TD Asset Management

U.S Liquidity Management

Commentary

2024 Q1

For the quarter ended March 2024

Fixed Income Outlook

TD Asset Management emphasizes capital preservation in our active fixed income portfolios while seeking to maintain a yield advantage relative to the benchmark. We expect U.S. real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will slow to below trend in 2024, with little improvement expected in 2025. Elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced private-sector consumption, and a decline in business investment may contribute to a recession during 2024. Elevated inflation and a strong U.S. labor market are factors contributing to higher short-term rates, via U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) funds rate hikes. The bond market will be subject to heightened volatility due to persistently high inflation, tighter financial conditions, and geopolitical events. The period of climbing front-end yields has ended as the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) completed its hiking cycle. However, the FOMC is committed to its restrictive policy framework – an elevated federal funds target rate and balance sheet reduction. We remain constructive, and very selective toward credit and are comfortable with our strategic credit positioning. Corporate bonds continue to offer some value over government bonds; thus, we maintain our preference for high-quality investment grade corporates. We continue to be positioned with an emphasis on liquidity and quality.

Focal Points

- Household consumption and slowing inflation helped lift real U.S. GDP growth in Q4 2023. Most macro economic data indicates a slowing U.S. economy into the first half 2024 with the possibility of recessionary conditions in 2024.
- The current federal funds target range is 5.25%-5.50%. The Fed's median federal funds forecast for year end 2024 is 4.625%. The FOMC will keep its policy rate restrictive until it believes inflation is on a sustained downward path to two-percent which will take time.
- U.S. Treasury yields increased during the quarter. Recently released data indicates firmer than expected inflation, a resilient labor market and strong household consumption. This may also delay the highly anticipated first Fed interest rate cut as well as the total number of eases during 2024.
- Corporate bond spreads decreased during the quarter as one of the busiest quarterly primary market issuance cycles ends. Investors are positioned for low economic growth and are assigning a lower risk premium to geopolitical factors, tighter bank lending standards and the FOMC's restrictive monetary policy.

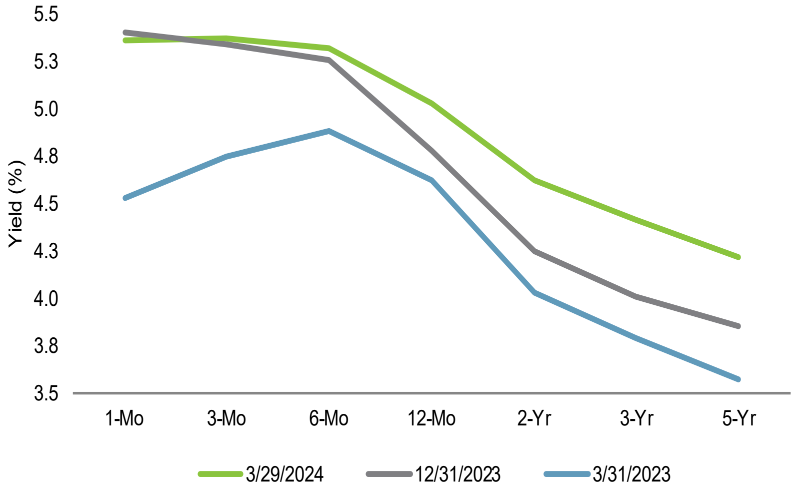
Investment Professionals:

Glenn Davis, CFA
Managing Director

Dennis Woessner, CFA, CAIA
Vice President & Director

Source: TD Asset Management, TD Economics & Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

Front-end Treasury Yields



Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

U.S. Treasury yields increased during the quarter. Recent economic data indicates firmer than expected inflation, a resilient labor market and strong household consumption thereby delaying the Fed's first interest rate cut and possibly the duration of the easing cycle (fewer interest rate cuts).

We expect front-end yields to move lower from current levels as inflation eases and the FOMC begins to cut interest rates to maintain its current restrictive policy framework.

