Quarterly Results Presentation

TD Bank Group

Q3 2023

AUGUST 24, 2023

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, the Bank (as defined in this document) makes written and/or oral forward looking statements, including in this document, in other filings with Canadian regulators or the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and in other communications. In addition, representatives of the Bank may make forward looking statements orally to analysts, investors, the media and others. All such statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbour" provisions of, and are intended to be forward looking statements under, applicable Canadian and U.S. securities legislation, including the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements made in this document, the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("2022 MD&A") in the Bank's 2022 Annual Report under the heading "Economic Summary and Outlook", under the headings "Key Priorities for 2023" and "Operating Environment and Outlook" for the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking, U.S. Retail, Wealth Management and Insurance, and Wholesale Banking segments, and under the heading "2022 Accomplishments and Focus for 2023" for the Corporate segment, and in other statements regarding the Bank's objectives and priorities for 2023 and beyond and strategies to achieve them, the regulatory environment in which the Bank operates, and the Bank's anticipated financial performance. Forward looking statements are typically identified by words such as "will", "would", "should", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "goal", "target", "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, individually or in the aggregate, such differences include: strategic, credit, market (including equity, commodity, foreign exchange, interest rate, and credit spreads), operational (including technology, cyber security, and infrastructure), model, insurance, liquidity, capital adequacy, legal, regulatory compliance and conduct, reputational, environmental and social, and other risks. Examples of such risk factors include general business and economic conditions in the regions in which the Bank operates; geopolitical risk; inflation, rising rates and recession; the economic, financial, and other impacts of pandemics, including the COVID 19 pandemic; the ability of the Bank to execute on long term strategies and shorter term key strategic priorities, including the successful completion and integration of acquisitions and dispositions, business retention plans, and strategic plans; technology and cyber security risk (including cyber attacks, data security breaches or technology failures) on the Bank's information technology, internet, network access or other voice or data communications systems or services; model risk; fraud activity; the failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to the Bank or its affiliates, including relating to the care and control of information, and other risks arising from the Bank's use of third party service providers; the impact of new and changes to, or application of, current laws and regulations, including without limitation tax laws, capital guidelines and liquidity regulatory guidance; regulatory oversight and compliance risk; increased competition from incumbents and new entrants (including Fintechs and big technology competitors); shifts in consumer attitudes and disruptive technology; exposure related to significant litigation and regulatory matters; ability of the Bank to attract, develop, and retain key talent; changes to the Bank's credit ratings; changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices; increased funding costs and market volatility due to market illiquidity and competition for funding; Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) transition risk; critical accounting estimates and changes to accounting standards, policies, and methods used by the Bank; existing and potential international debt crises; environmental and social risk (including climate change); and the occurrence of natural and unnatural catastrophic events and claims resulting from such events. The Bank cautions that the preceding list is not exhaustive of all possible risk factors and other factors could also adversely affect the Bank's results. For more detailed information, please refer to the "Risk Factors and Management" section of the 2022 MD&A, as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders and news releases (as applicable) related to any events or transactions discussed under the heading "Significant Acquisitions", "Significant and Subsequent Events, and Pending Acquisitions", "Significant and Subsequent Events" or "Significant Events" in the relevant MD&A, which applicable releases may be found on www.td.com. All such factors, as well as other uncertainties and potential events, and the inherent uncertainty of forward looking statements, should be considered carefully when making decisions with respect to the Bank. The Bank cautions readers not to place undue reliance on the Bank's forward looking statements.

Material economic assumptions underlying the forward looking statements contained in this document are set out in the 2022 MD&A under the heading "Economic Summary and Outlook", under the headings "Key Priorities for 2023" and "Operating Environment and Outlook" for the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking, U.S. Retail, Wealth Management and Insurance, and Wholesale Banking segments, and under the heading "2022 Accomplishments and Focus for 2023" for the Corporate segment, each as may be 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.

Our Strategy

Proven Business Model	Forward-Focused	Purpose-Driven
Leading Customer Franchises	Reimagining Financial Services	Relentless Customer Focus
Strong Balance Sheet with Conservative Risk Appetite	Delivering OneTD	Diverse Talent and Inclusive Culture
Consistent and Predictable Earnings Growth	Investing for Growth	Creating a Sustainable Future

Proven Business Model

Diversification and scale, underpinned by a strong risk culture

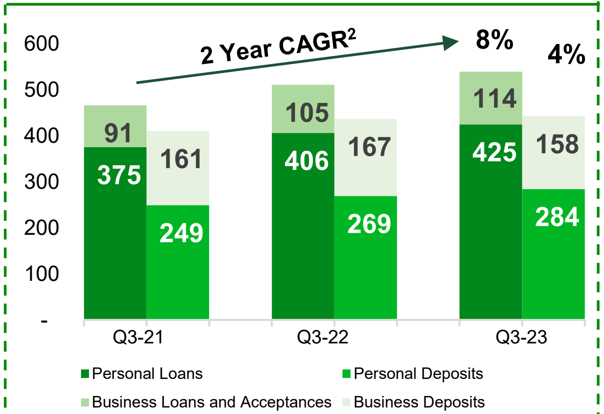
- Reported earnings of $3.0B, down 8% (adjusted[1] $3.7B, down 2%)
- Reported EPS[2] of $1.57, down 10% (adjusted[1] $1.99, down 5%)
- In our retail businesses, strong loan growth and revenue performance
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio[3] of 15.2%, including repurchase of 14.25MM common shares in the quarter
- Announced our intention to initiate a new Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB) for up to 90MM common shares, subject to regulatory approvals

NB: Explanatory endnotes are included on slides 43-54

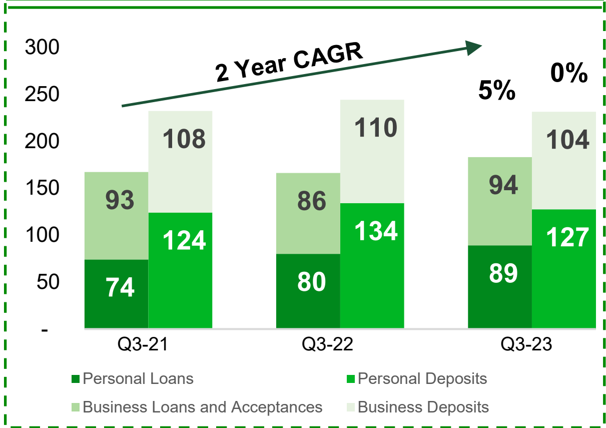
Proven Business Model

Strong Customer Activity

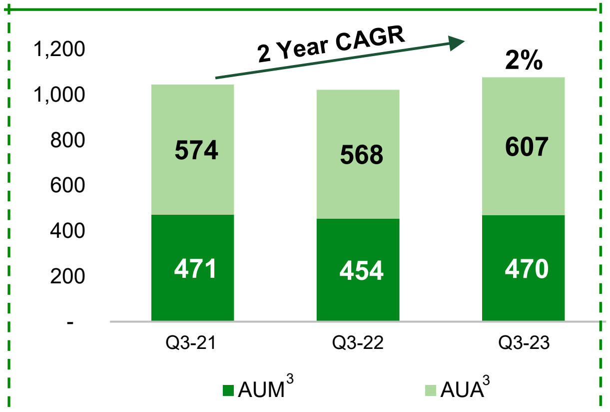
Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking Average Volumes ($B)



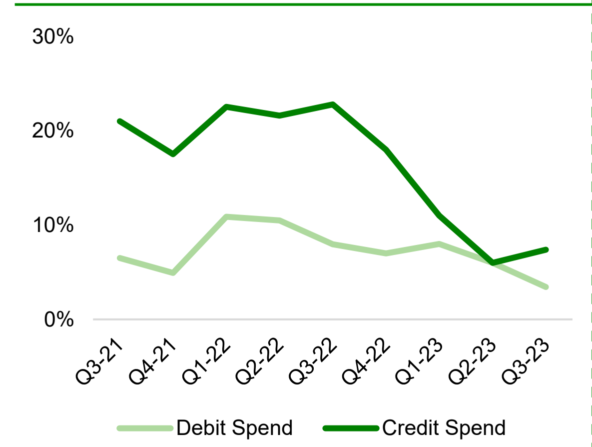
U.S. Retail Average Volumes (US$B)[1]



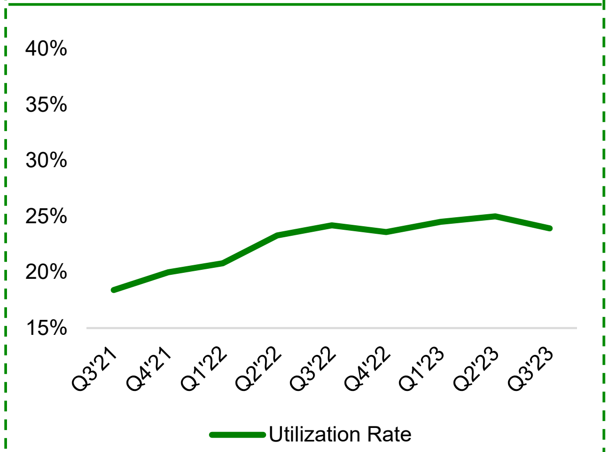
Global Wealth Assets[2] ($B)



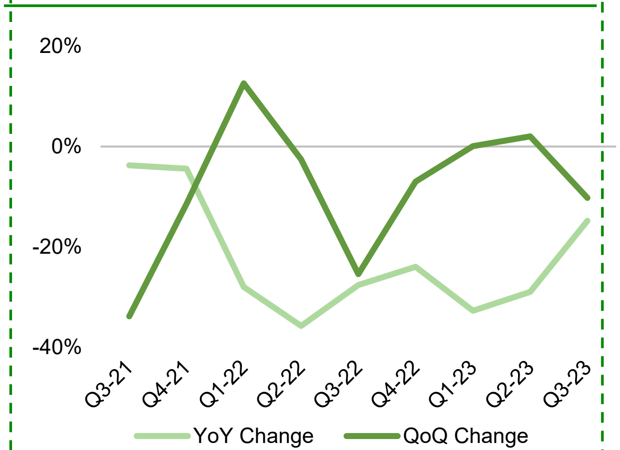
Canadian Cards Spend Trends[4] (YoY % Change)



U.S. Business Banking Line of Credit Utilization Rate (%)



TD Direct Investing Average Trades per Day[5] (% Change)



Forward Focused

Shaping the future of banking

#1 in Customer Satisfaction with Mobile Banking Apps[1]

TD Auto Finance U.S. ranked "Highest in Dealer Satisfaction among National Prime Credit Non-Captive Automotive Finance Lenders" 4 years in a row[2]

Unique relationship between TD and the Toronto Blue Jays

BEST DIGITAL BANK AWARD 2023
GLOBAL FINANCE

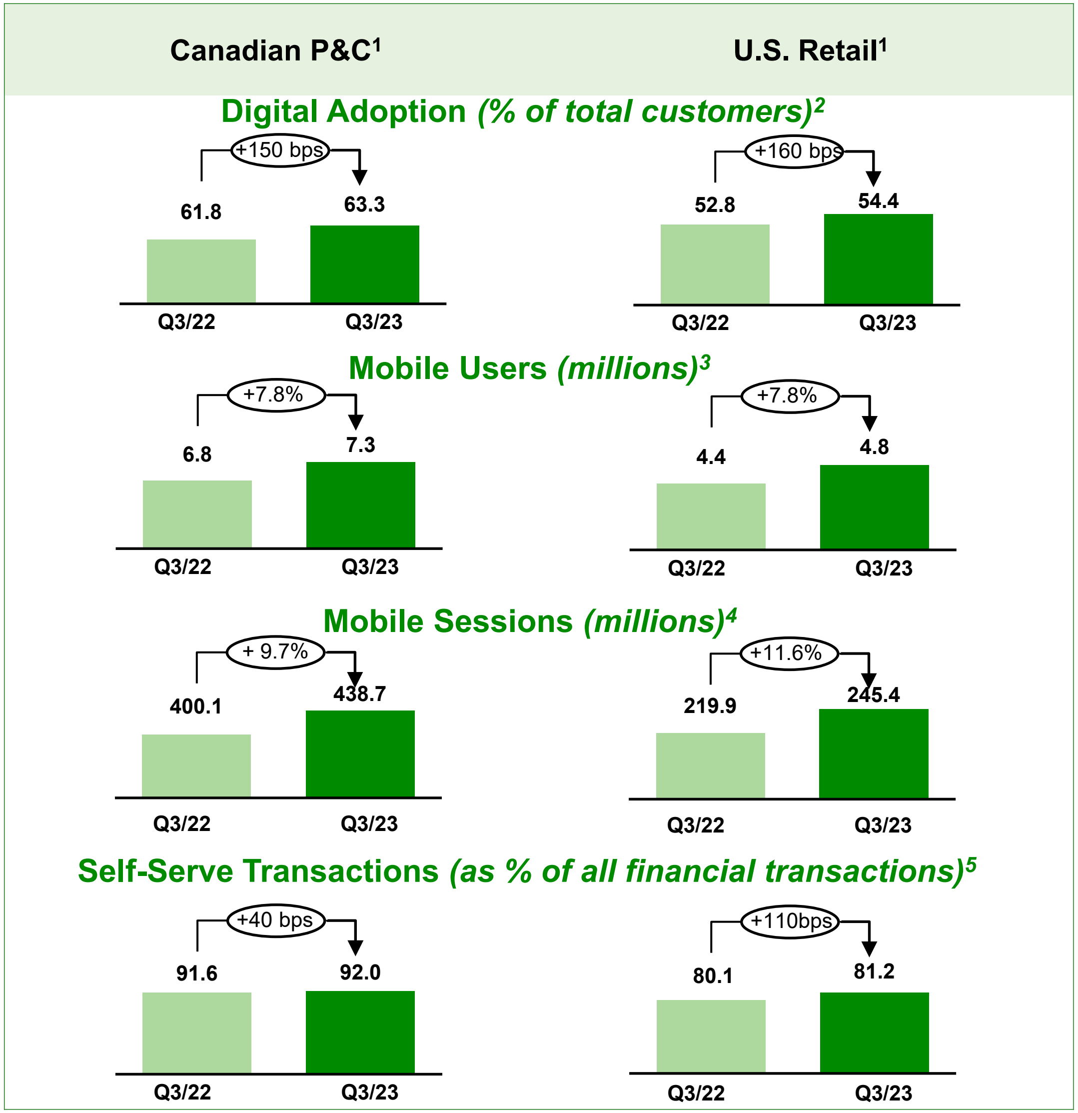
Best Consumer Digital Bank in Canada

Best Transformation & Innovation in North America

ACELYRIN

Joint bookrunner on Acelyrin's US$621MM IPO

Forward Focused: Digital Metrics



Innovating for our Customers

- For Canadian mobile and online banking, **enhanced digital appointment booking** by providing increased access points and the ability to book with an advisor who speaks in our customer's preferred language.
- **TD Easy Trade** – Added tailored nudges on the Dashboard to help clients get started, guide them through core features of the app, and provide the most relevant resources based on their objectives.
- **Secure Storage added to TD's precious metals e-commerce site**. Secure vaulted storage allows TD customers to securely and conveniently purchase gold, silver and platinum bars and coins, without physical delivery.

