank measures and evaluates the performance of each segment based on adjusted results where applicable, and for those segments the Bank indicates that the measure is adjusted. Net income for the operating business segments is presented before any items of note not attributed to the operating segments. For further details, see the "How the Bank Reports" section, the "Business Focus" section in the MD&A of the Bank's 2013 Annual Report, and Note 31 to the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2013. For information concerning the Bank's measure of adjusted return on average common equity, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, see the "How We Performed" section of this document.

Net interest income within Wholesale Banking is calculated on a taxable equivalent basis (TEB), which means that the value of non-taxable or tax-exempt income, including dividends, is adjusted to its equivalent before-tax value. Using TEB allows the Bank to measure income from all securities and loans consistently and makes for a more meaningful comparison of net interest income with similar institutions. The TEB increase to net interest income and provision for income taxes reflected in Wholesale Banking results is reversed in the Corporate segment. The TEB adjustment for the quarter was $115 million, compared with $75 million in the first quarter last year, and $100 million in the prior quarter.

TABLE 11: CANADIAN RETAIL

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)	*For the three months ended*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Net interest income	**$ 2,345**	$ 2,298	$ 2,206
Non-interest income	**2,284**	2,299	2,164
Total revenue	**4,629**	4,597	4,370
Provision for credit losses	**230**	224	244
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	711	596
Non-interest expenses – reported	**2,119**	2,032	1,867
Non-interest expenses – adjusted	**1,935**	1,986	1,835
Net income – reported	**1,204**	1,237	1,252
Adjustments for items of note, net of income taxes[1]			
Integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada	**21**	14	24
Set-up, conversion and other one-time costs related to affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts	**115**	20	–
Net income – adjusted	**$ 1,340**	$ 1,271	$ 1,276
Selected volumes and ratios			
Return on common equity – reported	**39.4 %**	43.8 %	47.8 %
Return on common equity – adjusted	**43.9 %**	45.0 %	48.7 %
Margin on average earning assets (including securitized assets)	**2.94 %**	2.92 %	2.91 %
Efficiency ratio – reported	**45.8 %**	44.2 %	42.7 %
Efficiency ratio – adjusted	**41.8 %**	43.2 %	42.0 %
Number of Canadian retail stores	**1,178**	1,179	1,166
Average number of full-time equivalent staff[2]	**39,276**	39,441	39,644

[1] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures − Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

[2] In the first quarter of 2014, the Bank conformed to a standardized definition of full-time equivalent staff across all segments. The definition includes, among other things, hours for overtime and contractors as part of its calculations. Prior period comparatives have not been restated.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Canadian Retail net income for the quarter on a reported basis was $1,204 million, a decrease of $48 million, or 4%, compared with the first quarter last year. Adjusted net income for the quarter was $1,340 million, an increase of $64 million, or 5%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted earnings was primarily due to loan and deposit volume growth, higher wealth assets under management, and favourable credit performance, partially offset by higher weather-related insurance claims. The reported annualized return on common equity for the quarter was 39.4%, while the adjusted annualized return on common equity was 43.9%, compared with 47.8% and 48.7%, respectively, in the first quarter last year.

Revenue for the quarter was $4,629 million, an increase of $259 million, or 6%, compared with the first quarter last year. Net interest income increased $139 million, or 6%, driven primarily by good loan and deposit volume growth and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Non-interest income increased $120 million, or 6%, largely driven by wealth asset growth, higher credit card transaction volumes, strong direct investing trading volumes, and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Margin on average earning assets was 2.94%, a 3 basis point (bps) increase primarily due to the addition of Aeroplan.

The personal banking business generated solid average lending volume growth of $10.7 billion, or 4%. Compared with the first quarter last year, average real estate secured lending volume increased $8.3 billion, or 4%. Auto lending average volume increased $0.6 billion, or 4%, while all other personal lending average volumes increased $1.8 billion, or 6%, largely due to the inclusion of Aeroplan. Business loans and acceptances average volume increased $5.6 billion, or 13%. Average personal deposit volumes increased $3.2 billion, or 2%, due to strong growth in core chequing and savings accounts, partially offset by lower term deposit volume. Average business deposit volumes increased $5.5 billion, or 8%.

Assets under administration increased $3 billion, or 1%, compared with the first quarter last year, mainly driven by growth in new client assets for the period and market appreciation, partially offset by the sale of the TD Waterhouse Institutional Services business. Assets under management increased $16 billion, or 8%, mainly driven by growth in new client assets for the period and market appreciation.

PCL for the quarter was $230 million, a decrease of $14 million, or 6%, compared with the first quarter last year. Personal banking PCL was $219 million, a decrease of $17 million, or 7%, due primarily to better credit performance and low bankruptcies, partially offset by the inclusion of Aeroplan. Business banking PCL was $11 million, an increase of $3 million, largely due to higher recoveries in the first quarter last year. Annualized PCL as a percentage of credit volume was 0.28%, a decrease of 4 bps, compared with the first quarter last year. Net impaired loans were $928 million, an increase of $14 million, or 2%, compared with the first quarter last year. Net impaired loans as a percentage of total loans were 0.29%, compared with 0.30% as at January 31, 2013.

Insurance claims and related expenses for the quarter were $683 million, an increase of $87 million, or 15%, compared with the first quarter last year, primarily due to higher current year accident claims driven by a more severe winter, increase in weather-related events, and volume growth.

Reported non-interest expenses for the quarter were $2,119 million, an increase of $252 million, or 13%, compared with the first quarter last year. Adjusted non-interest expenses for the quarter were $1,935 million, an increase of $100 million, or 5%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher employee-related costs including higher revenue based variable expenses in the wealth business, inclusion of Aeroplan, and volume growth, partially offset by initiatives to increase productivity.

The average full-time equivalent (FTE) staffing levels decreased by 368 compared with the first quarter last year, as increases due to investment in front line sales staff was more than offset by productivity gains. The reported efficiency ratio for the quarter worsened to 45.8%, while the adjusted efficiency ratio improved to 41.8%, compared with 42.7% and 42.0%, respectively, in the first quarter last year.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Canadian Retail net income for the quarter on a reported basis decreased $33 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted net income for the quarter increased $69 million, or 5%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted earnings was primarily due to loan and deposit volume growth and higher wealth assets under management, partially offset by lower insurance earnings. The reported annualized return on common equity for the quarter was 39.4%, while the adjusted annualized return on common equity was 43.9%, compared with 43.8% and 45.0%, respectively, in the prior quarter.

Revenue for the quarter increased $32 million, or 1%, compared with the prior quarter. Net interest income increased $47 million, or 2%, driven primarily by loan and deposit volume growth, and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Non-interest income decreased $15 million, or 1%, as higher fee-based revenue driven by wealth asset growth, and new customer accounts was more than offset by lower fair value of insurance assets due to the impact of higher interest rates. Margin on average earning assets was 2.94%, a 2 bps increase primarily due to the addition of Aeroplan.

The personal banking business generated good average lending volume growth of $3.6 billion, or 1%, reflecting good real estate secured lending growth and the inclusion of Aeroplan. Compared with the prior quarter, average real estate secured lending volume increased $2.1 billion, or 1%. Auto lending average volume increased $0.1 billion, or 1%, while all other personal lending average volumes increased $1.4 billion, or 5%, largely due to the inclusion of Aeroplan. Business loans and acceptances average volume increased $1.3 billion, or 3%. Average personal deposit volumes increased $0.9 billion, or 1%, due to good growth in core chequing and savings accounts, partially offset by lower term deposit volume. Average business deposit volumes increased $1.2 billion, or 2%.

Assets under administration decreased $21 billion, or 7%, compared with the prior quarter, mainly driven by the sale of the TD Waterhouse Institutional Services business, partially offset by market appreciation and new client assets for the period. Assets under management increased $9 billion, or 4%, mainly driven by growth in new client assets for the period and market appreciation.

PCL for the quarter increased $6 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter. Personal banking PCL decreased $4 million, or 2%, due primarily to better credit performance and low bankruptcies, partially offset by the inclusion of Aeroplan. Business banking PCL increased $10 million, largely due to higher recoveries in the prior quarter. Annualized PCL as a percentage of credit volume was 0.28%, or relatively flat, compared with the prior quarter. Net impaired loans increased $46 million, or 5%, compared with the prior quarter. Net impaired loans as a percentage of total loans were 0.29%, compared with 0.28% in the prior quarter.

Insurance claims and related expenses for the quarter decreased $28 million, or 4%, compared with the prior quarter, primarily due to adverse development of prior years' claims recorded in the prior quarter, partially offset by higher current year claims from a more severe winter.

Reported non-interest expenses for the quarter increased $87 million, or 4%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted non-interest expenses for the quarter decreased $51 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter. The decrease was primarily due to the timing of business investments and marketing initiatives in the prior quarter, partially offset by the addition of Aeroplan.

The average full-time equivalent (FTE) staffing levels decreased by 165 compared with the prior quarter driven primarily by productivity gains. The reported efficiency ratio for the quarter worsened to 45.8%, while the adjusted efficiency ratio improved to 41.8%, compared with 44.2% and 43.2%, respectively, in the prior quarter.

Business Outlook

We will continue to build on our legendary customer service and convenience position across all channels and business lines. This will help drive market share gains and deepen customer relationships. Over the long term, we believe our focus on the customer and commitment to invest across businesses positions us well for growth. Over the next few quarters, we anticipate current levels of retail loan growth to largely hold and margins to be relatively stable for the year. We expect to continue to generate new wealth asset growth; however, benefits from market appreciation in future quarters are subject to capital markets performance. The Aeroplan acquisition will positively contribute to earnings and overall margins. Credit loss rates are likely to remain relatively stable; however recent low personal bankruptcies are expected to start to normalize in the year. The outlook for insurance claims and expenses will depend on the frequency and severity of weather-related events. We will continue to focus on increasing productivity and tightly managing expense growth to drive positive operating leverage for the year.

TABLE 12: U.S. RETAIL[1]

(millions of dollars, except as noted)	*For the three months ended*					
	Canadian dollars					U.S. dollars
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013	**January 31 2014**	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Net interest income	**$ 1,477**	$ 1,428	$ 1,102	**$ 1,381**	$ 1,381	$ 1,110
Non-interest income	**592**	536	451	**554**	515	454
Total revenue	**2,069**	1,964	1,553	**1,935**	1,896	1,564
Provision for credit losses – loans	**236**	211	151	**221**	204	151
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses – debt securities classified as loans	**2**	(27)	3	**2**	(26)	3
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses – acquired credit-impaired loans[2]	**–**	(1)	22	**–**	(1)	23
Provision for credit losses	**238**	183	176	**223**	177	177
Non-interest expenses – reported	**1,312**	1,344	1,025	**1,225**	1,297	1,033
Non-interest expenses – adjusted	**1,312**	1,315	928	**1,225**	1,269	935
U.S. Retail Bank net income – reported[3]	**424**	371	308	**398**	357	309
Adjustments for items of note[4]						
Litigation and litigation-related charge/reserve	**–**	30	70	**–**	29	71
U.S. Retail Bank net income – adjusted[3]	**424**	401	378	**398**	386	380
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes	**68**	77	47	**65**	73	48
Net income – adjusted	**492**	478	425	**463**	459	428
Net income – reported	**$ 492**	$ 448	$ 355	**$ 463**	$ 430	$ 357
Selected volumes and ratios						
Return on common equity – reported	**8.0 %**	7.9 %	6.7 %	**8.0 %**	7.9 %	6.7 %
Return on common equity – adjusted	**8.0 %**	8.4 %	8.0 %	**8.0 %**	8.4 %	8.0 %
Margin on average earning assets (TEB)[5]	**3.83 %**	3.89 %	3.28 %	**3.83 %**	3.89 %	3.28 %
Efficiency ratio – reported	**63.4 %**	68.4 %	66.0 %	**63.4 %**	68.4 %	66.0 %
Efficiency ratio – adjusted	**63.4 %**	67.0 %	59.8 %	**63.4 %**	67.0 %	59.8 %
Number of U.S. retail stores	**1,288**	1,317	1,325	**1,288**	1,317	1,325
Average number of full-time equivalent staff[6]	**26,108**	25,225	25,526	**26,108**	25,225	25,526

[1] Revenue and expenses related to Target are reported on a gross basis on the Consolidated Statement of Income and non-interest expenses include our expenses related to the business, and amounts due to Target Corporation under the credit card program agreement.
[2] Includes all Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired loans.
[3] Results exclude the impact related to TD Ameritrade.
[4] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures − Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.
[5] Margin on average earning assets excludes the impact related to the TD Ameritrade insured deposit accounts (IDA).
[6] In the first quarter of 2014, the Bank conformed to a standardized definition of full-time equivalent staff across all segments. The definition includes, among other things, hours for overtime and contractors as part of its calculations. Prior period comparatives have not been restated.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

U.S. Retail reported net income for the quarter was $492 million, an increase of $137 million, or 39%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in reported net income was primarily due to the Target and Epoch acquisitions, strong loan and deposit growth and lower litigation expenses, partially offset by lower net interest margins (excluding Target), and lower securities gains. TD Ameritrade contributed $68 million in net income, an increase of 45%, driven by higher transaction-based and asset-based revenue. Reported net income also benefited from a strengthening of the U.S. dollar.

Adjusted net income for the quarter was US$463 million, an increase of 8% compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in adjusted net income was primarily due to strong loan and deposit growth including incremental earnings from TD Ameritrade and the Target and Epoch acquisitions, partially offset by lower securities gains, lower net interest margins (excluding Target), and increased expenses to support growth.

U.S. Retail revenue is derived from personal banking, business banking, investments, auto lending, credit cards, and wealth management. Revenue for the quarter was US$1,935 million, an increase of US$371 million, or 24%, compared with the first quarter last year primarily due to the acquisitions of Target and Epoch, and strong organic loan and deposit growth, partially offset by lower net interest margins and lower gains on sales of securities. Excluding Target, average loans increased US$9 billion, or 9%, compared with the first quarter last year, with a 10% increase in personal loans and a 9% increase in business loans. Average deposits increased US$16 billion, or 9%, compared with the first quarter last year driven by 7% growth in personal deposit volume, 10% growth in business deposit volume, and 11% growth in TD Ameritrade deposit volume. Margin on average earning assets was 3.83%, a 55 bps increase compared with the first quarter last year due to the impact of Target.

PCL for the quarter was US$223 million, an increase of US$46 million, or 26%, compared with the first quarter last year primarily due to the Target acquisition, partially offset by improvements in asset quality of business banking products and acquired credit-impaired loans. Personal banking PCL was US$233 million, an increase of US$121 million, or 108%, compared with the first quarter last year primarily due to provisions for Target and increased provisions in residential mortgages and home equity products. Business banking PCL was a recovery of US$14 million, a decrease of US$76 million, or 123%, compared with the first quarter last year reflecting continued improvements in credit quality of commercial loans. Annualized PCL as a percentage of credit volume for loans excluding debt securities classified as loans was 0.82%, an increase of 8 bps, compared with the first quarter last year due to higher loss ratios on the Target portfolio. Net impaired loans, excluding acquired credit-impaired loans and debt securities classified as loans, as a percentage of total loans were 1.2% as at January 31, 2014, flat compared with January 31, 2013. Net impaired debt securities classified as loans were US$946 million, a decrease of US$354 million, or 27%, compared with the first quarter last year primarily due to securities sales.

Non-interest expenses for the quarter were US$1,225 million, an increase of US$192 million, or 19%, on a reported basis and an increase of US$290 million, or 31%, on an adjusted basis, compared with the first quarter last year primarily due to increased expenses related to the Target acquisition, the addition of Epoch, costs to support growth and severance.

The reported efficiency ratio for the quarter improved to 63.4%, compared with 66.0% in the first quarter last year, while the adjusted efficiency ratio worsened to 63.4%, compared with 59.8% in the first quarter last year, primarily driven by strong organic growth.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

U.S. Retail reported net income for the quarter was $492 million, an increase of $44 million, or 10%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in reported net income was due primarily to lower litigation and non-interest expenses, partially offset by higher PCL on retail loans and debt securities classified as loans. TD Ameritrade contributed $68 million in net income, a decrease of 12% due to lower investment gains and the timing of taxes on a special dividend, partially offset by increased transaction-based and asset-based revenue.

Adjusted net income for the quarter was US$463 million, an increase of US$4 million, or 1%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in adjusted net income was due primarily to higher non-interest income and lower non-interest expense, partially offset by higher PCL on retail loans and debt securities classified as loans and decreased earnings from TD Ameritrade.

Revenue for the quarter increased US$39 million, or 2%, compared with the prior quarter primarily due to higher non-interest income. Net interest income was flat as portfolio growth and higher yields on earning assets were offset by lower accretion related to the acquired portfolios recorded in the first quarter of 2014. Excluding Target, average loans increased US$2 billion, or 2%, compared with the prior quarter, with less than a 1% increase in personal loans and a 3% increase in business loans. Average deposits increased US$3 billion, or 1%, compared with the prior quarter. Margin on average earning assets was 3.83%, a 6 bps decrease compared with the prior quarter due to lower accretion on acquired portfolios.

PCL for the quarter increased US$46 million, or 26%, compared with the prior quarter as higher provisions on personal loans and debt securities classified as loans were partially offset by improvements in asset quality of business banking products. Personal banking PCL increased US$60 million, or 34%, from the prior quarter primarily due to higher provisions on residential mortgages, home equity and credit card products, and higher net charge-offs. Business banking PCL decreased US$40 million, or 160%, from the prior quarter primarily due to improvements in asset quality. Annualized adjusted PCL as a percentage of credit volume for loans excluding debt securities classified as loans was 0.82%, an increase of 5 bps, compared with the prior quarter. Net impaired loans, excluding acquired credit-impaired loans and debt securities classified as loans, as a percentage of total loans were 1.2% as at January 31, 2014, flat compared with October 31, 2013. Net impaired debt securities classified as loans were US$946 million, a decrease of US$39 million, or 4%, compared with the prior quarter.

Reported non-interest expenses for the quarter decreased US$72 million, or 6%, compared with the prior quarter. Adjusted non-interest expenses decreased US$44 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter primarily due to the timing of planned initiatives in the prior quarter.

The reported efficiency ratio for the quarter improved to 63.4%, compared with 68.4% in the fourth quarter last year, while the adjusted efficiency ratio improved to 63.4%, compared with 67.0% in the prior quarter mainly driven by lower expenses.

Business Outlook

For 2014, our expectation is continued modest but variable economic growth and continued low short term interest rates; longer term rates are expected to be higher relative to 2013, but still low relative to historical levels. We expect competition for loans to remain intense, credit will remain benign, and the regulatory environment will pose challenges. Earnings are expected to be characterized by stable to improving margins from today’s level as a result of higher long term interest rates, offset by lower levels of security gains and higher provisions for credit losses. We expect to continue to outgrow our competition, but loan growth will likely slow, largely due to lower levels of mortgage refinancing. We will continue to invest in growth and regulatory compliance but mitigating the rate of growth in expenses will remain a focus. We expect earnings to be supported by a stronger U.S. dollar.

TD AMERITRADE HOLDING CORPORATION

Refer to Note 8 to the Bank’s Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on TD Ameritrade.

TABLE 13: WHOLESALE BANKING

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)	*For the three months ended*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Net interest income (TEB)	**$ 551**	$ 509	$ 483
Non-interest income	**167**	94	117
Total revenue	**718**	603	600
Provision for credit losses	**–**	5	(5)
Non-interest expenses	**411**	423	393
Net income	**$ 230**	$ 122	$ 160
Selected volumes and ratios			
Trading-related revenue	**$ 408**	$ 343	$ 292
Risk-weighted assets (billions of dollars)[1]	**56**	47	50
Return on common equity	**20.6 %**	12.1 %	15.1 %
Efficiency ratio	**57.2 %**	70.1 %	65.5 %
Average number of full-time equivalent staff[2]	**3,544**	3,535	3,470

[1] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.

[2] In the first quarter of 2014, the Bank conformed to a standardized definition of full-time equivalent staff across all segments. The definition includes, among other things, hours for overtime and contractors as part of its calculations. Prior period comparatives have not been restated.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Wholesale Banking net income for the quarter was $230 million, an increase of $70 million, or 44%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in earnings was primarily due to higher revenue, partially offset by higher taxes and non-interest expenses. The annualized return on common equity for the quarter was 20.6%, compared with 15.1% in the first quarter last year.

Wholesale Banking revenue is derived primarily from capital markets services and corporate lending. The capital markets businesses generate revenue from advisory, underwriting, trading, facilitation, and trade execution services. Revenue for the quarter was $718 million, an increase of $118 million, or 20%, compared with the first quarter last year. The increase in revenue was primarily related to higher trading-related revenue, advisory and underwriting fees that benefited from improved volumes and strong underwriting activity.

PCL for the quarter was nil as the accrual cost of credit protection was completely offset by the recovery of a previously recorded provision in the investment portfolio, compared with a $5 million net recovery in the first quarter of last year.

Non-interest expenses for the quarter were $411 million, an increase of $18 million, or 5%, compared with the first quarter last year, due to higher variable compensation commensurate with higher revenue.

Risk-weighted assets were $56 billion as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $6 billion, or 12%, compared with January 31, 2013. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital charge.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Wholesale Banking net income for the quarter increased by $108 million, or 89%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase was largely due to higher trading-related revenue and lower non-interest expenses. The annualized return on common equity for the quarter was 20.6%, compared with 12.1% in the prior quarter.

Revenue for the quarter increased $115 million, or 19%, compared with the prior quarter. The increase in revenue was primarily due to higher trading-related revenue, increased gains on securities in the investment portfolio, and higher fee-based revenue across all businesses. Revenues benefited from improved volumes and strong underwriting activity.

PCL for the quarter was nil compared with $5 million in the prior quarter that was primarily related to the accrual cost of credit protection.

Non-interest expenses for the quarter decreased $12 million, or 3%, compared with the previous quarter due to lower litigation expenses, partially offset by higher variable compensation commensurate with revenue.

Risk-weighted assets as at January 31, 2014 increased $9 billion, or 19%, compared with October 31, 2013. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of the CVA capital charge.

Business Outlook

We are encouraged by the improvement in capital markets and the economy, but a combination of global fiscal challenges, slower commodity markets and the impact of regulatory reform will affect trading conditions in the medium term. Uncertainty over the pace of the Federal Reserve’s tapering of asset purchases and sustained pressure on the Canadian dollar continues to create volatility in the markets. Although the low interest rate environment is likely to persist during 2014, we expect continuing improvements in client-driven volumes and capital market activities, as compared to market conditions in 2013. Our diversified, integrated business model will continue to deliver solid results and grow our franchise. We continue to stay focused on serving our clients, being a valued counterparty, deepening our client relationships, managing our risks and reducing expenses in 2014.

TABLE 14: CORPORATE

(millions of Canadian dollars)			For the three months ended
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Net income (loss) – reported	**$ 116**	$ (191)	$ 17
Adjustments for items of note: Decrease (increase) in net income[1]			
Amortization of intangibles	**61**	59	56
Fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale securities portfolio	**(19)**	15	(24)
Gain on sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services	**(196)**	–	–
Impact of Alberta flood on the loan portfolio	**–**	(29)	–
Restructuring charges	**–**	90	–
Total adjustments for items of note	**(154)**	135	32
Net income (loss) – adjusted	**$ (38)**	$ (56)	$ 49
Decomposition of items included in net income (loss) – adjusted			
Net corporate expenses	**$ (165)**	$ (142)	$ (136)
Other	**100**	59	159
Non-controlling interests	**27**	27	26
Net income (loss) – adjusted	**$ (38)**	$ (56)	$ 49

[1] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "How We Performed" section of this document.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Corporate segment's reported net income for the quarter was $116 million, compared with reported net income of $17 million in the first quarter last year. Adjusted net loss was $38 million, compared with adjusted net income of $49 million in the first quarter last year. The decline in adjusted net income reflected a lower contribution from Other items which included lower gains from treasury and other hedging activities, prior year positive tax items and the prior year reduction of allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses related to the Canadian loan portfolio, partially offset by the gain on sale of TD Ameritrade shares this year. Net corporate expenses increased as a result of higher project and initiative costs.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Corporate segment's reported net income for the quarter was $116 million, compared with a reported net loss of $191 million in the prior quarter. Adjusted net loss was $38 million, compared with an adjusted net loss of $56 million in the prior quarter. The decline in adjusted net loss was due to the favourable impact of Other items, partially offset by higher net corporate expenses. Other items were favourable largely due to the gain on sale of TD Ameritrade shares and gains from treasury and other hedging activities, partially offset by positive tax items in the prior quarter. Net corporate expenses increased as a result of higher project and initiative costs.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Year-to-date comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Total assets were $909 billion as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $47 billion, or 5%, from October 31, 2013. The impact of foreign currency translation added 1% to growth in total assets. The increase was primarily due to a $16 billion increase in interest-bearing deposits with banks, a $12 billion increase in loans (net of allowance for loan losses), and a $25 billion increase in held-to-maturity securities, partially offset by a $17 billion decrease in financial assets at fair value.

Interest-bearing deposits with banks increased $16 billion primarily in Wholesale Banking driven by higher U.S. Federal Reserve deposits.

Financial assets at fair value decreased $17 billion largely due to a reclassification from available-for-sale securities to held-to-maturity securities, partially offset an increase in derivative assets in Wholesale Banking and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Held-to-maturity securities increased $25 billion primarily due to a reclassification from available-for-sale securities.

Loans (net of allowance for loan losses) increased $12 billion primarily driven by increases in the U.S. Retail and Canadian Retail segments. The increase in U.S. Retail was primarily due to growth in business and government and residential mortgage loans and the impact of foreign currency translation. Canadian Retail loans increased primarily due to growth in credit card and business and government loans. The acquisition of the Aeroplan credit card portfolio added $3 billion to total loans.

Total liabilities were $855 billion as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $44 billion, or 5%, from October 31, 2013. The impact of foreign currency translation added 1% to growth in total liabilities. The increase was primarily due to a $21 billion increase in deposits and a $16 billion increase in financial liabilities at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value increased $16 billion largely due to an increase in trading deposits and derivative liabilities in Wholesale Banking.

Deposits increased $21 billion primarily due to an increase in personal non-term and business and government deposits in the U.S. Retail and Canadian Retail segments and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by a decrease in personal term deposits in the Canadian Retail segment.

Equity was $54 billion as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $3 billion, or 5%, from October 31, 2013. The increase was primarily due to a $2 billion increase in accumulated other comprehensive income, driven by higher cumulative translation adjustment gains due to the favourable foreign exchange translation, and a $1 billion increase in retained earnings.

CREDIT PORTFOLIO QUALITY

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q1 2013

Gross impaired loans excluding debt securities classified as loans, FDIC covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired loans were $2,861 million, as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $367 million, or 15%, compared with the first quarter last year. U.S. Retail increased $369 million, or 30%, compared with the first quarter last year, primarily due to the impact of foreign exchange and the acquisition of Target. Canadian Retail remained relatively flat compared with the first quarter last year. Net impaired loans were $2,386 million as at January 31, 2014, an increase of $353 million, or 17%, compared with the first quarter last year.

The allowance for credit losses of $3,295 million as at January 31, 2014 was composed of a counterparty-specific allowance of $359 million, a collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans of $412 million, and an allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses of $2,524 million.

The counterparty-specific allowance decreased $13 million, or 3%, compared with the first quarter last year. The collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans increased $18 million, or 5%, compared with the first quarter last year. The allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses increased $391 million, or 18%, compared with the first quarter last year, due primarily to the U.S. indirect auto portfolio and the acquisition of Target.

The allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses is established to recognize losses that management estimates to have occurred at the portfolio level at the balance sheet date for loans not yet specifically identified as impaired. The Bank periodically reviews the methodology for calculating the allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses. As part of this review, certain revisions may be made to reflect updates in statistically derived loss estimates for the Bank's recent loss experience of its credit portfolios, which may cause the Bank to provide or release amounts from the allowance for incurred but not identified losses. During the quarter ended January 31, 2014, certain refinements were made to the methodology, the cumulative effect of which was not material and which was included in the increase for the quarter.

Quarterly comparison – Q1 2014 vs. Q4 2013

Gross impaired loans excluding debt securities classified as loans, FDIC covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired loans increased by $169 million, or 6%, compared with the prior quarter. Impaired loans net of allowance increased $143 million, or 6%, compared with the prior quarter.

The counterparty-specific allowance increased $11 million, or 3%, compared with the prior quarter. The collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans increased $21 million, or 5%, compared with the prior quarter. The allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses increased $196 million, or 8%, compared with the prior quarter.

TABLE 15: CHANGES IN GROSS IMPAIRED LOANS AND ACCEPTANCES

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Personal, Business and Government Loans[1,2]			
Impaired loans at beginning of period	**$ 2,692**	$ 2,628	$ 2,518
Classified as impaired during the period	**1,233**	1,210	1,058
Transferred to not impaired during the period	**(308)**	(353)	(337)
Net repayments	**(302)**	(297)	(265)
Disposals of loans	**(7)**	–	–
Amounts written off	**(549)**	(519)	(478)
Recoveries of loans and advances previously written off	**–**	–	–
Exchange and other movements	**102**	23	(2)
Impaired loans at end of period	**$ 2,861**	$ 2,692	$ 2,494

[1] Excludes debt securities classified as loans. For additional information refer to the "Exposure to Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations" section of this document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

[2] Excludes FDIC covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired loans. For additional information refer to the "Exposure to Acquired Credit-Impaired Loans" discussion and table in this section of the document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

TABLE 16: ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)	*As at*		
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Allowance for credit losses for on-balance sheet loans			
Counterparty-specific	**$ 359**	$ 348	$ 372
Individually insignificant	**412**	391	394
Incurred but not identified credit losses	**2,308**	2,116	1,920
Total allowance for credit losses for on-balance sheet loans	**3,079**	2,855	2,686
Allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet loans			
Counterparty-specific	**–**	–	–
Incurred but not identified credit losses	**216**	212	213
Total allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet loans	**216**	212	213
Total	**$ 3,295**	$ 3,067	$ 2,899
Impaired loans, net of allowance[1,2]	**$ 2,386**	$ 2,243	$ 2,033
Net impaired loans as a percentage of net loans[1,2]	**0.52 %**	0.50 %	0.49 %
Provision for credit losses as a percentage of net average loans and acceptances	**0.40 %**	0.31 %	0.36 %

[1] Excludes debt securities classified as loans. For additional information refer to the "Exposure to Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations" section of this document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

[2] Excludes FDIC covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired loans. For additional information refer to the "Exposure to Acquired Credit-Impaired Loans" discussion and table in this section of the document and Note 5 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Real Estate Secured Lending

Retail real estate secured lending includes mortgages and lines of credit to North American consumers to satisfy financing needs ranging from home purchases to refinancing. Credit policies and strategies are aligned with the Bank's risk appetite and meet all regulatory requirements. While the Bank retains first lien on the majority of properties held as security, there is a small portion of loans with second liens, but most of these are behind a TD mortgage that is in first position. Credit policies in Canada ensure that the combined exposure of all uninsured facilities on one property does not exceed 80% of the collateral value at origination. Lending at a higher loan-to-value ratio is permitted by legislation but requires default insurance. This insurance is contractual coverage for the life of eligible facilities and protects the Bank's real estate secured lending portfolio against potential losses caused by borrower default. The Bank also purchases default insurance on lower loan-to-value ratio loans. The insurance is provided by either government-backed entities or other approved private mortgage insurers.

The Bank regularly performs stress tests on its real estate lending portfolio as part of its overall stress testing program. This is done with a view to determine the extent to which the portfolio would be vulnerable to a severe downturn in economic conditions. The effect of severe changes in house prices, interest rates and unemployment levels are among the factors considered when assessing the impact on credit losses and the Bank's overall profitability. A variety of portfolio segments including dwelling type and geographical regions are examined during the exercise to determine whether specific vulnerabilities exist. Based on our most recent reviews, potential losses on all real estate secured lending exposures are considered manageable.

TABLE 17: REAL ESTATE SECURED LENDING[1,2]

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted) *As at*

	Residential mortgages				Home equity lines of credit				Total			
	Insured[3]		Uninsured		Insured[3]		Uninsured		Insured[3]		Uninsured	
											January 31, 2014	
Canada												
Atlantic provinces	**$ 4,071**	**2.5 %**	**$ 1,137**	**0.7 %**	**$ 707**	**1.2 %**	**$ 795**	**1.3 %**	**$ 4,778**	**2.1 %**	**$ 1,932**	**0.9 %**
British Columbia[4]	**20,964**	**12.6**	**10,106**	**6.1**	**4,079**	**6.7**	**7,287**	**12.0**	**25,043**	**11.1**	**17,393**	**7.7**
Ontario[4]	**57,589**	**34.7**	**21,900**	**13.2**	**13,271**	**22.0**	**17,495**	**28.9**	**70,860**	**31.3**	**39,395**	**17.4**
Prairies[4]	**26,652**	**16.1**	**7,067**	**4.3**	**5,785**	**9.5**	**6,790**	**11.2**	**32,437**	**14.3**	**13,857**	**6.1**
Quebec	**12,149**	**7.3**	**4,186**	**2.5**	**2,194**	**3.6**	**2,209**	**3.6**	**14,343**	**6.3**	**6,395**	**2.8**
Total Canada	**$ 121,425**	**73.2 %**	**$ 44,396**	**26.8 %**	**$ 26,036**	**43.0 %**	**$ 34,576**	**57.0 %**	**$ 147,461**	**65.1 %**	**$ 78,972**	**34.9 %**
United States	**663**		**22,395**		**9**		**11,551**		**672**		**33,946**	
Total	**$ 122,088**		**$ 66,791**		**$ 26,045**		**$ 46,127**		**$ 148,133**		**$ 112,918**	
											October 31, 2013	
Canada												
Atlantic provinces	$ 4,077	2.5 %	$ 1,076	0.7 %	$ 698	1.1 %	$ 774	1.3 %	$ 4,775	2.1 %	$ 1,850	0.8 %
British Columbia[4]	21,166	12.9	9,896	6.0	4,209	6.8	7,454	12.1	25,375	11.2	17,350	7.7
Ontario[4]	57,942	35.3	20,940	12.7	13,697	22.2	17,635	28.7	71,639	31.7	38,575	17.1
Prairies[4]	26,645	16.2	6,628	4.0	5,821	9.5	6,768	11.0	32,466	14.4	13,396	5.9
Quebec	12,066	7.3	3,953	2.4	2,300	3.7	2,225	3.6	14,366	6.4	6,178	2.7
Total Canada	$ 121,896	74.2 %	$ 42,493	25.8 %	$ 26,725	43.3 %	$ 34,856	56.7 %	$ 148,621	65.8 %	$ 77,349	34.2 %
United States	603		20,828		9		10,757		612		31,585	
Total	$ 122,499		$ 63,321		$ 26,734		$ 45,613		$ 149,233		$ 108,934	

[1] Geographic location based on the address of the property mortgaged.
[2] Excludes loans classified as trading as the Bank intends to sell the loans immediately or in the near term, and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss for which no allowance is recorded.
[3] Default insurance is contractual coverage for the life of eligible facilities whereby the Bank's exposure to real estate secured lending, all or in part, is protected against potential losses caused by borrower default. It is provided by either government-backed entities or other approved private mortgage insurers.
[4] 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.

