The notes:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are Not FDIC Insured</th>
<th>Are Not Bank Guaranteed</th>
<th>May Lose Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

BofA Securities  
July, 2020
Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®
Linked to the Russell 2000® Index due July , 2022

Summary

The Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® Linked to the Russell 2000® Index, due July , 2022 (the “notes”) are our senior unsecured debt securities, Series E. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the CDIC, the FDIC or any other governmental agency, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. The notes are not bail-in-able debt securities (as defined in the prospectus) under the CDIC Act. The notes will rank equally with all of our other senior unsecured debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of TD. The notes provide you a leveraged return, subject to a cap, if the Ending Value of the Market Measure, which is the Russell 2000® Index (the “Index”), is greater than the Starting Value. If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value but greater than or equal to the Threshold Value, you will receive the principal amount of your notes. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will lose a portion, which could be significant, of the principal amount of your notes. Any payments on the notes will be calculated based on the $10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Index, subject to our credit risk. See "Terms of the Notes" below.

The economic terms of the notes (including the Capped Value) are based on our internal funding rate (which is our internal borrowing rate based on variables such as market benchmarks and our appetite for borrowing) and several factors, including selling concessions, discounts, commissions or fees expected to be paid in connection with the offering of the notes, the estimated profit that we expect to earn in connection with structuring the notes, estimated costs which we may incur in connection with the notes and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements as discussed further below and under "Structuring the Notes" on page TS-12.

On the cover page of this term sheet, we have provided the initial estimated value range for the notes. The initial estimated value of your notes on the pricing date will be less than their public offering price. The range of initial estimated values was determined by reference to our internal pricing models, which take into account a number of variables, typically including expected volatility of the Market Measure, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), price-sensitivity analysis, time to maturity of the notes and our internal funding rate which take into account a number of variables and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which are not evaluated or verified on an independent basis and may or may not materialize. Because our internal funding rate generally represents a discount from the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market, the use of an internal funding rate for the notes rather than the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market is expected, assuming all other economic terms are held constant, to increase the initial estimated value of the notes and to have an adverse effect on the economic terms of the notes. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see the related discussion under “Risk Factors” and “Structuring the Notes” herein.

Terms of the Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuer:</th>
<th>The Toronto-Dominion Bank (&quot;TD&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Amount:</td>
<td>$10.00 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term:</td>
<td>Approximately 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Measure:</td>
<td>The Russell 2000® Index (Bloomberg symbol: &quot;RTY&quot;), a price return index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Value:</td>
<td>The closing level of the Market Measure on the pricing date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Value:</td>
<td>The average of the closing levels of the Market Measure on each calculation day occurring during the Maturity Valuation Period. The scheduled calculation days are subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described beginning on page PS-20 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold Value:</td>
<td>90.00% of the Starting Value, rounded to three decimal places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation Rate:</td>
<td>200%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capped Value:</td>
<td>[[$11.30 to $11.70] per unit, which represents a return of [13.00% to 17.00%] over the principal amount. The actual Capped Value will be determined on the pricing date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity Valuation Period:</td>
<td>Five scheduled calculation days shortly before the maturity date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and Charges:</td>
<td>The underwriting discount of $0.20 per unit listed on the cover page and the hedging related charge of $0.075 per unit described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation Agents:</td>
<td>BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”) and TD, acting jointly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Redemption Amount Determination

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:

Yes: You will receive per unit, up to a maximum payment not to exceed the Capped Value:

- $10 + Participation Rate x (Ending Value - Starting Value)

No:

- Is the Ending Value greater than or equal to the Threshold Value?
  - Yes: You will receive per unit: $10
  - No: In this case, you will receive a payment that is less, and possibly significantly less, than the principal amount per unit.
The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

- Product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 dated December 2, 2019: [https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000114036119021791/form424b3.htm](https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000114036119021791/form424b3.htm)

- Prospectus dated June 18, 2019: [https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000119312519175701/d741334d424b3.htm](https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000119312519175701/d741334d424b3.htm)

These documents, including this term sheet (together, the “Note Prospectus”), have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC and may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated above or obtained from Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”) or BofAS by calling 1-800-294-1322.

Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. In the event of any conflict the following hierarchy will govern: first, this term sheet; second, product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1; and last, the prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to TD.

**Investor Considerations**

**You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:**

- You anticipate that the Index will increase moderately from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You are willing to risk a substantial loss of principal if the Index decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value.
- You accept that the return on the notes will be capped.
- You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on conventional interest bearing debt securities.
- You are willing to forgo dividends and other distributions on, and other benefits of owning, the stocks included in the Index.
- You are willing to accept that a limited market or no market exists for sales of the notes prior to maturity, and understand that the market price for the notes in any secondary market may be adversely affected by various factors, including, but not limited to, our actual and perceived creditworthiness, our internal funding rate and fees and charges on the notes, as described on page TS-2.
- You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

**The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:**

- You believe that the Index will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or that it will not increase sufficiently over the term of the notes to provide you with your desired return.
- You seek 100% principal repayment or preservation of capital.
- You seek an uncapped return on your investment.
- You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.
- You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Index.
- You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.
- You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes or to accept the credit risk of TD as issuer of the notes.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the notes.
Hypothetical Payout Profile

The graph below is based on hypothetical numbers and values.

This graph reflects the returns on the notes, based on the Participation Rate of 200%, the Threshold Value of 90% of the Starting Value and a hypothetical Capped Value of $11.50 per unit (the midpoint of the Capped Value range of [$11.30 to $11.70]). The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Index, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. See the below table for a further illustration of the range of hypothetical payments at maturity.

Hypothetical Payments at Maturity

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on hypothetical values and show hypothetical returns on the notes. They illustrate the calculation of the Redemption Amount and total rate of return based on a hypothetical Starting Value of 100, a hypothetical Threshold Value of 90, the Participation Rate of 200%, a hypothetical Capped Value of $11.50 per unit and a range of hypothetical Ending Values. The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Starting Value, Threshold Value, Ending Value and Capped Value and whether you hold the notes to maturity. The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

For recent actual levels of the Index, see “The Index” section below. The Index is a price return index and as such the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Index, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk. If TD, as issuer, becomes unable to meet its obligations as they become due, you could lose some or all of your investment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending Value</th>
<th>Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value</th>
<th>Redemption Amount per Unit</th>
<th>Total Rate of Return on the Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>-90.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-50.00%</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>-40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>-30.00%</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>-20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>-20.00%</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.00(1)</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>-5.00%</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.00</td>
<td>-3.00%</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00(2)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>$10.40</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>$11.50(3)</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.50</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) This is the hypothetical Threshold Value.
(2) The hypothetical Starting Value of 100 used in these examples has been chosen for illustrative purposes only and does not represent a likely actual Starting Value for the Market Measure.
(3) The Redemption Amount per unit cannot exceed the hypothetical Capped Value.
Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

**Example 1**
The Ending Value is 50.00, or 50.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Threshold Value: 90.00
Ending Value: 50.00

\[
10 - \left[ 10 \times \left( \frac{90 - 50}{100} \right) \right] = 6.00 \quad \text{Redemption Amount per unit}
\]

**Example 2**
The Ending Value is 97.00, or 97.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Threshold Value: 90.00
Ending Value: 97.00

Redemption Amount (per unit) = $10.00, the principal amount, since the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value but greater than or equal to the Threshold Value.

**Example 3**
The Ending Value is 105.00, or 105.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Ending Value: 105.00

\[
10 + \left[ 10 \times 200\% \times \left( \frac{105 - 100}{100} \right) \right] = 11.00 \quad \text{Redemption Amount per unit}
\]

**Example 4**
The Ending Value is 130.00, or 130.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Ending Value: 130.00

\[
10 + \left[ 10 \times 200\% \times \left( \frac{130 - 100}{100} \right) \right] = 16.00, \text{ however, because the Redemption Amount for the notes cannot exceed the hypothetical Capped Value, the Redemption Amount will be $11.50 per unit}
\]
There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the “Risk Factors” sections beginning on page PS-6 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 and page 1 of the prospectus. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors as to the risks entailed by an investment in the notes and the suitability of the notes in light of your particular circumstances before you invest in the notes.

- Depending on the performance of the Index as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.
- Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity.
- Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the notes. If we become unable to meet our financial obligations as they become due, you may lose some or all of your investment.
- Your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the stocks included in the Index.
- The initial estimated value of your notes on the pricing date will be less than their public offering price. The difference between the public offering price of your notes and the initial estimated value of the notes reflects costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring the notes, as well as hedging our obligations under the notes (including, but not limited to, the hedging related charge, as further described under “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12). Because hedging our obligations entails risks and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or a loss and the amount of any such profit or loss will not be known until the maturity date.
- The initial estimated value of your notes is based on our internal funding rate. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the initial estimated value of the notes generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. This discount is based on, among other things, our view of the funding value of the notes as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the notes in comparison to those costs for our conventional fixed-rate debt, as well as estimated financing costs of any hedge positions (including, but not limited to, the hedging related charge, as further described under “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12), taking into account regulatory and internal requirements. If the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities were to be used, we would expect the economic terms of the notes to be more favorable to you. Additionally, assuming all other economic terms are held constant, the use of an internal funding rate for the notes is expected to increase the initial estimated value of the notes and have an adverse effect on the economic terms of the notes.
- The initial estimated value of your notes is based on our internal pricing models, which may prove to be inaccurate and may be different from the pricing models of other financial institutions, including BofAS and MLPF&S. The initial estimated value of your notes when the terms of the notes are set on the pricing date is based on our internal pricing models, which take into account a number of variables, typically including the expected volatility of the Market Measure, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), price-sensitivity analysis, time to maturity of the notes and our internal funding rate, and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which are not evaluated or verified on an independent basis and may or may not materialize. Further, our pricing models may be different from other financial institutions’ pricing models, including those of BofAS and MLPF&S, and the methodologies used by us to estimate the value of the notes may not be consistent with those of other financial institutions that may be purchasers or sellers of notes in any secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price of your notes, if any, may be materially less than the initial estimated value of the notes determined by reference to our internal pricing models. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change and any assumptions may prove to be incorrect.
- The initial estimated value of your notes is not a prediction of the prices at which you may sell your notes in the secondary market, if any exists, and such secondary market prices, if any, will likely be less than the public offering price of your notes, may be less than the initial estimated value of your notes and could result in a substantial loss to you. The initial estimated value of the notes will not be a prediction of the prices at which MLPF&S, BofAS, their or our respective affiliates or third parties may be willing to purchase the notes from you in secondary market transactions (if they are willing to purchase, which they are not obligated to do). The price at which you may be able to sell your notes in the secondary market at any time, if any, will be influenced by many factors that cannot be predicted, such as market conditions, and any bid and ask spread for similar sized trades, and may be substantially less than the initial estimated value of the notes. Further, as secondary market prices of your notes take into account the levels at which our debt securities trade in the secondary market, and do not take into account our various costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring the notes, as well as hedging our obligations under the notes, secondary market prices of your notes will likely be less than the public offering price of your notes. As a result, the price at which MLPF&S, BofAS, their or our respective affiliates or third parties may be willing to purchase the notes from you in secondary market transactions, if any, will likely be less than the price you paid for your notes, and any sale prior to maturity could result in a substantial loss to you.
A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. None of us, any of our affiliates, MLPF&S or BofAS is obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

Our business, hedging and trading activities, and those of MLPF&S, BofAS and our and their respective affiliates (including trades in shares of companies included in the Index), and any hedging and trading activities we, MLPF&S, BofAS or our or their respective affiliates engage in for our clients’ accounts, may affect the market value of, and return on, the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you.

The Index sponsor may adjust the Index in a way that may adversely affect its level and your interests, and the Index sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests.

You will have no rights of a holder of the securities included in the Index and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.

While we, MLPF&S, BofAS or our or their respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in the Index, none of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or our or their respective affiliates control any company included in the Index, and have not verified any disclosure made by any such company.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agents, one of which is us and one of which is BofAS, as the determinations made by the calculation agents may be discretionary and could adversely affect any payment on the notes.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes are uncertain and, because of this uncertainty, there is a risk that the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes could differ materially and adversely from the treatment described below in “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences”, as described further in product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Alternative Treatments”. You should consult your tax advisor as the tax consequences of an investment in the notes and the potential alternative treatments.

For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes, please see the discussion in product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences”. If you are not a Non-resident Holder (as that term is defined in the prospectus) for Canadian federal income tax purposes or if you acquire the notes in the secondary market, you should consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes and receiving the payments that might be due under the notes.

Additional Risk Factors

The notes are subject to risks associated with small-size capitalization companies.

The stocks composing the Index are issued by companies with small-sized market capitalization. The stock prices of small-size companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. Small-size capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. Small-size capitalization companies may also be more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products or services.
The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. Russell began dissemination of the RTY on January 1, 1984, and calculates and publishes the RTY. The RTY was set to 135 as of the close of business on December 31, 1986. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. As a subset of the Russell 3000® Index, the RTY consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000® Index.

Select information regarding top constituents and industry and/or sector weightings may be made available by Russell on its website.

Selection of Stocks Underlying the RTY

All companies eligible for inclusion in the RTY must be classified as a U.S. company under FTSE Russell’s country-assignment methodology. If a company is incorporated, has a stated headquarters location, and trades in the same country (American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares are not eligible), then the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three factors are not the same, FTSE Russell defines three Home Country Indicators (HCIs): country of incorporation, country of headquarters, and country of the most liquid exchange (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume). Using the HCIs, FTSE Russell compares the primary location of the company’s assets with the three HCIs. If the primary location of its assets matches any of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to the primary location of its assets. If there is insufficient information to determine the country in which the company’s assets are primarily located, FTSE Russell will use the primary country from which the company’s revenues are primarily derived for the comparison with the three HCIs in a similar manner. FTSE Russell uses the average of two years of assets or revenues data to reduce potential turnover. If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenues data, FTSE Russell will assign the company to the country of its headquarters, which is defined as the address of the company’s principal executive offices, unless that country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation “BDI” country, in which case the company will be assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange. BDI countries include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands. For any companies incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory, including countries such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, a U.S.HCI is assigned.

All securities eligible for inclusion in the RTY must trade on a major U.S. exchange. Bulletin board, pink-sheets, and over-the-counter (“OTC”) traded securities are not eligible for inclusion. Stocks must trade at or above $1.00 on their primary exchange on the last trading day in May to be eligible for inclusion during annual reconstitution. However, in order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member’s closing price is less than $1.00 on the last day of May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the month of May is equal to or greater than $1.00. Initial public offerings are added each quarter and must have a closing price at or above $1.00 on the last day of their eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion. If a stock, new or existing, does not have a closing price at or above $1.00 (on its primary exchange) on the last trading day in May, but does have a closing price at or above $1.00 on another major U.S. exchange, that stock will be eligible for inclusion.

An important criteria used to determine the list of securities eligible for the RTY is total market capitalization, which is defined as the market price as of the last trading day in May for those securities being considered at annual reconstitution times the total number of shares outstanding. Where applicable, common stock, non-restricted exchangeable shares and partnership units/membership interests are used to determine market capitalization. Any other form of shares such as preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants and rights, or trust receipts, are excluded from the calculation. If multiple share classes of common stock exist, they are combined. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. If multiple share classes exist, FTSE Russell will determine a primary trading vehicle, and the price of that primary trading vehicle (usually the most liquid) is used to calculate market capitalization.

Companies with a total market capitalization of less than $30 million are not eligible for the RTY. Similarly, companies with only 5% or less of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the RTY. Royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies, blank check companies, special-purpose acquisition companies, and limited partnerships are also not eligible for inclusion in the Russell U.S. Indices. Business development companies, exchange traded funds and mutual funds are also excluded. Bulletin board, pink-sheets, and OTC traded securities are not eligible for inclusion.
Annual reconstitution is a process by which the RTY is completely rebuilt. Based on closing levels of the company’s common stock on its primary exchange on the last trading day of May of each year, FTSE Russell reconstitutes the composition of the RTY using the then existing market capitalizations of eligible companies. Reconstitution of the RTY occurs on the last Friday in June or, when the last Friday in June is the 29th or 30th, reconstitution occurs on the prior Friday. In addition, FTSE Russell adds initial public offerings to the RTY on a quarterly basis based on market capitalization guidelines established during the most recent reconstitution.

After membership is determined, a security’s shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as “free float.” The purpose of the adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set.
The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the Index in the period from January 1, 2010 through June 25, 2020. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On June 25, 2020, the closing level of the Index was 1,413.315.

This historical data on the Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Index or of what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the Index.

License Agreement

The Russell 2000® Index is a trademark of Russell and has been licensed for use by TD. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Russell and Russell makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the notes.

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Supplement to the Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

Under our distribution agreement, we have appointed TDS, an affiliate of TD, and BofAS as agents for the sale of the notes. TDS will purchase the notes from us, and BofAS will purchase the notes from TDS, each at the public offering price less the indicated underwriting discount indicated on the cover hereof MLPF&S will purchase the notes from BofAS for resale, and will receive a selling concession in connection with the sale of the notes in an amount up to the full amount of the underwriting discount indicated on the cover of this term sheet. Except as described below, BofAS and MLPF&S will offer the notes at the public offering price set forth on the cover page hereof. TD will reimburse TDS for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the notes.

We may deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the initial settlement of the notes occurs more than two business days from the pricing date, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the settlement date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S and/or one of its affiliates acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S, BofAS or our or their affiliates may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices, and these prices will include MLPF&S’ and BofAS’ (or such other entity’s) trading commissions and mark-ups or mark-downs. MLPF&S and BofAS (or such other entity) may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions, but is not obligated to engage in any such transactions. At MLPF&S’ and BofAS’ discretion, MLPF&S and BofAS may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed TD’s initial estimated value of the notes for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any price offered by us, MLPF&S, BofAS or our or their affiliates for the notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Index and the remaining term of the notes. However, none of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our or their respective affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our or their respective affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

BofAS has informed us that, as of the date hereof, it expects that if you hold your notes in a BofAS account, the value of the notes shown on your account statement will be based on BofAS’ estimate of the value of the notes if BofAS or another of its affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do. That estimate will be based upon the price that BofAS may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions, and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than our initial estimated value of the notes.

TDS is an affiliate of TD and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5121. Additionally, TD will receive the net proceeds from the initial public offering of the notes, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. Consequently, this offering of the notes will be conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121 and TDS is not permitted to sell the notes to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

The distribution of the Note Prospectus in connection with these offers or sales will be solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of the notes that was made available to investors in connection with their initial offering. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to, rely on the Note Prospectus for information regarding TD or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

An investor’s household, as referenced on the cover of this term sheet, will generally include accounts held by any of the following, as determined by MLPF&S in its discretion and acting in good faith based upon information then available to MLPF&S:

- the investor’s spouse (including a domestic partner), siblings, parents, grandparents, spouse’s parents, children and grandchildren, but excluding accounts held by aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews or any other family relationship not directly above or below the individual investor;
- a family investment vehicle, including foundations, limited partnerships and personal holding companies, but only if the beneficial owners of the vehicle consist solely of the investor or members of the investor’s household as described above; and
- a trust where the grantors and/or beneficiaries of the trust consist solely of the investor or members of the investor’s household as described above; provided that, purchases of the notes by a trust generally cannot be aggregated together with any purchases made by a trustee’s personal account.

Purchases in retirement accounts will not be considered part of the same household as an individual investor’s personal or other non-retirement account, except for individual retirement accounts, simplified employee pension plans, savings incentive match plan for employees and single-participant or owners only accounts (i.e., retirement accounts held by self-employed individuals, business owners or partners with no employees other than their spouses).

Please contact your Merrill financial advisor if you have any questions about the application of these provisions to your specific circumstances or think you are eligible.
Structuring the Notes

The notes are our senior unsecured debt securities, Series E, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Index. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. Our internal funding rate generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. If the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities were to be used, we would expect the economic terms of the notes to be more favorable to you. Therefore, due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the notes will be greater than the initial estimated value of the notes.

At maturity, we are required to pay the Redemption Amount to holders of the notes, which will be calculated based on the performance of the Index and the $10 per unit principal amount. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with BofAS, MLPF&S or one of their affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, which may include MLPF&S, BofAS and one or more of our or their affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Index, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms and initial estimated value of the notes depend, in part, on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

BofAS has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include a hedging related charge of approximately $0.075 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit to be credited to BofAS from these transactions. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, additional profits and losses from these hedging arrangements may be realized by BofAS or any third party hedge providers.

For further information, see “Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to the LIRNs” beginning on page PS-6 and “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” on page PS-17 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.
Summary of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences

For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes, please see the discussion in product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences”. If you are not a Non-resident Holder (as that term is defined in the prospectus) for Canadian federal income tax purposes or if you acquire the notes in the secondary market, you should consult your tax advisors as to the consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes and receiving the payments that might be due under the notes.

Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain. No statutory, regulatory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” beginning on page PS-29 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 and to discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor. This discussion is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has been sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS. Except as discussed under the heading “Non-U.S. Holders”, this discussion is applicable only to a U.S. holder that acquires notes upon initial issuance and holds its notes as a capital asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Tax Treatment. Pursuant to the terms of the notes, TD and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your notes as prepaid derivative contracts with respect to the Market Measure. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above characterization. If your notes are so treated, upon the taxable disposition of a note, you generally should recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on such taxable disposition and your tax basis in the note. Your tax basis in a note generally should equal your cost for the note. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your notes for more than one year (otherwise such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Based on certain factual representations received from us, our special U.S. tax counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, is of the opinion that it would be reasonable to treat your notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the notes, it is possible that your notes could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument or pursuant to some other characterization, such that the timing and character of your income from the notes could differ materially and adversely from the treatment described above, as described further under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Alternative Treatments” on page PS-31 of product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any stock included in the Market Measure would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code or as a “United States real property holding corporation” (a “USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If any such entity were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply, to a U.S. holder in the case of a PFIC and to a non-U.S. holder in the case of a USRPHC, upon the taxable disposition of a note. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible consequences to them in the event that any such entity is or becomes a PFIC or USRPHC.

Notice 2008-2. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the notes should be treated as an ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations on their investments in the notes.

Proposed Legislation. In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of notes purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of the notes despite the fact that there will be no interest payments over the term of the notes.

Furthermore, in 2013 the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If it had been enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would have been to require instruments such as the notes to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.
Except to the extent otherwise required by law, TD intends to treat your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above and under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” of the product supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1, unless and until such time as the Treasury and the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” or “undistributed net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain realized with respect to the notes, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that, when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds $200,000 for an unmarried individual, $250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), $125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the regular income tax. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. Certain U.S. holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” in excess of an applicable threshold may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to such assets with their tax returns, especially if such assets are held outside the custody of a U.S. financial institution. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its notes and fails to do so.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. The proceeds received from a taxable disposition of the notes will be subject to information reporting unless you are an “exempt recipient” and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number, if you are a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders. If you are a non-U.S. holder, subject to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA, discussed below, you should generally not be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your notes if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your non-U.S. status, including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8. Subject to Section 897 of the Code, and Section 871(m) of the Code, discussed herein, gain realized from the taxable disposition of a note generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S., (ii) you are a non-resident alien individual and are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied or (iii) you have certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

Section 897. We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any stock included in the Index would be treated as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We also have not attempted to determine whether the notes should be treated as “United States real property interests” (“USRPI”) as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If any such entity and/or the notes were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including subjecting any gain realized by a non-U.S. holder in respect of the notes upon a taxable disposition (including cash settlement) of the notes to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential treatment of any such entity as a USRPHC and/or the notes as USRPI.

Section 871(m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (“delta-one specified equity-linked instruments”) issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2023.

Based on our determination that the notes are not “delta-one” with respect to the Market Measure or any stock included in the Market Measure, our special U.S. tax counsel is of the opinion that the notes should not be delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the notes. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your notes could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Market Measure, any stock included in the Market Measure or your notes, and following such occurrence your notes could be treated as delta-one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the notes under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the Market Measure or any stock included in the Market Measure or the notes. A non-U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of the Market Measure or any stock included in the Market Measure or the notes should consult its tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to its notes in the context of its other transactions.
Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the notes, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the notes.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders. A note may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual non-U.S. holder holds the note at the time of his or her death. The gross estate of a non-U.S. holder domiciled outside the U.S. includes only property situated in the U.S. Individual non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding the notes at death.

FATCA. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on "withholdable payments" (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and "passthru payments" (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account at the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain "withholdable payments", will not apply to gross proceeds on a sale or disposition and will apply to certain foreign passthru payments only to the extent that such payments are made after the date that is two years after final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are published. If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Investors should consult their own advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their notes through a foreign entity) under the FATCA rules.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction (including that of TD).

Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement (including a product supplement and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S or BofAS toll-free at 1-800-294-1322.

"Leveraged Index Return Notes®“ and “LIRNs®” are registered service marks of Bank of America Corporation, the parent company of MLPF&S and BofAS.


Leveraged Index Return Notes® “LIRNs®” Linked to One or More Equity Indices

- Leveraged Index Return Notes® (the “LIRNs”) are senior unsecured debt securities issued by The Toronto-Dominion Bank (“TD”). Any payments due on LIRNs, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of TD.

- LIRNs do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity, and we will not pay interest on LIRNs. Instead, the return on LIRNs will be based on the performance of an underlying “Market Measure,” which will be an equity index or a basket of equity indices.

- LIRNs provide an opportunity to earn a multiple of the positive performance of the Market Measure, and may provide limited protection against the risk of losses. You will be exposed to any negative performance of the Market Measure below the Threshold Value (as defined below) on a 1-to-1 basis. If specified in the applicable pricing supplement (which we refer to as a “term sheet”), your LIRNs may be “Capped LIRNs.” In the case of Capped LIRNs, the Redemption Amount (as defined below) will not exceed a specified cap (the “Capped Value”).

- If the value of the Market Measure increases from its Starting Value to its Ending Value (each as defined below), you will receive at maturity a cash payment per unit (the “Redemption Amount”) that equals the principal amount plus a multiple of that increase, and in the case of Capped LIRNs, up to the Capped Value.

- If the value of the Market Measure does not change or decreases from its Starting Value to its Ending Value but not below the Threshold Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal the principal amount. However, if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will be subject to 1-to-1 downside exposure to the decrease of the Market Measure below the Threshold Value. In such case, you may lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your LIRNs.

- This product supplement describes the general terms of LIRNs, the risk factors to consider before investing, the general manner in which they may be offered and sold, and other relevant information.

- For each offering of LIRNs, we will provide you with a term sheet that will describe the specific terms of that offering, including the specific Market Measure, the Capped Value (if applicable), the Threshold Value, and certain risk factors. The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the terms specified in this product supplement.

- LIRNs will be issued in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of $10. The applicable term sheet may also set forth a minimum number of units that you must purchase.

- Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, LIRNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

- BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”) and one or more of its affiliates and TD Securities (USA) LLC (“TDS”) may act as our agents to offer LIRNs, and each of BofAS and TDS will act in a principal capacity in such role.

_LIRNs are senior unsecured debt securities issued by TD, are not guaranteed or insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “CDIC”), the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or any other governmental agency or instrumentality of any jurisdiction, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. LIRNs have complex features and investing in LIRNs involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. Potential purchasers of LIRNs should consider the information in “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of this product supplement and page 1 of the accompanying prospectus. You may lose all or a significant portion of your investment in LIRNs._

None of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this product supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

_BofA Securities_
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SUMMARY

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanation set forth elsewhere in this product supplement and in the accompanying prospectus, as well as the applicable term sheet. None of us, BoFAS or TDS have authorized any other person to provide you with any information different from the information set forth in these documents. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information about LIRNs, you should not rely on it.

Key Terms:

General:

LIRNs are senior unsecured debt securities issued by TD, are not guaranteed or insured by the CDIC or the FDIC, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. As further described in the accompanying prospectus, LIRNs rank equally with all of our other senior unsecured debt from time to time outstanding. Any payments due on LIRNs, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk.

The return on LIRNs will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and there is no guaranteed return of principal at maturity. Therefore, you may lose all or a significant portion of your investment if the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is less than the Threshold Value.

Each issue of LIRNs will mature on the date set forth in the applicable term sheet. We cannot redeem LIRNs at any earlier date. We will not make any payments on LIRNs until maturity, and you will not receive any interest payments.

Market Measure:

The Market Measure may consist of one or more of the following:

- U.S. broad-based equity indices;
- U.S. sector- or style-based equity indices;
- non-U.S. or global equity indices; or
- any combination of the above.

The Market Measure may consist of a group, or “Basket,” of the foregoing. We refer to each equity index included in any Basket as a “Basket Component.” If the Market Measure to which your LIRNs are linked is a Basket, the Basket Components will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Market Measure Performance:

The performance of the Market Measure will be measured according to the percentage change of the Market Measure from its Starting Value to its Ending Value.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet:

The “Starting Value” will be the closing level of the Market Measure on the date when LIRNs are priced for initial sale to the public (the “pricing date”).

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures.”

