# INVESTOR PRESENTATION

**Second Quarter 2024**

May 29, 2024

# FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

## Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document and made orally are forward-looking statements. All such statements are made in accordance with applicable securities legislation in Canada and the United States. The forward-looking statements in this document and made orally may include, but are not limited to, statements about the economy, market changes, the Bank's objectives, outlook, and priorities for fiscal year 2024 and beyond, the strategies or actions that will be taken to achieve them, expectations for the Bank's financial condition, its activities, the regulatory environment in which it operates, its environmental, social, and governance targets and commitments, and certain risks to which the Bank is exposed. These forward-looking statements are typically identified by verbs or words such as "outlook", "believe", "foresee", "forecast", "anticipate", "estimate", "project", "expect", "intend" and "plan", in their future or conditional forms, notably verbs such as "will", "may", "should", "could" or "would" as well as similar terms and expressions.

Such forward-looking statements are made for the purpose of assisting the holders of the Bank's securities in understanding the Bank's financial position and results of operations as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented, as well as the Bank's vision, strategic objectives, and performance targets, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions and intentions and are subject to uncertainty and inherent risks, many of which are beyond the Bank's control. There is a strong possibility that the Bank's express or implied predictions, forecasts, projections, expectations, or conclusions will not prove to be accurate, that its assumptions may not be confirmed and that its vision, strategic objectives, and performance targets will not be achieved. The Bank cautions investors that these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual events or results may differ significantly from these statements due to a number of factors. Thus, the Bank recommends that readers not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, as a number of factors could cause actual results to differ significantly from the expectations, estimates, or intentions expressed in these forward-looking statements. Investors and others who rely on the Bank's forward-looking statements should carefully consider the factors listed below as well as the uncertainties they represent and the risk they entail. Except as required by law, the Bank does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, by it or on its behalf. Assumptions about the performance of the Canadian and U.S. economies in 2024 and how that performance will affect the Bank's business are among the factors considered in setting the Bank's strategic priorities and objectives, including provisions for credit losses. These assumptions appear in the Economic Review and Outlook sections of the Bank's 2023 Annual Report and of the Report to Shareholders for the Second Quarter of 2024 and, for each business segment, in the Economic and Market Review sections of the Bank's 2023 Annual Report.

The forward-looking statements made in this document and orally are based on a number of assumptions and are subject to risk factors, many of which are beyond the Bank's control and the impacts of which are difficult to predict. These risk factors include, among others, the general economic environment and financial market conditions in Canada, the United States, and the other countries where the Bank operates; the impact of upheavals in the U.S. banking industry; exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations; inflation; global supply chain disruptions; higher funding costs and greater market volatility; changes made to fiscal, monetary, and other public policies; changes made to regulations that affect the Bank's business; geopolitical and sociopolitical uncertainty; climate change, including physical risks and those related to the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the Bank's ability to satisfy stakeholder expectations on environmental and social issues; significant changes in consumer behaviour; the housing situation, real estate market, and household indebtedness in Canada; the Bank's ability to achieve its key short-term priorities and long-term strategies; the timely development and launch of new products and services; the Bank's ability to recruit and retain key personnel; technological innovation, including advances in artificial intelligence and the open banking system, and heightened competition from established companies and from competitors offering non-traditional services; changes in the performance and creditworthiness of the Bank's clients and counterparties; the Bank's exposure to significant regulatory matters or litigation; changes made to the accounting policies used by the Bank to report financial information, including the uncertainty inherent to assumptions and critical accounting estimates; changes to tax legislation in the countries where the Bank operates; changes made to capital and liquidity guidelines as well as to the presentation and interpretation thereof; changes to the credit ratings assigned to the Bank by financial and extra-financial rating agencies; potential disruptions to key suppliers of goods and services to the Bank; the potential impacts of disruptions to the Bank's information technology systems, including cyberattacks as well as identity theft and theft of personal information; the risk of fraudulent activity; and possible impacts of major events affecting the economy, market conditions, or the Bank's outlook, including international conflicts, natural disasters, public health crises, and the measures taken in response to these events. The foregoing list of risk factors is not exhaustive, and the forward-looking statements made in this document are also subject to credit risk, market risk, liquidity and funding risk, operational risk, regulatory compliance risk, reputation risk, strategic risk, and social and environmental risk as well as certain emerging risks or risks deemed significant. Additional information about these risk factors is provided in the Risk Management sections beginning on p. 62 of the 2023 Annual Report and on p. 28 of the Report to Shareholders for the Second Quarter of 2024.

## Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

The quantitative information in this document has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), unless otherwise indicated, and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's 2023 Annual Report and subsequent reports to shareholders. The Bank uses a number of financial measures when assessing its results and measuring overall performance. Some of these financial measures are not calculated in accordance with GAAP, which are based on IFRS. Presenting non-GAAP financial measures helps readers to better understand how management analyzes results, shows the impacts of specified items on the results of the reported periods, and allows readers to assess results without the specified items if they consider such items not to be reflective of the underlying performance of the Bank's operations. The Bank cautions readers that it uses non-GAAP and other financial measures that do not have standardized meanings under GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures used by other financial institutions.

For additional information relating to the non-GAAP and other financial measures presented in this document and an explanation of their composition, refer to pages 14-19 and 124-127 of the Bank's 2023 Annual Report and to pages 4-10 and 47-50 of the Report to Shareholders for the Second Quarter of 2024 which are available at nbc.ca/investorrelations or at sedarplus.ca. Such explanation is incorporated by reference hereto.

Note: National Bank fiscal year ends October 31.

# OVERVIEW

**Laurent Ferreira**

President & Chief Executive Officer

# Q2 2024 – STRONG FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**Revenues** ($MM; YoY)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reported: | $2,750; | **12%** |
| Adjusted[1]: | $2,837; | **10%** |

**PTPP**[2] ($MM; YoY)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reported: | $1,278; | **18%** |
| Adjusted[1]: | $1,365; | **12%** |

**PCL** ($MM)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total: | $138; | **24 bps** |
| Impaired[3]: | $114; | **20 bps** |

**Diluted EPS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Reported: | $2.54 |
| Adjusted: | $2.54 |

**ROE**[4]

| | |
|---|---|
| Reported: | 16.9% |
| Adjusted: | 16.9% |

- Strong results reflecting disciplined execution against our strategy
  - EPS of $2.54
  - ROE of 16.9%
- Positive operating leverage
- Prudent credit positioning
- CET1 ratio of 13.2%[5]
- Quarterly dividend increased $0.04 to $1.10 per share for Q3 2024

(1) On a taxable equivalent basis, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. In light of the proposed legislation with respect to Canadian dividends, the Bank did not either recognize an income tax deduction or use the taxable equivalent basis method to adjust revenues related to affected dividends received after January 1, 2024. See slides 2 and 32.
(2) Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings (PTPP) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.
(3) Provisions for credit losses on impaired loans excluding POCI loans.
(4) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.
(5) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio represents capital management measures. See slide 2.

# Q2 2024 – STRONG RESULTS ACROSS BUSINESS SEGMENTS

**P&C Banking** (YoY)
Revenues: **6%**
PTPP[1]: **9%**

- Solid revenue performance, mainly from balance sheet growth
- NIM up 2 bps YoY and stable QoQ at 2.36%
- Personal: Loans up 3% YoY and stable QoQ[2]
- Commercial: Loans up 12% YoY and 3% QoQ[2]

**Wealth Management** (YoY)
Revenues: **11%**
PTPP[1] : **16%**

- Strong quarter, with net income of $205MM, up 15% YoY
- NII up 7% YoY and 3% QoQ, underlying strong deposit base
- Fee-based revenues up 13% YoY and transaction revenues up 12% YoY
- AUM up 13% YoY and up 5% QoQ, reflecting strong net sales and market appreciation

**Financial Markets** (YoY)
Revenues[3]: **14%**
PTPP[1][3] : **17%**

- Net income of $322MM, up 20% YoY, reflecting well-diversified business mix
- Global Markets: Revenues up 18% YoY[3], led by Securities Finance and strong performance across the Rates business
- C&IB: Revenues up 9% YoY, with solid performance across the franchise and strong DCM

**USSF&I** (YoY)
Revenues: **23%**
PTPP[1]: **29%**

- Credigy: Average assets up 5% QoQ[4] with strong momentum in investments YTD; NII up 14% YoY and 6% QoQ[4]
- ABA: Net income up 16% YoY; margin improved sequentially with strong growth in demand deposits; solid growth in loans and deposits with client base up 28% YoY

(1) Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings (PTPP) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.
(2) Represents growth in Q2 2024 average loans and acceptances.
(3) On a taxable equivalent basis (TEB). In light of the proposed legislation with respect to Canadian dividends, the Bank did not either recognize an income tax deduction or use the taxable equivalent basis method to adjust revenues related to affected dividends received after January 1, 2024. See slide 2.
(4) On a constant currency basis.