The following table provides a summary of the Bank's residential mortgages by remaining amortization period. All figures are calculated based on current customer payment behaviour in order to properly reflect the propensity to prepay by borrowers. The current customer payment basis accounts for any accelerated payments made to date and projects remaining amortization based on existing balance outstanding and current payment terms.

TABLE 18: RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES BY REMAINING AMORTIZATION[1,2]

As at

	<5 years	5– <10 years	10– <15 years	15– <20 years	20– <25 years	25– <30 years	30– <35 years	>=35 years	Total
									January 31, 2014
Canada	**10.9 %**	**4.3 %**	**8.1 %**	**11.7 %**	**25.8 %**	**26.1 %**	**13.1 %**	**– %**	**100.0 %**
United States	**2.7**	**1.3**	**20.9**	**2.1**	**8.6**	**63.6**	**0.8**	**–**	**100.0**
Total	**9.9 %**	**3.9 %**	**9.6 %**	**10.5 %**	**23.7 %**	**30.8 %**	**11.6 %**	**– %**	**100.0 %**
									October 31, 2013
Canada	10.8 %	4.3 %	8.2 %	11.7 %	24.6 %	26.0 %	14.3 %	0.1 %	100.0 %
United States	2.6	1.3	21.6	2.0	8.3	63.1	1.1	–	100.0
Total	9.9 %	4.0 %	9.8 %	10.6 %	22.6 %	30.2 %	12.8 %	0.1 %	100.0 %

[1] Excludes loans classified as trading as the Bank intends to sell the loans immediately or in the near term, and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss for which no allowance is recorded.
[2] Percentage based on outstanding balance.

TABLE 19: UNINSURED AVERAGE LOAN-TO-VALUE: NEWLY ORIGINATED AND NEWLY ACQUIRED[1,2,3]

	Residential mortgages	Home equity lines of credit[4]	Total
For the three months ended			**January 31, 2014**
Canada			
Atlantic provinces	**72 %**	**62 %**	**71 %**
British Columbia[5]	**67**	**57**	**65**
Ontario[5]	**69**	**61**	**67**
Prairies[5]	**72**	**63**	**70**
Quebec	**71**	**62**	**69**
Total Canada	**69**	**61**	**67**
United States	**70**	**67**	**69**
Total	**69 %**	**62 %**	**67 %**
			October 31, 2013
Canada			
Atlantic provinces	73 %	62 %	71 %
British Columbia[5]	67	59	65
Ontario[5]	68	61	67
Prairies[5]	71	62	69
Quebec	71	62	70
Total Canada	69	61	67
United States	69	66	68
Total	69 %	62 %	67 %

[1] Geographic location based on the address of the property mortgaged.
[2] Excludes loans classified as trading as the Bank intends to sell the loans immediately or in the near term, and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss for which no allowance is recorded.
[3] Based on house price at origination.
[4] Home equity lines of credit loan-to-value includes first position collateral mortgage if applicable.
[5] 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.

NON-PRIME LOANS

As at January 31, 2014, the Bank had approximately $2.4 billion (October 31, 2013 – $2.4 billion), gross exposure to non-prime loans, which primarily consists of automotive loans originated in Canada. The credit loss rate, which is an indicator of credit quality and is defined as the total PCL of the quarter divided by the average month-end loan balance, was approximately 4.54% on an annual basis (October 31, 2013 – 4.87%). The portfolio continues to perform as expected. These loans are recorded at amortized cost.

Sovereign Risk

The following table provides a summary of the Bank's credit exposure to certain European countries, including Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain (GIIPS).

TABLE 20: EXPOSURE TO EUROPE – Total Net Exposure by Country and Counterparty

(millions of Canadian dollars) *As at*

	Loans and Commitments[1]				Derivatives, Repos and Securities Lending[2]				Trading and Investment Portfolio[3,4]				Total
	Corporate	Sovereign	Financial	Total	Corporate	Sovereign	Financial	Total	Corporate	Sovereign	Financial	Total	Exposure[5]
Country													**January 31, 2014**
GIIPS													
Greece	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**
Italy	**–**	**129**	**2**	**131**	**–**	**–**	**4**	**4**	**17**	**1**	**28**	**46**	**181**
Ireland	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16**	**–**	**13**	**29**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**30**
Portugal	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**
Spain	**123**	**–**	**48**	**171**	**–**	**–**	**14**	**14**	**26**	**1**	**7**	**34**	**219**
Total GIIPS	**123**	**129**	**50**	**302**	**16**	**–**	**34**	**50**	**43**	**2**	**36**	**81**	**433**
Rest of Europe													
France	**438**	**–**	**93**	**531**	**105**	**215**	**826**	**1,146**	**191**	**1,639**	**138**	**1,968**	**3,645**
Germany	**974**	**388**	**61**	**1,423**	**304**	**2,352**	**577**	**3,233**	**243**	**5,450**	**118**	**5,811**	**10,467**
Netherlands	**446**	**102**	**367**	**915**	**316**	**157**	**290**	**763**	**62**	**4,899**	**843**	**5,804**	**7,482**
Sweden	**–**	**43**	**86**	**129**	**–**	**31**	**32**	**63**	**1**	**796**	**643**	**1,440**	**1,632**
Switzerland	**831**	**–**	**132**	**963**	**4**	**–**	**579**	**583**	**45**	**–**	**227**	**272**	**1,818**
United Kingdom	**1,437**	**9,852**	**174**	**11,463**	**546**	**89**	**3,185**	**3,820**	**188**	**767**	**5,243**	**6,198**	**21,481**
Other[6]	**119**	**152**	**39**	**310**	**163**	**86**	**276**	**525**	**49**	**1,853**	**127**	**2,029**	**2,864**
Rest of Europe	**4,245**	**10,537**	**952**	**15,734**	**1,438**	**2,930**	**5,765**	**10,133**	**779**	**15,404**	**7,339**	**23,522**	**49,389**
Total Europe	**$ 4,368**	**$ 10,666**	**$ 1,002**	**$ 16,036**	**$ 1,454**	**$ 2,930**	**$ 5,799**	**$ 10,183**	**$ 822**	**$ 15,406**	**$ 7,375**	**$ 23,603**	**$ 49,822**
Country													October 31, 2013
GIIPS													
Greece	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Italy	–	121	2	123	–	–	3	3	11	1	12	24	150
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	1	1	13
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3
Spain	116	–	47	163	5	–	13	18	8	–	213	221	402
Total GIIPS	116	121	49	286	5	–	31	36	19	1	226	246	568
Rest of Europe													
France	435	–	49	484	60	137	1,141	1,338	82	1,878	152	2,112	3,934
Germany	923	327	50	1,300	250	1,931	722	2,903	188	4,895	65	5,148	9,351
Netherlands	417	158	404	979	291	148	257	696	56	5,041	846	5,943	7,618
Sweden	–	44	80	124	–	23	22	45	3	707	474	1,184	1,353
Switzerland	787	–	86	873	–	–	707	707	27	–	237	264	1,844
United Kingdom	1,240	7,590	238	9,068	453	107	2,784	3,344	144	490	4,748	5,382	17,794
Other[6]	110	155	40	305	94	150	322	566	79	1,579	151	1,809	2,680
Rest of Europe	3,912	8,274	947	13,133	1,148	2,496	5,955	9,599	579	14,590	6,673	21,842	44,574
Total Europe	$ 4,028	$ 8,395	$ 996	$ 13,419	$ 1,153	$ 2,496	$ 5,986	$ 9,635	$ 598	$ 14,591	$ 6,899	$ 22,088	$ 45,142

[1] Exposures include interest-bearing deposits with banks and are presented net of impairment charges where applicable. There were no impairment charges for European exposures as at January 31, 2014 or October 31, 2013.

[2] Exposures are calculated on a fair value basis and are net of collateral. Total market value of pledged collateral is $1.9 billion for GIIPS (October 31, 2013 – $1.4 billion) and $26.3 billion for the rest of Europe (October 31, 2013 – $28.2 billion). Derivatives are presented as net exposures where there is an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreement.

[3] Trading Portfolio exposures are net of eligible short positions. Deposits of $2.3 billion (October 31, 2013 – $2.3 billion) are included in the Trading and Investment Portfolio.

[4] The fair values of the GIIPS exposures in Level 3 in the Trading and Investment Portfolio were not significant as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013.

[5] The reported exposures do not include $0.3 billion of protection the Bank purchased through credit default swaps (October 31, 2013 – $0.3 billion).

[6] Other European exposure is distributed across 14 countries (October 31, 2013 – 13 countries), each of which has a net exposure below $1.0 billion as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013.

TABLE 21: EXPOSURE TO EUROPE – Gross European Lending Exposure by Country

(millions of Canadian dollars)			*As at*
	Loans and Commitments		
	Direct[1]	**Indirect[2]**	**Total**
Country			**January 31, 2014**
GIIPS			
Greece	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**
Italy	**130**	**1**	**131**
Ireland	**–**	**–**	**–**
Portugal	**–**	**–**	**–**
Spain	**67**	**104**	**171**
Total GIIPS	**197**	**105**	**302**
Rest of Europe			
France	**45**	**486**	**531**
Germany	**476**	**947**	**1,423**
Netherlands	**307**	**608**	**915**
Sweden	**125**	**4**	**129**
Switzerland	**325**	**638**	**963**
United Kingdom	**9,976**	**1,487**	**11,463**
Other	**185**	**125**	**310**
Rest of Europe	**11,439**	**4,295**	**15,734**
Total Europe	**$ 11,636**	**$ 4,400**	**$ 16,036**
Country			October 31, 2013
GIIPS			
Greece	$ –	$ –	$ –
Italy	122	1	123
Ireland	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–
Spain	63	100	163
Total GIIPS	185	101	286
Rest of Europe			
France	23	461	484
Germany	405	895	1,300
Netherlands	395	584	979
Sweden	120	4	124
Switzerland	270	603	873
United Kingdom	7,703	1,365	9,068
Other	189	116	305
Rest of Europe	9,105	4,028	13,133
Total Europe	$ 9,290	$ 4,129	$ 13,419

[1] Includes interest-bearing deposits with banks, funded loans and banker's acceptances.
[2] Includes undrawn commitments and letters of credit.

Of the Bank's European exposure, approximately 98% (October 31, 2013 – 98%) is to counterparties in countries rated AAA/AA+ by either Moody's Investor Services (Moody's) or Standard & Poor's (S&P), with the majority of this exposure to the sovereigns themselves and to well rated, systemically important banks in these countries. Derivatives and securities repurchase transactions are completed on a collateralized basis. The vast majority of derivatives exposure is offset by cash collateral while the repurchase transactions are backed largely by government securities rated AA- or better by either Moody's or S&P, and cash. The Bank also takes a limited amount of exposure to well rated corporate issuers in Europe where the Bank also does business with their related entities in North America.

In addition to the European exposure identified above, the Bank also has $5.6 billion (October 31, 2013 – $4.9 billion) of direct exposure to supranational entities with European sponsorship, and indirect exposure including $1.5 billion (October 31, 2013 – $791 million) of European collateral from non-European counterparties related to repurchase and securities lending transactions that are margined daily, and $16 million (October 31, 2013 – $7 million) invested in European diversified investment funds.

As part of the Bank's usual credit risk and exposure monitoring processes, all exposures are reviewed on a regular basis. European exposures are reviewed monthly or more frequently as circumstances dictate and are periodically stress tested to identify and understand any potential vulnerabilities. Based on the most recent reviews, all European exposures are considered manageable.

EXPOSURE TO ACQUIRED CREDIT-IMPAIRED LOANS

Acquired credit-impaired (ACI) loans are generally loans with evidence of incurred credit loss where it is probable at the purchase date that the Bank will be unable to collect all contractually required principal and interest payments. Evidence of credit quality deterioration as of the acquisition date may include statistics such as past due status and credit scores. ACI loans are initially recorded at fair value and as a result no allowance for credit losses is recorded on the date of acquisition.

ACI loans were acquired through the acquisitions of FDIC-assisted transactions, which include FDIC covered loans subject to loss sharing agreements with the FDIC, South Financial, Chrysler Financial, and the acquisitions of the credit card portfolios of MBNA Canada, Target and Aeroplan. The following table presents the unpaid principal balance, carrying value, counterparty-specific allowance, allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans and the net carrying value as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance for ACI loans as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013.

TABLE 22: ACQUIRED CREDIT-IMPAIRED LOAN PORTFOLIO

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)						*As at*
	Unpaid principal balance[1]	**Carrying value**	**Counterparty-specific allowance**	**Allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans**	**Carrying value net of allowances**	**Percentage of unpaid principal balance**
						January 31, 2014
FDIC-assisted acquisitions	**$ 837**	**$ 790**	**$ 3**	**$ 56**	**$ 731**	**87.3 %**
South Financial	**1,573**	**1,497**	**13**	**38**	**1,446**	**91.9**
Other[2]	**103**	**54**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**52.4**
Total ACI loan portfolio	**$ 2,513**	**$ 2,341**	**$ 16**	**$ 94**	**$ 2,231**	**88.8 %**
						October 31, 2013
FDIC-assisted acquisitions	$ 836	$ 787	$ 5	$ 55	$ 727	87.0 %
South Financial	1,700	1,619	19	38	1,562	91.9
Other[2]	105	79	–	–	79	75.2
Total ACI loan portfolio	$ 2,641	$ 2,485	$ 24	$ 93	$ 2,368	89.7 %

[1] Represents contractual amount owed net of charge-offs since acquisition of the loan.
[2] Other includes the ACI loan portfolios of Chrysler Financial and the credit card portfolios of MBNA Canada, Target and Aeroplan.

During the three months ended January 31, 2014, no provision for credit losses on ACI loans was required (January 31, 2013 – $22 million). The following table provides key credit statistics by past due contractual status and geographic concentrations based on ACI loans unpaid principal balance.

TABLE 23: ACQUIRED CREDIT-IMPAIRED LOANS – KEY CREDIT STATISTICS

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)				*As at*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Unpaid principal balance[1]		Unpaid principal balance[1]	
Past due contractual status				
Current and less than 30 days past due	**$ 2,100**	**83.6 %**	$ 2,239	84.8 %
30-89 days past due	**110**	**4.4**	78	2.9
90 or more days past due	**303**	**12.0**	324	12.3
Total ACI loans	**2,513**	**100.0**	2,641	100.0
Geographic region				
Florida	**1,443**	**57.4**	1,505	57.0
South Carolina	**735**	**29.2**	772	29.2
North Carolina	**218**	**8.7**	241	9.1
Other U.S./Canada	**117**	**4.7**	123	4.7
Total ACI loans	**$ 2,513**	**100.0 %**	$ 2,641	100.0 %

[1] Represents contractual amount owed net of charge-offs since acquisition of the loan.

EXPOSURE TO NON-AGENCY COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS

As a result of the acquisition of Commerce Bancorp Inc., the Bank has exposure to non-agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) collateralized primarily by Alt-A and Prime Jumbo mortgages, most of which are pre-payable fixed-rate mortgages without rate reset features. At the time of acquisition, the portfolio was recorded at fair value, which became the new cost basis for this portfolio.

These debt securities are classified as loans and carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and are evaluated for loan losses on a quarterly basis using the incurred credit loss model. The impairment assessment follows the loan loss accounting model, where there are two types of allowances for credit losses, counterparty-specific and collectively assessed. Counterparty-specific allowances represent individually significant loans, such as the Bank's business and government loans and debt securities classified as loans, which are assessed for whether impairment exists at the counterparty-specific level. Collectively assessed allowances consist of loans for which no impairment is identified on a counterparty-specific level and are grouped into portfolios of exposures with similar credit risk characteristics to collectively assess if impairment exists at the portfolio level.

The allowance for losses that are incurred but not identified as at January 31, 2014 was US$95 million (October 31, 2013 – US$94 million).

The following table presents the par value, carrying value, allowance for loan losses, and the net carrying value as a percentage of the par value for the non-agency CMO portfolio as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013. As at January 31, 2014, the balance of the remaining acquisition-related incurred loss was US$214 million (October 31, 2013 – US$226 million); this amount is reflected in the following table as a component of the discount from par to carrying value.

TABLE 24: NON-AGENCY CMO LOANS PORTFOLIO

(millions of U.S. dollars, except as noted)	Par value	Carrying value	Allowance for loan losses	Carrying value net of allowance	Percentage of par value
					As at
					January 31, 2014
Non-Agency CMOs	**$ 1,978**	**$ 1,694**	**$ 262**	**$ 1,432**	**72.4 %**
					October 31, 2013
Non-Agency CMOs	$ 2,075	$ 1,770	$ 260	$ 1,510	72.8 %

During the second quarter of 2009, the Bank re-securitized a portion of the non-agency CMO portfolio. As part of the on-balance sheet re-securitization, new credit ratings were obtained for the re-securitized securities that better reflect the discount on acquisition and the Bank's risk inherent on the entire portfolio. As a result, 13% of the non-agency CMO portfolio is now rated AAA for regulatory capital reporting (October 31, 2013 – 13%). The net capital benefit of the re-securitization transaction is reflected in the changes in RWA. For accounting purposes, the Bank retained a majority of the beneficial interests in the re-securitized securities resulting in no financial statement impact. The Bank's assessment of impairment for these reclassified securities is not impacted by a change in the credit ratings.

TABLE 25: NON-AGENCY ALT-A AND PRIME JUMBO CMO PORTFOLIO BY VINTAGE YEAR

(millions of U.S. dollars)	Alt-A		Prime Jumbo		Total	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
						As at
						January 31, 2014
2003	**$ 73**	**$ 82**	**$ 79**	**$ 86**	**$ 152**	**$ 168**
2004	**90**	**101**	**28**	**31**	**118**	**132**
2005	**343**	**402**	**27**	**30**	**370**	**432**
2006	**249**	**280**	**128**	**143**	**377**	**423**
2007	**347**	**401**	**163**	**176**	**510**	**577**
Total portfolio net of counterparty-specific and individually insignificant credit losses	**$ 1,102**	**$ 1,266**	**$ 425**	**$ 466**	**$ 1,527**	**$ 1,732**
Less: allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses					**95**	
Total					**$ 1,432**	
						October 31, 2013
2003	$ 81	$ 90	$ 85	$ 93	$ 166	$ 183
2004	96	107	30	33	126	140
2005	358	415	30	33	388	448
2006	255	285	134	150	389	435
2007	364	416	171	184	535	600
Total portfolio net of counterparty-specific and individually insignificant credit losses	$ 1,154	$ 1,313	$ 450	$ 493	$ 1,604	$ 1,806
Less: allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses					94	
Total					$ 1,510	

CAPITAL POSITION

Basel III Capital Framework

Capital requirements of the Basel Committee on Banking and Supervision (BCBS) are commonly referred to as Basel III. Under Basel III, total capital consists of three components, namely CET1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. The sum of the first two components is defined as Tier 1 capital. CET1 capital is mainly comprised of common shares, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income, is the highest quality capital and the predominant form of Tier 1 capital. CET1 capital also includes regulatory adjustments and deductions for items such as goodwill, intangible assets, and amounts by which capital items (that is, significant investments in CET1 capital of financial institutions, mortgage servicing rights and deferred tax assets from temporary differences) exceed allowable thresholds. Tier 2 capital is mainly comprised of subordinated debt, certain loan loss allowances and minority interests in subsidiaries' Tier 2 instruments. Regulatory capital ratios are calculated by dividing CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital by RWA.

OSFI's Capital Requirements under Basel III

OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline details how the Basel III rules apply to Canadian banks.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital charge is phased in over a five year period beginning 2014, given the delays in the implementation of Basel III standards in the U.S. and European Union countries. The bilateral over-the-counter (OTC) derivative market is a global market and given the significant impact of the CVA capital charge, OSFI believed a coordinated start with the two most significant jurisdictions in the global derivatives market was warranted. The CVA capital charge phase-in is based on a scalar approach whereby a CVA capital charge of 57% applies in 2014 for the CET1 calculation. This percentage would increase to 64% for 2015 and 2016, 72% in 2017, 80% in 2018 and 100% in 2019. A similar set of scalar phase-in percentages would also apply for the Tier 1 and Total capital ratio calculations.

The CAR Guideline contains two methodologies for capital ratio calculation: (i) the "transitional" method; and (ii) the "all-in" method. Under the "transitional" method, changes in capital treatment for certain items, as well as minimum capital ratio requirements, will be phased in over the period from 2013 to 2019. Under the "all-in" method, capital is defined to include all of the regulatory adjustments that will be required by 2019, while retaining the phase-out rules for non-qualifying capital instruments. The minimum CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios, based on the "all-in" method, are 4.5%, 6.0% and 8.0%, respectively. OSFI expects Canadian banks to include an additional capital conservation buffer of 2.5% in the first quarter of 2013, effectively raising the CET1 minimum requirement to 7.0%. Including the capital conservation buffer, Canadian banks are required to maintain a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5% and a Total capital ratio of 10.5%, starting in the first quarter of 2014.

At the discretion of OSFI, a countercyclical common equity capital buffer (CCB) within a range of 0-2.5% could be imposed. No CCB is currently in effect.

In November 2011, the BCBS published the final rules on global systemically important banks (G-SIBs). None of the Canadian banks have been designated as a G-SIB. In March 2013, OSFI designated six of the major Canadian banks as D-SIBs, for which a 1% common equity capital surcharge will be in effect from January 1, 2016. As a result, the six Canadian banks designated as D-SIBs, including TD, will be required to meet an "all-in" Pillar 1 target CET1 ratio of 8% commencing January 1, 2016. In July 2013, the BCBS issued an update to the final rules on G-SIBs. The update provided clarity on the public disclosure requirements of the 12 indicators used in the assessment methodology. As per OSFI's draft Advisory issued February 2014, the six Canadian banks that have been designated as D-SIBs are also required by OSFI to publish, at a minimum, the 12 indicators used in the G-SIB indicator-based assessment framework for 2014 year-end data by no later than the date of the bank's first quarter 2015 public disclosure of shareholder financial data. Public disclosure of data for year-ends subsequent to 2014 is required no later than the date of the bank's annual disclosure of shareholder financial data.

OSFI's Regulatory Target Ratios under Basel III on an "All-In" Basis

Basel III Capital Ratios	BCBS minimum	Capital Conservation buffer	OSFI Regulatory Targets without D-SIB surcharge	Effective Date	D-SIB surcharge	OSFI Regulatory Targets with D-SIB surcharge	Effective Date
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%	January 1, 2013	1.0%	8.0%	January 1, 2016
Tier 1 Capital ratio	6.0%	2.5%	8.5%	January 1, 2014	1.0%	9.5%	January 1, 2016
Total Capital ratio	8.0%	2.5%	10.5%	January 1, 2014	1.0%	11.5%	January 1, 2016

OSFI continues to require Canadian banks to meet the Assets-to-Capital Multiple (ACM) requirement until December 31, 2014, when it will be replaced by the Basel III leverage ratio. The ACM is calculated on a Basel III "transitional basis", by dividing total assets, including specified off-balance sheet items, by total capital.

Future Basel III Developments

In December 2013, BCBS published a second consultative document proposing a revised securitization framework. The proposal aims to enhance current methodologies of calculating securitization RWA by making them more risk sensitive and limiting overreliance on rating agencies. While the second consultative document yields capital requirements that are lower than those produced in the first consultative document, it would still generally increase the current risk weights of securitization exposures.

In January 2014, the BCBS issued an update to the exposure measure calculation and disclosure requirements of the Basel III leverage ratio framework. The leverage ratio was initially announced in the Basel III framework in December 2010 and, similar to the ACM, is intended to serve as a supplementary measure to risk-based capital requirements, with the objective of constraining the build-up of excess leverage in the banking sector. The January 2014 update made changes to the exposure measure calculation which are expected to result in a favourable impact to the Bank's Basel III leverage ratio. The capital measure of the leverage ratio will continue to be based on Tier 1 capital and the minimum requirement will continue to be 3%. While the Basel III leverage ratio has been reported to OSFI on a bi-lateral basis since 2013, public disclosure of the ratio will commence on January 1, 2015. TD expects to meet the 3% minimum requirement and the public disclosures when OSFI replaces the ACM with the Basel III leverage ratio on January 1, 2015. Any final adjustments to the definition and calibration of the Basel III leverage ratio will be made by 2017, with a view to migrating to a Basel Pillar 1 treatment on January 1, 2018 based on appropriate review and calibration.

As part of adopting final Basel III rules in the U.S., effective January 1, 2014, the Bank's U.S. holding company and major U.S. retail bank subsidiaries commenced reporting available regulatory capital on a U.S. Basel III basis. RWA will continue to be reported according to the U.S. general risk-based capital rules (namely Basel I), until January 1, 2015, when the Bank's U.S. holding company and major U.S. retail bank subsidiaries will report both available regulatory capital and RWA on a U.S. Basel III basis.

TABLE 26: REGULATORY CAPITAL POSITION[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)			*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
Risk-weighted assets for:			
Credit risk[2]	**$ 263,971**	$ 239,552	$ 227,635
Market risk	**13,177**	11,734	13,892
Operational risk	**35,824**	35,069	32,918
Total	**$ 312,972**	$ 286,355	$ 274,445
Common Equity Tier 1	**$ 27,803**	$ 25,822	$ 24,259
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[2]	**8.9 %**	9.0 %	8.8 %
Tier 1 capital	**$ 32,852**	$ 31,546	$ 29,983
Tier 1 capital ratio[2,3]	**10.5 %**	11.0 %	10.9 %
Total capital[4]	**$ 41,326**	$ 40,690	$ 38,926
Total capital ratio[2,5]	**13.2 %**	14.2 %	14.2 %
Assets-to-capital multiple[6]	**19.4**	18.2	17.6

[1] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.
[2] The final CAR Guideline postponed the CVA capital charge until January 1, 2014.
[3] Tier 1 capital ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by RWA.
[4] Total capital includes CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.
[5] Total capital ratio is calculated as Total capital divided by RWA.
[6] The assets-to-capital multiple is calculated as total assets plus off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as certain letters of credit and guarantees, less investments in associated corporations, goodwill and net intangibles, divided by Total capital.

As at January 31, 2014, the Bank's CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios were 8.9%, 10.5% and 13.2%, respectively. Compared with the Bank's CET1 ratio of 9.0% as at October 31, 2013, the January 31, 2014 CET1 ratio decreased primarily as a result of the CVA capital charge. The CVA capital charge represents approximately 31bps, of which 57% (or 18bps) was included in the 2014 CET1 ratio, per OSFI's determined scalar phase-in. Additionally, the strong retained earnings growth during the quarter was offset by the Bank's acquisition of the Aeroplan credit card portfolio and amendments to IAS 19 which also attributed to the decrease in the CET1 ratio.

OSFI also provides transitional provisions for the ACM, which allows for the exclusion of assets securitized and sold through CMHC-sponsored programs prior to March 31, 2010 from the calculation of the ACM. As at January 31, 2014, our ACM was 19.4 times, compared with 18.2 times as at October 31, 2013. The increase in balance sheet assets in the quarter ended January 31, 2014 contributed to the higher ACM assets.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On June 19, 2013, the Bank announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and OSFI approved the Bank's normal course issuer bid to repurchase for cancellation up to 24 million of our common shares. Purchases under the bid commenced on June 21, 2013 and will end on June 20, 2014, such earlier date as the Bank may determine or such earlier date as the Bank may complete its purchases pursuant to the notice of intention filed with the TSX. As of October 31, 2013, the Bank repurchased 18 million common shares under this bid at an average price of $43.25 for a total amount of $780.2 million. During the quarter ended January 31, 2014, the Bank did not make any share repurchases. The Bank did not have a normal course issuer bid outstanding during fiscal 2012.

TABLE 27: FLOW STATEMENT FOR RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS – Disclosure for non-counterparty credit risk and counterparty credit risk
Risk-weighted assets movement by key driver[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars)				*For the three months ended*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Non-counterparty credit risk	**Counterparty credit risk**	Non-counterparty credit risk	Counterparty credit risk
RWA, balance at beginning of period	**$ 231.0**	**$ 8.6**	$ 229.7	$ 8.2
Book size	**4.4**	**(0.1)**	1.4	0.7
Book quality	**1.3**	**0.1**	(2.1)	(0.4)
Model updates	**–**	**–**	(0.1)	–
Methodology and policy	**–**	**6.2**	–	–
Acquisitions and disposals	**1.8**	**–**	–	–
Foreign exchange movements	**9.3**	**0.3**	1.9	0.1
Other	**1.1**	**–**	0.2	–
Total RWA movement	**17.9**	**6.5**	1.3	0.4
RWA, balance at end of period	**$ 248.9**	**$ 15.1**	$ 231.0	$ 8.6

[1] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.

Counterparty credit risk is comprised of exposures arising from OTC derivatives. Non-counterparty credit risk includes loans and advances to retail customers (individuals and small business), corporate entities (wholesale and commercial customers), banks and governments, as well as holdings of debt, equity securities and other assets (including prepaid expenses, deferred and current income taxes, land, building, equipment and other depreciable property).

The Book size category consists of organic changes in book size and composition (including new business and maturing loans) and, for the first quarter of 2014, is mainly due to growth in corporate and commercial loans in our Wholesale and US Retail segments.

The Book quality category includes quality of book changes caused by experience such as underlying customer behaviour or demographics, including changes through model calibrations/realignments and for the first quarter of 2014 is mainly due to risk migration within the retail and commercial portfolios in the Canadian Retail segment.

The Model updates category relates to model implementation, changes in model scope or any change to address model malfunctions.

The Methodology and policy category impacts are methodology changes to the calculations driven by regulatory policy changes, such as new regulations. The CVA capital charge was implemented during the first quarter of 2014.

The Acquisitions and disposals category includes the acquisition of the Aeroplan portfolio slightly offset by the sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services.

Foreign exchange movements are mainly due to a change in the U.S. dollar foreign exchange rate on the U.S. portfolios in our U.S. Retail segment.

The Other category includes items not described in the above categories including changes in exposures not included under advance or standardized methodologies including prepaid expenses, current and deferred income taxes, land, building, equipment and other depreciable property and other assets.

TABLE 28: FLOW STATEMENT FOR RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS – Disclosure for market risk
Risk-weighted assets movement by key driver[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended	
	January 31, 2014	October 31, 2013
RWA, balance at beginning of period	**$ 11.7**	$ 11.1
Movement in risk levels	**1.5**	0.6
Model updates	**–**	–
Methodology and policy	**–**	–
Acquisitions and disposals	**–**	–
Foreign exchange movements and other	**n/m[2]**	n/m[2]
Total RWA movement	**1.5**	0.6
RWA, balance at end of period	**$ 13.2**	$ 11.7

[1] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.
[2] Not meaningful.

The Movement in risk levels category reflects changes in risk due to position changes and market movements. Increases in equity and financial bond positions in our Canadian portfolios and increases in agency bond positions in our U.S. portfolios drove the increase in RWA.

The Model updates category reflects updates to the model to reflect recent experience and changes in model scope.

The Methodology and policy category reflects methodology changes to the calculations driven by regulatory policy changes.

Foreign exchange movements and other are deemed not meaningful since RWA exposure measures are calculated in Canadian dollars. Therefore, no foreign exchange translation is required.

TABLE 29: FLOW STATEMENT FOR RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS – Disclosure for operational risk
Risk-weighted assets movement by key driver[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended	
	January 31, 2014	October 31, 2013
RWA, balance at beginning of period	**$ 35.1**	$ 34.5
Revenue generation	**0.7**	0.6
RWA, balance at end of period	**$ 35.8**	$ 35.1

[1] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.

The movement in the Revenue generation category is mainly due to an increase in gross income related to the U.S. and Canadian Retail segments.

MANAGING RISK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Growing profitability in financial services involves selectively taking and managing risks within TD's risk appetite. Our goal is to earn a stable and sustainable rate of return for every dollar of risk we take, while putting significant emphasis on investing in our businesses to ensure we can meet our future growth objectives.

Our businesses and operations are exposed to a broad number of risks that have been identified and defined in our Enterprise Risk Framework. The Bank's tolerance to those risks is defined in our Enterprise Risk Appetite which has been developed within a comprehensive framework that takes into consideration current conditions in which the Bank operates, and the impact that emerging risks will have on TD's strategy and risk profile. Our risk appetite states that we take risks required to build our business, but only if those risks: 1) fit our business strategy, and can be understood and managed; 2) do not expose the enterprise to any significant single loss events; we don't 'bet the bank' on any single acquisition, business, or product; and 3) do not risk harming the TD brand. Each business is responsible for setting and aligning its individual risk appetites with that of the enterprise based on a thorough examination of the specific risks to which it is exposed.

We consider it critical to assess regularly the operating environment and highlight top and emerging risks within the individual business and enterprise that could have a significant impact on the Bank. These risks can be internal or external, impact the Bank's financial results, reputation or sustainability of our business. They may also represent exposures or potential events which may or may not materialize. These risks are identified, discussed, and actioned by senior risk leaders and reported quarterly to the Risk Committee of the Board. Specific plans to mitigate top and emerging risks are prepared, monitored and adjusted as required.

Our risk governance structure and risk management approach have not substantially changed from that described in our 2013 Annual Report. Additional information on risk factors can be found in our 2013 Annual Report under the heading "Risk Factors and Management". For a complete discussion of our risk governance structure and our risk management approach, see the "Managing Risk" section in the 2013 Annual Report.

The shaded sections of this MD&A represent a discussion relating to market and liquidity risks and form an integral part of the unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended January 31, 2014.