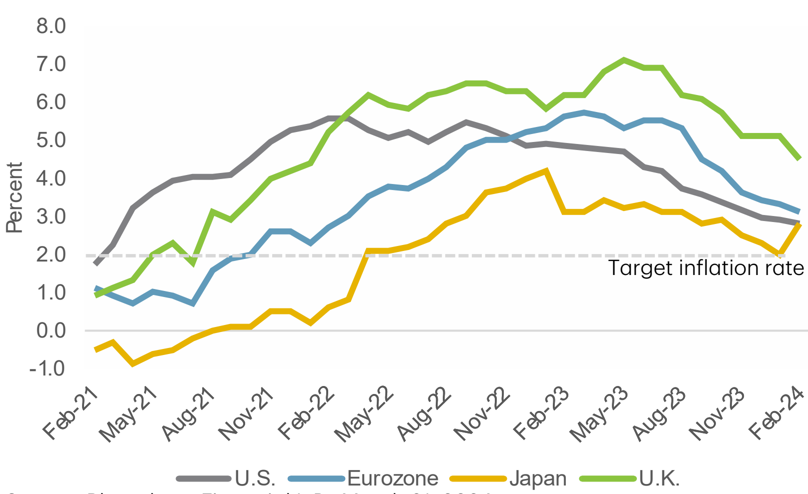
Macro Update

- U.S. real GDP increased 3.4% in Q4 2023 (4.9% in Q3 2023). The increase was primarily due to consumer spending, government outlays, and net exports. Domestic demand remains strong and quarterly measures of inflation are at or below the FOMC's target rate.
- Economic data was better than forecast during the fourth quarter. We expect U.S. growth will weaken into and during 2024, with little improvement in 2025. A U.S. recession within the year is possible as the FOMC maintains its restrictive policy framework, consumer demand wanes and business investment declines as corporate profits fall; however, the labor market remains strong.

Source: TD Economics & Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

- **Our Long-Term Views:**
  - U.S. and global economic growth remain relatively weak and recessionary risks are high in certain regions. A broad economic slowdown driven by higher short term interest rates, elevated inflation, and a broader contraction in credit could lead to muted returns.
  - The Fed policy framework will be restrictive to mitigate inflation. Tighter financial conditions may result, as nominal and real interest rates remain elevated.
  - Inflation in developed markets continues to decline due to a more sustained supply/demand balance. Higher wages, higher food prices, and geopolitical events are still factors of concern.

Inflation



Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

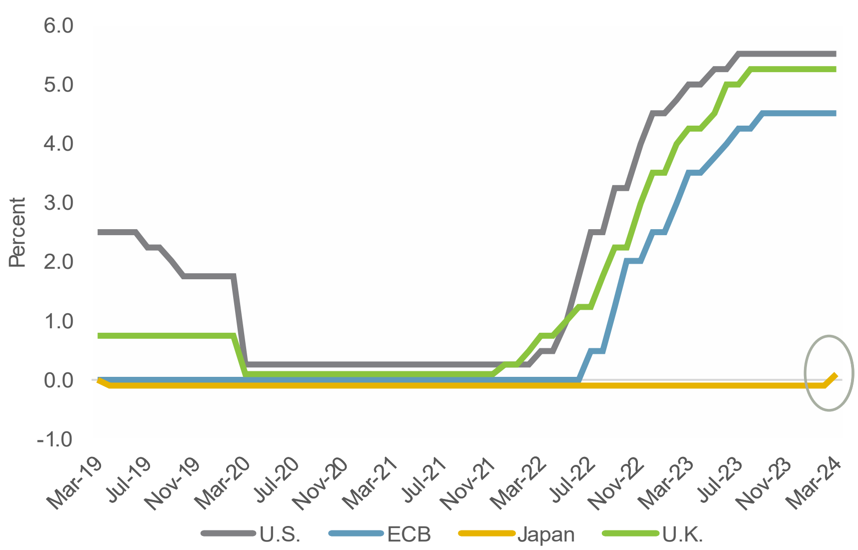
Headline inflation in the U.S. and other major economies has peaked and is decreasing. U.S. core prices remain elevated but are trending lower as well. We expect inflation to decline over the next twelve months; however, achieving the FOMC's two-percent target may take longer than the market and FOMC expect.

U.S. Central Bank Update

- The federal funds target range remains at 5.25%-5.50% which is probably the peak range based on Chair Powell's comments. Also of importance, is that the FOMC's statement dropped its tightening bias so the next rate move is most likely lower. Based on the commentary from a variety of FOMC members, the first interest rate cut may occur by mid-2024; however, weaker goods deflation may keep rates higher for longer.
- The Fed's summary of economic projections for 2024 show above-trend growth, a flatter path of disinflation, a slightly weaker labor market, and a declining federal funds rate, to 4.625% by year end which means three rate cuts from the current rate.

Source: TD Economics & Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

Central Bank Policy Rates



Central banks have kept inflation expectations well anchored by raising their respective policy rates (becoming more restrictive) thereby slowing growth by reducing demand as inflation remains above target.