The “Threshold Value” will be a value of the Market Measure that equals a specified percentage (100% or less) of the Starting Value. The Threshold Value will be determined on the pricing date and set forth in the applicable term sheet. If the Threshold Value is equal to 100% of the Starting Value, you will be exposed to any decrease in the value of the Market Measure from the Starting Value to the Ending Value on a 1-to-1 basis, and you may lose all of your investment in LIRNs.

The “Ending Value” will equal the average of the closing levels of the Market Measure on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period (each as defined below).

If a Market Disruption Event (as defined herein) occurs and is continuing on a scheduled calculation day, or if certain other events occur, the calculation agent will
determine the Ending Value as set forth in the section “Description of LIRNs—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value.”

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Ending Value will be determined as described in “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket.”

**Participation Rate:**
The rate at which investors participate in any increase in the value of the Market Measure, as calculated below. The Participation Rate will generally be greater than or equal to 100%, and will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. If the Participation Rate is 100%, your participation in any upside performance of the Market Measure will not be leveraged.

**Capped Value:**
For Capped LIRNs, the maximum Redemption Amount. Your investment return in Capped LIRNs is limited to the amount represented by the Capped Value specified in the applicable term sheet. We will determine the applicable Capped Value on the pricing date of each issue of Capped LIRNs.

**Redemption Amount at Maturity:**
At maturity, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is greater than the principal amount if the value of the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. In the case of Capped LIRNs, the Redemption Amount will not exceed the Capped Value. If the value of the Market Measure does not change or decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value but not below the Threshold Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal the principal amount. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will be subject to 1-to-1 downside exposure to the decrease of the Market Measure below the Threshold Value and will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount and, if the Threshold Value is equal to 100% of the Starting Value, could be zero.

Any payments due on LIRNs, including any repayment of principal, is subject to our credit risk as issuer of LIRNs. If we were to default on our obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment.

The Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars, will be calculated as follows:

1. **Is the Ending Value greater than the Starting Value?**
   - Yes: You will receive per unit:
     \[
     \text{Amount} = \left( \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Participation Rate} \times \frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right)
     \]
   - In the case of Capped LIRNs, the Redemption Amount will not exceed the Capped Value.

2. **Is the Ending Value greater than or equal to the Threshold Value?**
   - Yes: You will receive the principal amount per unit.
   - No: You will receive per unit:
     \[
     \text{Principal Amount} - \left( \text{Principal Amount} \times \frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right)
     \]
Principal at Risk:
You may lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your LIRNs. Further, if you sell your LIRNs prior to maturity, you may find that the market value per LIRN is less than the price that you paid for your LIRNs.

Maturity Valuation Period:
The “Maturity Valuation Period” will be the period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Calculation Agent:
The calculation agent will make all determinations associated with LIRNs. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we (or one of our affiliates) and BofAS (or one of its affiliates) may act as joint calculation agents for LIRNs. Alternatively, we will appoint BofAS or one of its affiliates to act as calculation agent for LIRNs. When we refer to a “calculation agent” in this product supplement or in any term sheet, we are referring to the applicable calculation agent or joint calculation agents, as the case may be. See the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Role of the Calculation Agent.”

Agents:
BofAS and one or more of its affiliates and TDS will act as our agents in connection with each offering of LIRNs and will receive an underwriting discount based on the number of units of LIRNs sold. See the section entitled “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” for additional information. None of the agents is your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of LIRNs, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet or the accompanying prospectus as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase LIRNs.

Listing:
Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, LIRNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

This product supplement relates only to LIRNs and does not relate to any equity index that comprises the Market Measure described in any term sheet. You should read carefully the entire accompanying prospectus and this product supplement, together with the applicable term sheet, to understand fully the terms of your LIRNs, as well as the tax and other considerations important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in any LIRNs. In particular, you should review carefully the sections in this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus entitled “Risk Factors,” which highlight a number of risks of an investment in LIRNs, to determine whether an investment in LIRNs is appropriate for you. If the terms or information described in the applicable term sheet and/or this product supplement are inconsistent with those described in this product supplement and/or in the accompanying prospectus, as applicable, the following hierarchy will govern: first, the applicable term sheet; second, this product supplement; and last, the accompanying prospectus. You should carefully review the applicable term sheet to understand the specific terms of your LIRNs.

 Neither we nor any agent is making an offer to sell LIRNs in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. This product supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell LIRNs to anyone, and are not soliciting an offer to buy LIRNs from anyone, in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

 Certain capitalized terms used and not defined in this product supplement have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this product supplement to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to TD.

 You are urged to consult with your own attorneys and business and tax advisors before making a decision to purchase any LIRNs.
RISK FACTORS

Your investment in LIRNs is subject to investment risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase LIRNs should be made only after carefully considering the risks, including those discussed below, together with the risk information contained in the accompanying prospectus and applicable term sheet, in light of your particular circumstances. LIRNs are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the material terms of LIRNs or investments in equity or equity-based securities in general.

General Risks Relating to LIRNs

Your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal. There is no fixed principal repayment amount on LIRNs at maturity. The return on LIRNs will be based on the performance of a Market Measure, and if the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is less than the Threshold Value, you may lose all or a significant portion of your investment. If the Threshold Value is equal to 100% of the Starting Value, the Redemption Amount could be zero and you may lose all of your investment in LIRNs.

Your return on LIRNs may be less than the yield on a conventional fixed- or floating-rate debt security of comparable maturity. There will be no periodic interest payments on LIRNs as there would be on a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security having the same maturity. Any return that you receive on LIRNs may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with the same maturity date. As a result, your investment in LIRNs may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money.

Your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value, if applicable, and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Market Measure. The appreciation potential of Capped LIRNs is limited to the Capped Value. You will not receive a Redemption Amount greater than the Capped Value, regardless of the appreciation of the Market Measure. In contrast, a direct investment in the Market Measure (or the securities included in the Market Measure) would allow you to receive the full benefit of any appreciation in the value of the Market Measure (or those underlying securities).

In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, the Ending Value will not reflect the value of dividends paid, or distributions made, on the securities included in the Market Measure or any other rights associated with those securities. Thus, any return on LIRNs will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the securities underlying the Market Measure.

Additionally, the Market Measure may consist of one or more equity indices that include securities traded in a non-U.S. currency and, therefore, are calculated in such non-U.S. currency. If the value of that currency strengthens against the U.S. dollar during the term of your LIRNs, you may not obtain the benefit of that increase, which you would have received if you had owned the securities included in the index or indices.
Payments on LIRNs are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs. LIRNs are our senior unsecured debt securities, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. As a result, your receipt of the Redemption Amount at maturity is dependent upon our ability to repay our obligations on the maturity date, regardless of whether the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition will be on the maturity date. If we become unable to meet our financial obligations as they become due, you may not receive any amounts payable under the terms of LIRNs.

In addition, our credit ratings are an assessment by ratings agencies of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, our perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our credit ratings or increases in the spread between the yield on our securities and the yield on U.S. Treasury securities (the “credit spread”) prior to the maturity date may adversely affect the market value of LIRNs. However, because your return on LIRNs depends upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations, such as the value of the Market Measure, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to LIRNs.

The initial estimated value of your LIRNs will be less than their public offering price. The difference between the public offering price of your LIRNs and the initial estimated value of LIRNs (to be specified in the applicable term sheet) will reflect costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring LIRNs, as well as hedging our obligations under the applicable LIRNs. Because hedging our obligations entails risks and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or a loss and the amount of any such profit or loss will not be known until the applicable maturity date.

The initial estimated value of your LIRNs will be based on our internal funding rate. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the initial estimated value of LIRNs generally will represent a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. This discount will be based on, among other things, our view of the funding value of LIRNs as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of LIRNs in comparison to those costs for our conventional fixed-rate debt, as well as estimated financing costs of any hedge positions, taking into account regulatory and internal requirements. If the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities were to be used, we would expect the economic terms of LIRNs to be more favorable to you. Additionally, assuming all other economic terms are held constant, the use of an internal funding rate for LIRNs is expected to increase the initial estimated value of LIRNs and have an adverse effect on the economic terms of LIRNs.

The initial estimated value of LIRNs will be based on our internal pricing models, which may prove to be inaccurate and may be different from the pricing models of other financial institutions, including BofAS. The initial estimated value of your LIRNs when the terms of LIRNs are set on the applicable pricing date will be based on our internal pricing models, which take into account a number of variables, typically including the expected volatility of the Market Measure, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), price-sensitivity analysis, time to maturity of LIRNs and our internal funding rate, and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which are not evaluated or verified on an independent basis and may or may not materialize. Further, our pricing models may be different from other financial institutions’ pricing models, including those of BofAS, and the methodologies used by us to estimate the value of LIRNs may not be consistent with those of other financial institutions that may be purchasers or sellers of LIRNs in any secondary market. As a result,
the secondary market price of your LIRNs, if any, may be materially less than the initial estimated value of LIRNs, as set forth in the applicable term sheet, determined by reference to our internal pricing models. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change and any assumptions may prove to be incorrect.

The initial estimated value of LIRNs will not be a prediction of the prices at which you may sell LIRNs in the secondary market, if any exists, and such secondary market prices, if any, will likely be less than the public offering price of LIRNs, may be less than the initial estimated value of LIRNs and could result in a substantial loss to you. The initial estimated value of LIRNs, as set forth in the applicable term sheet, will not be a prediction of the prices at which BofAS, our or their respective affiliates or third parties may be willing to purchase such LIRNs from you in secondary market transactions (if they are willing to purchase, which they are not obligated to do). The price at which you may be able to sell your LIRNs in the secondary market at any time, if any, will be influenced by many factors that cannot be predicted, such as market conditions, and any bid and ask spread for similar sized trades, and may be substantially less than the initial estimated value of LIRNs. Further, as secondary market prices of your LIRNs take into account the levels at which our debt securities trade in the secondary market, and do not take into account our various costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring LIRNs, as well as hedging our obligations under LIRNs, secondary market prices of your LIRNs will likely be less than the public offering price of your LIRNs. As a result, the price at which BofAS, our or their respective affiliates or third parties may be willing to purchase LIRNs from you in secondary market transactions, if any, will likely be less than the price you paid for your LIRNs, and any sale prior to maturity could result in a substantial loss to you.

We cannot assure you that there will be a trading market for your LIRNs. If a secondary market exists, we cannot predict how LIRNs will trade, or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid. The development of a trading market for LIRNs will depend on various factors, including our financial performance and changes in the value of the Market Measure. The number of potential buyers of your LIRNs in any secondary market may be limited. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your LIRNs at any price in any secondary market.

We anticipate that one or more of the agents or their affiliates will act as a market-maker for LIRNs, but none of them are required to do so and may cease to do so at any time. Any price at which an agent or its affiliates may bid for, offer, purchase, or sell any LIRNs may be higher or lower than the public offering price, and that price may differ from the values determined by pricing models that it may use, whether as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups, or other transaction costs. These bids, offers, or transactions may adversely affect the prices, if any, at which those LIRNs might otherwise trade in the market. In addition, if at any time any entity were to cease acting as a market-maker for any issue of LIRNs, it is likely that there would be significantly less liquidity in that secondary market. In such a case, the price at which those LIRNs could be sold likely would be lower than if an active market existed.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, we will not list LIRNs on any securities exchange or quotation system. Even if an application were made to list your LIRNs, we cannot assure you that the application will be approved or that your LIRNs will be listed and, if listed, that they will remain listed for their entire term. The listing of LIRNs on any securities exchange or quotation system will not necessarily ensure that a trading market will develop, and if a trading market does develop, that there will be liquidity in the trading market.
The Redemption Amount will not reflect changes in the value of the Market Measure that occur other than during the Maturity Valuation Period. Changes in the value of the Market Measure during the term of LIRNs other than during the Maturity Valuation Period will not be reflected in the calculation of the Redemption Amount. To calculate the Redemption Amount, the calculation agent will compare only the Ending Value to the Starting Value or the Threshold Value, as applicable. No other values of the Market Measure will be taken into account. As a result, even if the value of the Market Measure has increased at certain times during the term of LIRNs, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. In addition, because the Ending Value will equal the average of the closing levels of the Market Measure on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, it may be less than the closing level of the Market Measure on any particular calculation day.

If your LIRNs are linked to a Basket, changes in the levels of one or more of the Basket Components may be offset by changes in the levels of one or more of the other Basket Components. The Market Measure of your LIRNs may be a Basket. In such a case, changes in the levels of one or more of the Basket Components may not correlate with changes in the levels of one or more of the other Basket Components. The levels of one or more Basket Components may increase, while the levels of one or more of the other Basket Components may decrease or not increase as much. Therefore, in calculating the value of the Market Measure at any time, increases in the level of one Basket Component may be moderated or wholly offset by decreases or lesser increases in the levels of one or more of the other Basket Components. If the weightings of the applicable Basket Components are not equal, adverse changes in the levels of the Basket Components which are more heavily weighted would have a greater impact upon the value of the Market Measure and, consequently, the return on your LIRNs.

The respective publishers of the applicable indices may adjust those indices in a way that affects their levels, and these publishers have no obligation to consider your interests. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, none of us, the agents or our or their respective affiliates have any affiliation with any publisher of an index to which your LIRNs are linked (each, an "Index Publisher"). Consequently, we have no control over the actions of any Index Publisher. An Index Publisher can add, delete, or substitute the components included in the applicable index or make other methodological changes that could change its level. A new security included in an index may perform significantly better or worse than the replaced security, and the performance will impact the level of the applicable index. Additionally, an Index Publisher may alter, discontinue, or suspend calculation or dissemination of an index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of, and the return on, your LIRNs. No Index Publisher has any obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising any index.

Exchange rate movements may adversely impact the market value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs. If any security included in a Market Measure is traded in a currency other than U.S. dollars and, for purposes of the applicable index, is converted into U.S. dollars, then the value of the Market Measure will depend, in part, on the relevant exchange rates. If the value of the U.S. dollar strengthens against the currencies of that index, the level of the applicable index may be adversely affected and the Redemption Amount may be reduced. Exchange rate movements may be particularly impacted by existing and expected rates of inflation and interest rate levels; political, civil or military unrest; the balance of payments between countries; and the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the countries relevant to the applicable index and the United States. All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of those countries and the United States and other countries and regions important to international trade and finance.
If you attempt to sell your LIRNs prior to maturity, their market value, if any, will be affected by various factors that interrelate in complex ways and may be less than the principal amount. LIRNs are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. The limited protection against the risk of losses provided by the Threshold Value, if any, will only apply if you hold your LIRNs to maturity. You have no right to have your LIRNs redeemed prior to maturity. If you wish to liquidate your investment in your LIRNs prior to maturity, your only option would be to sell them. At that time, there may be an illiquid market for your LIRNs or no market at all. Even if you were able to sell your LIRNs, there are many factors outside of our control that may affect their market value, some of which, but not all, are stated below. The impact of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. These factors may interact with each other in complex and unpredictable ways. The following paragraphs describe a specific factor’s expected impact on the market value of LIRNs, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

- **Value of the Market Measure.** We anticipate that the market value of LIRNs prior to maturity generally will depend to a significant extent on the value of the Market Measure. In general, it is expected that the market value of LIRNs will decrease as the value of the Market Measure decreases, and increase as the value of the Market Measure increases. However, as the value of the Market Measure increases or decreases, the market value of LIRNs is not expected to increase or decrease at the same rate. If you sell your LIRNs when the value of the Market Measure is less than, or not sufficiently above the applicable Starting Value, then you may receive less than the principal amount of your LIRNs.

In addition, because the Redemption Amount for Capped LIRNs will not exceed the applicable Capped Value, we do not expect that Capped LIRNs will trade in any secondary market at a price that is greater than the Capped Value.

- **Volatility of the Market Measure.** Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations in the Market Measure. Increases or decreases in the volatility of the Market Measure may have an adverse impact on the market value of LIRNs. Even if the value of the Market Measure increases after the applicable pricing date, if you are able to sell your LIRNs before their maturity date, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable at maturity based on that value because of the anticipation that the value of the Market Measure will continue to fluctuate until the Ending Value is determined.

- **Economic and Other Conditions Generally.** The general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States, as well as geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, regulatory, and judicial events and related uncertainties that affect stock markets generally, may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and the market value of LIRNs. If the Market Measure includes one or more indices that have returns that are calculated based upon securities prices in one or more non-U.S. markets (a “non-U.S. Market Measure”), the value of your LIRNs may also be adversely affected by similar events in the markets of the relevant foreign countries.

- **Interest Rates.** We expect that changes in interest rates will affect the market value of LIRNs. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the market value of LIRNs will decrease. In general, we expect that the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact of these changes will be on the value of LIRNs. In the case of non-U.S. Market Measures, the level of interest rates in the relevant foreign countries may also affect their economies and in turn the value of the non-U.S. Market Measure, and, thus, the market value of LIRNs may be adversely affected.

- **Dividend Yields.** In general, if the cumulative dividend yields on the securities included
in the Market Measure increase, we anticipate that the market value of LIRNs will decrease.

- **Exchange Rate Movements and Volatility.** If the Market Measure of your LIRNs includes any non-U.S. Market Measures, changes in, and the volatility of, the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the relevant non-U.S. currency or currencies could have an adverse impact on the value of your LIRNs, and the Redemption Amount may depend in part on the relevant exchange rates. In addition, the correlation between the relevant exchange rate and any applicable non-U.S. Market Measure reflects the extent to which a percentage change in that exchange rate corresponds to a percentage change in the applicable non-U.S. Market Measure, and changes in these correlations may have an adverse impact on the value of your LIRNs.

- **Our Financial Condition and Creditworthiness.** Our perceived creditworthiness, including any increases in our credit spreads and any actual or anticipated decreases in our credit ratings, may adversely affect the market value of LIRNs. In general, we expect the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact will be on the value of LIRNs. However, a decrease in our credit spreads or an improvement in our credit ratings will not necessarily increase the market value of LIRNs.

- **Time to Maturity.** There may be a disparity between the market value of LIRNs prior to maturity and their value at maturity. This disparity is often called a time “value,” “premium” or “discount,” and reflects expectations concerning the value of the Market Measure prior to the maturity date. As the time to maturity decreases, this disparity may decrease, such that the value of LIRNs will approach the expected Redemption Amount to be paid at maturity.

**Trading and hedging activities by us, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates may affect the market value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs.** We, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates may buy or sell the securities included in the Market Measure, or futures, options contracts, or exchange-traded instruments on the Market Measure or its component securities or other instruments whose value is derived from the Market Measure or its component securities. We, the agents, or our or their respective affiliates may execute such purchases or sales for our own or their own accounts, for business reasons, or in connection with hedging our obligations under LIRNs. These transactions could adversely affect the value of these securities and, in turn, the value of a Market Measure in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in LIRNs. On or before the applicable pricing date, any purchases or sales by us, the agents, and our respective affiliates, or others on our or their behalf (including those for the purpose of hedging some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with LIRNs), may increase the value of a Market Measure or its component securities. Consequently, the values of that Market Measure or the securities included in that Market Measure may decrease subsequent to the pricing date of an issue of LIRNs, adversely affecting the market value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs.

We, the agents, or one or more of our or their respective affiliates may also engage in hedging activities that could increase the value of the Market Measure on the applicable pricing date. In addition, these activities, including the unwinding of a hedge, may decrease the market value of your LIRNs prior to maturity, including during the Maturity Valuation Period, and may reduce the Redemption Amount. We, the agents, or one or more of our or their respective affiliates may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in LIRNs, and may hold or resell LIRNs. For example, the agents may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which they engage. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the value of the Market Measure, the market value of your LIRNs prior to maturity or the Redemption Amount.
Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the agents or one or more of our respective affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the agents, or one or more of our or their respective affiliates may engage in trading activities related to the Market Measure and to securities included in the Market Measure that are not for your account or on your behalf. We, the agents, or one or more of our or their respective affiliates also may issue or underwrite other financial instruments with returns based upon the applicable Market Measure. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the agents and their affiliates may hold and trade our or our affiliates’ debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Certain of the agents or their affiliates may also have lending or other capital markets relationships with us. In order to hedge such exposure, the agents may enter into transactions such as the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our or our affiliates’ securities, including potentially LIRNs. Any such positions could adversely affect future trading prices of LIRNs. These trading and other business activities may present a conflict of interest between your interest in LIRNs and the interests we, the agents and our or their respective affiliates may have in our proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These trading and other business activities, if they influence the value of the Market Measure or secondary trading in your LIRNs, could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of LIRNs.

We, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates expect to enter into arrangements or adjust or close out existing transactions to hedge our obligations under LIRNs. We, the agents, or our or their respective affiliates also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other securities or instruments that we or they issue, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of a particular issue of LIRNs. We may enter into such hedging arrangements with one or more of our subsidiaries or affiliates, or with one or more of the agents or their affiliates. Such a party may enter into additional hedging transactions with other parties relating to LIRNs and the applicable Market Measure. This hedging activity is expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, but could also result in a loss. We, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, regardless of whether the value of LIRNs increases or decreases or whether the Redemption Amount on LIRNs is more or less than the principal amount of LIRNs. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates receive for the sale of LIRNs, which creates an additional incentive to sell LIRNs to you.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent. We expect to appoint BofAS or one of its affiliates as the calculation agent or as joint calculation agent (along with us or one of our affiliates) for LIRNs and, as such, we and/or BofAS, as joint calculation agents or calculation agent, will determine the Starting Value, the Threshold Value, the Ending Value, and the Redemption Amount. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between our status as issuer and our responsibilities as calculation agent. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with the calculation agent’s determination as to whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred, or in connection with judgments that the calculation agent would be required to make if the publication of an index is discontinued. See the sections entitled “Description of LIRNs—Market Disruption Events,” “—Adjustments to an Index,” and “— Discontinuance of an Index.” The calculation agent will be required to carry out its duties in good faith and use its reasonable judgment under certain circumstances. However, because we or one of our affiliates may serve as the calculation agent, potential conflicts of interest could arise. None of us, the agents or any of our respective affiliates will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of LIRNs in taking any action that might affect the value of LIRNs.
As the calculation agent or joint calculation agents, we (or one of our affiliates) and/or BoFAS or one of its affiliates will have discretion in making various determinations that affect your LIRNs, such as when a Market Disruption Event occurs or an index is discontinued. The exercise of this discretion by the calculation agent could adversely affect the value of your LIRNs and may present the calculation agent with a conflict of interest of the kind described under “—Trading and hedging activities by us, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates may affect the market value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs” and “—Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the agents or one or more of our respective affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you” above.

Significant Aspects of the Tax Treatment of LIRNs Are Uncertain.

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of LIRNs are uncertain. There is no direct legal authority as to the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of LIRNs, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the tax treatment of LIRNs, and the IRS or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this product supplement or the applicable term sheet. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for LIRNs, the timing and/or character of income on LIRNs could be affected materially and adversely. Please read carefully the section entitled “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” herein. You should consult your tax advisor about your own tax situation.

In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of LIRNs. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as LIRNs should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of LIRNs will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) should be applied to such instruments. Prospective purchasers of LIRNs are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations.

Except to the extent otherwise required by law, we intend to treat your LIRNs for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” unless and until such time as the Treasury and IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Furthermore, in 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of instruments such as LIRNs purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of LIRNs even though there will not be any interest payments over the term of LIRNs. Moreover, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments that, if it had been enacted, would have required instruments such as LIRNs to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions. It is not possible to predict whether any similar or identical bills will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your LIRNs. Prospective purchasers of LIRNs are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the draft legislation and its possible impact on you.
For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in LIRNs, please see “Tax Consequences – Canadian Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus. If you are not a Non-resident Holder (as that term is defined in “Tax Consequences – Canadian Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus) or if you acquire LIRNs in the secondary market, you should consult your tax advisors as to the consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of LIRNs and receiving the payments that might be due under LIRNs.

**Risks Relating to the Market Measures**

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the applicable Market Measure. In the ordinary course of business, we, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates may have expressed views on expected movements in a Market Measure or the securities included in the Market Measure, and may do so in the future. These views or reports may be communicated to our clients and clients of these entities. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in markets relating to a Market Measure may at any time have significantly different views from our views and the views of these entities. For these reasons, you are encouraged to derive information concerning a Market Measure and its component securities from multiple sources, and you should not rely on our views or the views expressed by these entities.

You will have no rights of a security holder, you will have no rights to receive any of the securities included in the Market Measure, and you will not be entitled to dividends or other distributions by the issuers of these securities. LIRNs are our debt securities. They are not equity instruments, shares of stock or securities of any other issuer. Investing in LIRNs will not make you a holder of any of the securities included in the Market Measure. You will not have any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, or any other rights with respect to those securities. As a result, the return on your LIRNs may not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned those securities and received the dividends paid or other distributions made in connection with them. Additionally, the levels of certain indices reflect only the prices of the securities included in that index and do not take into consideration the value of dividends paid on those securities. Your LIRNs will be paid in cash and you have no right to receive any of these securities.

If the Market Measure to which your LIRNs are linked includes equity securities traded on foreign exchanges, your return may be affected by factors affecting international securities markets. The value of securities traded outside of the U.S. may be adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to the relevant securities markets. Factors which could affect those markets, and therefore the return on your LIRNs, include:

- **Market Liquidity and Volatility.** The relevant foreign securities markets may be less liquid and/or more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than U.S. or other securities markets.

- **Political, Economic, and Other Factors.** The prices and performance of securities of companies in foreign countries may be affected by political, economic, financial, and social factors in those regions. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a particular securities market and cross-shareholdings in companies in the relevant foreign markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. In addition, recent or future changes in government, economic, and fiscal policies in the relevant jurisdictions, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws, or other laws or restrictions, and possible fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, are factors that could adversely affect the relevant securities markets. The relevant foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy in economic factors such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, and self-sufficiency.
In particular, many emerging nations are undergoing rapid change, involving the restructuring of economic, political, financial and legal systems. Regulatory and tax environments may be subject to change without review or appeal, and many emerging markets suffer from underdevelopment of capital markets and tax systems. In addition, in some of these nations, issuers of the relevant securities face the threat of expropriation of their assets, and/or nationalization of their businesses. The economic and financial data about some of these countries may be unreliable.

- **Publicly Available Information.** There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. In addition, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements in foreign countries differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we and the agents do not control any company included in any Market Measure and have not verified any disclosure made by any of those companies. We, the agents, or our or their respective affiliates currently, or in the future, may engage in business with companies included in a Market Measure, and we, the agents, or our or their respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in a Market Measure. However, none of us, the agents, or any of our or their respective affiliates has the ability to control the actions of any of these companies or has undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, any of these companies, unless (and only to the extent that) the securities of us, the agents, or our or their respective affiliates are included in that Market Measure. In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, none of us, the agents, or any of our or their respective affiliates is responsible for the calculation of any index included in a Market Measure. Unless otherwise specified therein, any information in the applicable term sheet regarding the Market Measure is derived from publicly available information. You should make your own investigation into the Market Measure.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, none of the Index Publishers, their affiliates, or any companies included in the Market Measure will be involved in any offering of LIRNs or will have any obligation of any sort with respect to LIRNs. As a result, none of those companies will have any obligation to take your interests as holders of LIRNs into consideration for any reason, including taking any corporate actions that might adversely affect the value of the securities included in the Market Measure or the market value of, and any amounts payable on, LIRNs.

Our business activities and those of the agents relating to the companies included in a Market Measure or LIRNs may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates, at the time of any offering of LIRNs or in the future, may engage in business with the companies included in the Market Measure, including making loans to, equity investments in, or providing investment banking, asset management, or other services to those companies, their affiliates, and their competitors. In connection with these activities, any of these entities may receive information about those companies that we will not divulge to you or other third parties. We, the agents, and our or their respective affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports on one or more of these companies. The agents may also publish research reports relating to our or our affiliates’ securities, including LIRNs. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding your LIRNs.
Any of these activities may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and, consequently, the market value of, and any amounts payable on, your LIRNs. None of us, the agents, or any of our or their respective affiliates makes any representation to any purchasers of LIRNs regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the issuers of the securities included in a Market Measure. Any prospective purchaser of LIRNs should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Market Measure to a level that, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in LIRNs. The composition of the Market Measure does not reflect any investment recommendations from us, the agents, or any of our or their respective affiliates.

**Other Risk Factors Relating to the Applicable Market Measure**

The accompanying prospectus contains additional risk factors applicable to LIRNs under the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 1. Additionally, the applicable term sheet may set forth additional risk factors as to the Market Measure. You are urged to review these other risk factors and consult with your advisors about the consequences of an investment in LIRNs prior to making an investment decision on LIRNs.
USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

We will use the net proceeds we receive from each sale of LIRNs for the purposes we describe in the accompanying prospectus under “Use of Proceeds.” We and/or our affiliates may also use those proceeds in transactions intended to hedge our obligations under LIRNs as described below.

In anticipation of the sale of LIRNs, we and/or our affiliates expect to enter into hedging transactions involving purchases of securities or over-the-counter derivative instruments linked to the applicable Market Measure and any component securities of a Market Measure prior to or on the pricing date. From time to time, we and/or our affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions or unwind those we have entered into.