CREDIT RISK

Gross credit risk exposure, also referred to as exposure at default (EAD), is the total amount we are exposed to at the time of default of a loan and is measured before counterparty-specific provisions or write-offs. Gross credit risk exposure does not reflect the effects of credit risk mitigation and includes both on- and off-balance sheet exposures. On-balance sheet exposures consist primarily of outstanding loans, acceptances, non-trading securities, derivatives, and repo-style transactions. Off-balance sheet exposures consist primarily of undrawn commitments, guarantees, derivatives and repo-style transactions.

Gross credit risk exposures for the two approaches we use to measure credit risk is given in the following table:

TABLE 30: GROSS CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES – STANDARDIZED AND AIRB APPROACHES[1,2]

(millions of Canadian dollars)						*As at*
	January 31, 2014			October 31, 2013		
	Standardized	**AIRB**	**Total**	Standardized	AIRB	Total
Retail						
Residential secured	**$ 27,573**	**$ 252,807**	**$ 280,380**	$ 25,671	$ 251,809	$ 277,480
Qualifying revolving retail	**–**	**44,428**	**44,428**	–	43,862	43,862
Other retail	**47,378**	**34,492**	**81,870**	41,225	34,465	75,690
Total retail	**74,951**	**331,727**	**406,678**	66,896	330,136	397,032
Non-retail						
Corporate	**75,640**	**164,170**	**239,810**	69,411	145,718	215,129
Sovereign	**31,548**	**91,329**	**122,877**	24,783	81,489	106,272
Bank	**16,381**	**94,252**	**110,633**	16,827	95,295	112,122
Total non-retail	**123,569**	**349,751**	**473,320**	111,021	322,502	433,523
Gross credit risk exposures	**$ 198,520**	**$ 681,478**	**$ 879,998**	$ 177,917	$ 652,638	$ 830,555

[1] Gross credit risk exposures represent EAD and are before the effects of credit risk mitigation. This table excludes securitization, equity and other credit risk-weighted assets.
[2] Prior to the first quarter of 2014, the amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.

MARKET RISK

Market risk capital is calculated using internal models and comprises three components: a) Value-at-Risk (VaR); b) Stressed VaR; and c) Incremental Risk Charge (IRC). In addition, the Bank calculates market risk capital using the standardized approach for a limited number of portfolios.

Market Risk Linkage to the Balance Sheet

The following table provides a breakdown of the Bank's balance sheet into assets and liabilities exposed to trading and non-trading market risks. Market risk of assets and liabilities included in the calculation of VaR and other metrics used for regulatory market risk capital purposes is classified as Trading Market Risk.

TABLE 31: MARKET RISK LINKAGE TO THE BALANCE SHEET[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars)				*As at*
				January 31, 2014
	Balance Sheet	**Trading Market Risk**	**Non-Trading Market Risk**	**Non-Trading Market Risk – primary risk sensitivity**
Assets subject to market risk				
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**$ 44,162**	**$ 239**	**$ 43,923**	**Interest rate**
Trading loans, securities, and other	**101,144**	**97,869**	**3,275**	**Interest rate**
Derivatives	**57,123**	**50,166**	**6,957**	**Equity, foreign exchange, interest rate**
Financial assets designated at fair value	**6,372**	**–**	**6,372**	**Interest rate**
Available-for-sale securities	**56,139**	**–**	**56,139**	**Foreign exchange, interest rate**
Held-to-maturity securities	**55,358**	**–**	**55,358**	**Foreign exchange, interest rate**
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**72,114**	**4,606**	**67,508**	**Interest rate**
Loans	**459,527**	**–**	**459,527**	**Interest rate**
Customers' liability under acceptances	**9,011**	**–**	**9,011**	**Interest rate**
Investment in TD Ameritrade	**5,451**	**–**	**5,451**	**Equity**
Other assets[2]	**1,414**	**–**	**1,414**	**Interest rate**
Assets not exposed to market risk	**41,081**	**–**	**–**	
Total Assets	**908,896**	**152,880**	**714,935**	
Liabilities subject to market risk				
Trading deposits	**62,023**	**1,662**	**60,361**	**Interest rate**
Derivatives	**53,668**	**50,280**	**3,388**	**Foreign exchange, interest rate**
Securitization liabilities at fair value	**18,322**	**10,374**	**7,948**	**Interest rate**
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**4,389**	**4,382**	**7**	**Interest rate**
Deposits	**562,163**	**–**	**562,163**	**Equity, Interest rate**
Acceptances	**9,011**	**–**	**9,011**	**Interest rate**
Obligations related to securities sold short	**40,979**	**38,520**	**2,459**	**Interest rate**
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	**39,578**	**4,509**	**35,069**	**Interest rate**
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	**26,148**	**–**	**26,148**	**Interest rate**
Subordinated notes and debentures	**7,987**	**–**	**7,987**	**Interest rate**
Liability for preferred shares	**29**	**–**	**29**	**Interest rate**
Other liabilities[2]	**12,817**	**–**	**12,817**	**Interest rate**
Liabilities and Equity not exposed to market risk	**71,782**	**–**	**–**	
Total Liabilities and equity	**$ 908,896**	**$ 109,727**	**$ 727,387**	
				October 31, 2013
Assets subject to market risk				
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	$ 28,583	$ 285	$ 28,298	Interest rate
Trading loans, securities, and other	101,940	98,682	3,258	Interest rate
Derivatives	49,461	44,077	5,384	Equity, foreign exchange, interest rate
Financial assets designated at fair value	6,532	–	6,532	Interest rate
Available-for-sale securities	79,544	–	79,544	Foreign exchange, interest rate
Held-to-maturity securities	29,961	–	29,961	Foreign exchange, interest rate
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	64,283	5,331	58,952	Interest rate
Loans	447,777	–	447,777	Interest rate
Customers' liability under acceptances	6,399	–	6,399	Interest rate
Investment in TD Ameritrade	5,300	–	5,300	Equity
Other assets[2]	1,465	–	1,465	Interest rate
Assets not exposed to market risk	40,776	–	–	
Total Assets	862,021	148,375	672,870	
Liabilities subject to market risk				
Trading deposits	50,967	1,531	49,436	Interest rate
Derivatives	49,471	45,655	3,816	Foreign exchange, interest rate
Securitization liabilities at fair value	21,960	10,216	11,744	Interest rate
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	12	–	12	Interest rate
Deposits	541,605	–	541,605	Equity, Interest rate
Acceptances	6,399	–	6,399	Interest rate
Obligations related to securities sold short	41,829	39,479	2,350	Interest rate
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	34,414	5,825	28,589	Interest rate
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	25,592	–	25,592	Interest rate
Subordinated notes and debentures	7,982	–	7,982	Interest rate
Liability for preferred shares	27	–	27	Interest rate
Other liabilities[2]	13,044	–	13,044	Interest rate
Liabilities and Equity not exposed to market risk	68,719	–	–	
Total Liabilities and equity	$ 862,021	$ 102,706	$ 690,596	

[1] Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

[2] Other assets and liabilities related to retirement benefits, insurance and structured entity liabilities.

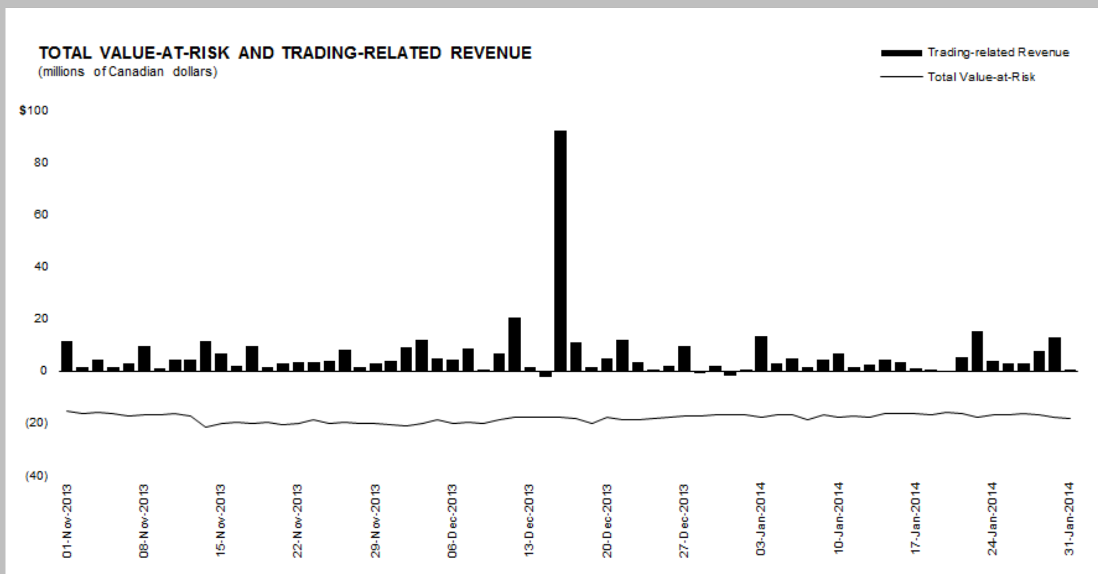
Calculating VaR

The Bank computes total VaR on a daily basis by combining the General Market Risk (GMR) and Idiosyncratic Debt Specific Risk (IDSR) associated with the Bank's trading positions.

GMR is determined by creating a distribution of potential changes in the market value of the current portfolio using historical simulation. TD values the current portfolio using the market price and rate changes (for equity, interest rate, foreign exchange, credit, and commodity products) of the most recent 259 trading days. GMR is computed as the threshold level that portfolio losses are not expected to exceed more than one out of every 100 trading days. A 1 day holding period is used for GMR calculation, which is scaled up to ten days for regulatory capital calculation purposes.

IDSR measures idiosyncratic (single-name) credit spread risk for credit exposures in the trading portfolio, using Monte Carlo simulation. The IDSR model is based on the historical behaviour of 5-year idiosyncratic credit spreads. Similar to GMR, IDSR is computed as the threshold level that portfolio losses are not expected to exceed more than one out of every 100 trading days. IDSR is measured for a 10 day holding period.

The graph below discloses daily 1 day VaR usage and trading-related revenue within Wholesale Banking. Trading-related revenue is the total of trading revenue reported in Other income and the net interest income on trading positions reported in Net interest income, and is reported on a taxable equivalent basis. For the quarter ending January 31, 2014, there were 4 days of trading losses and trading-related revenue was positive for 94% of the trading days, reflecting normal trading activity and underwriting. Losses in the quarter did not exceed VaR on any trading day.



VaR is a valuable risk measure but it should be used in the context of its limitations, for example:

- VaR uses historical data to estimate future events, which limits its forecasting abilities;
- it does not provide information on losses beyond the selected confidence level; and
- it assumes that all positions can be liquidated during the holding period used for VaR calculation.

We continuously improve our VaR methodologies and incorporate new risk measures in line with market conventions, industry best practices and regulatory requirements.

To mitigate some of the shortcomings of VaR we use additional metrics designed for risk management and capital purposes. These include Stressed VaR, Incremental Risk Charge, Stress testing framework, as well as limits based on the sensitivity to various market risk factors.

Calculating Stressed VaR

In addition to VaR, TD also calculates Stressed VaR, which includes Stressed GMR and Stressed IDSR. Stressed VaR is designed to measure the adverse impact that potential changes in market rates and prices could have on the value of a portfolio over a specified period of stressed market conditions. Stressed VaR is determined using similar techniques and assumptions in GMR and IDSR VaR. However, instead of using the most recent 259 trading days (1 year), the Bank uses a selected year of stressed market conditions. For the first quarter of fiscal 2014, Stressed VaR was calculated using the one-year period that began on February 1, 2008. The appropriate historical one-year period to use for Stressed VaR is determined on a quarterly basis. Stressed VaR is a part of regulatory capital requirements.

Calculating the Incremental Risk Charge

The incremental risk charge (IRC) is applied to all instruments in the trading book subject to migration and default risk. Migration risk represents the risk of changes in the credit ratings of the Bank's exposures. TD applies a Monte Carlo simulation with a one-year horizon and a 99.9% confidence level to determine IRC, which is consistent with regulatory requirements. IRC is based on a "constant level of risk" assumption, which requires banks to assign a liquidity horizon to positions that are subject to IRC. IRC is a part of regulatory capital requirements.

The following table presents the end of quarter, average, high, and low usage of TD's portfolio metrics.

TABLE 32: PORTFOLIO MARKET RISK MEASURES

(millions of Canadian dollars)						*For the three months ended*
				January 31 2014	October 31 2013	January 31 2013
	As at	**Average**	**High**	**Low**	Average	Average
Interest rate risk	**$ 5.3**	**$ 5.8**	**$ 12.8**	**$ 3.3**	$ 6.5	$ 12.0
Credit spread risk	**8.3**	**7.2**	**8.5**	**5.6**	9.1	3.8
Equity risk	**3.1**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**2.0**	3.4	4.3
Foreign exchange risk	**2.9**	**2.4**	**4.5**	**1.2**	1.1	1.4
Commodity risk	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.6**	0.5	1.2
Idiosyncratic debt specific risk	**15.4**	**15.8**	**19.5**	**13.2**	16.0	18.3
Diversification effect[1]	**(18.0)**	**(18.0)**	**n/m[2]**	**n/m[2]**	(17.9)	(19.9)
Value-at-Risk (one-day)	**18.2**	**17.9**	**21.2**	**15.3**	18.7	21.1
Stressed Value-at-Risk (one-day)	**34.1**	**32.4**	**36.1**	**27.8**	28.8	33.4
Incremental Risk Capital Charge (one-year)	**$ 292.8**	**$ 268.7**	**$ 329.8**	**$ 222.0**	$ 256.1	$ 264.9

[1] The aggregate VaR is less than the sum of the VaR of the different risk types due to risk offsets resulting from portfolio diversification.
[2] Not meaningful. It is not meaningful to compute a diversification effect because the high and low may occur on different days for different risk types.

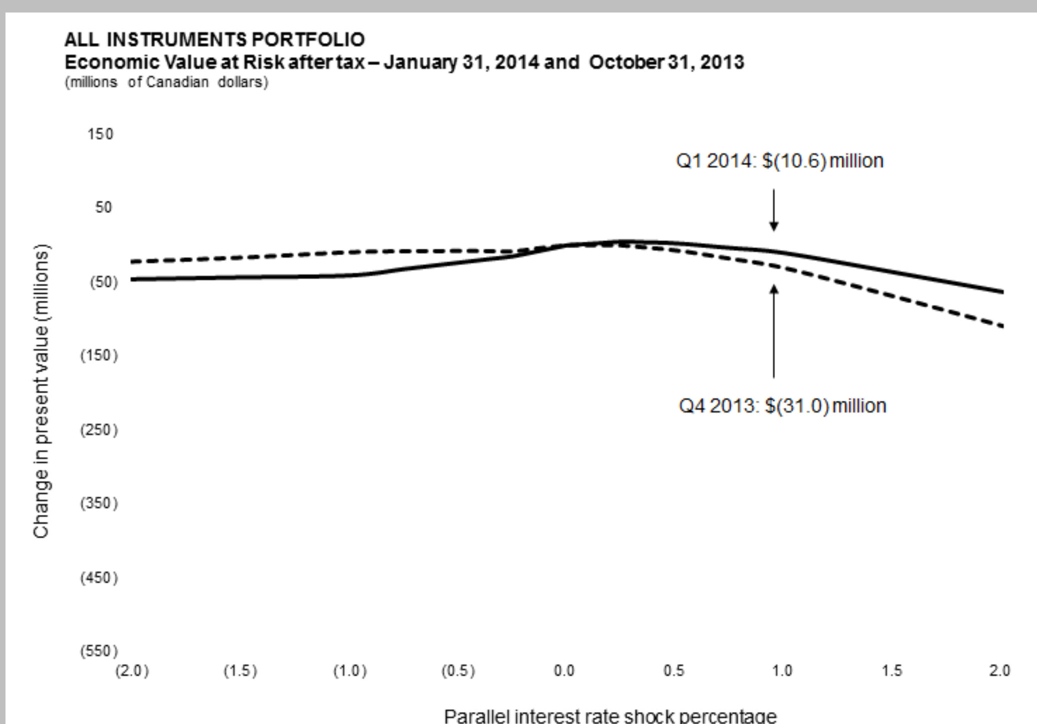
Average VaR was relatively unchanged compared with the last quarter. Stressed VaR increased by $3.6 million compared with the prior quarter, with the largest contributor being an increase in stressed general market risk, primarily driven by equity risk. Average IRC was relatively flat compared with the prior quarter, but has fluctuated during the quarter due to position changes. Average VaR decreased by $3.2 million compared to the first quarter of last year due to a reduction in interest rate risk, driven by positional changes. Improvements in the quality of data underlying the idiosyncratic debt specific model also contributed to the year-over-year decrease in average VaR.

Validation of VaR Model

TD uses a back-testing process to compare the actual and theoretical profit and losses to VaR to ensure that they are consistent with the statistical results of the VaR model. The theoretical profit or loss is generated using the daily price movements on the assumption that there is no change in the composition of the portfolio. Validation of the IRC model must follow a different approach since the one-year horizon and 99.9% confidence level preclude standard back-testing techniques. Instead, key parameters of the IRC model such as transition and correlation matrices are subject to independent validation by benchmarking against external study results or through analysis using internal or external data.

Interest Rate Risk

The following graph shows our interest rate risk exposure (as measured by Economic Value at Risk (EVaR)) on all non-trading assets, liabilities, and derivative instruments used for interest rate risk management.



The Bank uses derivative financial instruments, wholesale instruments and other capital market alternatives and, less frequently, product pricing strategies to manage interest rate risk. As at January 31, 2014, an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase in interest rates would have decreased the economic value of shareholders' equity by $10.6 million (October 31, 2013 – $31.0 million) after tax. An immediate and sustained 100 bps decrease in interest rates would have reduced the economic value of shareholders' equity by $40.8 million (October 31, 2013 – $9.4 million) after tax.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the economic value of shareholders' equity (after tax) by currency for those currencies where TD has material exposure.

TABLE 33: SENSITIVITY OF AFTER-TAX ECONOMIC VALUE AT RISK BY CURRENCY

(millions of Canadian dollars)						*As at*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013		January 31, 2013	
	100 bps increase	**100 bps decrease**	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
Canadian dollar	**$ 4.1**	**$ (30.1)**	$ 9.5	$ (1.3)	$ (18.4)	$ (59.9)
U.S. dollar[1]	**(14.7)**	**(10.7)**	(40.5)	(8.1)	(88.3)	(15.4)
	$ (10.6)	**$ (40.8)**	$ (31.0)	$ (9.4)	$ (106.7)	$ (75.3)

[1] EVaR sensitivity has been measured using a 25 bps rate decline for U.S. interest rates, corresponding to an interest rate environment that is floored at zero percent.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that TD will be unable to meet a demand for cash, or fund its obligations, as they come due. Demand for cash can arise from deposit withdrawals, debt maturities, utilization of commitments to provide credit or liquidity support and/or the need to pledge additional collateral.

As a financial organization, we must ensure that we have continued access to sufficient and appropriate funding to cover our financial obligations as they come due, and to sustain and grow our businesses under normal and stress conditions. In the event of a funding disruption, we need to be able to continue operating without the requirement to sell non-marketable assets and/or significantly altering our business strategy. The process that ensures adequate access to funding, availability of liquid assets and/or collateral under both normal and stress conditions is known as liquidity risk management.

TD's LIQUIDITY RISK APPETITE

Liquidity risk has the potential to place TD in a highly vulnerable position because, in the event that we cannot (or are perceived as not being able to) meet our funding commitments and/or requirements, we would cease to operate as a going concern. Accordingly, TD maintains a sound and prudent approach to managing our potential exposure to liquidity risk, including targeting a 90-day survival horizon under a combined bank-specific and market-wide stress scenario, and a 365-day survival horizon under a pro-longed bank-specific stress scenario that impacts the Bank's access to unsecured wholesale funding. The resultant management strategies and actions comprise an integrated liquidity risk management program that ensures low exposure to identified sources of liquidity risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

TD's Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (ALCO) oversees the Bank's liquidity risk management program. It ensures there are effective management structures and policies in place to properly measure and manage liquidity risk. The Global Liquidity Forum (GLF), a subcommittee of the ALCO, comprised of senior management from Treasury and Balance Sheet Management (TBSM), Risk Management, Finance, Wholesale Banking and representatives from foreign operations identifies and monitors our liquidity risks. The GLF recommends actions to the ALCO to maintain our liquidity positions within limits under normal and stress conditions. The ongoing management of liquidity risk is the responsibility of the Treasurer, supported by guidance from the ALCO and GLF.

HOW WE MANAGE LIQUIDITY RISK

Our overall liquidity requirement is defined as the amount of liquid assets we need to hold to cover expected future cash flow requirements, and prudent reserve against potential cash outflows in the event of a capital markets disruption or other event that could affect our access to funding. We do not rely on short-term wholesale funding for purposes other than funding marketable securities or short-term assets.

To define the amount of liquidity that must be held at all times for a specified minimum 90-day period, we use a conservative "Severe Combined Stress" scenario that models potential liquidity requirements and asset marketability during a crisis that has been triggered in the markets specifically with respect to a lack of confidence in our ability to meet obligations as they come due. We also assume loss of access to all forms of external unsecured funding during the 90-day survival period.

In addition to this bank-specific event, the "Severe Combined Stress" scenario also incorporates the impact of a stressed market-wide liquidity event that results in a significant reduction in the availability of both short- and long-term funding for all institutions, a significant increase in our cost of funds and a significant decrease in the marketability of assets.

TD's liquidity policy stipulates that we must maintain sufficient "available liquidity" to cover "required liquidity" at all times throughout the "Severe Combined Stress" scenario. The liquid assets we include as available liquidity must be currently marketable, of sufficient credit quality and available-for-sale and/or pledging to be considered readily convertible into cash over the 90-day survival horizon. Liquid assets that we consider when determining the Bank's available liquidity are summarized in the following table, which does not include assets held within TD's insurance businesses as these assets are dedicated to cover insurance liabilities and are not considered available to meet the Bank's general liquidity requirements:

TABLE 34: SUMMARY OF LIQUID ASSETS BY TYPE AND CURRENCY[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)							*As at*
	Bank-owned liquid assets	Securities received as collateral from securities financing and derivative transactions[2]	Total liquid assets		Encumbered liquid assets	Unencumbered liquid assets	Unencumbered liquid assets[2]
						January 31, 2014	October 31, 2013
Canadian government obligations	$ 8.8	$ 29.5	$ 38.3	11 %	$ 23.8	$ 14.5	$ 18.7
NHA MBS	43.1	0.5	43.6	12	5.8	37.8	35.3
Provincial government obligations	4.1	5.3	9.4	3	5.4	4.0	3.8
Corporate issuer obligations	11.3	4.7	16.0	4	3.9	12.1	9.9
Equities	22.1	1.5	23.6	7	0.2	23.4	18.3
Other marketable securities and/or loans	2.1	1.1	3.2	1	1.6	1.6	2.7
Total Canadian dollar-denominated	91.5	42.6	134.1	38	40.7	93.4	88.7
Cash and due from banks	34.8	–	34.8	10	0.6	34.2	20.1
U.S. government obligations	2.8	29.8	32.6	9	31.5	1.1	1.7
U.S. federal agency obligations, including U.S. federal agency mortgage-backed obligations	28.1	5.9	34.0	10	9.8	24.2	23.2
Other sovereign obligations	24.8	22.4	47.2	14	1.8	45.4	48.1
Corporate issuer obligations	44.4	1.3	45.7	13	5.6	40.1	39.2
Equities	8.1	3.1	11.2	3	1.6	9.6	8.9
Other marketable securities and/or loans	6.4	4.8	11.2	3	4.6	6.6	5.7
Total non-Canadian dollar-denominated	149.4	67.3	216.7	62	55.5	161.2	146.9
Total	$ 240.9	$ 109.9	$ 350.8	100 %	$ 96.2	$ 254.6	$ 235.6
As at October 31, 2013	$ 224.4	$ 107.6	$ 332.0	100 %	$ 96.4	$ 235.6	

[1] Positions stated include gross asset values pertaining to secured borrowing/lending and reverse-repurchase/repurchase businesses.
[2] Liquid assets include collateral received that can be rehypothecated or otherwise redeployed.

Liquid assets are held in The Toronto-Dominion Bank and multiple domestic and foreign subsidiaries and branches and are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 35: SUMMARY OF UNENCUMBERED LIQUID ASSETS BY BANK, SUBSIDIARIES AND BRANCHES

(billions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
The Toronto-Dominion Bank (Parent)	$ 62.6	$ 57.7
Bank subsidiaries	151.9	143.3
Foreign branches	40.1	34.6
Total	$ 254.6	$ 235.6

TD's monthly average liquid assets for the quarter ended January 31, 2014 are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 36: SUMMARY OF AVERAGE LIQUID ASSETS BY TYPE AND CURRENCY[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)							*Average for the three months ended*
	Bank-owned liquid assets	Securities received as collateral from securities financing and derivative transactions[2]	Total liquid assets		Encumbered liquid assets	Unencumbered liquid assets[2]	Unencumbered liquid assets
						January 31, 2014	October 31, 2013
Canadian government obligations	$ 11.2	$ 28.4	$ 39.6	11 %	$ 23.5	$ 16.1	$ 22.0
NHA MBS	42.7	0.6	43.3	12	6.8	36.5	35.1
Provincial government obligations	4.0	5.2	9.2	3	5.3	3.9	3.7
Corporate issuer obligations	14.5	3.7	18.2	5	1.7	16.5	11.3
Equities	22.1	2.5	24.6	7	2.8	21.8	18.6
Other marketable securities and/or loans	2.4	0.7	3.1	1	1.0	2.1	2.3
Total Canadian dollar-denominated	96.9	41.1	138.0	39	41.1	96.9	93.0
Cash and due from banks	30.3	–	30.3	9	0.6	29.7	19.9
U.S. government obligations	2.9	31.9	34.8	10	33.5	1.3	1.3
U.S. federal agency obligations, including U.S. federal agency mortgage-backed obligations	26.9	5.6	32.5	9	7.8	24.7	23.2
Other sovereign obligations	26.3	22.4	48.7	14	2.1	46.6	44.4
Corporate issuer obligations	41.0	1.9	42.9	12	5.4	37.5	38.2
Equities	7.5	2.6	10.1	3	1.6	8.5	7.7
Other marketable securities and/or loans	7.3	5.3	12.6	4	5.0	7.6	5.5
Total non-Canadian dollar-denominated	142.2	69.7	211.9	61	56.0	155.9	140.2
Total	$ 239.1	$ 110.8	$ 349.9	100 %	$ 97.1	$ 252.8	$ 233.2
As at October 31, 2013	$ 225.9	$ 103.1	$ 329.0	100 %	$ 95.8	$ 233.2	

[1] Positions stated include gross asset values pertaining to secured borrowing/lending and reverse-repurchase/repurchase businesses.
[2] Liquid assets include collateral received that can be rehypothecated or otherwise redeployed.

Average liquid assets held in The Toronto-Dominion Bank and multiple domestic and foreign subsidiaries and branches are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 37: SUMMARY OF AVERAGE UNENCUMBERED LIQUID ASSETS BY BANK, SUBSIDIARIES, AND BRANCHES

(billions of Canadian dollars)	*Average for the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
The Toronto-Dominion Bank (Parent)	**$ 65.4**	$ 59.6
Bank subsidiaries	**148.8**	141.0
Foreign branches	**38.6**	32.6
Total	**$ 252.8**	$ 233.2

Unencumbered liquid assets are represented in a cumulative liquidity gap framework with adjustments made for estimated market or trading depth for each asset class, settlement timing and/or other identified impediments to potential sale or pledging. In addition, the fair market value of securities will fluctuate based on changes in prevailing interest rates, credit spreads and/or market demand. Where appropriate, we apply a downward adjustment to current market value reflective of expected market conditions and investor requirements during the "Severe Combined Stress" scenario. Overall, we expect the reduction in current market value to be low given the underlying high credit quality and demonstrated liquidity of our liquid asset portfolio. "Available liquidity" also includes our estimated borrowing capacity through the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) System in the U.S.

TD has access to the Bank of Canada's Emergency Lending Assistance Program, Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window in the U.S. and European Central Bank standby liquidity facilities. TD does not consider borrowing capacity at central banks as a source of available liquidity when assessing liquidity positions.

TD does not consolidate the surplus liquidity of U.S. Retail with the positions of other segments due to investment restrictions imposed by the U.S. Federal Reserve on funds generated from deposit taking activities by member financial institutions. Surplus liquidity domiciled in certain wealth and insurance business subsidiaries are also not included in the enterprise liquidity position calculation due to local regulatory investment restrictions.

TD also maintains foreign branches in key global centres such as New York, London and Singapore to support Wholesale Banking activities. The parent company routinely provides a guarantee of liquidity support to all of its foreign branches and consolidated subsidiaries.

The ongoing management of business segment liquidity in accordance with stress scenario related limits ensures there will be sufficient sources of cash in a liquidity stress event. Additional stress scenarios are also used to evaluate the potential range of liquidity requirements the Bank could encounter. We have liquidity contingency funding plans (CFP) in place for each major business segment and local jurisdiction to document liquidity management actions and governance in relation to stress events. CFP documentation is an integral component of the Bank's overall liquidity risk management program.

Credit ratings are important to our borrowing costs and ability to raise funds. Rating downgrades could potentially result in higher financing costs and reduce access to capital markets, and could also affect our ability to enter into routine derivative or hedging transactions.

Credit ratings and outlooks provided by rating agencies reflect their views and are subject to change from time-to-time, based on a number of factors including our financial strength, competitive position and liquidity as well as factors not entirely within our control, including the methodologies used by rating agencies and conditions affecting the overall financial services industry.

TABLE 38: CREDIT RATINGS[1]

			As at
			January 31, 2014
Rating agency	**Short-term debt rating**	**Senior long-term debt rating**	**Outlook**
Moody's	**P-1**	**Aa1**	**Stable**
S&P	**A-1+**	**AA-**	**Stable**
DBRS	**R-1 (high)**	**AA**	**Stable**

[1] The above ratings are for the Toronto-Dominion Bank legal entity. A more extensive listing, including subsidiaries' ratings, is available on the Bank's website at http://www.td.com/investor/credit.jsp. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation inasmuch 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.

We regularly review the level of increased collateral our trading counterparties would require in the event of a downgrade of TD's credit rating. We hold liquid assets to ensure we are able to provide additional collateral required by trading counterparties in the event of a one-notch downgrade in our senior long-term credit ratings. Severe downgrades could have an impact on liquidity requirements by necessitating the Bank to post additional collateral for the benefit of our trading counterparties. The following table presents the additional collateral payments that could have been called at the reporting date in the event of one, two and three-notch downgrades of our credit ratings.

TABLE 39: ADDITIONAL COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RATING DOWNGRADES

(billions of Canadian dollars)	*Average for the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
One-notch downgrade	**$ 0.2**	$ 0.2
Two-notch downgrade	**0.3**	0.3
Three-notch downgrade	**0.4**	0.4

In the course of the Bank's day-to-day operations, securities and other assets are pledged to obtain funding and participate in clearing and/or settlement systems. A summary of encumbered and unencumbered assets is presented in the following table as they are represented on the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet:

TABLE 40: ON BALANCE SHEET ENCUMBERED AND UNENCUMBERED ASSETS[1]

(billions of Canadian dollars) *As at*

	Encumbered[2]		Unencumbered			
	Pledged as Collateral[3]	Other[4]	Available as Collateral[5]	Other[6]	Total Assets	Encumbered Assets as a % of Total Assets
						January 31, 2014
Cash and due from banks	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 2.9**	**$ 2.9**	**– %**
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**3.6**	**1.5**	**36.0**	**3.1**	**44.2**	**0.6**
Securities, trading loans, and other[7]	**41.1**	**22.6**	**141.2**	**14.0**	**218.9**	**7.0**
Derivatives	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57.1**	**57.1**	**–**
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements[8]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**72.1**	**72.1**	**–**
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	**16.3**	**51.0**	**70.7**	**318.4**	**456.4**	**7.4**
Customers' liability under acceptances	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**–**
Investment in TD Ameritrade	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**–**
Goodwill	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14.1**	**14.1**	**–**
Other intangibles	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**–**
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**–**
Current income tax receivable	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**–**
Deferred tax assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**–**
Other assets[9]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18.4**	**18.4**	**–**
Total	**$ 61.0**	**$ 75.1**	**$ 247.9**	**$ 524.9**	**$ 908.9**	**15.0 %**
As at October 31, 2013	$ 56.8	$ 81.7	$ 227.8	$ 495.7	$ 862.0	16.1 %

[1] Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.
[2] Asset encumbrance has been analysed on an individual asset basis. Where a particular asset has been encumbered and TD has holdings of the asset both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet, it is assumed for the purpose of this disclosure that the on-balance sheet holding is encumbered ahead of the off-balance sheet holding.
[3] Represents assets on the Bank's Consolidated Balance Sheet that have been posted externally to support the Bank's liabilities and day-to-day operations including securities related to repurchase agreements, securities lending, clearing and payment systems and assets pledged for derivative transactions. Also includes assets that have been pledged supporting FHLB activity.
[4] Assets on the Bank's Consolidated Balance Sheet supporting TD Bank funding activities, assets pledged against securitization liabilities, assets held by consolidated securitization vehicles or in pools for covered bond issuance, and assets covering short sales.
[5] Assets on the Bank's Consolidated Balance Sheet that are considered readily available in their current legal form to generate funding or support collateral needs. This category includes reported FHLB assets that remain unutilized and held-to-maturity securities that are available for collateral purposes however not regularly utilized in practice.
[6] Assets on the Bank's Consolidated Balance Sheet that cannot be used to support funding or collateral requirements in their current form. This category includes those assets that are potentially eligible as funding program collateral (for example, CMHC insured mortgages that can be securitized into NHA MBS).
[7] Securities include trading loans, securities, and other, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities.
[8] Assets reported in Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements represent the value of these transactions, and not the value of the collateral received.
[9] Other assets include amounts receivable from brokers, dealers and clients.

Refer to Note 19 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements "Pledged Assets and Collateral" discussion for details on financial assets accepted as collateral that the Bank is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default.