Purpose Driven: ESG Highlights

Environment

- Expanded Scope 3 financed emissions footprint disclosure to include the automotive, shipping, aviation, industrials and agricultural sectors in addition to the energy sector and power and utilities sector.
- Disclosed financed emissions footprint for additional asset classes, including consumer auto loans & residential mortgages.
- Set two new interim 2030 Scope 3 financed emissions targets, covering the Automotive Manufacturing and Aviation sectors.

Social

- Announced *TD Pathways to Economic Inclusion*, our new social framework focusing our efforts in three areas where we believe we have the knowledge and resources to make a meaningful impact: employment access, financial access and housing access.
- Delivered on our commitment to double the representation of Black executives (VP and above) in North America by the end of 2022, compared to a July 2020 baseline.

Governance

- Continued to educate Board of Directors and Senior Executive Team (SET) on ESG-related topics.
- Continued to embed ESG across our organization and integrate ESG considerations into our business strategy, risk management and decision-making.
- Participated in industry working groups and pilots to standardize methodologies and approaches for climate risk identification, assessment, measurement, and disclosure.

Sustainable Finance

- Achieved target of $100 billion in low-carbon lending, financing, asset management and internal corporate programs.
- Set new $500 billion Sustainable and Decarbonization Finance Target, focused on supporting progress towards key sustainability objectives of TD such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, and economic inclusion.

Q3 2023

- Named North America's Best Bank for Corporate Responsibility by Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2023.
- The 2023 TD Scholarship for Indigenous Peoples awarded first cohort of 25 recipients, including students from communities across Canada.
- Awarded $7 million to 37 non-profits helping preserve affordable rental housing through the 17th annual Housing for Everyone grant program.
- Recognized with top score in the 2023 Disability Equality Index (DEI) for the ninth consecutive year.

2022 ESG Report

2022 Climate Action Report

2022 TD Ready Commitment Report

Sustainable & Decarbonization Finance Target Methodology

Purpose Driven

Centered on our vision, purpose and shared commitments

100 Score in 2023 Disability Equality Index for 9th consecutive year

Announced first cohort of recipients of the TD Scholarship for Indigenous Peoples

Recognized as a certified Great Place to Work in both Canada and the U.S.

Q3 2023 Highlights

TD's diversified business model continues to deliver

EPS of $1.57, down 10% YoY

- Adjusted[1] EPS of $1.99, down 5% YoY

Revenue up 17% YoY (Adj[1] up 12% YoY)

- Reported revenue reflects a lower net loss from mitigation of interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the First Horizon transaction[2]
- Margin growth in the personal and commercial banking businesses

PCL of $766MM

Expenses up 24% YoY (incl. US Strategic Card Portfolio ("SCP") partners' share)

- Reported expenses include the payment related to the termination of the First Horizon transaction and acquisition and integration-related charges including winddown costs of the terminated First Horizon transaction
- Reflects the inclusion of TD Cowen
- Higher employee-related expenses and higher spend supporting business growth
- Adjusted[1] expenses increased 15.4% excluding the impact of SCP accounting and FX[3]

P&L ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	12,779	3%	17%
PCL	766	+$167	+$415
Expenses	7,582	9%	24%
Net Income	**2,963**	**(12%)**	**(8%)**
Diluted EPS ($)	**1.57**	**(9%)**	**(10%)**
ROE[4]	**11.2%**	-130 bps	-230 bps
Adjusted[1]	**Q3/23**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Revenue	13,013	4%	12%
Expenses	6,953	4%	15%
Net Income	**3,731**	**(1%)**	**(2%)**
Diluted EPS ($)	**1.99**	**3%**	**(5%)**
ROE	**14.1%**	0 bps	-200 bps

Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Strong results on continued loan and deposit growth

Net income down 1% YoY

Revenue up 7% YoY

- Volume growth and higher margins
  - Loan volumes up 6%
  - Deposit volumes up 1%

NIM[1,2] of 2.74%

- Flat QoQ

PCL of $379MM

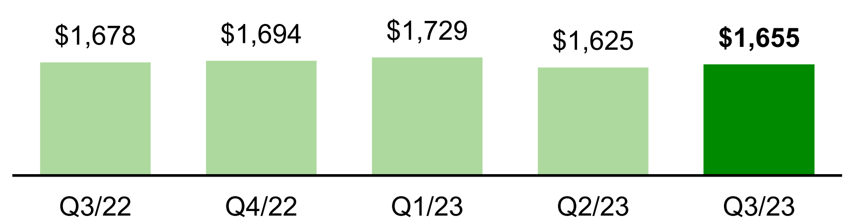
Expenses up 5% YoY

- Higher spend supporting business growth, including technology and higher employee related expenses
- Efficiency ratio[3] of 41.5%

P&L ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	4,570	4%	7%
PCL	379	+$132	+$209
Impaired	285	+$51	+$143
Performing	94	+$81	+$66
Expenses	1,895	0%	5%
Net Income	**1,655**	**2%**	**(1%)**
ROE	35.4%	-200 bps	-690 bps

Earnings ($MM)



U.S. Retail

Strong loan growth and resilient personal and business deposits

Net income down 12% YoY (Adj[1] down 9% YoY)

Revenue up 10% YoY

- Higher deposit margins and loan volumes and fee income growth from increased customer activity, partially offset by lower deposit volumes, loan margins and overdraft fees
  - Personal loans up 11%
  - Business loans up 9%
  - Deposits down 14%, or down 5% excl. sweeps

NIM[1,2] of 3.00% Down 25 bps QoQ: higher deposit costs and deposit mix shift

PCL of $185MM

Expenses up 13% YoY (Adj[1] up 10% YoY)

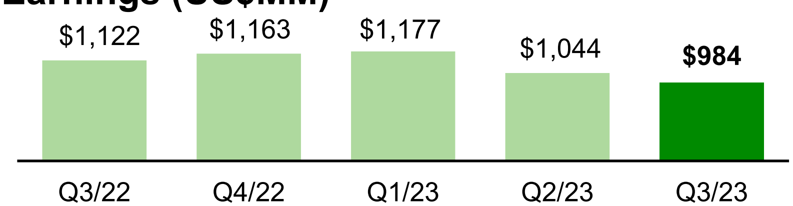
- Reported expenses include acquisition and integration-related charges for the terminated First Horizon transaction[3]
- Higher employee-related expenses and higher business investments
- Reported and adjusted efficiency ratios of 56.9% and 54.5% respectively

P&L (US$MM) (except where noted)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	2,642	0%	10%
PCL	185	+$45	+$102
Impaired	193	+$56	+$88
Performing	(8)	-$11	+$14
Expenses	1,502	(1%)	13%
U.S. Retail Bank Net Income	**842**	**(2%)**	**(6%)**
Schwab Equity Pickup	142	(23%)	(37%)
Net Income incl. Schwab	**984**	**(6%)**	**(12%)**
Net Income incl. Schwab (C$MM)	1,314	(7%)	(9%)
ROE	12.7%	-140 bps	-210 bps

Adjusted[1]	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Expenses	1,439	3%	10%
U.S. Retail Bank Net Income	**890**	**(6%)**	**(3%)**
Net Income incl. Schwab	**1,032**	**(9%)**	**(9%)**
Net Income incl. Schwab (C$MM)	1,377	(10%)	(6%)
ROE	13.3%	-200 bps	-170 bps

Earnings (US$MM)



Wealth Management & Insurance

Strong operating momentum

Net income down 12% YoY

Revenue up 1% YoY

- Higher insurance volumes, fee-based revenue in wealth and investment income in insurance, partially offset by a decrease in fair value of investments supporting claims liabilities and lower transaction revenue in wealth

Claims up 11% YoY

- More severe weather-related events, increased driving activity and claims severity, partially offset by the impact of changes in the discount rate

Expenses up 2% YoY

- Higher spend supporting business growth including technology costs and employee-related expenses
- Efficiency ratio of 42.1%

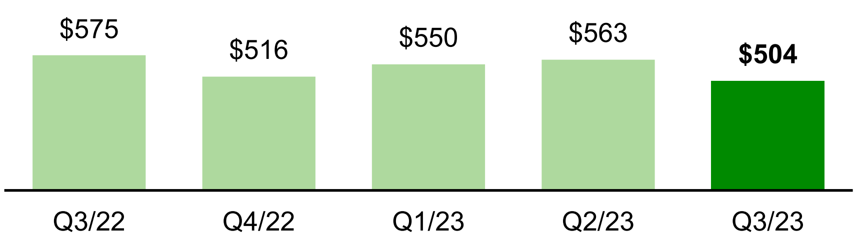
AUM up 3% YoY, AUA[1] up 6% YoY

- Market appreciation

P&L ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	2,779	2%	1%
PCL	0	-$1	-
Insurance Claims	923	15%	11%
Expenses	1,170	0%	2%
Net Income	**504**	**(10%)**	**(12%)**
ROE	35.3%	-730 bps	-930 bps
AUM ($B)	421	0%	3%
AUA ($B)[1]	559	2%	6%

Earnings ($MM)



Wholesale Banking

Strong performance and growth, including TD Cowen

Net income flat YoY (Adj[1] up 39% YoY)

Revenue up 46% YoY

- Reflects the inclusion of TD Cowen
- Higher equity commissions, underwriting fees, trading-related revenue, global transaction banking revenue, and loan underwriting commitment markdowns in the prior year

PCL of $25MM

Expenses up 80% YoY (Adj[1] up 60% YoY)

- Reported expenses include acquisition and integration-related charges for Cowen[2]
- Reflects the inclusion of TD Cowen
- Investments in Wholesale Banking's U.S. dollar strategy (incl. hiring of banking, sales and trading, and technology professionals) and impact of FX

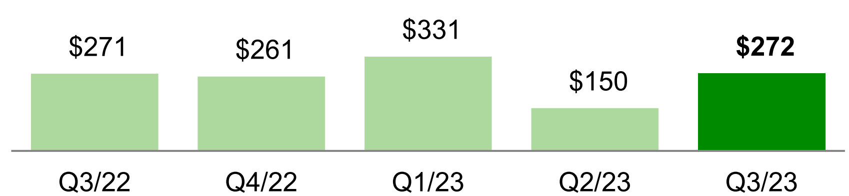
P&L ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Revenue	1,568	11%	46%
Trading-related revenue (TEB)[3,4]	626	30%	14%
PCL	25	+$13	$0
Expenses	1,247	5%	80%
Net Income	**272**	**81%**	**0%**
ROE	7.4%	+290 bps	-150 bps
Adjusted[1]	**Q3/23**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Expenses[2]	1,104	(1%)	60%
Net Income	**377**	**77%**	**39%**
ROE	10.3%	+390 bps	+140 bps

Line of Business Revenues ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	QoQ	YoY
Global Markets	965	45%	60%
Corporate and Investment Banking	648	(11%)	56%
Other	(45)	NM	NM

Earnings ($MM)



Corporate Segment

Reported net loss of $782MM

- Adjusted[1] loss of $182MM

P&L ($MM)

Reported	Q3/23	Q2/23	Q3/22
Net Income (Loss)	**(782)**	**(399)**	**(752)**
Adjustments for items of note			
Amortization of acquired intangibles[2]	88	79	58
Acquisition and integration charges related to the Schwab transaction[3]	54	30	23
Payment related to the termination of the First Horizon transaction	306	-	-
Impact of strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the First Horizon transaction[4] – before termination	114	134	678
After termination of the merger agreement	63	-	-
Impact of retroactive tax legislation on payment card clearing services	57	-	-
Litigation settlement[5]	-	39	-
Impact of Taxes	(82)	(60)	(182)
Net Income (Loss) - Adjusted[1]	**(182)**	**(177)**	**(175)**
Net Corporate Expenses[6]	(333)	(191)	(196)
Other	151	14	21
Net Income (Loss) – Adjusted[1]	**(182)**	**(177)**	**(175)**

Additional notes:
- The Corporate segment includes corporate expenses, other items not fully allocated to operating segments, and net treasury and capital management-related activities. See page 16 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Earnings News Release (ENR) for more information.
- The Bank's U.S. strategic cards portfolio comprises agreements with certain U.S. retailers pursuant to which TD is the U.S. issuer of private label and co-branded consumer credit cards to the retailers' U.S. customers. Under the terms of the individual agreements, the Bank and the retailers share in the profits generated by the relevant portfolios after the provision for credit losses (PCL). Under IFRS, TD is required to present the gross amount of revenue and PCL related to these portfolios in the Bank's Consolidated Statement of Income. The Corporate segment reflects the retailer program partners' share of revenues and PCL, with an offsetting amount reflecting the partners' net share recorded in Non-interest expenses. This results in no impact to the Corporate segment reported net income (loss). The U.S. Retail segment reflects only the portion of revenue and PCL attributable to TD under the agreements in its reported net income.
- The Bank accounts for its investment in Schwab using the equity method and reports its after-tax share of Schwab's earnings with a one-month lag. The U.S. Retail segment reflects the Bank's share of net income from its investment in Schwab. The Corporate segment net income (loss) includes amounts for the amortization of acquired intangibles, acquisition and integration charges related to the Schwab transaction, payment related to the termination of the First Horizon transaction, impact of strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the terminated First Horizon transaction, and impact of retroactive tax legislation on payment card clearing services.