We and/or our affiliates may acquire a long or short position in securities similar to LIRNs from time to time and may, in our or their sole discretion, hold or resell those similar securities. We and/or our affiliates may close out our or their hedge on or before the maturity date.

We and/or our affiliates may close out our or their hedge position relating to LIRNs on or before any calculation days during the Maturity Valuation period for your LIRNs. That step may involve sales or purchases of the instruments described above. No holder of LIRNs will have any rights or interest in our or any affiliate’s hedging activity or any positions we or our affiliates may take in connection with any hedging activity.

The hedging activity discussed above may adversely affect the market value of, and the return on, LIRNs from time to time.
DESCRIPTION OF THE LIRNS

General

Each issue of LIRNs will be part of a series of medium-term notes entitled “Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series E” that will be issued under the senior indenture, as amended or supplemented from time to time. The senior indenture is described more fully in the accompanying prospectus. The following description of LIRNs supplements and, to the extent it is inconsistent with, supersedes the description of the general terms and provisions of the notes and debt securities set forth under the heading “Description of the Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus. These documents should be read in connection with the applicable term sheet.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, LIRNs are not bail-inable debt securities (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) and the applicable discussions in the accompanying prospectus relating to bail-inable debt securities will not apply to LIRNs.

The maturity date of LIRNs and the aggregate principal amount of each issue of LIRNs will be stated in the applicable term sheet. If the scheduled maturity date is not a business day, we will make the required payment on the next business day, and no interest will accrue as a result of such delay.

We will not pay interest on LIRNs. LIRNs do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. LIRNs will be payable only in U.S. dollars.

Prior to the maturity date, LIRNs are not redeemable at our option or repayable at the option of any holder. LIRNs are not subject to any sinking fund. LIRNs are not subject to the defeasance provisions described in the accompanying prospectus under the caption “Description of the Debt Securities—Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance.”

LIRNs will be issued only in global form through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). We will issue LIRNs in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of $10. The CUSIP number for each issue of LIRNs will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You may transfer LIRNs only in whole units.

Payment at Maturity

At maturity, subject to our credit risk as issuer of LIRNs, you will receive the Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Redemption Amount” will be calculated as follows:

- If the Ending Value is greater than the Starting Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal:

\[
\text{Principal Amount} + \left[ \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Participation Rate} \times \left( \frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]
\]

If your LIRNs are Capped LIRNs, the Redemption Amount will not exceed the “Capped Value” set forth in the applicable term sheet.

- If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value, but is greater than or equal to the Threshold Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal the principal amount.
• If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal:

\[
\text{Principal Amount} - \left[ \text{Principal Amount} \times \frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right]
\]

The Redemption Amount will not be less than zero.

The “Threshold Value” will be a value of the Market Measure that equals a specified percentage of the Starting Value, which will be less than or equal to 100%. The Threshold Value will be determined on the pricing date and set forth in the applicable term sheet. If the Threshold Value is equal to 100% of the Starting Value, then the Redemption Amount for LIRNs will be less than the principal amount if there is any decrease in the value of the Market Measure from the Starting Value to the Ending Value, and you may lose all of your investment in LIRNs.

Your participation in any upside performance of the Market Measure underlying your LIRNs will also be impacted by the Participation Rate. The “Participation Rate” will generally be greater than or equal to 100%. The Participation Rate applicable to your LIRNs will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. If the applicable term sheet specifies that the Participation Rate is 100%, your participation in any upside performance of the Market Measure will not be leveraged.

Each term sheet will provide examples of Redemption Amounts based on a range of hypothetical Ending Values.

The applicable term sheet will set forth information as to the applicable Market Measure, including information as to the historical values of the Market Measure. However, historical values of the Market Measure are not indicative of its future performance or the performance of your LIRNs.

An investment in LIRNs does not entitle you to any ownership interest, including any voting rights, dividends paid, or other distributions made, in the securities of any of the companies included in a Market Measure.

The Starting Value and the Ending Value

Starting Value

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Starting Value” will be the closing level of the Market Measure on the pricing date.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “—Basket Market Measures” below.

Ending Value

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Ending Value” will equal the average of the closing levels of the Market Measure determined on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.
The “Maturity Valuation Period” means the period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

A “calculation day” means any Market Measure Business Day during the Maturity Valuation Period on which a Market Disruption Event has not occurred.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, a “Market Measure Business Day” means a day on which (1) the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) and The Nasdaq Stock Market, or their successors, are open for trading and (2) the applicable index(es) (or any successor) is calculated and published.

If the calculation agent determines that (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “non-calculation day”), the closing level of the Market Measure for the applicable non-calculation day will be the closing level of the Market Measure on the next calculation day that occurs during the Maturity Valuation Period. For example, if the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period are non-calculation days, then the closing level of the Market Measure on the next calculation day will also be the closing level for the Market Measure on the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. If no further scheduled calculation days occur after a non-calculation day, or if every scheduled calculation day after that non-calculation day is also a non-calculation day, then the closing level of the Market Measure for that non-calculation day and each following non-calculation day, if any, (or for all the scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period, if applicable) will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent on the last scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event on that last scheduled calculation day.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Starting Value and the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Basket Market Measures” below.

Market Disruption Events

For an index, “Market Disruption Event” means one or more of the following events, as determined by the calculation agent:

(A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange where the securities included in an index trade (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the securities which then compose the index or any successor index; or

(B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the index (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), whether by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted by the relevant exchange or otherwise, in options contracts or futures contracts related to the index, or any successor index; or
For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred:

(1) a limitation on the hours in a trading day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;

(2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts related to the index, or any successor index, will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;

(3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the index, or any successor index, by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts will constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts related to the index;

(4) a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; and

(5) if applicable to indices with component securities listed on the NYSE, for the purpose of clause (A) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material” if so determined by the calculation agent.

Adjustments to an Index

After the applicable pricing date, an Index Publisher may make a material change in the method of calculating an index or in another way that changes the index such that it does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the index had those changes or modifications not been made. In this case, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing level is to be calculated, make adjustments to the index. Those adjustments will be made in good faith as necessary to arrive at a calculation of a level of the index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level of the index, as so adjusted.

Discontinuance of an Index

After the pricing date, an Index Publisher may discontinue publication of an index to which an issue of LIRNs is linked. The Index Publisher or another entity may then publish a substitute index that the calculation agent determines to be comparable to the original index (a “successor index”). If this occurs, the calculation agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by the relevant Index Publisher or any other entity and calculate the Ending Value as described under “—The Starting Value and the Ending Value” or “—Basket Market Measure,” as applicable. If the calculation agent selects a successor index, the calculation agent will give written notice of the selection to the trustee, to us and to the holders of LIRNs.
If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of the index before the end of the Maturity Valuation Period and the calculation agent does not select a successor index, then on each day that would have been a calculation day, until the earlier to occur of:

- the determination of the Ending Value; and
- a determination by the calculation agent that a successor index is available,

the calculation agent will compute a substitute level for the index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate the index before any discontinuance as if that day were a calculation day. The calculation agent will make available to holders of LIRNs information regarding those levels by means of Bloomberg L.P., Thomson Reuters, a website, or any other means selected by the calculation agent.

If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for an index, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for all purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, any modification or discontinuance of the publication of any index to which your LIRNs are linked may adversely affect trading in LIRNs.

**Basket Market Measures**

If the Market Measure to which your LIRNs are linked is a Basket, the Basket Components will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. We will assign each Basket Component a weighting (the “Initial Component Weight”) so that each Basket Component represents a percentage of the Starting Value of the Basket on the pricing date. We may assign the Basket Components equal Initial Component Weights, or we may assign the Basket Components unequal Initial Component Weights. The Initial Component Weight for each Basket Component will be stated in the applicable term sheet.

**Determination of the Component Ratio for Each Basket Component**

The “Starting Value” of the Basket will be equal to 100. We will set a fixed factor (the “Component Ratio”) for each Basket Component on the pricing date, based upon the weighting of that Basket Component. The Component Ratio for each Basket Component will equal:

- the Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) for that Basket Component, multiplied by 100; divided by
- the closing level of that Basket Component on the pricing date.

Each Component Ratio will be rounded to eight decimal places.

The Component Ratios will be calculated in this way so that the Starting Value of the Basket will equal 100 on the pricing date. The Component Ratios will not be revised subsequent to their determination on the pricing date, except that the calculation agent may in its good faith judgment adjust the Component Ratio of any Basket Component in the event that Basket Component is materially changed or modified in a manner that does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the value of that Basket Component had those material changes or modifications not been made.
The following table is for illustration purposes only, and does not reflect the actual composition, Initial Component Weights, or Component Ratios, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Example: The **hypothetical** Basket Components are Index ABC, Index XYZ, and Index RST, with their Initial Component Weights being 50.00%, 25.00% and 25.00%, respectively, on a **hypothetical** pricing date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basket Component</th>
<th>Initial Component Weight</th>
<th>Hypothetical Closing Level(1)</th>
<th>Hypothetical Component Ratio(2)</th>
<th>Initial Basket Value Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index ABC</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>0.10000000</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index XYZ</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>2,420.00</td>
<td>0.01033058</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index RST</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>1,014.00</td>
<td>0.02465483</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting Value........................................................................................................................................ 100.00

(1) This column sets forth the **hypothetical** closing level of each Basket Component on the **hypothetical** pricing date.

(2) The **hypothetical** Component Ratio for each Basket Component equals its Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the hypothetical closing level of that Basket Component on the **hypothetical** pricing date, with the result rounded to eight decimal places.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, if a Market Disruption Event occurs on the pricing date as to any Basket Component or the pricing date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day for any Basket Component by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, the calculation agent will establish the closing level of that Basket Component (the "Basket Component Closing Level"), and thus its Component Ratio, based on the closing level of that Basket Component on the first Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date on which no Market Disruption Event occurs for that Basket Component. In the event that a Market Disruption Event occurs for that Basket Component on the pricing date and on each day to and including the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date, the calculation agent (not later than the close of business in New York, New York on the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date) will estimate the Basket Component Closing Level, and thus the applicable Component Ratio. The final term sheet will provide the Basket Component Closing Level, a brief statement of the facts relating to the establishment of the Basket Component Closing Level (including the applicable Market Disruption Event(s)), and the applicable Component Ratio.

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Component, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning stated above in “—Market Disruption Events.”

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Ending Value of the Basket

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket for a calculation day by summing the products of the Basket Component Closing Level on that calculation day and the Component Ratio for each Basket Component. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the level of each Basket Component. Any increase in the level of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the level of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the level of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the level of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket.

The “Ending Value” of the Basket will equal the average value of the Basket on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, if, for any Basket Component (an “Affected Basket Component”), the calculation agent determines that (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “non-calculation day”), the calculation agent will determine the closing levels of the Basket Components for that non-calculation day, and as a result, the Ending Value, as follows:

- The closing level of each Basket Component that is not an Affected Basket Component will be its closing level on such non-calculation day.
- The closing level of each Basket Component that is an Affected Basket Component for the applicable non-calculation day will be determined in the same manner as described in the fifth paragraph of subsection “—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value,” provided that references to “Market Measure” will be references to “Basket Component.”

Role of the Calculation Agent

The calculation agent has the sole discretion to make all determinations regarding LIRNs as described in this product supplement, including determinations regarding the Starting Value, the Threshold Value, the Ending Value, the Market Measure, the Redemption Amount, any Market Disruption Events, a successor index, Market Measure Business Days, business days, calculation days, non-calculation days, and determinations related to any adjustments to, or the discontinuance of, any index. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be conclusive for all purposes and final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

We expect to appoint BoFAS (or one of its affiliates) and us (or one of our affiliates) as the joint calculation agents for each issue of LIRNs. Alternatively, we may appoint BoFAS (or one of its affiliates) as calculation agent for LIRNs. When we refer to a “calculation agent” in this product supplement or in any term sheet, we are referring to the applicable calculation agent or joint calculation agents, as the case may be. However, in either case, we may change the calculation agent at any time without notifying you. The identity of the calculation agent will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.
Same-Day Settlement and Payment

LIRNs will be delivered in book-entry form only through DTC against payment by purchasers of LIRNs in immediately available funds. We will pay the Redemption Amount in immediately available funds so long as LIRNs are maintained in book-entry form.

Events of Default and Acceleration

Events of default are defined in the senior indenture. If such an event occurs and is continuing, unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, the amount payable to a holder of LIRNs upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the Redemption Amount described under the caption “—Payment at Maturity,” determined as if LIRNs matured on the date of acceleration, and as if the final calculation day of the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth Market Measure Business Day prior to the date of acceleration. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of us, your claim may be limited under applicable bankruptcy law. In case of a default in payment of LIRNs, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, they will not bear a default interest rate. For additional discussion of these matters, please see the discussion in the accompanying prospectus under the heading “Description of the Debt Securities—Terms Specific to Senior Debt Securities—Events of Default”.

If the maturity date of LIRNs is accelerated because of an event of default, we will, or will cause the calculation agent to, provide written notice to the trustee at its New York office, on which notice the trustee may conclusively rely, and to the depositary, of the cash amount due with respect to LIRNs as promptly as possible and in no event later than two business days after the date of acceleration.

Listing

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, LIRNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.
SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

TDS and BofAS and one or more of its affiliates may act as our agents for any offering of LIRNs, and TDS and BofAS will each act in a principal capacity in such role, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet. Each agent will be a party to the distribution agreement described in the section “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying prospectus.

Each agent will receive an underwriting discount that is a percentage of the aggregate principal amount of LIRNs sold through its efforts, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. Each agent may resell any LIRN it purchases as principal to other brokers or dealers at a discount, which may include all or part of the discount that agent received from us. Additionally, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, TDS will provide services to TD in connection with the offer and sale of LIRNs, and TD will reimburse TDS for certain related expenses and pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of LIRNs.

You must have an account with the applicable agent in order to purchase LIRNs. None of the agents is acting as your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of LIRNs, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase any LIRNs. You should make your own investment decision regarding LIRNs after consulting with your legal, tax, and other advisors.

BofAS and its affiliates may use this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with the applicable term sheet, in market-making transactions for any LIRNs after their initial sale solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of LIRNs that were made available to investors in connection with the initial distribution of LIRNs. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to rely on these documents for information regarding TD or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

Conflict of Interest

TDS is an affiliate of TD and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5121. Additionally, TD will receive the net proceeds from the initial public offering of the notes, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. Consequently, this offering of the notes will be conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121 and TDS is not permitted to sell the notes to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.
Selling Restrictions

European Economic Area

None of the applicable pricing supplement, this product supplement or the accompanying prospectus is a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below). The applicable pricing supplement, this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus have been prepared on the basis that any offer of LIRNs in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) will only be made to a legal entity which is a qualified investor under the Prospectus Regulation (“Qualified Investors”). Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in the EEA of LIRNs which are the subject of the offering contemplated in the applicable pricing supplement, this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus may only do so with respect to Qualified Investors. Neither TD nor the agents have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of notes other than to Qualified Investors. The expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as may be amended.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – LIRNs are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes: (a) a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended (“MiFID II”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, as amended or superseded (the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and LIRNs to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for LIRNs. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling LIRNs or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling LIRNs or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

United Kingdom

BofAS and TDS have represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the program will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) in relation to any LIRNs which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing, or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any LIRNs other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing, or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage, or dispose of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of LIRNs would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) by TD;

(b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any LIRNs in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to TD; and

(c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to LIRNs in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF CANADIAN TAX CONSEQUENCES

An investor should read carefully the description of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations relevant to a Non-resident Holder owning LIRNs under “Tax Consequences – Canadian Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus. The applicable term sheet may describe the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations relevant to a Non-resident Holder owning LIRNs which shall, to the extent so described or to the extent inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus, replace or modify the description in the accompanying prospectus.
MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in LIRNs are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of how certain securities such as LIRNs should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes and we do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS. The following is a general description of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of LIRNs and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to LIRNs. This summary is based upon the Code, final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date of this document, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. The applicable term sheet will contain a further discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to that offering of LIRNs, which may differ from the discussion herein. The summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences contained in the applicable term sheet supersedes the following summary to the extent it is inconsistent with this discussion. Prospective purchasers of LIRNs are urged to read the discussion below in connection with the discussion in the applicable term sheet relating to their LIRNs and to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes and the federal, state, and local tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of, and receiving payments under, LIRNs.

This discussion applies to you only if you acquire your LIRNs upon initial issuance and hold your LIRNs as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This discussion does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies,
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings,
- a financial institution or a bank,
- a regulated investment company (a “RIC”), a real estate investment trust (a “REIT”) or common trust fund,
- a life insurance company,
- a tax-exempt organization or an investor holding LIRNs in a tax-advantaged account (such as an “Individual Retirement Account” or “Roth IRA”), as defined in Section 408 or 408A of the Code, respectively,
- a person that owns LIRNs as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, synthetic security, conversion transaction, or other integrated transaction, or enters into a “constructive sale” with respect to LIRNs or a “wash sale” with respect to LIRNs or the Market Measure,
- a former citizen of the U.S.,
- a U.S. holder (as defined below) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar, or
- taxpayers subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code.
Except as discussed under “— Non-U.S. Holders” below, this discussion is only applicable to U.S. holders.

For purposes of this summary, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of a LIRN that is: (i) an individual who is a citizen or a resident of the U.S. for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) a domestic corporation or other entity that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and is created or organized in or under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration, and one or more U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

An individual may, subject to certain exceptions, be deemed to be a resident of the U.S. by reason of being present in the U.S. for at least 31 days in the calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year (counting for such purposes all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year, and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year).

If a partnership, or any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds LIRNs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding LIRNs should consult its tax advisor with regard to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in LIRNs.

**U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we intend to treat LIRNs as prepaid derivative contracts with respect to the Market Measure for U.S. federal income tax purposes and pursuant to the terms of LIRNs, the Bank and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat LIRNs in accordance with this characterization.

If LIRNs are so treated, you should generally not accrue any income with respect to LIRNs during the term of LIRNs until taxable disposition of LIRNs and you should generally recognize gain or loss upon such taxable disposition in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and your tax basis in LIRNs. In general, your tax basis in your LIRNs will be equal to the amount you paid for your LIRNs. Such recognized gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your LIRNs for more than one year (otherwise, such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that your holding period in respect of your LIRNs should end on the date on which the amount you are entitled to receive upon maturity of your LIRNs is determined (generally the final calculation day of the Maturity Valuation Period), even though you will not receive any amounts from the Bank in respect of your LIRNs prior to the maturity date of your LIRNs. In this case, you may be treated as having a holding period in respect of your LIRNs ending prior to the maturity date for your LIRNs, and such holding period may be treated as less than one year even if you receive cash on the maturity date of your LIRNs at a time that is more than one year after the beginning of your holding period.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we expect our special U.S. tax counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, would be able to opine that it would be reasonable to treat your LIRNs in the manner described above.
**Notice 2008-2**

In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of LIRNs. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument, such as LIRNs, should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of such LIRNs would ultimately be required to accrue current income and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” under Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. **Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance and potential impact of the above considerations.**

Except to the extent otherwise required by law, we intend to treat your LIRNs for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above unless and until such time as the Treasury and IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

**Section 1297**

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any component security of a Market Measure would be treated as a PFIC. In general, if a U.S. taxpayer holds an interest in a PFIC, such U.S. taxpayer is required to report any gain on disposition of an interest in such PFIC as ordinary income, rather than as capital gain, and the taxpayer is subject to tax on such gain in the year such gain is recognized at the highest ordinary income tax rate and for a non-deductible interest charge at the federal underpayment rate as if the gain had been earned ratably over each day in such taxpayer’s holding period and such tax liabilities had been due with respect to each prior year in the taxpayer’s holding periods. In the event that any component security of a Market Measure is treated as a PFIC, the application of the PFIC rules to LIRNs would be unclear, and it is possible that U.S. holders of LIRNs could be subject to the PFIC rules to the extent that LIRNs directly or indirectly references shares in one or more PFICs. Accordingly, U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to an investment in LIRNs.

**Alternative Treatments**

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of your LIRNs, it is possible that the IRS could seek to characterize your LIRNs in a manner that results in tax consequences to you that are materially different from those described above and could materially and adversely affect the timing and/or character of income or loss with respect to LIRNs.

**Contingent Payment Debt Instrument.** If LIRNs have a term greater than one year, it is possible that LIRNs could be treated as a debt instrument subject to the special tax rules governing contingent payment debt instruments. If LIRNs are so treated, you would be required to accrue interest income over the term of your LIRNs based upon the yield at which we would issue a non-contingent fixed-rate debt instrument with other terms and conditions similar to your LIRNs. You would recognize gain or loss upon the taxable disposition of your LIRNs in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount you receive at such time and your adjusted basis in your LIRNs. In general, your adjusted basis in your LIRNs would be equal to the amount you paid for your LIRNs, increased by the amount of interest you previously accrued with respect to your LIRNs. Any gain you recognize upon the taxable disposition of your LIRNs would be ordinary income and any loss recognized by you at such time would be ordinary loss.
to the extent of interest you included in income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of your LIRNs, and thereafter, would be capital loss.

**Contingent Short-Term Debt Instrument.** Similarly, if LIRNs have a term of one year or less, it is possible that LIRNs could be treated as contingent short-term debt instruments. However, there are no specific rules that govern contingent short-term debt instruments and, therefore, if LIRNs were characterized as contingent short-term debt instruments, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of LIRNs would not be entirely clear. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of such characterization.

**Other Alternative Treatments.** The IRS could also possibly assert that (i) you should be treated as owning the Market Measure, any Basket Components or the component securities of a Market Measure, (ii) any gain or loss that you recognize upon the taxable disposition of LIRNs should be treated as ordinary gain or loss or short-term capital gain or loss, (iii) you should be required to accrue interest income over the term of your LIRNs, (iv) you should be required to include in ordinary income an amount equal to any increase in the Market Measure, any Basket Components or any component security of a Market Measure that is attributable to ordinary income that is realized in respect of the Market Measure, any Basket Components or any component security of a Market Measure, such as interest, dividends or net-rental income or (v) you should be required to recognize taxable gain upon a rollover, rebalancing or change, if any, of the Market Measure or any Basket Component. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of such characterization and any possible alternative characterizations of their LIRNs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

**Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income**

U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income” or “undistributed net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain realized with respect to LIRNs, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds $200,000 for an unmarried individual, $250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), $125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. U.S. holders should consult their advisors with respect to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax.

**Information Reporting with respect to Specified Foreign Financial Assets**

U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their LIRNs if they do not hold their LIRNs in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their LIRNs and certain other “specified foreign financial assets” (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its LIRNs and fails to do so.

**Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions**

Treasury regulations require U.S. taxpayers to report certain transactions (“Reportable Transactions”) on IRS Form 8886. An investment in LIRNs or a sale of LIRNs generally should not be treated as a Reportable Transaction under current law, but it is possible that future legislation, regulations or administrative rulings could cause an investment in LIRNs or a sale of LIRNs to be treated as a Reportable Transaction. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning or disposing of LIRNs.
Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

The proceeds received from a taxable disposition of LIRNs will be subject to information reporting unless a holder is an “exempt recipient” and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if such holder fails to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number in the case of a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions. A non-U.S. holder that provides a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8, will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against the applicable holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

For purposes of this summary, a “non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of a LIRN that is: (i) a nonresident alien individual for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) a foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or (iii) an estate or trust whose income is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis.

Subject to the discussion below with respect to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA, if you are a non-U.S. holder, you should generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to payments on your LIRNs or to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your LIRNs if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your non-U.S. status, including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a fully completed and validly executed applicable IRS Form W-8. Subject to Section 897 of the Code and Section 871(m) of the Code (each as discussed below), gain realized on the taxable disposition of LIRNs by a non-U.S. holder will generally not be subject to federal income tax, unless:

- the gain with respect to LIRNs is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S.;
- the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who holds LIRNs as a capital asset and is present in the U.S. for more than 182 days in the taxable year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied; or
- the non-U.S. holder has certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

If the gain realized on the taxable disposition of LIRNs by the non-U.S. holder is described in any of the three preceding bullet points, the non-U.S. holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to the gain except to the extent that an income tax treaty reduces or eliminates the tax and the appropriate documentation is provided.

Section 897. We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any component security of a Market Measure would be treated as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We will also not attempt to determine whether LIRNs should be treated as “United States real property interests” (“USRPI”) as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If any such entity were treated as a USRPHC or LIRNs were treated as USRPI, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including subjecting any gain to a non-U.S. holder in respect of a LIRN upon a taxable disposition of the LIRN to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a 15% withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential treatment of any such entity as a USRPHC and LIRNs as USRPI.
Section 871(m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more dividend paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (“delta-one specified equity-linked instruments”) issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2021. Accordingly, non-U.S. holders of LIRNs that are not delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and that issued before January 1, 2021 should not be subject to tax under Section 871(m). However, it is possible that such withholding tax could apply to LIRNs under these rules if the non-U.S. holder enters into certain subsequent transactions in respect of the Market Measure. For LIRNs issued on or after January 1, 2021, the applicable term sheet will indicate whether withholding applies to such LIRN under Section 871(m). If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold such taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Non-U.S. holders should consult with their tax advisors regarding the application of Section 871(m) and the regulations thereunder in respect of their acquisition and ownership of LIRNs.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders. LIRNs may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual non-U.S. holder holds LIRNs at the time of his or her death. The gross estate of a non-U.S. holder domiciled outside the U.S. includes only property situated in the U.S. Individual non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding LIRNs at death.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") generally imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and “passthru payments” (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account of the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain “withholdable payments”, will not apply to gross proceeds on a sale or disposition and will apply to certain foreign passthru payments only to the extent that such payments are made after the date that is two years after final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published. If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions
and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Holders should consult their tax advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their LIRNs through a foreign entity) under the FATCA rules.

**Proposed Legislation**

In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of LIRNs purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of LIRNs despite the fact that there will be no interest payments over the term of LIRNs. Furthermore, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments that, if it had been enacted, would have required instruments such as LIRNs to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.

It is impossible to predict whether any similar or identical bills will be enacted in the future or whether any such bills would affect the tax treatment of your LIRNs. Prospective purchasers of LIRNs are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding any possible changes in law and whether any such change may adversely affect the tax treatment of their LIRNs.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in LIRNs, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction (including that of TD and those of the issuers of the component securities of a Market Measure).
ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan (each, an “employee benefit plan”) subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the employee benefit plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in LIRNs. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the employee benefit plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit (i) employee benefit plans which are subject to Title I of ERISA, (ii) “plans” defined in Section 4975 of the Code (including individual retirement accounts and “Keogh”) which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code and (iii) entities whose underlying assets are considered to include “plan assets” of any employee benefit plan subject to Title I of ERISA or plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code (each of the foregoing described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) referred to herein as an “ERISA plan”), from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” with persons who are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code (“parties in interest”) with respect to the ERISA plan. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. In addition, the fiduciary of the ERISA plan that engaged in such a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code.

The acquisition, holding or, if applicable, exchange, of LIRNs by an ERISA plan with respect to which we or certain of our affiliates is or becomes a party in interest may constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless the LIRN is acquired and held pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable exemption. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions, or “PTCEs,” that may provide exemptive relief if required for direct or indirect prohibited transactions that may arise from the purchase or holding of a LIRN. These exemptions include, without limitation:

- PTCE 84-14, an exemption for certain transactions determined or effected by independent qualified professional asset managers;
- PTCE 90-1, an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts;
- PTCE 91-38, an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds;
- PTCE 95-60, an exemption for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts; and
- PTCE 96-23, an exemption for plan asset transactions managed by in-house asset managers.

In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide statutory exemptive relief for certain arm’s length transactions with a person that is a party in interest solely by reason of providing services to ERISA plans or being related to such a service provider. Under these provisions, the purchase and sale of a LIRN should not constitute a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, provided that neither the issuer of the LIRN nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority.
or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any ERISA plan involved in the transaction, and provided further that the ERISA plan pays no more and receives no less than “adequate consideration” in connection with the transaction. Each of the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. Fiduciaries of ERISA plans considering acquiring and/or holding a LIRN in reliance of these or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption to assure it is applicable. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied, and LIRNs should not be purchased or held by any person investing “plan assets” of any ERISA plan unless such purchase and holding will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code.

Certain employee benefit plans and arrangements including those that are governmental plans (as defined in section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) (collectively referred to herein as “non-ERISA arrangements”) are not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under other applicable federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other regulations, rules or laws (collectively, “similar laws”).

Accordingly, by acceptance of a LIRN or any interest therein, each purchaser and holder of LIRNs or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of LIRNs that either (1) it is not an ERISA plan and is not purchasing any LIRNs or interest therein on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any ERISA plan or (2) the purchase and holding of LIRNs or any interest therein will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. In addition, any purchaser or holder of LIRNs or any interest therein which is a non-ERISA arrangement will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding of LIRNs that its purchase and holding will not violate any applicable similar law.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing LIRNs on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any ERISA plan or non-ERISA arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under any of the exemptions listed above or some other basis on which such purchase and holding is not prohibited, or the potential consequences of any purchase, holding or exchange under similar laws, as applicable.