# FINANCIAL REVIEW

**Marie Chantal Gingras**

Chief Financial Officer and
Executive Vice-President, Finance

# Q2 2024 – BALANCED APPROACH DRIVING POSITIVE OPERATING LEVERAGE

## Q2 2024 Performance

*(YoY)*

| | Reported | Adjusted[1] |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue growth | 12.4% | 10.0% |
| Expense growth | 8.1% | 8.1% |
| PTPP growth[2] | 17.9% | 12.3% |
| **Operating leverage[3][4]** | **4.3%** | **1.9%** |
| Efficiency ratio[3][4] | 53.5% | 51.9% |

## Q2 2024 Business Segment Performance

*(YoY)*

| | Revenue Growth | Expense Growth | PTPP Growth[2] | Efficiency Ratio[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P&C Banking | 6% | 4% | 9% | **54.1%** |
| Wealth Mgmt | 11% | 8% | 16% | **58.6%** |
| Financial Markets | 14% | 10% | 17% | **40.7%** |
| USSF&I | 23% | 10% | 29% | **30.9%** |

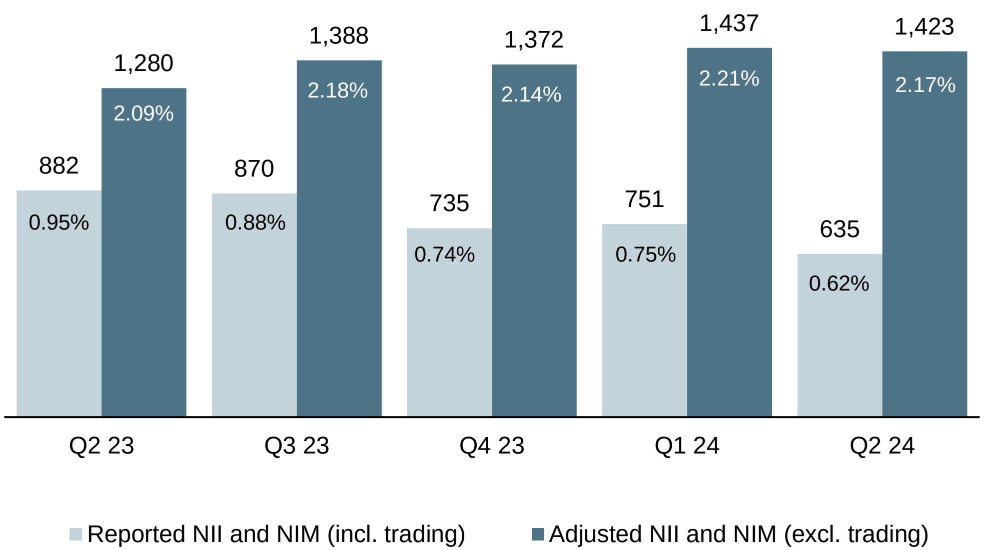
- Double-digit revenue growth
  - Strong organic growth across business segments
  - Lower revenues from treasury
- A balanced approach to growth and cost management across the Bank
  - Positive operating leverage
  - Strong efficiency ratios in our business segments
- Expenses up 8% YoY, primarily driven by variable compensation, in line with strong performance
  - Salaries and benefits up 5% YoY, mainly from annual salary increase
  - FTE count in Canada relatively stable QoQ

(1) On a taxable equivalent basis, and excluding specified items when applicable, which are non-GAAP financial measures. See slides 2 and 32.
(2) Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings (PTPP) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.
(3) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.
(4) The adjusted measures represent non-GAAP ratios. See slide 2.

# MAINTAINING STRONG NII AND NIM

## NII and NIM

*($MM; NIM on Average Interest-Bearing Assets)*




- Reported net interest income and margin reflect the financing costs to support growth in our trading activities(1)

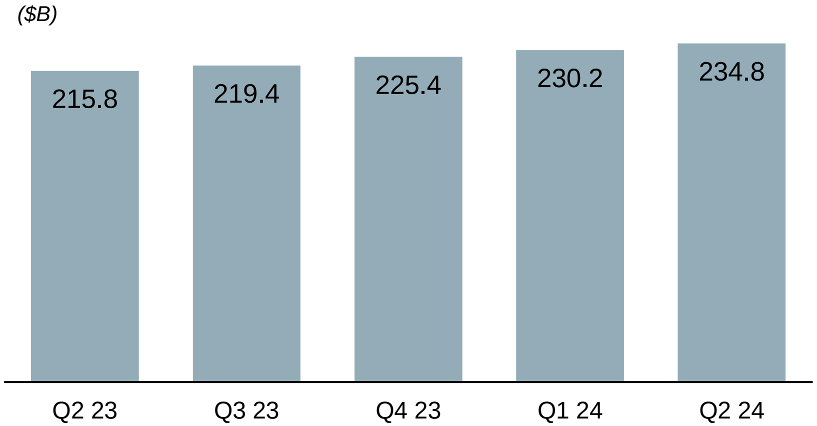
- Adjusted net interest income reflecting:
  - Higher net interest income QoQ in Wealth Management (mainly from deposit base), Credigy (mainly from asset growth year to date) and ABA (from loan growth and improved margin)
  - Lower net interest income QoQ from treasury activities and corporate banking

- Adjusted NIM down 4 bps QoQ, largely reflecting lower net interest income from treasury activities
  - P&C NIM stable QoQ, at 2.36%

(1) The financing costs of the trading activities are presented in Net interest income, while most related gains are recorded in Non-interest income. For additional information, see Note 21 to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2023.

# STRONG LOAN-TO-DEPOSIT RATIO OF 98%[1]

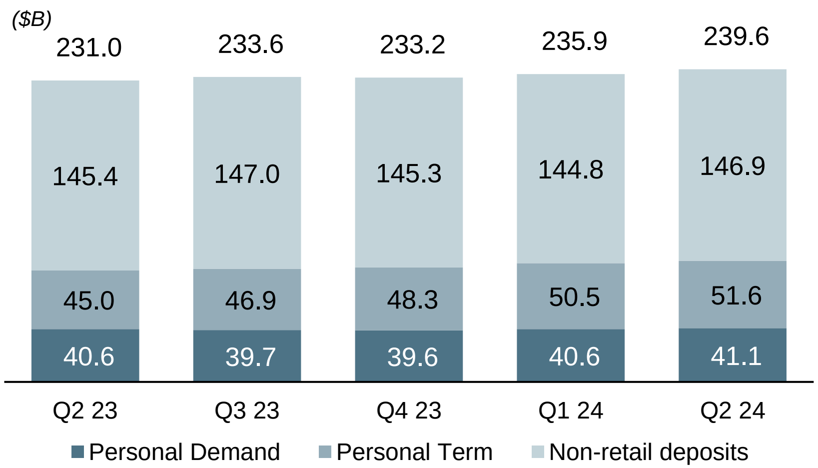
## Loans and BA's[2]




**Total loans of $235B[2], up 9% YoY and 2% QoQ**

- Personal banking: +3% YoY; +1% QoQ
- Commercial banking: +12% YoY; +3% QoQ
- Corporate banking: +9% YoY; +1% QoQ
- Credigy ($US): +16% YoY; flat QoQ
- ABA ($US): +17% YoY; +3% QoQ

## Deposits (Ex. Wholesale Funding)[3]



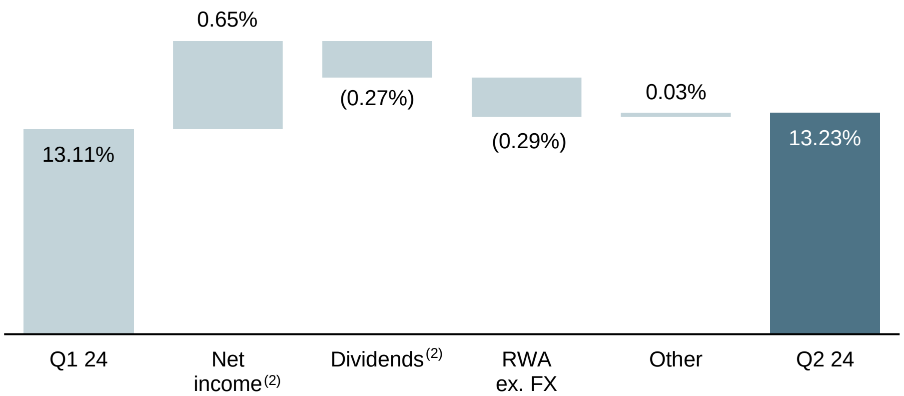

**Total deposits of $240B[3], up 4% YoY and 2% QoQ**

- Personal deposits up 8% YoY and 2% QoQ
  - Term deposits up across our retail businesses
  - Strong growth in demand deposits at ABA
- Non-retail deposits up 1% YoY and QoQ
  - Deposits up $2.1B QoQ driven by Commercial Banking

(1) As at April 30 2024. Calculated at quarter end as loans and BAs divided by deposits (excluding wholesale funding). This ratio compares the size of the Bank's loan book to its deposits (excl. wholesale funding) to analyse the Bank's funding strategy. Represents a non-GAAP ratio. See slide 2.
(2) End-of-period balances, net of allowances.
(3) Total deposits exclude deposits from deposit-taking institutions (Q2/24 $4B, Q1/24 $5B, Q4/23 $3B, Q3/23 $3B and Q2/23 $4B) and wholesale funding (Q2/24 $63B, Q1/24 $60B, Q4/23 $52B, Q3/23 $46B and Q2/23 $46B).

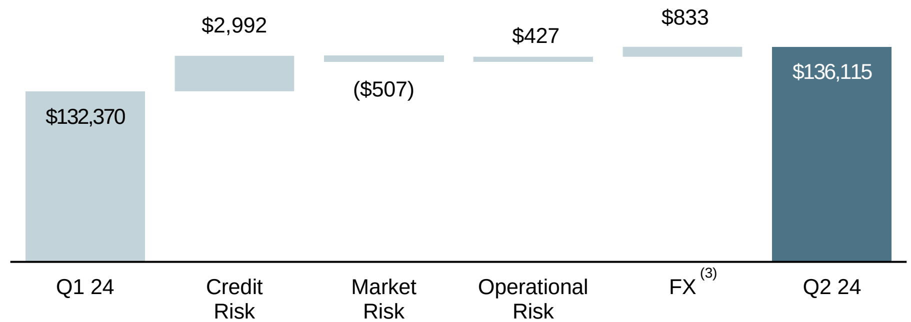
# STRONG CAPITAL POSITION

## CET1 Ratio[1]




## Risk-Weighted Assets[1]

*($MM)*




**Strong CET1 ratio of 13.2%**

- Organic capital generation remains strong (+38 bps)
- Solid RWA expansion (-29 bps, excluding FX), mainly driven by balance sheet growth

**Strong balance sheet growth**

- Credit risk RWA up ~$3B (excluding FX), representing 30 bps of CET1 ratio:
  - Strong balance sheet growth (-25 bps), primarily driven by Commercial, ABA and Corporate Banking
  - Credit migration in non-retail book (-5 bps)

(1) Represents a capital management measure. See slide 2.
(2) Net income attributable to common shareholders; Dividends on common shares.
(3) Variation in RWA from foreign exchange translation has a negligible impact on the CET1 ratio, as the movement is offset by the gain/loss on net foreign currency translation adjustments accounted for in other comprehensive income.