Capital [1]

Strong capital and liquidity management supporting future growth

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 15.2%

Risk-Weighted Assets down 0.8% QoQ

Leverage Ratio of 4.6%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio of 133%

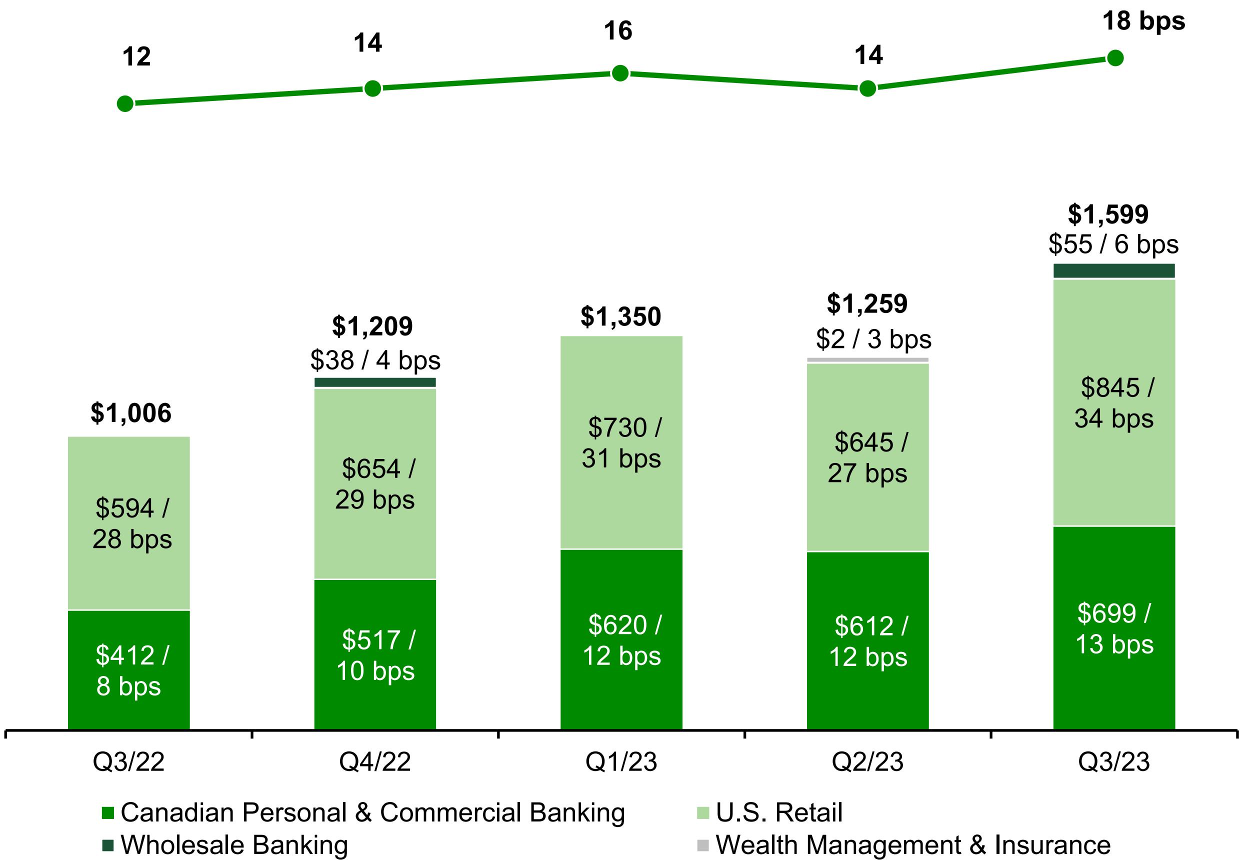
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	
Q2 2023 CET 1 Ratio	**15.3%**
Internal capital generation	31
Increase in RWA (excluding impact of FX and TD Cowen integration)[2]	(20)
Repurchase of common shares	(21)
Impact related to the terminated First Horizon transaction	(11)
Impact related to the integration of TD Cowen	11
Other	(3)
Q3 2023 CET 1 Ratio	**15.2%**

Risk-Weighted Assets ($B)	
Q2 2023 RWA	**$549**
Credit Risk	-1.4
Market Risk	-4.9
Operational Risk	+1.8
Q3 2023 RWA	**$545**

Gross Impaired Loan Formations

By Business Segment

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



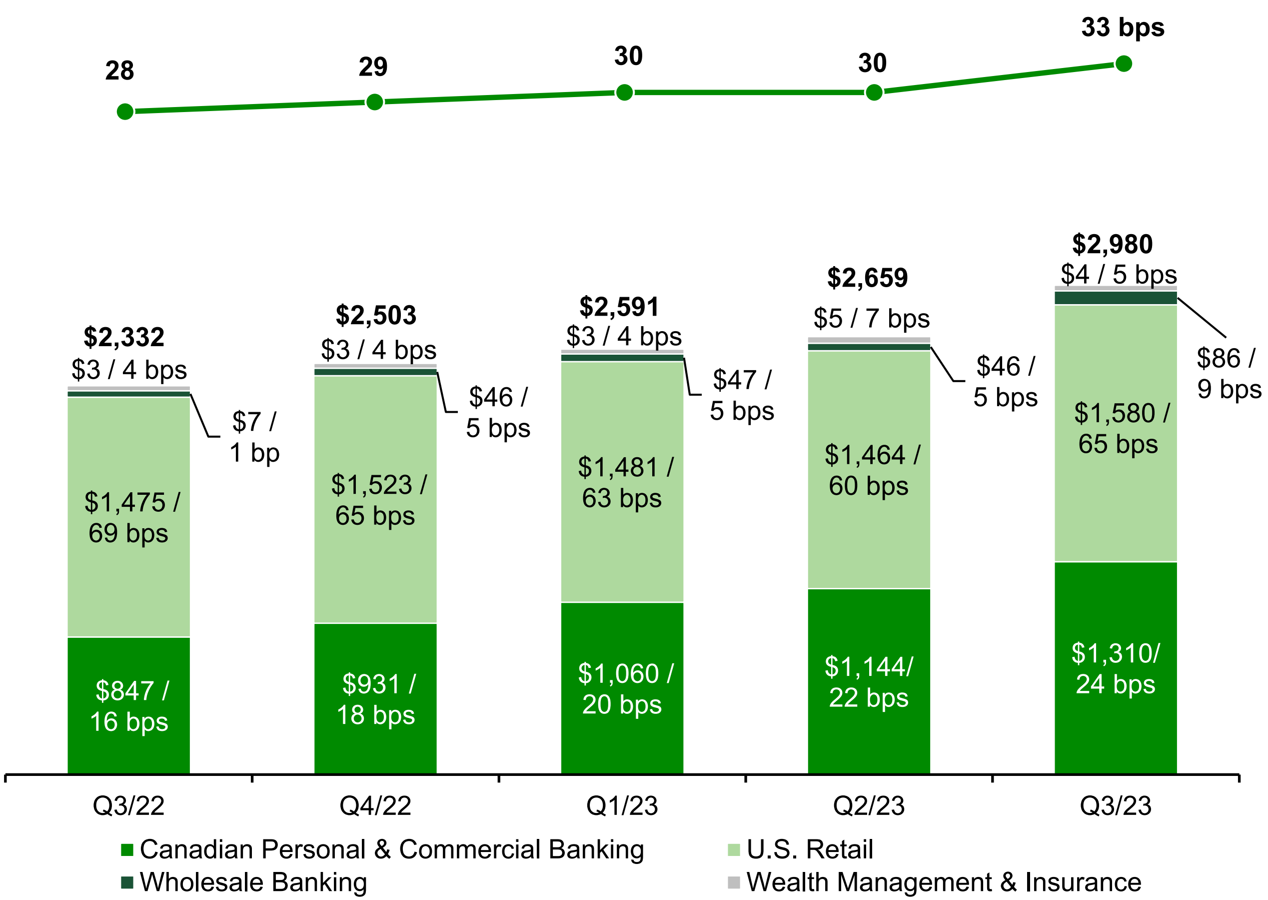
Highlights

- Gross impaired loan formations increased 4 basis points quarter-over-quarter, driven by
  - The Commercial and Wholesale lending portfolios
  - Some further normalization of credit performance in the consumer lending portfolios

Gross Impaired Loans (GIL)

By Business Segment

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



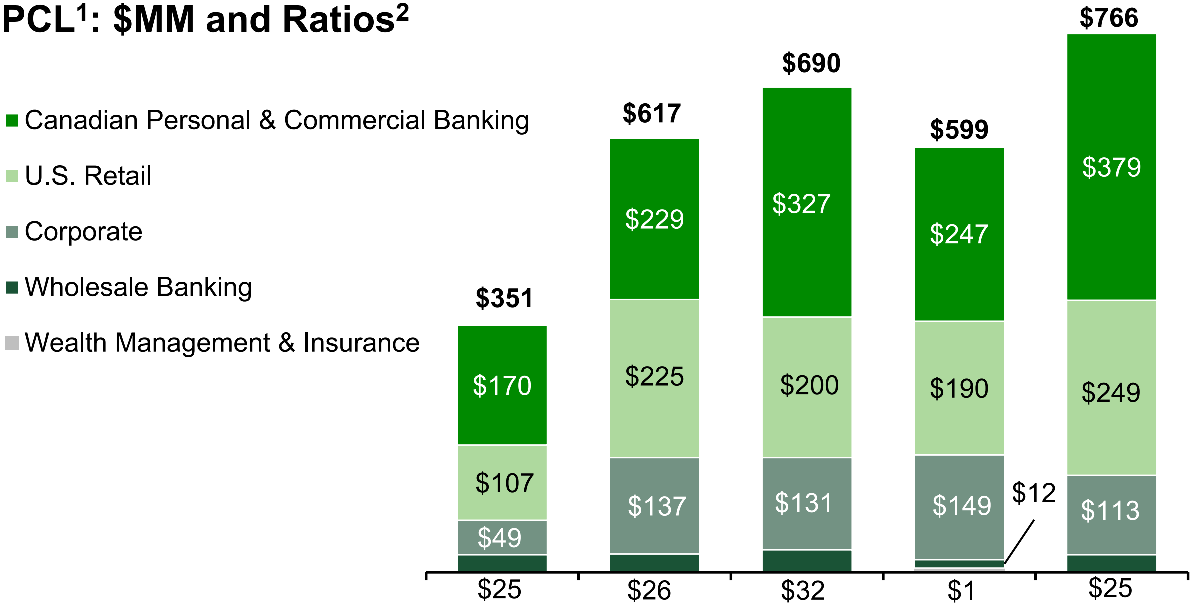
Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased 3 basis points quarter-over-quarter, largely recorded in
  - The Commercial and Wholesale lending portfolios across varying industries

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

By Business Segment

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



PCL Ratio (bps)	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	13	17	25	19	28
U.S. Retail (net)[3]	20	40	34	33	41
U.S. Retail & Corporate (gross)[4]	30	64	57	58	60
Wholesale Banking	13	12	13	5	11
Total Bank	**17**	**29**	**32**	**28**	**35**

Highlights

- PCL increase quarter-over-quarter, largely reflected in:
  - Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking
  - U.S. Retail

Provision for Credit Losses (PCL)

Impaired and Performing

PCL[1,2] ($MM)

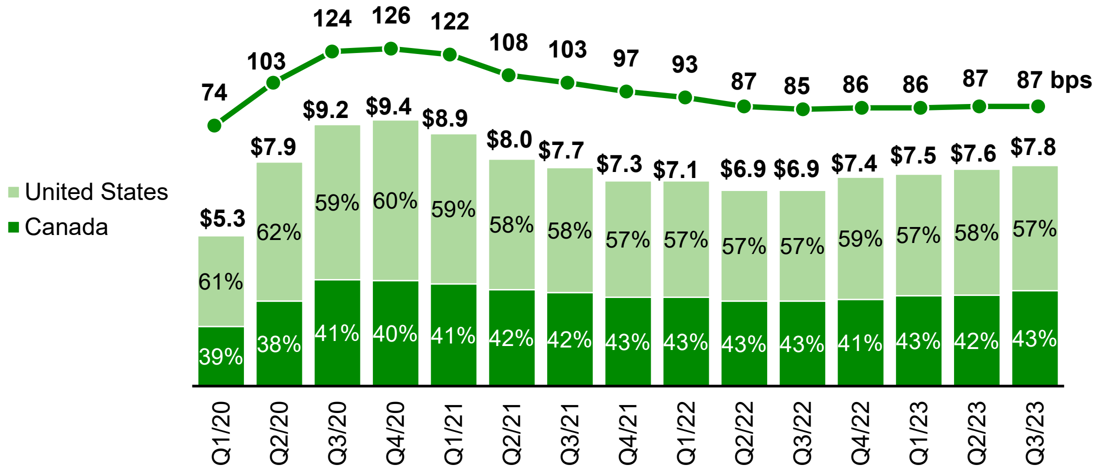
	Q3/22	Q2/23	Q3/23
Total Bank	**351**	**599**	**766**
Impaired	340	551	663
Performing	11	48	103
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking	**170**	**247**	**379**
Impaired	142	234	285
Performing	28	13	94
U.S. Retail	**107**	**190**	**249**
Impaired	135	186	259
Performing	(28)	4	(10)
Wholesale Banking	**25**	**12**	**25**
Impaired	-	5	10
Performing	25	7	15
Corporate U.S. strategic cards partners' share	**49**	**149**	**113**
Impaired	63	125	109
Performing	(14)	24	4
Wealth Management & Insurance	**-**	**1**	**-**
Impaired	-	1	-
Performing	-	-	-

