

# TD Short/Intermediate Government/ Corporate Bond Managed Account

as of June 30, 2022



## Market Recap<sup>1</sup>

The Federal Reserve (Fed) increased the federal funds rate by 1.25% during the quarter (0.50% in May, 0.75% in June). The current target range is 1.50%-1.75%. The reduction in the Fed's balance sheet began in June with a more aggressive runoff than the prior tightening cycle as it transitions to a more neutral policy framework. In addition to the Fed, the Bank of England, the Bank of Canada, as well as other major central banks, continue raising their respective policy rates as the need for policy accommodation wanes. Elevated inflation readings and a strong U.S. labor market are driving expectations for higher short-term rates over the next 8-10 months.

Real GDP decreased 1.6% in Q1 2022 (Q4 2021 growth was 6.9%). Household consumption slowed but remained positive while business investment improved on a sequential basis. Domestic demand showed quarterly improvement as well. Inflation remains at a historically high level. Economic data indicate a slowing U.S. economic expansion. Below trend growth is forecast this year with an increased likelihood of a recession in 2023.

U.S. Treasury yields increased during the quarter due to more positive economic reports, including a strong labor market, and persistently elevated inflation data. This has caused investors to adjust their expectations on the timing, magnitude, and several additional Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) rate hikes. The inflation rate remains well above the Fed's 2% target. Interest rates increased across the curve: 2-year: 2.96% (+62 bps), 5-year: 3.04% (+58 bps), 10-year: 3.02% (+68 bps), 30-year: 3.19% (+74 bps). The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index returned -4.69% for the quarter, -10.29% for the last 12 months. The index ended the quarter with an average yield of 3.72%, +80 bps for the quarter.

During the quarter the spread on the Bloomberg U.S. Credit Index increased 35 bps to 143 bps as high inflation, a more hawkish FOMC, a rapidly slowing growth outlook, and geopolitical events negatively impacted valuations within the U.S. credit market. The rise in U.S. credit spreads reduced bond returns relative to U.S. Treasuries. AAA-rated issuers outperformed their lower-rated peers as the risk-off trade benefitted higher-rated issuers. On an excess return basis, non-corporate sectors such as supranational, foreign agencies, and foreign local governments performed best.

Source: TDAM, TD Economics & Bloomberg Financial L.P.

## Investment Professionals

Glenn Davis, CFA  
Managing Director  
**Industry experience: 43 years**

Dennis Woessner, CFA  
Vice President & Director  
**Industry Experience: 35 years**

## Investment Overview

**Minimum Investment:**  
\$250,000

**Inception Date:**  
December 31, 2005

**Asset Class:**  
Fixed Income

**Management Style:**  
Active Fundamental

**Benchmark<sup>2</sup>:**  
ICE BofAML1-5 Year AAA-A U.S.  
Corporate/Government Bond Index

**Base Currency:**  
USD

**U.S. Availability:**  
Unified Managed Account (UMA)  
Separately Managed Account (SMA)

## Investment Objective

The TD Short/Intermediate Government/Corporate Bond Managed Account seeks to provide a high level of income consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity.

# TD Short/Intermediate Government/Corporate Bond Managed Account as of June 30, 2022

## Performance Summary<sup>4</sup>

During the quarter, the portfolio's capital preservation position – portfolio duration below benchmark duration, benefitted performance as interest rates increased. The portfolio's overweight allocation to corporate bonds detracted from performance as spreads widened. Within the credit sector, supranational performed best from an excess return perspective. AAA-rated issuers outperformed their lower-rated peers as the risk-off trade benefitted higher-rated issuers.

We expect U.S. growth (real GDP) to be below trend this year with an increased likelihood of a recession in 2023 as the FOMC tightens financial conditions (increasing interest rates and reducing its balance sheet), consumer demand wanes and business investment declines as corporate profits fall. The Fed remains committed to price stability and a strong labor market. Strong inflation data will pressure yields higher. Our preference is for the additional income generated from high-quality corporate bonds over government bonds.