# RISK MANAGEMENT

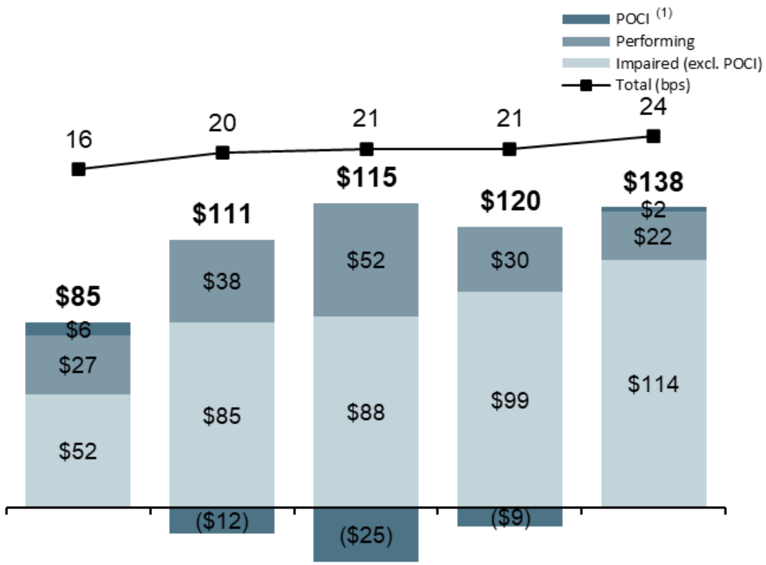
**William Bonnell**

Executive Vice-President
Risk Management

# PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT LOSSES (PCL)

## PCL

*($MM)*




*($MM)*

| | Q2 23 | Q3 23 | Q4 23 | Q1 24 | Q2 24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 26 | 34 | 35 | 42 | 50 |
| Commercial | 3 | 31 | 8 | 28 | 39 |
| Wealth Management | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial Markets | 9 | (5) | 17 | (2) | - |
| USSF&I | 14 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 25 |
| **PCL on impaired (excl. POCI)** | **52** | **85** | **88** | **99** | **114** |
| **POCI [(1)]** | **6** | **(12)** | **(25)** | **(9)** | **2** |
| **PCL on performing** | **27** | **38** | **52** | **30** | **22** |
| **Total PCL** | **85** | **111** | **115** | **120** | **138** |

### Q2 Total PCL

- $138M (24 bps), reflecting resilient portfolio mix and prudent provisioning

### Q2 PCL on Impaired Loans (excl. POCI)

- Provision of $114M (20 bps)
- Retail: continued normalization
- Non-retail: primarily 2 files
- USSF&I:
  - Credigy – normal seasoning of portfolios
  - ABA – lower QoQ

### Q2 PCL on Performing Loans

- Provision of $22M (4 bps) primarily driven by portfolio growth and migration
  - Retail: $3M
  - Non-retail: $12M
  - USSF&I: $7M

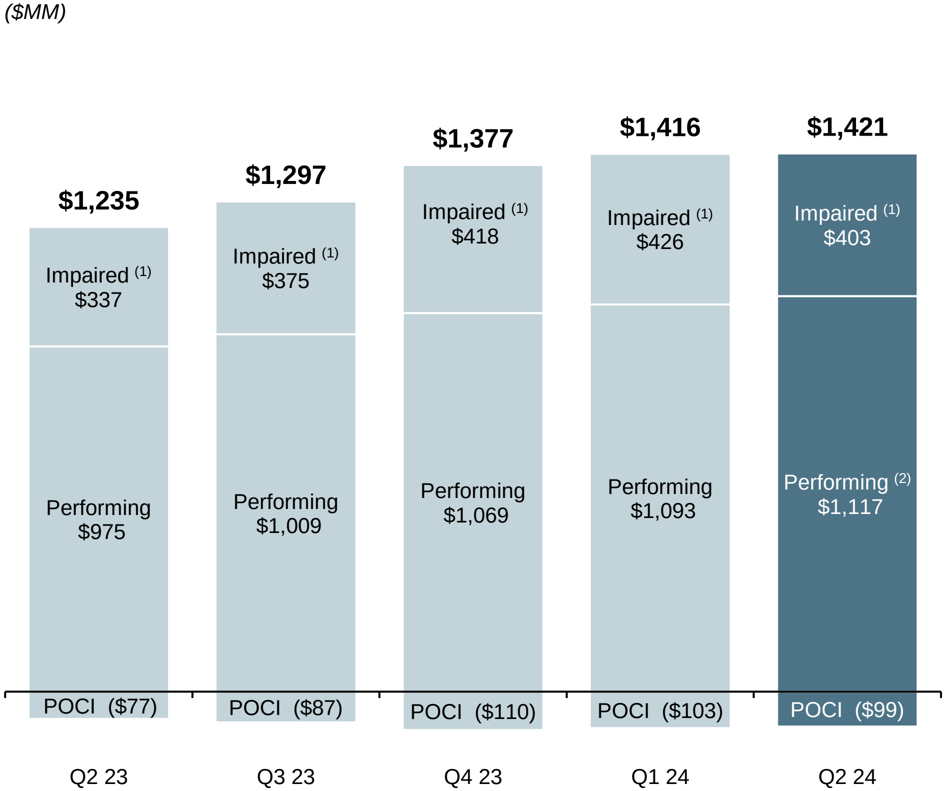
### FY 2024 Outlook for Impaired PCL

- Return to pre-pandemic range of 15 - 25 bps

(1) Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired.

# ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (ACL)

## ACL




### Total Allowances

- 1.8x pre-pandemic level
- Strong coverage of 4.5x LTM Net Charge-Offs
- Maintaining a prudent level of allowances in light of continued uncertainties

### Performing Allowances

- Increase of 2% ($24M) QoQ
- 8 consecutive quarters of build
- Strong coverage of 2.9x LTM impaired PCL

### Impaired Allowances (excluding POCI)[1]

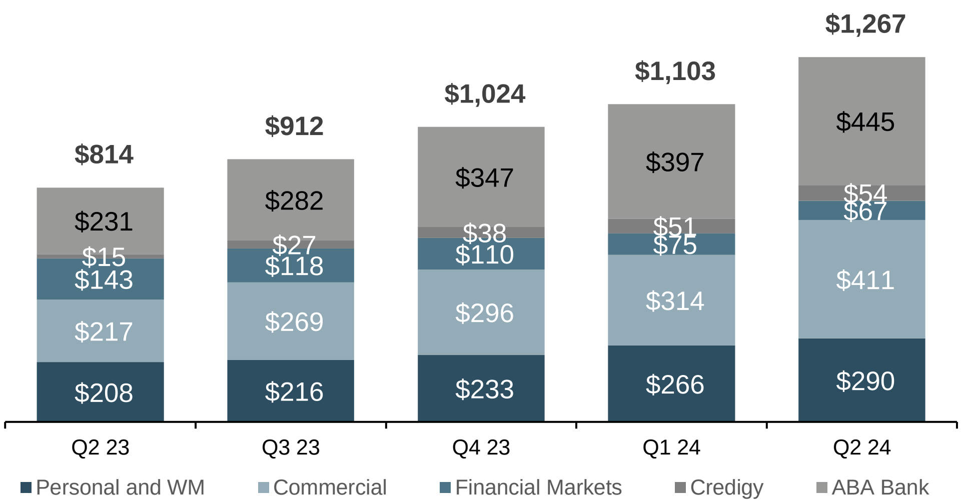
- Decrease of $23M QoQ to $403M
- Coverage of 32% of gross impaired loans (excl. POCI)[3]

(1) Represents Allowances on impaired loans (excluding POCI loans).
(2) Performing ACL includes allowances on drawn ($907M), undrawn ($172M) and other assets ($38M).
(3) Represents a supplementary financial measure - see slide 2.

# GROSS IMPAIRED LOANS AND FORMATIONS (excluding POCI)

## Gross Impaired Loans (GIL) Excluding POCI Loans[1]

*($MM)*




- Gross impaired loans (excl. POCI) of $1,267M, increase of 6 bps QoQ at 54 bps
  - GIL excl. USSF&I[2]: 36 bps (up 5 bps QoQ)
- Net formations of $310M, increase of $137M QoQ
  - Retail: continued normalization
  - Non-retail: A few files in Transportation, Wholesale Trade, and Real Estate
  - Credigy: Normal seasoning of portfolios; Performance matching expectations
  - ABA: Softer external demand and a slower recovery in tourism

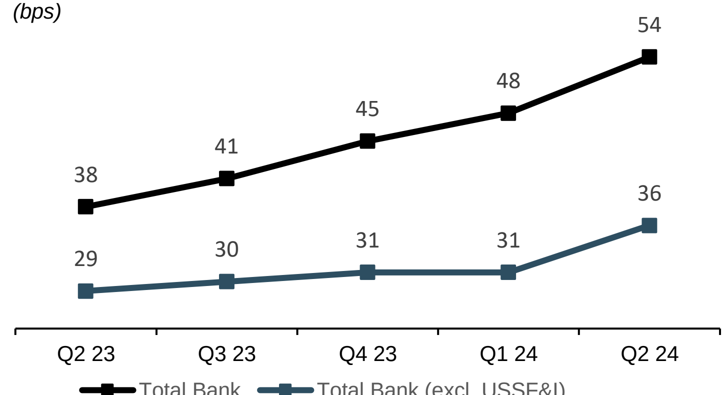
## Net Formations[3] Excl. POCI Loans by Business Segment