Highlights

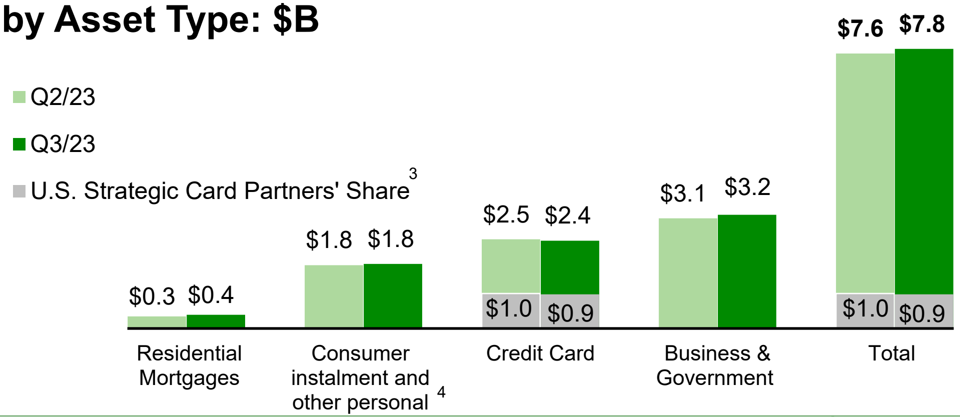
- Impaired PCL quarter-over-quarter increase largely reflected in the Commercial lending portfolios across varying industries
- Performing PCL quarter-over-quarter increase driven by the Canadian consumer lending portfolios

Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL)

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



ACL[1] by Asset Type: $B



Performing ($B)	0.29	0.32	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	6.8	6.8
Impaired ($B)	0.05	0.06	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
Ratio[2] (bps)	11	12	85	85	679	647	92	94	87	87

Highlights

- ACL increased $127 million quarter-over-quarter, related to:
  - Credit migration in the Commercial and Wholesale lending portfolios
  - The Canadian consumer lending portfolios, reflective of
    - Some further normalization of credit performance
    - An update to our interest rate outlook
  - Volume growth
  - Partially offset by the impact of foreign exchange
- The Bank's allowance coverage remains elevated to account for ongoing uncertainty that could affect:
  - The economic trajectory, and
  - Credit performance

Appendix

Q3 2023: Items of Note

	($MM)		EPS ($)[1]	Segment	Revenue/ Expense Line Item[2]
	Pre Tax	**After Tax**			
Reported net income and EPS (diluted)		**2,963**	**1.57**		
Items of note					
Amortization of acquired intangibles[3]	88	75	0.04	Corporate	Page 4, L13, L23 & L35
Acquisition and integration charges related to the Schwab transaction[4]	54	44	0.02	Corporate	Page 4, L14, L24 & L36
Acquisition and integration-related charges for acquisitions, including current period winddown costs of the terminated First Horizon transaction[5]	227	168	0.09	U.S. Retail, Wholesale Banking	Page 4, L15, L25 & L37
Payment related to the termination of the First Horizon transaction	306	306	0.17	Corporate	Page 4, L16 & L38
Impact of strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the First Horizon transaction[6] – before termination	114	86	0.05	Corporate	Page 4, L17, L26 & L39
After termination of the merger agreement	63	48	0.03	Corporate	Page 4, L18, L27 & L40
Impact of retroactive tax legislation on payment card clearing services	57	41	0.02	Corporate	Page 4, L19, L28 & L41
Excluding Items of Note above					
Adjusted[7] net income and EPS (diluted)		**3,731**	**1.99**		

U.S. Strategic Card Portfolio: Accounting

Illustrative Example

Values below are shown for illustrative purposes only. The percent share is representative of the agreements with the retailer card partners, but the exact split differs by partner.

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

Mechanics:
TD collects revenue and establishes PCL, then pays partners their share of risk-adjusted profit as determined by the agreement ('payment' in table below).

Illustrative Example: Assuming 80% retailer share / 20% TD share

P&L Presentation ($MM)	Total Bank	U.S. Retail	Corporate
Revenue	Gross at 100% = 150	Net at 20% = 30	Net at 80% = 120
PCL	Gross at 100% = (50)	Net at 20% = (10)	Net at 80% = (40)
Non-Interest Expense	Payment at 80% = (80)	-	Payment at 80% = (80)
Net Income	**Net at 20% = 20**	**Net at 20% = 20**	**-**

Note: The Bank's U.S. strategic cards portfolio comprises agreements with certain U.S. retailers pursuant to which TD is the U.S. issuer of private label and co-branded consumer credit cards to their U.S. customers. Under the terms of the individual agreements, the Bank and the retailers share in the profits generated by the relevant portfolios after credit losses. Under IFRS, TD is required to present the gross amount of revenue and provisions for credit losses related to these portfolios in the Bank's Consolidated Statement of Income. At the segment level, the retailer program partners' share of revenues and credit losses is presented in the Corporate segment, with an offsetting amount (representing the partners' net share) recorded in Non-interest expenses, resulting in no impact to Corporate reported Net income (loss). The Net income (loss) included in the U.S. Retail segment includes only the portion of revenue and credit losses attributable to TD under the agreements.

Q3 2023: PTPP[1,2,3] & Operating Leverage[1,4]

Modified for partners' share of SCP PCL, FX and Insurance Fair Value Change

	TOTAL BANK	Q3 2023		Q2 2023		Q3 2022		SFI Reference
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	
1	Reported Results ($MM)	12,779	7,582	12,366	6,987	10,925	6,096	Page 2, L3 & L6
2	**PTPP**	**5,197**		**5,379**		**4,829**		
3	PTPP (QoQ %)	(3.4%)		37.6%		(7.7%)		
4	PTPP (YoY %)	7.6%		2.8%		(5.2%)		
5	Revenue (YoY %)	17.0%		9.8%		2.0%		
6	Expenses (YoY %)	24.4%		15.8%		8.5%		
7	**Operating Leverage**	**(7.4%)**		**(6.0%)**		**(6.6%)**		
8	Adjusted Results ($MM)[1]	13,013	6,953	12,539	6,693	11,603	6,033	Page 2, L16 & L17
9	Minus: U.S. Retail value in C$[5, 6]	3,527	1,920	3,592	1,896	3,101	1,686	Page 10, L35 & L36
10	Plus: U.S. Retail value in US$[5, 6]	2,642	1,439	2,654	1,401	2,409	1,310	Page 11, L35 & L36
11	Minus: Insurance fair value change[7]	(50)		7		(28)		Page 7, L14
12	Plus: Corporate PCL[8]		113		149		49	Page 14, L6
13	Subtotal (Line 13)[9]	**12,178**	**6,585**	**11,594**	**6,347**	**10,939**	**5,706**	
14	**Line 13 PTPP**	5,593		5,247		5,233		
15	Line 13 PTPP (QoQ %)	6.6%		(10.8%)		6.1%		
16	Line 13 PTPP (YoY %)	6.9%		6.4%		5.8%		
17	Line 13 Revenue (YoY %)	11.3%		9.6%		7.3%		
18	Line 13 Expenses (YoY %)[10]	15.4%		12.3%		8.7%		
19	**Line 13 Operating Leverage**	**(4.1%)**		**(2.8%)**		**(1.4%)**		

Net Interest Income Sensitivity (NIIS)

Strong deposit base and disciplined ALM management

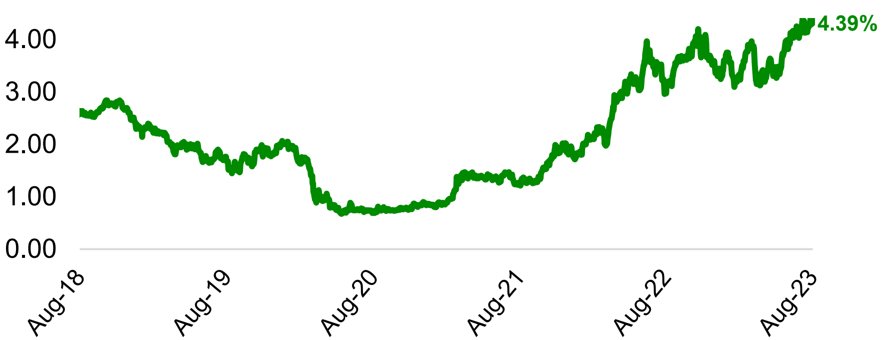
- **25 bps increase in short-term interest rates**
  - $143MM increase in NII over a 12-month period from a 25 bps rise in short rates (25 bps hike from each of Bank of Canada and Federal Reserve Bank), assuming a constant balance sheet
  - The 25 bps across the curve impact is $264MM

	Increase	
Net Interest Income	**C$MM**	**%**
Canada	$91	64%
U.S.	$52	36%
Total	**$143**	**100%**

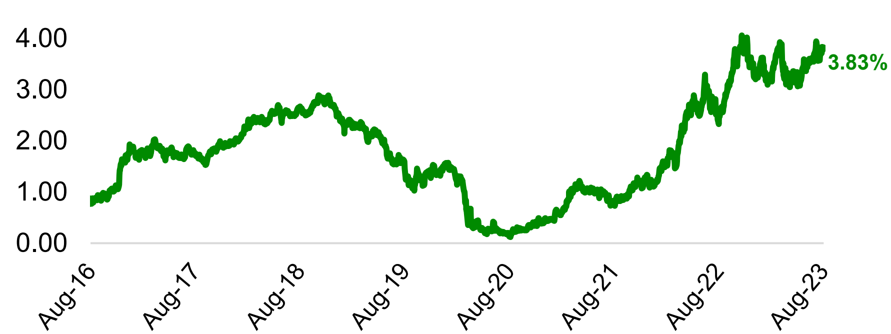
- **100 bps change in interest rates across the curve**
  - **100 bps increase:** $984MM increase in NII over a 12-month period, assuming a constant balance sheet
  - **100 bps decrease:** $1,155MM decrease in NII over a 12-month period, assuming a constant balance sheet

	Increase		Decrease	
Net Interest Income	**C$MM**	**%**	**C$MM**	**%**
Canada	$615	63%	($640)	55%
U.S.	$369	38%	($515)	45%
Total	**$984**	**100%**	**($1,155)**	**100%**

CAD 5-Year Swap Rate (%)



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



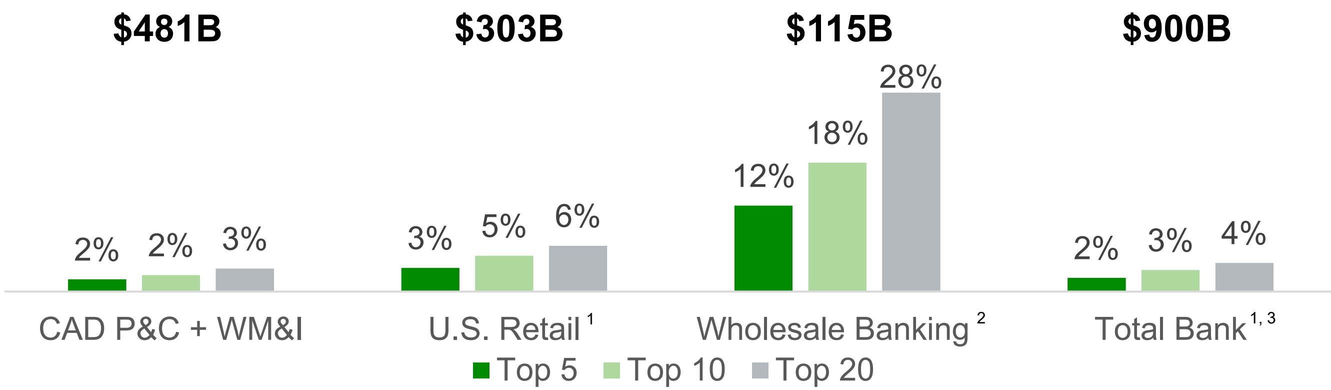
Note: The NII impact of the +100bps increase will not move proportionally to the impact of the next +25bps rate hike due to the positive added benefit of longer-term rates increasing, partially offset by other factors, including loan prepayment risk and deposit pricing sensitivity.