## Historical Performance<sup>4</sup>

	3m	1Y	3Y	5Y
Managed Account (gross)	-1.05%	-4.82%	0.27%	1.13%
Managed Account (net)	-1.32%	-5.86%	-0.82%	0.02%
Benchmark <sup>2,3</sup>	-0.96%	-4.86%	0.11%	1.03%

## Calendar Year Returns<sup>4</sup>

	YTD	2021	2020	2019	2018
Managed Account (gross)	-4.21%	-0.86%	4.70%	4.68%	1.41%
Managed Account (net)	-4.74%	-1.94%	3.56%	3.54%	0.31%
Benchmark <sup>2,3</sup>	-4.17%	-1.00%	4.43%	4.61%	1.49%

SMA performance results reflect the performance history of a single representative account of the TD Short/Intermediate Government/Corporate Bond Managed Account that TD Asset Management believes is representative of client accounts invested in the strategy. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. For more information, please refer to the Important Information located at the end of this document.

## Investment Approach

The strategy invests in fixed income securities with maturities between 1 and 10 years. Investments may include Treasury and Agency securities, as well as corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The investment managers may obtain exposure to corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities through direct investment, ETFs or mutual funds.

Overweight exposure to non-Treasury securities should produce a consistent yield premium to the benchmark and add value over the long term. The investment team also seeks to add value through security selection and sector rotation, with a focus on corporate credits with improving or stable fundamentals.

## TD Asset Management

TD Asset Management offers a wide range of solutions with a long track record of helping clients meet their goals. Our demonstrated macroeconomic expertise, extensive independent credit research and highly-disciplined process enable us to potentially deliver optimal risk-adjusted outcomes.

## Experienced Investment Team



A key driver of our ability to outperform is the individual and collective investment acumen of our portfolio managers.

## Independent credit research



Our team of seasoned credit research analysts produces proprietary research and develops our internal credit ratings.

## Risk management focus



Our risk management culture increases personal accountability and maintains the integrity of our processes.

# TD Short/Intermediate Government/Corporate Bond Managed Account as of June 30, 2022

## Top Holdings<sup>1,5,7</sup>

		Maturity	Weight
1	United States Treasury Note/Bond	June 30, 2024	11.24
2	United States Treasury Note/Bond	November 30, 2023	9.36
3	United States Treasury Note/Bond	February 29, 2024	7.25
4	United States Treasury Note/Bond	April 30, 2026	5.95
5	United States Treasury Note/Bond	December 31, 2026	4.96
6	United States Treasury Note/Bond	September 15, 2023	4.32
7	United States Treasury Note/Bond	September 30, 2025	3.43
8	United States Treasury Note/Bond	February 28, 2026	3.33
9	United States Treasury Note/Bond	June 30, 2026	3.30
10	United States Treasury Note/Bond	July 15, 2023	3.19

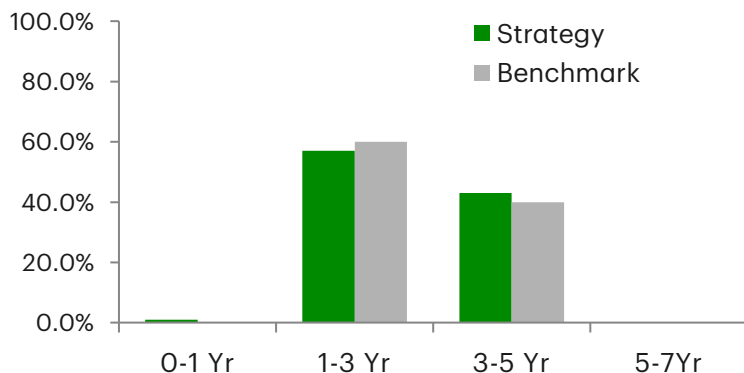
## Statistics<sup>1</sup>

	Model	Benchmark
Yield to Maturity	3.18%	3.15%
Average Maturity (yrs)	2.7	2.7
Duration (yrs)	2.6	2.7
Number of Holdings	51	2,604