*($MM)*

| | Q2 23 | Q3 23 | Q4 23 | Q1 24 | **Q2 24** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 33 | 45 | 60 | 73 | **63** |
| Commercial | 6 | 56 | 28 | 40 | **141** |
| Financial Markets | 5 | (25) | (8) | (13) | **37** |
| Wealth Management | (3) | 1 | 3 | (3) | **1** |
| Credigy | 14 | 25 | 24 | 26 | **20** |
| ABA Bank | 10 | 51 | 65 | 50 | **48** |
| Total GIL Net Formations | 65 | 153 | 172 | 173 | **310** |

## GIL Excluding POCI Loans[1]

*(bps)*

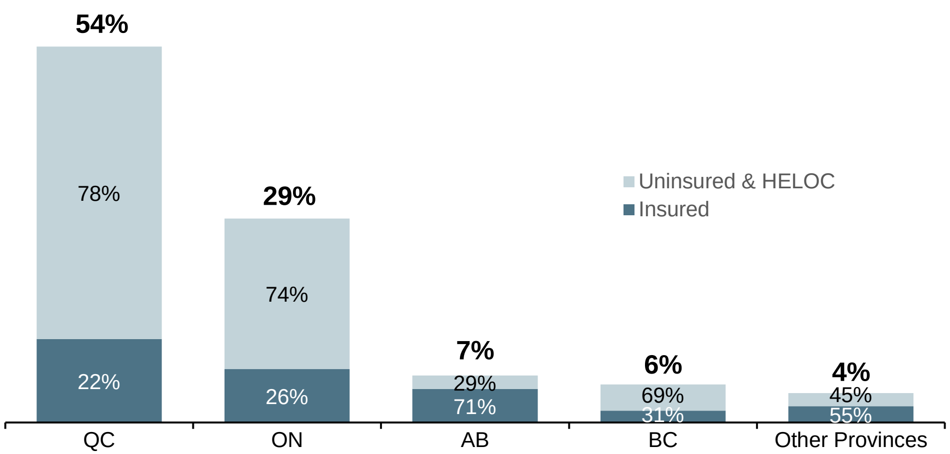



(1) Represents a supplementary financial measure – see slide 2.
(2) Represents GIL excluding POCI loans and excluding GIL from our USSF&I segment.
(3) Formations include new accounts, disbursements, principal repayments, and exchange rate fluctuation; net of write-offs.

# RETAIL MORTGAGE AND HELOC PORTFOLIO

*(As at April 30, 2024)*

## Canadian Distribution by Province




| QC | ON | AB | BC | Other Provinces |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53% | 56% | 58% | 49% | 52% |

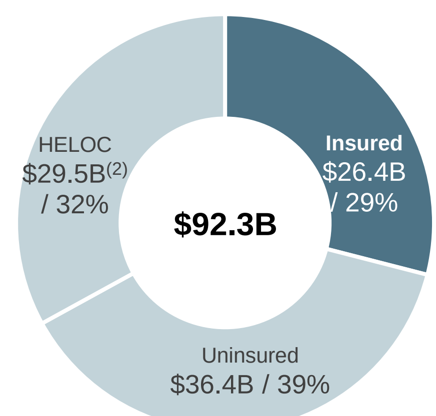
Average LTV - Uninsured and HELOC[(1)]

- Uninsured mortgages and HELOC in GTA and GVA represent 12% and 2% of the total RESL portfolio and have an average LTV[(1)] of 54%
- Uninsured mortgages and HELOC for condos represent 9% of the total RESL portfolio and have an average LTV[(1)] of 59%
- Investor mortgages[(3)] account for 12% of the total RESL portfolio
- High risk[(4)] uninsured borrowers represent ~50 bps of total RESL portfolio
- Approx 1% of mortgage portfolio has a remaining amortization of 30 years or more

## Canadian Uninsured and HELOC Portfolio

| | HELOC | Uninsured |
|---|---|---|
| Average LTV[(1)] | 51% | 58% |
| Average Credit Bureau Score | 794 | 782 |
| 90+ Days Past Due (bps) | 10 | 13 |

## Canadian Distribution by Mortgage Type

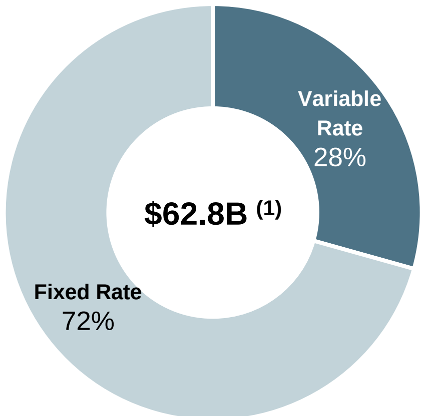



(1) LTV is based on authorized limit for HELOCs and outstanding amount for Uninsured Mortgages. They are updated using Teranet-National Bank sub-indices by area and property type.
(2) Of which $20.6B are amortizing HELOC.
(3) Properties used for rental purposes and not owner-occupied.
(4) Bureau score < 650 / LTV > 75%

# RETAIL MORTGAGES RATE TYPE AND MATURITY PROFILE

*(As at April 30, 2024)*

## Canadian Mortgages Distribution by Rate Type




- More than half of our Canadian Mortgage portfolio has been repriced, absorbing the impact of rate increases
  - 28% of mortgage portfolio is variable rate and the monthly payments are adjusted
  - 38% of FRM have already renewed or were originated over the last 18 months
- While variable rate mortgage delinquency is normalizing, clients continue to demonstrate resilience despite absorbing a significant increase in rates
  - Average payment shock of ~65% for VRM loans (QC: $670 / ROC: $1,150)(3)

## Maturity Profile of Fixed Rate Mortgages

| Renewing | | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 | FY27 | FY28+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As % of Total Fixed Rate | | 10% | 26% | 37% | 17% | 10% |
| % Insured | | 43% | 45% | 41% | 38% | 64% |
| % Quebec | | 56% | 55% | 56% | 60% | 36% |
| Average LTV for Uninsured | | 46% | 49% | 57% | 61% | 61% |
| Average Bureau Score for Uninsured | | 786 | 789 | 783 | 779 | 771 |
| Average Payment Shock(2) | QC | < 200 $ | < 250 $ | < 200 $ | < 100 $ | < 100 $ |
| | ROC | < 300 $ | < 400 $ | < 350 $ | < 100 $ | < 100 $ |

- 10% of the fixed rate mortgages are due for renewal in 2024 and will absorb an average monthly payment increase of ~14%(2) vs. ~20% in 2025 and ~17% in 2026.
- Strong risk profile across all cohorts
- 70% of Uninsured renewing in the next 3 years have an LTV below 70%

(1) Total Canadian RESL excluding HELOCs
(2) Based on April 30th, 2024 client offered 5-years fixed rate. Impact on loan payments.
(3) Payment shock based on the rate variation since beginning of Q2 2022. Impact on loan payments.

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1 | Q2 2024 – TOTAL BANK RESULTS

## Total Bank Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

| | Reported Results | | | | | Adjusted Results[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
| Revenues | **2,750** | 2,710 | 2,446 | 1% | 12% | **2,837** | 2,820 | 2,578 | 1% | 10% |
| Non-Int. Expenses | **1,472** | 1,449 | 1,362 | 2% | 8% | **1,472** | 1,449 | 1,362 | 2% | 8% |
| PTPP[2] | **1,278** | 1,261 | 1,084 | 1% | 18% | **1,365** | 1,371 | 1,216 | - | 12% |
| PCL | **138** | 120 | 85 | | | **138** | 120 | 85 | | |
| Net Income | **906** | 922 | 832 | (2%) | 9% | **906** | 922 | 832 | (2%) | 9% |
| Diluted EPS | **$2.54** | $2.59 | $2.34 | (2%) | 9% | **$2.54** | $2.59 | $2.34 | (2%) | 9% |
| Op. Leverage[3] | | | | | 4.3% | | | | | 1.9% |
| Efficiency Ratio[3] | **53.5%** | 53.5% | 55.7% | | | **51.9%** | 51.4% | 52.8% | | |
| ROE[3] | **16.9%** | 17.1% | 17.2% | | | **16.9%** | 17.1% | 17.2% | | |

| **Key Metrics** | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg Loans & Bas | **231,691** | 228,161 | 213,650 | 2% | 8% |
| CET1 Ratio[3] | **13.2%** | 13.1% | 13.3% | | |

- Diluted EPS of $2.54
- Positive operating leverage
- ROE of 16.9%
- CET1 ratio of 13.2%

(1) On a taxable equivalent basis, and excluding specified items when applicable, which are non-GAAP financial measures. See slides 2 and 32.
(2) PTPP (Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.
(3) For supplementary financial measures, non-GAAP ratios and capital management measures, see slide 2.

# APPENDIX 2 | PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKING

## P&C Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

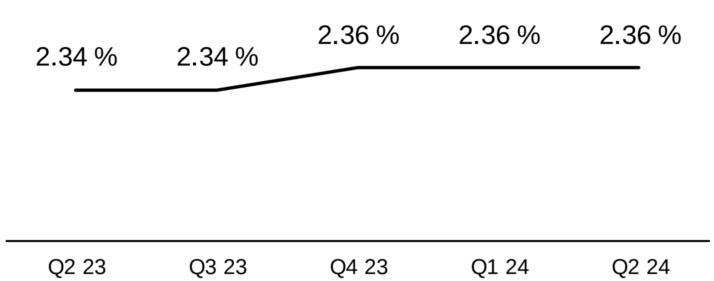
| | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | **1,131** | 1,154 | 1,067 | (2%) | 6% |
| Personal | **624** | 640 | 591 | (3%) | 6% |
| Commercial | **507** | 514 | 476 | (1%) | 7% |
| Non-Interest Expenses | **612** | 615 | 589 | - | 4% |
| Pre-Tax / Pre-Provisions | **519** | 539 | 478 | (4%) | 9% |
| PCL | **89** | 71 | 37 | | |
| Net Income | **311** | 339 | 320 | (8%) | (3%) |
| Efficiency Ratio[1] (%) | **54.1%** | 53.3% | 55.2% | 80bps | (110bps) |

| **Key Metrics** | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avg Loans & Bas | **155,100** | 153,291 | 146,489 | 1% | 6% |
| Personal | **96,916** | 96,701 | 94,362 | 0.2% | 3% |
| Commercial | **58,184** | 56,590 | 52,127 | 3% | 12% |
| Avg Deposits | **88,933** | 88,949 | 83,983 | - | 6% |
| Personal | **41,052** | 40,845 | 39,704 | 1% | 3% |
| Commercial | **47,881** | 48,104 | 44,279 | - | 8% |
| PCL Ratio | **0.23%** | 0.18% | 0.10% | | |

- Revenues up 6% YoY, mainly from balance sheet growth
  - Average loans and deposits up 6% YoY
- Expenses up 4% YoY, from technology investments and compensation, partly offset by lower amortization
- NIM stable QoQ, reflecting higher asset and deposit spreads, offset by balance sheet mix

## P&C Net Interest Margin

*(NIM on Average Interest-Bearing Assets)*




(1) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.