Each purchaser and holder of LIRNs has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of LIRNs does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of Title I of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or any applicable similar laws. Neither this discussion nor anything provided in this product supplement is, or is intended to be, investment advice directed at any ERISA plan or non-ERISA arrangement or relevant ERISA plan or non-ERISA arrangement fiduciary, and such purchasers of any of our LIRNs should consult and rely on their own counsel and advisers as to whether an investment in our LIRNs is suitable for the ERISA plan or non-ERISA arrangement. The sale of LIRNs to any ERISA plan or non-ERISA arrangement is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.
The Toronto-Dominion Bank
(a Canadian chartered bank)
U.S.$45,000,000,000
Senior Debt Securities
Subordinated Debt Securities
Class A First Preferred Shares
Common Shares
Warrants to Purchase Preferred Shares
Subscription Receipts
Units

This prospectus describes some of the general terms that may apply to senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities, preferred shares, common shares, warrants, subscription receipts and units of The Toronto-Dominion Bank (the “Bank”) and the general manner in which these securities may be offered. The Bank will give you the specific prices and other terms of the securities the Bank is offering in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable supplement carefully before you invest in any of the securities described herein. The Bank may sell the securities to or through one or more underwriters, dealers or agents. The names of the underwriters, dealers or agents will be set forth in supplements to this prospectus.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED THAT THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Prospective investors should be aware that the acquisition of the securities described herein may have tax consequences both in the United States and in Canada. Such consequences for investors who are resident in, or citizens of, the United States may not be described fully herein or in any applicable prospectus supplement.

The enforcement by investors of civil liabilities under United States federal securities laws may be affected adversely by the fact that the Bank is a Canadian bank, that many of its officers and directors are residents of Canada, that some or all of the underwriters or experts named in the Registration Statement may reside outside of the United States, and that all or a substantial portion of the assets of the Bank and said persons may be located outside the United States.

Our common shares are currently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) and the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the symbol “TD.” Our outstanding Class A First Preferred Shares are currently listed on the TSX.

The securities described herein will not constitute deposits that are insured under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (the “CDIC Act”) or by the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other Canadian or United States governmental agency or instrumentality.

Securities that are bail-inable debt securities (as defined herein) are subject to conversion in whole or in part—by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps—into common shares of the Bank or any of its affiliates under subsection 39.2(2.3) of the CDIC Act and to variation or extinguishment in consequence, and subject to the application of the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein in respect of the operation of the CDIC Act with respect to the bail-inable debt securities.

Investing in the securities described herein involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” on page 1 of this prospectus.

The Bank, TD Securities (USA) LLC and certain of the Bank’s other affiliates may use this prospectus in the initial sale of any securities described herein or in a market-making transaction in any securities described herein after their initial sale. See “Plan of Distribution.”

The date of this prospectus is June 18, 2019.
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In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise indicates, the “Bank,” “TD,” “we,” “us” or “our” means The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its subsidiaries. All dollar amounts referred to in this prospectus are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specifically expressed. In this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars (“$”), unless specified otherwise.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) allows the Bank to “incorporate by reference” the information we file with it, which means we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Copies of the documents incorporated herein by reference may be obtained upon written or oral request without charge from the Corporate Secretary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank, TD Bank Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, M5K 1A2, Canada (telephone: (416) 308-6963). The documents incorporated by reference are available at www.sec.gov.
We incorporate by reference:

• our Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the report dated November 28, 2018 to the shareholders and Directors of The Toronto-Dominion Bank on the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Bank as at October 31, 2018 and 2017 and the Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity, and Cash Flows for each of the years in the three year period ended October 31, 2018, and the report dated November 28, 2018 to the shareholders and Directors of The Toronto-Dominion Bank on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2018 (the “2018 Annual Report”); and

• our Reports on Form 6-K dated November 29, 2018, November 29, 2018 (excluding Exhibit 99.2, Exhibit 99.3, Exhibit 99.4 and Exhibit 99.5 thereto), December 11, 2018, January 17, 2019 (related to our issuance of NVCC preferred shares), January 17, 2019 (related to the increase to our issuance of NVCC preferred shares), February 27, 2019 (related to our Management Proxy Circular), February 28, 2019 (excluding Exhibit 99.4, Exhibit 99.5 and Exhibit 99.6 thereto), March 11, 2019, May 23, 2019, May 24, 2019 (related to our issuance of NVCC preferred shares), May 24, 2019 (related to the increase to our issuance of NVCC preferred shares), June 12, 2019 and June 14, 2019.

In addition, we will incorporate by reference into this prospectus all documents that we file under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and, to the extent, if any, we designate therein, reports on Form 6-K we furnish to the SEC after the date of this prospectus and prior to the termination of any offering contemplated in this prospectus.

Any statement contained in this prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded, for purposes of this prospectus, to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed or furnished document that also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The modifying or superseding statement need not state that it has modified or superseded a prior statement or include any other information set forth in the document that it modifies or supersedes. The making of a modifying or superseding statement shall not be deemed an admission for any purposes that the modified or superseded statement, when made, constituted a misrepresentation, an untrue statement of a material fact or an omission to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

Upon a new Annual Report and the related annual financial statements being filed by us with, and, where required, accepted by, the SEC during the currency of this prospectus, the previous Annual Report and the related annual financial statements and the Reports on Form 6-K filed prior to the commencement of our financial year in which the new Annual Report is filed shall be deemed no longer to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus for purposes of future offers and sales of securities hereunder, except (1) each Report on Form 6-K related to Exhibit 1.1 to this Registration Statement and (2) each Report on Form 6-K related to our Management Proxy Circular, which shall be deemed incorporated by reference into this prospectus until the filing of a Report on Form 6-K related to a new Management Proxy Circular.

All documents incorporated by reference, or to be incorporated by reference, have been filed with or furnished to, or will be filed with or furnished to, the SEC.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

In addition to our continuous disclosure obligations under the securities laws of the provinces and territories of Canada, we are subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and in accordance therewith file reports and other information with the SEC. Under the multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, such reports and other information may be prepared in accordance with the
disclosure requirements of Canada, which requirements are different from those of the United States. As the Bank is a “foreign private issuer” under the rules adopted under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain of the requirements of the Exchange Act, including the proxy and information provisions of Section 14 of the Exchange Act and the reporting and liability provisions applicable to officers, directors and significant shareholders under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. The Bank’s reports and other information, when filed by us in accordance with such requirements, can be inspected and copied by you at the SEC’s Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Information about us can be located at our website at www.td.com. All Internet references in this prospectus are inactive textual references and we do not incorporate website contents into this prospectus.

FURTHER INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form F-3 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), with respect to the securities offered with this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of that Registration Statement, and this prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement. You can access the Registration Statement together with its exhibits at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov or inspect these documents at the offices of the SEC in order to obtain more information about us and about the securities offered with this prospectus.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement containing specific information about the terms of the securities being offered. A prospectus supplement may include a discussion of any risk factors or other special considerations applicable to those securities or to us. A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement, which information shall modify or supersede any inconsistent information in the prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information” above.

We may sell securities to underwriters who will sell the securities to the public on terms fixed at the time of sale. In addition, the securities may be sold by us directly or through dealers or agents designated from time to time. If we, directly or through agents, solicit offers to purchase the securities, we reserve the sole right to accept and, together with any agents, to reject, in whole or in part, any of those offers.

Any prospectus supplement will contain the names of the underwriters, dealers or agents, if any, together with the terms of the offering, the compensation of those underwriters and the net proceeds to us. Any underwriters, dealers or agents participating in the offering may be deemed “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act.
RISK FACTORS

Investment in the securities is subject to various risks, including those risks inherent in investing in an issuer involved in conducting the business of a diversified financial institution. From time to time, the market experiences significant price and volume volatility that may affect the market price of our securities for reasons unrelated to our performance. Also, the financial markets are generally characterized by extensive interconnections among financial institutions. As such, defaults by other financial institutions in Canada, the United States or other countries could adversely affect us and the market price of the securities. Additionally, the securities are subject to market value fluctuations based upon factors which influence our operations, such as legislative or regulatory developments, competition, technological change and global capital market activity.

Before deciding whether to invest in any securities, you should consider carefully the risks described in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus (including subsequently filed documents incorporated by reference) and, if applicable, those described in a prospectus supplement, as the case may be, relating to a specific offering of securities. You should consider the categories of risks identified and discussed in the “Risk Factors and Management” section of the Bank’s management’s discussion and analysis included in the 2018 Annual Report (the “2018 MD&A”) and in the “Financial Results Overview” and “Managing Risk” sections of the Bank’s management’s discussion and analysis included in the 2nd Quarter 2019 Report to Shareholders for the three and six months ended April 30, 2019 (the “Q2 2019 MD&A”), including those summarized under “Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” in this prospectus as well as any risks described in subsequently filed documents incorporated by reference.

United Kingdom Political Uncertainty

On June 23, 2016 the United Kingdom (the “UK”) voted in a referendum to leave the European Union (“EU”). This departure is referred to as “Brexit.” In April 2019, the deadline to negotiate an agreement on the terms of the UK’s departure (the “Withdrawal Agreement”) was extended from March 29, 2019 to October 31, 2019 after the UK Parliament failed to ratify the Withdrawal Agreement. If the Withdrawal Agreement is passed, the departure will take place on the first day of the following month.

There are a number of uncertainties in connection with the timing of the UK’s departure and the future of its relationship with the EU. Possible outcomes to Brexit include the UK passing the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK’s withdrawal from the EU without having an agreement in place (a so-called “no deal” scenario), holding a General Election in the UK to give a new government the mandate to negotiate an agreement with the EU, a second referendum on Brexit or a decision by the UK Government to remain a member of the EU.

Until the timing of the UK’s departure from the EU and their future relationship are clearer, it is not possible to determine the impact that Brexit and/or any related matters may have on TD, its business, financial condition and/or results of operations or any of TD’s securities, including the market value or the liquidity thereof in the secondary market, or on any of the other parties to any transaction documents related to TD’s securities.

Risks Related to the Bank’s Bail-liable Debt Securities

The debt securities will be subject to risks, including non-payment in full or, in the case of bail-liable debt securities, conversion in whole or in part—by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps—into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, under Canadian bank resolution powers.

Under Canadian bank resolution powers, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (“CDIC”) may, in circumstances where TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable, assume temporary control or ownership of TD and may be granted broad powers by one or more orders (each such order, an “Order”) of the Governor in Council (Canada), including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of the assets of TD, and the power to
carry out or cause TD to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions the purpose of which is to restructure
the business of TD. As part of the Canadian bank resolution powers, certain provisions of, and regulations under,
the Bank Act, the CDIC Act and certain other Canadian federal statutes pertaining to banks, which we refer to
collectively as the “bail-in regime,” provide for a bank recapitalization regime for banks designated by the
Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Canada) (the “Superintendent”) as domestic systemically important
banks, which include TD. We refer to those domestic systemically important banks as “D-SIBs.” See “Canadian
Bank Resolution Powers” for a description of the Canadian bank resolution powers, including the bail-in regime.

If the CDIC were to take action under the Canadian bank resolution powers with respect to TD, this could
result in holders or beneficial owners of the debt securities being exposed to losses and, in the case of bail-inable
debt securities, conversion of the debt securities in whole or in part—by means of a transaction or series of
transactions and in one or more steps—into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, which we refer to as a
“bail-in conversion.” Subject to certain exceptions discussed under “Canadian Bank Resolution Powers,”
including for certain structured notes, senior debt securities issued on or after September 23, 2018, with an initial
or amended term to maturity (including explicit or embedded options) greater than 400 days, that is unsecured or
partially secured and that has been assigned a CUSIP or ISIN or similar identification number, are subject to
bail-in conversion. Shares, other than common shares, and subordinated debt of TD are also subject to a bail-in
conversion, unless they are non-viability contingent capital. We refer to senior debt securities that are subject to
bail-in conversion as “bail-inable debt securities.”

Upon a bail-in conversion, if your bail-inable debt securities or any portion thereof are converted into
common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, you will be obligated to accept those common shares, even if you
do not at the time consider the common shares to be an appropriate investment for you, and despite any change in
TD or any of its affiliates, or the fact that the common shares may be issued by an affiliate of TD, or any
disruption to or lack of a market for the common shares or disruption to capital markets generally.

As a result, you should consider the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment, including the
principal amount plus any accrued interest, if the CDIC were to take action under the Canadian bank resolution
powers, including the bail-in regime, and that any remaining outstanding debt securities, or common shares of
TD or any of its affiliates into which bail-inable debt securities are converted, may be of little value at the time of
a bail-in conversion and thereafter. Such losses may not be offset by compensation, if any, received as part of the
compensation process.

*The senior debt indenture will provide only limited acceleration and enforcement rights for the bail-inable
debt securities and includes other provisions intended to qualify the bail-inable debt securities as TLAC.*

In connection with the bail-in regime, the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions’ (“OSFI”)
guideline (the “TLAC Guideline”) on total loss-absorbing capacity (“TLAC”) applies to and establishes
standards for D-SIBs, including TD. Under the TLAC Guideline, beginning November 1, 2021, TD is required to
maintain a minimum capacity to absorb losses composed of unsecured external long-term debt that meets the
prescribed criteria or regulatory capital instruments to support recapitalization in the event of a failure. Bail-
inable debt securities and regulatory capital instruments that meet certain prescribed criteria, which are discussed
under “Canadian Bank Resolution Powers,” will constitute TLAC of TD.

Our senior debt indenture under which the senior debt securities may be issued provides that, for all senior
debt securities issued on or after September 23, 2018 (including bail-inable debt securities and senior debt
securities that are not subject to bail-in conversion), acceleration will only be permitted (i) if we default on the
payment of the principal of, or interest on, any senior debt securities of that series and, in each case, the default
continues for a period of 30 business days, or (ii) certain bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization events occur.
Holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities may only exercise, or direct the exercise of, the rights described in this prospectus under “Description of the Debt Securities—Terms Specific to Senior Debt Securities—Events of Default” where an Order has not been made under Canadian bank resolution powers pursuant to subsection 39.13(1) of the CDIC Act in respect of TD. Notwithstanding the exercise of those rights, bail-inable debt securities will continue to be subject to bail-in conversion until repaid in full.

No holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities may exercise, or direct the exercise of, claim or plead any right of set-off, netting, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by the Bank arising under, or in connection with, the bail-inable debt securities, and each holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities shall, by virtue of its acquisition of any bail-inable debt security (or an interest therein), be deemed to have irrevocably and unconditionally waived all such rights of set-off, netting, compensation or retention. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any amounts due and payable to any holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities by the Bank in respect of, or arising under, the bail-inable debt securities are purportedly discharged by set-off, netting, compensation or retention, without limitation to any other rights and remedies of the Bank under applicable law, such holder or beneficial owner of an interest shall be deemed to receive an amount equal to the amount of such discharge and, until such time as payment of such amount is made, shall hold such amount in trust for the Bank and, accordingly, any such discharge shall be deemed not to have taken place and such set-off, netting, compensation or retention shall be ineffective.

In addition, where an amendment, modification or other variance that can be made to the senior debt indenture or the bail-inable debt securities as described in this prospectus under “Description of the Debt Securities—Modification of the Indenture” would affect the recognition of those bail-inable debt securities by the Superintendent as TLAC, that amendment, modification or variance will require the prior approval of the Superintendent.

The circumstances surrounding a bail-in conversion are unpredictable and can be expected to have an adverse effect on the market price of bail-inable debt securities.

The decision as to whether TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable is a subjective determination to be made by the Superintendent which is outside the control of TD. Upon a bail-in conversion, the interests of depositors and holders of liabilities and securities of TD that are not converted will effectively all rank in priority to the portion of bail-inable debt securities that are converted. In addition, except as provided for under the compensation process, the rights of holders in respect of the bail-inable debt securities that have been converted will rank on parity with other holders of common shares of TD (or, as applicable, common shares of the affiliate whose common shares are issued on the bail-in conversion).

There is no limitation on the type of Order that may be made where it has been determined that TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable. As a result, you may be exposed to losses through the use of Canadian bank resolution powers other than bail-in conversion or in liquidation. See “—The debt securities will be subject to risks, including non-payment in full or, in the case of bail-inable debt securities, conversion in whole or in part—by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps—into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, under Canadian bank resolution powers.” above.

Because of the uncertainty regarding when and whether an Order will be made and the type of Order that may be made, it will be difficult to predict when, if at all, bail-inable debt securities could be converted into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, and there is not likely to be any advance notice of an Order. As a result of this uncertainty, trading behavior in respect of the bail-inable debt securities may not follow trading behavior associated with convertible or exchangeable securities or, in circumstances where TD is trending towards ceasing to be viable, other senior debt. Any indication, whether real or perceived, that TD is trending towards ceasing to be viable can be expected to have an adverse effect on the market price of the bail-inable debt securities, whether or not TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable. Therefore, in those circumstances, you may not be able to sell your bail-inable debt securities easily or at prices comparable to those of senior debt securities not subject to bail-in conversion.
The number of common shares to be issued in connection with, and the number of common shares that will be outstanding following, a bail-in conversion are unknown. It is also unknown whether the shares to be issued will be those of TD or one of its affiliates.

Under the bail-in regime there is no fixed and pre-determined contractual conversion ratio for the conversion of the bail-inable debt securities, or other shares or liabilities of TD that are subject to a bail-in conversion, into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, nor are there specific requirements regarding whether liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion are converted into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates. The CDIC determines the timing of the bail-in conversion, the portion of bail-inable shares and liabilities to be converted and the terms and conditions of the conversion, subject to parameters set out in the bail-in regime, which are discussed under “Canadian Bank Resolution Powers.”

As a result, it is not possible to anticipate the potential number of common shares of TD or its affiliates that would be issued in respect of any bail-inable debt security converted in a bail-in conversion, the aggregate number of such common shares that will be outstanding following the bail-in conversion, the effect of dilution on the common shares received from other issuances under or in connection with an Order or related actions in respect of TD or its affiliates or the value of any common shares you may receive for your converted bail-inable debt securities, which could be significantly less than the principal amount of those bail-inable debt securities. It is also not possible to anticipate whether it would be the shares of TD or of its affiliates that would be issued in a bail-in conversion. There may be an illiquid market, or no market at all, in the common shares issued upon a bail-in conversion and you may not be able to sell those common shares at a price equal to the value of your converted bail-inable debt securities and as a result, may suffer significant losses that may not be offset by compensation, if any, received as part of the compensation process. Fluctuations in exchange rates may exacerbate those losses.

By acquiring bail-inable debt securities, you are deemed to agree to be bound by a bail-in conversion and so will have no further rights in respect of your bail-inable debt securities to the extent those bail-inable debt securities are converted in a bail-in conversion other than those provided under the bail-in regime. Any potential compensation to be provided through the compensation process under the CDIC Act is unknown.

The CDIC Act provides for a compensation process for holders of bail-inable debt securities who, immediately prior to the making of an Order, directly or through an intermediary, own bail-inable debt securities that are converted in a bail-in conversion. Given the considerations involved in determining the amount of compensation, if any, that a holder of bail-inable debt securities may be entitled to receive following an Order, it is not possible to anticipate what, if any, compensation would be payable in such circumstances. By acquiring an interest in any bail-inable debt security, you are deemed to agree to be bound by a bail-in conversion and so will have no further rights in respect of your bail-inable debt securities to the extent those bail-inable debt securities are converted in a bail-in conversion other than those provided under the bail-in regime. See “Canadian Bank Resolution Powers” in this prospectus for a description of the compensation process under the CDIC Act.

Following a bail-in conversion, holders or beneficial owners that held bail-inable debt securities that have been converted will no longer have rights against TD as creditors.

Upon a bail-in conversion, the rights, terms and conditions of the portion of bail-inable debt securities that are converted, including with respect to priority and rights on liquidation, will no longer apply as the portion of converted bail-inable debt securities will have been converted on a full and permanent basis into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates ranking on parity with all other outstanding common shares of that entity. If a bail-in conversion occurs, then the interest of the depositors, other creditors and holders of liabilities of TD not bailed in as a result of the bail-in conversion will all rank in priority to the portion of bail-inable debt securities that are converted and the holders of those common shares.
Given the nature of the bail-in conversion, holders or beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities that are converted will become holders or beneficial owners of common shares at a time when TD’s and potentially its affiliates’ financial condition have deteriorated. They may also become holders or beneficial owners of common shares at a time when the relevant entity may have received or may receive a capital injection or equivalent support with terms that may rank in priority to the common shares issued in a bail-in conversion with respect to payment of dividends, rights on liquidation or other terms, although there is no certainty that any such capital injection or support will be forthcoming.

**We may redeem bail-inable debt securities after the occurrence of a TLAC disqualification event.**

If a TLAC disqualification event (as defined herein) is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may, at our option, with the prior approval of the Superintendent, on not less than 10 days’ and not more than 30 days’ prior notice to holders of the particular debt securities, redeem all but not less than all of the particular bail-inable debt securities prior to their stated maturity date after the occurrence of the TLAC disqualification event, at the time or times and at the redemption price or prices specified in that pricing supplement, together with unpaid interest accrued thereon, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption. If we redeem bail-inable debt securities, you may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in securities offering a comparable anticipated rate of return. Additionally, although the terms of the bail-inable debt securities are anticipated to be established to satisfy the TLAC criteria within the meaning of the TLAC Guideline to which TD is subject, it is possible that any bail-inable debt securities may not satisfy the criteria in future rulemakings or interpretations.

**Although the indentures and our debt securities are primarily governed by New York law, certain provisions are governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein**

The indentures and our debt securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, except for the provisions relating to the bail-in acknowledgment of holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities in the senior debt securities indenture, the subordination provisions in the subordinated debt securities indenture, the non-viability contingent capital (“NVCC”) provisions in the subordinated debt securities indenture and certain provisions relating to the status of the senior debt securities, which will be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein.

Generally, in an action commenced in a Canadian court for the enforcement of an indenture or any debt securities, a plaintiff will be required to prove those non-Canadian laws as a matter of fact by the evidence of persons who are experts in those laws.

**Significant aspects of the U.S. tax treatment of the bail-inable debt securities may be uncertain.**

The U.S. tax treatment of the bail-inable debt securities may be uncertain. For instance, although we intend to treat the bail-inable debt securities as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, there is no authority that directly addresses the U.S. federal income tax treatment of instruments such as the bail-inable debt securities that provide for a bail-in conversion under certain circumstances. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the appropriate characterization of the bail-inable debt securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences of any bail-in conversion. Please read carefully any tax consequences specified in the applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement and the section entitled “Tax Consequences—United States Taxation” in this prospectus.
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its subsidiaries are collectively known as TD Bank Group (“TD”). TD is the sixth largest bank in North America by branches and serves more than 26 million customers in three key businesses operating in a number of locations in financial centers around the globe: Canadian Retail, which includes the results of the Canadian personal and commercial banking, wealth, and insurance businesses; U.S. Retail, which includes the results of the U.S. personal and business banking operations, wealth management services, and the Bank’s investment in TD Ameritrade; and Wholesale Banking. TD also ranks among the world’s leading online financial services firms, with more than 13 million active online and mobile customers. TD had $1.4 trillion in assets on April 30, 2019. The Toronto-Dominion Bank’s common shares trade under the symbol “TD” on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

The Bank’s head office and registered office are located in the TD Bank Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, M5K 1A2, Canada.

Additional information regarding the Bank is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference.”

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information of the Bank incorporated by reference or otherwise contained in this prospectus has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). None of the financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS is comparable to the financial statements of companies using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

We publish our consolidated financial statements in Canadian dollars. As indicated in the table below, the Canadian dollar has fluctuated in value compared to the U.S. dollar over the last five years.

The tables below set forth the high and low daily exchange rates, the average yearly rate and the rate at period end between Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars (in U.S. dollars per Canadian dollar) for each year in the five-year period ended October 31, 2018 and for the three months ended January 31, 2019 and April 30, 2019, and the high and low daily exchange rates for each month in the period from November 1, 2018 through June 17, 2019. On June 17, 2019, the Canadian dollar daily average exchange rate was U.S.$0.7459. In the case of the rates for the years ended October 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, this information is based on the noon rates as reported by the Bank of Canada at approximately noon each trading day. In the case of the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2018, this information is based on the daily average exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada as being in effect at approximately 4:30 PM EST on a specified date (on April 29, 2017, the Bank of Canada stopped reporting the noon rate).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended October 31</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>At period end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.9602</td>
<td>0.8858</td>
<td>0.8869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.8900</td>
<td>0.7455</td>
<td>0.7644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.7972</td>
<td>0.6854</td>
<td>0.7461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.8245</td>
<td>0.7276</td>
<td>0.7756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.8138</td>
<td>0.7513</td>
<td>0.7609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three months ended</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>At period end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 2019</td>
<td>0.7641</td>
<td>0.7330</td>
<td>0.7608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 2019</td>
<td>0.7637</td>
<td>0.7411</td>
<td>0.7450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of 2018</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>0.7641</td>
<td>0.7518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>0.7581</td>
<td>0.7330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of 2019</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0.7608</td>
<td>0.7353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>0.7637</td>
<td>0.7520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0.7541</td>
<td>0.7442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.7510</td>
<td>0.7411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0.7457</td>
<td>0.7393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June (through June 17, 2019)</td>
<td>0.7537</td>
<td>0.7424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The average of the closing exchange rates on the last business day of each full month during the relevant period. In the case of the rates for the years ended October 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, data is based on the average noon buying rates on the last business day of each full month during the relevant period. In the case of the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2018, data is based on the average of the daily average exchange rates on the last business day of each full month during the relevant period.
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 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 harbor” 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 prospectus, the 2018 MD&A under the heading “Economic Summary and Outlook,” for the Canadian Retail, U.S. Retail and Wholesale Banking segments under headings “Business Outlook and Focus for 2019”, and for the Corporate segment, “Focus for 2019”, and in other statements regarding the Bank’s objectives and priorities for 2019 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: credit, market (including equity, commodity, foreign exchange, interest rate and credit spreads), liquidity, operational (including technology and infrastructure), 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; the ability of the Bank to execute on key priorities, including the successful completion of acquisitions and dispositions, business retention plans, and strategic plans and to attract, develop and retain key executives; 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 or other criminal behavior to which the Bank is exposed; 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; 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 and the bank recapitalization “bail-in” regime; exposure related to significant litigation and regulatory matters; increased competition including through internet and mobile banking and non-traditional competitors; changes to the Bank’s credit ratings; changes in currency and interest rates (including the possibility of negative interest rates); increased funding costs and market volatility due to market illiquidity and competition for funding; critical accounting estimates and changes to accounting standards, policies and methods used by the Bank; existing and potential international debt crises; 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 2018 MD&A, as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders and other filings made by the Bank that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. 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 prospectus are set out in the 2018 MD&A under the headings “Economic Summary and Outlook,” for the Canadian Retail, U.S. Retail and Wholesale Banking segments, “Business Outlook and Focus for 2019,” and for the Corporate
Segment, “Focus for 2019,” each as may be updated in subsequently filed quarterly reports to shareholders incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus represent the views of management only as of the date of this prospectus 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. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites mentioned in this prospectus does not form part of this prospectus. All references in this prospectus to websites are inactive textual references and are for your information only.
USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, the net proceeds to the Bank from the sale of the securities will be added to the Bank’s general funds and utilized for general corporate purposes, which may include funding of our affiliate TD Securities (USA) LLC or any other general corporate purpose we may deem necessary or advisable. TD Securities (USA) LLC may participate as an underwriter, dealer or agent in any offering of the securities offered with this prospectus. For more information, see “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)—Conflicts of Interest.”
The following table sets forth the Bank’s consolidated capitalization at April 30, 2019. This table should be read in conjunction with the Bank’s unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended April 30, 2019 (the “Q2 2019 Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements”) and the Q2 2019 MD&A, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(in millions of Canadian dollars)</th>
<th>As at April 30, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subordinated notes and debentures</td>
<td>$ 8,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common shares (millions of shares issued and outstanding: 1,829.1)</td>
<td>21,718(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred shares (millions of shares issued and outstanding: 214.0)</td>
<td>5,350(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury shares—common (millions of shares held: 0.7))</td>
<td>(49)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury shares—preferred (millions of shares held: 0.3))</td>
<td>(6)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed surplus</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>47,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</td>
<td>9,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>84,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capitalization</td>
<td>$93,866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information, refer to “Note 13—Equity” to the Q2 2019 Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.
DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

We have summarized below the material provisions of the indentures and the debt securities, or indicated which material provisions will be described in the related prospectus supplement. These descriptions are only summaries, and each investor should refer to the relevant indenture, which describes completely the terms and definitions summarized below and contains additional information regarding the related debt securities. Any reference to provisions or defined terms of an indenture in any statement under this heading qualifies the entire statement and incorporates by reference the applicable section or definition into that statement.