FUNDING

TD has access to a wide variety of short- and long-term unsecured and secured funding sources including securitization channels that it uses to meet operational requirements. TD's funding activities are conducted in accordance with the Global Liquidity and Asset Pledging (GLAP) Policy that requires, among other things, assets be funded to the appropriate term or stressed trading market depth.

Our primary approach to managing funding activities is to maximize the use of deposits raised through retail and business banking channels. The following table illustrates the Bank's large base of personal and commercial, domestic wealth and TD Ameritrade sweep deposits (collectively P&C deposits) that make up over 70% of total funding. The amount of stable long-term funding provided by demand or non-specific maturity P&C deposits is determined based on demonstrated balance permanence under the "Severe Combined Stress" scenario.

TABLE 41: SUMMARY OF DEPOSIT FUNDING

(billions of Canadian dollars) *As at*

	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
P&C deposits – Canadian Retail (including domestic wealth businesses)	**$ 262.2**	$ 260.5
P&C deposits – U.S. Retail	**215.9**	200.0
Other deposits	**2.1**	2.0
Total	**$ 480.2**	$ 462.5

The Bank maintains an active external funding program to provide access to diversified funding sources, including asset securitization, covered bonds and unsecured wholesale debt. Our wholesale funding is diversified geographically, by currency and by distribution network. The Bank maintains depositor concentration limits against short-term wholesale deposits in effort not to excessively depend on one or small groups of depositors for funding. The Bank further limits short-term wholesale funding that can mature in a given time period in effort to mitigate exposures to refinancing risk and asset liquidity risk during a stress event.

The Bank continues to explore all opportunities to access lower-cost funding on a sustainable basis. The following table represents the various sources of funding obtained as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, respectively:

TABLE 42: WHOLESALE FUNDING[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars)								*As at*
							January 31 2014	October 31 2013
	Less than 1 month	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**Over 1 to 2 years**	**Over 2 years**	**Total**	Total
Deposits from Banks[2]	**$ 9,689**	**$ 2,345**	**$ 155**	**$ 208**	**$ 1**	**$ 21**	**$ 12,419**	$ 11,025
Bearer Deposit Note	**709**	**1,134**	**14**	**615**	**–**	**–**	**2,472**	2,627
Certificates of Deposit	**19,515**	**20,838**	**12,896**	**13,873**	**85**	**–**	**67,207**	56,139
Commercial Paper	**4,585**	**2,112**	**1,366**	**531**	**–**	**–**	**8,594**	8,192
Asset Backed Commercial Paper[3]	**1,377**	**1,779**	**891**	**37**	**–**	**–**	**4,084**	4,081
Covered Bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,228**	**2,227**	**6,696**	**11,151**	10,442
Mortgage Securitization	**2,017**	**1,304**	**4,104**	**4,587**	**6,372**	**26,086**	**44,470**	47,552
Senior Unsecured Medium Term Notes	**97**	**203**	**1,865**	**893**	**9,868**	**17,181**	**30,107**	23,290
Subordinated Notes and Debentures[4]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**148**	**–**	**7,839**	**7,987**	7,982
Term Asset Backed Securitization	**–**	**–**	**–**	**303**	**–**	**987**	**1,290**	1,662
Total	**$ 37,989**	**$ 29,715**	**$ 21,291**	**$ 23,423**	**$ 18,553**	**$ 58,810**	**$ 189,781**	$ 172,992
Of which:								
Secured	**$ 3,394**	**$ 3,083**	**$ 4,995**	**$ 7,155**	**$ 8,599**	**$ 33,769**	**$ 60,995**	$ 63,737
Unsecured	**34,595**	**26,632**	**16,296**	**16,268**	**9,954**	**25,041**	**128,786**	109,255
Total	**$ 37,989**	**$ 29,715**	**$ 21,291**	**$ 23,423**	**$ 18,553**	**$ 58,810**	**$ 189,781**	$ 172,992

[1] Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the current year's presentation.
[2] Includes total fixed-term deposits with banks.
[3] Represents asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) issued by consolidated Bank-owned structured entities.
[4] Subordinated notes and debentures are not considered wholesale funding as it may be raised primarily for capital management purposes

The Bank uses residential real estate-secured securitization programs as a primary source of funding. Excluding Wholesale Banking mortgage aggregation business, our total mortgage-backed securities issuance for the three months ended January 31, 2014 was $1.5 billion (October 31, 2013 – $1.3 billion). There was no other asset-backed securities issuance (October 31, 2013 – $1 billion). The Bank continued to expand its long-term funding base by issuing $1.7 billion of unsecured medium-term notes (October 31, 2013 – $6.6 billion) and did not issue covered bonds during the quarter ended January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – nil).

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING LIQUIDITY

In November 2013, OSFI released a Draft Guideline on "Liquidity Adequacy Requirements" (LAR) for public comment. The LAR guideline establishes two minimum standards based on the Basel III framework with national supervisory discretion applied to certain treatments: the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) effective January 1, 2015, and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) effective January 1, 2018. These requirements are supplemented by additional supervisory monitoring metrics including the liquidity monitoring tools and the intraday liquidity monitoring tools as considered in the Basel III framework, and the OSFI-designed Net Cumulative Cash Flow (NCCF) metric.

In January 2014, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) released a revised consultative document on NSFR. The revised NSFR incorporates higher stability factors for retail and small business deposits, provides additional analysis in the sub-one year buckets of assets and liabilities, addresses the treatment of short-term matched funding of assets and liabilities, and introduces more consistency with LCR. TD continues to develop strategies to align its liquidity risk management framework with the regulatory standards.

MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

The following table summarizes on- and off-balance sheet categories by remaining contractual maturity. Off-balance sheet commitments include contractual obligations to make future payments on operating and capital lease commitments, certain purchase obligations and other liabilities. The values of credit instruments reported below represent the maximum amount of additional credit that the Bank could be obligated to extend should contracts be fully utilized. Since a significant portion of guarantees and commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the contractual amounts is not representative of future liquidity requirements. These contractual obligations have an impact on TD's short-term and long-term liquidity and capital resource needs.

The maturity analysis presented does not depict TD's asset/liability matching or exposure to interest rate risk. The maturity analysis also differs from how the Bank evaluates the exposure it may have to liquidity risk and its associated funding needs. TD ensures that assets are appropriately funded to protect against borrowing cost volatility and potential reductions to funding market availability (that is, TD does not fund illiquid long-term assets with short-term maturity borrowings). TD utilizes stable P&C non-specific maturity deposits (chequing and savings accounts) and P&C term deposits as the primary source of long-term funding for the Bank's non-trading assets. TD also funds the stable balance of non-specific maturity revolving line of credit balances with long-term funding sources. TD conducts long-term funding activities based on the projected net growth for non-trading assets after considering such items as new business volumes, renewals of both term loans and term deposits, and how customers exercise options to prepay and pre-redeem. TD targets terms-to-maturity for new funding to match as closely as possible the resultant expected maturity profile of its balance sheet. TD also raises shorter-term unsecured wholesale deposits to fund trading assets based on our internal estimates of liquidity of these assets under stressed market conditions.

TABLE 43: REMAINING CONTRACTUAL MATURITY

(millions of Canadian dollars) *As at*

										January 31, 2014
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No Specific Maturity	Total
Assets										
Cash and due from banks	$ 2,874	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 2,874
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	31,830	837	126	181	64	–	–	–	11,124	44,162
Trading loans, securities, and other[1]	1,923	2,867	3,752	2,554	4,012	7,052	18,895	11,582	48,507	101,144
Derivatives	6,477	2,859	2,565	1,884	3,140	7,748	18,833	13,617	–	57,123
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	179	650	1,132	861	1,184	992	549	646	179	6,372
Available-for-sale securities	1,571	5,659	1,252	1,741	1,250	6,230	20,754	15,879	1,803	56,139
Held-to-maturity securities	116	1,136	731	463	1,527	2,642	15,059	33,680	4	55,358
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	41,525	13,643	10,351	2,414	3,452	673	56	–	–	72,114
Loans										
Residential mortgages	976	2,170	6,901	6,161	5,631	34,769	105,859	26,412	–	188,879
Consumer instalment and other personal	946	1,386	2,350	2,678	2,397	11,723	25,708	9,478	63,815	120,481
Credit card	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,571	25,571
Business and government	15,893	3,766	4,664	3,885	3,607	8,571	33,812	35,697	10,943	120,838
Debt securities classified as loans	–	674	43	16	13	294	824	1,894	–	3,758
Total loans	17,815	7,996	13,958	12,740	11,648	55,357	166,203	73,481	100,329	459,527
Allowance for loan losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,079)	(3,079)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	17,815	7,996	13,958	12,740	11,648	55,357	166,203	73,481	97,250	456,448
Customers' liability under acceptances	7,395	1,445	170	1	–	–	–	–	–	9,011
Investment in TD Ameritrade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,451	5,451
Goodwill[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,079	14,079
Other intangibles[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,691	2,691
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,840	4,840
Current income tax receivable	–	988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	988
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,752	1,752
Amounts receivable from brokers, dealers and clients	8,622	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8,635
Other assets	1,749	370	116	51	148	147	149	213	6,772	9,715
Total assets	$ 122,076	$ 38,450	$ 34,153	$ 22,890	$ 26,425	$ 80,841	$ 240,498	$ 149,098	$ 194,465	$ 908,896
Liabilities										
Trading deposits	$ 13,521	$ 19,223	$ 12,716	$ 10,603	$ 4,428	$ 151	$ 862	$ 519	$ –	$ 62,023
Derivatives	6,253	3,055	2,580	1,765	2,937	6,780	17,060	13,238	–	53,668
Securitization liabilities at fair value	2,002	609	3,559	2,499	292	2,141	4,948	2,272	–	18,322
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	98	205	477	390	504	1,723	992	–	–	4,389
Deposits[3,4]										
Personal	5,405	8,192	7,977	6,448	6,016	8,974	12,939	165	276,651	332,767
Banks	10,839	2,474	629	65	1	1	8	12	2,090	16,119
Business and government	23,175	11,990	4,792	1,133	3,117	11,103	23,933	2,217	131,817	213,277
Total deposits	39,419	22,656	13,398	7,646	9,134	20,078	36,880	2,394	410,558	562,163
Acceptances	7,395	1,445	170	1	–	–	–	–	–	9,011
Obligations related to securities sold short[1]	1,427	2,465	1,189	651	625	2,264	8,649	8,152	15,557	40,979
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	35,330	1,364	1,663	729	374	101	17	–	–	39,578
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	15	695	545	1,356	440	4,231	16,302	2,564	–	26,148
Provisions	4	11	18	4	42	–	–	35	546	660
Current income tax payable	–	212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	212
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	302	302
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	10,031	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	10,073
Insurance-related liabilities	144	217	291	–	488	720	1,360	886	1,543	5,649
Other liabilities[5]	3,044	2,463	1,294	927	798	352	1,390	51	3,475	13,794
Subordinated notes and debentures	–	–	–	148	–	–	–	7,839	–	7,987
Liability for preferred shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	29
Liability for capital trust securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,909	53,909
Total liabilities and equity	$ 118,683	$ 54,620	$ 37,900	$ 26,719	$ 20,062	$ 38,541	$ 88,460	$ 37,979	$ 485,932	$ 908,896
Off-balance sheet commitments										
Purchase obligations										
Operating lease commitments	$ 66	$ 135	$ 200	$ 198	$ 195	$ 754	$ 1,893	$ 3,075	$ –	$ 6,516
Network service agreements	2	4	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	20
Automated teller machines	9	18	44	46	27	62	77	7	–	290
Contact center technology	3	5	7	7	8	32	83	–	–	145
Software licensing and equipment maintenance	–	14	26	9	80	137	115	–	–	381
Credit and liquidity commitments										
Financial and performance standby letters of credit	856	1,251	2,577	1,635	2,646	3,751	5,613	482	–	18,811
Documentary and commercial letters of credit	74	109	42	22	8	23	8	2	–	288
Commitments to extend credit and liquidity[6,7]	9,849	10,663	7,503	4,160	3,265	9,903	43,207	1,651	1,538	91,739
Non-consolidated structured entity commitments										
Commitments to liquidity facilities for ABCP	316	210	200	210	199	17	867	–	–	2,019

1 Amount has been recorded according to the remaining contractual maturity of the underlying security.

2 For the purposes of this table, non-financial assets have been recorded as having 'no specific maturity'.

3 As the timing of demand deposits and notice deposits is non-specific and callable by the depositor, obligations have been included as having 'no specific maturity'.

4 Includes $11 billion of covered bonds with remaining contractual maturities of $2 billion in '9 months to 1 year', $2 billion in 'over 1 to 2 years' and $7 billion in 'over 2 to 5 years'.

5 Includes $127 million of capital lease commitments with remaining contractual maturities of $3 million in 'less than 1 month', $5 million in '1 month to 3 months', $7 million in '3 months to 6 months', $7 million in '6 months to 9 months', $7 million in '9 months to 1 year', $28 million in 'over 1 to 2 years', $42 million in 'over 2 to 5 years' and $28 million in 'over 5 years'.

6 Includes $89 million in commitments to extend credit to private equity investments.

7 Commitments to extend credit exclude personal lines of credit and credit card lines, which are unconditionally cancellable at the Bank's discretion at any time.

TABLE 43: REMAINING CONTRACTUAL MATURITY (continued)[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars) *As at* October 31, 2013

	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No Specific Maturity	Total
Assets										
Cash and due from banks	$ 3,581	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 3,581
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	22,539	402	350	214	138	–	–	–	4,940	28,583
Trading loans, securities, and other[2]	2,087	4,113	2,844	2,919	3,185	7,089	18,528	12,028	49,147	101,940
Derivatives	5,658	2,588	1,887	1,543	1,379	6,801	14,832	14,773	–	49,461
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	180	636	539	911	739	2,132	527	693	175	6,532
Available-for-sale securities	3,470	4,284	4,373	1,097	1,851	5,873	22,725	34,033	1,838	79,544
Held-to-maturity securities	293	831	862	548	412	2,825	11,804	12,386	–	29,961
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	33,159	16,337	7,290	5,171	2,013	260	53	–	–	64,283
Loans										
Residential mortgages	1,194	1,842	4,552	7,725	6,219	31,175	108,098	25,015	–	185,820
Consumer instalment and other personal	1,014	1,376	2,147	2,375	2,700	10,460	28,099	8,895	62,126	119,192
Credit card	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,222	22,222
Business and government	17,832	3,886	3,340	4,382	3,090	8,059	31,745	32,682	11,783	116,799
Debt securities classified as loans	–	–	635	41	–	307	893	1,868	–	3,744
Total loans	20,040	7,104	10,674	14,523	12,009	50,001	168,835	68,460	96,131	447,777
Allowance for loan losses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,855)	(2,855)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	20,040	7,104	10,674	14,523	12,009	50,001	168,835	68,460	93,276	444,922
Customers' liability under acceptances	4,927	1,381	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,399
Investment in TD Ameritrade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,300	5,300
Goodwill[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,293	13,293
Other intangibles[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,493	2,493
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,635	4,635
Current income tax receivable	–	–	–	–	583	–	–	–	–	583
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,800	1,800
Amounts receivable from brokers, dealers and clients	9,183	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,183
Other assets	1,630	317	179	55	171	186	224	39	6,727	9,528
Total assets	$ 106,747	$ 37,993	$ 29,089	$ 26,981	$ 22,480	$ 75,167	$ 237,528	$ 142,412	$ 183,624	$ 862,021
Liabilities										
Trading deposits	$ 9,991	$ 14,000	$ 18,430	$ 5,562	$ 1,609	$ 156	$ 807	$ 412	$ –	$ 50,967
Derivatives	5,430	2,719	2,425	1,938	1,627	6,868	13,648	14,816	–	49,471
Securitization liabilities at fair value	1,896	2,385	2,619	3,529	2,401	1,962	4,662	2,506	–	21,960
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2	4	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	12
Deposits[4,5]										
Personal	5,288	8,461	9,116	6,778	6,366	9,180	12,666	150	261,463	319,468
Banks	9,412	3,056	355	255	37	14	25	27	3,968	17,149
Business and government	22,931	13,167	4,058	2,825	3,181	8,824	21,844	1,860	126,298	204,988
Total deposits	37,631	24,684	13,529	9,858	9,584	18,018	34,535	2,037	391,729	541,605
Acceptances	4,927	1,381	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,399
Obligations related to securities sold short[2]	689	605	1,481	156	777	2,603	9,649	8,526	17,343	41,829
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	27,990	4,201	775	679	682	73	14	–	–	34,414
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	40	517	730	578	1,428	3,482	15,794	3,023	–	25,592
Provisions	6	23	21	7	41	3	3	29	563	696
Current income tax payable	–	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	–	137
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	321	321
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	8,842	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	8,882
Insurance-related liabilities	142	212	284	–	477	703	1,325	866	1,577	5,586
Other liabilities[6]	4,064	3,332	925	536	516	350	1,549	35	3,451	14,758
Subordinated notes and debentures	–	–	–	–	149	–	–	7,833	–	7,982
Liability for preferred shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27
Liability for capital trust securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,383	51,383
Total liabilities and equity	$ 101,650	$ 54,066	$ 41,311	$ 22,844	$ 19,429	$ 34,221	$ 81,986	$ 40,110	$ 466,404	$ 862,021
Off-balance sheet commitments										
Purchase obligations										
Operating lease commitments	$ 64	$ 129	$ 193	$ 192	$ 190	$ 732	$ 1,838	$ 2,918	$ –	$ 6,256
Network service agreements	2	4	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	27
Automated teller machines	9	20	28	45	46	78	44	–	–	270
Contact center technology	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Software licensing and equipment maintenance	6	69	6	24	7	32	19	–	–	163
Credit and liquidity commitments										
Financial and performance standby letters of credit	180	1,007	2,022	2,497	1,485	3,788	5,022	502	–	16,503
Documentary and commercial letters of credit	41	66	36	14	24	3	15	1	–	200
Commitments to extend credit and liquidity[7,8]	11,675	10,806	6,379	3,676	4,056	8,414	40,395	2,655	1,410	89,466
Non-consolidated structured entity commitments										
Commitments to liquidity facilities for ABCP	–	561	226	237	187	4	765	–	–	1,980

1 Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

2 Amount has been recorded according to the remaining contractual maturity of the underlying security.

3 For the purposes of this table, non-financial assets have been recorded as having 'no specific maturity'.

4 As the timing of demand deposits and notice deposits is non-specific and callable by the depositor, obligations have been included as having 'no specific maturity'.

5 Includes $10 billion of covered bonds with remaining contractual maturities of $2 billion in '9 months to 1 year', $2 billion in 'over 1 to 2 years' and $6 billion in 'over 2 to 5 years'.

6 Includes $103 million of capital lease commitments with remaining contractual maturities of $3 million in 'less than 1 month', $6 million in '1 month to 3 months', $8 million in '3 months to 6 months', $8 million in '6 months to 9 months', $7 million in '9 months to 1 year', $18 million in 'over 1 to 2 years' and $53 million in 'over 2 to 5 years'.

7 Includes $82 million in commitments to extend credit to private equity investments.

8 Commitments to extend credit exclude personal lines of credit and credit card lines, which are unconditionally cancellable at the Bank's discretion at any time.

SECURITIZATION AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Bank carries out certain business activities through arrangements with structured entities, including special purpose entities (SPEs). The Bank uses structured entities like SPEs to raise capital, obtain sources of liquidity by securitizing certain of the Bank's financial assets, to assist the Bank's clients in securitizing their financial assets, and to create investment products for the Bank's clients. Securitizations are an important part of the financial markets, providing liquidity by facilitating investor access to specific portfolios of assets and risks. See Note 7 to the Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the accounting for structured entities.

Securitization of Bank-Originated Assets

The Bank securitizes residential mortgages, business and government loans, personal loans, and credit card loans to enhance its liquidity position, to diversify sources of funding and to optimize the management of the balance sheet.

The Bank securitizes residential mortgages under the National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA MBS) program sponsored by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The securitization of residential mortgages with the CMHC does not qualify for derecognition and remain on the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. Additionally, the Bank securitizes personal loans and credit card loans by selling them to Bank-sponsored SPEs that are consolidated by the Bank. The Bank also securitizes U.S. residential mortgages with U.S. government agencies which qualify for derecognition and are removed from the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. All other products securitized by the Bank were originated in Canada and sold to Canadian securitization structures. See Note 6 and Note 7 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

TABLE 44: EXPOSURES SECURITIZED BY THE BANK AS ORIGINATOR[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars) *As at*

	Significant unconsolidated SPEs		Significant consolidated SPEs	Non-SPE third-parties	
	Securitized assets	**Carrying value of retained interests**	**Securitized assets**	**Securitized assets**	**Carrying value of retained interests**
					January 31, 2014
Residential mortgage loans	**$ 23,424**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 14,957**	**$ –**
Consumer instalment and other personal loans[2]	**–**	**–**	**6,141**	**–**	**–**
Credit card loans[2]	**–**	**–**	**150**	**–**	**–**
Business and government loans	**25**	**–**	**–**	**2,296**	**50**
Total exposure	**$ 23,449**	**$ –**	**$ 6,291**	**$ 17,253**	**$ 50**
					October 31, 2013
Residential mortgage loans	$ 23,157	$ –	$ –	$ 16,229	$ –
Consumer instalment and other personal loans[2]	–	–	6,141	–	–
Credit card loans[2]	–	–	300	–	–
Business and government loans	35	–	–	2,322	52
Total exposure	$ 23,192	$ –	$ 6,441	$ 18,551	$ 52

[1] Includes all assets securitized by the Bank, irrespective of whether they are on- or off-balance sheet for accounting purposes, including those that did not qualify for derecognition except for securitizations through U.S. government-sponsored entities where we do not hold any resultant mortgage-backed securities.

[2] In securitization transactions that the Bank has undertaken for its own assets, it has acted as an originating bank and retained securitization exposure from a capital perspective.

Residential Mortgage Loans

The Bank securitizes residential mortgage loans through significant unconsolidated SPEs and Canadian non-SPE third-parties. Residential mortgage loans securitized by the Bank may give rise to full derecognition of the financial assets depending on the individual arrangement of each transaction. In instances where the Bank fully derecognizes residential mortgage loans, the Bank may be exposed to the risks of transferred loans through retained interests. As at January 31, 2014, the Bank has not recognized any retained interests due to the securitization of residential mortgage loans on its Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Consumer Instalment and Other Personal Loans

The Bank securitizes consumer instalment and other personal loans through consolidated SPEs. The Bank consolidates the SPEs as they serve as financing vehicles for the Bank's assets, the Bank has power over the key economic decisions of the SPE and the Bank is exposed to the majority of the residual risks of the SPEs. As at January 31, 2014, the SPEs issued $5.1 billion of issued commercial paper outstanding (October 31, 2013 – $5.1 billion) and $1 billion of issued notes outstanding (October 31, 2013 – $1 billion). As at January 31, 2014, the Bank's maximum potential exposure to loss for these conduits was $6.1 billion (October 31, 2013 – $6.1 billion) of which $1.1 billion of underlying consumer instalment and other personal loans was government insured (October 31, 2013 – $1.1 billion).

Credit Card Loans

The Bank securitizes credit card loans through a consolidated SPE as it serves as a financing vehicle for the Bank's assets, the Bank has power over the key economic decisions of the SPE and is exposed to the majority of the residual risks of the SPE. As at January 31, 2014, the consolidated SPE had $0.3 billion of issued notes outstanding (October 31, 2013 – $0.6 billion). As at January 31, 2014, the Bank's maximum potential exposure to loss for this SPE was $0.3 billion (October 31, 2013 – $0.6 billion).

Business and Government Loans

The Bank securitizes business and government loans through significant unconsolidated SPEs and Canadian non-SPE third parties. Business and government loans securitized by the Bank may be derecognized from the Bank's balance sheet depending on the individual arrangement of each transaction. In instances where the Bank fully derecognizes business and government loans, the Bank may be exposed to the risks of transferred loans through retained interests. There are no expected credit losses on the retained interests of the securitized business and government loans as the mortgages are all government insured.

Securitization of Third Party-Originated Assets

Significant Consolidated Special Purpose Entities

The Bank has a securitization exposure to certain third party originated assets through a consolidated SPE. The Bank consolidates the SPE since the Bank has power over the key economic decisions of the SPE, it is wholly-funded by the Bank, and the Bank is exposed to the majority of the risks of the SPE. As at January 31, 2014, the consolidated SPE had $374 million (October 31, 2013 – $312 million) of assets secured by underlying trade receivables, originated in the U.S. The weighted-average life of these assets is 3.1 years (October 31, 2013 – 3.4 years). The Bank's maximum potential exposure to loss due to its funding of the SPE as at January 31, 2014 was $374 million (October 31, 2013 – $312 million). As at January 31, 2014, the funding is provided primarily through a senior facility that has a AAA rating from the credit rating agency. Further, as at January 31, 2014, the Bank had committed to provide an additional $16 million (October 31, 2013 – $53 million) in funding to the SPE.

Significant Non-Consolidated Special Purpose Entities

Multi-Seller Conduits

The Bank administers multi-seller conduits and provides liquidity facilities as well as securities distribution services; it may also provide credit enhancements. Third party-originated assets are securitized through Bank-sponsored SPEs, which are not consolidated by the Bank. The Bank's maximum potential exposure to loss due to its ownership interest in commercial paper and through the provision of liquidity facilities for multi-seller conduits was $9.6 billion as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $9.6 billion). Further, as at January 31, 2014, the Bank had committed to provide an additional $2.0 billion in liquidity facilities that can be used to support future asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) in the purchase of deal-specific assets (October 31, 2013 – $2.0 billion).

All third-party assets securitized by the Bank's non-consolidated multi-seller conduits were originated in Canada and sold to Canadian securitization structures. Details of the Bank-administered multi-seller, ABCP conduits are as follows:

TABLE 45: EXPOSURE TO THIRD PARTY-ORIGINATED ASSETS SECURITIZED BY BANK-SPONSORED CONDUITS

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)				*As at*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Exposure and ratings profile of SPEs AAA[1]	**Expected weighted-average life (years)[2]**	Exposure and ratings profile of unconsolidated SPEs AAA[1]	Expected weighted-average life (years)[2]
Residential mortgage loans	**$ 5,754**	**2.7**	$ 5,590	2.9
Credit card loans	**–**	**–**	–	–
Automobile loans and leases	**2,024**	**1.6**	2,164	1.3
Equipment loans and leases	**–**	**–**	–	–
Trade receivables	**1,850**	**2.6**	1,850	2.3
Total exposure	**$ 9,628**	**2.4**	$ 9,604	2.4

[1] The Bank's total liquidity facility exposure only relates to 'AAA' rated assets.

[2] Expected weighted-average life for each asset type is based upon each of the conduit's remaining purchase commitment for revolving pools and the expected weighted-average life of the assets for amortizing pools.

As at January 31, 2014, the Bank held $1,103 million of ABCP issued by Bank-sponsored multi-seller conduits within the Available-for-sale securities and Trading loans, securities, and other categories on its Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet (October 31, 2013 – $1,717 million).

Exposure to Third Party-Sponsored Conduits

The Bank has exposure to U.S. third party-sponsored conduits arising from providing liquidity facilities of $620 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $521 million) of which nil has been drawn (October 31, 2013 – nil). The assets within these conduits are comprised of individual notes backed by automotive loan receivables. As at January 31, 2014, these assets have maintained ratings from various credit rating agencies, with a minimum rating of AA.

Leveraged Finance Credit Commitments

Also included in 'Commitments to extend credit' in Note 19 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are leveraged finance credit commitments. Leveraged finance credit commitments are agreements that provide funding to a wholesale borrower with higher levels of debt, measured by the ratio of debt capital to equity capital of the borrower, relative to the industry in which it operates. The Bank's exposure to leveraged finance credit commitments as at January 31, 2014 was not significant (October 31, 2013 – not significant).

QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table provides summary information related to the Bank's eight most recently completed quarters.

TABLE 46: QUARTERLY RESULTS

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)								*For the three months ended*
	2014				2013			2012
	Jan. 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Apr. 30	Jan. 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Apr. 30
Net interest income	**$ 4,301**	$ 4,183	$ 4,145	$ 3,901	$ 3,845	$ 3,842	$ 3,817	$ 3,680
Non-interest income	**3,264**	2,817	2,940	2,706	2,722	2,735	2,669	2,582
Total revenue	**7,565**	7,000	7,085	6,607	6,567	6,577	6,486	6,262
Provision for credit losses	**456**	352	477	417	385	565	438	388
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	711	1,140	609	596	688	645	512
Non-interest expenses	**4,096**	4,164	3,771	3,632	3,502	3,611	3,475	3,376
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	**365**	238	249	289	359	176	289	350
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes	**77**	81	75	57	59	57	62	54
Net income – reported	**2,042**	1,616	1,523	1,717	1,784	1,594	1,701	1,690
Adjustments for items of note, net of income taxes[1]								
Amortization of intangibles	**61**	59	59	58	56	60	59	59
Fair value of derivatives hedging the reclassified available-for-sale securities portfolio	**(19)**	15	(70)	22	(24)	35	–	9
Integration charges relating to the acquisition of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada	**21**	14	24	30	24	25	25	30
Gain on sale of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services	**(196)**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Set-up, conversion and other one-time costs related to affinity relationship with Aimia and acquisition of Aeroplan Visa credit card accounts	**115**	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Litigation and litigation-related charge/reserve	**–**	30	–	–	70	–	77	–
Impact of Alberta flood on the loan portfolio	**–**	(29)	48	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring charges	**–**	90	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intergration charges, direct transaction costs, and changes in fair value of contingent consideration relating to the Chrysler Financial acquisition	**–**	–	–	–	–	3	6	3
Reduction of allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	(30)	(59)
Positive impact due to changes in statutory income tax rates	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	(18)	–
Fair value of credit default swaps hedging the corporate loan book, net of provision for credit losses	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	1
Impact of Superstorm Sandy	**–**	–	–	–	–	37	–	–
Total adjustments for items of note	**(18)**	199	61	110	126	160	117	43
Net income – adjusted	**2,024**	1,815	1,584	1,827	1,910	1,754	1,818	1,733
Preferred dividends	**46**	49	38	49	49	49	49	49
Net income available to common shareholders and non-controlling interests in subsidiaries – adjusted	**1,978**	1,766	1,546	1,778	1,861	1,705	1,769	1,684
Attributable to:								
Non-controlling interests – adjusted	**27**	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
Common shareholders – adjusted	**$ 1,951**	$ 1,739	$ 1,520	$ 1,752	$ 1,835	$ 1,679	$ 1,743	$ 1,658
(Canadian dollars, except as noted)								
Basic earnings per share								
Reported	**$ 1.07**	$ 0.84	$ 0.79	$ 0.89	$ 0.93	$ 0.83	$ 0.89	$ 0.89
Adjusted	**1.06**	0.95	0.82	0.95	1.00	0.92	0.96	0.92
Diluted earnings per share								
Reported	**1.07**	0.84	0.79	0.89	0.93	0.83	0.89	0.89
Adjusted	**1.06**	0.95	0.82	0.95	1.00	0.91	0.95	0.91
Return on common equity – reported	**16.4 %**	13.4 %	12.8 %	15.1 %	15.6 %	14.2 %	15.5 %	16.3 %
Return on common equity – adjusted	**16.2 %**	15.1 %	13.3 %	16.1 %	16.7 %	15.7 %	16.6 %	16.8 %

[1] For explanations of items of note, see the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Reconciliation of Adjusted to Reported Net Income" table in the "Financial Results Overview" section of this document.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Bank's unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, presented on pages 45 to 82 of this Report to Shareholders, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. For details of the Bank's accounting policies under IFRS, refer to Note 2 to the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2013. For details of the Bank's significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions under IFRS, refer to Note 3 to the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2013.

Furthermore, the bank adopted the following new and amended standards which impacted the Bank's accounting policies and significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions under IFRS:

Consolidation

The following new and amended guidance relates to consolidated financial statements:
- IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* (IFRS 10), which replaces IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (IAS 27), and SIC-12, *Consolidation – Special-Purpose Entities* (SIC-12);
- IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* (IFRS 11); and
- IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (IFRS 12).

The Bank also adopted related amendments to IFRS 10 and any conforming changes to related standards.

The standards and amendments resulted in a revised definition of control that applies to all entities. Each of the above standards is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and have been applied retrospectively, allowing for certain practical exceptions and transition relief. In order to adopt the above standards the Bank reassessed its consolidation analyses for all of its investees, including but not limited to, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, structured entities such as SPEs and its involvement with other third party entities. Additional detail on the implementation of these standards is noted below.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions are eliminated on consolidation. The Bank consolidates an entity when it controls the entity, based on the criteria described below.

The Bank controls an entity when it has the power to direct the activities of the entity which have the most significant impact on the entity's risks and/or returns; is exposed to significant risks and/or returns arising from the entity; and is able to use its power to affect the risks and/or returns to which it is exposed. When assessing whether the Bank controls an entity, the entity's purpose and design are considered in order to determine the activities which most significantly impact the entity's risks and/or returns.

Management judgment is required when assessing whether the Bank should consolidate an entity, particularly complex entities. For instance, it may not be feasible to determine if the Bank controls an entity solely through an assessment of voting rights for certain structured entities. In this case, judgment is required to establish whether the Bank has decision-making power over the key relevant activities of the entity. The Bank also exercises judgment when determining whether any such power is exercised by the Bank as principal, on its own behalf, or as agent, on behalf of another counterparty. These decisions are made based on the specific facts and circumstances relevant for the entity and related transaction(s) under consideration.

Other than the deconsolidation of TD Capital Trust IV, which is disclosed in Note 2 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 10 did not result in a material impact on the financial position, cash flows, or earnings of the Bank.

Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces guidance previously provided in IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* (IAS 31) and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers*. The new standard outlines the principles relating to the accounting for joint arrangements which are arrangements where two or more parties have joint control. It also requires use of the equity method of accounting when accounting for joint ventures as compared to proportionate consolidation which was the accounting policy choice adopted by the Bank under IAS 31. On November 1, 2012, the transition date, the Bank's adoption of IFRS 11 did not result in a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank.

Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 requires enhanced disclosures about both consolidated and unconsolidated entities in which the Bank has involvement. The objective of IFRS 12 is to present information so that financial statement users may evaluate the basis of control, any restrictions on consolidated assets and liabilities; risk exposures arising from involvement with unconsolidated structured entities; non-controlling interest holders' involvement in the activities of consolidated entities; and the Bank's exposure to associates and joint ventures. The adoption of IFRS 12 did not result in a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank; however the standard will result in additional disclosures, which will be presented by the Bank as at October 31, 2014 on a retrospective basis.

Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* (IFRS 13), provides a single framework for fair value measurement and applies when other IFRS require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures. The standard provides guidance on measuring fair value using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and is applied prospectively. This new standard did not have a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank; however the standard resulted in additional fair value disclosures which are disclosed in Note 3 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements on a prospective basis. Further disclosures will be presented by the Bank as at October 31, 2014.

Under IFRS 13, the fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets at the balance sheet date is based on their available quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, fair value may be based on other observable current market transactions involving the same or similar instrument, without modification or repackaging, or is based on a valuation technique which maximizes the use of observable market inputs. Observable market inputs may include interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, and option volatilities. Valuation techniques include comparisons with similar instruments where observable market prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

For certain complex or illiquid financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market inputs are not available. Determining which valuation technique to apply requires judgment. The valuation techniques themselves also involve some level of estimation and judgment. The judgments include liquidity considerations and model inputs such as volatilities, correlations, spreads, discount rates, prepayment rates, and prices of underlying instruments. Any imprecision in these estimates can affect the resulting fair value.

The inherent nature of private equity investing is that the Bank's valuation may change over time due to developments in the business underlying the investment. Such fluctuations may be significant depending on the nature of the factors going into the valuation methodology and the extent of change in those factors.

Judgment is also used in recording fair value adjustments to model valuations to account for measurement uncertainty when valuing complex and less actively traded financial instruments. If the market for a complex financial instrument develops, the pricing for this instrument may become more transparent, resulting in refinement of valuation models.

Employee Benefits

The amendments to IAS 19, *Employee Benefits* (IAS 19), issued in June 2011, eliminate the corridor approach for actuarial gains and losses, requiring the Bank to recognize immediately all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income. Under the amended standard, the Bank has elected to reclassify cumulative actuarial gains and losses to retained earnings. Net interest expense or income is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, and is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, along with present and past service costs for the period. Plan amendment costs are recognized in the period of a plan amendment, irrespective of its vested status. Curtailments are recognized in income by the Bank when the curtailment occurs. A curtailment occurs when there is a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan. Furthermore, a termination benefit obligation is recognized when the Bank can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit, or when it recognizes related restructuring costs.

The projected benefit obligation and expense related to the Bank's pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plans are determined using multiple assumptions that may significantly influence the value of these amounts. Actuarial assumptions including discount rate, compensation increases, health care cost trend rate, and mortality rate are management's best estimates and are reviewed annually with the Bank's actuaries. The Bank develops each assumption using relevant historical experience of the Bank in conjunction with market-related data and considers if the market-related data indicates there is any prolonged or significant impact on the assumptions. The discount rate used to measure plan obligations is based on long-term high quality corporate bond yields as at October 31. The other assumptions are also long-term estimates. All assumptions are subject to a degree of uncertainty. Differences between actual experiences and the assumptions, as well as changes in the assumptions resulting from changes in future expectations, result in increases or decreases in the pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plan obligations and expenses in future periods.

The amendments to IAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and have been applied retrospectively.

On November 1, 2011, the transition date, the amendments resulted in an increase to deferred tax assets of $74 million, a decrease to other assets of $112 million, an increase in other liabilities of $98 million and a decrease to retained earnings of $136 million.

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7), issued in December 2011 provide common disclosure requirements intended to help investors and other users to better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on a company's financial position. While the IFRS 7 amendments will result in additional disclosures, the amendments did not have a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank. The IFRS 7 amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank. The disclosures required by the IFRS 7 amendments will be presented on a retrospective basis by the Bank as at October 31, 2014.

FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The IASB continues to make changes to IFRS to improve the overall quality of financial reporting. The Bank is actively monitoring all of the IASB's projects that are relevant to the Bank's financial reporting and accounting policies.

The following standards have been issued, but are not yet effective on the date of issuance of the Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the application of these standards on the Consolidated Financial Statements and will adopt these standards when they become effective.

Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation,* which clarifies the existing requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank. The Bank is continuing to assess the impact of adopting the IAS 32 amendments.

Levies

In May 2013, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), with the approval of the IASB, issued IFRIC 21, *Levies* (IFRIC 21). IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability to pay a levy imposed by government, which is accounted for in accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.* IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank, and is to be applied retrospectively. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of adopting this interpretation.

Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

In June 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 39 which provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedge accounting instrument meets certain criteria. The IAS 39 amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank, and is to be applied retrospectively. The IAS 39 amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the most recent interim period, there have been no changes in the Bank's policies and procedures and other processes that comprise its internal control over financial reporting, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (unaudited)

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)

		As at
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	**$ 2,874**	$ 3,581
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**44,162**	28,583
	47,036	32,164
Trading loans, securities, and other **(Note 3)**	**101,144**	101,940
Derivatives **(Note 3)**	**57,123**	49,461
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss **(Note 3)**	**6,372**	6,532
Available-for-sale securities **(Notes 3, 4)**	**56,139**	79,544
	220,778	237,477
Held-to-maturity securities (Note 4)	**55,358**	29,961
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**72,114**	64,283
Loans (Note 5)		
Residential mortgages	**188,879**	185,820
Consumer instalment and other personal	**120,481**	119,192
Credit card	**25,571**	22,222
Business and government	**120,838**	116,799
Debt securities classified as loans	**3,758**	3,744
	459,527	447,777
Allowance for loan losses **(Note 5)**	**(3,079)**	(2,855)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	**456,448**	444,922
Other		
Customers' liability under acceptances	**9,011**	6,399
Investment in TD Ameritrade **(Note 8)**	**5,451**	5,300
Goodwill **(Note 10)**	**14,079**	13,293
Other intangibles	**2,691**	2,493
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	**4,840**	4,635
Current income tax receivable	**988**	583
Deferred tax assets **(Note 17)**	**1,752**	1,800
Amounts receivable from brokers, dealers and clients	**8,635**	9,183
Other assets **(Note 11)**	**9,715**	9,528
	57,162	53,214
Total assets	**$ 908,896**	$ 862,021
LIABILITIES		
Trading deposits **(Notes 3, 12)**	**$ 62,023**	$ 50,967
Derivatives **(Note 3)**	**53,668**	49,471
Securitization liabilities at fair value **(Note 3)**	**18,322**	21,960
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss **(Note 3)**	**4,389**	12
	138,402	122,410
Deposits (Note 12)		
Personal	**332,767**	319,468
Banks	**16,119**	17,149
Business and government	**213,277**	204,988
	562,163	541,605
Other		
Acceptances	**9,011**	6,399
Obligations related to securities sold short	**40,979**	41,829
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	**39,578**	34,414
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	**26,148**	25,592
Provisions **(Note 19)**	**660**	696
Current income tax payable	**212**	137
Deferred tax liabilities **(Note 17)**	**302**	321
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	**10,073**	8,882
Insurance-related liabilities	**5,649**	5,586
Other liabilities **(Note 13)**	**13,794**	14,758
	146,406	138,614
Subordinated notes and debentures	**7,987**	7,982
Liability for preferred shares	**29**	27
Total liabilities	**854,987**	810,638
EQUITY		
Common shares (millions of shares issued and outstanding: **Jan. 31, 2014 – 1,841.9**, Oct. 31, 2013 – 1,838.9) **(Note 14)**	**19,452**	19,316
Preferred shares (millions of shares issued and outstanding: **Jan. 31, 2014 – 117.0**, Oct. 31, 2013 – 135.8) **(Note 14)**	**2,925**	3,395
Treasury shares – common (millions of shares held: **Jan. 31, 2014 – (4.2)**, Oct. 31, 2013 – (3.9)) **(Note 14)**	**(153)**	(145)
Treasury shares – preferred (millions of shares held: **Jan. 31, 2014 – (0.1)**, Oct. 31, 2013 – (0.1)) **(Note 14)**	**(3)**	(2)
Contributed surplus	**163**	170
Retained earnings	**25,108**	23,982
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**4,874**	3,159
	52,366	49,875
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**1,543**	1,508
Total equity	**53,909**	51,383
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 908,896**	$ 862,021

Certain comparative amounts have been restated as a result of the following: adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments (see Note 2), Stock Dividend (see Note 14), and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (unaudited)

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)	*For the three months ended* January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Interest income		
Loans	**$ 4,883**	$ 4,476
Securities		
Interest	**747**	775
Dividends	**275**	261
Deposits with banks	**27**	20
	5,932	5,532
Interest expense		
Deposits	**1,103**	1,157
Securitization liabilities	**217**	239
Subordinated notes and debentures	**105**	117
Preferred shares and capital trust securities	**1**	4
Other	**205**	170
	1,631	1,687
Net interest income	**4,301**	3,845
Non-interest income		
Investment and securities services	**787**	669
Credit fees	**206**	203
Net securities gains (losses) **(Note 4)**	**88**	130
Trading income (losses)	**(16)**	(79)
Service charges	**497**	454
Card services	**424**	271
Insurance revenue	**910**	921
Trust fees	**35**	35
Other income (loss)	**333**	118
	3,264	2,722
Total revenue	**7,565**	6,567
Provision for credit losses (Note 5)	**456**	385
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	596
Non-interest expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits **(Note 16)**	**2,090**	1,901
Occupancy, including depreciation	**375**	351
Equipment, including depreciation	**188**	205
Amortization of other intangibles	**150**	118
Marketing and business development	**171**	149
Brokerage-related fees	**81**	76
Professional and advisory services	**220**	208
Communications	**69**	70
Other	**752**	424
	4,096	3,502
Income before income taxes and equity in net income of an investment in associate	**2,330**	2,084
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	**365**	359
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes (Note 8)	**77**	59
Net income	**2,042**	1,784
Preferred dividends	**46**	49
Net income available to common shareholders and non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**$ 1,996**	$ 1,735
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**$ 27**	$ 26
Common shareholders	**1,969**	1,709
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (millions) (Note 18)		
Basic	**1,835.3**	1,833.6
Diluted	**1,841.1**	1,845.2
Earnings per share (dollars) (Note 18)		
Basic	**$ 1.07**	$ 0.93
Diluted	**1.07**	0.93
Dividends per share (dollars)	**0.43**	0.39

Certain comparative amounts have been restated as a result of the following: adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments (see Note 2), Stock Dividend (see Note 14), and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Net income	**$ 2,042**	$ 1,784
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to net income		
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities[1]	**(16)**	(93)
Reclassification to earnings of net losses (gains) in respect of available-for-sale securities[2]	**(54)**	(90)
Net change in unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses) on investments in foreign operations	**3,106**	(87)
Reclassification to earnings of net losses (gains) on investments in foreign operations[3]	**(5)**	–
Net foreign currency translation gains (losses) from hedging activities[4]	**(1,199)**	38
Reclassification to earnings of net losses (gains) on hedges of investments in foreign operations[5]	**5**	–
Change in net gains (losses) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges[6]	**1,107**	(58)
Reclassification to earnings of net losses (gains) on cash flow hedges[7]	**(1,229)**	(297)
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to net income		
Actuarial gains (losses) on employee benefit plans[8]	**(54)**	(8)
	1,661	(595)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	**$ 3,703**	$ 1,189
Attributable to:		
Preferred shareholders	**$ 46**	$ 49
Common shareholders	**3,630**	1,114
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**27**	26

[1] Net of income tax provision of $17 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax recovery of $59 million).
[2] Net of income tax provision of $45 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax provision of $41 million).
[3] Net of income tax provision of nil for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax provision of nil).
[4] Net of income tax recovery of $427 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax provision of $13 million).
[5] Net of income tax recovery of $1 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax provision of nil).
[6] Net of income tax provision of $759 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax recovery of $20 million).
[7] Net of income tax provision of $850 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax provision of $141 million).
[8] Net of income tax recovery of $19 million for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – net of income tax recovery of $3 million).

Certain comparative amounts have been restated as a result of the following: adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments (see Note 2), Stock Dividend (see Note 14), and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (unaudited)

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Common shares (Note 14)		
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 19,316**	$ 18,691
Proceeds from shares issued on exercise of stock options	**47**	62
Shares issued as a result of dividend reinvestment plan	**89**	270
Balance at end of period	**19,452**	19,023
Preferred shares (Note 14)		
Balance at beginning of period	**3,395**	3,395
Redemption of shares	**(470)**	–
Balance at end of period	**2,925**	3,395
Treasury shares – common (Note 14)		
Balance at beginning of period	**(145)**	(166)
Purchase of shares	**(1,119)**	(806)
Sale of shares	**1,111**	837
Balance at end of period	**(153)**	(135)
Treasury shares – preferred (Note 14)		
Balance at beginning of period	**(2)**	(1)
Purchase of shares	**(19)**	(15)
Sale of shares	**18**	13
Balance at end of period	**(3)**	(3)
Contributed surplus		
Balance at beginning of period	**170**	196
Net premium (discount) on sale of treasury shares	**3**	(7)
Stock options **(Note 15)**	**(1)**	(6)
Other	**(9)**	2
Balance at end of period	**163**	185
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of period	**23,982**	20,863
Net income attributable to shareholders	**2,015**	1,758
Common dividends	**(789)**	(706)
Preferred dividends	**(46)**	(49)
Actuarial gains (losses) on employee benefit plans	**(54)**	(8)
Balance at end of period	**25,108**	21,858
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities:		
Balance at beginning of period	**732**	1,475
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(70)**	(183)
Balance at end of period	**662**	1,292
Net unrealized foreign currency translation gain (loss) on investments in foreign operations, net of hedging activities:		
Balance at beginning of period	**722**	(426)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**1,907**	(49)
Balance at end of period	**2,629**	(475)
Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:		
Balance at beginning of period	**1,705**	2,596
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(122)**	(355)
Balance at end of period	**1,583**	2,241
Total	**4,874**	3,058
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		
Balance at beginning of period	**1,508**	1,477
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**27**	26
Other	**8**	(18)
Balance at end of period	**1,543**	1,485
Total equity	**$ 53,909**	$ 48,866

Certain comparative amounts have been restated as a result of the following: adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments (see Note 2), Stock Dividend (see Note 14), and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Net income before income taxes	**$ 2,407**	$ 2,143
Adjustments to determine net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Provision for credit losses **(Note 5)**	**456**	385
Depreciation	**133**	128
Amortization of other intangibles	**150**	118
Net securities losses (gains) **(Note 4)**	**(88)**	(130)
Equity in net income of an investment in associate **(Note 8)**	**(77)**	(59)
Deferred taxes	**61**	9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Interest receivable and payable **(Notes 11, 13)**	**(86)**	(261)
Securities sold short	**(850)**	771
Trading loans and securities	**796**	(3,309)
Loans net of securitization and sales	**(9,144)**	(6,188)
Deposits	**37,335**	11,814
Derivatives	**(3,465)**	(1,138)
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**155**	(102)
Securitization liabilities	**(3,082)**	(1,104)
Other	**(6,437)**	(2,457)
Income taxes paid	**(53)**	(306)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**18,211**	314
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
Change in securities sold under repurchase agreements	**5,164**	(1,472)
Repayment of subordinated notes and debentures	**–**	(2,500)
Repayment or redemption of liability for preferred shares and capital trust securities	**2**	(350)
Translation adjustment on subordinated notes and debentures issued in a foreign currency and other	**5**	16
Common shares issued **(Note 14)**	**38**	48
Redemption of preferred shares **(Note 14)**	**(470)**	–
Sale of treasury shares **(Note 14)**	**1,132**	843
Purchase of treasury shares **(Note 14)**	**(1,138)**	(821)
Dividends paid	**(746)**	(485)
Distributions to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**(27)**	(26)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	**3,960**	(4,747)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**(15,579)**	(8,641)
Activities in available-for-sale securities **(Note 4)**		
Purchases	**(9,700)**	(10,439)
Proceeds from maturities	**10,606**	13,222
Proceeds from sales	**3,079**	6,419
Activities in held-to-maturity securities **(Note 4)**		
Purchases	**(2,415)**	–
Proceeds from maturities	**1,861**	–
Activities in debt securities classified as loans		
Purchases	**(1)**	(50)
Proceeds from maturities	**197**	601
Net purchases of premises, equipment, and other depreciable assets	**(338)**	(79)
Securities purchased (sold) under reverse repurchase agreements	**(7,831)**	3,146
Net cash acquired from (paid for) divestitures, acquisitions and the sale of TD Ameritrade shares **(Notes 8, 9)**	**(2,881)**	–
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	**(23,002)**	4,179
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and due from banks	**124**	(46)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	**(707)**	(300)
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	**3,581**	3,436
Cash and due from banks at end of period	**$ 2,874**	$ 3,136
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information		
Amount of interest paid during the period	**$ 1,702**	$ 1,976
Amount of interest received during the period	**5,642**	5,299
Amount of dividends received during the period	**304**	270

Certain comparative amounts have been restated as a result of the following: adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments (see Note 2), Stock Dividend (see Note 14), and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

NOTE 1: NATURE OF OPERATIONS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Toronto-Dominion Bank is a bank chartered under the *Bank Act*. The shareholders of a bank are not, as shareholders, liable for any liability, act or default of the bank except as otherwise provided under the *Bank Act*. The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its subsidiaries are collectively known as TD Bank Group ("TD" or the "Bank"). The Bank was formed through the amalgamation on February 1, 1955 of The Bank of Toronto (chartered in 1855) and The Dominion Bank (chartered in 1869). The Bank is incorporated and domiciled in Canada with its registered and principal business offices located at 66 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario. TD serves customers in three business segments operating in a number of locations in key financial centres around the globe: Canadian Retail, U.S. Retail and Wholesale Banking.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accompanying Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and accounting principles followed by the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the accounting requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OSFI). These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared on a condensed basis in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* (IAS 34) using the accounting policies as described in Note 2 of the Bank's 2013 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the new and amended IFRS standards (New IFRS Standards and Amendments) adopted by the Bank as discussed in Note 2 below. In addition, the accompanying Interim Consolidated Financial Statements reflect the impact of the stock dividend, as discussed in Note 14, on the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share, as if it was retrospectively applied to all periods presented. The Bank's comparative segment results have been restated to reflect the segment realignment which occurred on November 1, 2013 and is further discussed in Note 20. Certain comparative amounts in the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have also been restated as a result of adoption of New IFRS Standards and Amendments, Stock Dividend, and reclassifications to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

The preparation of financial statements requires that management make estimates, assumptions and judgments regarding the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as further described in Note 3 to the Bank's 2013 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as Note 2 below. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future confirming events occur.

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended January 31, 2014 were approved and authorized for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors, in accordance with a recommendation of the Audit Committee, on February 26, 2014.

As the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all of the disclosures normally provided in Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, it should be read in conjunction with the 2013 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes included on pages 115 to 195 of the Bank's 2013 Annual Report and the shaded sections of the 2013 Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) included on pages 74 to 98 of the Bank's 2013 Annual Report. Certain disclosures are included in the shaded sections of the "Managing Risk" section of the MD&A in this report, as permitted by IFRS, and form an integral part of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared under a historical cost basis, except for certain items carried at fair value as discussed in Note 2 to the Bank's 2013 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 2: CURRENT AND FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CURRENT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The following new and amended standards have been adopted by the Bank.

Consolidation

The following new and amended guidance relates to consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* (IFRS 10), which replaces IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (IAS 27), and SIC-12, *Consolidation – Special-Purpose Entities* (SIC-12);
- IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* (IFRS 11); and
- IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (IFRS 12).

The Bank also adopted related amendments to IFRS 10 and any conforming changes to related standards.

The standards and amendments resulted in a revised definition of control that applies to all entities. Each of the above standards is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and have been applied retrospectively, allowing for certain practical exceptions and transition relief. In order to adopt the above standards the Bank reassessed its consolidation analyses for all of its investees, including but not limited to, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, structured entities such as special purpose entities (SPEs) and its involvement with other third party entities. Additional detail on the implementation of these standards is noted below.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions are eliminated on consolidation. The Bank consolidates an entity when it controls the entity, based on the criteria described below.

The Bank controls an entity when it has the power to direct the activities of the entity which have the most significant impact on the entity's risks and/or returns; is exposed to significant risks and/or returns arising from the entity; and is able to use its power to affect the risks and/or returns to which it is exposed. When assessing whether the Bank controls an entity, the entity's purpose and design are considered in order to determine the activities which most significantly impact the entity's risks and/or returns.

Management judgment is required when assessing whether the Bank should consolidate an entity, particularly complex entities. For instance, it may not be feasible to determine if the Bank controls an entity solely through an assessment of voting rights for certain structured entities. In this case, judgment is required to establish whether the Bank has decision-making power over the key relevant activities of the entity. The Bank also exercises judgment when determining whether any such power is exercised by the Bank as principal, on its own behalf, or as agent, on behalf of another counterparty. These decisions are made based on the specific facts and circumstances relevant for the entity and related transaction(s) under consideration.

On November 1, 2012, the transition date, the Bank's adoption of IFRS 10 resulted in the deconsolidation of TD Capital Trust IV (Trust IV) which was previously consolidated by the Bank. Upon deconsolidation of Trust IV, the TD Capital Trust IV Notes (TD CaTS IV Notes) issued by Trust IV were removed from the Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. This resulted in a decrease to liabilities related to capital trust securities of $1.75 billion which was replaced with an equivalent amount of deposit note liabilities issued by the Bank to Trust IV. The impact to the Bank's opening retained earnings was a decrease of approximately $5 million due to the interest rate differential between the TD CaTS IV Notes and the deposit notes. Other than the deconsolidation of Trust IV, IFRS 10 did not result in a material impact on the financial position, cash flows, or earnings of the Bank.

Joint Arrangements
IFRS 11 replaces guidance previously provided in IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* (IAS 31) and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers*. The new standard outlines the principles relating to the accounting for joint arrangements which are arrangements where two or more parties have joint control. It also requires use of the equity method of accounting when accounting for joint ventures as compared to proportionate consolidation which was the accounting policy choice adopted by the Bank under IAS 31. On November 1, 2012, the transition date, the Bank's adoption of IFRS 11 did not result in a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank.

Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
IFRS 12 requires enhanced disclosures about both consolidated and unconsolidated entities in which the Bank has involvement. The objective of IFRS 12 is to present information so that financial statement users may evaluate the basis of control, any restrictions on consolidated assets and liabilities; risk exposures arising from involvement with unconsolidated structured entities; non-controlling interest holders' involvement in the activities of consolidated entities; and the Bank's exposure to associates and joint ventures. The adoption of IFRS 12 did not result in a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank; however the standard will result in additional disclosures, which will be presented by the Bank as at October 31, 2014 on a retrospective basis.

Fair Value Measurement
IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* (IFRS 13), provides a single framework for fair value measurement and applies when other IFRS require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures. The standard provides guidance on measuring fair value using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and is applied prospectively. This new standard did not have a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank; however the standard resulted in additional fair value disclosures which are disclosed in Note 3 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements on a prospective basis. Further disclosures will be presented by the Bank as at October 31, 2014.

Employee Benefits
The amendments to IAS 19, *Employee Benefits* (IAS 19), issued in June 2011, eliminate the corridor approach for actuarial gains and losses, requiring the Bank to recognize immediately all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income. Under the amended standard, the Bank has elected to reclassify cumulative actuarial gains and losses to retained earnings. Net interest expense or income is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, and is recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, along with present and past service costs for the period. Plan amendment costs are recognized in the period of a plan amendment, irrespective of its vested status. Curtailments are recognized in income by the Bank when the curtailment occurs. A curtailment occurs when there is a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan. Furthermore, a termination benefit obligation is recognized when the Bank can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit, or when it recognizes related restructuring costs.

The projected benefit obligation and expense related to the Bank's pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plans are determined using multiple assumptions that may significantly influence the value of these amounts. Actuarial assumptions including discount rate, compensation increases, health care cost trend rate, and mortality rate are management's best estimates and are reviewed annually with the Bank's actuaries. The Bank develops each assumption using relevant historical experience of the Bank in conjunction with market-related data and considers if the market-related data indicates there is any prolonged or significant impact on the assumptions. The discount rate used to measure plan obligations is based on long-term high quality corporate bond yields as at October 31. The other assumptions are also long-term estimates. All assumptions are subject to a degree of uncertainty. Differences between actual experiences and the assumptions, as well as changes in the assumptions resulting from changes in future expectations, result in increases or decreases in the pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plan obligations and expenses in future periods.

The amendments to IAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank, and have been applied retrospectively.

On November 1, 2011, the transition date, the amendments resulted in an increase to deferred tax assets of $74 million, a decrease to other assets of $112 million, an increase in other liabilities of $98 million and a decrease to retained earnings of $136 million.

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
The amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (IFRS 7), issued in December 2011 provide common disclosure requirements intended to help investors and other users to better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on a company's financial position. While the IFRS 7 amendments will result in additional disclosures, the amendments did not have a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank. The IFRS 7 amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, which was November 1, 2013 for the Bank. The disclosures required by the IFRS 7 amendments will be presented on a retrospective basis by the Bank as at October 31, 2014.

Summary of Impact upon Adoption of New and Amended Standards
The following table summarizes the impact upon adoption of the new and amended standards:

Impact Upon Adoption of New and Amended Standards

(millions of Canadian dollars)					*As at*
					October 31, 2013
	Previously reported	IAS 19 adjustment	IFRS 10 & 11 adjustment	Total adjustments	Amount after adjustments
ASSETS					
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	$ 28,855	$ –	$ (272)	$ (272)	$ 28,583
Trading loans, securities, and other	101,928	–	12	12	101,940
Available-for-sale securities	79,541	–	3	3	79,544
Goodwill	13,297	–	(4)	(4)	13,293
Deferred tax assets	1,588	212	–	212	1,800
Other assets	9,990	(450)	(12)	(462)	9,528
	235,199	(238)	(273)	(511)	234,688
LIABILITIES					
Deposits – Personal	319,749	–	(281)	(281)	319,468
Deposits – Business and government	203,204	–	1,784	1,784	204,988
Current income tax payable	134	–	3	3	137
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	8,908	–	(26)	(26)	8,882
Other liabilities	14,419	346	(7)	339	14,758
Liability for capital trust securities	1,740	–	(1,740)	(1,740)	–
	548,154	346	(267)	79	548,233
EQUITY					
Retained earnings	24,565	(578)	(5)	(583)	23,982
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,166	(6)	(1)	(7)	3,159
	$ 27,731	$ (584)	$ (6)	$ (590)	$ 27,141
					For the twelve months ended October 31, 2013
Net income	$ 6,662	$ (22)	$ –	$ (22)	$ 6,640

					As at
					January 31, 2013
	Previously Reported	IAS 19 Adjustment	IFRS 10 & 11 Adjustment	Total Adjustments	Amount after adjustments
ASSETS					
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	$ 30,337	$ –	$ (188)	$ (188)	$ 30,149
Trading loans, securities, and other	97,835	–	5	5	97,840
Available-for-sale securities	88,715	–	3	3	88,718
Goodwill	12,292	–	(1)	(1)	12,291
Deferred tax assets	972	375	–	375	1,347
Other assets	9,916	(421)	(5)	(426)	9,490
	240,067	(46)	(186)	(232)	239,835
LIABILITIES					
Deposits – Personal	300,349	–	(214)	(214)	300,135
Deposits – Business and government	180,937	–	1,802	1,802	182,739
Current income tax payable	124	–	3	3	127
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	8,605	–	(23)	(23)	8,582
Other liabilities	12,168	864	(4)	860	13,028
Liability for capital trust securities	1,868	–	(1,746)	(1,746)	122
	504,051	864	(182)	682	504,733
EQUITY					
Retained earnings	22,772	(910)	(4)	(914)	21,858
	$ 22,772	$ (910)	$ (4)	$ (914)	$ 21,858
					For the three months ended January 31, 2013
Net income	$ 1,790	$ (7)	$ 1	$ (6)	$ 1,784

FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES
The IASB continues to make changes to IFRS to improve the overall quality of financial reporting. The Bank is actively monitoring all of the IASB's projects that are relevant to the Bank's financial reporting and accounting policies.

The following standards have been issued, but are not yet effective on the date of issuance of the Bank's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the application of these standards on the Consolidated Financial Statements and will adopt these standards when they become effective.

Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation,* which clarifies the existing requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank. The Bank is continuing to assess the impact of adopting the IAS 32 amendments.

Levies

In May 2013, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), with the approval of the IASB, issued IFRIC 21, *Levies* (IFRIC 21). IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability to pay a levy imposed by government, which is accounted for in accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.* IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank, and is to be applied retrospectively. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of adopting this interpretation.

Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), reflects the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39) and will be completed and implemented in three separate phases: 1) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; 2) Impairment methodology; and 3) Hedge accounting. General hedge accounting requirements have been added as part of phase 3 of the IFRS 9 project, while accounting for macro hedging has been decoupled from IFRS 9 and will now be considered and issued as a separate standard. The IASB decided in November 2013 to delay the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and to leave open the mandatory effective date pending the finalization of the impairment requirements. The Bank is currently monitoring the impact of adopting IFRS 9, as well as any potential future amendments thereto, including the proposed accounting for macro hedging.

Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

In June 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 39 which provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedge accounting instrument meets certain criteria. The IAS 39 amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, which will be November 1, 2014 for the Bank, and is to be applied retrospectively. The IAS 39 amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position, cash flows or earnings of the Bank.

NOTE 3: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Certain assets and liabilities, primarily financial instruments, are carried on the balance sheet at their fair value. These financial instruments include trading loans and securities, assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, instruments classified as available-for-sale, derivatives, certain securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, certain deposits classified as trading, securitization liabilities at fair value, obligations related to securities sold short, and certain obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements. All other financial assets are carried at amortized cost and the fair value is disclosed below.

DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets at the balance sheet date is based on their available quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, fair value may be based on other observable current market transactions involving the same or similar instrument, without modification or repackaging, or is based on a valuation technique which maximizes the use of observable market inputs. Observable market inputs may include interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, and option volatilities. Valuation techniques include comparisons with similar instruments where observable market prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

For certain complex or illiquid financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market inputs are not available. Determining which valuation technique to apply requires judgment. The valuation techniques themselves also involve some level of estimation and judgment. The judgments include liquidity considerations and model inputs such as volatilities, correlations, spreads, discount rates, pre-payment rates, and prices of underlying instruments. Any imprecision in these estimates can affect the resulting fair value.

The inherent nature of private equity investing is that the Bank's valuation may change over time due to developments in the business underlying the investment. Such fluctuations may be significant depending on the nature of the factors going into the valuation methodology and the extent of change in those factors.

Judgment is also used in recording fair value adjustments to model valuations to account for measurement uncertainty when valuing complex and less actively traded financial instruments. If the market for a complex financial instrument develops, the pricing for this instrument may become more transparent, resulting in refinement of valuation models.

VALUATION GOVERNANCE

Valuation processes are guided by Policies and Procedures that are approved by senior management and subject matter experts. Senior Executive oversight over the valuation process is provided through various valuation-related committees. Further, the Bank has a number of additional controls in place, including an independent price verification process to ensure the accuracy of fair value measurements reported in the financial statements. The sources used for independent pricing comply with the standards set out in the approved valuation-related policies, which includes consideration of the reliability, relevancy, and timeliness of data.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Bank calculates fair values for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods of valuation and assumptions:

Government and Government-Related Securities

The fair value of Canadian government debt securities is based on quoted prices in active markets, where available. Where quoted prices are not available, valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models may be used, which maximize the use of observable inputs such as government yield curves.

The fair value of U.S. federal and state government, as well as agency debt securities, is determined by reference to recent transaction prices, broker quotes, or third-party vendor prices. Brokers or third-party vendors may use a pool-specific valuation model to value these securities. Observable market inputs to the model include to be announced (TBA) market prices, the applicable indices, and metrics such as the coupon, maturity, and weighted average maturity of the pool. Market inputs used in the valuation model include, but are not limited to, indexed yield curves and trading spreads.

The fair value of residential mortgage-backed securities is primarily based on broker quotes, third-party vendor prices, or other valuation techniques, such as the use of option-adjusted spread (OAS) models which include inputs such as prepayment rate assumptions related to the underlying collateral. Observable inputs include, but are not limited to, indexed yield curves, and bid-ask spreads. Other inputs may include volatility assumptions derived using Monte Carlo simulations and take into account factors such as counterparty credit quality, liquidity, and concentration.

Other Debt Securities

The fair value of corporate and other debt securities, including debt securities reclassified from trading to available-for-sale, is primarily based on broker quotes, third-party vendor prices, or other valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow techniques. Market inputs used in the valuation techniques or underlying third-party vendor prices or broker quotes include benchmark and government yield curves, credit spreads, and trade execution data.

Asset-backed securities are primarily fair valued using third-party vendor prices. The third-party vendor employs a valuation model which maximizes the use of observable inputs such as benchmark yield curves and bid-ask spreads. The model also takes into account relevant data about the underlying collateral, such as weighted average terms to maturity and prepayment rate assumptions.

Equity Securities

The fair value of equity securities is based on quoted prices in active markets, where available. Where quoted prices in active markets are not readily available, such as for private equity securities, or where there is a wide bid-offer spread, fair value is determined based on quoted market prices for similar securities or through valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis, and multiples of earnings before taxes, depreciation, and amortization, and other relevant valuation techniques.

If there are trading restrictions on the equity security held, a valuation adjustment is recognized against available prices to reflect the nature of the restriction. However, restrictions that are not part of the security held and represent a separate contractual arrangement that has been entered into by the Bank and a third party do not impact the fair value of the original instrument.

Retained Interests

The methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of retained interests are described in Note 4 of the Bank's 2013 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans

The estimated fair value of loans carried at amortized cost, other than debt securities classified as loans, reflects changes in market price that have occurred since the loans were originated or purchased. For fixed-rate performing loans, estimated fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows related to these loans at current market interest rates for loans with similar credit risks. For floating-rate performing loans, changes in interest rates have minimal impact on fair value since loans reprice to market frequently. On that basis, fair value is assumed to approximate carrying value. The fair value of loans is not adjusted for the value of any credit protection the Bank has purchased to mitigate credit risk.