# APPENDIX 3 | WEALTH MANAGEMENT

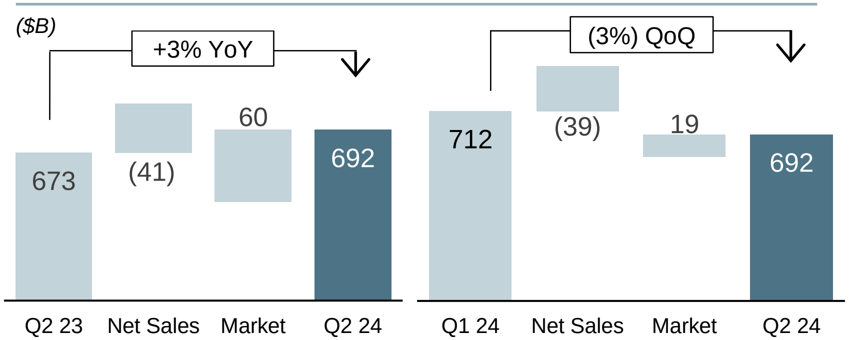
## Wealth Management Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

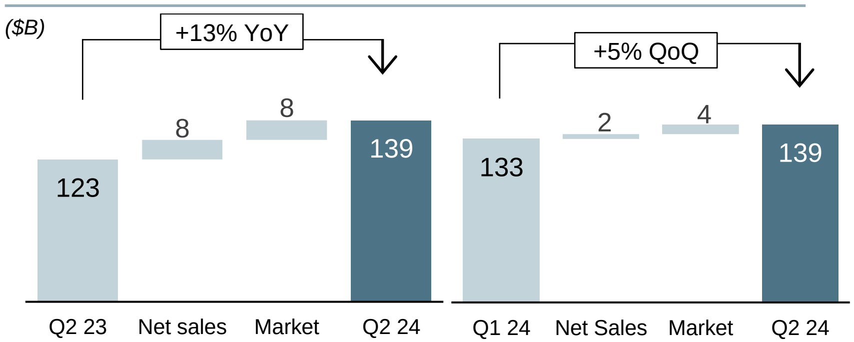
| | Q2 24 | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | **683** | 660 | 617 | 3% | 11% |
| Fee-Based | **394** | 375 | 350 | 5% | 13% |
| Transaction & Others | **86** | 87 | 77 | (1%) | 12% |
| Net Interest Income | **203** | 198 | 190 | 3% | 7% |
| Non-Interest Expenses | **400** | 390 | 372 | 3% | 8% |
| Pre-Tax / Pre-Provisions | **283** | 270 | 245 | 5% | 16% |
| Net Income | **205** | 196 | 178 | 5% | 15% |
| Efficiency Ratio[(1)] | **58.6%** | 59.1% | 60.3% | (50bps) | (170bps) |
| **Key Metrics** ($B) | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
| Avg Loans & BAs | **8.0** | 7.7 | 7.5 | 3% | 6% |
| Avg Deposits | **41.9** | 41.2 | 40.3 | 2% | 4% |

- Strong net income of $205MM, up 15% YoY
  - Continued momentum in fee-based revenues with strong AUM growth, reflecting strong net sales and market appreciation
  - Transaction revenues up across all channels
  - NII of $203MM, up 7% YoY and 3% QoQ, continuing to benefit from strong deposit base
- Q2 efficiency ratio < 60%
  - Expenses up 8% YoY, mainly driven by higher variable expenses in line with strong growth in fee-based revenues
  - Positive operating leverage of 3%

## Assets Under Administration[(2)]




## Assets Under Management[(2)]




(1) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.
(2) This is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 2.

## Financial Markets Summary Results – Q2 2024

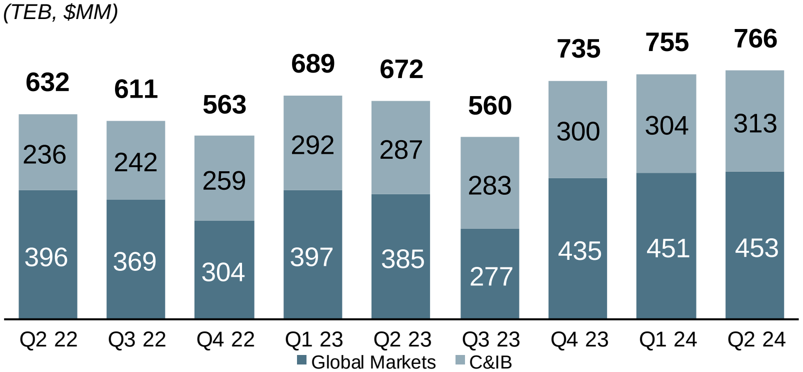
*(TEB, $MM)*

| | Q2 24 | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | **766** | 755 | 672 | 1% | 14% |
| Global Markets | **453** | 451 | 385 | - | 18% |
| C&IB | **313** | 304 | 287 | 3% | 9% |
| Non-Interest Expenses | **312** | 313 | 283 | - | 10% |
| Pre-Tax / Pre-Provisions | **454** | 442 | 389 | 3% | 17% |
| PCL | **11** | 17 | 19 | | |
| Net Income | **322** | 308 | 268 | 5% | 20% |
| Efficiency Ratio(1) | **40.7%** | 41.5% | 42.1% | (80bps) | (140bps) |
| **Other Metrics** | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
| Avg Loans & BAs(2) | **31,911** | 31,659 | 28,804 | 1% | 11% |

- Strong net income of $322MM, up 20% YoY, reflecting well-diversified business mix
- Global Markets revenues of $453MM, up 18% YoY
  - Performance from Securities Finance remains strong
  - Strong quarter for our Rates business
- C&IB revenues up 9% YoY with solid performance across the franchise
  - Strong quarter for DCM
- Efficiency ratio of 40.7%
  - Expense growth primarily driven by higher variable compensation and continued technology investments

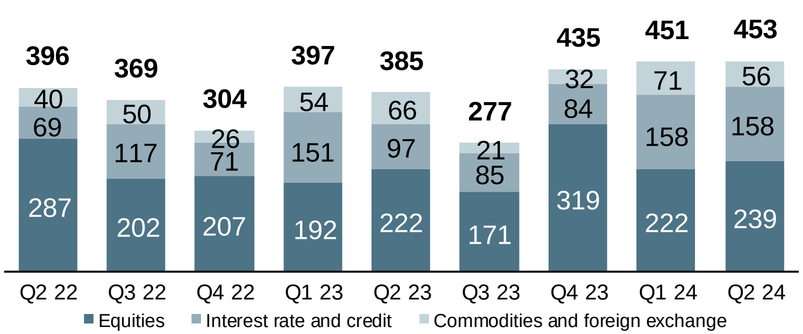
## Financial Markets Revenues

*(TEB, $MM)*




## Global Markets Revenues

*(TEB, $MM)*




(1) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.
(2) Corporate Banking only.

# APPENDIX 5 | USSF&I – CREDIGY

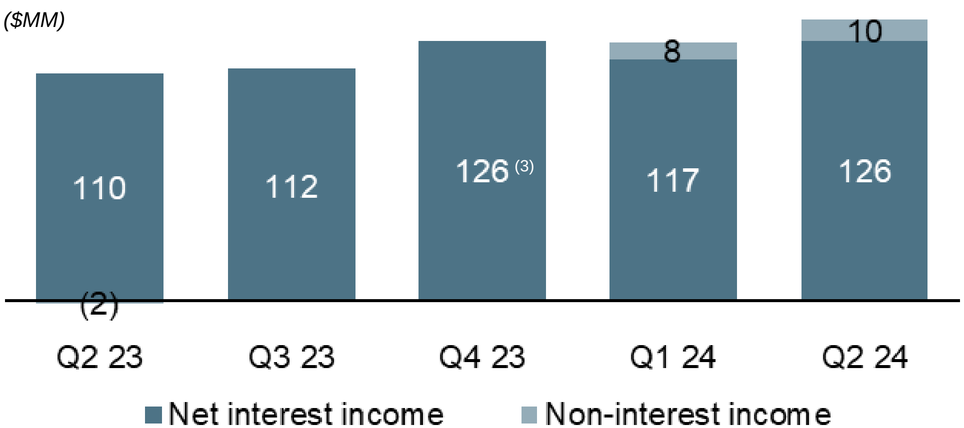
## Credigy Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

| | Q2 24 | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | **136** | 125 | 108 | 9% | 26% |
| Net Interest Income | **126** | 117 | 110 | 8% | 15% |
| Non-Interest Income | **10** | 8 | (2) | | |
| Non-Interest Expenses | **34** | 35 | 33 | (3%) | 3% |
| Pre-Tax / Pre-Provisions | **102** | 90 | 75 | 13% | 36% |
| PCL | **26** | 25 | 20 | 4% | 30% |
| Net Income | **61** | 51 | 44 | 20% | 39% |
| Avg Assets C$ | **11,310** | 10,762 | 9,645 | 5% | 17% |
| Avg Assets US$ | **8,337** | 7,925 | 7,123 | 5% | 17% |
| Efficiency Ratio[2] (%) | **25.0%** | 28.0% | 30.6% | | |

## Credigy Revenues

*($MM)*




- Average assets [1] up 5% QoQ and 17% YoY
  - Strong momentum in investments YTD
  - Partly offset by the sale of a US$200MM loan portfolio
- Revenues up 26% YoY
  - NII up 14% YoY and 6% QoQ (constant currency basis), driven by asset growth
  - Non-interest income of $10M mainly reflecting a gain on the sale of the loan portfolio
- PCL of $26M, driven by performing and impaired provisions from the seasoning of loan portfolios
- Portfolio defensively positioned with continued strong underlying performance
  - Most assets secured (94% as of Q2 vs. 77% pre-pandemic) and well-diversified
  - Maintaining disciplined investment approach in current environment

(1) Average assets on a constant currency basis.
(2) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.
(3) Q4 2023 includes $14M of net interest income from pre-payment revenue and favourable impact of over-performance on fair value portfolio.