Termination of First Horizon Transaction

Pre-tax Gain (Loss), $MM	Q3 2023	Life-to-Date Q3 2023	Related Financial Statement Line	Notes
Series G Preferred Stock	US$(126)	US$(273)	OCI	▪ At the time of the merger announcement in Feb. '22, TD invested US$494MM in non-voting FHN preferred stock ▪ In Q3'23, these preferred shares were converted into ~19.7MM common shares of FHN. At the time of conversion, a loss of US$126MM pre-tax was recognized in OCI. Upon conversion, the preferred stock was de-recognized and the life-to-date losses recognized in AOCI were reclassified directly to Retained Earnings
Acquisition and integration-related charges including winddown costs	US$(63)	US$(327)	Non-interest expense	▪ Charges are for the acquisition and integration costs including winddown costs of the terminated First Horizon transaction
Payment related to the termination of the First Horizon transaction	US$(225)	US$(225)	Non-interest expense	▪ The US$225MM fee was payable at the time of termination and paid to First Horizon on May 5, 2023
Impact of strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital – before termination of the merger agreement	Swaps: US$(93)	US$96	Non-interest income, NII	▪ In June '22, TD implemented a strategy to mitigate the impact of interest rate volatility to closing capital on the First Horizon transaction
	Basis amort.: US$8	US$311	NII	
Impact of strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital – after termination of the merger agreement	US$(47)	US$(47)	NII	▪ In May '23, after the termination of the merger agreement, TD discontinued this strategy and reinstated hedge accounting on the bond portfolio. The impact of the strategy is reversed through net interest income over time
Hedging of USD cash purchase consideration (FX Hedge)	C$(121)	C$743	OCI	▪ Soon after the merger announcement in Feb. '22, TD implemented a strategy to mitigate FX risk on the expected USD cash consideration for the First Horizon transaction ▪ In May '23, this strategy was unwound. The accumulated net benefit from the strategy has been retained in capital

Well-Diversified Deposit Base

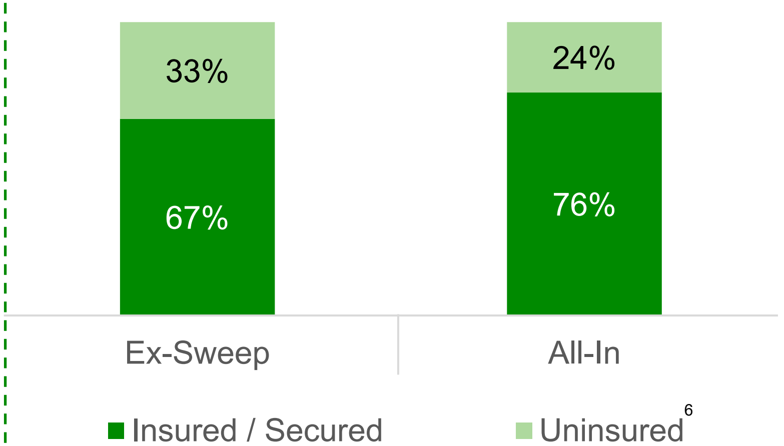
Deposit Concentration by Top Depositors



Total Business Deposit Concentration by Industry[4], $B

	By Industry Range	Total
Government, Non-Profits, Non-Bank Financial Institutions	20% - 10%	34%
Real Estate, Professional Services	10% - 5%	16%
Retail, Manufacturing, Industrial, Transportation	5% - 2%	13%
Various Others	2% or less	38%
Total		**100%**

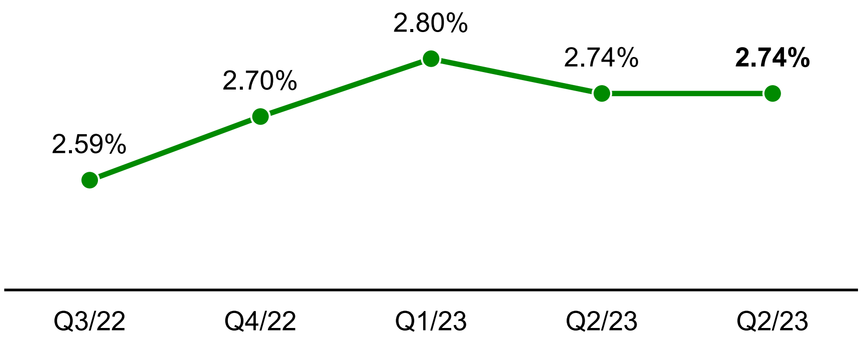
Insured / Secured Deposits, U.S. Retail[5] US$B



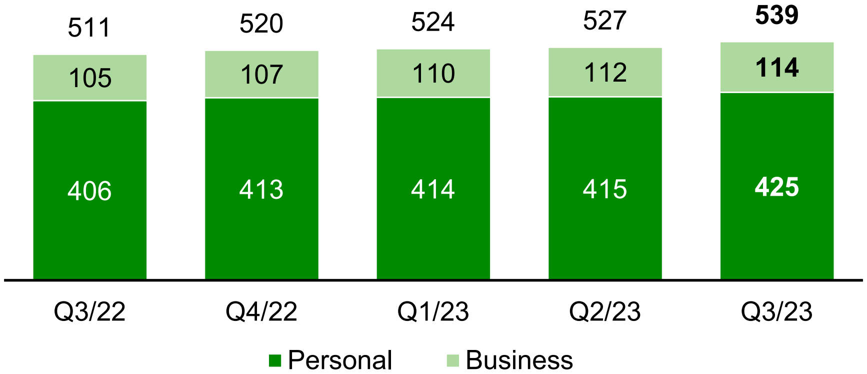
Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking

Volumes, Margins and Efficiency

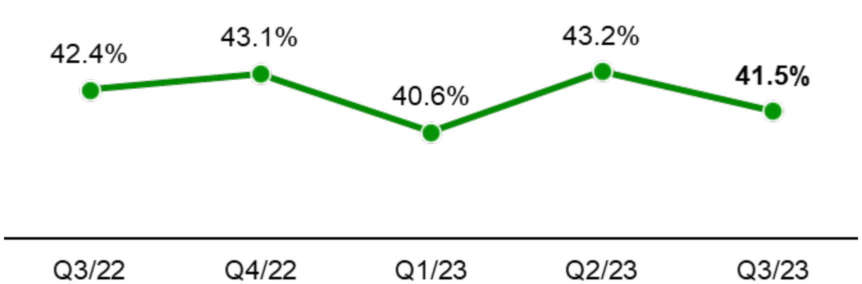
Net Interest Margin (NIM)



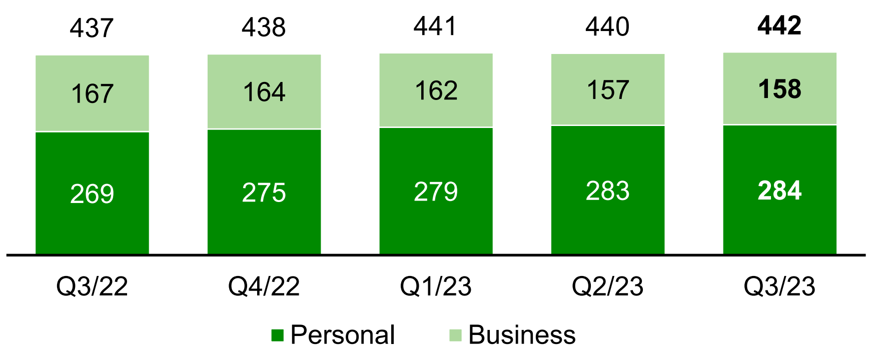
Average Loans $B[1]



Efficiency Ratio



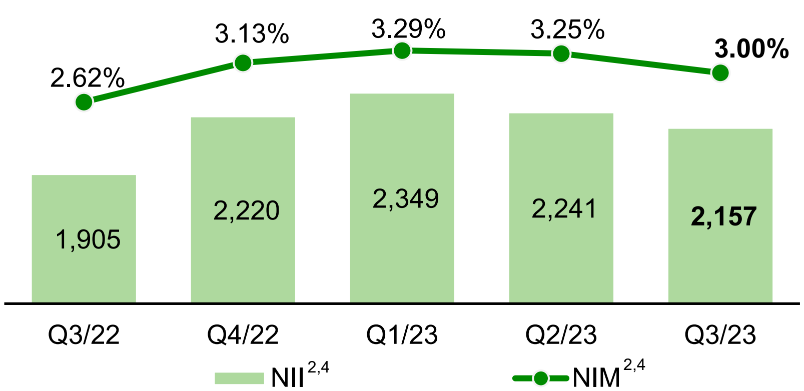
Average Deposits $B[1]



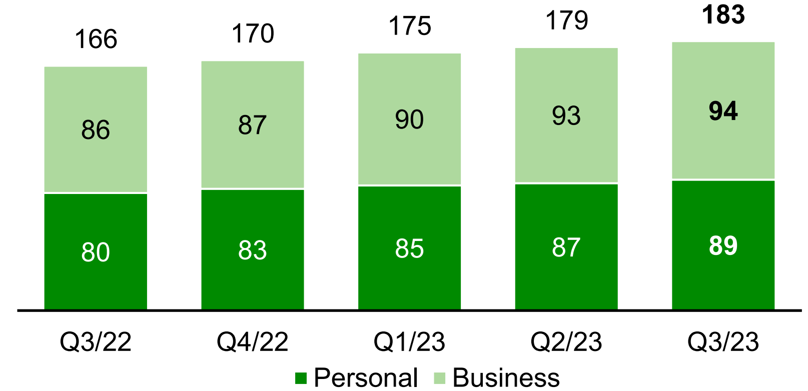
U.S. Retail

Volumes, Margins and Efficiency

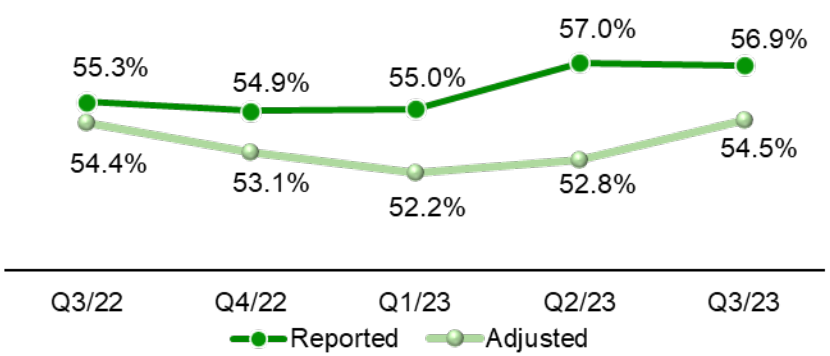
NII and NIM[1,2] US$B[3]



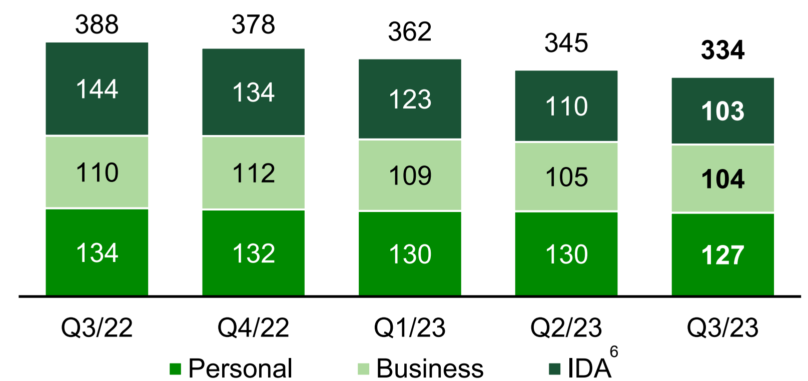
Average Loans US$B[3]



Efficiency Ratio[5] US$B[3]



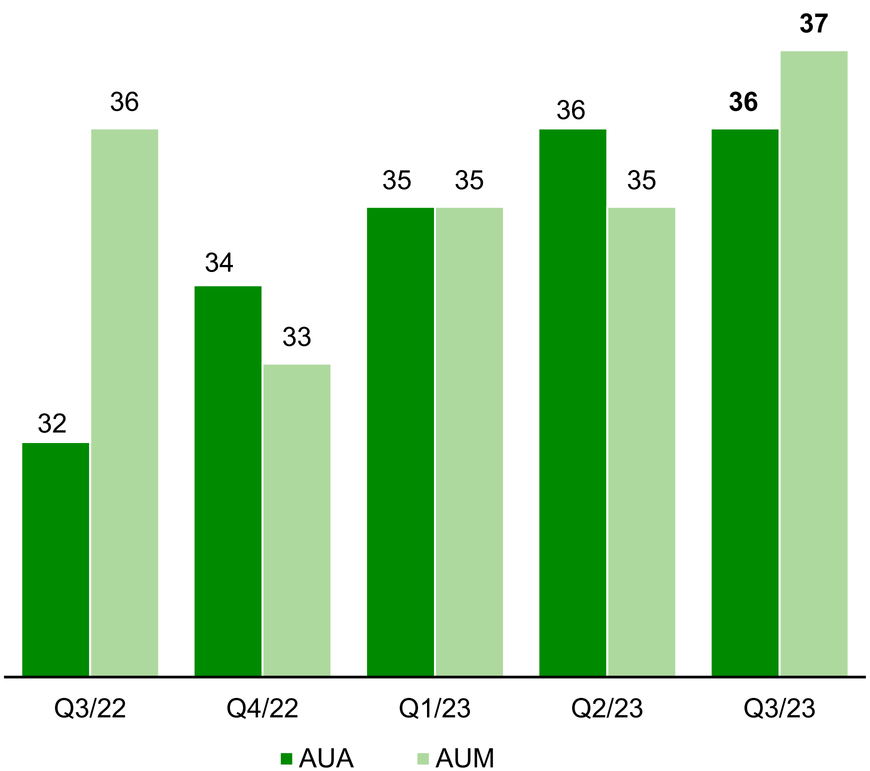
Average Deposits US$B[3]



U.S. Retail

Wealth Assets and Schwab EPU

TD Wealth Assets US$B



Schwab[1] – Q3 2023

TD's share of Schwab's net income was C$182MM on a reported basis, of which C$191MM (US$142MM) was recorded in the U.S. Retail segment

- TD's share of Schwab's net income was C$228MM on an adjusted basis[2]

Schwab Q2 2023 results:

- Reported net income of US$1,294MM, down 28% YoY
- Adjusted[3] net income of US$1,494MM, down 25% YoY
- Total client assets of ~US$8.0 trillion, up 17% YoY
- Average trades per day of ~5.3MM, down 15% YoY

Schwab Equity Pickup

Q3 2023 Reconciliation

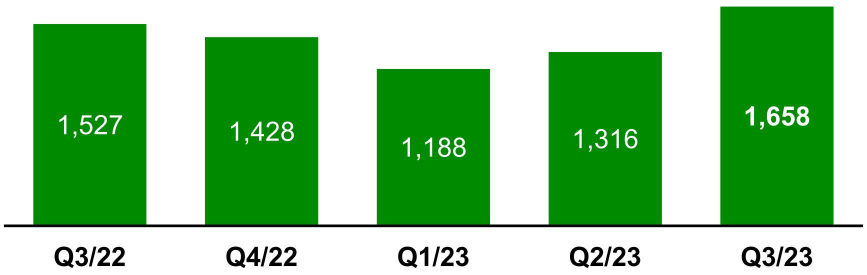
P&L ($MM)[1]	TDBG	U.S. Retail $C	U.S. Retail $US	Corporate Segment
Reported Schwab Equity Pickup[2]	**182**	**191**	**142**	**(9)**
Amortization of Intangibles[3]	30	0	0	30
Acquisition and Integration Charges[3,4]	16	0	0	16
Adjusted Schwab Equity Pickup[5]	**228**	**191**	**142**	**37**