This summary is subject to and qualified by reference to the description of the particular terms of your series described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Those terms may vary from the terms described in this prospectus. The prospectus supplement relating to each series of debt securities will be attached to the front of this prospectus. There may also be a further prospectus supplement, known as a pricing supplement, which describes additional terms of debt securities you are offered.

General

We may issue senior or subordinated debt securities, and when we refer to “debt securities” in this prospectus, we mean both the senior debt securities and the subordinated debt securities.

We will issue the senior debt securities under a senior debt indenture, dated as of June 30, 2006, between us and The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor in interest to The Bank of New York), as trustee (the “senior debt trustee”), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture, dated as of September 24, 2018, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time (collectively, the “senior debt indenture”). We will issue the subordinated debt securities under a subordinated debt indenture, dated as of September 15, 2016, among us and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as U.S. trustee, and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as Canadian trustee (together with Computershare Trust Company, National Association, the “subordinated debt trustee”), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture, dated as of September 15, 2016, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time (collectively, the “subordinated debt indenture”).

When we refer to the “indentures,” we mean both the senior debt indenture and the subordinated debt indenture, and when we refer to the “indenture,” we mean either the senior debt indenture or the subordinated debt indenture. A copy of the senior debt indenture and the first supplemental indenture to the subordinated debt indenture are incorporated by reference as exhibits to the Registration Statement and a copy of the subordinated debt indenture is attached as an exhibit to the Registration Statement. See “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Further Information” above for information on how to obtain a copy.

The indentures do not limit the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities which we can issue under each indenture. We may issue debt securities under an indenture from time to time in one or more series, and we will authorize the aggregate amount from time to time for each series. The provisions of each indenture also allow us to “re-open” a previous issue of a series of debt securities without consent of holders and issue additional debt securities of that series, forming a single series with and having the same terms and conditions as that series of debt securities, except for the issue date, issue price and, if applicable, the first payment of interest thereon; provided that if any such additional debt securities are not fungible with the debt securities then issued and outstanding for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such additional debt securities will have one or more separate CUSIP numbers from the issued and outstanding debt securities. However, we do not intend to re-open a previous issue of any series of debt securities where such re-opening would have the effect of making the relevant debt securities of such series subject to a bail-in conversion.

The debt securities of any series may be denominated and payable in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. The debt securities of any series may bear interest at a floating rate or a fixed rate. A floating rate is determined by reference to an interest rate formula which may be adjusted by adding or subtracting the spread or multiplying the spread multiplier.
The debt securities will not constitute deposits insured under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act or by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other Canadian or U.S. governmental agency or instrumentality.

In the case of the insolvency of the Bank, the Bank Act (Canada) (the “Bank Act”) provides that priorities among payments of deposit liabilities of the Bank, payments in respect of debt securities and payments of all other liabilities are to be determined in accordance with the laws governing priorities and, where applicable, by the terms of the indebtedness and liabilities. Because we have subsidiaries, our right to participate in any distribution of the assets of our banking or non-banking subsidiaries, upon a subsidiary’s dissolution, winding-up, liquidation or reorganization or otherwise, and thus your ability to benefit indirectly from such distribution, is subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that we may be a creditor of that subsidiary and our claims are recognized. In addition, there are regulatory and other legal limitations on the extent to which some of our subsidiaries may extend credit, pay dividends or otherwise supply funds to, or engage in transactions with, us or some of our other subsidiaries. Accordingly, the debt securities will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries, and holders of debt securities should look only to our assets for payments on the debt securities.

Terms Specified in Prospectus Supplement

The prospectus supplement and, if applicable, a pricing supplement will contain, where applicable, the following terms of and other information relating to any series of offered debt securities:

- the specific title;
- whether it is a series of senior debt securities or a series of subordinated debt securities, and if the latter, whether such series will include any NVCC Provisions (as defined below);
- the aggregate principal amount, purchase price and denomination;
- whether or not your note is a bail-inable debt security;
- the specific terms of any bail-inable debt security;
- any limit upon the aggregate principal amount of the securities of such series;
- the currency in which the debt securities are denominated and/or in which principal, and premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, is payable;
- the date or dates on which the principal is payable;
- the interest rate or rates or the method by which the calculation agent (to be designated in the applicable prospectus supplement) will determine the interest rate or rates, if any;
- the interest payment dates, if any;
- the place or places for payment of the principal of and any premium and/or interest on or other amounts due under the debt securities;
- any repayment, redemption, prepayment or sinking fund provisions, including any notice provisions;
- whether we will issue the debt securities in global form and under what terms and conditions;
- terms and conditions, if any, upon which the debt securities may or shall be convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for or payable in, among other things, other securities (whether or not issued by us), instruments, contracts, currencies, commodities or other forms of property, rights or interests or any combination of the foregoing;
- any agents for the debt securities, including trustees, depositaries, authenticating or paying agents, transfer agents or registrars;
• certain applicable U.S. federal income tax and Canadian federal income tax consequences, including, but not limited to:

  (1) whether and under what circumstances we will pay additional amounts on debt securities for any tax, assessment or governmental charge withheld or deducted and, if so, whether we will have the option to redeem those debt securities rather than pay the additional amounts;

  (2) tax considerations applicable to any discounted debt securities or to debt securities issued at par that are treated as having original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and

  (3) tax considerations applicable to any debt securities denominated and payable in foreign currencies; or

• any other specific terms of the debt securities, including any additional events of default or covenants, and any terms required by or advisable under applicable laws or regulations.

We will offer debt securities that are convertible or exchangeable into securities of another entity or other entities only under circumstances where there is an available exemption from the registration requirements for the underlying securities under the Securities Act at the time we offer such debt securities.

We may sell the debt securities at a substantial discount below their stated principal amount. We will describe special U.S. federal income tax and Canadian federal income tax considerations, if any, applicable to debt securities sold at an original issue discount in the prospectus supplement. An “original issue discount security” is any debt security that provides for an amount less than the principal amount to be due and payable upon the declaration of acceleration of the maturity in accordance with the terms of the applicable indenture. The prospectus supplement and, if applicable, a pricing supplement relating to any original issue discount securities will describe the particular provisions relating to acceleration of the maturity upon the occurrence of an event of default.

Terms Specific to Senior Debt Securities

Ranking

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the senior debt securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated deposit liability obligations of the Bank and will rank on a parity in right of payment with all of the Bank’s deposit liabilities, except for obligations preferred by mandatory provisions of law and subject to the exercise of Canadian bank resolution powers.

Conversion or Exchange

If and to the extent mentioned in the applicable pricing supplement, any senior debt securities may be optionally or mandatorily convertible or exchangeable for stock or other securities of TD or another entity or entities. The specific terms on which any senior debt securities may be so converted or exchanged will be described in the applicable pricing supplement. These terms may include provisions for conversion or exchange, either mandatory, at the holder’s option or at our option, in which case the amount or number of securities the senior debt security holders would receive would be calculated at the time and manner described in the applicable pricing supplement. Where the conversion or exchange of our debt securities would result in TD not meeting the TLAC requirements applicable to it pursuant to the TLAC Guideline, we may only convert or exchange those bail-inable debt securities if we have obtained the prior approval of the Superintendent.

Events of Default

The senior debt indenture provides holders of senior debt securities with remedies if we fail to perform specific obligations, such as making payments on the senior debt securities, or if we become bankrupt. Holders should review the applicable provisions and understand which of our actions would trigger an event of default and which actions would not.
Under the senior debt indenture, for all senior debt securities issued on or after September 23, 2018 (including bail-inable debt securities and senior debt securities that are not subject to bail-in conversion), “event of default” means any of the following:

- we default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, any senior debt security of that series and, in each case, the default continues for a period of 30 business days; or

- (i) we become insolvent or bankrupt or subject to the provisions of the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada), or any statute hereafter enacted in substitution therefor, as such act, or substituted act, may be amended from time to time, (ii) we go into liquidation, either voluntary or under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or (iii) we pass a resolution for our winding-up, liquidation or dissolution (with certain exceptions); or

- any other event of default provided with respect to senior debt securities of that series.

The senior debt indenture permits the issuance of senior debt securities in one or more series, and, in many cases, whether an event of default has occurred is determined on a series by series basis. For purposes of this section, with respect to senior debt securities issued on or after September 23, 2018, “series” refers to senior debt securities having identical terms, except as to issue date, principal amount and, if applicable, the date from which interest begins to accrue.

The senior debt indenture provides that:

- if an event of default due to the default in payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any series of senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, or due to any event of default referred to in the last bullet of the preceding paragraph applicable to the senior debt securities of that series but not applicable to all outstanding senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each such affected series, voting as a single class, by notice in writing to TD, may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all senior debt securities of all such affected series and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately; and

- if an event of default due to specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency, winding up or liquidation of TD, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all outstanding senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, treated as one class, by notice in writing to TD may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all those senior debt securities and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this section does not apply to senior debt securities that are part of a series created before September 23, 2018.

Events of Default for Senior Debt Securities Issued Before September 23, 2018

For all senior debt securities issued before September 23, 2018, “event of default” means any of the following:

- we default in payment of any principal of the senior debt securities of that series, either at maturity or upon any redemption, by declaration or otherwise and continuance of such default for a period of 7 days;

- we default in payment of any interest on any senior debt securities of that series and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;

- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization; or
• any other event of default provided in the applicable board resolution, in the supplemental indenture under which that series of senior debt securities is issued or in the form of security for such series.

With respect to senior debt securities issued before September 23, 2018, the senior debt indenture provides that:

• if an event of default due to the default in payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any series of senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, or due to any event of default referred to in the last bullet of the preceding paragraph applicable to the senior debt securities of that series but not applicable to all outstanding senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each such affected series, voting as a single class, by notice in writing to the Bank, may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all senior debt securities of all such affected series and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately; and

• if an event of default due to a default in the performance of any of the covenants or agreements in the senior debt indenture applicable to all outstanding senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture or due to specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency, winding up or liquidation of the Bank, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all outstanding senior debt securities issued under the senior debt indenture, treated as one class, by notice in writing to the Bank may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all those senior debt securities and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately.

Annulment of Acceleration and Waiver of Defaults

In some circumstances, if any and all events of default under the senior debt indenture, other than the non-payment of the principal of senior debt securities of any series (or of all the senior debt securities, as the case may be) that has become due as a result of an acceleration, have been cured, waived or otherwise remedied, then the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all senior debt securities of each such series, or of all senior debt securities, voting as a single class, then outstanding, may annul past declarations of acceleration of or waive past defaults with respect to each such series of senior debt securities (or with respect to all senior debt securities, as the case may be).

Differences in Events of Default

Senior debt securities issued by us prior to September 23, 2018 contain events of default that are different from those applicable to the senior debt securities issued by us on or after September 23, 2018. In particular, the events of default applicable to the senior debt securities issued by us prior to September 23, 2018 do not provide for a 30-business-day cure period with respect to any failure by us to pay the principal of, or interest on, those senior debt securities. Accordingly, if we fail to pay the principal of any series of senior debt securities issued by us prior to September 23, 2018 when due, the holders of such senior debt securities would be entitled to declare their securities due and payable following a 7-day cure period, whereas holders of senior debt securities issued by us on or after September 23, 2018 would not be entitled to accelerate the senior debt securities until 30 business days after our failure to pay the principal of the senior debt securities. In addition, if we fail to pay interest on any series of senior debt securities issued by us prior to September 23, 2018 when due, the holders of such senior debt securities would be entitled to declare their securities due and payable following a 30-calendar day cure period, whereas holders of senior debt securities issued by us on or after September 23, 2018 would not be entitled to accelerate the senior debt securities until 30 business days after our failure to pay the interest on the senior debt securities.
Special Provisions Related to Bail-inable Debt Securities

The senior debt indenture provides for certain provisions applicable to bail-inable debt securities. The applicable pricing supplement will specify whether or not your security is a bail-inable debt security.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs in Connection with Bail-inable Debt Securities.

A bail-in conversion will not constitute a default or an event of default under the senior debt indenture. Holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities may only exercise, or direct the exercise of, the acceleration and other rights described above if the Governor in Council (Canada) has not made an Order under Canadian bank resolution powers pursuant to subsection 39.13(1) of the CDIC Act in respect of TD. Notwithstanding the exercise of those rights by holders, bail-inable debt securities will continue to be subject to bail-in conversion until repaid in full.

Agreement with Respect to the Exercise of Canadian Bail-in Powers

By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that senior debt security is deemed to (i) agree to be bound, in respect of the bail-inable debt securities, by the CDIC Act, including the conversion of the bail-inable debt securities, in whole or in part—by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps—into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates under subsection 39.2(2.3) of the CDIC Act and the variation or extinguishment of the bail-inable debt securities in consequence, and by the application of the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein in respect of the operation of the CDIC Act with respect to the bail-inable debt securities; (ii) attorn and submit to the jurisdiction of the courts in the Province of Ontario with respect to the CDIC Act and those laws; (iii) have represented and warranted that TD has not directly or indirectly provided financing to the holder or beneficial owner of the bail-inable debt security for the express purpose of investing in the bail-inable debt securities; and (iv) acknowledge and agree that the terms referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) above are binding on that holder or beneficial owner despite any provisions in the indenture or the bail-inable debt securities, any other law that governs the bail-inable debt securities and any other agreement, arrangement or understanding between that holder or beneficial owner and TD with respect to the bail-inable debt securities.

Holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities will have no further rights in respect of their bail-inable debt securities to the extent those bail-inable debt securities are converted in a bail-in conversion other than those provided under the bail-in regime. By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that senior debt security is deemed to irrevocably consent to the converted portion of the principal amount of that security and any accrued and unpaid interest thereon being deemed paid in full by TD upon the occurrence of a bail-in conversion, which bail-in conversion will occur without any further action on the part of that holder or beneficial owner or the trustee; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, this consent will not limit or otherwise affect any rights that holders or beneficial owners may have under the bail-in regime.

No Set-Off or Netting Rights

No holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities may exercise, or direct the exercise of, claim or plead any right of set-off, netting, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by the Bank arising under, or in connection with, the bail-inable debt securities, and each holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities shall, by virtue of its acquisition of any bail-inable debt security (or an interest therein), be deemed to have irrevocably and unconditionally waived all such rights of set-off, netting, compensation or retention. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any amounts due and payable to any holder or beneficial owner of an interest in the bail-inable debt securities by the Bank in respect of, or arising under, the bail-inable debt securities are purportedly discharged by set-off, netting, compensation or retention, without limitation to any other rights and remedies of the Bank under applicable law, such holder or beneficial owner of an interest shall be deemed to receive an amount equal to the amount of such discharge and, until such time as payment of such amount is made, shall hold such amount in trust for the Bank and, accordingly, any such discharge shall be deemed not to have taken place and such set-off, netting, compensation or retention shall be ineffective.
TLAC Disqualification Event Redemption

If a TLAC disqualification event (as defined herein) is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may, at our option, with the prior approval of the Superintendent, on not less than 10 days' and not more than 30 days' prior notice to holders of the particular senior debt securities, redeem all but not less than all of the particular bail-inable debt securities prior to their stated maturity date after the occurrence of the TLAC disqualification event, at the time or times and at the redemption price or prices specified in that pricing supplement, together with unpaid interest accrued thereon to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption.

A “TLAC disqualification event” means OSFI has advised TD in writing that the bail-inable debt securities issued under the applicable pricing supplement will no longer be recognized in full as TLAC under the TLAC Guideline as interpreted by the Superintendent, provided that a TLAC disqualification event will not occur where the exclusion of those bail-inable debt securities from TD’s TLAC requirements is due to the remaining maturity of those bail-inable debt securities being less than any period prescribed by any relevant eligibility criteria applicable as of the issue date of those bail-inable debt securities.

Approval of Redemption, Repurchases and Defeasance; Amendments and Modifications

Where the redemption (for any reason), repurchase or any full defeasance or covenant defeasance with respect to bail-inable debt securities would result in TD not meeting the TLAC requirements applicable to it pursuant to the TLAC Guideline, that redemption, repurchase, defeasance or covenant defeasance will be subject to the prior approval of the Superintendent.

Where an amendment, modification or other variance that can be made to the senior debt indenture or the bail-inable debt securities as described under “—Modification of the Indenture” would affect the recognition of those bail-inable debt securities by the Superintendent as TLAC, that amendment, modification or variance will require the prior approval of the Superintendent.

Trustee and Trustee’s Duties

The trustee will undertake certain procedures and seek certain remedies in the event of an event of default or a default, as described under “—Events of Default.” However, by its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that security is deemed to acknowledge and agree that the bail-in conversion will not give rise to a default or event of default for purposes of Section 315(b) (Notice of Default) and Section 315(c) (Duties of the Trustee in Case of Default) of the Trust Indenture Act.

By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that security, to the extent permitted by the Trust Indenture Act, is deemed to waive any and all claims, in law and/or in equity, against the trustee for, agrees not to initiate a suit against the trustee in respect of, and agrees that the trustee will not be liable for, any action that the trustee takes, or abstains from taking, in either case in accordance with the bail-in regime.

Additionally, by its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that security is deemed to acknowledge and agree that, upon a bail-in conversion or other action pursuant to the bail-in regime with respect to bail-inable debt securities:

- the trustee will not be required to take any further directions from holders of those bail-inable debt securities under Section 5.09 (Control by Holders of Securities) of the senior debt indenture, which section authorizes holders of a majority in aggregate outstanding principal amount of the senior debt securities to direct certain actions relating to the senior debt securities; and
- the senior debt indenture will not impose any duties upon the trustee whatsoever with respect to a bail-in conversion or such other action pursuant to the bail-in regime.
Notwithstanding the foregoing, if, following the completion of a bail-in conversion, the relevant bail-inable debt securities remain outstanding (for example, if only a portion of the bail-inable debt securities are converted), then the trustee’s duties under the senior debt indenture will remain applicable with respect to those bail-inable debt securities following such completion; provided, however, that notwithstanding the bail-in conversion, there will at all times be a trustee for the bail-inable debt securities in accordance with the senior debt indenture, and the resignation and/or removal of the trustee, the appointment of a successor trustee and the rights of the trustee or any successor trustee will continue to be governed by the senior debt indenture, including to the extent no additional supplemental indenture or amendment to the senior debt indenture is agreed upon in the event the relevant bail-inable debt securities remain outstanding following the completion of the bail-in conversion.

**DTC—Bail-in Conversion**

Upon a bail-in conversion, TD will provide a written notice to the holders of bail-inable debt securities through DTC as soon as practicable regarding such bail-in conversion. We will also deliver a copy of such notice to the trustee for information purposes.

By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that security is deemed to have authorized, directed and requested DTC and any direct participant in DTC or other intermediary through which it holds such bail-inable debt security to take any and all necessary action, if required, to implement the bail-in conversion or other action pursuant to the bail-in regime with respect to the bail-inable debt security as it may be imposed on it, without any further action or direction on the part of that holder or beneficial owner, the trustee or the paying agent.

**Subsequent Holders’ Agreement**

Each holder or beneficial owner of a bail-inable debt security that acquires an interest in the bail-inable debt security in the secondary market and any successors, assigns, heirs, executors, administrators, trustees in bankruptcy and legal representatives of any holder or beneficial owner is deemed to acknowledge, accept, agree to be bound by and consent to the same provisions specified in this prospectus to the same extent as the holders or beneficial owners that acquired an interest in the bail-inable debt securities upon their initial issuance, including, without limitation, with respect to the acknowledgement and agreement to be bound by and consent to the terms of the bail-inable debt securities related to the bail-in regime.

The provisions relating to the bail-in acknowledgment of holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities in the senior debt indenture will be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein.

**Terms Specific to Subordinated Debt Securities**

**Ranking**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the subordinated debt securities will be unsecured obligations of the Bank, constituting subordinated indebtedness for the purposes of the Bank Act. In the event of the insolvency or winding-up of the Bank, the indebtedness evidenced by subordinated debt securities issued by the Bank, including, if a trigger event has not occurred as contemplated under the specific NVCC Provisions applicable to such subordinated debt securities, any subordinated debt securities issued under the subordinated debt indenture, will be subordinate in right of payment to the prior payment in full of the deposit liabilities of the Bank and all other liabilities of the Bank except liabilities which by their terms rank in right of payment equally with or subordinate to indebtedness evidenced by such subordinated debt securities. Upon the occurrence of a trigger event under the NVCC Provisions, the subordination provisions of the subordinated debt securities that include NVCC Provisions will not be relevant since all such subordinated debt securities will be converted into our common shares, which will rank on a parity with all other common shares of the Bank.
Non-Viability Contingent Capital Provisions

In accordance with capital adequacy requirements adopted by OSFI, non-common capital instruments issued after January 1, 2013, including subordinated debt securities, must include terms providing for the full and permanent conversion of such securities into common shares of the Bank upon the occurrence of certain trigger events relating to financial viability (the “NVCC Provisions”) in order to qualify as regulatory capital. The specific terms of any NVCC Provisions for any subordinated debt securities that the Bank issues under this prospectus will be described in one or more prospectus supplements relating to such securities.

The NVCC Provisions have the meaning set out in the OSFI Guideline for Capital Adequacy Requirements (CAR), Chapter 2—Definition of Capital, effective October 2018, as such term may be amended or superseded by OSFI from time to time, which term currently provides the following constitutes a trigger event:

- the Superintendent publicly announces that the Bank has been advised, in writing, that the Superintendent is of the opinion that the Bank has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable and that, after the conversion or write-off, as applicable, of all contingent instruments and taking into account any other factors or circumstances that are considered relevant or appropriate, it is reasonably likely that the viability of the Bank will be restored or maintained; or
- a federal or provincial government in Canada publicly announces that the Bank has accepted or agreed to accept a capital injection, or equivalent support, from the federal government or any provincial government or political subdivision or agent or agency thereof without which the Bank would have been determined by the Superintendent to be non-viable.

The specific terms of any NVCC Provisions for any subordinated debt securities that we issue under this prospectus will be described in one or more prospectus supplements relating to such securities. If subordinated debt securities issued under the subordinated debt indenture are converted into common shares in accordance with NVCC Provisions, the rights, terms and conditions of such securities, including with respect to priority and rights on liquidation, will no longer be relevant as all such securities will have been converted on a full and permanent basis into common shares ranking on parity with all other outstanding common shares of the Bank. The NVCC Provisions do not apply to senior debt securities offered under this prospectus.

The NVCC Provisions of the subordinated indenture will be governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein.

Events of Default

Under the subordinated debt indenture, an event of default will occur with respect to any series of subordinated debt securities issued thereunder only if (1) the Bank becomes insolvent or bankrupt or resolves to wind-up or liquidate or is ordered wound-up or liquidated or (2) any other event of default provided in the applicable board resolution, in the supplemental indenture under which that series of subordinated debt securities is issued or in the form of security for such series occurs and is continuing.

The subordinated debt indenture provides that if an event of default has occurred and is continuing, and a trigger event under the NVCC Provisions has not occurred, by notice in writing to the Bank the subordinated debt trustee may, in its discretion, and shall, upon the request of holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding subordinated debt securities of all affected series, treated as one class, declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all outstanding subordinated debt securities of such series to be immediately due and payable. There will be no right of acceleration in the case of a default in the payment of interest or a default in the performance of any other covenant of the Bank in the subordinated debt indenture, although a legal action could be brought to enforce such covenant.

Annulment of Acceleration and Waiver of Defaults. In some circumstances, if any and all events of default under the subordinated debt indenture have been cured, waived or otherwise remedied, then the holders of a
majority in aggregate principal amount of all series of outstanding subordinated debt securities affected, voting as one class, may annul past declarations of acceleration of or waive past defaults of the subordinated debt securities.

**Indemnification of Trustee for Actions Taken on Your Behalf**

Each indenture contains a provision entitling the trustee thereunder, subject to the duty of the trustee during a default to act with the required standard of care, to be indemnified to its satisfaction by the holders of debt securities before proceeding to exercise any right or power at the request, order or direction of the holders. Subject to these provisions and some other limitations, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of each series of outstanding debt securities of each affected series, voting as one class, may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee.

**Limitation on Actions by You as an Individual Holder**

Each indenture provides that no individual holder of debt securities may institute any action or proceeding under the applicable indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal and interest, unless the following actions have occurred:

- the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of the continuing default;
- the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, treated as one class, must have (1) requested the trustee to institute that action and (2) offered the trustee reasonable indemnity satisfactory to it;
- the trustee must have failed to institute that action within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, voting as one class, must not have given directions to the trustee inconsistent with those of the holders referred to above.

Each indenture contains a covenant that we will file annually with the trustee a certificate of no default or a certificate specifying any default that exists.

**Issuing Branch**

Debt securities may, if specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, be issued by our New York branch. If our New York branch issues debt securities, the applicable prospectus supplement will also describe: (1) the terms of debt securities issued by our New York branch, including terms relating to events of default in respect of those debt securities, (2) whether those debt securities will be issued under the senior debt indenture or the subordinated debt indenture, as applicable, or under a new indenture, and (3) any material U.S. or Canadian tax, regulatory or insolvency considerations applicable to those debt securities.

**Registration and Transfer of Debt Securities**

Registered holders may present debt securities for exchange or registration of transfer. We will provide these services without charge except for any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with these services and subject to any limitations provided in the applicable indenture.

The procedures for transfer of interests in the debt securities in global form will depend upon the procedures of the depository for such global securities. See “—Forms of the Debt Securities.”
Merger, Consolidation, Sale, Lease or Conveyance

Each indenture provides that we may merge or consolidate with any other person or sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets to any other person, only if certain conditions, including the following, are met:

- we will be the continuing corporation or the successor corporation, or the person which acquires all or substantially all of our assets shall either (a) be one or more direct or indirect affiliates which we control or which are under common control with us or (b) will expressly assume or guaranty all of our obligations under such indenture; and
- immediately after such merger, consolidation, sale, lease or conveyance, we, or any such successor that has assumed our obligations, will not be in default in the performance of the covenants and conditions of such indenture applicable to us.

Absence of Protections against All Potential Actions of the Bank. There are no covenants or other provisions in the indentures that would afford holders of debt securities additional protection in the event of a recapitalization transaction, a change of control of the Bank or a highly leveraged transaction. The merger covenant described above would only apply if the recapitalization transaction, change of control or highly leveraged transaction were structured to include a merger or consolidation of the Bank or a sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of our assets.

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

We have the ability to eliminate most or all of our obligations on any series of debt securities prior to maturity if we comply with the following provisions.

Discharge of Indenture. We may discharge all of our obligations, other than certain obligations including those as to transfers and exchanges, under the applicable indenture after we have:

- paid or caused to be paid the principal of, interest on and any other amounts due under all of the outstanding debt securities in accordance with their terms;
- delivered to the trustee for cancellation all of the outstanding debt securities; or
- irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the trustee cash or, in the case of a series of debt securities payable only in U.S. dollars, U.S. government obligations in trust for the benefit of the holders of any series of debt securities issued under the indenture that have either become due and payable, or are by their terms due and payable, or are scheduled for redemption, within one year, in an amount certified to be sufficient to pay on each date that they become due and payable, the principal of, interest and other amounts due on, and any mandatory sinking fund payments for, those debt securities, except that the deposit of cash or U.S. government obligations for the benefit of holders of a series of debt securities that are due and payable, or are scheduled for redemption within one year will discharge obligations under the indenture relating only to that series of debt securities.

Defeasance of a Series of Securities at Any Time. We may also discharge all of our obligations, other than certain obligations including those as to transfers and exchanges, under any series of debt securities at any time, which we refer to as defeasance.

We may be released with respect to any outstanding series of debt securities from the covenants described above limiting consolidations, mergers, asset sales and leases, and elect not to comply with those sections without creating an event of default. Discharge under those procedures is called “covenant defeasance.”

Defeasance or covenant defeasance may be effected only if, among other things:

- we irrevocably deposit with the applicable trustee cash or, in the case of debt securities payable only in U.S. dollars, U.S. government obligations, as trust funds in an amount certified to be sufficient to pay on each date that they become due and payable, the principal, interest and other amounts due on, and any mandatory sinking fund payments for, all outstanding debt securities of the series being defeased;
such deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any agreement or instrument to which we are a party or to which we are bound; and

we deliver to the applicable trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

• the holders of the series of debt securities being defeased will not recognize income, gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance or covenant defeasance;

• such holders will be subject to United States federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance or covenant defeasance had not occurred; and

• in the case of a defeasance (but not a covenant defeasance), this opinion must be based on a ruling of relevant tax authorities or a change in United States tax laws occurring after the date of the applicable indenture.

Modification of the Indenture

Modification without Consent of Holders. We and the trustee may enter into supplemental indentures without the consent of the holders of debt securities issued under each indenture to, among other things:

• secure any debt securities subject to the requirements of the Bank Act;

• evidence the assumption by a successor corporation of our obligations;

• add covenants or events of default for the protection of the holders of debt securities;

• cure any ambiguity or correct any defect or inconsistency or make any other provisions with respect to matters arising under the indenture as we may deem desirable, provided that no such action shall adversely affect the holders in any material respect;

• establish the forms or terms of debt securities of any series;

• evidence the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee;

• add to, change or eliminate provisions of the indenture that do not (i) apply to any series of debt securities created prior to such supplemental indenture and (ii) modify the rights of any holder of such series of debt securities with respect to such provision;

• add to, change or eliminate provisions of the indenture with respect to a new series of debt securities; or

• to increase the minimum denomination of debt securities of any series as may be permitted by the terms of such series.