# APPENDIX 6 | USSF&I – ABA

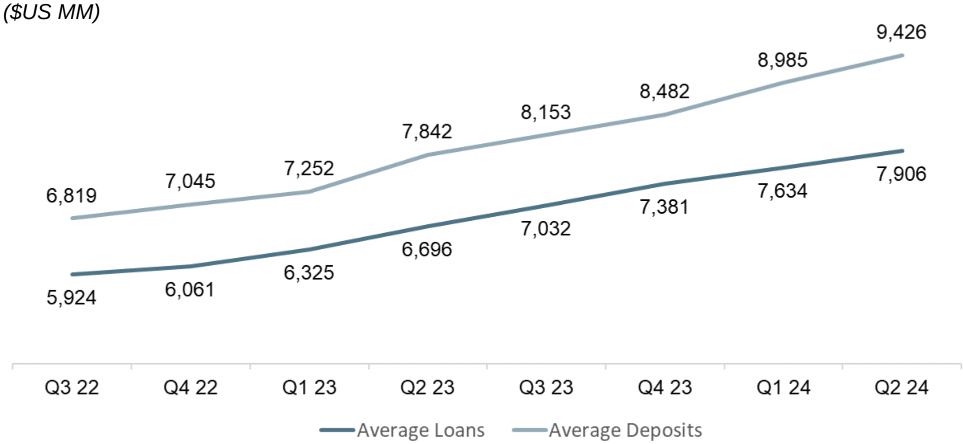
## ABA Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

| | Q2 24 | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | **209** | 194 | 178 | 8% | 17% |
| Non-Interest Expenses | **73** | 65 | 65 | 12% | 12% |
| Pre-Tax / Pre-Provisions | **136** | 129 | 113 | 5% | 20% |
| PCL | **11** | 11 | 6 | | |
| Net Income | **99** | 93 | 85 | 6% | 16% |
| Avg Loans | **10,694** | 10,345 | 9,039 | 3% | 18% |
| Avg Deposits | **12,750** | 12,174 | 10,586 | 5% | 20% |
| Efficiency Ratio[1] (%) | **34.9%** | 33.5% | 36.5% | | |
| Number of clients ('000) | **2,805** | 2,630 | 2,193 | 7% | 28% |

## ABA Loan and Deposit Growth

*($US MM)*




- Revenues up 17% YoY in line with balance sheet growth
  - Margin improved sequentially, with strong growth in demand deposits
- Solid growth in loans and deposits with client base up 28% YoY
  - Leading position in digital transactions, payments and cash management
- Maintaining a low efficiency ratio of 35%
  - Disciplined expense management while supporting business growth and network expansion
- Solid credit position
  - Portfolio: 98% secured with an average LTV in the 40s
  - Clients: diversified SMEs with an average loan size of <US$65k

(1) Represents a supplementary financial measure. See slide 2.

# APPENDIX 7 | OTHER

## Other Segment Summary Results – Q2 2024

*($MM)*

| | Reported Results | | | Adjusted Results[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 | **Q2 24** | Q1 24 | Q2 23 |
| Revenues | **(180)** | (185) | (195) | **(93)** | (75) | (63) |
| Non-Int. Expenses | **40** | 31 | 20 | **40** | 31 | 20 |
| PTPP[2] | **(220)** | (216) | (215) | **(133)** | (106) | (83) |
| PCL | **1** | (4) | 3 | **1** | (4) | 3 |
| Pre-Tax Income | **(221)** | (212) | (218) | **(134)** | (102) | (86) |
| Net Income | **(95)** | (71) | (62) | **(95)** | (71) | (62) |

- Net income of $(95)MM in Q2 2024
- Lower revenues from treasury
- Higher expenses driven by:
  - Higher variable compensation in line with strong performance
  - Higher occupancy costs reflecting temporary overlap as we transition to the new head office

(1) On a taxable equivalent basis, and excluding specified items when applicable, which are non-GAAP financial measures. See slides 2 and 32.
(2) PTPP (Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.

# APPENDIX 8 | TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

*(As at April 30, 2024)*

## Loan Distribution by Borrower Category[1]

| | $B | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| **Retail** | | |
| Secured - Mortgage & HELOC | 101.5 | 43% |
| Secured - Other [2] | 15.6 | 6% |
| Unsecured | 3.6 | 2% |
| Credit Cards | 2.3 | 1% |
| **Total Retail** | **123.0** | **52%** |
| **Non-Retail** | | |
| Real Estate and Construction RE | 28.3 | 12% |
| Utilities | 13.0 | 6% |
| *Utilities excluding Pipeline* | *9.1* | *4%* |
| *Pipeline* | *3.9* | *2%* |
| Financial Services | 12.7 | 5% |
| Agriculture | 8.9 | 4% |
| Manufacturing | 7.6 | 3% |
| Other Services | 7.5 | 3% |
| Retail & Wholesale Trade | 7.2 | 3% |
| Other[3] | 27.3 | 12% |
| **Total Non-Retail** | **112.5** | **48%** |
| Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired | 0.5 | 0% |
| **Total Gross Loans and Acceptances** | **236.0** | **100%** |

- Secured lending accounts for 95% of Retail loans
- Indirect auto loans represent 2.5% of total loans ($5.9B)
- Limited exposure to unsecured retail and cards (2.5% of total loans)
- Non-Retail portfolio is well-diversified

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(2) Includes indirect lending and other lending secured by assets other than real estate.
(3) Refer to SFI page 22 for remaining borrower categories.

# APPENDIX 9 | CANADIAN LOAN PORTFOLIOS

## Geographic distribution

*(As at April 30, 2024)*

| | Quebec | Ontario | Oil Regions[1] | BC/MB | Maritimes[2] and Territories | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Retail** | | | | | | |
| Secured Mortgage & HELOC | 24.5% | 13.3% | 3.7% | 2.8% | 0.9% | **45.2%** |
| Secured Other | 2.1% | 1.8% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.2% | **5.4%** |
| Unsecured and Credit Cards | 2.2% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | **2.8%** |
| **Total Retail** | **28.8%** | **15.4%** | **4.3%** | **3.7%** | **1.2%** | **53.4%** |
| **Non-Retail** | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 19.8% | 5.5% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 1.0% | **30.0%** |
| Corporate Banking and Other[3] | 4.3% | 6.2% | 4.0% | 1.7% | 0.4% | **16.6%** |
| **Total Non-Retail** | **24.1%** | **11.7%** | **5.3%** | **4.1%** | **1.4%** | **46.6%** |
| **Total** | **52.9%** | **27.1%** | **9.6%** | **7.8%** | **2.6%** | **100.0%** |

Within the Canadian loan portfolio:

- Limited exposure to unsecured consumer loans (2.8%)
- Modest exposure to unsecured consumer loans outside Quebec (0.6%)
- RESL exposure predominantly in Quebec

## Canadian Retail Portfolio 90+ Delinquency Rate (in bps)

| | Q1 20 | Q2 21 | Q2 22 | Q2 23 | Q1 24 | **Q2 24** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgages | 25 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 13 | **16** |
| VRM | 21 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 21 | **28** |
| FRM | 26 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 10 | **12** |
| Personal Lending[4] | 31 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 31 | **36** |
| Credit Cards | 80 | 62 | 62 | 80 | 92 | **96** |
| Total | 29 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 22 | **26** |

Q2 2024 90+ delinquency rate:

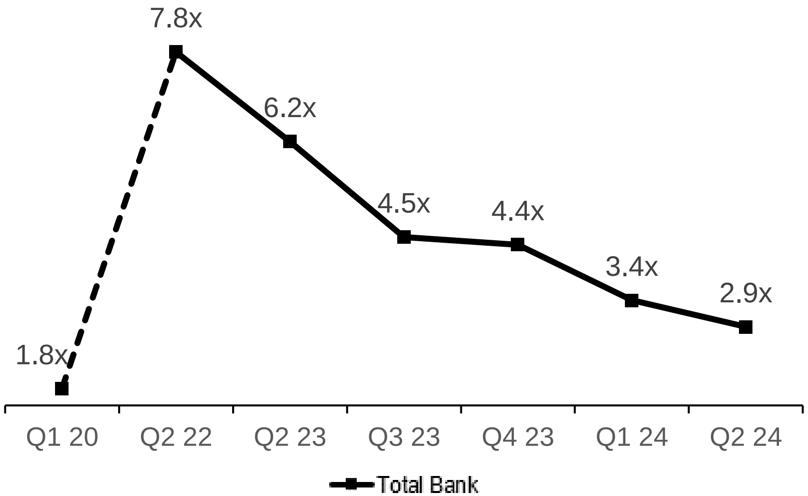
- Insured VRM: 39 bps
- Uninsured VRM: 23 bps

(1) Oil regions include Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland.
(2) Maritimes include New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.
(3) Includes Corporate, Other FM and Government portfolios.
(4) Personal Lending : Direct Loans, Indirect Loans, LOCs, Investment Loans and HELOCs.