Most major central banks are at the end of their respective tightening cycles and are data dependent when determining future policy decisions.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) ended its negative interest rate policy regime in March. The policy rate range is now 0.0% to 0.1%. Another hike may occur later this year.

Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

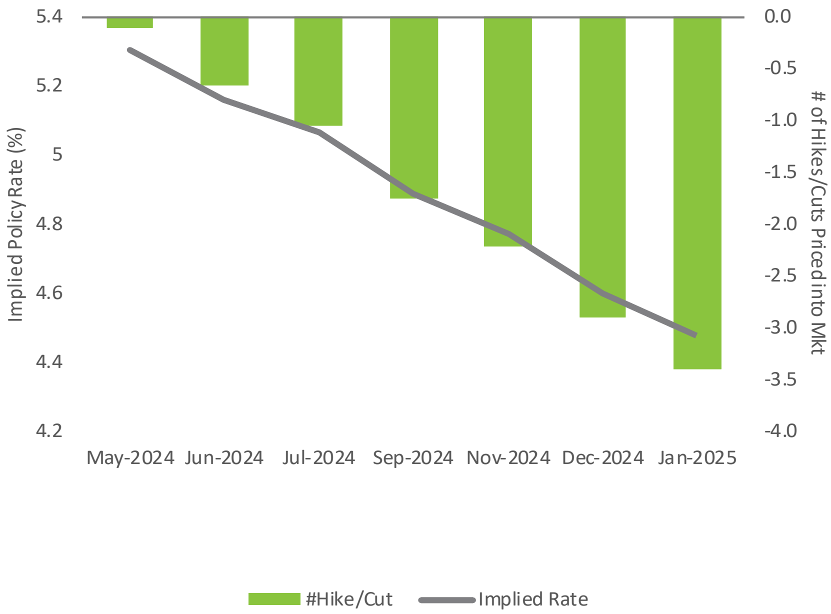
Cash/Short-term Market Update

- Short-term Treasury yields either unchanged or lower for the month as the median FOMC forecast still shows three rate cuts in 2024 even as disinflation seems to be slowing. The first interest rate cut is expected by June/July.
- Short-term credit spreads narrowed 10 basis points (bps) during the quarter as many investors position for low economic growth, with no recession, and assign a lower risk premium to geopolitical factors and tighter bank lending standards.
- Prime money fund assets increased $72.5 billion during the 3-month period ending March 2024. Total assets are $1,024 billion (up 35% year-over-year (YoY)).

- **Current Positioning:**
  - Short and Short/Intermediate Government/ Credit models prefer high-quality investment grade corporate bonds and have a shorter duration relative to their respective benchmark.

Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

Number of Hikes/Cuts Priced into Market



Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

No additional federal funds rate hikes are expected during this tightening cycle. The implied future policy rate indicates a rate cut by mid-2024 which matches our expectation.

The implied peak policy rate of 5.3% is now expected to decline throughout 2024 and into 2025 as real economic growth slows and inflation moderates further.

1-3 Year Corporate Option-Adjusted Spread (OAS)

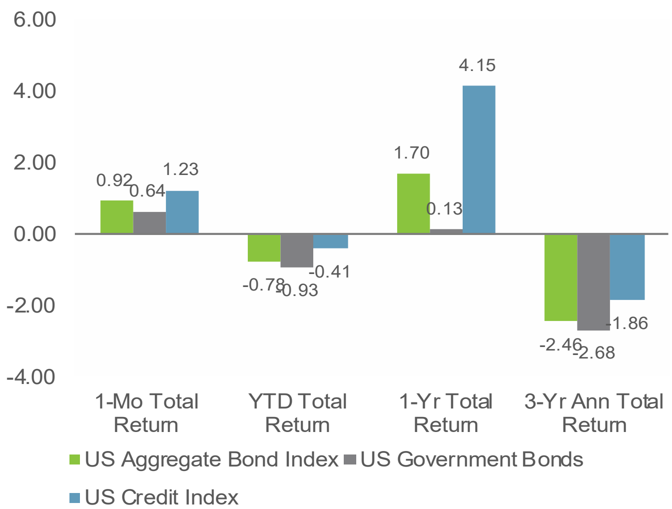
Source: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

During the quarter, the index OAS narrowed 10 bps, to 57 bps. Year-over-year, the index OAS is 44 bps tighter. Factors such as above-target inflation, a sluggish GDP outlook, a restrictive FOMC policy, and current geopolitical events are minimally affecting spreads.