Modification with Consent of Holders. We and the trustee, with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of each affected series of outstanding debt securities, voting as one class, may add any provisions to, or change in any manner or eliminate any of the provisions of, the indenture or modify in any manner the rights of the holders of those debt securities. However, we and the trustee may not make any of the following changes to any outstanding debt security without the consent of each affected holder to, among other things:

• extend the stated maturity of any debt security;

• reduce the principal amount;

• reduce the rate or extend the time of payment of interest or other amounts due;

• reduce any amount payable on redemption;
• change the currency in which the principal, including any amount of original issue discount, premium, or interest thereon is payable;
• modify or amend the provisions for conversion of any currency into another currency;
• reduce the amount of any original issue discount security payable upon acceleration or provable in bankruptcy;
• modify or amend the provisions so as to adversely affect the terms or conditions upon which the debt securities are convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for or payable in other securities, instruments, contracts, currencies, commodities or other forms of property, rights or interests;
• impair or affect the right of any holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on any debt security when due; or
• reduce the percentage of debt securities the consent of whose holders is required for modification of the indenture or for waiver of certain defaults.

Modification of the Senior Debt Indenture Affecting TLAC. Where an amendment or variance of the bail-inable debt security’s terms and conditions would affect its recognition as TLAC, that amendment or variance will only be permitted with the prior approval of the Superintendent.

Modification of Subordination Provisions. We may not modify the subordination provisions of the subordinated debt indenture in a manner that would adversely affect in any material respect the outstanding subordinated debt securities of any one or more series without the consent of the holders of a majority of the principal amount of all affected series, voting together as one class. We may not modify the subordinated debt indenture or any terms of any outstanding subordinated debt securities in a manner that would affect the regulatory capital classification of the subordinated debt securities under the guidelines for capital adequacy requirements for banks in Canada without the consent of OSFI.

Payment of Additional Amounts

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, all payments of principal and interest and other amounts payable in respect of the debt securities by us will be made without us making any withholding of or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature (“Taxes”), unless the withholding or deduction of such Taxes is required or authorized by law or the administration thereof. In that event, we will, subject to certain exceptions and limitations set forth below, pay such additional amounts (“Additional Amounts”) to the holder or beneficial owner of any debt security as may be necessary in order that every net payment of the principal of and interest on such debt security and any other amounts payable on such debt security, after any withholding or deduction for Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of Canada or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein having the power to tax (each a “Taxing Jurisdiction”) (and Taxes imposed or levied by a Taxing Jurisdiction on such Additional Amounts), will not be less than the amount such holder or beneficial owner would have received if such Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of a Taxing Jurisdiction had not been withheld or deducted. We will not, however, be required to make any payment of Additional Amounts to any holder or beneficial owner for or on account of:

• any Taxes that would not have been so imposed but for a present or former connection (including, without limitation, carrying on business in a Taxing Jurisdiction or having a permanent establishment or fixed base in a Taxing Jurisdiction) between such holder or beneficial owner of a debt security (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company or corporation) and a Taxing Jurisdiction, other than merely holding such debt security or receiving payments with respect to such debt security;
• any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer or personal property Tax or any similar Tax with respect to a debt security;
• any Tax imposed by reason that such holder or beneficial owner of a debt security or other person entitled to payments on the debt security does not deal at arm’s length within the meaning of the
Income Tax Act (Canada) with us or is, or does not deal at arm’s length with any person who is, a “specified shareholder” of us for purposes of the thin capitalization rules in the Income Tax Act (Canada);

- any Tax that is levied or collected otherwise than by withholding from payments on or in respect of a debt security;
- any Tax required to be withheld by any paying agent from any payment on a debt security, if such payment can be made without such withholding by at least one other paying agent;
- any Tax that would not have been imposed but for the failure of a holder or beneficial owner of a debt security to comply with certification, identification, declaration, information or other reporting requirements, if such compliance is required by a Taxing Jurisdiction (including where required by statute, treaty, regulation or administrative pronouncement) as a precondition to relief or exemption from such Tax;
- any Tax which would not have been imposed but for the presentation of a debt security (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after (i) the date on which such payment became due and payable or (ii) the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;
- any withholding or deduction imposed pursuant to (i) Sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“FATCA”), or any successor version thereof, or any similar legislation imposed by any other governmental authority, (ii) any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance enacted by Canada implementing FATCA or an intergovernmental agreement with respect to FATCA or any similar legislation imposed by any other governmental authority, or (iii) any agreement between us and the United States or any authority thereof implementing FATCA; or
- any combination of the items listed above;

nor shall Additional Amounts be paid with respect to any payment on a debt security to a holder who is a fiduciary or partnership or any person other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, a member of such partnership or such beneficial owner would not have been entitled to the Additional Amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner held its interest in the debt security directly.

Tax Redemption

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we have the right to redeem, in whole but not in part, any of the debt securities at our option at any time prior to maturity, upon the giving of a notice of redemption as described below, if:

(i) as a result of any change (including any announced prospective change) in or amendment to the laws or treaties (or any rules, regulations, rulings or administrative pronouncements thereunder) of Canada or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, or any change in official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, treaties, rules, regulations, rulings or administrative pronouncements (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment is announced or becomes effective on or after the date of the prospectus supplement relating to the applicable debt securities, in the written opinion of our legal counsel of recognized standing, we have or will become obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts (assuming, in the case of any announced prospective change, that such announced change will become effective as of the date specified in such announcement and in the form announced); or

(ii) on or after the date of the prospectus supplement relating to the applicable debt securities any action has been taken by any taxing authority of, or any decision has been rendered by a court of competent
jurisdiction in, Canada or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, including any of those actions specified in the paragraph immediately above, whether or not such action was taken or decision was rendered with respect to us, or any change, amendment, application or interpretation shall be officially proposed, which, in any such case, in the written opinion of our legal counsel of recognized standing, will result in our becoming obligated to pay, on the next succeeding date on which interest is due, Additional Amounts (assuming, in the case of any announced prospective change, that such announced change will become effective as of the date specified in such announcement and in the form announced); and, in any such case, we in our business judgment, determine that such obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us; provided that any such redemption of bail-inable debt securities will require the prior approval of the Superintendent if the redemption would result in the Bank not meeting the TLAC requirements applicable to it pursuant to the TLAC Guideline. For the avoidance of doubt, reasonable measures do not include a change in the terms of the debt securities or a substitution of the debtor. If we exercise this right, the redemption price of the debt securities will be determined in the manner described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Prior to the giving of any notice of redemption pursuant to the above paragraph, we will deliver to the trustee:

- a certificate stating that we are entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to our right to so redeem have occurred; and
- an opinion of counsel prepared in accordance with the terms of the indenture;

Notice of redemption will be given not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption, which date and the applicable redemption price will be specified in the notice.

Notices

We and the trustees will send notices regarding the debt securities only to registered holders, using their addresses as listed in the trustees’ records. With respect to who is a registered “holder” for this purpose, see “—Forms of the Debt Securities.”

Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction

The indentures and the debt securities will be governed by and construed in accordance with New York law, except that (1) the subordination provisions and the NVCC Provisions in the subordinated debt indenture, applicable to the subordinated debt securities, and (2) the provisions relating to the bail-in acknowledgment of holders and beneficial owners of bail-inable debt securities in the senior debt indenture, applicable to bail-inable debt securities, will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein.

By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that bail-inable debt security is deemed to attorn and submit to the jurisdiction of the courts in the Province of Ontario with respect to actions, suits and proceedings arising out of or relating to the operation of the CDIC Act and the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein in respect of the senior debt indenture and the bail-inable debt security.

The Trustees

The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor in interest to The Bank of New York) serves as the trustee for our senior debt securities. Computershare Trust Company, National Association and Computershare Trust
Company of Canada will serve as U.S. trustee and Canadian trustee, respectively, for our subordinated debt securities. From time to time, we and our affiliates have conducted commercial banking, financial and other transactions with the trustees and their respective affiliates for which fees have been paid in the ordinary course of business. We may conduct these types of transactions with each other in the future and receive fees for services performed.

Payment and Paying Agents

We will pay interest to the person listed in the trustee’s records at the close of business on a particular day in advance of each due date for interest, even if that person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. That particular day, usually about two weeks in advance of the interest due date, is called the record date and will be stated in the applicable supplement. Holders buying and selling debt securities must work out between them how to compensate for the fact that we will pay all the interest for an interest period to the one who is the registered holder on the regular record date. The most common manner is to adjust the sale price of the debt securities to prorate interest fairly between buyer and seller. This prorated interest amount is called accrued interest.

We will pay interest, principal and any other money due on the debt securities at the corporate trust office of the applicable trustee in The City of New York or such other office as may be agreed upon. Holders must make arrangements to have their payments picked up at or wired from that office or such other office as may be agreed upon. We may also choose to pay interest by mailing checks.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks, brokers or other financial institutions for information on how they will receive payments.

We may also arrange for additional payment offices and may cancel or change these offices, including our use of the trustee’s corporate trust office. These offices are called paying agents. We may also choose to act as our own paying agent or choose one of our subsidiaries to do so. We must notify holders of changes in the paying agents for any particular series of debt securities.

Regardless of who acts as paying agent, all money paid by us to a paying agent that remains unclaimed at the end of two years after the amount is due to holders will be repaid to us. After that two-year period, holders may look to us for payment and not to the trustee or any other paying agent.

Forms of the Debt Securities

Except as provided in an applicable prospectus supplement, each debt security will generally be represented by one or more global securities representing the entire issuance of securities. We will issue debt securities evidenced by certificates in definitive form to a particular investor only in limited circumstances. Both certificated securities in definitive form and global securities will be issued in registered form, where our obligation runs to the holder of the security named on the face of the security. Definitive securities name you or your nominee as the owner of the security, and in order to transfer or exchange these securities or to receive payments other than interest or other interim payments, you or your nominee must physically deliver the securities to the trustee, registrar, paying agent or other agent, as applicable. Global securities name a depository or its nominee as the owner of the debt securities. The depositary maintains a computerized system that will reflect each investor’s beneficial ownership of the securities through an account maintained by the investor with its broker/dealer, bank, trust company or other representative. See “Ownership, Book-Entry Procedures and Settlement.”
CANADIAN BANK RESOLUTION POWERS

General

Under Canadian bank resolution powers, the CDIC may, in circumstances where TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable, assume temporary control or ownership of TD and may be granted broad powers by one or more Orders of the Governor in Council (Canada), including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of the assets of TD, and the power to carry out or cause TD to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions, the purpose of which is to restructure the business of TD. As part of the Canadian bank resolution powers, certain provisions of, and regulations under the Bank Act, the CDIC Act and certain other Canadian federal statutes pertaining to banks, which we refer to collectively as the “bail-in regime,” provide for a bank recapitalization regime for banks designated by the Superintendent as D-SIBs, which include TD.

The expressed objectives of the bail-in regime include reducing government and taxpayer exposure in the unlikely event of a failure of a D-SIB, reducing the likelihood of such a failure by increasing market discipline and reinforcing that bank shareholders and creditors are responsible for the D-SIBs’ risks and not taxpayers, and preserving financial stability by empowering the CDIC to quickly restore a failed D-SIB to viability and allow it to remain open and operating, even where the D-SIB has experienced severe losses.

Under the CDIC Act, in circumstances where the Superintendent is of the opinion that TD has ceased, or is about to cease, to be viable and viability cannot be restored or preserved by exercise of the Superintendent’s powers under the Bank Act, the Superintendent, after providing TD with a reasonable opportunity to make representations, is required to provide a report to CDIC. Following receipt of the Superintendent’s report, CDIC may request the Minister of Finance for Canada (the “Minister of Finance”) to recommend that the Governor in Council (Canada) make an Order and, if the Minister of Finance is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, the Minister of Finance may recommend that the Governor in Council (Canada) make, and on that recommendation, the Governor in Council (Canada) may make, one or more of the following Orders:

- vesting in CDIC, the shares and subordinated debt of TD specified in the Order, which we refer to as a “vesting order”;
- appointing CDIC as receiver in respect of TD, which we refer to as a “receivership order”;
- if a receivership order has been made, directing the Minister of Finance to incorporate a federal institution designated in the Order as a bridge institution wholly-owned by CDIC and specifying the date and time as of which TD’s deposit liabilities are assumed, which we refer to as a “bridge bank order”; or
- if a vesting order or receivership order has been made, directing CDIC to carry out a conversion, by converting or causing TD to convert, in whole or in part – by means of a transaction or series of transactions and in one or more steps – the shares and liabilities of TD that are subject to the bail-in regime into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, which we refer to as a “conversion order”.

Following a vesting order or receivership order, CDIC will assume temporary control or ownership of TD and will be granted broad powers under that Order, including the power to sell or dispose of all or a part of the assets of TD, and the power to carry out or cause TD to carry out a transaction or a series of transactions the purpose of which is to restructure the business of TD.

Under a bridge bank order, CDIC has the power to transfer TD’s insured deposit liabilities and certain assets and other liabilities of TD to a bridge institution. Upon the exercise of that power, any assets and liabilities of TD that are not transferred to the bridge institution would remain with TD, which would then be wound up. In such a scenario, any liabilities of TD, including any outstanding debt securities (whether or not such debt securities are bail-inable debt securities), that are not assumed by the bridge institution could receive only partial or no repayment in the ensuing wind-up of TD.
Upon the making of a conversion order, prescribed shares and liabilities under the bail-in regime that are subject to that conversion order will, to the extent converted, be converted into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates, as determined by CDIC. Subject to certain exceptions discussed below, senior debt issued on or after September 23, 2018, with an initial or amended term to maturity (including explicit or embedded options) greater than 400 days, that is unsecured or partially secured and that has been assigned a CUSIP or ISIN or similar identification number are subject to a bail-in conversion. Shares, other than common shares, and subordinated debt of TD are also subject to a bail-in conversion, unless they are non-viability contingent capital. The applicable pricing supplement will specify whether or not a security is a bail-inable debt security.

Shares and liabilities that would otherwise be bail-inable but were issued before September 23, 2018 are not subject to a bail-in conversion unless, in the case of any such liability, including any debt securities, the terms of that liability are amended to increase the principal amount or to extend the term to maturity on or after September 23, 2018, and that liability, as amended, meets the requirements to be subject to a bail-in conversion. Covered bonds, certain derivatives and certain structured notes (as such term is used under the bail-in regime) are expressly excluded from a bail-in conversion. To the extent that any debt securities constitute structured notes (as such term is used under the bail-in regime) they will not be bail-inable debt securities. As a result, claims of some creditors whose claims would otherwise rank equally with those of the holders holding bail-inable debt securities would have to absorb losses as a result of the bail-in conversion while other creditors may not be exposed to losses. The terms and conditions of the bail-in conversion will be determined by CDIC in accordance with and subject to certain requirements discussed below.

**Bail-in Conversion**

Under the bail-in regime there is no fixed and pre-determined contractual conversion ratio for the conversion of the bail-inable debt securities, or other shares or liabilities of TD that are subject to a bail-in conversion, into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates nor are there specific requirements regarding whether liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion are converted into common shares of TD or any of its affiliates. CDIC determines the timing of the bail-in conversion, the portion of bail-inable shares and liabilities to be converted and the terms and conditions of the conversion, subject to parameters set out in the bail-in regime. Those parameters include that:

- in carrying out a bail-in conversion, CDIC must take into consideration the requirement in the Bank Act for banks to maintain adequate capital;
- CDIC must use its best efforts to ensure that shares and liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion are only converted after all subordinate ranking shares and liabilities that are subject to a bail-in conversion and any subordinate non-viability contingent capital instruments have been previously converted or are converted during the same restructuring period;
- CDIC must use its best efforts to ensure that the converted part of the liquidation entitlement of a share subject to a bail-in conversion, or the converted part of the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest of a liability subject to a bail-in conversion, is converted on a pro rata basis for all shares or liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion of equal rank that are converted during the same restructuring period;
- holders of shares and liabilities that are subject to a bail-in conversion must receive a greater number of common shares per dollar of the converted part of the liquidation entitlement of their shares, or the converted part of the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest of their liabilities, than holders of any subordinate shares or liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion that are converted during the same restructuring period or of any subordinate non-viability contingent capital that is converted during the same restructuring period;
- holders of shares or liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion of equal rank that are converted during the same restructuring period must receive the same number of common shares per dollar of the converted...
part of the liquidation entitlement of their shares or the converted part of the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest of their liabilities; and

- holders of shares or liabilities subject to a bail-in conversion must receive, if any non-viability contingent capital of equal rank to the shares or liabilities is converted during the same restructuring period, a number of common shares per dollar of the converted part of the liquidation entitlement of their shares, or the converted part of the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest of their liabilities, that is equal to the largest number of common shares received by any holder of the non-viability contingent capital per dollar of that capital.

**Compensation Regime**

The CDIC Act provides for a compensation process for holders of bail-inable debt securities who, immediately prior to the making of an Order, directly or through an intermediary, own bail-inable debt securities that are converted in a bail-in conversion. While this process applies to successors of those holders it does not apply to assignees or transferees of the holder following the making of the Order and does not apply if the amounts owing under the relevant bail-inable debt securities are paid in full.

Under the compensation process, the compensation to which such holders are entitled is the difference, to the extent it is positive, between the estimated liquidation value and the estimated resolution value of the relevant bail-inable debt securities. The liquidation value is the estimated value that the holders of bail-inable debt securities would have received if an order under the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada) had been made in respect of TD, as if no Order had been made and without taking into consideration any assistance, financial or otherwise, that is or may be provided to TD, directly or indirectly, by CDIC, the Bank of Canada, the Government of Canada or a province of Canada, after any order to wind up TD has been made.

The resolution value in respect of relevant bail-inable debt securities is the aggregate estimated value of the following: (a) the relevant bail-inable debt securities, if they are not held by CDIC and they are not converted, after the making of an Order, into common shares under a bail-in conversion; (b) common shares that are the result of a bail-in conversion after the making of an Order; (c) any dividend or interest payments made, after the making of the Order, with respect to the relevant bail-inable debt securities to any person other than CDIC; and (d) any other cash, securities or other rights or interests that are received or to be received with respect to the relevant bail-inable debt securities as a direct or indirect result of the making of the Order and any actions taken in furtherance of the Order, including from CDIC, TD, the liquidator of TD, if TD is wound up, the liquidator of a CDIC subsidiary incorporated or acquired by order of the Governor in Council for the purposes of facilitating the acquisition, management or disposal of real property or other assets of TD that CDIC may acquire as the result of its operations that is liquidated or the liquidator of a bridge institution if the bridge institution is wound up.

In connection with the compensation process, CDIC is required to estimate the liquidation value and the resolution value in respect of the portion of converted bail-inable debt securities and is required to consider the difference between the estimated day on which the liquidation value would be received and the estimated day on which the resolution value is, or would be, received.

CDIC must, within a reasonable period following a bail-in conversion, make an offer of compensation by notice to the relevant holders that held bail-inable debt securities equal to, or in value estimated to be equal to, the amount of compensation to which such holders are entitled or provide a notice stating that such holders are not entitled to any compensation. In either case such notice is required to include certain prescribed information, including important information regarding the rights of such holders to seek to object and have the compensation to which they are entitled determined by an assessor (a Canadian Federal Court judge) where holders of liabilities representing at least 10% of the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest of the liabilities of the same class or 10% of the liquidation entitlement of shares other than common shares object to the offer or absence of compensation. The period for objecting is limited (45 days following the day on which a summary of the notice is published in the Canada Gazette) and failure by holders holding a sufficient principal amount plus accrued and
unpaid interest of affected bail-inable debt securities to object within the prescribed period will result in the loss of any ability to object to the offered compensation or absence of compensation, as applicable. CDIC will pay the relevant holders the offered compensation within 135 days after the date on which a summary of the notice is published in the Canada Gazette if the offer of compensation is accepted, the holder does not notify CDIC of acceptance or objection to the offer or if the holder objects to the offer but the 10% threshold described above is not met within the aforementioned 45-day period.

Where an assessor is appointed, the assessor could determine a different amount of compensation payable, which could either be higher or lower than the original amount. The assessor is required to provide holders, whose compensation it determines, notice of determination. The assessor’s determination is final and there are no further opportunities for review or appeal. CDIC will pay the relevant holders the compensation amount determined by the assessor within 90 days of the assessor’s notice.

By its acquisition of an interest in any bail-inable debt security, each holder or beneficial owner of that security is deemed to agree to be bound by a bail-in conversion and so will have no further rights in respect of its bail-inable debt securities to the extent those bail-inable debt securities are converted in a bail-in conversion, other than those provided under the bail-in regime.

A similar compensation process to the one set out above applies, in certain circumstances, where as a result of CDIC’s exercise of bank resolution powers, debt securities are assigned to an entity which is then wound-up.

TLAC Guideline

In connection with the bail-in regime, the TLAC Guideline applies to and establishes standards for D-SIBs, including TD. Under the TLAC Guideline, beginning November 1, 2021, TD is required to maintain a minimum capacity to absorb losses composed of unsecured external long-term debt or regulatory capital instruments that meet the prescribed criteria or regulatory capital instruments to support recapitalization in the event of a failure. Bail-inable debt securities and regulatory capital instruments that meet the prescribed criteria will constitute TLAC of TD.

In order to comply with the TLAC Guideline, our senior debt indenture provides for terms and conditions for the bail-inable debt securities necessary to meet the prescribed criteria and qualify at their issuance as TLAC instruments of TD under the TLAC Guideline. Those criteria include the following:

- TD cannot directly or indirectly have provided financing to any person for the express purpose of investing in the bail-inable debt securities;
- the bail-inable debt security is not subject to set-off or netting rights;
- the bail-inable debt security must not provide rights to accelerate repayment of principal or interest payments outside of bankruptcy, insolvency, wind-up or liquidation, except that events of default relating to the non-payment of scheduled principal and/or interest payments will be permitted where they are subject to a cure period of no less than 30 business days and clearly disclose to investors that: (i) acceleration is only permitted where an Order has not been made in respect of TD; and (ii) notwithstanding any acceleration, the instrument continues to be subject to a bail-in conversion prior to its repayment;
- the bail-inable debt security may be redeemed (for any reason) or purchased for cancellation only at the initiative of TD and, where the redemption or purchase would lead to a breach of TD’s TLAC requirements, that redemption or purchase would be subject to the prior approval of the Superintendent;
- the bail-inable debt security does not have credit-sensitive dividend or coupon features that are reset periodically based in whole or in part on TD’s credit standing; and
- where an amendment or variance of the bail-inable debt security’s terms and conditions would affect its recognition as TLAC, that amendment or variance will only be permitted with the prior approval of the Superintendent.
DESCRIPTION OF COMMON SHARES AND PREFERRED SHARES

Set forth below is a summary of the material terms of the Bank’s share capital and certain provisions of the Bank Act and the Bank’s By-laws as they relate to the Bank’s share capital. The following summary is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by the Bank Act, the Bank’s By-laws and the actual terms and conditions of such shares.

Common Shares

Authorized Share Capital

The authorized common share capital of the Bank consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

Voting, Dividend and Winding Up Rights of Holders of Common Shares

The holders of common shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of the shareholders of the Bank except meetings at which only holders of a specified class or series of shares are entitled to vote. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors of the Bank, subject to the preference of the holders of preferred shares of the Bank. After payment to the holders of preferred shares of the Bank of the amount or amounts to which they may be entitled, and after payment of all outstanding debts, the holders of common shares shall be entitled to receive the remaining property of the Bank upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up thereof.

Amendments to the Rights, Privileges, Restrictions and Conditions of Common Shares

Under the Bank Act, the rights of holders of the Bank’s shares can be changed by the Board of Directors of the Bank by making, amending or repealing the By-laws of the Bank. The board of directors of the Bank must submit such a by-law, or amendment to or repeal of a by-law, to the shareholders of the Bank in accordance with the procedures of the Bank Act and the By-laws of the Bank, and the shareholders must approve the by-law, amendment to or repeal of the by-law, by special resolution to be effective. Under the Bank Act, a special resolution is a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by or on behalf of the shareholders who voted in respect of that resolution or signed by all the shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution. In some circumstances, the Bank Act mandates that holders of shares of a class or a series are entitled to vote separately as a class or series on a proposal to amend the By-laws of the Bank.

Preferred Shares

This section describes certain general terms and provisions of the preferred shares. The particular terms and provisions of a series of preferred shares offered by a prospectus supplement, and the extent to which the general terms and provisions described below may apply thereto, will be described in such prospectus supplement.

Issuable in Series

The preferred shares may be issued from time to time, in one or more series, with such rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as the Board of Directors of the Bank may determine.

Priority

The preferred shares of each series will rank on a parity with every other series of preferred shares and will rank prior to the common shares and to any other shares of the Bank ranking junior to the preferred shares with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or
winding-up of the Bank, provided that a trigger event has not occurred as contemplated under the specific NVCC Provisions applicable to such preferred shares. Upon the occurrence of a trigger event under the NVCC Provisions, the priority of the preferred shares will not be relevant since all preferred shares will be converted into our common shares which will rank on a parity with all other common shares issued by us.

Restriction

Pursuant to the Bank Act, the Bank may not, without the approval of the holders of the preferred shares, create any class of shares ranking prior to or on a parity with the preferred shares.

Amendment of Class Provisions

Approval of amendments to the provisions of the preferred shares as a class may be given in writing by the holders of all the outstanding preferred shares or by a resolution carried by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting at which the holders of a majority of the then outstanding preferred shares are present or represented by proxy or, if no quorum is present at such meeting, at an adjourned meeting at which the shareholders then present or represented by proxy may transact the business for which the meeting was originally called.

NVCC Provisions

In accordance with capital adequacy requirements adopted by OSFI, non-common capital instruments issued after January 1, 2013, including preferred shares, must include NVCC Provisions in order to qualify as regulatory capital. The specific terms of any NVCC Provisions for any preferred shares that the Bank issues under this prospectus will be described in one or more prospectus supplements relating to such securities.

Priority on Liquidation, Dissolution or Winding-up

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Bank, provided that a trigger event has not occurred as contemplated under the specific NVCC Provisions applicable to the preferred shares, before any amounts shall be paid to or any assets distributed among the holders of the common shares or shares of any other class of the Bank ranking junior to the preferred shares, the holder of a preferred share of a series shall be entitled to receive to the extent provided for with respect to such preferred shares by the conditions attaching to such series: (i) an amount equal to the amount paid up thereon; (ii) such premium, if any, as has been provided for with respect to the preferred shares of such series; and (iii) all unpaid cumulative dividends, if any, on such preferred shares and, in the case of non-cumulative preferred shares, all declared and unpaid non-cumulative dividends. After payment to the holders of the preferred shares of the amounts so payable to them, they shall not be entitled to share in any further distribution of the property or assets of the Bank.

Voting Rights

There are no voting rights attaching to the preferred shares except to the extent provided in any series or by the Bank Act.

Creation and Issue of Additional Shares

The Bank may not, without the prior approval of the holders of the preferred shares, create or issue (i) any shares ranking in priority to or on a parity with the preferred shares; or (ii) any additional series of preferred shares unless at the date of such creation or issuance all cumulative dividends and any declared and unpaid non-cumulative dividends shall have been paid or set apart for payment in respect of each series of preferred shares then issued and outstanding.
Limitations Affecting Holders of Common Shares and Preferred Shares

Bank Act Restrictions and Restrictions on Payment of Dividends

The Bank Act contains restrictions on the issue, transfer, acquisition, beneficial ownership and voting of all shares of a chartered bank. For example, no person shall be a major shareholder of a bank if the bank has equity of $12 billion or more (which would include the Bank). A person is a major shareholder of a bank where: (i) the aggregate of shares of any class of voting shares beneficially owned by that person, by entities controlled by that person and by any person associated or acting jointly or in concert with that person is more than 20% of that class of voting shares; or (ii) the aggregate of shares of any class of non-voting shares beneficially owned by that person, by entities controlled by that person and by any person associated or acting jointly or in concert with that person is more than 30% of that class of non-voting shares. No person shall have a significant interest in any class of shares of a bank, including the Bank, unless the person first receives the approval of the Minister of Finance (Canada). For purposes of the Bank Act, a person has a significant interest in a class of shares of a Canadian chartered bank where the aggregate of any shares of the class beneficially owned by that person, by entities controlled by that person and by any person associated or acting jointly or in concert with that person exceeds 10% of all of the outstanding shares of that class of shares of such bank. Purchasers of securities (and CDS Participants) may be required to furnish declarations relating to ownership (and ownership by clients of such CDS Participants) in a form prescribed by the Bank.