Financial Statement Reference	TDBG	U.S. Retail	Corporate Segment
Reported Schwab Equity Pickup[2]	RTS: Table 2 SFI: Page 2, L10	RTS: Table 12, Note 19 SFI: Page 10, L13; Page 11, L13	RTS: Note 19 SFI: Page 14, L10
Amortization of Acquired Intangibles[3]	RTS: Table 3 & Table 5 SFI: Page 4, L13	---	RTS: Table 5 & Table 15 SFI: Page 14, L14
Acquisition and Integration Charges related to the Schwab transaction[3,4]	RTS: Table 3 SFI: Page 4, L14	---	RTS: Table 15 SFI: Page 14, L15
Adjusted Schwab Equity Pickup[5]	RTS: Table 3 SFI: Page 4, L9	---	Not shown

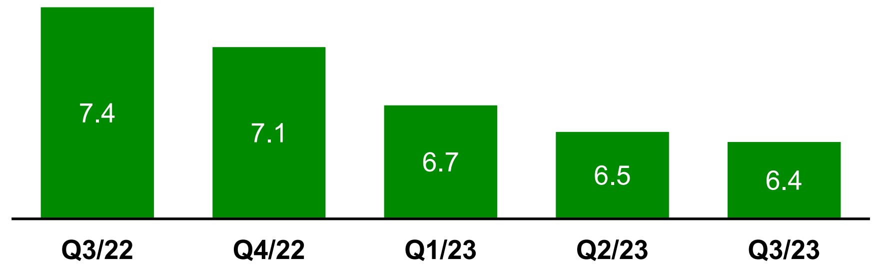
Wealth Management & Insurance

Volumes, Margins and Efficiency

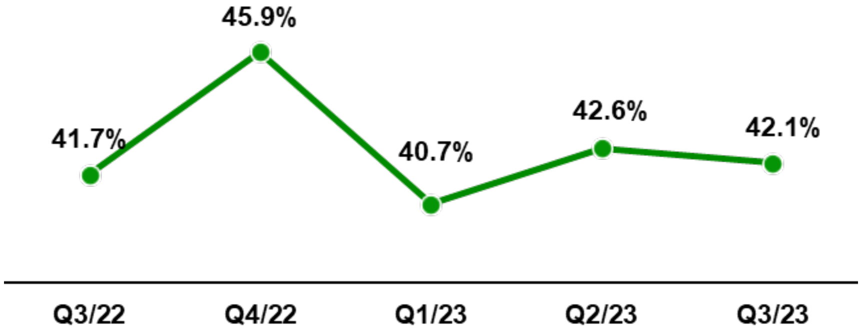
Insurance Premiums ($MM)



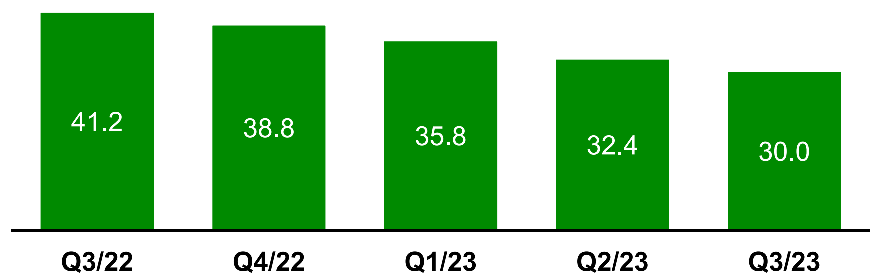
Average Loans $B



Efficiency Ratio

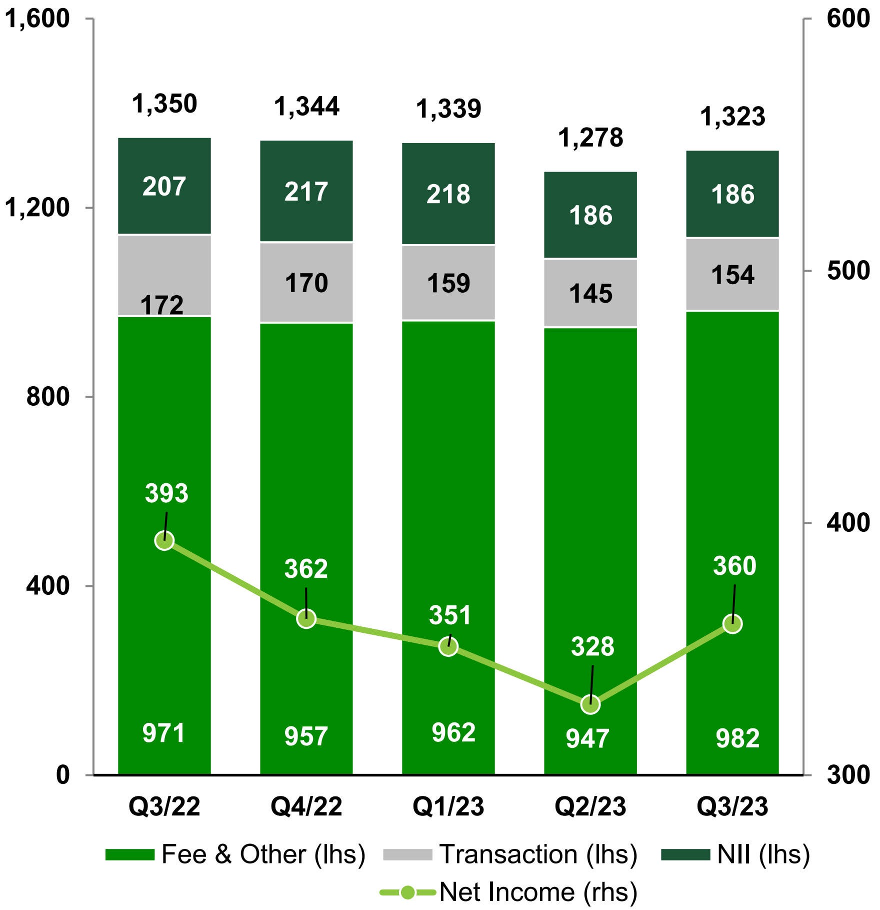


Average Deposits $B

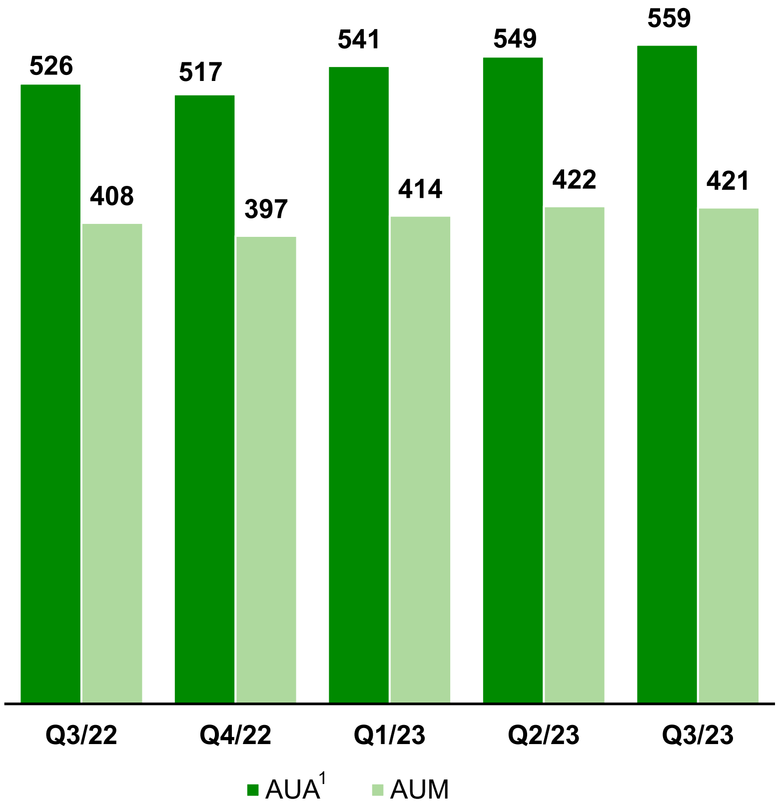


Wealth Management & Insurance

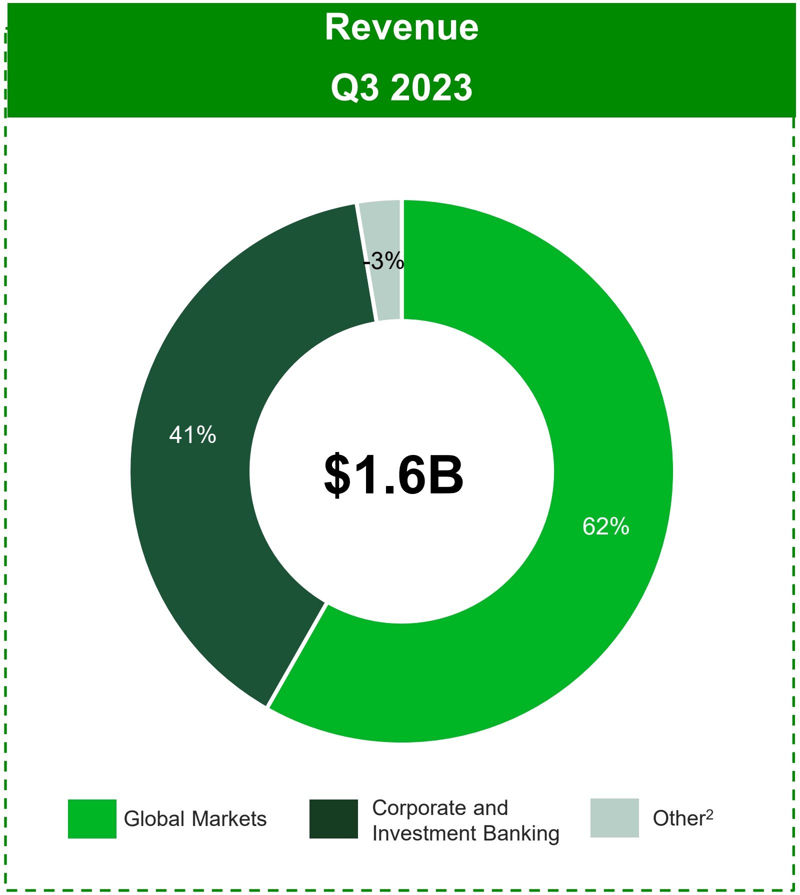
Wealth Revenue $MM

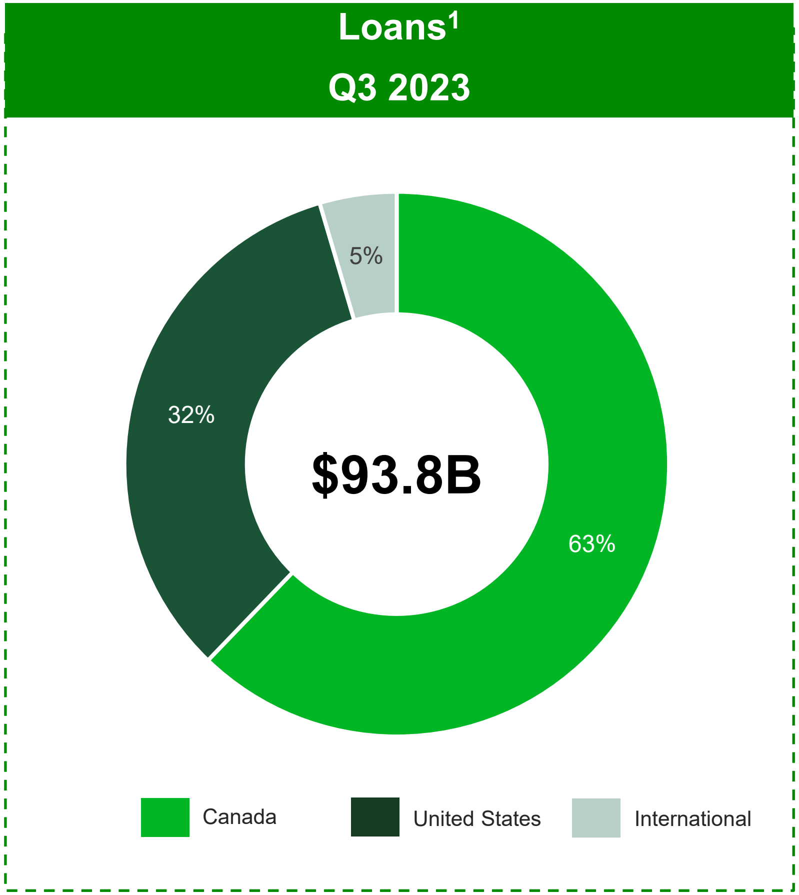


Wealth Assets $B



Wholesale Banking





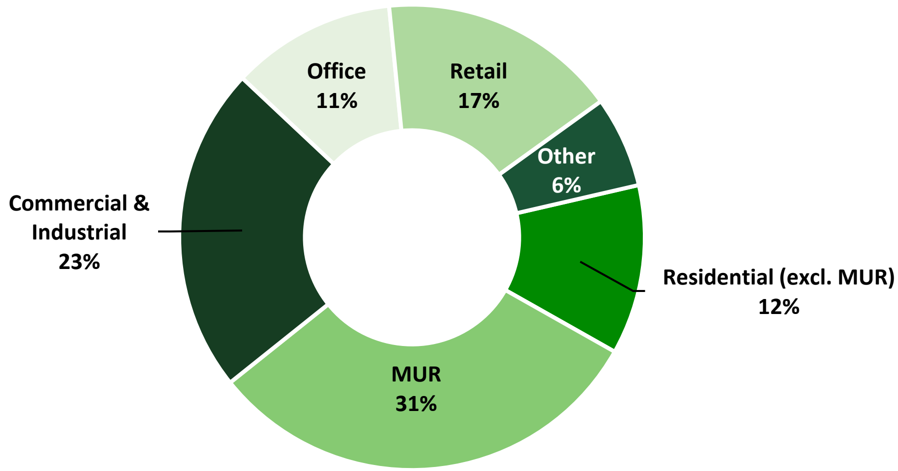
Gross Lending Portfolio

Includes B/As

Period-End Balances ($B unless otherwise noted)	Q2/23	Q3/23
Canadian Personal & Commercial Portfolio	**528.8**	**544.2**
Personal	**418.9**	**432.3**
Residential Mortgages	247.7	256.5
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	114.4	117.0
Indirect Auto	27.6	28.3
Credit Cards	17.8	18.7
Other Personal	11.4	11.8
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*9.3*	*9.5*
Commercial Banking (including Small Business Banking)	**109.9**	**111.9**
U.S. Retail Portfolio (all amounts in US$)	**181.5**	**185.6**
Personal	**86.9**	**90.5**
Residential Mortgages	37.6	39.3
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[1]	7.4	7.5
Indirect Auto	27.4	28.7
Credit Cards	13.9	14.4
Other Personal	0.6	0.6
Commercial Banking	**94.6**	**95.1**
Non-residential Real Estate	19.6	19.9
Residential Real Estate	8.2	8.4
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	66.8	66.8
FX on U.S. Personal & Commercial Portfolio	**64.1**	**58.9**
U.S. Retail Portfolio ($)	**245.6**	**244.5**
Wealth Management & Insurance Portfolio	**7.2**	**7.3**
Wholesale Portfolio	**91.9**	**94.1**
Other[2]	**4.3**	**5.1**
Total[3]	**877.8**	**895.2**