# APPENDIX 10 | PRUDENT PROVISIONING IN UNCERTAIN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

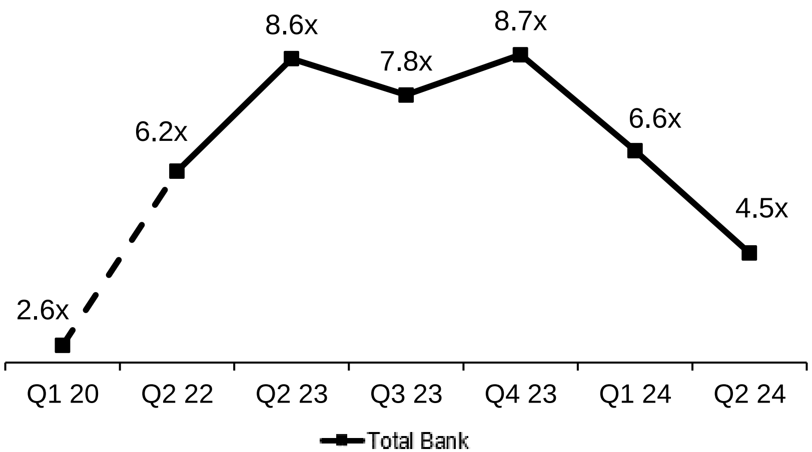
## Strong Performing ACL Coverage

*Performing ACL / LTM PCL on Impaired Loans*




## Total Allowances Cover 4.5x NCOs

*Total ACL / LTM Net Charge-Offs (Excluding POCI)*




## ABA: Historical PCL and NCOs (Bps)

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Q1 24 | **Q2 24** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Performing PCL | 26 | 40 | 44 | (3) | 6 | (15) | **4** |
| Impaired PCL | 18 | 13 | 6 | 45 | 28 | 58 | **38** |
| Total PCL | 44 | 53 | 49 | 43 | 35 | 42 | **42** |
| NCO | 3 | 2 | <1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **1** |

## Strong Total ACL Coverage

*Total ACL / Total Loans (excluding POCI and FVTPL)*

| | Q1 20 | Q4 23 | Q1 24 | **Q2 24** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgages | 0.15% | 0.33% | 0.34% | **0.34%** |
| Credit Cards | 7.14% | 7.15% | 7.48% | **7.15%** |
| Total Retail | 0.53% | 0.59% | 0.61% | **0.63%** |
| Total Non-Retail | 0.58% | 0.80% | 0.78% | **0.72%** |
| Total Bank | 0.56% | 0.70% | 0.70% | **0.69%** |

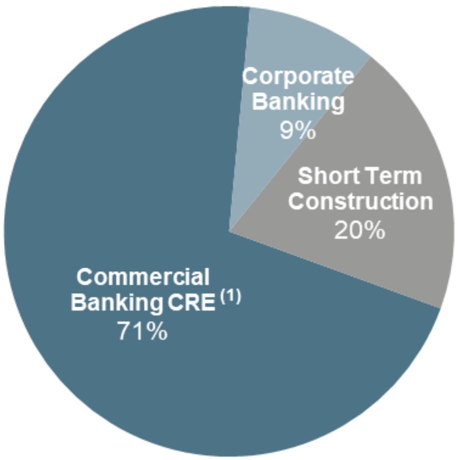


Note: Performing ACL includes allowances on drawn ($907M), undrawn ($172M) and other assets ($38M)

# APPENDIX 11 | REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION REAL ESTATE

## Total Portfolio by Sector ($28.3B)

*(As at April 30, 2024)*




## Corporate Banking (9%)

- Primarily diversified Canadian REIT

## Short Term Construction (20%)

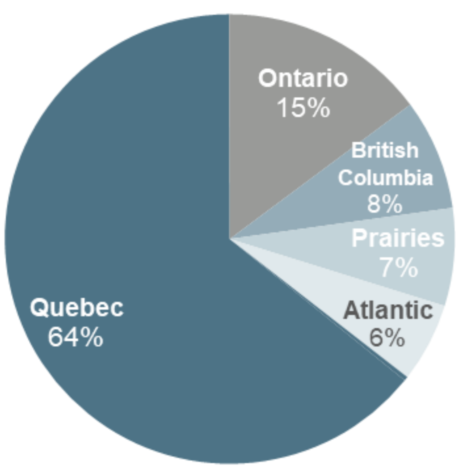
- Mainly residential construction
- No US exposure

## Commercial Banking CRE (71%)

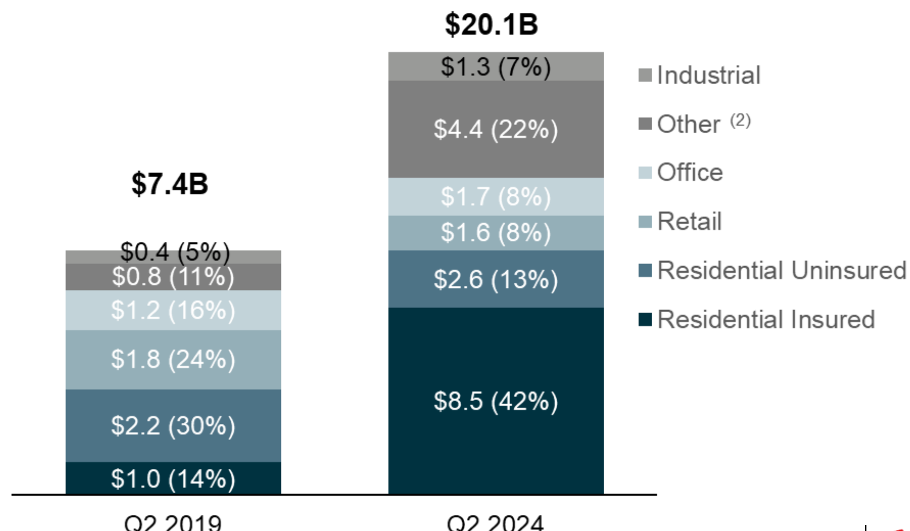
- 59% of 5-year growth coming from Residential Insured
- 55% residential (76% insured)
- Office: No US exposure; 54% of exposure in QC

## Commercial Banking CRE[1] by Geography ($20.1B)

*(As at April 30, 2024)*

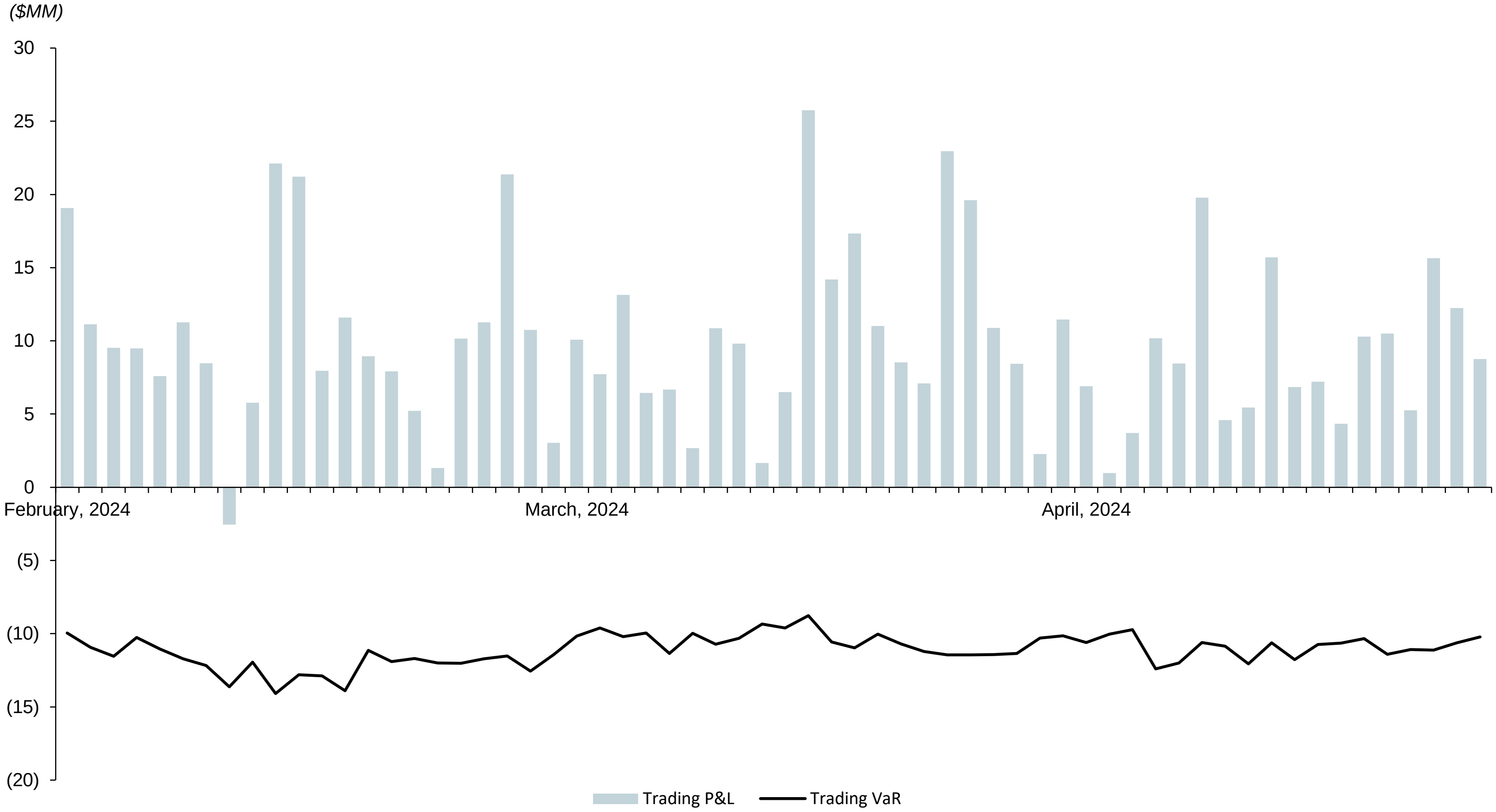



## Commercial Banking CRE[1] 5-year growth




(1) Commercial Real Estate.
(2) Mainly construction phase of long-term financing; primarily residential (~2/3 insured).