The Bank Act also prohibits the registration of a transfer or issue of any share of the Bank to, and the exercise, in person or by proxy, of any voting rights attached to any share of the Bank that is beneficially owned by, Her Majesty in right of Canada or of a province or any agent or agency of Her Majesty in either of those rights, or to the government of a foreign country or any political subdivision, agent or agency of any of them, except for certain cases that require the Minister of Finance (Canada)’s consent.

Under the Bank Act, the Bank cannot redeem or purchase any of its shares, including the preferred shares, unless the consent of OSFI has been obtained. In addition, the Bank Act prohibits a payment to purchase or redeem any shares or the declaration of a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Bank is, or the payment would cause the Bank to be, in contravention of the capital adequacy and liquidity regulations of the Bank Act or directions of OSFI.

The Bank is also restricted from paying certain dividends in the event that TD Capital Trust IV (a subsidiary of the Bank) fails to pay semi-annual interest in cash, as applicable, in full to holders of TD Capital Trust IV Notes when required pursuant to the terms thereof. In addition, the ability to pay dividends on the common shares without the approval of the holders of the outstanding preferred shares is restricted unless all dividends on the preferred shares have been declared and paid or set apart for payment.
DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

The following describes certain general terms and provisions that will apply to the warrants. The particular terms and provisions of warrants offered by a prospectus supplement, and the extent to which the general terms and provisions described below apply to such warrants, will be described in such prospectus supplement.

Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement (each, a “warrant agreement”) in each case between the Bank and a warrant agent determined by the Bank. The statements below relating to any warrant agreement and the warrants to be issued thereunder are summaries of certain anticipated provisions thereof, are not complete and are subject to, and qualified by reference to all provisions of the applicable warrant agreement. The applicable prospectus supplement will include details of the warrant agreement with respect to the warrants being offered. Reference is made to the applicable prospectus supplement which will accompany this prospectus for the terms and other information with respect to the offering of warrants being offered thereby.

Preferred Share Warrants

The particular terms and provisions of each issue of warrants providing for the issuance of preferred shares on exercise of warrants will be described in the related prospectus supplement and may include the designation, number and terms of the preferred shares purchasable upon exercise of the warrants, any procedures that will result in the adjustment of these numbers, the exercise price, dates and periods of exercise, the currency in which the warrants are issued and any other specific terms of the warrants.
DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS

The following describes certain general terms and provisions that will apply to the subscription receipts. The particular terms and provisions of subscription receipts offered by a prospectus supplement, and the extent to which the general terms and provisions described below apply to such subscription receipts, will be described in such prospectus supplement.

Subscription receipts will be issued under a subscription receipt agreement between the Bank and an escrow agent. The statements below relating to any subscription receipt agreement and the subscription receipts to be issued thereunder are summaries of certain anticipated provisions thereof, are not complete and are subject to, and qualified by reference to all provisions of the applicable subscription receipts. The applicable prospectus supplement will include details of the subscription receipt agreement with respect to the subscription receipts being offered. Reference is made to the applicable prospectus supplement which will accompany this prospectus for the terms and other information with respect to the offering of subscription receipts being offered thereby.

Subscription Receipts

The particular terms and provisions of each issue of subscription receipts providing for the issuance of debt securities, preferred shares or common shares on the exchange of subscription receipts will be described in the related prospectus supplement and may include the number of subscription receipts and the price at which they will be issued and whether the price is payable in instalments, any conditions to the exchange of subscription receipts into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, and the consequences of such conditions not being satisfied, the procedures for the exchange of the subscription receipts into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, the number of debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, that may be exchanged upon exercise of each subscription receipt, the dates or periods during which the subscription receipts may be exchanged into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, whether such subscription receipts will be listed on any securities exchange, and any other rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the subscription receipts.

Prior to the exchange of their subscription receipts, holders of subscription receipts will not have any of the rights of holders of the securities subject to the subscription receipts.
DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

The following describes certain general terms and provisions that will apply to the units. The particular terms and provisions of units offered by a prospectus supplement, and the extent to which the general terms and provisions described below apply to such units, will be described in such prospectus supplement.

We may issue units that will consist of any combination of debt securities, preferred shares, common shares, warrants and subscription receipts issued by us, or other securities of an entity affiliated or not affiliated with us. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each unit will be issued so that the holder of the unit is also the holder of each security included in the unit. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security. Units will be issued under a unit agreement between the Bank and a unit agent named therein. The statements below relating to any unit agreement and the units to be issued thereunder are summaries of certain anticipated provisions thereof, are not complete and are subject to, and qualified by reference to all provisions of the applicable units. The applicable prospectus supplement will include details of the unit agreement with respect to the units being offered. Reference is made to the applicable prospectus supplement which will accompany this prospectus for the terms and other information with respect to the offering of units. Those terms may include:

- the designation and the terms of the units and any combination of debt securities, preferred shares, common shares, warrants and subscription receipts issued by us, or other securities of an entity affiliated or not affiliated with us constituting the units, including and whether and under what circumstances the debt securities, preferred shares, common shares, warrants and subscription receipts issued by us, or other securities of an entity affiliated or not affiliated with us or other securities may be traded separately;
- any additional terms of the governing unit agreement; and
- any additional provisions for the issuance, payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units or of the debt securities, preferred shares, common shares, warrants and subscription receipts issued by us, or other securities of an entity affiliated or not affiliated with us constituting the units.

We will offer units that consist of or include debt or equity securities of third parties only under circumstances where there is an available exemption from the registration requirements for such third party securities under the Securities Act at the time we offer such units.

An investment in units may involve special risks, including risks associated with indexed securities and currency-related risks if the securities comprising the units are linked to an index or are payable in or otherwise linked to a non-U.S. dollar currency.
OWNERSHIP, BOOK-ENTRY PROCEDURES AND SETTLEMENT

In this section, we describe special considerations that will apply to registered securities issued in global i.e., book-entry, form. First we describe the difference between registered ownership and indirect ownership of registered securities. Then we describe special provisions that apply to global securities.

Registered Owners

Each security will be represented either by a certificate issued in definitive form to a particular investor or by one or more global securities representing securities. We refer to those who have securities registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, as the “registered holders” of those securities. Subject to limited exceptions, we and the trustee are entitled to treat the registered holder of a security as the person exclusively entitled to vote, to receive notices, to receive any interest or other payment in respect of the security and to exercise all the rights and powers as an owner of the security. We refer to those who own beneficial interests in securities that are not registered in their own names as indirect owners of those securities. As we discuss below, indirect owners are not registered holders, and investors in securities issued in book-entry form or in street name will be indirect owners.

Book-Entry Owners

Unless otherwise noted in your prospectus supplement, we will issue each security in book-entry form only. This means securities will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a financial institution that holds them as depositary on behalf of other financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the securities on behalf of themselves or their customers.

Under each indenture (and the Bank Act (Canada) in the case of subordinated indebtedness), subject to limited exceptions, only the person in whose name a security is registered is recognized as the holder of that security. Consequently, for securities issued in global form, we will recognize only the depositary as the holder of the securities and we will make all payments on the securities, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to the depositary. The depositary passes along the payments it receives to its participants, which in turn pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depositary and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the securities.

As a result, investors will not own securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depositary’s book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the securities are issued in global form, investors will be indirect owners, and not registered holders, of the securities.

Street Name Owners

We may terminate an existing global security or issue securities initially in non-global form. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their securities in their own names or in street name. Securities held by an investor in street name would be registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution that the investor chooses, and the investor would hold only a beneficial interest in those securities through an account he or she maintains at that institution.

For securities held in street name, we will, subject to limited exceptions, recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the securities are registered as the holders of those securities, and we will make all payments on those securities, including deliveries of any property other than
cash, to them. These institutions pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold securities in street name will be indirect owners, not registered holders, of those securities.

Registered Holders

Subject to limited exceptions, our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee under any indenture and the obligations, if any, of any other third parties employed by us, run only to the registered holders of the securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect owner of a security or has no choice because we are issuing the securities only in global form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the registered holder, we have no further responsibility for that payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect owners but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose—for example, to amend the indenture for a series of debt securities or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture—we would seek the approval only from the registered holders, and not the indirect owners, of the relevant securities. Whether and how the registered holders contact the indirect owners is up to the registered holders.

When we refer to “you” in this prospectus, we mean all purchasers of the securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the registered holders or only indirect owners of those securities. When we refer to “your securities” in this prospectus, we mean the securities in which you will hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

• how it handles securities payments and notices;
• whether it imposes fees or charges;
• how it would handle a request for the holders’ consent, if ever required;
• how it would exercise rights under the securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and
• if the securities are in book-entry form, how the depositary’s rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

Most offered securities will be issued in global i.e., book-entry, form. Upon issuance, all book-entry securities will be represented by one or more fully registered global securities, without coupons, that we deposit with and register in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, or their nominees, which we select. A financial institution or clearing system that we select for any security for this purpose is called the “depositary” for that security. A security will usually have only one depositary but it may have more. Each series of securities will have one or more of the following as the depositaries:

• The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which is known as “DTC”;
• Euroclear System, which is known as “Euroclear”;

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• Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg, which is known as “Clearstream”;  
• CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc., which is known as “CDS”; and  
• any other clearing system or financial institution named in the prospectus supplement.

The depositaries named above may also be participants in one another’s systems. Thus, for example, if DTC is the depositary for a global security, investors may hold beneficial interests in that security through Euroclear, Clearstream or CDS, as DTC participants. The depositary or depositaries for your securities will be named in your prospectus supplement; if none is named, the depositary will be DTC.

A global security may represent one or any other number of individual securities. Generally, all securities represented by the same global security will have the same terms. We may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple securities of the same kind, such as debt securities, that have different terms and are issued at different times. We call this kind of global security a master global security. Your prospectus supplement will not indicate whether your securities are represented by a master global security.

Except in limited circumstances, a global security may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the depositary or its nominee. As a result of these arrangements, the depositary, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all securities represented by a global security, and investors will be permitted to own only indirect interests in a global security. Indirect interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary or with another institution that does. Thus, an investor whose security is represented by a global security will not be a holder of the security, but only an indirect owner of an interest in the global security.

**Special Considerations for Global Securities.**

As an indirect owner, an investor’s rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the depositary and those of the investor’s bank, broker, financial institution or other intermediary through which it holds its interest (e.g., Euroclear, Clearstream or CDS, if DTC is the depositary), as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We do not recognize this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of securities and instead deal only with the depositary that holds the global security.

If securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

• an investor cannot cause the securities to be registered in his or her own name, and cannot obtain non-global certificates for his or her interest in the securities, except in limited circumstances;  
• an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank, broker or other financial institution for payments on the securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the securities;  
• an investor may not be able to sell interests in the securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;  
• an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances in which certificates representing the securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;  
• the depositary’s policies will govern payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to an investor’s interest in a global security, and those policies may change from time to time. We and the trustees will have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary’s policies, actions or records of ownership interests in a global security. We and the trustees also do not supervise the depositary in any way;
• the depositary may require that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security within its book-entry system use immediately available funds and your bank, broker or other financial institution may require you to do so as well; and

• financial institutions that participate in the depositary’s book-entry system and through which an investor holds its interest in the global securities, directly or indirectly, may also have their own policies affecting payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the securities, and those policies may change from time to time. For example, if you hold an interest in a global security through Euroclear, Clearstream or CDS, when DTC is the depositary, Euroclear, Clearstream or CDS, as applicable, may require those who purchase and sell interests in that security through them to use immediately available funds and comply with other policies and procedures, including deadlines for giving instructions as to transactions that are to be effected on a particular day. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

Considerations Relating to DTC

DTC has informed us as follows:

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that DTC participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among DTC participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between DTC participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to DTC and DTC participants are on file with the SEC.

Purchases of securities within the DTC system must be made by or through DTC participants, which will receive a credit for the securities on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual acquirer of new securities is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants’ records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, the securities deposited by direct participants with DTC will be registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee will not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the securities; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts the securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants are responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.
The securities of each beneficial owner of a book-entry security will be evidenced solely by entries on the books of the beneficial owner’s securities intermediary. The actual purchaser of the securities will generally not be entitled to have the securities represented by the global securities registered in its name and will not be considered the owner under the terms of the securities and their governing documents. That means that we and any trustee, issuing and paying agent, registrar or other agent of ours for the securities will be entitled to treat the registered holder, DTC, as the holder of the securities for all purposes. In most cases, a beneficial owner will also not be able to obtain a paper certificate evidencing the holder’s ownership of securities. As mentioned above, the book-entry system for holding securities eliminates the need for physical movement of certificates and is the system through which most publicly traded securities are held in the United States. However, the laws of some jurisdictions require some purchasers of securities to take physical delivery of their securities in definitive form. These laws may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in book-entry securities.

A beneficial owner of book-entry securities represented by a global security may exchange the securities for definitive (paper) securities only if:

- DTC is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for such global security and we do not appoint a qualified replacement for DTC within 90 days; or
- we in our sole discretion decide to allow some or all book-entry securities to be exchangeable for definitive securities in registered form.

Unless we indicate otherwise, any global security that is so exchangeable will be exchangeable in whole for definitive securities in registered form, with the same terms and of an equal aggregate amount. Definitive securities will be registered in the name or names of the person or persons specified by DTC in a written instruction to the registrar of the securities. DTC may base its written instruction upon directions that it receives from its participants.

In this prospectus, for book-entry securities, references to actions taken by security holders will mean actions taken by DTC upon instructions from its participants, and references to payments and notices of redemption to security holders will mean payments and notices of redemption to DTC as the registered holder of the securities for distribution to participants in accordance with DTC’s procedures. Each sale of a book-entry security will settle in immediately available funds through DTC unless otherwise stated.

Delivery of notices and other communications by DTC to its direct participants, by its direct participants to indirect participants, and by its direct and indirect participants to beneficial owners of the securities will be governed by arrangements among them, respectively, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices will be sent to DTC. If less than all of the securities are being redeemed, DTC will determine the amount of the interest of each direct participant to be redeemed in accordance with its then-current procedures.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to securities unless authorized by a direct participant in accordance with DTC’s procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to the issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts such securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Distribution payments on the securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s usual practice is to credit direct participants’ accounts upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the issuer or agent on the relevant payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by DTC participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be
the responsibility of such participants and not of DTC, the agent or the issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of distributions to Cede & Co. (or other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the issuer or agent, disbursements of such payments to direct participants are the responsibility of DTC, and disbursements of such payments to the beneficial owners are the responsibility of direct and indirect participants.

We will not have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interest in the book-entry securities or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to the beneficial ownership interests.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to the issuer or agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, security certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC’s book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Considerations Relating to Euroclear and Clearstream

Euroclear and Clearstream are securities clearing systems in Europe. Both systems clear and settle securities transactions between their participants through electronic, book-entry delivery of securities against payment.

Euroclear and Clearstream may be depositaries for a global security. In addition, if DTC is the depository for a global security, Euroclear and Clearstream may hold interests in the global security as participants in DTC.

As long as any global security is held by Euroclear or Clearstream, as depository, you may hold an interest in the global security only through an organization that participates, directly or indirectly, in Euroclear or Clearstream. If Euroclear or Clearstream is the depository for a global security and there is no depository in the United States, you will not be able to hold interests in that global security through any securities clearance system in the United States.

Payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the securities made through Euroclear or Clearstream must comply with the rules and procedures of those systems. Those clearing systems could change their rules and procedures at any time. We have no control over those systems or their participants, and we take no responsibility for their activities. Transactions between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream, on one hand, and participants in DTC, on the other hand, when DTC is the depository, would also be subject to DTC’s rules and procedures.

Special Timing Considerations Relating to Transactions in Euroclear and Clearstream.

Investors will be able to make and receive through Euroclear and Clearstream payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other transactions involving any securities held through those clearing systems only on days when those systems are open for business. These clearing systems may not be open for business on days when banks, brokers and other institutions are open for business in the United States.

In addition, because of time-zone differences, U.S. investors who hold their interests in the securities through these clearing systems and wish to transfer their interests, or to receive or make a payment or delivery or exercise any other right with respect to their interests, on a particular day may find that the transaction will not be effected until the next business day in Luxembourg or Brussels, as applicable. Thus, investors who wish to
exercise rights that expire on a particular day may need to act before the expiration date. In addition, investors who hold their interests through both DTC and Euroclear or Clearstream may need to make special arrangements to finance any purchases or sales of their interests between the U.S. and European clearing systems, and those transactions may settle later than would be the case for transactions within one clearing system.

**Considerations Relating to CDS**

The information concerning CDS has been taken from, or is based upon, publicly available documents. CDS is Canada’s national securities clearing and depository services organization. Functioning as a service utility for the Canadian financial community, CDS provides a variety of computer automated services for financial institutions and investment dealers active in Canadian and international capital markets. CDS participants (“CDS Participants”) include banks, investment dealers and trust companies, and may include underwriters which participate in the distribution of the securities. Indirect access to CDS is available to other organizations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a CDS Participant. Payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other actions relating to the securities made through CDS may only be processed through CDS Participants and must be completed in accordance with existing CDS rules and procedures. CDS operates in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver to centralize securities clearing functions through a central securities depository.

CDS is wholly owned by The Canadian Depositary for Securities Limited, a private corporation owned by TMX Group Limited, a reporting issuer in Canada. CDS is the clearing house for equity trading on both the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges and also clears a substantial volume of “over-the-counter” trading in equities and bonds.

CDS may be a depositary for a global security. If CDS is the depositary for a global security, DTC may hold an interest in the global security. In addition, if DTC is the depositary for a global security, CDS may, on behalf of CDS Participants, hold an interest in the global security.

As long as any global security is held by CDS, as depositary, you may hold an interest in the global security only through an organization that participates, directly or indirectly, in CDS. If CDS is the depositary for a global security and there is no depositary in the United States, you will not be able to hold interests in that global security through any securities clearance system in the United States.

CDS could change its rules and procedures at any time. We have no control over CDS or its participants, and we take no responsibility for its activities. Transactions between participants in CDS, on one hand, and participants in DTC, on the other hand, when DTC is the depositary, would also be subject to DTC’s rules and procedures.
TAX CONSEQUENCES

United States Taxation

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of debt securities and common shares by “U.S. Holders” (as defined below) as of the date hereof. This section is the opinion of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, our special U.S. federal income tax counsel. Except where noted, this summary deals only with debt securities and common shares held as capital assets and which are denominated in or determined by reference to the U.S. dollar. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to holders subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including, without limitation, dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, persons holding the debt securities or common shares as a part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, persons who own or are deemed to own 10% or more of the Bank’s stock (by vote or value), partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to debt securities or common shares as a result of such income being recognized on an “applicable financial statement” (as defined in Section 451 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”)) or U.S. Holders whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, the summary below is based upon the provisions of the Code, and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified (possibly with retroactive effect) so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below.

As used herein, a “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of debt securities or common shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust if it (X) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (Y) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds debt securities or common shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner of a partnership holding debt securities or common shares is urged to consult its own tax advisors.

This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders in light of their particular circumstances and does not address the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. Persons considering the purchase of debt securities or common shares should consult their own tax advisors concerning the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of the ownership of debt securities or common shares, as well as any consequences arising under other U.S. federal tax laws and the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Debt Securities

Although we intend to treat the bail-inable debt securities as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, there is no authority that directly addresses the U.S. federal income tax treatment of instruments such as the bail-inable debt securities that provide for a bail-in conversion under certain circumstances. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the appropriate characterization of the bail-inable debt securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences of any bail-in conversion.
The summary below assumes that all debt securities issued pursuant to this prospectus will be classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the Bank’s indebtedness, and purchasers should note that in the event of an alternative characterization, the tax consequences would differ from those discussed below. Any special U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to a particular issue of the debt securities will be provided in the applicable supplement.

This subsection is only applicable to (1) debt securities that are not subject to the NVCC Provisions discussed above under “Description of the Debt Securities” and (2) debt securities issued directly by us and not by our New York branch. The tax treatment of debt securities that are subject to the NVCC Provisions and debt securities that are issued by our New York branch will be discussed in the applicable supplement.

Payments of Interest

Except as set forth below, stated interest on a debt security will generally be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Unless an applicable supplement states otherwise, interest income on a debt security generally will be considered foreign-source income and, for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit, generally will be considered passive category income.

Original Issue Discount Notes

U.S. Holders of debt securities issued with original issue discount (“OID”), other than Short-Term Notes (as defined below), will be subject to special tax accounting rules, as described in greater detail below. Debt securities issued with OID will be referred to as “Original Issue Discount Notes.” U.S. Holders of such debt securities should be aware that they generally must include OID in gross income (as ordinary income) in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income. However, U.S. Holders of such debt securities generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the debt securities, even if denominated as interest, to the extent such payments do not constitute “qualified stated interest” (as defined below). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, OID on a debt security generally will be considered foreign-source income and, for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit, generally will be considered passive category income. Notice will be given when the Bank determines that a particular debt security will be an Original Issue Discount Note.

Additional rules applicable to Original Issue Discount Notes that are denominated in or determined by reference to a currency or currencies other than the U.S. dollar are described under “—Foreign Currency Notes” below.

A debt security with an “issue price” that is less than its “stated redemption price at maturity” (the sum of all payments to be made on the debt security other than “qualified stated interest”) will be issued with OID in an amount equal to such difference unless such difference is de minimis (generally, less than 0.25 percent of the stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity). The “issue price” of each debt security in a particular offering will be the first price at which a substantial amount of that particular offering is sold for cash (other than to an underwriter, broker, placement agent or wholesaler).

The term “qualified stated interest” means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or in property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate or, subject to certain conditions, a rate based on one or more interest indices. Interest is payable at a single fixed rate only if the rate appropriately takes into account the length of the interval between payments. Notice will be given in the applicable supplement when the Bank determines that a particular note will bear interest that is not qualified stated interest.

In the case of a debt security issued with de minimis OID, the U.S. Holder generally must include such de minimis OID in income as stated principal payments on the debt securities are made in proportion to the stated
principal amount of the debt security unless the holder makes an election to treat all interest as OID as further described below. Any amount of de minimis OID that has been included in income shall be treated as capital gain and be considered U.S.-source.

Certain of the debt securities may be redeemed prior to their stated maturity date (as specified in the applicable supplement) at the option of the Bank and/or at the option of the holder. Original Issue Discount Notes containing such features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed herein. Persons considering the purchase of Original Issue Discount Notes with such features should carefully examine the applicable supplement and should consult their own tax advisors with respect to such features since the tax consequences with respect to OID will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the debt securities.

U.S. Holders of Original Issue Discount Notes with a maturity upon issuance of more than one year must, in general, include OID in income in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments, regardless of such U.S. Holders’ method of accounting. The amount of OID that a U.S. Holder must include in income is calculated using a constant-yield method, and generally a holder will include increasingly greater amounts of OID in income over the life of the Original Issue Discount Note. Specifically, the amount of OID includible in income by the initial U.S. Holder of an Original Issue Discount Note is the sum of the “daily portions” of OID with respect to the debt security for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which such U.S. Holder held such debt security (“accrued OID”). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any “accrual period” a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The “accrual period” for an Original Issue Discount Note may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the debt security, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period other than the final accrual period is an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the product of the debt security’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over (b) the aggregate of all qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period. OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Special rules will apply for calculating OID for an initial short accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of an Original Issue Discount Note at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below) and reduced by any payments previously made on such debt security (other than qualified stated interest). The Bank is required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on Original Issue Discount Notes held by persons of record other than certain exempt holders.

Floating rate debt securities are subject to special OID rules. In the case of a floating rate debt security that is an Original Issue Discount Note, both the “yield to maturity” and “qualified stated interest” will be determined solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID as though the debt security will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the debt security on its date of issue or, in the case of certain floating rate debt securities, the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the debt security. Additional rules may apply if interest on a floating rate debt security is based on more than one interest rate. Persons considering the purchase of floating rate debt securities should carefully examine the applicable supplement and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of the holding and disposition of such debt securities.

In addition, the discussion above generally does not address debt securities providing for contingent payments or debt securities that may be convertible or exchangeable for stock or other securities (or the cash value thereof). U.S. Holders should carefully examine the applicable supplement and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the holding and disposition of any such debt securities.
U.S. Holders may elect to treat all interest on any debt security as OID and calculate the amount includible in gross income under the constant yield method described above. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors about this election.

*Short-Term Notes*

In the case of debt securities having a term of one year or less (“Short-Term Notes”), all payments (including all stated interest) will be included in the stated redemption price at maturity and will not be qualified stated interest. Thus, U.S. Holders will generally be taxable on the discount in lieu of stated interest. The discount will be equal to the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity over the issue price of a Short-Term Note, unless the U.S. Holder elects to compute this discount using tax basis instead of issue price. In general, individuals and certain other cash method U.S. Holders of Short-Term Notes are not required to include accrued discount in their income currently unless they elect to do so (but may be required to include any stated interest in income as it is received). U.S. Holders that report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the accrual method and certain other U.S. Holders are required to accrue discount on such Short-Term Notes (as ordinary income) on a straight-line basis, unless an election is made to accrue the discount according to a constant yield method based on daily compounding. In the case of a U.S. Holder that is not required, and does not elect, to include discount in income currently, any gain realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of Short-Term Notes will generally be ordinary income to the extent of the discount accrued through the date of sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition. In addition, a U.S. Holder that does not elect to include currently accrued discount in income may be required to defer deductions for a portion of the U.S. Holder’s interest expense with respect to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such Short-Term Notes.

*Market Discount*

If a U.S. Holder purchases a debt security, other than a Short-Term Note, for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of an Original Issue Discount Note, its adjusted issue price, the amount of the difference will generally be treated as “market discount” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless such difference is less than a specified de minimis amount. Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder will be required to treat any principal payment on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of, a debt security as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount which has not previously been included in income and is treated as having accrued on such debt security at the time of such payment or disposition. In addition, the U.S. Holder may be required to defer, until the maturity of the debt security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such debt security (in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount).

Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the debt security, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue on a constant yield method. A U.S. Holder of a debt security may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant yield method), in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply.

*Acquisition Premium; Amortizable Bond Premium*

A U.S. Holder that purchases an Original Issue Discount Note for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the debt security after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest will be considered to have purchased such debt security at an “acquisition premium.” Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID which such U.S. Holder must
include in its gross income with respect to such debt security for any taxable year will be reduced by the portion of such acquisition premium properly allocable to such year.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a debt security for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the debt security after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest will be considered to have purchased the debt security at a “premium” and will not be required to include OID, if any, in income. A U.S. Holder generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of the debt security on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under the U.S. Holder’s regular accounting method. Bond premium on a debt security held by a U.S. Holder that does not make such an election will decrease the gain or increase the loss otherwise recognized on disposition of the debt security.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Taxable Disposition of Debt Securities

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a debt security, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid qualified stated interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the adjusted tax basis of the debt security. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a debt security will, in general, be the U.S. Holder’s cost for the debt security, increased by any OID, market discount or, in the case of Short-Term Notes, discount previously included in income by the U.S. Holder, and reduced by any amortized premium and any cash payments on the debt security other than qualified stated interest. Except (i) as described above with respect to certain Short-Term Notes and market discount, (ii) with respect to gain or loss attributable to changes in exchange rates, as discussed below with respect to certain Foreign Currency Notes (as defined below), and (iii) with respect to debt securities treated as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes (which this summary does not discuss), such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition, the debt security has been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) are eligible for preferential rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a debt security generally will be considered U.S.-source gain or loss.

Foreign Currency Notes

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of the ownership of a debt security denominated in, or for which payments are determined by reference to, a currency other than the U.S. dollar (a “Foreign Currency Note”).

Interest Payments

U.S. Holders that use the cash basis method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes are required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest received, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. No exchange gain or loss (as discussed below) is recognized with respect to the receipt of such payment.

U.S. Holders that use the accrual basis method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes may determine the amount of income recognized with respect to an interest payment in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the U.S. Holder will be required to include in income for each taxable year the U.S. dollar value of the interest that has accrued during such year, determined by translating such interest at the average rate of exchange for the period or periods during which such interest accrued. Under the second method, the U.S. Holder may elect to translate interest income at the spot rate on the last day of the accrual period (or last day of the taxable year in the case of an accrual period that straddles the U.S. Holder’s taxable year) or on the date the interest payment is received if such date is within five business days of the end of the accrual period.
Upon receipt of an interest payment on a debt security (including, upon the sale of such debt security, the receipt of proceeds attributable to accrued interest previously included in income), an accrual basis U.S. Holder will recognize ordinary income or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating any foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date received) and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income that such U.S. Holder has previously included in income with respect to such payment.

**Original Issue Discount Notes**

OID on an Original Issue Discount Note that is also a Foreign Currency Note will be determined for any accrual period in the applicable foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner as interest income accrued by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above. Upon receipt of OID on such debt security (including, upon the sale of such debt security, the receipt of proceeds attributable to OID previously included in income), a U.S. Holder will recognize ordinary income or loss in an amount determined in the same manner as interest income received by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above.