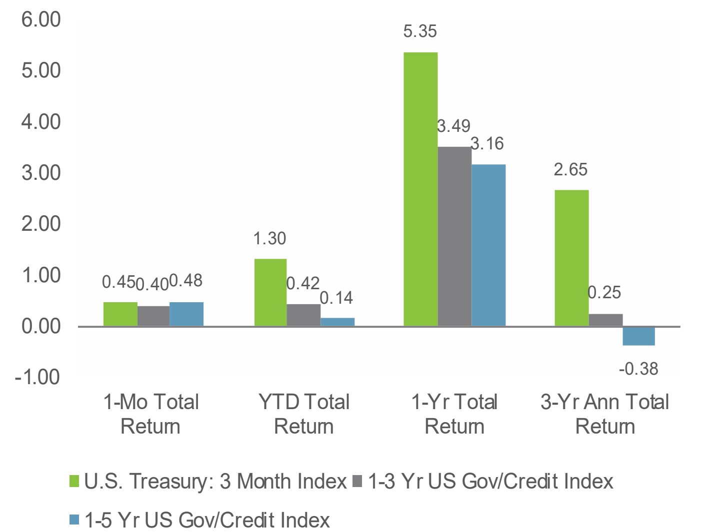
Corporate fundamentals are expected to weaken as we enter an economic slowdown. Financial conditions are accommodative even as the FOMC maintains its higher for longer pledge with respect to interest rates.

Charts & Tables

Fixed Income Bond Indices



Total Return (%)



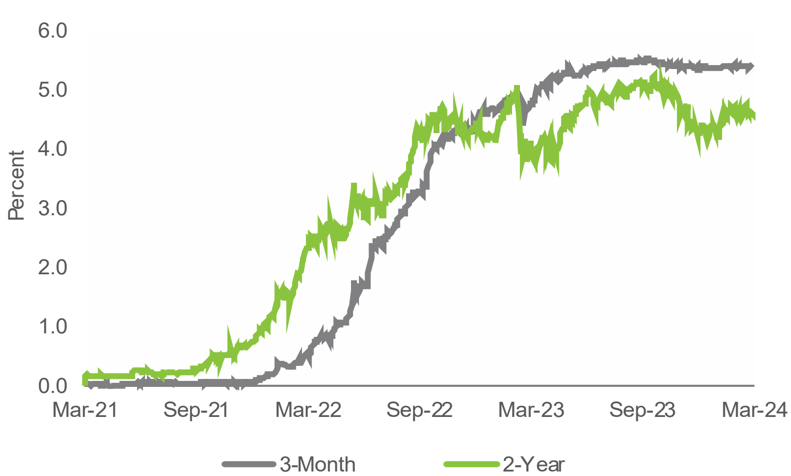
Economic Figures & Short-term Rates

Description	Current	3-mo Ago	1-yr Ago	Next Release
Fed Funds (%)	5.50	5.50	5.00	5/1/2024
CPI (YoY %)	3.20	3.10	6.00	4/10/2024
PCE (YoY %)	2.50	2.70	5.20	4/26/2024
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.90	3.70	3.60	4/5/2024
GDP (YoY %)	3.10	2.90	0.70	4/25/2024
Retail Sales (YoY %)	1.50	3.60	5.60	4/15/2024
Leading Indicators (YoY %)	-6.30	-7.60	-7.00	4/18/2024
Housing Starts (000s)	1,521	1,512	1,436	4/16/2024

Description	Current	3-mo Ago	1-yr Ago
Fed Funds (%)	5.50	5.50	5.00
3-Mo U.S. Treasury Bill	5.37	5.34	4.75
6-Mo U.S. Treasury Bill	5.32	5.26	4.88
USD O/N Govt. Repo	5.39	5.42	4.88
U.S. 30-Day Comm Paper*	5.35	5.31	4.93
U.S. 90-Day Comm Paper*	5.41	5.37	5.09

*A1/P1/F1 rated U.S. Commercial Paper

Treasury Market



Change in Yield Curve (basis points)				
Maturity	Yield Curve (%)	1-Mo Ago	3-Mo Ago	1-Yr Ago
1-Mo	5.36	-4	-5	82
3-Mo	5.37	-1	3	62
6-Mo	5.32	0	7	44
12-Mo	5.03	3	26	41
2-Yr	4.62	0	37	59
3-Yr	4.41	-1	40	62
5-Yr	4.21	-3	37	64
7-Yr	4.21	-6	33	67
10-Yr	4.20	-5	32	73
20-Yr	4.45	-6	26	66
30-Yr	4.34	-4	32	69

Source for all charts and tables: Bloomberg Financial L.P.; March 31, 2024

Liquidity

TD Asset Management:

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