



QUARTERLY UPDATE

Georgia Fund 1 Prime

12/31/24



INTRODUCTION

Investor Goals

The primary objective of GF1 Prime is to provide eligible state and local entities the potential of a higher return for strategic cash investments, over GF1, by adding credit oriented investments.

Portfolio Managers

Paige Wilhelm
Mark Weiss, CFA
Deborah A. Cunningham, CFA

Product Highlights

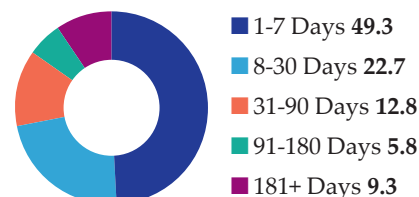
- Offers participation in a diversified portfolio of high credit quality money market instruments that seek to obtain the highest possible level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity.
- Robust oversight by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer and managed in strict compliance with state investment policies and portfolio guidelines.
- Aims to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet reasonably foreseeable participant redemption activity.

Credit Rating AAmmf Fitch

Portfolio Profile

Weighted Average Maturity	46 Days
Weighted Average Life	53 Days
Pool Assets	\$713.4 million

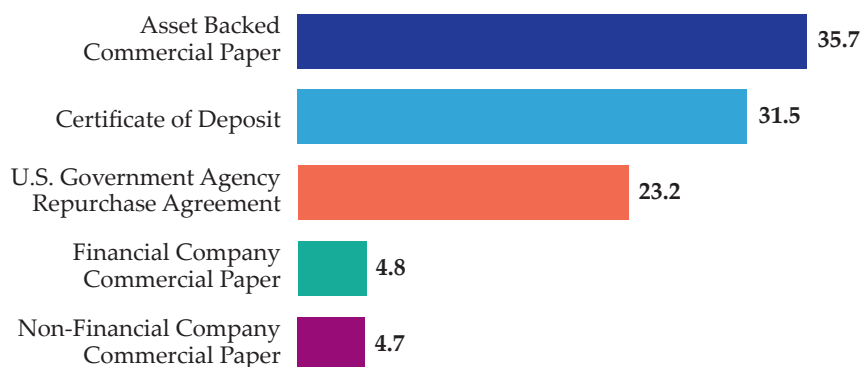
Effective Maturity Schedule (%)



Liquidity

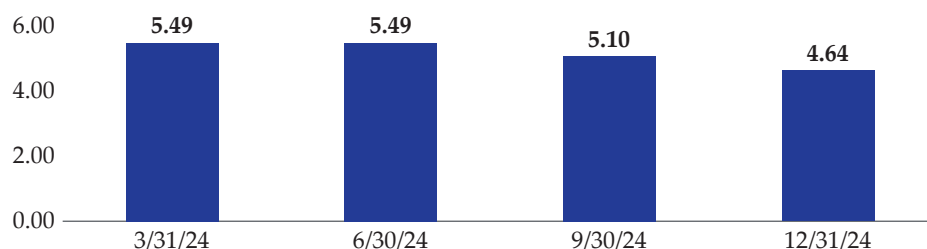
Daily	24.52%
Weekly	43.36%

Portfolio Composition (%)



Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Annualized 7-Day Effective Yields (%)



Performance data quoted represents past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return will vary. The value of an investment, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than what is stated.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER COMMENTARY

The fourth quarter opened in the wake of the Federal Reserve easing rates for the first time in its current cycle that began with aggressive hikes in 2022. That cut, at its September Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, was also aggressive, reducing the target fed funds range by 50 basis points to 4.75-5%. But policymakers paired that with a decrease in their forecast for the level of rates in 2024, with the Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) calling for only a quarter-point cut in each of the last two FOMC meetings. In October, their conviction appeared to fade further in the face of a persistently strong economy that might require tighter policy for a longer period than previously anticipated.

Key to the hawkish shift was concern about the ramifications of some of the plans President-elect Donald Trump promised to enact. The thinking is that the potential combination of increased federal tax cuts, expanded government expenditures, new tariffs and significant deportations could increase price and cost pressures. While the quarter-percentage-point cut in the FOMC meeting ending November 7 was likely predetermined—rather than a response to Trump’s win—the similar-sized reduction at the December meeting was yet again paired with expectations for fewer future rate cuts than once assumed.

The updated SEP was a considerable downshift from September’s forecast of a full point of easing in 2025 to just a half point reduction of the target range that now stood at 4.25-4.5%. Even Chair Jerome Powell muted his enthusiasm that inflation had been beaten, and one FOMC member voted in favor of no cut—the second dissent in three meetings. The shallower downward rate path might mean Fed officials now envision a higher fed funds terminal rate—the longer-run level at which monetary policy is neither accommodative nor restrictive, though its goal for inflation remains 2%. But when it reaches that level is more uncertain than ever. So is the likelihood that Powell can guide the economy to a soft landing.

At the end of the quarter, yields on 1-, 3-, 6- and 12-month US Treasuries were 4.28%, 4.32%, 4.28% and 4.15%, respectively.

Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index: The Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index (BSBY) is a proprietary index calculated daily and published at 7:00 am (EST) on each U.S. business day. The index has been developed to address the needs of the market by providing a series of credit sensitive reference rates that incorporate bank credit spreads and defines a forward term structure. BSBY seeks to measure the average yields at which large global banks access USD senior unsecured marginal wholesale funding.

Portfolio composition is subject to change.

Weighted average life (WAL) is defined as the average time a dollar of principal is outstanding at an assumed prepayment rate.

Weighted average maturity is the average time to maturity of debt securities held in the fund.

7-day effective net yield is calculated by taking an average of the past 7 days’ net yields less any short-term capital gains.

An investment in the Georgia Fund 1 Prime is not a deposit of a bank and is neither insured nor guaranteed by the State of Georgia or the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Although the Georgia Fund 1 Prime seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per unit, it is possible to lose money by investing in the Pool. The Pool’s yield will vary from day to day based on changes in interest rates and market changes.

The securities in which the Pool invests will be rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization or deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities having such ratings. Credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money.

An investment in the Pool is not insured or guaranteed by any government or government agency. Although the manager of the Pool seeks to preserve principal, it is possible to lose money by depositing money in the Pool.

For more complete information, visit GeorgiaPrime.com. You should consider the investment’s objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the Investment Circular, which you should read carefully before investing.