At initial recognition, debt securities classified as loans do not include securities with quoted prices in active markets. When quoted market prices are not readily available, fair value is based on quoted market prices of similar securities, other third-party evidence or by using a valuation technique that maximizes the use of observable market inputs. If quoted prices in active markets subsequently become available, these are used to determine fair value for debt securities classified as loans.

The fair value of loans carried at fair value through profit or loss, which includes trading loans and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss, is determined using observable market prices, where available. Where the Bank is a market maker for loans traded in the secondary market, fair value is determined using executed prices, or prices for comparable trades. For those loans where the Bank is not a market maker, the Bank obtains broker quotes from other reputable dealers, and corroborates this information using valuation techniques or by obtaining consensus or composite prices from pricing services.

Commodities

The fair value of physical commodities is based on quoted prices in active markets, where available. The Bank also transacts in commodity derivative contracts which can be traded on an exchange or in over-the-counter (OTC) markets. The fair value determination of derivative financial instruments is described below.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative financial instruments is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of OTC derivative financial instruments is estimated using well established valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow techniques, the Black-Scholes model, and Monte Carlo simulation. The valuation models incorporate inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived from observable market data.

Prices derived by using models are recognized net of valuation adjustments. The inputs used in the valuation models depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument and are specific to the instrument being valued. Inputs can include, but are not limited to, interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, dividend yield projections, commodity spot and forward prices, recovery rates, volatilities, spot prices, and correlation.

A credit risk valuation adjustment (CRVA) is recognized against the model value of OTC derivatives to account for the uncertainty that either counterparty in a derivative transaction may not be able to fulfill its obligations under the transaction. In determining CRVA, the Bank takes into account master netting agreements and collateral, and considers the creditworthiness of the counterparty and the Bank itself, in assessing potential future amounts owed to, or by the Bank.

In the case of defaulted counterparties, a specific provision is established to recognize the estimated realizable value, net of collateral held, based on market pricing in effect at the time the default is recognized. In these instances, the estimated realizable value is measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at an appropriate effective interest rate immediately prior to impairment, after adjusting for the value of collateral. The fair value of non-trading derivatives is determined on the same basis as for trading derivatives.

Deposits

The estimated fair value of term deposits is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using interest rates currently offered for deposits with similar terms.

For deposits with no defined maturities, the Bank considers fair value to equal carrying value, which is equivalent to the amount payable on the balance sheet date.

For trading deposits, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market inputs such as benchmark yield curves and foreign exchange rates. The Bank considers the impact of its own creditworthiness in the valuation of these deposits by reference to observable market inputs.

Securitization Liabilities

The fair value of securitization liabilities is based on quoted market prices or quoted market prices for similar financial instruments, where available. Where quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined using valuation techniques, which maximize the use of observable inputs, such as Canada Mortgage Bond prices.

Obligations Related to Securities Sold Short

The fair value of these obligations is based on the fair value of the underlying securities, which can include equity or debt securities. As these obligations are fully collateralized, the method used to determine fair value would be the same as that of the relevant underlying equity or debt securities.

Securities Purchased Under Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Obligations Related to Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements
Commodities purchased or sold with an agreement to sell or repurchase them at a later date at a fixed price are carried at fair value on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. The fair value of these agreements is based on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models which maximize the use of observable market inputs such as interest rate swap curves and commodity forward prices.

Subordinated Notes and Debentures
The fair value of subordinated notes and debentures are based on quoted market prices for similar issues or current rates offered to the Bank for debt of equivalent credit quality and remaining maturity.

Liabilities for Preferred Shares and Capital Trust Securities
The fair value for preferred share liabilities and capital trust securities are based on quoted market prices of the same or similar financial instruments.

Other Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value
For deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market inputs such as benchmark yield curves. The Bank considers the impact of its own creditworthiness in the valuation of these deposits by reference to observable market inputs. The Bank currently issues mortgage loan commitments to its customers which allow them to lock in a fixed mortgage rate prior to their expected funding date. The Bank values loan commitments through the use of an option pricing model and with adjustments calculated using an expected funding ratio to arrive at the most representative fair value. The expected funding ratio represents the Bank's best estimate, based on historical analysis, as to the amount of loan commitments that will actually fund. If commitment extensions are exercised by the borrower, the Bank will re-measure the written option at fair value.

Portfolio Exception
IFRS 13 provides a measurement exception that allows an entity to determine the fair value of a group of financial assets and liabilities with offsetting risks based on the sale or transfer of its net exposure to a particular risk (or risks). The Bank manages certain financial assets and financial liabilities, such as derivative assets and derivative liabilities on the basis of net exposure and applies the portfolio exception when determining the fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities not measured at Fair Value
The fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value include loans, deposits, securitization liabilities, subordinated notes and debentures, and liability for issued preferred shares and capital trust securities. For these instruments, fair values are calculated for disclosure purposes only, and the valuation techniques are disclosed above. In addition, the Bank has determined that the carrying value approximates the fair value for the following assets and liabilities as they are usually liquid floating rate financial instruments and are generally short term in nature: cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks, customers' liability under acceptances, and acceptances.

Carrying Value and Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The fair values in the following table exclude the value of assets that are not financial instruments, such as land, buildings and equipment, as well as goodwill and other intangible assets, including customer relationships, which are of significant value to the Bank.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)				As at
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	**$ 2,874**	**$ 2,874**	$ 3,581	$ 3,581
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**44,162**	**44,162**	28,583	28,583
Trading loans, securities, and other				
Government and government-related securities	**33,492**	**33,492**	32,861	32,861
Other debt securities	**8,837**	**8,837**	9,628	9,628
Equity securities	**45,565**	**45,565**	45,751	45,751
Trading loans	**10,245**	**10,245**	10,219	10,219
Commodities	**2,942**	**2,942**	3,414	3,414
Retained interests	**63**	**63**	67	67
Total trading loans, securities, and other	**101,144**	**101,144**	101,940	101,940
Derivatives	**57,123**	**57,123**	49,461	49,461
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**6,372**	**6,372**	6,532	6,532
Available-for-sale securities				
Government and government-related securities	**30,017**	**30,017**	37,897	37,897
Other debt securities	**23,536**	**23,536**	38,936	38,936
Equity securities[1]	**1,765**	**1,765**	1,806	1,806
Debt securities reclassified from trading	**821**	**821**	905	905
Total available-for-sale securities	**56,139**	**56,139**	79,544	79,544
Held-to-maturity securities[2]				
Government and government-related securities	**32,580**	**32,605**	25,890	25,875
Other debt securities	**22,778**	**22,792**	4,071	4,075
Total held-to-maturity securities	**55,358**	**55,397**	29,961	29,950
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**72,114**	**72,114**	64,283	64,283
Loans	**456,448**	**458,190**	444,922	445,935
Customers' liability under acceptances	**9,011**	**9,011**	6,399	6,399
Amounts receivable from brokers, dealers and clients	**8,635**	**8,635**	9,183	9,183
Other assets	**3,636**	**3,636**	3,469	3,469
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Trading deposits	**62,023**	**62,023**	50,967	50,967
Derivatives	**53,668**	**53,668**	49,471	49,471
Securitization liabilities at fair value	**18,322**	**18,322**	21,960	21,960
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**4,389**	**4,389**	12	12
Deposits	**562,163**	**563,932**	541,605	543,080
Acceptances	**9,011**	**9,011**	6,399	6,399
Obligations related to securities sold short	**40,979**	**40,979**	41,829	41,829
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	**39,578**	**39,578**	34,414	34,414
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	**26,148**	**26,489**	25,592	25,864
Amounts payable to brokers, dealers and clients	**10,073**	**10,073**	8,882	8,882
Other liabilities	**11,779**	**11,779**	12,812	12,812
Subordinated notes and debentures	**7,987**	**8,675**	7,982	8,678
Liability for preferred shares and capital trust securities	**$ 29**	**$ 41**	$ 27	$ 45

[1] As at January 31, 2014, the carrying values of certain available-for-sale equity securities of $6 million (October 31, 2013 – $6 million) are assumed to approximate fair value in the absence of quoted market prices in an active market.

[2] Includes debt securities reclassified from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. Refer to Note 4 for carrying value and fair value of the reclassified debt securities.

Fair Value Hierarchy

IFRS requires disclosure of a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon transparency of inputs to the valuation of a financial and non-financial asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Fair value is based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market.

Level 2: Fair value is based on observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted market prices for similar (but not identical) assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and derivative contracts whose value is determined using valuation techniques with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes Canadian and U.S. Government securities, Canadian and U.S. agency mortgage-backed debt securities, corporate debt securities, certain derivative contracts, certain securitization liabilities, and certain trading deposits.

Level 3: Fair value is based on non-observable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially fair valued at their transaction price, which is considered the best estimate of fair value. After initial measurement, the fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities is determined using valuation models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques. This category generally includes private equities, Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Bank stock and certain derivative contracts.

The Bank classifies assets and liabilities as recurring and non-recurring. Recurring fair value measurements are those that IFRS requires or permits to be recognised in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. Non-recurring fair value measurements are those that IFRS requires or permits to be recognised in the statement of financial position in particular circumstances.

The following table presents the levels within the fair value hierarchy for each of the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013.

Fair Value Hierarchy for Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

(millions of Canadian dollars)								*As at*
	January 31, 2014				October 31, 2013			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Trading loans, securities, and other								
Government and government-related securities								
Canadian government debt								
Federal	**$ 448**	**$ 12,099**	**$ –**	**$ 12,547**	$ 304	$ 12,908	$ –	$ 13,212
Provinces	**–**	**4,777**	**–**	**4,777**	1	4,518	–	4,519
U.S. federal, state, municipal governments, and agencies debt	**202**	**11,770**	**–**	**11,972**	105	11,250	–	11,355
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	**–**	**3,204**	**–**	**3,204**	–	2,685	–	2,685
Mortgage-backed securities	**–**	**992**	**–**	**992**	–	1,090	–	1,090
Other debt securities								
Canadian issuers	**–**	**2,859**	**31**	**2,890**	–	2,943	5	2,948
Other issuers	**–**	**5,808**	**139**	**5,947**	–	6,596	84	6,680
Equity securities								
Common shares	**38,214**	**7,208**	**2**	**45,424**	38,020	7,652	15	45,687
Preferred shares	**83**	**1**	**57**	**141**	64	–	–	64
Trading loans	**–**	**10,245**	**–**	**10,245**	–	10,219	–	10,219
Commodities	**2,942**	**–**	**–**	**2,942**	3,414	–	–	3,414
Retained interests	**–**	**–**	**63**	**63**	–	–	67	67
	41,889	**58,963**	**292**	**101,144**	41,908	59,861	171	101,940
Derivatives								
Interest rate contracts	**1**	**25,361**	**–**	**25,362**	1	25,690	–	25,691
Foreign exchange contracts	**175**	**22,365**	**19**	**22,559**	168	14,106	13	14,287
Credit contracts	**–**	**11**	**1**	**12**	–	60	3	63
Equity contracts	**1**	**7,825**	**870**	**8,696**	–	8,131	958	9,089
Commodity contracts	**52**	**433**	**9**	**494**	60	263	8	331
	229	**55,995**	**899**	**57,123**	229	48,250	982	49,461
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss								
Securities	**740**	**5,624**	**–**	**6,364**	670	5,853	–	6,523
Loans	**–**	**–**	**8**	**8**	–	–	9	9
	740	**5,624**	**8**	**6,372**	670	5,853	9	6,532
Available-for-sale securities								
Government and government-related securities								
Canadian government debt								
Federal	**30**	**7,339**	**–**	**7,369**	–	9,329	–	9,329
Provinces	**–**	**3,074**	**50**	**3,124**	–	2,588	–	2,588
U.S. federal, state, municipal governments, and agencies debt	**139**	**10,716**	**–**	**10,855**	–	15,176	–	15,176
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	**–**	**5,622**	**9**	**5,631**	–	7,986	8	7,994
Mortgage-backed securities	**–**	**3,038**	**–**	**3,038**	–	2,810	–	2,810
Other debt securities								
Asset-backed securities	**–**	**13,986**	**–**	**13,986**	–	29,320	–	29,320
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligation portfolio	**–**	**379**	**–**	**379**	–	963	–	963
Corporate and other debt	**–**	**9,111**	**60**	**9,171**	–	8,634	19	8,653
Equity securities								
Common shares[1,2]	**202**	**119**	**1,280**	**1,601**	197	222	1,215	1,634
Preferred shares	**29**	**–**	**129**	**158**	30	–	136	166
Debt securities reclassified from trading	**–**	**535**	**286**	**821**	–	677	228	905
	400	**53,919**	**1,814**	**56,133**	227	77,705	1,606	79,538
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	**$ –**	**$ 4,606**	**$ –**	**$ 4,606**	$ –	$ 5,331	$ –	$ 5,331
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Trading deposits	**$ –**	**$ 60,473**	**$ 1,550**	**$ 62,023**	$ –	$ 49,571	$ 1,396	$ 50,967
Derivatives								
Interest rate contracts	**5**	**22,647**	**64**	**22,716**	1	22,789	58	22,848
Foreign exchange contracts	**177**	**21,332**	**16**	**21,525**	149	15,535	12	15,696
Credit contracts	**–**	**324**	**1**	**325**	–	355	3	358
Equity contracts	**–**	**7,512**	**1,233**	**8,745**	–	8,892	1,350	10,242
Commodity contracts	**60**	**294**	**3**	**357**	56	266	5	327
	242	**52,109**	**1,317**	**53,668**	206	47,837	1,428	49,471
Securitization liabilities at fair value	**–**	**18,322**	**–**	**18,322**	–	21,960	–	21,960
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	**4,382**	**7**	**4,389**	–	–	12	12
Obligations related to securities sold short	**16,256**	**24,712**	**11**	**40,979**	17,698	24,124	7	41,829
Obligations related to securities sold under repurchase agreements	**$ –**	**$ 4,509**	**$ –**	**$ 4,509**	$ –	$ 5,825	$ –	$ 5,825

1 As at January 31, 2014, the carrying values of certain available-for-sale equity securities of $6 million (October 31, 2013 – $6 million) are assumed to approximate fair value in the absence of quoted market prices in an active market.

2 As at January 31, 2014, common shares include the fair value of Federal Reserve Stock and Federal Home Loan Bank stock of $1,007 million (October 31, 2013 – $930 million) which are redeemable by the issuer at cost for which cost approximates fair value. These securities cannot be traded in the market, hence these securities have not been subject to sensitivity analysis of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities.

The Bank's policy is to record transfers of assets and liabilities between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy using the fair values as at the end of each reporting period. Assets transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 depending on if there are sufficient frequency and volume in an active market.

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013, respectively.

Movements of Level 3 instruments

Significant transfers into and out of Level 3 reflected in the table below, occur mainly due to the following reasons:

- Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 occur when techniques used for valuing the instrument incorporate significant observable market inputs or broker-dealer quotes which were previously not observable.
- Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 occur when an instrument's fair value, which was previously determined using valuation techniques with significant observable market inputs, is now determined using valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs.

Due to the unobservable nature of the inputs used to value Level 3 financial instruments there may be uncertainty about the valuation of these instruments. The fair value of Level 3 instruments may be drawn from a range of reasonably possible alternatives. In determining the appropriate levels for these unobservable inputs, parameters are chosen so that they are consistent with prevailing market evidence and management judgement.

The following tables reconcile changes in fair value of all assets and liabilities measured at fair value using significant Level 3 non-observable inputs for the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013, respectively.

Reconciliation of Changes in Fair Value for Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Fair value as at November 1 2013	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in income[1]	Included in OCI	Movements: Purchases	Issuances	Other[2]	Transfers: Into Level 3	Out of Level 3	Fair value as at January 31 2014	Change in unrealized gains (losses) on instruments still held[3]
FINANCIAL ASSETS										
Trading loans, securities, and other										
Other debt securities										
Canadian issuers	$ 5	$ –	$ –	$ 4	$ –	$ (1)	$ 23	$ –	$ 31	$ –
Other issuers	84	–	–	109	–	(83)	29	–	139	(1)
Equity securities										
Common shares	15	–	–	2	–	(15)	–	–	2	–
Preferred shares	–	–	–	55	–	–	2	–	57	–
Trading loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	67	2	–	–	–	(6)	–	–	63	(2)
	171	2	–	170	–	(105)	54	–	292	(3)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss										
Loans	9	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	8	(1)
	9	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	8	(1)
Available-for-sale securities										
Government and government-related securities										
Canadian government debt										
Provinces	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50	–
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–
Other debt securities										
Asset-backed securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate and other debt	19	–	1	–	–	–	40	–	60	1
Equity securities										
Common shares	1,215	5	(5)	23	–	42	–	–	1,280	(5)
Preferred shares	136	(1)	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	129	(6)
Debt securities reclassified from trading	228	3	(1)	–	–	11	46	(1)	286	16
	$ 1,606	$ 7	$ (11)	$ 23	$ –	$ 54	$ 136	$ (1)	$ 1,814	$ 6

	Fair value as at November 1 2013	Total realized and unrealized losses (gains): Included in income[1]	Included in OCI	Movements: Purchases	Issuances	Other[2]	Transfers: Into Level 3	Out of Level 3	Fair value as at January 31 2014	Change in unrealized losses (gains) on instruments still held[3]
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES										
Trading deposits	$ 1,396	$ (6)	$ –	$ –	$ 209	$ (49)	$ 1	$ (1)	$ 1,550	$ 33
Derivatives[4]										
Interest rate contracts	58	8	–	–	–	(3)	–	1	64	7
Foreign exchange contracts	(1)	(2)	–	–	–	(1)	1	–	(3)	(2)
Credit contracts	–	1	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	1
Equity contracts	392	(15)	–	(7)	51	(60)	2	–	363	(16)
Commodity contracts	(3)	(5)	–	–	–	3	(1)	–	(6)	(5)
	446	(13)	–	(7)	51	(62)	2	1	418	(15)
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	12	(12)	–	–	16	(9)	–	–	7	(12)
Obligations related to securities sold short	$ 7	$ –	$ –	$ (7)	$ –	$ 11	$ –	$ –	$ 11	$ –

[1] Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities are recognized in Net securities gains (losses), Trading income (loss), and Other income (loss) on the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.
[2] Consists of sales and settlements.
[3] Changes in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.
[4] As at January 31, 2014, consists of derivative assets of $899 million (November 1, 2013 – $982 million) and derivative liabilities of $1,317 million (November 1, 2013 – $1,428 million), which have been netted on this table for presentation purposes only.

Reconciliation of Changes in Fair Value for Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	Fair value as at November 1 2012	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in income[1]	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses): Included in OCI	Movements: Purchases	Movements: Issuances	Movements: Other[2]	Transfers: Into Level 3	Transfers: Out of Level 3	Fair value as at January 31 2013	Change in unrealized gains (losses) on instruments still held[3]
FINANCIAL ASSETS										
Trading loans, securities, and other										
Government and government-related securities										
Canadian government debt										
Provinces	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Other debt securities										
Canadian issuers	17	–	–	3	–	(13)	18	(4)	21	(1)
Other issuers	57	1	–	2	–	(43)	–	(2)	15	(1)
Equity securities										
Common shares	77	–	–	–	–	(77)	–	–	–	–
Preferred shares	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	38	–
Retained interests	85	3	–	–	7	(10)	–	–	85	(3)
	236	4	–	43	7	(143)	18	(6)	159	(5)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss										
Loans	13	1	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	12	(1)
	13	1	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	12	(1)
Available-for-sale securities										
Government and government-related securities										
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Other debt securities										
Corporate and other debt	57	1	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	56	–
Equity securities										
Common shares	1,446	20	9	45	–	(36)	–	–	1,484	14
Preferred shares	163	1	(14)	–	–	(5)	–	–	145	(14)
Debt securities reclassified from trading	165	3	5	–	–	(8)	52	–	217	2
	$ 1,833	$ 25	$ –	$ 45	$ –	$ (51)	$ 52	$ –	$ 1,904	$ 2

	Fair value as at November 1 2012	Total realized and unrealized losses (gains): Included in income[1]	Total realized and unrealized losses (gains): Included in OCI	Movements: Purchases	Movements: Issuances	Movements: Other[2]	Transfers: Into Level 3	Transfers: Out of Level 3	Fair value as at January 31 2013	Change in unrealized losses (gains) on instruments still held[3]
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES										
Trading deposits	$ 1,100	$ 3	$ –	$ –	$ 41	$ (154)	$ 1	$ (10)	$ 981	$ (1)
Derivatives[4]										
Interest rate contracts	97	(16)	–	–	–	11	–	–	92	(1)
Foreign exchange contracts	(2)	3	–	–	–	(1)	(2)	–	(2)	1
Credit contracts	(1)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Equity contracts	320	76	–	(28)	43	(17)	–	–	394	76
Commodity contracts	(12)	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	(4)	4
	402	70	–	(28)	43	(5)	(2)	–	480	82
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	17	2	–	–	26	(20)	–	–	25	(3)
Obligations related to securities sold short	$ 21	$ –	$ –	$ (22)	$ –	$ 11	$ –	$ –	$ 10	$ –

[1] Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities are recognized in Net securities gains (losses), Trading income (loss), and Other income (loss) on the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.
[2] Consists of sales and settlements.
[3] Changes in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.
[4] As at January 31, 2013, consists of derivative assets of $852 million (November 1, 2012 – $749 million) and derivative liabilities of $1,332 million (November 1, 2012 – $1,151 million), which have been netted on this table for presentation purposes only.

VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS LEVEL 3

Significant unobservable inputs in Level 3 positions

The following section discusses the significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 positions and assesses the potential effect that a change in each observable input may have on the fair value measurement.

Price Equivalent

Certain financial instruments, mainly debt and equity securities, are valued using price equivalents when market prices are not available, with fair value measured by comparison with observable pricing data from instruments with similar characteristics. The price equivalent is expressed in points, and represents a percentage of the par amount. There may be wide ranges depending on the liquidity of the securities. Prices at the lower end of the range are generally a result of securities that are written down.

Credit Spread

Credit spread is a significant input used in the valuation of many derivatives. It is the primary reflection of the credit worthiness of a counterparty and represents the premium or yield return above the benchmark reference that a bond holder would require in order to allow for the credit quality difference between the entity and the reference benchmark. An increase/(decrease) in credit spread will (decrease)/increase the value of financial instrument. Credit spread may be negative where the counterparty is more credit worthy than the benchmark against which the spread is calculated. A wider credit spread represents decreasing credit worthiness.

Prepayment Rate and Liquidation Rate
Expected future prepayment and liquidation rates are significant inputs for retained interests and represent the amount of unscheduled principal repayment. The prepayment rate and liquidation rate will be obtained from prepayment forecasts which are based on a number of factors such as historical prepayment rates for similar pool loans and the future economic outlook, considering factors including, but not limited to, future interest rates.

Correlation
The movements of inputs are not necessarily independent from other inputs. Such relationships, where material to the fair value of a given instrument, are captured via correlation inputs into the pricing models. The Bank includes correlation between asset class as well as across asset classes. For example, price correlation is the relationship between prices of equity securities in equity basket derivatives, and quanto correlation is the relationship between instruments which settle in one currency and the underlying securities which are denominated in another currency.

Implied Volatility
Implied volatility is the value of the volatility of the underlying instrument which, when input in an option pricing model (such as Black-Scholes) will return a theoretical value equal to the current market price of the option. Implied volatility is a forward-looking and subjective measure, differs from historical volatility because the latter is calculated from known past returns of a security.

Funding ratio
The funding ratio is a significant unobservable input required to value mortgage commitments issued by the Bank. The funding ratio represents an estimate of percentage of commitments that are ultimately funded by the Bank. The funding ratio is based on a number of factors such as observed historical funding percentages within the various lending channels and the future economic outlook, considering factors including, but not limited to, future interest rates. An increase/(decrease) in funding ratio will increase/(decrease) the value of the lending commitment in relationship to prevailing interest rates.

Earnings Multiple, Discount Rate and Liquidity Discount
Earnings Multiple, discount rate and liquidity discount are significant inputs used when valuing certain equity securities. Earnings Multiples are selected based on comparable entities and a higher multiple will result in a higher fair value. Discount rates are applied to cash flow forecasts to reflect time value of money and the risks associated with the cash flows. A higher discount rate will result in a lower fair value. Liquidity discounts may be applied as a result of the difference in liquidity between the comparable entity and the equity securities being valued.

Currency Specific Swap Curve
The fair value of foreign exchange contracts is determined using inputs such as foreign exchange spot rates and swap curves. Generally swap curves are observable, but there may be certain durations, or currency specific foreign exchange spot and currency specific swap curves that are not observable.

Dividend Yield
Dividend yield is a key input for valuing equity contracts and is generally expressed as a percentage of the current price of the stock. Dividend yields can be derived from repo or forward price of the actual stock being fair valued. Spot dividend yields can also be obtained from pricing sources, if it can be demonstrated that spot yields are a good indication of future dividends.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 assets and liabilities
The following table presents the Bank's assets and liabilities recognized at fair value and classified as Level 3, together with the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, the significant inputs used in the valuation technique that are considered unobservable and a range of values for those unobservable inputs. The range of values represents the highest and lowest inputs used in calculating the fair value.

Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used in the Fair Value Measurement of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)							*As at* **January 31, 2014**
	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Lower Range	Upper Range	Unit
Government and government-related securities	$ 59	$ n/a[1]	Market comparable	Bond Price Equivalent	100	100	points
Other debt securities	516	n/a	Market comparable	New Issue Price	100	100	%
				Bond Price Equivalent	–	128	points
Equity securities[2]	461	n/a	Market Comparable	New Issue Price	100	100	%
			Discounted Cash Flow	Discounted Rate	1	15	%
			EBITDA Multiple	Earnings multiple	4x	20x	
			Market Comparable	Price Equivalent	98	98	points
Retained interests	63	n/a	Discounted Cash Flow	Prepayment rate and Liquidation rate	–	11	%
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	8	n/a	Market Comparable	Bond Price Equivalent	109	109	%
Derivatives							
Interest rate contracts	–	64	Swaption Model	Currency Specific Volatility	10	177	%
Foreign exchange contracts	19	16	Option Model	Currency Specific Volatility	7	12	%
Credit contracts	1	1	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread	5	250	bps
Equity contracts	870	1,233	Option model	Price Correlation	15	88	%
				Quanto Correlation	(40)	17	%
				Dividend Yield	–	8	%
				Equity Volatility	8	133	%
Commodity contracts	9	3	Option Model	Quanto Correlation	(45)	29	%
				Swaption Correlation	54	54	%
Trading deposits	n/a	1,550	Option Model	Price Correlation	5	99	%
				Quanto Correlation	(45)	17	%
				Dividend Yield	–	8	%
				Equity Volatility	10	63	%
			Swaption Model	Currency Specific Volatility	10	177	%
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	n/a	7	Discounted Cash Flow	Funding ratio	4	100	%
Obligations related to securities sold short	n/a	11	Market comparable	New Issue Price	100	100	%

[1] Not applicable.
[2] As at January 31, 2014, common shares include the fair value of Federal Reserve Stock and Federal Home Loan Bank stock of $1,007 million (October 31, 2013 – $930 million) which are redeemable by the issuer at cost which approximates fair value. These securities cannot be traded in the market hence these securities have not been subjected to the sensitivity analysis.

The following table summarizes the potential effect of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for financial assets and financial liabilities held, as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, that are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For interest rate derivatives, the Bank performed a sensitivity analysis on the unobservable implied volatility. For credit derivatives, sensitivity was calculated on unobservable credit spreads using assumptions derived from the underlying bond position credit spreads. For equity derivatives, the sensitivity is calculated by using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by shocking dividends by 5%, correlation by 10%, or the price of the underlying equity instrument by 10% and volatility from (13)% to 33%. For trading deposits, the sensitivity is calculated by varying unobservable inputs which may include volatility, credit spreads, and correlation.

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)				*As at*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Impact to net assets		Impact to net assets	
	Decrease in fair value	**Increase in fair value**	Decrease in fair value	Increase in fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Trading loans, securities, and other				
Equity securities				
Common shares	**$ –**	**$ –**	$ 1	$ 1
Preferred shares	**3**	**3**	–	–
Retained interests	**3**	**1**	5	2
	6	**4**	6	3
Derivatives				
Interest rate contracts	**–**	**–**	–	–
Foreign exchange contracts	**–**	**–**	–	–
Equity contracts	**34**	**41**	30	35
	34	**41**	30	35
Available-for-sale securities				
Government and government related securities				
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	**1**	**1**	1	1
Other debt securities				
Corporate and other debt	**2**	**–**	2	–
Equity securities				
Common shares	**45**	**17**	45	18
Preferred shares	**7**	**7**	7	7
Debt securities reclassified from trading	**4**	**4**	4	4
	59	**29**	59	30
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Trading deposits	**6**	**10**	5	9
Derivatives				
Interest rate contracts	**17**	**15**	23	17
Equity contracts	**56**	**46**	49	42
	73	**61**	72	59
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**1**	**1**	2	2
Total	**$ 179**	**$ 146**	$ 174	$ 138

Generally, the best evidence of a financial instrument's fair value at initial recognition is its transaction price unless the fair value of the instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (that is, without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. Consequently, the difference between the fair value using other observable current market transactions or a valuation technique and the transaction price results in an unrealized gain or loss at initial recognition.

The difference between the transaction price at initial recognition and the value determined at that date using a valuation technique is not recognized in income until the non-observable inputs in the valuation technique used to value the instruments become observable. The following table summarizes the aggregate difference yet to be recognized in net income due to the difference between the transaction price and the amount determined using valuation techniques with non-observable market inputs at initial recognition.

(millions of Canadian dollars)	**2014**	2013
Balance as at beginning of year	**$ 41**	$ 48
New transactions	**16**	32
Recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income during the year	**(13)**	(39)
Balance as at January 31	**$ 44**	$ 41

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE

Loans Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Certain business and government loans held within a trading portfolio or economically hedged with derivatives are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the relevant criteria are met. The fair value of loans designated at fair value through profit or loss was $8 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $9 million), which represents their maximum credit exposure.

These loans are managed within risk limits that have been approved by the Bank's Risk Management Group and are hedged for credit risk with credit derivatives.

Securities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Certain securities that support insurance reserves within certain of the Bank's insurance subsidiaries have been designated at fair value through profit or loss. The actuarial valuation of the insurance reserve is measured using a discount factor which is based on the yield of the supporting invested assets, with changes in the discount factor being recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income. By designating the securities at fair value through profit or loss, the unrealized gain or loss on the securities is recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income in the same period as a portion of the income or loss resulting from changes to the discount rate used to value the insurance liabilities.

In addition, certain government and government-insured securities have been combined with derivatives to form economic hedging relationships. These securities are being held as part of the Bank's overall interest rate risk management strategy and have been designated at fair value through profit or loss. The derivatives are carried at fair value, with the change in fair value recognized in non-interest income.

Securitization Liabilities at Fair Value

Securitization liabilities at fair value include securitization liabilities classified as trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of a financial liability incorporates the credit risk of that financial liability. The holders of the securitization liabilities are not exposed to credit risk of the Bank and accordingly, changes in the Bank's own credit do not impact the determination of fair value.

The amount that the Bank would be contractually required to pay at maturity for all securitization liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was $77 million less than the carrying amount as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $123 million less than the carrying amount).

Other Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Certain deposits and loan commitments issued to customers to provide a mortgage at a fixed rate have been designated at fair value through profit or loss. These deposits and commitments are economically hedged with derivatives and other financial instruments where the changes in fair value are recognized in non-interest income. The designation of these deposits and loan commitments at fair value through profit or loss eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The amount which the Bank would be contractually required to pay at maturity for the deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss was $94 million more than the carrying amount as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – nil). As at January 31, 2014, the fair value of deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss includes $15 million of the Bank's own credit risk (October 31, 2013 – nil). Due to the short term nature of the loan commitments, changes in the Bank's own credit do not have a significant impact on the determination of fair value.

Income (Loss) from Changes in Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

During the three months ended January 31, 2014, the income (loss) representing net changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was $4 million (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $(2) million).

NOTE 4: SECURITIES

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN DEBT SECURITIES – TRADING TO AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

During 2008, the Bank changed its trading strategy with respect to certain debt securities as a result of deterioration in markets and severe dislocation in the credit market. These debt securities were initially recorded as trading securities measured at fair value with any changes in fair value as well as any gains or losses realized on disposal recognized in trading income. Since the Bank no longer intended to actively trade in these debt securities, the Bank reclassified these debt securities from trading to available-for-sale effective August 1, 2008.

The fair value of the reclassified debt securities was $821 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $905 million). For the three months ended January 31, 2014, net interest income of $13 million after tax (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $17 million after tax), was recorded relating to the reclassified debt securities. The decrease in fair value of these securities during the three months ended January 31, 2014 of $11 million after tax (three months ended January 31, 2013 – decrease of $7 million after tax) was recorded in other comprehensive income. Had the Bank not reclassified these debt securities, the change in the fair value of these debt securities would have been included as part of trading income, the impact of which would have resulted in a decrease in net income for the three months ended January 31, 2014 of $11 million after tax (three months ended January 31, 2013 – decrease of $7 million). During the three months ended January 31, 2014, reclassified debt securities with a fair value of $138 million (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $154 million) were sold or matured, and $8 million after tax was recorded in net gains from available-for-sale securities during the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $12 million after tax).

RECLASSIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN SECURITIES FROM AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE TO HELD-TO-MATURITY

The Bank has reclassified certain debt securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. For these debt securities, the Bank's strategy is to earn the yield to maturity to aid in prudent capital management under Basel III. These debt securities were previously recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. The reclassifications are non-cash transactions that are excluded from the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

a) On March 1, 2013, the Bank reclassified certain debt securities totalling $11.1 billion from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. The fair value and carrying value of the reclassified debt securities was $9.1 billion and $9.1 billion, respectively, as at January 31, 2014. On the date of reclassification, these debt securities had a weighted-average effective interest rate of 1.8% with expected recoverable cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, of $11.3 billion. Subsequent to the date of reclassification, the net unrealized gain recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income is amortized to interest income over the remaining life of the reclassified debt securities using the effective interest rate method. Had the Bank not reclassified these debt securities, the change in the fair value recognized in other comprehensive income for these debt securities would have been a decrease of $8 million during the three months ended January 31, 2014. After the reclassification, the debt securities contributed the following amounts to net income.