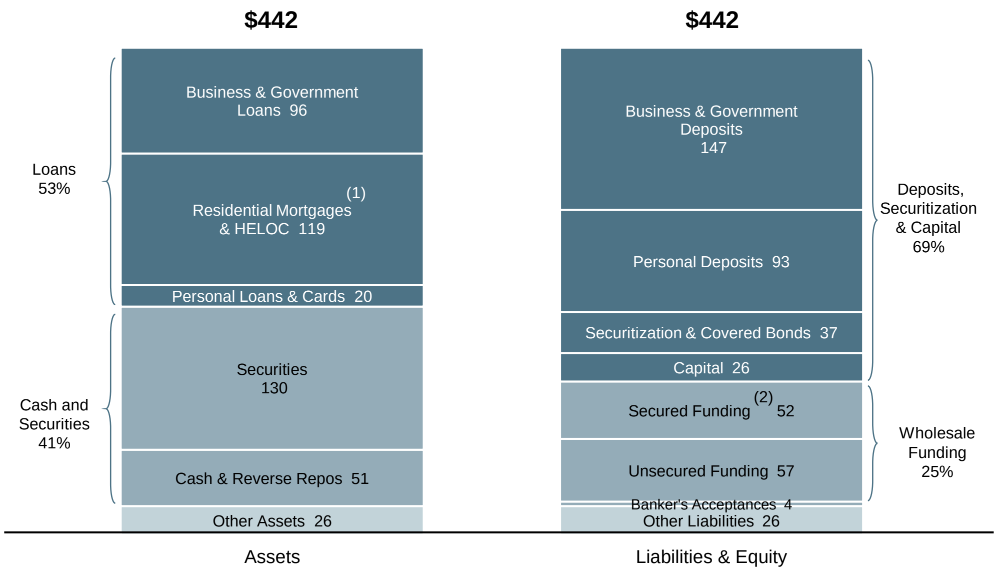
# APPENDIX 12 | DAILY TRADING AND UNDERWRITING REVENUES VS. VAR



# APPENDIX 13 | DIVERSIFIED FUNDING PROFILE & SOUND LIQUIDITY METRICS

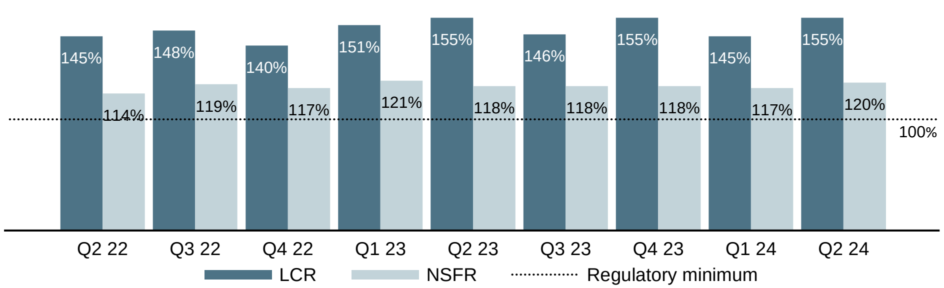
## Balance Sheet Overview

*($B, as at April 30, 2024)*




## Liquidity Ratios(3)

*(As at April 30, 2024)*




### Balance sheet reflects our diversified business model

- Core banking activities well-funded through diversified and resilient sources
  - Diversified deposit base across segments and products
  - Stable securitization funding
- Unsecured wholesale funding diversified across currencies, products, tenors and geographies

### Sound liquidity profile

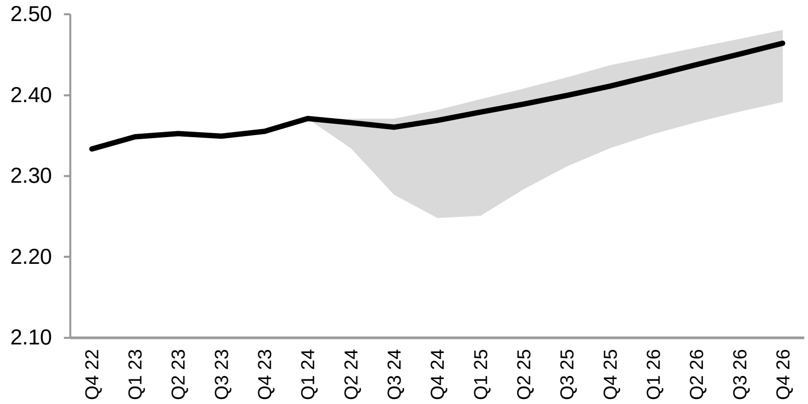
- Consistently operating at liquidity levels well above regulatory minimum requirements
- LCR ratio of 155% and NSFR of 120% as at Apr. 30, 2024

(1) Securitized agency MBS are on balance sheet as per IFRS.
(2) Includes obligations related to securities sold short.
(3) Represent capital management measures. See slide 2.

# APPENDIX 14 | RANGE OF MACROECONOMIC SCENARIOS – IFRS 9

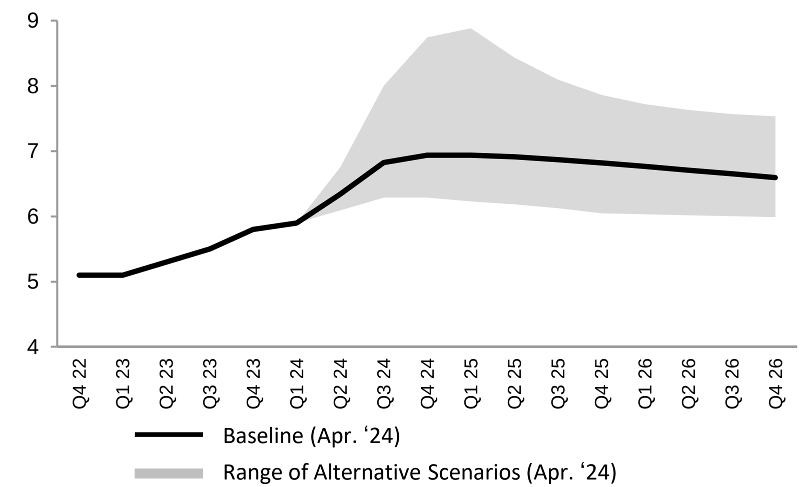
## Canada Real GDP

*($ Trillions)*




## Canada Unemployment Rate

*(%)*




## NBC Macroeconomic Forecast: Q2/24 vs. Q1/24

*(Full Calendar Years)*

| **Base Scenario** | C2024 | C2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Real GDP (Annual Average % Change) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | (0.2) % | 1.4 % |
| As at April 30, 2024 | 0.6 % | 1.2 % |
| Unemployment Rate (Average %) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | 6.7 % | 6.9 % |
| As at April 30, 2024 | 6.5 % | 6.9 % |
| Housing Price Index (Q4/Q4 % Change) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | 0.8 % | 3.2 % |
| As at April 30, 2024 | 0.7 % | 3.1 % |
| WTI (Average US$ per Barrel) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | 70 | 78 |
| As at April 30, 2024 | 78 | 77 |
| S&P/TSX (Q4/Q4 % Change) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | (7.0) % | 5.7 % |
| As at April 30, 2024 | (4.0) % | 5.7 % |
| BBB Spread (Average Spread %) | | |
| As at January 31, 2024 | 2.4 % | 2.2 % |
| As at April 30, 2024 | 2.0 % | 2.1 % |

Source: NBF Economics and Strategy. Macroeconomic assumptions are for calendar years. See pages 78 and 79 of the Bank's Report to Shareholders for the Second Quarter of 2024 for additional information

# APPENDIX 15 | RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

*($MM, except EPS)*

| | | Q2 24 | | | | | | | Q2 23 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Segment | | Total Revenues | Non-Interest Expenses | PTPP[2] | PCL | Income taxes | Net Income | Diluted EPS | Total Revenues | Non-Interest Expenses | PTPP[2] | PCL | Income taxes | Net Income | Diluted EPS |
| | **Reported Results** | **2,750** | **1,472** | **1,278** | **138** | **234** | **906** | **$2.54** | **2,446** | **1,362** | **1,084** | **85** | **167** | **832** | **$2.34** |
| Financial Markets | Taxable equivalent | 85 | - | 85 | - | 85 | - | - | 130 | - | 130 | - | 130 | - | - |
| Other | Taxable equivalent | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| | **Total impact** | **87** | **-** | **87** | **-** | **87** | **-** | **$0.00** | **132** | **-** | **132** | **-** | **132** | **-** | **$0.00** |
| | **Adjusted Results[1]** | **2,837** | **1,472** | **1,365** | **138** | **321** | **906** | **$2.54** | **2,578** | **1,362** | **1,216** | **85** | **299** | **832** | **$2.34** |

| | | Q1 24 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Segment | | Total Revenues | Non-Interest Expenses | PTPP[2] | PCL | Income taxes | Net Income | Diluted EPS |
| | **Reported Results** | **2,710** | **1,449** | **1,261** | **120** | **219** | **922** | **$2.59** |
| Financial Markets | Taxable equivalent | 108 | - | 108 | - | 108 | - | - |
| Other | Taxable equivalent | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| | **Total impact** | **110** | **-** | **110** | **-** | **110** | **-** | **$0.00** |
| | **Adjusted Results[1]** | **2,820** | **1,449** | **1,371** | **120** | **329** | **922** | **$2.59** |

(1) On a taxable equivalent basis and excluding specified items, which are non-GAAP financial measures. See slide 2.
(2) Pre-Tax Pre-Provision earnings (PTPP) refers to Income before provisions for credit losses and income taxes.

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