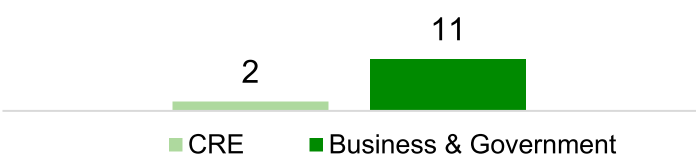
Commercial Real Estate (CRE)

Commercial Real Estate Portfolio Overview: $91B



- $13.6B of Canadian Multi-Unit Residential (MUR) insured by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

5-year Trailing Average Impaired PCL Rate (bps)

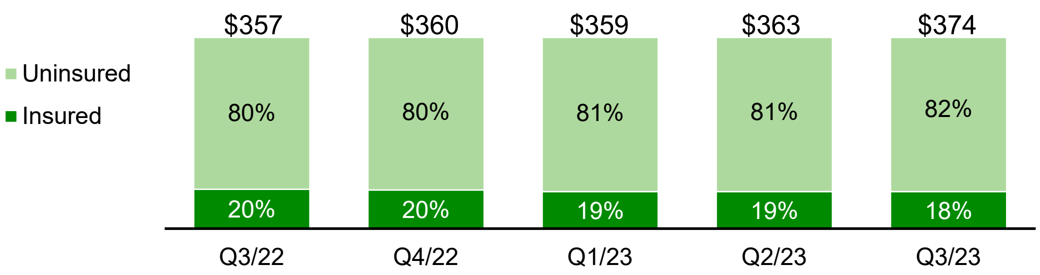


Highlights

- Commercial Real Estate represents $91B or 10% of Total Bank gross loans and acceptances[1]
  - Portfolio is well diversified across geographies and sub segments
  - 57% of CRE portfolio in Canada and 43% in the U.S.
  - Office represents ~1% of total bank gross loans & acceptances
- Credit performance has been strong
  - CRE five-year average loan losses of ~2 bps, relative to a broader Business & Government average loss rate of 11 bps

Canadian Real Estate Secured Lending Portfolio

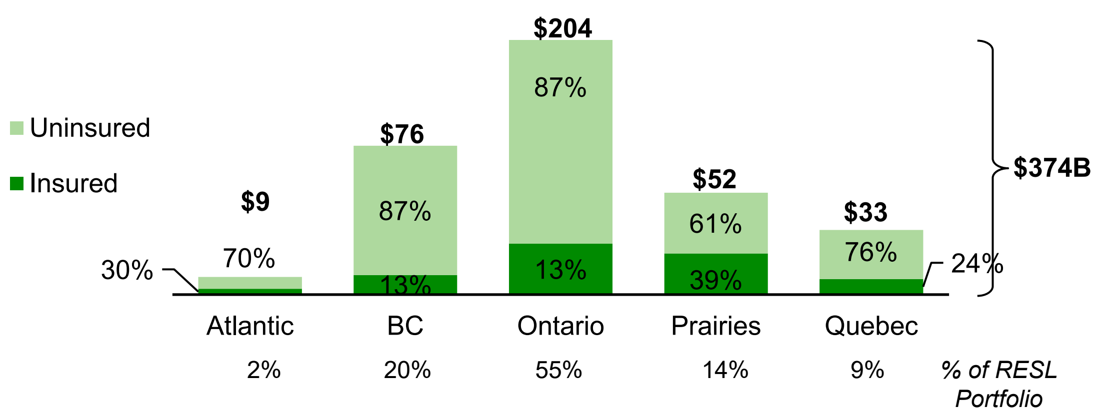
Quarterly Portfolio Volumes ($B)



Canadian RESL Portfolio – Current Loan to Value (%)[1]

	Q3/22	Q4/22	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23
Uninsured	47	49	51	53	52
Insured	45	47	50	51	51

Regional Breakdown[2] ($B)



Highlights

Canadian RESL credit quality remained strong

- Uninsured average Bureau score[3] of 793, stable quarter-over-quarter
- Less than 1% of the RESL portfolio is uninsured, has a bureau score of 650 or lower and LTV greater than 75%

39% variable interest rate, of which 23% Mortgage and 16% HELOC

~9% of RESL portfolio renewing[4] in the next 12 months

92% of RESL portfolio is amortizing

- 74% of HELOC portfolio is amortizing

Condo and Investor[5] RESL credit quality consistent with broader portfolio

- Condo RESL represents ~15% of RESL outstanding with 22% insured
- Investor RESL represents ~10% of RESL outstanding

Canadian Personal Banking

Canadian Personal Banking (Q3/23)

	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	256.5	178	0.07
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)	117.0	148	0.13
Indirect Auto	28.3	85	0.30
Credit Cards	18.7	101	0.54
Other Personal	11.8	55	0.47
Unsecured Lines of Credit	*9.5*	*35*	*0.37*
Total Canadian Personal Banking	**432.3**	**567**	**0.13**
Change vs. Q2/23	13.4	41	0.00

Canadian RESL Portfolio – Loan to Value by Region (%)[1, 2]

	Q2/23			Q3/23		
	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL	Mortgage	HELOC	Total RESL
Atlantic	58	47	54	57	46	53
BC	58	45	52	57	45	51
Ontario	57	45	51	56	43	50
Prairies	62	50	57	62	50	57
Quebec	61	55	58	60	54	57
Canada	**58**	**46**	**53**	**57**	**45**	**52**

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased quarter-over-quarter, reflective of
  - Some further normalization of credit performance

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking

Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking (Q3/23)

	Gross Loans/ BAs ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Banking[1]	111.9	743	0.66
Wholesale Banking	94.1	86	0.09
Total Canadian Commercial and Wholesale Banking	**206.0**	**829**	**0.40**
Change vs. Q2/23	4.2	165	0.07

Industry Breakdown[1]

	Gross Loans/ BAs ($B)	GIL ($MM)
Real Estate – Residential	28.1	7
Real Estate – Non-residential	25.6	90
Financial	33.2	2
Govt-PSE-Health & Social Services	15.8	176
Oil and Gas	2.9	30
Metals and Mining	3.0	36
Forestry	0.8	1
Consumer[2]	10.0	137
Industrial/Manufacturing[3]	13.0	125
Agriculture	10.4	8
Automotive	13.4	30
Other[4]	49.8	187
Total	**206.0**	**829**

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased quarter-over-quarter primarily related to a few borrowers across various industries

U.S. Personal Banking

U.S. Personal Banking[1] (Q3/23)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Residential Mortgages	39.3	332	0.84
Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)[2]	7.5	174	2.33
Indirect Auto	28.7	170	0.59
Credit Cards	14.4	243	1.69
Other Personal	0.6	5	0.74
Total U.S. Personal Banking (USD)	**90.5**	**924**	**1.02**
Change vs. Q2/23 (USD)	3.6	28	(0.01)
Foreign Exchange	28.7	294	n/a
Total U.S. Personal Banking (CAD)	**119.2**	**1,218**	**1.02**

U.S. Real Estate Secured Lending Portfolio[1]

Indexed Loan to Value (LTV) Distribution and Refreshed FICO Scores[3]

Current Estimated LTV	Residential Mortgages (%)	1st Lien HELOC (%)	2nd Lien HELOC (%)	Total (%)
>80%	7	1	6	6
61-80%	36	12	35	35
<=60%	57	87	59	59
Current FICO Score >700	93	87	86	92

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased quarter-over-quarter, reflective of
  - Some further normalization of credit performance

U.S. Commercial Banking

U.S. Commercial Banking[1] (Q3/23)

In USD unless otherwise specified	Gross Loans/ BAs ($B)	GIL ($MM)	GIL/Loans (%)
Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	**28.3**	**95**	**0.34**
Non-residential Real Estate	19.9	60	0.30
Residential Real Estate	8.4	35	0.42
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	**66.8**	**180**	**0.27**
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (USD)	**95.1**	**275**	**0.29**
Change vs. Q2/23 (USD)	0.5	90	0.09
Foreign Exchange	30.2	87	n/a
Total U.S. Commercial Banking (CAD)	**125.3**	**362**	**0.29**

Highlights

- Gross impaired loans increased quarter-over-quarter primarily related to a few borrowers across various industries

Commercial Real Estate

	Gross Loans/ BAs (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Office	4.2	52
Retail	5.3	5
Apartments	7.4	32
Residential for Sale	0.1	-
Industrial	2.3	-
Hotel	0.6	1
Commercial Land	0.1	-
Other	8.3	5
Total CRE	**28.3**	**95**

Commercial & Industrial

	Gross Loans/ BAs (US$B)	GIL (US$MM)
Health & Social Services	11.2	28
Professional & Other Services	8.2	27
Consumer[2]	6.3	24
Industrial/Manufacturing[3]	6.5	75
Government/PSE	12.1	2
Financial	8.0	1
Automotive	3.8	2
Other[4]	10.7	21
Total C&I	**66.8**	**180**

Endnotes on Slides 4-6

Slide 4

1. The Bank prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the current generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and refers to results prepared in accordance with IFRS as the “reported” results. The Bank also utilizes non-GAAP financial measures such as “adjusted” results (i.e., reported results excluding “items of note”) and non-GAAP ratios to assess each of its businesses and measure overall Bank performance. The Bank believes that non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios provide the reader with a better understanding of how management views the Bank’s performance. Non-GAAP financial measures and ratios used in this presentation are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers. See "Financial Results Overview" in the Bank’s Q3 2023 RTS (available at www.td.com/investor and www.sedar.com), which is incorporated by reference, for further explanation, reported basis results, a list of the items of note, and a reconciliation of adjusted to reported results. For further information on items of note, please see slide 23.
2. For additional information about this metric, refer to the Glossary in the Bank's Q3 2023 RTS, which is incorporated by reference.
3. This measure has been calculated in accordance with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada's (OSFI's) Capital Adequacy Requirements guideline.

Slide 5

1. U.S. Retail Deposits exclude Schwab and TD Ameritrade insured deposit accounts.
2. Includes assets under administration (AUA) and assets under management (AUM) administered or managed by Wealth Management & Insurance, U.S. Retail, and TD Investor Services, which is part of the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment.
3. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.
4. Credit Card spend is reported as total retail sales, net of any returns. Debit Card spend is also net of returns.
5. The average number of trades (equities, options, GICs, mutual funds, money market instruments & bonds) during the period, per trading day.

Slide 6

1. Tied in 2023. For J.D. Power 2023 award information, visit jdpower.com/awards.
2. For J.D. Power 2023 award information, visit jdpower.com/awards.

Endnotes on Slides 7-10

Slide 7

1. Canadian Personal and Commercial: based on Canadian Personal & Small Business banking. U.S. Retail: based on U.S. Retail and Small Business banking.
2. Active digital users as a percentage of total customer base. Canadian Personal & Small Business Banking excludes TDAF loan only customers. Active digital users are users who have logged in online or via their mobile device at least once in the last 90 days.
3. Number of active mobile users, in millions. Active mobile users are users who have logged in via their mobile device at least once in the last 90 days.
4. Canadian mobile sessions represent the total number of Canadian Personal banking and Small Business banking customer logins using a mobile device for the period. U.S. mobile sessions represent the total number of U.S. Retail banking and Small Business banking customer logins using a mobile device for the period.
5. Self-serve share of transactions represents all financial transactions that are processed through unassisted channels (Online, Mobile, ATM, and Phone IVR).

Slide 10

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. Before the termination of the merger agreement, the impact of the strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the First Horizon transaction included the following components, reported in the Corporate segment: i) mark-to-market gains (losses) on interest rate swaps, recorded in non-interest income – Q3 2023: ($125) million, Q2 2023: ($263) million, Q3 2022: ($721) million, ii) basis adjustment amortization related to de-designated fair value hedge accounting relationships, recorded in net interest income – Q3 2023: $11 million, Q2 2023: $129 million, Q3 2022: $43 million, and iii) interest income (expense) recognized on the interest rate swaps, reclassified from non-interest income to net interest income with no impact to total adjusted net income – Q3 2023: $23 million, Q2 2023: $311 million. After the termination of the merger agreement, the impact of the strategy is reversed through net interest income – Q3 2023: ($63) million. Refer to the “Significant Events” section in the Bank’s Q3 2023 RTS for further details.
3. FX impact solely related to the U.S. Retail Bank. Adjusted expenses excluding the partners' share of net profits for the U.S. SCP and adjusted expenses excluding the partners' share of net profits and FX are non-GAAP financial measures. For further information on accounting for the partners' program, please see slides 24 and 25. For further information about these non-GAAP financial measures, please see Slide 4, Endnote 1.
4. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.