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the period* November 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014
Net interest income[1]	**$ 41**
Net income before income taxes	**41**
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	**10**
Net income	**$ 31**

[1] Includes amortization of the net unrealized gains associated with these reclassified held-to-maturity securities that was included in accumulated other comprehensive income on the date of reclassification.

b) On September 23, 2013, the Bank reclassified certain debt securities totalling $9.9 billion from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. The fair value and carrying value of the reclassified debt securities was $10.5 billion and $10.4 billion, respectively, as at January 31, 2014. On the date of reclassification, these debt securities had a weighted-average effective interest rate of 1.9% with expected recoverable cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, of $10.7 billion. Subsequent to the date of reclassification, the net unrealized gain recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income is amortized to interest income over the remaining life of the reclassified debt securities using the effective interest rate method. Had the Bank not reclassified these debt securities, the change in the fair value recognized in other comprehensive income for these debt securities would have been an increase of $10 million during the three months ended January 31, 2014. After the reclassification, the debt securities contributed the following amounts to net income.

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the period*
	November 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014
Net interest income[1]	$ 46
Net income before income taxes	46
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	18
Net income	**$ 28**

[1] Includes amortization of the net unrealized gains associated with these reclassified held-to-maturity securities that was included in accumulated other comprehensive income on the date of reclassification.

c) On November 1, 2013, the Bank reclassified certain debt securities totalling $21.6 billion from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. The fair value and carrying value of the reclassified debt securities was $22.7 billion and $22.6 billion, respectively, as at January 31, 2014. The change in fair value of these securities recorded in other comprehensive income for the three months ended January 31, 2014 was nil (three months ended January 31, 2013 – decrease in fair value of $9 million after tax). On the date of reclassification, these debt securities had a weighted-average effective interest rate of 1.1% with expected recoverable cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, of $24.5 billion. Subsequent to the date of reclassification, the net unrealized gain recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income is amortized to interest income over the remaining life of the reclassified debt securities using the effective interest rate method. Had the Bank not reclassified these debt securities, the change in the fair value recognized in other comprehensive income for these debt securities would have been an increase of $15 million during the three months ended January 31, 2014. After the reclassification, the debt securities contributed the following amounts to net income.

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the period*
	November 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014
Net interest income[1]	$ 59
Net income before income taxes	59
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	23
Net income	**$ 36**

[1] Includes amortization of the net unrealized gains associated with these reclassified held-to-maturity securities that was included in accumulated other comprehensive income on the date of reclassification.

Unrealized Securities Gains (Losses)

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains and losses as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013.

Unrealized Securities Gains (Losses)

(millions of Canadian dollars)								*As at*
	January 31, 2014				October 31, 2013			
	Cost/ amortized cost[1]	**Gross unrealized gains**	**Gross unrealized (losses)**	**Fair value**	Cost/ amortized cost[1]	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized (losses)	Fair value
Available-for-sale securities								
Government and government-related securities								
Canadian government debt								
Federal	**$ 7,345**	**$ 28**	**$ (4)**	**$ 7,369**	$ 9,301	$ 32	$ (4)	$ 9,329
Provinces	**3,107**	**19**	**(2)**	**3,124**	2,569	21	(2)	2,588
U.S. federal, state, municipal governments, and agencies debt	**10,689**	**207**	**(41)**	**10,855**	14,971	269	(64)	15,176
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	**5,623**	**14**	**(6)**	**5,631**	7,978	23	(7)	7,994
Mortgage-backed securities	**2,999**	**39**	**–**	**3,038**	2,791	22	(3)	2,810
	29,763	**307**	**(53)**	**30,017**	37,610	367	(80)	37,897
Other debt securities								
Asset-backed securities	**13,942**	**76**	**(32)**	**13,986**	29,252	136	(68)	29,320
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligation portfolio	**376**	**3**	**–**	**379**	948	15	–	963
Corporate and other debt	**8,995**	**198**	**(22)**	**9,171**	8,471	206	(24)	8,653
	23,313	**277**	**(54)**	**23,536**	38,671	357	(92)	38,936
Equity securities								
Common shares	**1,536**	**103**	**(32)**	**1,607**	1,560	108	(28)	1,640
Preferred shares	**151**	**15**	**(8)**	**158**	152	15	(1)	166
	1,687	**118**	**(40)**	**1,765**	1,712	123	(29)	1,806
Debt securities reclassified from trading[2]	**760**	**73**	**(12)**	**821**	835	86	(16)	905
Total available-for-sale securities	**$ 55,523**	**$ 775**	**$ (159)**	**$ 56,139**	$ 78,828	$ 933	$ (217)	$ 79,544
Held-to-maturity securities								
Government and government-related securities								
Canadian government debt								
Federal	**$ 269**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 269**	$ 259	$ –	$ –	$ 259
U.S. federal, state, municipal governments, and agencies debt	**18,370**	**73**	**(92)**	**18,351**	12,551	44	(82)	12,513
Other OECD government guaranteed debt	**13,941**	**51**	**(7)**	**13,985**	13,080	29	(6)	13,103
	32,580	**124**	**(99)**	**32,605**	25,890	73	(88)	25,875
Other debt securities								
Asset-backed securities	**18,490**	**31**	**(13)**	**18,508**	1,239	8	–	1,247
Non-agency collateralized mortgage obligation portfolio	**626**	**–**	**–**	**626**	–	–	–	–
Other issuers	**3,662**	**18**	**(22)**	**3,658**	2,832	9	(13)	2,828
	22,778	**49**	**(35)**	**22,792**	4,071	17	(13)	4,075
Total held-to-maturity securities	**55,358**	**173**	**(134)**	**55,397**	29,961	90	(101)	29,950
Total securities	**$ 110,881**	**$ 948**	**$ (293)**	**$ 111,536**	$ 108,789	$ 1,023	$ (318)	$ 109,494

[1] Includes the foreign exchange translation of amortized cost balances at the period-end spot rate.

[2] As at January 31, 2014, includes fair value of corporate and other debt securities of $821 million (October 31, 2013 – $905 million).

Net Securities Gains (Losses)

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Net realized gains (losses)		
Available-for-sale securities	**$ 90**	$ 132
Impairment losses		
Available-for-sale securities[1]	**(2)**	(2)
Total	**$ 88**	$ 130

[1] None of the impairment losses for the three months ended January 31, 2014 (three months ended January 31, 2013 – nil) related to debt securities in the reclassified portfolio as described in the Reclassification of Certain Debt Securities – Trading to Available-for-Sale section of the Note.

NOTE 5: LOANS, IMPAIRED LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The following table presents the Bank's loans, impaired loans and related allowance for loan losses.

Loans, Impaired Loans, and Allowance for Loan Losses

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Gross loans				Allowance for loan losses[1]				
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total	Counter-party specific	Individually insignificant impaired loans	Incurred but not identified credit losses	Total allowance for loan losses	Net loans
									As at January 31, 2014
Residential mortgages[2,3,4]	**$ 185,057**	**$ 2,542**	**$ 780**	**$ 188,379**	**$ –**	**$ 24**	**$ 84**	**$ 108**	**$ 188,271**
Consumer instalment and other personal[5]	**113,595**	**5,823**	**806**	**120,224**	**–**	**120**	**589**	**709**	**119,515**
Credit card	**23,794**	**1,446**	**304**	**25,544**	**–**	**140**	**835**	**975**	**24,569**
Business and government[2,3,4]	**116,938**	**1,372**	**971**	**119,281**	**157**	**34**	**694**	**885**	**118,396**
	$ 439,384	**$ 11,183**	**$ 2,861**	**$ 453,428**	**$ 157**	**$ 318**	**$ 2,202**	**$ 2,677**	**$ 450,751**
Debt securities classified as loans				**3,758**	**186**	**–**	**106**	**292**	**3,466**
Acquired credit-impaired loans				**2,341**	**16**	**94**	**–**	**110**	**2,231**
Total				**$ 459,527**	**$ 359**	**$ 412**	**$ 2,308**	**$ 3,079**	**$ 456,448**
									As at October 31, 2013
Residential mortgages[2,3,4]	$ 182,169	$ 2,459	$ 706	$ 185,334	$ –	$ 22	$ 65	$ 87	$ 185,247
Consumer instalment and other personal[5]	112,528	5,648	737	118,913	–	118	541	659	118,254
Credit card	20,620	1,299	269	22,188	–	128	714	842	21,346
Business and government[2,3,4]	112,779	1,354	980	115,113	151	30	698	879	114,234
	$ 428,096	$ 10,760	$ 2,692	$ 441,548	$ 151	$ 298	$ 2,018	$ 2,467	$ 439,081
Debt securities classified as loans				3,744	173	–	98	271	3,473
Acquired credit-impaired loans				2,485	24	93	–	117	2,368
Total				$ 447,777	$ 348	$ 391	$ 2,116	$ 2,855	$ 444,922

[1] Excludes allowance for off-balance sheet positions.
[2] Excludes trading loans with a fair value of $10,245 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $10,219 million) and amortized cost of $9,862 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $9,891 million), and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss of $8 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $9 million). No allowance is recorded for trading loans or loans designated at fair value through profit or loss.
[3] Includes insured mortgages of $129,635 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $129,805 million).
[4] As at January 31, 2014, impaired loans with a balance of $462 million did not have a related allowance for loan losses (October 31, 2013 – $497 million). An allowance was not required for these loans as the balance relates to loans that are insured or loans where the realizable value of the collateral exceeded the loan amount.
[5] Includes Canadian government-insured real estate personal loans of $26,036 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $26,725 million).

RENEGOTIATED LOANS

In cases where a borrower experiences financial difficulties the Bank may grant certain concessionary modifications to the terms and conditions of a loan. Modifications may include payment deferrals, extension of amortization periods, rate reductions, principal forgiveness, debt consolidation, forbearance and other modifications intended to minimize the economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral. The Bank has policies in place to determine the appropriate remediation strategy based on the individual borrower.

If the modified loan's estimated realizable value, discounted at the original loan's effective interest rate has decreased as a result of the modification, additional impairment is recorded. Once modified, if a loan was classified as impaired prior to the modification, the loan is generally assessed for impairment consistent with the Bank's existing policies for impairment.

FORECLOSED ASSETS

Foreclosed assets are repossessed non-financial assets where the Bank gains title, ownership or possession of individual properties, such as real estate properties, which are managed for sale in an orderly manner with the proceeds used to reduce or repay any outstanding debt. The Bank does not generally occupy foreclosed properties for its business use. In order to determine the carrying value of foreclosed assets, the Bank predominantly relies on third-party appraisals. Foreclosed assets held for sale were $262 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $233 million) and was recorded in Other assets on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The change in the Bank's allowance for credit losses as at January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013 are shown in the following tables.

Allowance for Credit Losses

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Balance as at November 1 2013	Provision for credit losses	Amounts written off	Recoveries of amounts written off in previous periods	Disposals of loans	Exchange and other movements	Balance as at January 31 2014
Counterparty-specific allowance							
Business and government	$ 151	$ 25	$ (32)	$ 11	$ –	$ 2	$ 157
Debt securities classified as loans	173	1	–	–	–	12	186
Total counterparty-specific allowance excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	324	26	(32)	11	–	14	343
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	24	(4)	(3)	–	–	(1)	16
Total counterparty-specific allowance	348	22	(35)	11	–	13	359
Collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans							
Residential mortgages	22	8	(11)	4	–	1	24
Consumer instalment and other personal	118	161	(219)	58	–	2	120
Credit card	128	141	(157)	28	–	–	140
Business and government	30	12	(17)	7	–	2	34
Total collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	298	322	(404)	97	–	5	318
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	93	4	(9)	–	–	6	94
Total collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans	391	326	(413)	97	–	11	412
Collectively assessed allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses							
Residential mortgages	65	17	–	–	–	2	84
Consumer instalment and other personal	565	29	–	–	–	19	613
Credit card	767	102	–	–	–	22	891
Business and government	833	(41)	–	–	–	38	830
Debt securities classified as loans	98	1	–	–	–	7	106
Total collectively assessed allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses	2,328	108	–	–	–	88	2,524
Allowance for credit losses							
Residential mortgages	87	25	(11)	4	–	3	108
Consumer instalment and other personal	683	190	(219)	58	–	21	733
Credit card	895	243	(157)	28	–	22	1,031
Business and government	1,014	(4)	(49)	18	–	42	1,021
Debt securities classified as loans	271	2	–	–	–	19	292
Total allowance for credit losses excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	2,950	456	(436)	108	–	107	3,185
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	117	–	(12)	–	–	5	110
Total allowance for credit losses	3,067	456	(448)	108	–	112	3,295
Less: Allowance for off-balance sheet positions[3]	212	(1)	–	–	–	5	216
Allowance for loan losses	$ 2,855	$ 457	$ (448)	$ 108	$ –	$ 107	$ 3,079

[1] Includes all Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered loans and other acquired credit-impaired (ACI) loans.
[2] Other adjustments are required as a result of the accounting for FDIC covered loans. For additional information, see the "FDIC Covered Loans" section in this Note.
[3] The allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions is recorded in Provisions on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Allowance for Credit Losses

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Balance as at November 1 2012	Provision for credit losses	Amounts written off	Recoveries of amounts written off in previous periods	Disposals of loans	Exchange and other movements	Balance as at January 31 2013
Counterparty-specific allowance							
Business and government	$ 170	$ 36	$ (65)	$ 11	$ –	$ (4)	$ 148
Debt securities classified as loans	185	2	–	–	–	–	187
Total counterparty-specific allowance excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	355	38	(65)	11	–	(4)	335
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	31	11	(6)	–	–	1	37
Total counterparty-specific allowance	386	49	(71)	11	–	(3)	372
Collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans							
Residential mortgages	27	2	(11)	3	–	–	21
Consumer instalment and other personal	118	187	(213)	34	–	–	126
Credit card	83	141	(112)	30	–	–	142
Business and government	22	12	(19)	9	–	–	24
Total collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	250	342	(355)	76	–	–	313
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	67	11	(7)	–	–	10	81
Total collectively assessed allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans	317	353	(362)	76	–	10	394
Collectively assessed allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses							
Residential mortgages	50	(2)	–	–	–	–	48
Consumer instalment and other personal	452	6	–	–	–	(1)	457
Credit card	671	(23)	–	–	–	–	648
Business and government	824	1	–	–	–	(1)	824
Debt securities classified as loans	155	1	–	–	–	–	156
Total collectively assessed allowance for incurred but not identified credit losses	2,152	(17)	–	–	–	(2)	2,133
Allowance for credit losses							
Residential mortgages	77	–	(11)	3	–	–	69
Consumer instalment and other personal	570	193	(213)	34	–	(1)	583
Credit card	754	118	(112)	30	–	–	790
Business and government	1,016	49	(84)	20	–	(5)	996
Debt securities classified as loans	340	3	–	–	–	–	343
Total allowance for credit losses excluding acquired credit-impaired loans	2,757	363	(420)	87	–	(6)	2,781
Acquired credit-impaired loans[1,2]	98	22	(13)	–	–	11	118
Total allowance for credit losses	2,855	385	(433)	87	–	5	2,899
Less: Allowance for off-balance sheet positions[3]	211	2	–	–	–	–	213
Allowance for loan losses	$ 2,644	$ 383	$ (433)	$ 87	$ –	$ 5	$ 2,686

[1] Includes all FDIC covered loans and other ACI loans.
[2] Other adjustments are required as a result of the accounting for FDIC covered loans. For additional information, see the “FDIC Covered Loans” section in this Note.
[3] The allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions is recorded in Provisions on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

LOANS PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

A loan is classified as past due when a borrower has failed to make a payment by the contractual due date.

The following table summarizes loans that are contractually past due but not impaired as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013. U.S. Retail may grant a grace period of up to 15 days depending on the product type and the borrower. There were $2 billion as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $2 billion) of U.S. Retail loans that were past due up to 15 days that are included in the 1-30 days category in the following table.

Loans Past Due but not Impaired[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars)	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-89 days	Total
				As at January 31, 2014
Residential mortgages	**$ 1,598**	**$ 777**	**$ 167**	**$ 2,542**
Consumer instalment and other personal	**4,940**	**684**	**199**	**5,823**
Credit card	**1,061**	**243**	**142**	**1,446**
Business and government	**1,098**	**173**	**101**	**1,372**
Total	**$ 8,697**	**$ 1,877**	**$ 609**	**$ 11,183**
				As at October 31, 2013
Residential mortgages	$ 1,560	$ 785	$ 114	$ 2,459
Consumer instalment and other personal	4,770	695	183	5,648
Credit card	956	216	127	1,299
Business and government	974	325	55	1,354
Total	$ 8,260	$ 2,021	$ 479	$ 10,760

[1] Excludes all ACI loans and debt securities classified as loans.

Collateral

As at January 31, 2014, the fair value of financial collateral held against loans that were past due but not impaired was $258 million (October 31, 2013 – $172 million). In addition, the Bank also holds non-financial collateral as security for loans. The fair value of non-financial collateral is determined at the origination date of the loan. A revaluation of non-financial collateral is performed if there has been a significant change in the terms and conditions of the loan and/or the loan is considered impaired. Management considers the nature of the collateral, seniority ranking of the debt, and loan structure in assessing the value of collateral. These estimated cash flows are reviewed at least annually, or more frequently when new information indicates a change in the timing or amount expected to be received.

GROSS IMPAIRED DEBT SECURITIES CLASSIFIED AS LOANS

As at January 31, 2014, impaired loans exclude $1.2 billion (October 31, 2013 – $1.2 billion) of gross impaired debt securities classified as loans. Subsequent to any recorded impairment, interest income continues to be recognized using the effective interest rate which was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the credit loss.

ACQUIRED CREDIT-IMPAIRED LOANS

ACI loans comprised of commercial, retail and FDIC covered loans, from the acquisitions of South Financial, FDIC-assisted, Chrysler Financial, and the credit card portfolios of MBNA Canada (MBNA), Target Corporation (Target), and Aeroplan, with outstanding unpaid principal balances of $6.3 billion, $2.1 billion, $874 million, $327 million, $143 million, and $32 million, respectively, and fair values of $5.6 billion, $1.9 billion, $794 million, $129 million, $85 million, and $10 million, respectively, at the acquisition dates.

Acquired Credit-Impaired Loans

(millions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
FDIC-assisted acquisitions		
Unpaid principal balance[1]	**$ 837**	$ 836
Credit related fair value adjustments[2]	**(25)**	(27)
Interest rate and other related premium/(discount)	**(22)**	(22)
Carrying value	**790**	787
Counterparty-specific allowance[3]	**(3)**	(5)
Allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans[3]	**(56)**	(55)
Carrying value net of related allowance – FDIC-assisted acquisitions[4]	**731**	727
South Financial		
Unpaid principal balance[1]	**1,573**	1,700
Credit related fair value adjustments[2]	**(33)**	(33)
Interest rate and other related premium/(discount)	**(43)**	(48)
Carrying value	**1,497**	1,619
Counterparty-specific allowance[3]	**(13)**	(19)
Allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans[3]	**(38)**	(38)
Carrying value net of related allowance – South Financial	**1,446**	1,562
Other[5]		
Unpaid principal balance[1]	**103**	105
Credit related fair value adjustments[2]	**(49)**	(26)
Carrying value	**54**	79
Allowance for individually insignificant impaired loans[3]	**–**	–
Carrying value net of related allowance – Other	**54**	79
Total carrying value net of related allowance – Acquired credit-impaired loans	**$ 2,231**	$ 2,368

[1] Represents contractual amount owed net of charge-offs since the acquisition of the loan.
[2] Credit related fair value adjustments include incurred credit losses on acquisition and are not accreted to interest income.
[3] Management concluded as part of the Bank's assessment of the ACI loans that it was probable that higher than estimated principal credit losses would result in a decrease in expected cash flows subsequent to acquisition. As a result, counterparty-specific and individually insignificant allowances have been recognized.
[4] Carrying value does not include the effect of the FDIC loss sharing agreement.
[5] Includes Chrysler Financial, MBNA, Target, and Aeroplan.

FDIC COVERED LOANS

As at January 31, 2014, the balance of FDIC covered loans was $790 million (October 31, 2013 – $787 million) and was recorded in Loans on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. As at January 31, 2014, the balance of indemnification assets was $83 million (October 31, 2013 – $81 million) and was recorded in Other assets on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 6: TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

LOAN SECURITIZATIONS

The Bank securitizes loans to SPEs or non-SPE third parties. Most loan securitizations do not qualify for derecognition since in certain circumstances, the Bank continues to be exposed to substantially all of the prepayment, interest rate, and/or credit risk associated with the securitized financial assets and has not transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the securitized assets. Where loans do not qualify for derecognition, the loan is not derecognized from the balance sheet, retained interests are not recognized, and a securitization liability is recognized for the cash proceeds received. Certain transaction costs incurred are also capitalized and amortized using the effective interest rate method.

The Bank securitizes insured residential mortgages under the National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA MBS) program sponsored by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The MBS that are created through the NHA MBS program are sold to the Canada Housing Trust as part of the Canada Mortgage Bond (CMB) program, sold to third-party investors, or are held by the Bank. The securitization of these residential mortgages do not qualify for derecognition as the Bank continues to be exposed to substantially all of the risks of the residential mortgages.

The Bank securitizes U.S. originated and purchased residential mortgages with U.S. government-sponsored entities which qualify for derecognition from the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. As part of the securitization, the Bank retains the right to service the transferred mortgage loans. The MBS that are created through the securitization are typically sold to third-party investors.

The Bank also securitizes personal loans and business and government loans to SPEs or non-SPEs. These securitizations may give rise to full or partial derecognition of the financial assets depending on the individual arrangement of each transaction.

In addition, the Bank transfers financial assets to certain consolidated structured entities, including SPEs. See Note 7 for further details.

The following table summarizes the securitized asset types that did not qualify for derecognition, along with their associated securitization liabilities.

Financial Assets Not Qualifying for Derecognition Treatment as Part of the Bank's Securitization Programs

(millions of Canadian dollars)				*As at*
	January 31, 2014		October 31, 2013	
	Fair value	**Carrying amount**	Fair value	Carrying amount
Nature of transaction:				
Securitization of residential mortgage loans	**$ 38,720**	**$ 38,381**	$ 39,685	$ 39,386
Securitization of business and government loans	**15**	**15**	21	21
Other financial assets transferred related to securitization[1]	**4,634**	**4,581**	6,911	6,832
Total	**43,369**	**42,977**	46,617	46,239
Associated liabilities[2]	**$ (44,811)**	**$ (44,470)**	$ (47,823)	$ (47,552)

[1] Includes asset-backed securities, asset-backed commercial paper, cash, repurchase agreements, and Government of Canada securities used to fulfill funding requirements of the Bank's securitization structures after the initial securitization of mortgage loans.

[2] Includes securitization liabilities carried at amortized cost of $26,148 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $25,592 million) and securitization liabilities carried at fair value of $18,322 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $21,960 million).

Other Financial Assets Not Qualifying for Derecognition

The Bank enters into certain transactions where it transfers previously recognized financial assets, such as commodities, debt and equity securities, but retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of those assets. These transferred financial assets are not derecognized and the transfers are accounted for as financing transactions. The most common transactions of this nature are repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements, in which the Bank retains substantially all of the associated credit, price, interest rate, and foreign exchange risks and rewards associated with the assets.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of financial assets and the associated transactions that did not qualify for derecognition, as well as their associated financial liabilities.

Other Financial Assets Not Qualifying for Derecognition

(millions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
Carrying amount of assets		
Nature of transaction:		
Repurchase agreements	**$ 17,375**	$ 16,658
Securities lending agreements	**11,939**	12,827
Total	**29,314**	29,485
Carrying amount of associated liabilities[1]	**$ 17,336**	$ 16,775

[1] Associated liabilities are all related to repurchase agreements.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognized in their entirety but where the Bank has a continuing involvement

Continuing involvement may arise if the Bank retains any contractual rights or obligations subsequent to the transfer of financial assets. Certain business and government loans securitized by the Bank are derecognized from the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. In instances where the Bank fully derecognizes business and government loans, the Bank may be exposed to the risks of transferred loans through a retained interest. As at January 31, 2014, the fair value of retained interests was $50 million (October 31, 2013 – $52 million). There are no expected credit losses on the retained interests of the securitized business and government loans as the mortgages are all government insured. A gain or loss on sale of the loans is recognized immediately in other income after considering the effect of hedge accounting on the assets sold, if applicable. The amount of the gain or loss recognized depends on the previous carrying values of the loans involved in the transfer, allocated between the assets sold and the retained interests based on their relative fair values at the date of transfer. The gain on sale of the loans for the three months ended January 31, 2014 was nil (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $2 million). For the three months ended January 31, 2014, the trading income recognized on the retained interest was $1 million (three months ended January 31, 2013 – nil).

Certain portfolios of U.S. residential mortgages originated by the Bank are sold and derecognized from the Bank's Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. In instances where the Bank fully derecognizes these U.S. residential mortgages, the Bank has a continuing involvement to service those loans. As at January 31, 2014, the carrying value of these servicing rights was $20 million (October 31, 2013 – $17 million) and the fair value was $25 million (October 31, 2013 – $22 million). A gain or loss on sale of the loans is recognized immediately in other income. The gain on sale of the loans for the three months ended January 31, 2014 was $7.5 million (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $1.2 million).

NOTE 7: STRUCTURED ENTITIES

SIGNIFICANT CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITIES

Structured entities, including SPEs, are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective. Structured entities like SPEs may take the form of a corporation, trust, partnership or unincorporated entity. They are often created with legal arrangements that impose limits on the decision-making powers of their governing board, trustee or management over the operations of the entity. Typically, structured entities may not be controlled directly through holding more than half of the voting power of the entity. As a result, structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Bank and the SPE indicates that the structured entity is controlled by the Bank. The Bank's interests in consolidated structured entities, including SPEs, are discussed as follows:

Consumer Instalment and Other Personal Loans

The Bank securitizes consumer instalment and other personal loans through consolidated SPEs to enhance its liquidity position, to diversify its sources of funding and to optimize management of its balance sheet. Where the Bank has power over the key economic activities of the entity and is exposed to significant variable returns from the entity, consolidation is required. The Bank is restricted from accessing the SPE's assets under the relevant arrangements.

Credit Card Loans

The Bank securitizes credit card loans through a consolidated SPE as it serves as a financing vehicle for the Bank's assets. The Bank has power over the key economic decisions of the SPE and is exposed to the majority of the residual risks of the SPE. The Bank is restricted from accessing the SPE's assets under the relevant arrangements.

Other Significant Consolidated Special Purpose Entities

The Bank consolidates two other significant SPEs as they were created primarily for the Bank's benefit and the Bank is exposed to the majority of the residual risks of the SPEs. One of the SPEs is funded by the Bank and purchases senior tranches of securitized assets from the Bank's existing customers. Further, as at January 31, 2014, the Bank has currently committed to provide an additional $16 million (October 31, 2013 – $53 million) in funding to the SPE.

The second SPE was created to guarantee principal and interest payments in respect of covered bonds issued by the Bank. The Bank sold assets to the SPE and provided a loan to the SPE to facilitate the purchase. The Bank is restricted from accessing the SPE's assets under the relevant arrangements.

The following table presents information related to the Bank's significant consolidated SPEs.

Significant Consolidated SPEs

(millions of Canadian dollars)						*As at*
						January 31, 2014
	Personal loans		**Credit cards**		**Other**	
	Fair Value	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**
Assets reported as loans[1,2]	**$ 6,141**	**$ 6,141**	**$ 300**	**$ 300**	**$ 11,576**	**$ 11,556**
Associated liabilities	**6,157**	**6,141**	**304**	**300**	**11,706**	**11,526**
						October 31, 2013
Assets reported as loans[1,2]	$ 6,141	$ 6,141	$ 649	$ 649	$ 11,588	$ 11,603
Associated liabilities	6,142	6,141	656	649	10,621	10,443

[1] The SPEs assets are comprised of loans, and also include cash and cash equivalents.
[2] $1.1 billion of the underlying personal loans was government insured (October 31, 2013 – $1.1 billion).

SIGNIFICANT NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Bank holds interests in certain significant non-consolidated structured entities, including SPEs, when the substance of the relationship between the Bank and the structured entity indicates that the entity is not controlled by the Bank. The Bank's interests in these non-consolidated structured entities, including SPEs, are as follows:

Multi-Seller Conduits

Multi-seller conduits (also referred to as customer securitization vehicles) provide customers with alternate sources of financing through the securitization of their assets. The customers sell their receivables to the conduit and the conduit funds its purchase of the receivables through issuance of short-term commercial paper to outside investors. Each seller continues to service its assets and absorb first losses. The Bank has no rights to the assets as they are owned by the conduit. The Bank administers the conduits and provides liquidity facilities as well as securities distribution services; it may also provide credit enhancements. The liquidity agreements are structured as loan facilities between the Bank, as the sole liquidity lender, and the Bank-sponsored trusts. If a trust experiences difficulty rolling over asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP), the trust may draw on the loan facility, and use the proceeds to pay maturing ABCP. The liquidity facilities cannot be drawn if a trust is insolvent or bankrupt, preconditions that must be satisfied preceding each advance (that is, draw-down on the facility). These preconditions are in place so that the Bank does not provide credit enhancement through the loan facilities to the trust.

From time to time, the Bank in its capacity as distribution agent may hold commercial paper issued by the conduits. During the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013, no amounts of ABCP were purchased pursuant to liquidity agreements. The Bank maintained inventory positions of ABCP issued by multi-seller conduits as part of its market-making and investment activities in ABCP. As at January 31, 2014, the Bank held $1,103 million (October 31, 2013 – $1,717 million) of ABCP inventory, respectively, out of $9.6 billion (October 31, 2013 – $9.6 billion) total outstanding ABCP issued by the conduits. The commercial paper held is classified as Trading or Available-for-sale securities on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Bank earns fees from the conduits which are recognized when earned. The Bank monitors its ABCP inventory positions as part of the on-going consolidation assessment process.

The Bank's maximum potential exposure to loss due to its ownership interest in commercial paper and through the provision of liquidity facilities for multi-seller conduits was $9.6 billion as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $9.6 billion). Further, the Bank has committed to an additional $2 billion (October 31, 2013 – $2 billion) in liquidity facilities for ABCP that could potentially be issued by the conduits.

NOTE 8: INVESTMENT IN TD AMERITRADE HOLDING CORPORATION

The Bank has significant influence over TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation (TD Ameritrade) and accounts for its investment in TD Ameritrade using the equity method. As at January 31, 2014, the Bank's reported investment in TD Ameritrade was 41.15% (October 31, 2013 – 42.22%) of the outstanding shares of TD Ameritrade with a fair value of $7.9 billion (October 31, 2013 – $6.6 billion) based on the closing price of US$31.25 (October 31, 2013 – US$27.26) on the New York Stock Exchange.

On December 6, 2013, the Bank completed a private sale of 5.5 million shares of its investment in TD Ameritrade. The shares were sold at a price of US$28.22, a 3% discount to the market price of US$29.09. The Bank realized a gain on the sale of these shares on the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

During the three months ended January 31, 2014, TD Ameritrade did not repurchase any shares (year ended October 31, 2013 – nil). On December 5, 2013, the Stockholders Agreement was extended by five years to January 24, 2021 and amended such that beginning January 24, 2016, if stock repurchases by TD Ameritrade cause the Bank's ownership percentage to exceed 45%, the Bank is required to use reasonable efforts to sell or dispose of such excess stock, subject to the Bank's commercial judgment as to the optimal timing, amount and method of sales with a view to maximizing proceeds from such sales. Additionally, beginning January 24, 2016, in the event that stock repurchases by TD Ameritrade cause the Bank's ownership percentage to exceed 45%: (i) the Bank has no absolute obligation to reduce its ownership percentage to 45% by the termination of the Stockholders Agreement; and (ii) stock repurchases cannot result in the Bank's ownership percentage exceeding 47%.

Pursuant to the Stockholders Agreement in relation to the Bank's equity investment in TD Ameritrade, the Bank designated five of 12 members of TD Ameritrade's Board of Directors including the Bank's Group President and Chief Executive Officer, its Chief Operating Officer, two independent directors of TD, and a former independent director of TD.

TD Ameritrade has no significant contingent liabilities to which the Bank is exposed. During the three months ended January 31, 2014, TD Ameritrade did not experience any significant restrictions to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends, or repayment of loans or advances.

On February 13, 2014, the Bank completed a private sale of 4 million shares of its investment in TD Ameritrade. See Note 23 for further details.

The condensed financial statements of TD Ameritrade, based on its Consolidated Financial Statements, are provided as follows:

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS[1]

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*As at*	
	December 31 2013	September 30 2013
Assets		
Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	**$ 1,339**	$ 1,406
Receivables from clients, net	**10,956**	9,368
Other assets	**12,471**	11,994
Total assets	**$ 24,766**	$ 22,768
Liabilities		
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	**$ 2,494**	$ 2,057
Payable to clients	**14,902**	13,746
Other liabilities	**2,327**	2,089
Total liabilities	**19,723**	17,892
Stockholders' equity[2]	**5,043**	4,876
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**$ 24,766**	$ 22,768

[1] Customers' securities are reported on a settlement date basis whereas the Bank reports customers' securities on a trade date basis.

[2] The difference between the carrying value of the Bank's investment in TD Ameritrade and the Bank's share of TD Ameritrade's stockholders' equity is comprised of goodwill, other intangibles and the cumulative translation adjustment.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)	*For the three months ended*	
	December 31 2013	December 31 2012
Revenues		
Net interest revenue	**$ 133**	$ 115
Fee-based and other revenue	**656**	530
Total revenues	**789**	645
Operating expenses		
Employee compensation and benefits	**192**	167
Other	**275**	239
Total operating expenses	**467**	406
Other expense (income)	**6**	4
Pre-tax income	**316**	235
Provision for income taxes	**114**	89
Net income[1]	**$ 202**	$ 146
Earnings per share – basic (dollars)	**$ 0.37**	$ 0.27
Earnings per share – diluted (dollars)	**0.36**	0.26

[1] The Bank's equity share of net income of TD Ameritrade is subject to adjustments relating to amortization of intangibles, which are not included in the table above.

NOTE 9: SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

Acquisition of certain CIBC Aeroplan Credit Card Accounts

On December 27, 2013, the Bank, Aimia Inc. (Aimia), and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) closed a transaction under which the Bank acquired approximately 50% of CIBC's existing Aeroplan credit card portfolio, which primarily included accounts held by customers who did not have an existing retail banking relationship with CIBC. The Bank accounted for the purchase as an asset acquisition. The results of the acquisition have been recorded in the Canadian Retail segment.