**Market Discount**

The amount of market discount on Foreign Currency Notes includible in income will generally be determined by translating the market discount determined in the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Note is retired or otherwise disposed of. If the U.S. Holder has elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during such accrual period. A U.S. Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss with respect to market discount which is accrued currently using the approach applicable to the accrual of interest income as described above.

**Amortizable Bond Premium**

Bond premium on a Foreign Currency Note will be computed in the applicable foreign currency. With respect to a U.S. Holder that elects to amortize the premium, the amortizable bond premium will reduce interest income in the applicable foreign currency. At the time bond premium is amortized, exchange gain or loss (which is generally ordinary income or loss) will be realized based on the difference between spot rates at such time and at the time of acquisition of the Foreign Currency Note. A U.S. Holder that does not elect to amortize bond premium will translate the bond premium, computed in the applicable foreign currency, into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the maturity date and such bond premium will constitute a capital loss which may be offset or eliminated by exchange gain.

**Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Taxable Disposition of Foreign Currency Notes**

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid qualified stated interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Foreign Currency Note. Except (i) as described above with respect to certain Short-Term Notes or with respect to market discount, (ii) with respect to the foreign currency rules discussed below and (iii) with respect to debt securities treated as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes (which this summary does not discuss), such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition, the Foreign Currency Note has been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note generally will be considered U.S.-source gain or loss.
A U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in a Foreign Currency Note generally will be the U.S. Holder’s cost therefor. If a U.S. Holder purchased a Foreign Currency Note with foreign currency, the U.S. Holder’s cost will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency amount paid for such Foreign Currency Note determined at the time of such purchase. If a U.S. Holder’s Foreign Currency Note is sold, exchanged, retired or otherwise disposed of for an amount denominated in foreign currency, then the U.S. Holder’s amount realized generally will be based on the spot rate of the foreign currency on the date of the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition. If the Foreign Currency Notes are traded on an established securities market and the U.S. Holder is a cash method taxpayer, however, foreign currency paid or received is translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the settlement date of the purchase or sale. An accrual method taxpayer may elect the same treatment with respect to the purchase and sale of Foreign Currency Notes traded on an established securities market, provided that the election is applied consistently.

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note, a U.S. Holder may recognize exchange gain or loss with respect to the principal amount of such Foreign Currency Note. For these purposes, the principal amount of the Foreign Currency Note is the U.S. Holder’s purchase price for the Foreign Currency Note calculated in the foreign currency on the date of purchase, and the amount of exchange gain or loss recognized is equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date of the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of the Foreign Currency Note and (ii) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date such U.S. Holder purchased the Foreign Currency Note (or possibly, in the case of a cash basis or electing accrual basis taxpayer, the settlement dates of such purchase and disposition, if the Foreign Currency Note is traded on an established securities market). Such gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss and generally will be U.S.-source gain or loss. The recognition of such gain or loss will be limited to the amount of overall gain or loss realized on the disposition of a Foreign Currency Note.

Exchange Gain or Loss with Respect to Foreign Currency

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the foreign currency received as interest on a Foreign Currency Note or on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note will be the U.S. dollar value thereof at the spot rate in effect on the date the foreign currency is received. Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss and generally will be U.S.-source gain or loss.

Disclosure Requirements

Treasury Regulations meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (“Reportable Transactions”) could be interpreted to cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters, including certain foreign currency transactions. Under the Treasury Regulations, certain transactions may be characterized as Reportable Transactions including, in certain circumstances, a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note or foreign currency received in respect of a Foreign Currency Note to the extent that such sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition results in a tax loss in excess of a threshold amount. Persons considering the purchase of Foreign Currency Notes should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the tax return disclosure obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in a Foreign Currency Note, including any requirement to file Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement).

Common Shares

Dividends

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, the gross amount of distributions on the common shares (including amounts withheld to reflect Canadian withholding taxes) will be
taxable as dividends to the extent paid out of the Bank’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Such income (including any withheld taxes) will be includable in a U.S. Holder’s gross income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by such holder. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, certain dividends received from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which the U.S. Treasury Department determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and which includes an exchange of information provision. The U.S. Treasury Department has determined that the current income tax treaty between the United States and Canada meets these requirements. A foreign corporation is also treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that the common shares, which are listed on the NYSE, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance, however, that the common shares will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate U.S. Holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of the Bank’s status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Furthermore, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from the Bank if the Bank is characterized as a passive foreign investment company in the taxable year in which such dividend is paid or in the preceding taxable year (see “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below).

The amount of any dividend paid in Canadian dollars will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Canadian dollars received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by a U.S. Holder, regardless of whether the Canadian dollars are converted into U.S. dollars at that time. If the Canadian dollars received as a dividend are converted into U.S. dollars on the date they are received, a U.S. Holder generally will not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If the Canadian dollars received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in the Canadian dollars equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Canadian dollars will be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Canadian withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the common shares will be treated as foreign-source income and will generally constitute passive category income. However, in certain circumstances, if a U.S. Holder has held the common shares for less than a specified minimum period during which such holder is not protected from risk of loss, or is obligated to make payments related to the dividends, such holder will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for any Canadian withholding taxes imposed on dividends paid on the common shares. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit, such holder may instead claim a deduction for Canadian income tax withheld, but only for a taxable year in which such holder elects to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes paid or accrued in such taxable year. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds the Bank’s current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be
treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of the common shares, and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange.

**Passive Foreign Investment Company**

Based on the current and projected composition of the Bank’s income and assets and the valuation of its assets, including goodwill, the Bank does not expect to be a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for its current taxable year, and the Bank does not expect to become one in the future, although there can be no assurance in this regard.

In general, the Bank will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of the Bank’s gross income is passive income; or
- at least 50% of the value (determined based on a quarterly average) of the Bank’s assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person). If the Bank owns at least 25% (by value) of the stock of another corporation, for purposes of determining whether the Bank is a PFIC, the Bank will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the other corporation’s assets and receiving its proportionate share of the other corporation’s income.

The determination of whether the Bank is a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that the Bank may become a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in the composition of its income or assets or in the valuation of its assets. In addition, the determination is based in part upon certain proposed Treasury Regulations that are not yet in effect and which are subject to change in the future. Those Treasury Regulations and other administrative pronouncements from the IRS provide special rules for determining the character of income and assets derived in the active conduct of a banking business for purposes of the PFIC rules. Although the Bank believes it has adopted a reasonable interpretation of the Treasury Regulations and administrative pronouncements, there can be no assurance that the IRS will follow the same interpretation. In addition, the composition of the Bank’s income and assets will be affected by how, and how quickly, it spends the cash it may raise in any offering. If the Bank is PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds common shares, such holder will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If the Bank is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds the common shares, such holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of the common shares. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the common shares will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the common shares;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which the Bank was a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

If the Bank is a PFIC, U.S. Holders may be subject to additional reporting requirements. For instance, a U.S. Holder will generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 if such holder holds the common shares in any year in which the Bank is classified as a PFIC.
If the Bank is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds the common shares and any of the Bank’s non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the common shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of the PFIC rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of the Bank’s subsidiaries.

In certain circumstances, in lieu of being subject to the rules discussed above regarding excess distributions and recognized gains, a U.S. Holder may make an election to include gain on the stock of a PFIC as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method, provided that such stock is regularly traded on a “qualified exchange or other market” (within the meaning of the applicable Treasury Regulations).

If a U.S. Holder makes an effective mark-to-market election, such holder will include in each year that the Bank is a PFIC as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of such holder’s common shares at the end of the year over such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares. A U.S. Holder will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess of such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. In addition, upon the sale or other taxable disposition of the common shares in a year that the Bank is a PFIC, any gain will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

A. U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the common shares are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market, or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in their particular circumstances.

Alternatively, holders of shares in a PFIC can sometimes avoid the PFIC rules described above regarding excess distributions and recognized gains with respect to the stock they own in a PFIC by electing to treat such PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. However, this option will not be available to holders of common shares because the Bank does not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit U.S. Holders to make this election.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning or disposing of common shares if the Bank is considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Shares

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for the common shares and such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares. Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange or other taxable disposition, the common shares have been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder will generally be treated as U.S.-source gain or loss for purposes of the foreign tax credit.

Other Securities

If a U.S. Holder is considering the purchase of preferred shares, warrants, subscription receipts or units, such holder should carefully examine the applicable supplement regarding the special U.S. federal income tax
consequences, if any, of the holding and disposition of such securities including any tax considerations relating to the specific terms of such securities.

Additional Medicare Tax on Unearned Income

Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on unearned income. For individual U.S. Holders, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (i) “net investment income,” or (ii) the excess of “modified adjusted gross income” over U.S.$200,000 (U.S.$250,000 if married and filing jointly or U.S.$125,000 if married and filing separately). “Net investment income” generally equals the taxpayer’s gross investment income reduced by the deductions that are allocable to such income. Investment income generally includes passive income such as interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rents, and capital gains. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the debt securities or common shares.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to payments of principal, interest (including any OID) and premium paid on debt securities, to dividends paid on common shares and to the proceeds of sale of a debt security or a common share paid to U.S. Holders other than certain exempt recipients. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if the U.S. Holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or fails to report in full dividend and interest income.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against such U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Individual U.S. Holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” may be required to include certain information with respect to such assets with their U.S. federal income tax return. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding such requirements with respect to the debt securities and common shares.

Additional Withholding Requirements

The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, which was enacted in early 2010 and contains provisions from the former Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of 2009 (“FATCA”), encourages foreign financial institutions to report information about their U.S. account holders (including holders of certain equity or debt interests) to the IRS. Foreign financial institutions that fail to comply with the withholding and reporting requirements of FATCA and certain holders that do not provide sufficient information about their U.S. account holders or owners will be subject to a 30% withholding tax on certain payments they receive, including “foreign passthru payments” made by foreign issuers such as the Bank. The term “foreign passthru payment” is not currently defined in Treasury Regulations. Debt obligations that give rise to foreign passthru payments are grandfathered from FATCA withholding if the obligation is executed on or before the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are adopted. Even if the debt securities are not grandfathered from FATCA withholding as described above, pursuant to proposed Treasury Regulations (the preamble to which indicates that taxpayers may rely on them prior to their finalization), any such withholding with respect to the debt securities or common shares on foreign passthru payments would not begin before the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are adopted.

As discussed above, since the term “foreign passthru payment” is not defined in Treasury Regulations, the future application of FATCA withholding tax on foreign passthru payments to holders of debt securities or common shares is uncertain. If a holder of debt securities or common shares is subject to withholding there will be no additional amounts payable by way of compensation to the holder of debt securities or common shares for the deducted amount. Holders of debt securities or common shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding this legislation in light of such holder’s particular situation.
Canadian Taxation

In the opinion of McCarthy Tétrault LLP, Canadian tax counsel to the Bank, the following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the “Canadian Tax Act”) generally applicable to a holder who acquires beneficial ownership of a debt security or a common share upon the initial issuance of the security by the Bank pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable supplement, or a common share of the Bank or any affiliate of the Bank that is a corporation resident or deemed resident in Canada upon a bail-in conversion of the debt security, and who, for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and at all relevant times, (i) is not (and is not deemed to be) resident in Canada, (ii) deals at arm’s length with and is not affiliated with the Bank, any underwriter and any Canadian resident (or deemed Canadian resident) to whom the holder assigns or otherwise transfers the security, (iii) is entitled to receive all payments (including any interest and principal) made on the security, (iv) is not, and deals at arm’s length with each person who is, a “specified shareholder” of the Bank for purposes of the thin capitalization rules in the Canadian Tax Act, (v) does not use or hold and is not deemed to use or hold the security in or in the course of carrying on a business in Canada and (vi) is not an insurer carrying on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere (a “Non-resident Holder”). A “specified shareholder” for these purposes generally includes a person who (either alone or together with persons with whom that person is not dealing at arm’s length) owns or has the right to acquire or control 25% or more of TD’s shares determined on a vote or fair market value basis.

This summary does not apply to securities described in this prospectus that are (i) debt securities that are subject to the NVCC Provisions discussed above under “Description of the Debt Securities”; (ii) except for bail-inable debt securities, securities that are convertible or exchangeable for other securities; (iii) preferred shares; (iv) warrants; (v) subscription receipts; or (vi) units. Non-resident Holders should review the applicable supplement related thereto and consult their own tax advisors.

This summary is based upon the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act in force as of the date hereof, all specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (the “Tax Proposals”) and the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency (the “CRA”) published in writing by the CRA prior to the date hereof. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations relevant to an investment in securities and, except for the Tax Proposals, does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative policies or assessing practices of the CRA, whether by way of legislative, governmental or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account or consider any other federal tax considerations or any provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations, which may differ materially from those discussed herein. While this summary assumes that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed, no assurance can be given that this will be the case, and no assurance can be given that judicial, legislative or administrative changes will not modify or change the statements below.

The following is only a general summary of certain Canadian non-resident withholding and other tax provisions which may affect a Non-resident Holder of the securities. This summary is not, and is not intended to be, and should not be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Non-resident Holder and no representation with respect to the income tax consequences to any particular Non-resident Holder is made. Persons considering investing in securities described in this prospectus should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the securities having regard to their own particular circumstances.

Material Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to securities may be described particularly in the supplement related thereto, when such securities are offered. In the event the material Canadian federal income tax considerations are described in the applicable supplement, the following description will be superseded by the description in such supplement to the extent indicated therein.
For the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, all amounts not otherwise expressed in Canadian dollars must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the single day exchange rate as quoted by the Bank of Canada for the applicable day or such other rate of exchange that is acceptable to the Minister of National Revenue (Canada).

Debt Securities

Interest (including amounts on account or in lieu of payment of, or in satisfaction of, interest) paid or credited, or deemed to be paid or credited, on a debt security to a Non-resident Holder will not be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax unless all or any part of such interest is participating debt interest.

“Participating debt interest” is defined in the Canadian Tax Act generally as interest (other than on a “prescribed obligation” described below) all or any portion of which is contingent or dependent on the use of or production from property in Canada or is computed by reference to revenue, profit, cash flow, commodity price or any other similar criterion or by reference to dividends paid or payable to shareholders of any class or series of shares of the capital stock of a corporation. A “prescribed obligation” for this purpose is an “indexed debt obligation,” as defined in the Canadian Tax Act, in respect of which no amount payable, other than an amount determined by reference to a change in the purchasing power of money, is contingent or dependent upon any of the criteria described in the preceding sentence. An “indexed debt obligation” is a debt obligation the terms or conditions of which provide for an adjustment to an amount payable in respect of the obligation for a period during which the obligation was outstanding that is determined by reference to a change in the purchasing power of money.

In the event that a debt security is redeemed, cancelled, purchased or repurchased by the Bank or any other person resident or deemed to be resident in Canada from a Non-resident Holder or is otherwise assigned or transferred by a Non-resident Holder to a person resident or deemed to be resident in Canada for an amount which exceeds, generally, the issue price thereof, the excess may, in certain circumstances, be deemed to be interest and may, together with any interest that has accrued or is deemed to have accrued on the debt security to that time, be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax. Such withholding tax will apply if all or any part of such deemed interest is participating debt interest unless, in certain circumstances, the debt security is not considered to be an “excluded obligation” for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act. A debt security which is not an indexed debt obligation (described above) and which was issued for an amount not less than 97% of its principal amount (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), and the yield from the debt security, expressed in terms of an annual rate (determined in accordance with the Canadian Tax Act) on the amount for which the debt security was issued, does not exceed 4/3 of the interest stipulated to be payable on the debt security, expressed in terms of an annual rate on the outstanding principal amount from time to time, will be an excluded obligation for this purpose.

If applicable, the normal rate of Canadian non-resident withholding tax is 25% but such rate may be reduced under the terms of an applicable income tax treaty.

Generally, there are no other Canadian taxes on income (including taxable capital gains) payable by a Non-resident Holder under the Canadian Tax Act solely as a consequence of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of debt securities by the Non-resident Holder.

Common Shares

Dividends

Dividends paid or credited or deemed to be paid by the Bank to a Non-resident Holder on common shares of the Bank or of any affiliate of the Bank that is a corporation resident or deemed to be resident in Canada will be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax of 25% but such rate may be reduced under an applicable income tax treaty.
Dispositions

A Non-resident Holder will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act on any capital gain realized on a disposition or deemed disposition of any common shares of the Bank or of any affiliate of the Bank that is a corporation resident or deemed to be resident in Canada unless the common shares constitute “taxable Canadian property” to the Non-resident Holder for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act at the time of their disposition, and such Non-resident Holder is not entitled to relief pursuant to the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

Generally, the common shares of the Bank or of any such affiliate will not constitute taxable Canadian property to a Non-resident Holder provided that they are listed on a designated stock exchange (which includes the TSX and NYSE) at the time of the disposition, unless, at any particular time during the 60-month period that ends at that time the following conditions are met concurrently: (i) one or any combination of (a) the Non-resident Holder, (b) persons with whom the Non-resident Holder did not deal at arm’s length, or (c) partnerships in which the Non-resident Holder or a person described in (b) holds a membership interest directly or indirectly through one or more partnerships, owned 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series of the issuer’s share capital and (ii) more than 50% of the fair market value of the common shares of the issuer was derived directly or indirectly from one or any combination of (a) real or immovable property situated in Canada, (b) Canadian resource properties (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), (c) timber resource properties (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act), and (d) an option, an interest or right in any of the foregoing property, whether or not such property exists. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a common share of the Bank or of any such affiliate may be deemed to be “taxable Canadian property” in certain other circumstances. Non-resident Holders whose common shares of the Bank or of any such affiliate may constitute taxable Canadian property should consult their own tax advisers with respect to their particular circumstances.

Common Reporting Standard

Similar to FATCA, under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) initiative for the automatic exchange of information, many countries have committed to automatic exchange of information relating to accounts held by tax residents of signatory countries, including Canada, using a common reporting standard (“CRS”).

The CRS requires Canadian financial institutions to report certain information concerning certain investors resident in participating countries to the CRA and to follow certain due diligence procedures. The CRA will then provide such information on a bilateral, reciprocal basis to the tax authorities in the applicable investors’ countries of residence, where required under the CRS. The Bank will meet all obligations imposed under the CRS.
BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan (each, an “employee benefit plan”) subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the employee benefit plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in any securities. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the employee benefit plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit (i) employee benefit plans which are subject to Title I of ERISA, (ii) “plans” defined in Section 4975 of the Code (including individual retirement accounts and “Keogh” plans)) which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code and (iii) entities whose underlying assets are considered to include “plan assets” of any employee benefit plan subject to Title I of ERISA or plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code (each of the foregoing described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) referred to herein as a “covered plan”), from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” with persons who are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code (“parties in interest”) with respect to the covered plan. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. In addition, the fiduciary of the covered plan that engaged in such a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code.

The acquisition, holding or, if applicable, exchange, of securities by a covered plan with respect to which we or any of our affiliates is or becomes a party in interest may constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless the security is acquired and held pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable exemption. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions, or “PTCEs,” that may provide exemptive relief if required for direct or indirect prohibited transactions that may arise from the purchase or holding of a security. These exemptions include, without limitation:

• PTCE 84-14, an exemption for certain transactions determined or effected by independent qualified professional asset managers;
• PTCE 90-1, an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts;
• PTCE 91-38, an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds;
• PTCE 95-60, an exemption for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts; and
• PTCE 96-23, an exemption for plan asset transactions managed by in-house asset managers.

In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide statutory exemptive relief for certain arm’s length transactions with a person that is a party in interest solely by reason of providing services to covered plans or being related to such a service provider. Under these provisions, the purchase and sale of a security should not constitute a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, provided that neither the issuer of the security nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any covered plan involved in the transaction, and provided further that the covered plan pays no more and receives no less than “adequate consideration” in connection with the transaction. Each of the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. Fiduciaries of covered plans considering acquiring and/or holding a security in reliance on these or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption in consultation with counsel to assure it is applicable. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied, and securities should not be purchased or held by any person investing “plan assets” of any covered plan unless such purchase and holding will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code.
Certain employee benefit plans and arrangements including those that are governmental plans (as defined in section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) (collectively referred to herein as “non-covered plan arrangements” and together with covered plans, collectively referred to herein as “plans”) are not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under other applicable U.S. or non-U.S. federal, state, local or other regulations, rules or laws (collectively, “similar laws”).

Accordingly, by acceptance of a security or any interest therein, each purchaser and holder of securities or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the securities that either (1) it is not a covered plan and is not purchasing any securities or interest therein on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any covered plan or (2) the purchase and holding of the securities or any interest therein will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. In addition, any purchaser or holder of securities or any interest therein which is a non-covered plan arrangement will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding of the securities that its purchase and holding will not violate any applicable similar law.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing securities on behalf of or with “plan assets” of any covered plan or non-covered plan arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above or some other basis on which such purchase and holding is not prohibited, or the potential consequences of any purchase, holding or exchange under similar laws, as applicable.

Each purchaser and holder of securities has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of the securities does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of Title I of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or any applicable similar laws. Neither this discussion nor anything provided in this prospectus is, or is intended to be, investment advice directed at any particular plan, or at plans generally, and such purchasers of any of our securities should consult and rely on their own counsel and advisers as to whether an investment in our securities is suitable for the plan. The sale of any securities to any plan is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates or representatives that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

We may sell any series of securities described herein at any time after effectiveness of the Registration Statement of which this prospectus forms a part in one or more of the following ways from time to time:

- through underwriters or dealers;
- through agents; or
- directly to one or more purchasers.

The offered securities may be distributed periodically in one or more transactions at:

- a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- prices related to the prevailing market prices; or
- negotiated prices.

An applicable prospectus supplement may include:

- the initial public offering price;
- the names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;
- the purchase price of the securities;
- our proceeds from the sale of the securities;
- any underwriting discounts or agency fees and other underwriters’ or agents’ compensation;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers;
- the place and time of delivery of the securities; and
- any securities exchange on which the securities may be listed.

If underwriters are used in the sale, they will buy the securities for their own account. The underwriters may then resell the securities in one or more transactions, at any time or times at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices. The underwriters may change from time to time any fixed public offering price and any discounts or commissions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers. If dealers are utilized in the sale of the securities, we will sell the securities to the dealers as principals. The dealers may then resell the securities to the public at varying prices to be determined by such dealers.

In connection with the offering of securities, we may grant to the underwriters an option to purchase additional securities to cover over-allotments, if any, at the initial public offering price (with an additional underwriting commission), as may be set forth in the prospectus supplement for such securities. If we grant any over-allotment option, the terms of the option will be set forth in the prospectus supplement for the securities.

This prospectus may be delivered by underwriters and dealers in connection with short sales undertaken to hedge exposures under commitments to acquire our securities to be issued on a delayed or contingent basis.

Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the securities may be underwriters as defined in the Securities Act. Any discounts or commissions that we pay them and any profit they receive when they resell the securities may be treated as underwriting discounts and commissions under that Act. We may have agreements with underwriters, dealers and agents to indemnify them against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, to contribute with respect to payments which they may be required to make in respect of such liabilities and to reimburse them for certain expenses.
Each series of offered securities will be a new issue of securities and will have no established trading market. Securities may or may not be listed on a national or foreign securities exchange or automated quotation system. Any underwriters or agents to whom securities are sold for public offering or sale may make, but are not required to make, a market in the securities, and the underwriters or agents may discontinue making a market in the securities at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or the existence of trading markets for any securities.

Any underwriters utilized may engage in stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions in accordance with Rule 104 of Regulation M under the Exchange Act. Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the offered securities or any underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. Such stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions may cause the price of the offered securities to be higher than would be the case in the absence of such transactions.

Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. The prospectus supplement or pricing supplement may provide that the original issue date for a series of securities may be more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for the securities. Accordingly, in such a case, if you wish to trade the securities on any date prior to the second business day before the original issue date for the securities, you will be required, by virtue of the fact that the securities initially are expected to settle in more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for the securities, to make alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Market-Making Resales By the Bank and its Affiliates

This prospectus may be used by the Bank, TD Securities (USA) LLC or certain other of the Bank’s affiliates (the “Market Makers”) in connection with offers and sales of the securities in market-making transactions. A Market Maker may engage in market-making transactions only in those jurisdictions in which it has all necessary governmental and regulatory authorizations for such activity. In a market-making transaction, a Market Maker may resell a debt security it acquires from other holders, after the original offering and sale of the debt security. Resales of this kind may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated, at prevailing market prices at the time of resale or at related or negotiated prices. In these transactions, a Market Maker may act as principal or agent, including as agent for the counterparty in a transaction in which the Market Maker acts as principal, or as agent for both counterparties in a transaction in which the Market Maker does not act as principal. The Market Makers may receive compensation in the form of mark-ups or mark-downs, including from both counterparties in some cases.

The securities to be sold in market-making transactions include securities to be issued after the date of this prospectus, as well as securities previously issued.

The Bank does not expect to receive any proceeds from market-making transactions except to the extent the Bank is entitled to the proceeds of sales of securities made by it in such transactions. The Bank does not expect that the Market Makers will pay any proceeds from their market-making resales to it.

Information about the trade and settlement dates, as well as the purchase price, for a market-making transaction will be provided to the purchaser in a separate confirmation of sale.

Unless we or an agent informs you in your confirmation of sale that your securities are being purchased in their original offering and sale, you may assume that you are purchasing your securities in a market-making transaction.
Conflicts of Interest

Some of the underwriters, dealers and agents and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the underwriters, dealers and agents and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. If any of the underwriters, dealers and agents or their affiliates have a lending relationship with us, certain of those underwriters, dealers and agents or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those underwriters, dealers and agents or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such underwriters, dealers and agents and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the notes offered hereby. The underwriters, dealers and agents and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Our affiliate, TD Securities (USA) LLC, may participate in the distribution of the securities as an underwriter, dealer or agent. Any offering of securities in which TD Securities (USA) LLC, our affiliate, participates as an underwriter, dealer or agent, will be conducted in compliance with the applicable requirements of Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).
LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. LAWS AGAINST THE BANK, OUR MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS

We are a Canadian chartered bank. Many of our directors and executive officers, including many of the persons who signed the Registration Statement on Form F-3, of which this prospectus is a part, and some of the experts named in this document, reside outside the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons to enforce against them judgments of the courts of the United States predicated upon, among other things, the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States. In addition, it may be difficult for you to enforce, in original actions brought in courts in jurisdictions located outside the United States, among other things, civil liabilities predicated upon such securities laws.

We have been advised by our Canadian counsel, McCarthy Tétrault LLP, that a judgment of a United States court may be enforceable in Canada if: (a) there is a real and substantial connection between the events, persons and circumstances and the United States proceedings such that the United States court properly assumed jurisdiction; (b) the United States judgment is final and conclusive; (c) the defendant was properly served with originating process from the United States court; and (d) the United States law that led to the judgment is not contrary to Canadian public policy, as that term would be applied by a Canadian court. We are advised that in normal circumstances, only civil judgments and not other rights arising from United States securities legislation (for example, penal or similar awards made by a court in a regulatory prosecution or proceeding) are enforceable in Canada. The enforceability of a United States judgment in Canada will be subject to the requirements that: (i) an action to enforce the United States judgment must be commenced in the Ontario court within any applicable limitation period; (ii) the Ontario Court has discretion to stay or decline to hear an action on the United States judgment if the United States judgment is under appeal or there is another subsisting judgment in any jurisdiction relating to the same cause of action; (iii) the Ontario Court will render judgment only in Canadian dollars; and (iv) an action in the Ontario Court on the United States judgment may be affected by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws of general application limiting the enforcement of creditors’ rights generally. The enforceability of a United States judgment in Canada will be subject to the following defenses: (i) the United States judgment was obtained by fraud or in a manner contrary to the principles of natural justice; (ii) the United States judgment is for a claim which under Ontario law would be characterized as based on a foreign revenue, expropriatory, penal or other public law; (iii) the United States judgment is contrary to Ontario public policy or to an order made by the Attorney General of Canada under the Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act (Canada) or by the Competition Tribunal under the Competition Act (Canada) in respect of certain judgments referred to in these statutes; and (iv) the United States judgment has been satisfied or is void or voidable under United States law.
LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the debt securities and the units will be passed upon by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, New York, New York, as to matters of New York law, and by McCarthy Tétrault LLP, Toronto, Ontario, as to matters of Canadian law and applicable matters of Ontario law. The validity of certain of the debt securities will be passed upon by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, New York, New York, special products counsel to the Bank, as to matters of New York law. The validity of the preferred shares, common shares, warrants and subscription receipts will be passed upon by McCarthy Tétrault LLP, Toronto, Ontario. Certain U.S. federal income tax matters will be passed upon for us by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, New York, New York. Certain Canadian federal income tax matters will be passed upon for us by McCarthy Tétrault LLP, Toronto, Ontario. Certain U.S. federal income tax matters regarding certain of the debt securities will be passed upon for us by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, New York, New York. Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York will issue an opinion as to certain legal matters for the agents or underwriters.
EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the 2018 Annual Report and the effectiveness of the Bank’s internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports which express an unqualified opinion and which are incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.
OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The estimated expenses in connection with the offerings hereunder, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, are as follows (in U.S. dollars):

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