Endnotes on Slides 11-14

Slide 11

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. Net interest margin (NIM) is calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets. Average interest-earning assets used in the calculation of NIM is a non-GAAP financial measure. NIM and average interest-earning assets are not defined terms under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers.
3. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.

Slide 12

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. U.S. Retail NIM is calculated by dividing segment's net interest income by average interest-earning assets excluding the impact related to deposit sweep arrangements and the impact of intercompany deposits and cash collateral, which management believes better reflects segment performance. In addition, the value of tax-exempt interest income is adjusted to its equivalent before-tax value. Net interest income and average interest-earning assets used in the calculation of this metric are non-GAAP financial measures.
3. Adjusted non-interest expenses exclude the acquisition and integration-related charges for the terminated First Horizon transaction including winddown costs – Q3 2023: $84 million or US $63 million ($63 million or US$48 million after tax); Q2 2023: $154 million or US$113 million ($116 million or US$85 million after-tax).

Slide 13

1. Includes assets under administration (AUA) administered by TD Investor Services, which is part of the Canadian Personal and Commercial Banking segment.

Slide 14

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. Adjusted non-interest expenses exclude the acquisition and integration-related charges primarily for the Cowen acquisition – Q3 2023: $143 million ($105 million after-tax), Q2 2023: $73 million ($63 million after-tax).
3. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.
4. Includes net interest income TEB of $8 million (Q2 2023: $285 million, Q3 2022: $567 million), and trading income (loss) of $618 million (Q2 2023: $197 million, Q3 2022: ($20) million). Trading-related revenue (TEB) is a non-GAAP financial measure, which is not a defined term under IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms used by other issuers.

Endnotes on Slide 15

Slide 15

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. Amortization of acquired intangibles relates to intangibles acquired as a result of asset acquisitions and business combinations, including the after-tax amounts for amortization of acquired intangibles relating to the share of net income from investment in Schwab, reported in the Corporate segment. For additional information on the impact of adjustments in comparative periods, please refer to page 4 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package, which is available on our website at www.td.com/investor.
3. Acquisition and integration charges related to the Schwab transaction include the Bank's own integration and acquisition costs, as well as the Bank's share of acquisition and integration charges associated with Schwab's acquisition of TD Ameritrade on an after-tax basis, both reported in the Corporate segment. For additional information on the impact of adjustments in comparative periods, please refer to page 4 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package.
4. Before the termination of the merger agreement, the impact of the strategy to mitigate interest rate volatility to closing capital related to the First Horizon transaction included the following components, reported in the Corporate segment: i) mark-to-market gains (losses) on interest rate swaps recorded in non-interest income – Q3 2023: ($125) million, Q2 2023: ($263) million, Q1 2023: ($998) million, Q3 2022: ($721) million ii) basis adjustment amortization related to de-designated fair value hedge accounting relationships, recorded in net interest income – Q3 2023: $11 million, Q2 2023: $129 million, Q1 2023: $122 million, Q3 2022: $43 million, and iii) interest income (expense) recognized on the interest rate swaps, reclassified from non-interest income to net interest income with no impact to total adjusted net income – Q3 2023: $23 million, Q2 2023: $311 million, Q1 2023: $251 million. After the termination of the merger agreement, the impact of the strategy is reversed through net interest income – Q3 2023: ($63) million.
5. In the *US Rotstain v. Trustmark National Bank, et al.* action, on February 24, 2023, the Bank reached a settlement in principle (the "settlement" or "agreement") relating to litigation involving the Stanford Financial Group (the "Stanford litigation"), pursuant to which the Bank will pay US$1.205 billion to the court-appointed receiver for the Stanford Receivership Estate. Under the terms of the agreement, TD has settled with the receiver, the Official Stanford Investors Committee, and other plaintiffs in the litigation and these parties have agreed to release and dismiss all current or future claims arising from or related to the Stanford matter. As a result of this agreement, the Bank recorded a provision of approximately $1.6 billion pre-tax ($1.2 billion after-tax) in the first quarter of 2023. The Bank recognized a foreign exchange loss of $39 million ($28 million after-tax) in the second quarter of 2023, reflecting the impact of the difference between the foreign exchange rate used for recording the provision (effective from January 31, 2023) and the foreign exchange rate at the time the settlement was reached.
6. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 2.

Endnotes on Slides 16-20

Slide 16

1. Capital and liquidity measures on slide 16 are calculated in accordance with OSFI's Capital Adequacy Requirements, Leverage Requirements, and Liquidity Adequacy Requirements guidelines.
2. FX impact on RWA has a negligible impact on the CET 1 ratio, because the CET 1 ratio is currency hedged; excludes decrease in RWA related to post close Cowen activities including the migration of certain acquired portfolios from standardized to internal models, the sale of a non-core business, and integration costs.

Slide 17

1. Gross Impaired Loan formations represent additions to Impaired Loans & Acceptances during the quarter; excludes the impact of acquired credit-impaired loans.
2. GIL Formations Ratio: Gross Impaired Loan Formations/Average Gross Loans & Acceptances.

Slide 18

1. Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) excludes the impact of acquired credit-impaired loans.
2. GIL Ratio: Gross Impaired Loans/Gross Loans & Acceptances (both are spot) by portfolio.

Slide 19

1. Includes acquired credit impaired (ACI) loans.
2. PCL Ratio: Provision for Credit Losses on a quarterly annualized basis/Average Net Loans & Acceptances.
3. Net U.S. Retail PCL ratio excludes credit losses associated with the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.
4. Gross U.S. Retail & Corporate PCL ratio includes the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio, which is recorded in the Corporate Segment.

Slide 20

1. Please refer to Slide 19, Endnote 1.
2. PCL-impaired represents Stage 3 PCL under IFRS 9, performing represents Stage 1 and Stage 2 on financial assets, loan commitments, and financial guarantees.

Endnotes on Slides 21-23

Slide 21

1. Please refer to Slide 19, Endnote 1.
2. Coverage Ratio: Total allowance for credit losses as a % of gross loans and acceptances.
3. U.S. Strategic Cards Partners' Share represents the retailer program partners' share of the U.S. Strategic Cards Portfolio ACL.
4. Consumer instalment and other personal includes the HELOC, Indirect Auto and Other Personal portfolios.

Slide 23

1. EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. This column refers to specific page(s) and line items of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package.
3. Please refer to Slide 15, Endnote 2.
4. Please refer to Slide 15, Endnote 3.
5. Acquisition and integration-related charges for acquisitions, including current period winddown costs of the terminated First Horizon transaction are reported in the U.S. Retail and Wholesale Banking segments. For additional information on the impact of adjustments in comparative periods, please refer to page 4 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package.
6. Please refer to Slide 15, Endnote 4.
7. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.

Endnotes on Slide 25

Slide 25

1. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
2. Pre-tax, pre-provision earnings (PTPP) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is typically calculated by subtracting expenses from revenues. At the total Bank level, TD calculates PTPP as the difference between adjusted revenue (U.S. Retail in $US) net of fair value changes in investments supporting insurance claims liabilities, and adjusted expenses (U.S. Retail in $US), grossed up by the retailer program partners' share of PCL for the Bank's U.S. strategic card portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of PTPP that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
3. At a segment level, TD calculates PTPP as the difference between adjusted revenue and adjusted expenses in source currency. For Canadian Personal & Commercial Banking, year-over-year PTPP growth is 9% (Q3, 2023 PTPP of $4,570MM - $1,895MM = $2,675MM; Q3, 2022 PTPP of $4,260MM - $1,807MM = $2,453MM). For U.S. Retail, year-over-year PTPP growth is 9% (Q3, 2023 PTPP of US$2,642MM – US$1,439MM = US$1,203MM; Q3, 2022 PTPP of US$2,409MM – US$1,310MM = US$1,099MM).
4. Operating leverage is a non-GAAP ratio that is typically calculated by dividing revenue growth by expense growth. At the total bank level, TD calculates operating leverage as the difference between the % change in adjusted revenue (U.S. Retail in source currency) net of fair value changes in investments supporting insurance claims liabilities, and the % change in adjusted expenses (U.S. Retail in source currency) grossed up by the retailer program partners' share of PCL for the Bank's U.S. strategic card portfolio. Collectively, these adjustments provide a measure of operating leverage that management believes is more reflective of underlying business performance.
5. Adjusts for the impact of foreign exchange on the U.S. Retail Bank by using source currency figures. These adjustments are done to reflect measures that the Bank believes are more reflective of underlying business performance.
6. Please refer to Slide 12, Endnote 3.
7. Adjusts for fair value changes in investments supporting insurance claims liabilities, as reported on page 7, line 14 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package (Income (loss) from Financial Instruments designated at FVTPL – Related to Insurance Subsidiaries).
8. Adjusts for the impact of the accounting requirements for the U.S. strategic card portfolio. Eliminating the partners' share of the PCL removes a source of volatility that is not reflective of the Bank's underlying economic exposure. This can be done by adding Corporate PCL (which consists solely of the partners' share of the PCL) back to non-interest expenses. See slide 24 for further information.
9. Line 13 metrics reflect the adjustments described in lines 9 through 12 on slide 25.
10. Excluding only the impact of the US Strategic Card Portfolio partners' share, year-over year expense growth would have been 17.2% ($6,473MM in Q3 2023 and $5,524MM in Q3 2022), representing a year-over-year increase of $950MM).

Endnotes on Slides 28-30

Slide 28

1. U.S. Retail deposits exclude deposits from the Schwab Insured Deposit Agreement.
2. Wholesale deposit concentration by top depositors includes all global transaction banking (i.e., corporate deposits).
3. Total Bank deposit concentration by top deposits does not include CPs or CDs. This view is based on the Top 20 overall depositors and not the sum of all Top 20 depositors.
4. Total Business Deposit concentration by industry includes Corporate, Commercial and SBB; includes term deposits but does not include CPs or CDs. All personal balances have no impact to the overall figure.
5. Source: Call reports as of 6/30/2023. Secured deposits are deposits where TD is required to either pledge securities or use Letters of Credit in order to safeguard those deposits beyond FDIC Insurance.
6. Deposits uninsured by the FDIC.

Slide 29

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Slide 30

1. Please refer to Slide 14, Endnote 4.
2. The impact from certain treasury and balance sheet management activities relating to the U.S. Retail segment is recorded in the Corporate segment.
3. Please refer to Slide 29, Endnote 1.
4. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
5. U.S. Retail Bank efficiency ratio is shown on a reported basis in USD.
6. Insured deposit accounts.

Endnotes on Slides 31-32

Slide 31

1. TD's share of net income in US$ is the corresponding C$ net income contribution of Schwab to the U.S. Retail segment included in the Bank's Report to Shareholders (www.td.com/investor) for the relevant quarters, divided by the average FX rate. For additional information, please see the respective earnings release of Schwab available at https://www.aboutschwab.com/investor-relations.
2. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.
3. Non-GAAP net income is a non-GAAP financial measure as defined by SEC Regulation G. Schwab defines non-GAAP net income as net income adjusted to remove the after-tax effect of amortization of acquired intangible assets and acquisition and integration-related expenses. Schwab considers non-GAAP net income as an important measure of its financial performance because it excludes certain items that may not be indicative of Schwab's core operating results and business outlook and may be useful in evaluating the operating performance of the business and facilitating a meaningful comparison of Schwab's results in the current period to those in prior and future periods. Amortization of acquired intangible assets is excluded because management does not believe it is indicative of Schwab's underlying business performance. Non-GAAP net income should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, GAAP net income.

Slide 32

1. The Bank's share of Schwab's earnings is reported with a one-month lag.
2. Includes the net impact of internal management adjustments which are reclassified to other reporting lines in the Corporate segment.
3. The after-tax amounts for amortization of acquired intangibles and the Bank's share of acquisition and integration-related charges associated with Schwab's acquisition of TD Ameritrade are recorded in the Corporate segment equity pickup, which is shown on page 14 of the Bank's Q3 2023 Supplementary Financial Information package on a reported basis only.
4. The Bank’s own integration costs related to the Schwab transaction this quarter ($38MM pre-tax this quarter) are reported as non-interest expenses in the Corporate segment. In the Q3 2023 Report to Shareholders (Table 15), acquisition and integration costs of $54MM (pre-tax) include the Bank's share of Schwab's costs and the Bank's own integration costs.
5. Please refer to Slide 4, Endnote 1.

Endnotes on Slides 34-37

Slide 34

1. Please refer to Slide 13, Endnote 1.

Slide 35

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

Slide 36

1. U.S. HELOC includes Home Equity Lines of Credit and Home Equity Loans.
2. Includes acquired credit impaired loans and loans booked in the Corporate segment.
3. Includes loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Slide 37

1. Gross Loans and Banker's Acceptances outstanding and percentage of Gross Loans and Banker's Acceptances outstanding.

Endnotes on Slides 38-40

Slide 38

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

Slide 39

1. Please refer to Slide 38, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 38, Endnote 2.

Slide 40

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

Endnotes on Slides 41-42

Slide 41

1. Excludes acquired credit-impaired loans.
2. Please refer to Slide 36, Endnote 1.
3. Loan To Value is calculated with the Loan Performance Home Price Index as of July 2023, based on outstanding mortgage balance and/or the HELOC authorized credit limit. FICO Scores updated July 2023.

Slide 42

1. Please refer to Slide 41, Endnote 1.
2. Please refer to Slide 40, Endnote 2.
3. Please refer to Slide 40, Endnote 3.
4. Other includes: Agriculture; Power and utilities; Telecommunications, Cable and media; Transportation; Forestry; Metals and mining; Oil and gas; Other.

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