The Bank acquired approximately 540,000 cardholder accounts with an outstanding balance of $3.3 billion at a price of par plus $50 million less certain adjustments for total cash consideration of $3.3 billion. At the date of acquisition, the Bank recorded the credit card receivables acquired at their fair value of $3.2 billion and an intangible asset for the purchased credit card relationships of $149 million. The purchase price is subject to refinement as purchase consideration is finalized.

In connection with the purchase agreement, the Bank will pay CIBC a further $127 million under a commercial subsidy agreement. This payment has been recognized as a non-interest expense in the first quarter of 2014.

Disposal of TD Waterhouse Institutional Services

On November 12, 2013, TD Waterhouse Canada Inc., a subsidiary of the Bank, completed the sale of the Bank's institutional services business, known as TD Waterhouse Institutional Services, to a subsidiary of National Bank of Canada. The transaction price was $250 million in cash, subject to certain price adjustment mechanisms. A pre-tax gain of $231 million was recorded in the Corporate segment in other income.

NOTE 10: GOODWILL

Goodwill by Segment

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Canadian Retail	U.S. Retail	Wholesale Banking	Corporate	Total
Carrying amount of goodwill as at November 1, 2012	$ 1,751	$ 10,408	$ 150	$ –	$ 12,309
Additions[1]	425	75	–	–	500
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	24	460	–	–	484
Carrying amount of goodwill as at October 31, 2013	2,200	10,943	150	–	13,293
Gross amount of goodwill	2,200	10,943	150	–	13,293
Accumulated impairment losses	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying amount of goodwill as at November 1, 2013	**2,200**	**10,943**	**150**	**–**	**13,293**
Disposals	**(13)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(13)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	**48**	**751**	**–**	**–**	**799**
Carrying amount of goodwill as at January 31, 2014	**2,235**	**11,694**	**150**	**–**	**14,079**
Accumulated impairment losses	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**

[1] Relates to goodwill arising from the acquisition of Epoch which was re-allocated as a result of the realignment of the Bank's reportable segments. Refer to Note 20 for further details.

NOTE 11: OTHER ASSETS

Other Assets

(millions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
Accounts receivable and other items[1]	**$ 6,111**	$ 5,649
Prepaid expenses	**915**	1,154
Prepaid pension expense	**59**	56
Insurance-related assets, excluding investments	**1,355**	1,409
Accrued interest	**1,275**	1,260
Total	**$ 9,715**	$ 9,528

[1] Includes foreclosed assets as at January 31, 2014 of $262 million (October 31, 2013 – $233 million) and FDIC indemnification assets as at January 31, 2014 of $83 million (October 31, 2013 – $81 million).

NOTE 12: DEPOSITS

Demand deposits are those for which the Bank does not have the right to require notice prior to withdrawal. These deposits are in general chequing accounts.

Notice deposits are those for which the Bank can legally require notice prior to withdrawal. These deposits are in general savings accounts.

Term deposits are those payable on a fixed date of maturity purchased by customers to earn interest over a fixed period. The terms are from one day to 10 years. Accrued interest on deposits, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is included in Other liabilities on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet. The deposits are generally term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates and similar instruments. The aggregate amount of term deposits in denominations of $100,000 or more as at January 31, 2014 was $176 billion (October 31, 2013 – $158 billion).

Certain deposit liabilities are classified as Trading deposits on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet and accounted for at fair value with the change in fair value recognized on the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

Deposits by Type

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Demand	Notice	Term	As at January 31 2014 Total	October 31 2013 Total
Personal	$ 12,215	$ 264,436	$ 56,116	$ 332,767	$ 319,468
Banks[1]	2,083	7	14,029	16,119	17,149
Business and government[2]	46,759	85,058	81,460	213,277	204,988
Designated at fair value through profit or loss[3]	–	–	4,382	4,382	–
Trading[1]	–	–	62,023	62,023	50,967
Total	$ 61,057	$ 349,501	$ 218,010	$ 628,568	$ 592,572
Non-interest-bearing deposits included above					
In domestic offices				$ 5,270	$ 4,738
In foreign offices				33,303	31,558
Interest-bearing deposits included above					
In domestic offices				316,534	306,631
In foreign offices				271,821	247,887
U.S. federal funds deposited[1]				1,640	1,758
Total[2,4]				$ 628,568	$ 592,572

[1] Includes deposits from the Federal Home Loan Bank.
[2] As at January 31, 2014, includes $11 billion in Deposits on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet relating to covered bondholders (October 31, 2013 – $10 billion) and $2 billion (October 31, 2013 – $2 billion) due to TD Capital Trust IV.
[3] Included in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.
[4] As at January 31, 2014, includes deposits of $347 billion (October 31, 2013 – $320 billion) denominated in U.S. dollars and $18 billion (October 31, 2013 – $16 billion) denominated in other foreign currencies.

Deposits by Country

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Canada	United States	International	As at January 31 2014 Total	October 31 2013 Total
Personal	$ 173,750	$ 156,899	$ 2,118	$ 332,767	$ 319,468
Banks	6,393	3,382	6,344	16,119	17,149
Business and government	133,806	75,773	3,698	213,277	204,988
Designated at fair value through profit or loss[1]	4,382	–	–	4,382	–
Trading	3,474	50,618	7,931	62,023	50,967
Total	$ 321,805	$ 286,672	$ 20,091	$ 628,568	$ 592,572

[1] Included in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Term Deposits

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Within 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to 3 years	Over 3 years to 4 years	Over 4 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	As at January 31 2014 Total	October 31 2013 Total
Personal	$ 34,038	$ 8,974	$ 6,875	$ 2,974	$ 3,090	$ 165	$ 56,116	$ 58,005
Banks	14,008	1	3	–	5	12	14,029	13,181
Business and government	44,207	11,103	12,562	4,963	6,408	2,217	81,460	78,690
Designated at fair value through profit or loss[1]	1,669	1,721	919	73	–	–	4,382	–
Trading	60,491	151	203	220	439	519	62,023	50,967
Total	$ 154,413	$ 21,950	$ 20,562	$ 8,230	$ 9,942	$ 2,913	$ 218,010	$ 200,843

Term Deposits due within a Year

(millions of Canadian dollars)	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 12 months	As at January 31 2014 Total	October 31 2013 Total
Personal	$ 13,597	$ 7,977	$ 12,464	$ 34,038	$ 36,009
Banks	13,313	629	66	14,008	13,115
Business and government	35,165	4,792	4,250	44,207	46,162
Designated at fair value through profit or loss[1]	300	476	893	1,669	–
Trading	32,744	12,716	15,031	60,491	49,592
Total	$ 95,119	$ 26,590	$ 32,704	$ 154,413	$ 144,878

[1] Included in Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 13: OTHER LIABILITIES

Other Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)		As at
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other items	**$ 3,543**	$ 2,860
Liabilities related to structured entities	**5,374**	5,743
Accrued interest	**1,006**	1,077
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	**1,620**	2,286
Accrued benefit liability	**1,794**	1,715
Cheques and other items in transit	**457**	1,077
Total	**$ 13,794**	$ 14,758

NOTE 14: SHARE CAPITAL

Stock Dividend

On January 31, 2014, the Bank paid a stock dividend of one common share per each issued and outstanding common share, which has the same effect as a two-for-one split of the common shares. The following table summarizes the shares issued and outstanding and treasury shares held as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, and reflects the impact of the stock dividend on the common shares as if it was retrospectively applied to all periods presented.

Common and Preferred Shares Issued and Outstanding and Treasury Shares Held

(millions of shares and millions of Canadian dollars)	**January 31, 2014**		October 31, 2013	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	Number of shares	Amount
Common shares				
Balance as at beginning of year	**1,838.9**	**$ 19,316**	1,836.5	$ 18,691
Proceeds from shares issued on exercise of stock options	**1.2**	**47**	8.3	297
Shares issued as a result of dividend reinvestment plan	**1.8**	**89**	12.1	515
Purchase of shares for cancellation	**–**	**–**	(18.0)	(187)
Balance as at end of period – common shares	**1,841.9**	**$ 19,452**	1,838.9	$ 19,316
Preferred shares – Class A				
Series O	**17.0**	**$ 425**	17.0	$ 425
Series P	**10.0**	**250**	10.0	250
Series Q	**8.0**	**200**	8.0	200
Series R	**10.0**	**250**	10.0	250
Series S	**5.4**	**135**	5.4	135
Series T	**4.6**	**115**	4.6	115
Series Y	**5.5**	**137**	5.5	137
Series Z	**4.5**	**113**	4.5	113
Series AA	**–**	**–**	10.0	250
Series AC	**–**	**–**	8.8	220
Series AE	**12.0**	**300**	12.0	300
Series AG	**15.0**	**375**	15.0	375
Series AI	**11.0**	**275**	11.0	275
Series AK	**14.0**	**350**	14.0	350
Balance as at end of period – preferred shares	**117.0**	**$ 2,925**	135.8	$ 3,395
Treasury shares – common[1]				
Balance as at beginning of year	**(3.9)**	**$ (145)**	(4.2)	$ (166)
Purchase of shares	**(23.2)**	**(1,119)**	(83.4)	(3,552)
Sale of shares	**22.9**	**1,111**	83.7	3,573
Balance as at end of period – treasury shares – common	**(4.2)**	**$ (153)**	(3.9)	$ (145)
Treasury shares – preferred[1]				
Balance as at beginning of year	**(0.1)**	**$ (2)**	–	$ (1)
Purchase of shares	**(0.7)**	**(19)**	(3.4)	(86)
Sale of shares	**0.7**	**18**	3.3	85
Balance as at end of period – treasury shares – preferred	**(0.1)**	**$ (3)**	(0.1)	$ (2)

[1] When the Bank purchases its own shares as a part of its trading business, they are classified as treasury shares and the cost of these shares is recorded as a reduction in equity.

Redemption of Non-cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series AA and Series AC

On January 31, 2014, the Bank redeemed all of its outstanding 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series AA and Series AC at a redemption price of $25.00 per share.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On June 19, 2013, the Bank announced that the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and OSFI approved the Bank's normal course issuer bid to repurchase for cancellation up to 24 million of the Bank's common shares. Purchases under the bid commenced on June 21, 2013 and will end on June 20, 2014, such earlier date as the Bank may determine or such earlier date as the Bank may complete its purchases pursuant to the notice of intention filed with the TSX. As of October 31, 2013, the Bank repurchased 18 million common shares under this bid at an average price of $43.25 for a total amount of $780.2 million. During the quarter ended January 31, 2014, the Bank did not make any further share repurchases. The Bank did not have a normal course issuer bid outstanding during fiscal 2012.

NOTE 15: SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

For the three months ended January 31, 2014, the Bank recognized compensation expense for stock option awards of $7.7 million (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $7.6 million).

During the three months ended January 31, 2014, 2.6 million options (three months ended January 31, 2013 – 3.3 million options) were granted by the Bank with a weighted-average fair value of $9.28 per option (three months ended January 31, 2013 – $7.83 per option).

The following table summarizes the assumptions used for estimating the fair value of options for the three months ended January 31.

Assumptions Used for Estimating the Fair Value of Options

	For the three months ended	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Risk-free interest rate	**1.9 %**	1.4 %
Expected option life	**6.2 years**	6.3 years
Expected volatility[1]	**27.1 %**	27.2 %
Expected dividend yield	**3.7 %**	3.5 %
Exercise price/Share price	**$ 47.59**	$ 40.54

[1] Expected volatility is calculated based on the average daily volatility measured over a historical period corresponding to the expected option life.

NOTE 16: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The following table summarizes expenses for the Bank's principal pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plans and the Bank's significant other pension and retirement plans, for the three months ended January 31.

Employee Benefit Plans' Expenses

(millions of Canadian dollars)	**Principal Pension Plans**		**Principal Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plan**		**Other Pension and Retirement Plans[1]**	
	For the three months ended					
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013	**January 31 2014**	January 31 2013	**January 31 2014**	January 31 2013
Net employee benefits expense						
Service cost – benefits earned	**$ 71**	$ 70	**$ 5**	$ 4	**$ 3**	$ 3
Net interest cost (income) on net defined benefit liability (asset)	**(1)**	2	**6**	6	**7**	9
Defined benefit administrative expenses	**2**	2	**–**	–	**1**	1
Past service cost – other	**–**	–	**–**	–	**4**	–
Total expense	**$ 72**	$ 74	**$ 11**	$ 10	**$ 15**	$ 13

[1] Includes CT defined benefit pension plan, TD Banknorth defined benefit pension plan, certain TD Auto Finance retirement plans, and supplemental employee retirement plans. Other plans operated by the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries are not considered material for disclosure purposes. The TD Banknorth defined benefit pension plan was frozen as of December 31, 2008 and no service credits can be earned after that date. Certain TD Auto Finance defined benefit pension plans were frozen as of April 1, 2012 and no service credits can be earned after March 31, 2012.

CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes the Bank's contributions to its principal pension and non-pension post-retirement benefit plans and the Bank's significant other pension and retirement plans during the three months ended January 31.

Plan Contributions

(millions of Canadian dollars)	*For the three months ended*	
	January 31 2014	January 31 2013
Principal pension plans	**$ 102**	$ 61
Principal non-pension post-retirement benefit plan	**3**	2
Other pension and retirement plans[1]	**8**	7
Total	**$ 113**	$ 70

[1] Includes CT defined benefit pension plan, TD Banknorth defined benefit pension plan, certain TD Auto Finance retirement plans, and supplemental employee retirement plans. Other plans operated by the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries are not considered material for disclosure purposes.

As at January 31, 2014, the Bank expects to contribute an additional $277 million to its principal pension plans, $8 million to its principal non-pension post-retirement benefit plan, and $24 million to its other pension and retirement plans by the end of the fiscal year. However, future contribution amounts may change upon the Bank's review of current contribution levels during fiscal 2014.

NOTE 17: INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of:

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(millions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Consolidated Balance Sheet
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for credit losses	**$ 601**	$ 555
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	**31**	–
Deferred (income) expense	**165**	165
Trading loans	**133**	131
Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities	**182**	168
Employee benefits	**499**	659
Pensions	**99**	94
Losses available for carry forward	**255**	313
Tax credits	**373**	360
Other	**280**	294
Total deferred tax assets[1]	**$ 2,618**	$ 2,739
Deferred tax liabilities		
Securities	**$ 803**	$ 855
Intangibles	**352**	389
Goodwill	**13**	6
Land, buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	**–**	10
Total deferred tax liabilities	**$ 1,168**	$ 1,260
Net deferred tax assets	**$ 1,450**	$ 1,479
Reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	**$ 1,752**	$ 1,800
Deferred tax liabilities	**302**	321
Net deferred tax assets	**$ 1,450**	$ 1,479

[1] The amount of temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognized in the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet was $39 million as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $37 million) of which $6 million is scheduled to expire within 5 years.

NOTE 18: EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the same method as basic earnings per share except that certain adjustments are made to net income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares that are assumed to be issued by the Bank.

The following table presents the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013 and the twelve months ended October 31, 2013, and reflects the impact of the stock dividend, as discussed in Note 14, on the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share, as if it was retrospectively applied to all periods presented.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)			*For the three months ended*	*For the twelve months ended*
		January 31 2014	January 31 2013	October 31 2013
Basic earnings per share				
Net income attributable to common shareholders		**$ 1,969**	$ 1,709	$ 6,350
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (millions)		**1,835.3**	1,833.6	1,837.9
Basic earnings per share (dollars)		**$ 1.07**	$ 0.93	$ 3.46
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income attributable to common shareholders		**$ 1,969**	$ 1,709	$ 6,350
Effect of dilutive securities				
Capital Trust II Securities – Series 2012-1		**–**	3	3
Net income available to common shareholders including impact of dilutive securities		**1,969**	1,712	6,353
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (millions)		**1,835.3**	1,833.6	1,837.9
Effect of dilutive securities				
Stock options potentially exercisable (millions)[1]		**5.8**	5.7	5.7
TD Capital Trust II Securities – Series 2012-1 (millions)		**–**	5.9	1.5
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding – diluted (millions)		**1,841.1**	1,845.2	1,845.1
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)[1]		**$ 1.07**	$ 0.93	$ 3.44

[1] For the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013, and the twelve months ended October 31, 2013, the computation of diluted earnings per share did not exclude any weighted-average options where the option price was greater than the average market price of the Bank's common shares.

NOTE 19: PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, PLEDGED ASSETS, AND COLLATERAL

PROVISIONS

The following table summarizes the Bank's provisions as at January 31, 2014.

Provisions

(millions of Canadian dollars)	**Litigation**	**Restructuring**	**Asset Retirement Obligations**	**Other**	**Total**
Balance as at November 1, 2012	$ 286	$ 4	$ 66	$ 89	$ 445
Additions	251	129	7	102	489
Amounts used	(279)	(28)	–	(105)	(412)
Unused amounts reversed	(23)	–	(4)	(22)	(49)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	9	–	–	2	11
Balance as at October 31, 2013, before allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions	$ 244	$ 105	$ 69	$ 66	$ 484
Add: allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions[1]					212
Balance as at October 31, 2013					$ 696
Balance as at November 1, 2013	**$ 244**	**$ 105**	**$ 69**	**$ 66**	**$ 484**
Additions	**4**	**–**	**1**	**22**	**27**
Amounts used	**(5)**	**(49)**	**–**	**(22)**	**(76)**
Unused amounts reversed	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(8)**	**(8)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	**14**	**–**	**1**	**2**	**17**
Balance as at January 31, 2014, before allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions	**$ 257**	**$ 56**	**$ 71**	**$ 60**	**$ 444**
Add: allowance for credit losses for off-balance sheet positions[1]					**216**
Balance as at January 31, 2014					**$ 660**

[1] Please refer to Note 5, Loans, Impaired Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses for further details.

LITIGATION

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank and its subsidiaries are involved in various legal and regulatory actions, including class actions and other litigation or disputes with third parties. Legal provisions are established when it becomes probable that the Bank will incur an expense and the amount can be reliably estimated. The Bank may incur losses in addition to the amounts recorded when the loss is greater than estimated by management, or for matters when an unfavourable outcome is reasonably possible. The Bank considers losses to be reasonably possible when they are neither probable nor remote. The Bank believes the estimate of the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses, in excess of provisions, for its legal proceedings where it is possible to make such an estimate, is from zero to approximately $332 million as at January 31, 2014. This estimated aggregate range of reasonably possible losses is based upon currently available information for those proceedings in which the Bank is involved, taking into account the Bank's best estimate of such losses for those cases which an estimate can be made. The Bank's estimate involves significant judgment, given the varying stages of the proceedings and the existence of multiple defendants in many of such proceedings whose share of liability has yet to be determined. The matters underlying the estimated range will change from time to time, and actual losses may vary significantly from the current estimate. For certain cases, the Bank does not believe that an estimate can currently be made as many of them are in preliminary stages and certain cases have no specific amount claimed. Consequently, these cases are not included in the range.

In management's opinion, based on its current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, the Bank believes that the ultimate disposition of these actions, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or the consolidated cash flows of the Bank. However, there are a number of uncertainties involved in such proceedings, some of which are beyond the Bank's control, including, for example, the risk that the requisite external approvals of a particular settlement may not be granted. As such, there is a possibility that the ultimate resolution of those legal or regulatory actions may be material to the Bank's consolidated results of operations for any particular reporting period.

The following is a description of the Bank's material legal or regulatory actions.

Rothstein Litigation

TD Bank, N.A. was named as a defendant in multiple lawsuits in state and federal court in Florida related to an alleged US$1.2 billion Ponzi scheme perpetrated by, among others, Scott Rothstein, a partner of the Fort Lauderdale, Florida based law firm, Rothstein, Rosenfeldt and Adler ("RRA").

On July 11, 2013, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Florida confirmed a liquidation plan for the RRA bankruptcy estate that includes a litigation bar order in favor of TD Bank, N.A. (the "Bar Order"). TD Bank, N.A. and/or the Bank are or may be the subject of other litigation or regulatory proceedings related to the Rothstein fraud, although further civil litigation may be enjoined by the Bar Order. The outcome of any such proceedings is difficult to predict and could result in judgments, settlements, injunctions or other results adverse to TD Bank, N.A. or the Bank. Two pending civil matters are specifically exempted from the Bar Order.

First, TD Bank N.A.'s appeal of the verdict entered against it in the lawsuit captioned *Coquina Investments v. TD Bank, N.A. et al.* will continue. The jury in the *Coquina* lawsuit returned a verdict against TD Bank, N.A. on January 18, 2012 in the amount of US$67 million, comprised of US$32 million of compensatory damages and US$35 million of punitive damages. On August 3, 2012, the trial court entered an order sanctioning TD Bank, N.A. and its former outside counsel, Greenberg Traurig, for alleged discovery misconduct. The sanctions order established certain facts relating to TD Bank, N.A.'s knowledge of the Rothstein fraud and the unreasonableness of TD Bank, N.A.'s monitoring and alert systems, and ordered TD Bank, N.A. and Greenberg Traurig to pay the costs incurred by the plaintiff in bringing the sanctions motions. The judgment and sanctions order have been appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Second, the Bar Order does not apply to a motion seeking sanctions against TD Bank, N.A. filed by the plaintiffs in the matter captioned *Razorback Funding, LLC, et al. v. TD Bank, N.A., et al.*, which was dismissed pursuant to a settlement agreement entered into between the plaintiffs and TD Bank, N.A. in April 2012. TD Bank, N.A. has opposed the motion for sanctions and denies the purported basis for the motion.

Overdraft Litigation

TD Bank, N.A. was originally named as a defendant in six putative nationwide class actions challenging the manner in which it calculates and collects overdraft fees: *Dwyer v. TD Bank, N.A* (D. Mass.); *Hughes v. TD Bank, N.A.* (D. N.J.); *Mascaro v. TD Bank, N.A.* (D. D.C.); *Mazzadra, et al. v. TD Bank, N.A.* (S.D. Fla.); *Kimenker v. TD Bank, N.A.* (D. N.J.); and *Mosser v. TD Bank, N.A.* (D. Pa.). These actions were transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida and have now been dismissed or settled. Settlement payments were made to class members in June 2013; the Court retains jurisdiction over recipients and distributions.

On August 21 2013, TD Bank, N.A. was named as a defendant in *King, et al. v. Carolina First Bank n/k/a TD Bank, N.A. (D.S.C.),* a putative nationwide class action filed in federal court in South Carolina challenging overdraft practices at Carolina First Bank prior to its merger into TD Bank, N.A. in September 2010, as well as the overdraft practices at TD Bank, N.A. from August 16, 2010 to the present. On October 25, 2013, TD Bank, N.A. filed a motion to dismiss in part plaintiff's complaint. This case is in its preliminary stages, and plaintiffs have not claimed a specific damages amount.

Glitnir Litigation

In January 2013, The Toronto-Dominion Bank was named as a defendant in *Glitnir HF v. The Toronto-Dominion Bank,* an English High Court proceeding issued by Glitnir HF, a former Icelandic bank. The claim arises out of The Toronto-Dominion Bank's termination of derivatives transactions following Glitnir's bankruptcy during the Icelandic banking crisis in October 2008. In particular, the claim concerns the appropriateness of the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, and basis spreads used by The Toronto-Dominion Bank in its close-out calculation in respect of Glitnir. The claim is scheduled to be heard in October 2014.

Pledged Assets and Collateral

In the ordinary course of business, securities and other assets are pledged against liabilities or contingent liabilities, including repurchase agreements, securitization liabilities, capital trust securities, and securities borrowing transactions. Assets are also deposited for the purposes of participation in clearing and payment systems and depositories or to have access to the facilities of central banks in foreign jurisdictions, or as security for contract settlements with derivative exchanges or other derivative counterparties. As at January 31, 2014, securities and other assets with a carrying value of $143.6 billion (October 31, 2013 – $133.9 billion) were pledged as collateral in respect of these transactions. See Note 6, Transfer of Financial Assets, for further details. As at January 31, 2014, certain consumer instalment and other personal loan assets with a carrying value of $10.5 billion (October 31, 2013 – $10.5 billion) were also pledged with respect to covered bonds issued by the Bank.

Assets transferred by the Bank where the transferee has the right to sell or repledge are as follows:

Assets that can be Repledged or Sold

(millions of Canadian dollars)		*As at*
	January 31 2014	October 31 2013
Trading loans, securities and other	**$ 29,313**	$ 29,484
Other assets	**130**	120
Total	**$ 29,443**	$ 29,604

In addition, the Bank may accept financial assets as collateral that the Bank is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and security borrowing and lending activities. As at January 31, 2014, the fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral that the Bank is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default (excluding cash collateral) was $19.5 billion (October 31, 2013 – $19.8 billion). The fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral that has been sold or repledged (excluding cash collateral) was $4.4 billion as at January 31, 2014 (October 31, 2013 – $3.3 billion).

Assets Sold with Recourse

In connection with its securitization activities, the Bank typically makes customary representations and warranties about the underlying assets which may result in an obligation to repurchase the assets. These representations and warranties attest that the Bank, as the seller, has executed the sale of assets in good faith, and in compliance with relevant laws and contractual requirements. In the event that they do not meet these criteria, the loans may be required to be repurchased by the Bank.

Assets Sold with Contingent Repurchase Obligations

The Bank sells mortgage loans to the TD Mortgage Fund (the "Fund"), a mutual fund managed by the Bank. The mortgage loans are fully collateralized by residential properties. The Bank continues to service the mortgages. As part of its servicing responsibilities, the Bank has an obligation to repurchase mortgage loans when they default for an amount equal to their carrying amount. Losses on the repurchased defaulted mortgages are recovered through realization of the security on the loan and the government guarantee, where applicable. In addition, if the Fund experiences a liquidity event such that it does not have sufficient cash to honour unit-holder redemptions, it has the option to sell the mortgage loans back to the Bank at their fair value. Generally, the term of these agreements do not exceed five years.

NOTE 20: SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Effective November 1, 2013, the Bank revised its reportable segments, and for management reporting purposes, reports its results under three key business segments: Canadian Retail, which includes the results of the Canadian personal and commercial banking businesses, Canadian credit cards, TD Auto Finance Canada and Canadian wealth and insurance businesses; U.S. Retail, which includes the results of the U.S. personal and commercial banking businesses, U.S. credit cards, TD Auto Finance U.S., U.S. wealth business and the Bank's investment in TD Ameritrade; and Wholesale Banking. The Bank's other activities are grouped into the Corporate segment. Certain goodwill pertaining to the former Wealth and Insurance segment was allocated on a relative fair value basis to the Canadian and U.S. Retail segments. The prior period segmented results have been restated accordingly.

The results of the Aeroplan credit card portfolio, acquired on December 27, 2013, are reported in the Canadian Retail segment. The results of Epoch Investment Partners, Inc., acquired on March 27, 2013, and the results of the U.S. credit card portfolio of Target Corporation, acquired on March 13, 2013, are reported in the U.S. Retail segment. The results of the credit card portfolio of MBNA Canada, acquired on December 1, 2011, as well as the integration charges related to the acquisition, are reported in the Canadian Retail segment.

The following table summarizes the segment results for the three months ended January 31, 2014 and January 31, 2013.

Results by Business Segment

(millions of Canadian dollars)	**Canadian Retail**		**U.S. Retail**		**Wholesale Banking**		**Corporate**		**Total**	
									For the three months ended	
	Jan. 31 2014	Jan. 31 2013	**Jan. 31 2014**	Jan. 31 2013	**Jan. 31 2014**	Jan. 31 2013	**Jan. 31 2014**	Jan. 31 2013	**Jan. 31 2014**	Jan. 31 2013
Net interest income (loss)	**$ 2,345**	$ 2,206	**$ 1,477**	$ 1,102	**$ 551**	$ 483	**$ (72)**	$ 54	**$ 4,301**	$ 3,845
Non-interest income (loss)	**2,284**	2,164	**592**	451	**167**	117	**221**	(10)	**3,264**	2,722
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses	**230**	244	**238**	176	**–**	(5)	**(12)**	(30)	**456**	385
Insurance claims and related expenses	**683**	596	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**683**	596
Non-interest expenses	**2,119**	1,867	**1,312**	1,025	**411**	393	**254**	217	**4,096**	3,502
Income (loss) before income taxes	**1,597**	1,663	**519**	352	**307**	212	**(93)**	(143)	**2,330**	2,084
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	**393**	411	**95**	44	**77**	52	**(200)**	(148)	**365**	359
Equity in net income of an investment in associate, net of income taxes	**–**	–	**68**	47	**–**	–	**9**	12	**77**	59
Net income (loss)	**$ 1,204**	$ 1,252	**$ 492**	$ 355	**$ 230**	$ 160	**$ 116**	$ 17	**$ 2,042**	$ 1,784
Total assets as at January 31 (billions of Canadian dollars)	**$ 316.6**	$ 305.6	**$ 265.9**	$ 218.0	**$ 314.5**	$ 267.5	**$ 11.9**	$ 27.2	**$ 908.9**	$ 818.3

NOTE 21: REGULATORY CAPITAL

The Bank manages its capital under guidelines established by OSFI. The regulatory capital guidelines measure capital in relation to credit, market, and operational risks. The Bank has various capital policies, procedures, and controls which it utilizes to achieve its goals and objectives.

During the three months ended January 31, 2014, the Bank complied with the OSFI guideline related to capital ratios and the assets-to-capital multiple (ACM). This guideline is based on *"A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems" (Basel III)* issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). OSFI's target Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total capital ratios for Canadian banks are 7%, 8.5% and 10.5%, respectively.

The Bank's regulatory capital positions as at January 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013 were as follows:

Regulatory Capital Position

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as noted)						*As at*
		January 31 2014			October 31 2013 [1]	
Common Equity Tier 1	**$**	**27,803**		$	25,822	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[2]		**8.9**	**%**		9.0	%
Tier 1 capital	**$**	**32,852**		$	31,546	
Tier 1 capital ratio[2,3]		**10.5**	**%**		11.0	%
Total capital[4]	**$**	**41,326**		$	40,690	
Total capital ratio[2,5]		**13.2**	**%**		14.2	%
Assets-to-capital multiple[6]		**19.4**			18.2	

[1] The amounts have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the New IFRS Standards and Amendments.
[2] The final Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR) Guideline postponed the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital charge until January 1, 2014.
[3] Tier 1 capital ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by risk-weighted assets (RWA).
[4] Total capital includes CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.
[5] Total capital ratio is calculated as Total capital divided by RWA.
[6] The ACM is calculated as total assets plus off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as certain letters of credit and guarantees, less investments in associated corporations, goodwill and net intangibles, divided by Total capital.

NOTE 22: RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management policies and procedures of the Bank are provided in the MD&A. The shaded sections of the "Managing Risk" section of the MD&A relating to market and liquidity risks are an integral part of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 23: SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Sale of TD Ameritrade Shares

Subsequent to the market close on February 13, 2014, the Bank completed a private sale of 4 million shares of its investment in TD Ameritrade. The shares were sold at a price of US$32.05, a 3.3% discount to the closing market price of US$33.14. The Bank will realize a gain on the sale of these shares on the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income in the second quarter of 2014. Upon closing of the sale, the Bank held 40.42% of the total outstanding shares of TD Ameritrade, and will continue to account for its investment using the equity method.

SHAREHOLDER AND INVESTOR INFORMATION

Shareholder Services

If you:	And your inquiry relates to:	Please contact:
Are a **registered shareholder** (your name appears on your TD share certificate)	Missing dividends, lost share certificates, estate questions, address changes to the share register, dividend bank account changes, the dividend reinvestment plan, eliminating duplicate mailings of shareholder materials or stopping (and resuming) receiving annual and quarterly reports	**Transfer Agent:** CST Trust Company P.O. Box 700, Station B Montréal, Québec H3B 3K3 1-800-387-0825 (Canada and U.S. only) or 416-682-3860 Facsimile: 1-888-249-6189 inquiries@canstockta.com or www.canstockta.com
Hold your TD shares through the **Direct Registration System in the United States**	Missing dividends, lost share certificates, estate questions, address changes to the share register, eliminating duplicate mailings of shareholder materials or stopping (and resuming) receiving annual and quarterly reports	**Co-Transfer Agent and Registrar** Computershare P.O. Box 30170 College Station, TX 77842-3170 or Computershare 211 Quality Circle, Suite 210 College Station, TX 77845 1-866-233-4836 TDD for hearing impaired: 1-800-231-5469 Shareholders outside of U.S.: 201-680-6578 TDD shareholders outside of U.S: 201-680-6610 www.computershare.com
Beneficially own TD shares that are held in the name of an intermediary, such as a bank, a trust company, a securities broker or other nominee	Your TD shares, including questions regarding the dividend reinvestment plan and mailings of shareholder materials	**Your intermediary**

For all other shareholder inquiries, please contact TD Shareholder Relations at 416-944-6367 or 1-866-756-8936 or email tdshinfo@td.com. Please note that by leaving us an e-mail or voicemail message you are providing your consent for us to forward your inquiry to the appropriate party for response.

General Information
Contact Corporate & Public Affairs:
416-982-8578

Products and services: Contact TD Canada Trust, 24 hours a day, seven days a week: 1-866-567-8888
French: 1-866-233-2323
Cantonese/Mandarin: 1-800-328-3698
Telephone device for the hearing impaired (TTY): 1-800-361-1180

Internet website: http://www.td.com
Internet e-mail: customer.service@td.com

Quarterly Earnings Conference Call
TD Bank Group will host an earnings conference call in Toronto, Ontario on February 27, 2014. The call will be webcast live through TD's website at 3 p.m. ET. The call and webcast will feature presentations by TD executives on the Bank's financial results for the first quarter, discussions of related disclosures, and will be followed by a question-and-answer period with analysts. The presentation material referenced during the call will be available on the TD website at www.td.com/investor/qr_2014.jsp on February 27, 2014, by approximately 12 p.m. ET. A listen-only telephone line is available at 416-644-3414 or 1-800-814-4859 (toll free).

The webcast and presentations will be archived at www.td.com/investor/qr_2014.jsp. Replay of the teleconference will be available from 6 p.m. ET on February 27, 2014, until March 28, 2014, by calling 416-640-1917 or 1-877-289-8525 (toll free). The passcode is 4667570, followed by the pound key.

Annual Meeting
Thursday, April 3, 2014
Hyatt Regency Calgary
Calgary, Alberta