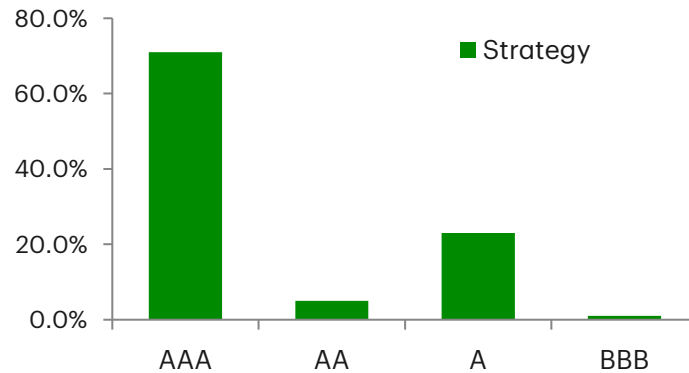
## Sector Weights (%)<sup>1</sup>

	Model	Benchmark
U.S. Government	70.0	77.1
Corporate	28.5	15.5
Non-Corporate	0.5	7.4
Securitized	0.0	0.0
Cash	1.0	0.0

## Term Profile (%)<sup>1</sup>



## Credit Quality (%)<sup>1,6</sup>



## Glossary of Terms

**Duration:** Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Duration considers a security's interest payments, the amount of time until the security matures, and maturity shortening features (e.g., demand features, interest rate resets, and call options). Generally, securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations.

**Average Maturity:** The average maturity is based on the dollar weighted average maturity of securities held in the SMA. Along with duration, average maturity can be used as a measure of sensitivity to changes in interest rates and markets. Generally, the longer the maturity, the greater the sensitivity to these changes.

For more information on data presented on this page, please refer to the Important Information located at the end of this document.

# Important Information

1. All information provided within this document is current as of the date indicated on the first page unless otherwise specified and is subject to change. Source: TD Asset Management., Bloomberg Finance L.P.
2. The ICE BofAML 1-5 Year AAA-A U.S. Corporate/Government Bond Index includes publicly issued U.S. Treasury debt, U.S. government agency debt, taxable debt issued by U.S. states and territories and their political subdivisions, debt issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations, non-U.S. government debt and supranational debt. From inception until February 28, 2019, the benchmark was the ICE BofAML 1-5 Year U.S. Corporate/Government Bond Index. On February 28, 2019, the benchmark was changed to the ICE BofAML 1-5 Year AAA-A U.S. Corporate/Government Bond Index.
3. Benchmark performance is not impacted by fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Investors pursuing a strategy similar to an index may experience higher or lower returns and will bear the cost of fees and expenses that will reduce returns. Information about indices allows for the comparison of an investment strategy's results to that of a widely recognized broad market index. There is no representation that such index is an appropriate benchmark for such comparison. Results for an index do not reflect trading commissions and costs. Index volatility may be materially different from a strategy's volatility and portfolio holdings may differ significantly from the securities comprising an index
4. Performance results reflect the representative account of the TD Short/Intermediate Government/Corporate Bond Managed Account and was selected on the basis of objective, non-performance based criteria, including length of time in the strategy and lack of any constraints that would cause performance deviations from the strategy and an asset size sufficient to be fully modeled. Other accounts in this strategy performed better or worse than the representative account, and this account's performance is no guarantee of future performance. Performance reflects the reinvestment of interest income. Gross performance shown does not reflect the deduction of investment management fees and certain transaction costs, which will reduce portfolio performance. Net performance includes the deduction of a 1.23% annual wrap fee, which is the maximum anticipated wrap fee for fixed income SMAs. The annual wrap fee includes advisory and investment management services as well as custody and execution services. Actual fees may vary. Investors should not rely on this performance data as an indication of future returns. The benchmark, which is unmanaged and shown for comparison purposes only, may have greater or less volatility than the strategy. Please refer to the adviser's Form ADV Part 2A for a description of all fees and expenses. Further information is available upon request. Performance greater than one year is annualized. Past performance is not indicative of future results.
5. Top Holdings exclude cash and include top securities only.
6. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell or hold a financial obligation in as much as they do not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. Credit-quality rating for each issue uses the middle rating of Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch Ratings Inc. (Fitch). When a rating from only two agencies is available, the lower rating is used. Likewise, if only one of the designated agencies rates a bond, the composite rating is based on that one rating. All ratings are converted to the equivalent S&P major rating category for purposes of the category shown. Ratings and portfolio credit quality may change over time. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest).
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## Fixed Income Investment Risks

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